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PREFACE.

THE "STANDARD PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY," the result of many years' unremitting labour and research, will be found to combine the united labours of the most eminent lexicographers of modern times; among whom may be mentioned the names of Dr. Worcester, Webster, Goodrich, Johnson, Walker, Craig, Richardson, and Ogilvie. As philologers and orthoepists, they have largely contributed towards the improvement and perfectibility of our noble language. It only remained, therefore, for the Editor of the present Dictionary to raise a superstructure on the joint labours of his predecessors that should be found every way worthy of their distinguished pre-eminence, and thus produce a standard work of reference, which, by its numerous emendations and additions, should fully accord with the present advanced state of English literature.

In every dictionary, intended for popular use, there are three important requisites—ORTHOGRAPHY, ORTHOEPY, and DEFINITION. The first comprehends the correct spelling and syllabication of words; the second, their just pronunciation; and the third, their exact signification and different meanings. To these essentials the Editor has directed especial attention. Dr. Webster and his American copyists attempted to introduce some orthographical novelties into the English language; but as they are entirely opposed to the recognized usage of our country, they have been altogether rejected, and the general system of our best writers adopted. In pronunciation, Worcester, Webster, and Goodrich have adopted a plan of orthoepical notation which often obscures the orthography of a word; while Craig, on the contrary, follows the phonetic principle of simply re-spelling each word as it ought to be pronounced, and, at the same time, showing the true accentuation and proper syllabic divisions of each word. This plan, which from its simplicity and intelligibility claims a preference over every other, has been adopted in the present edition.

A clear and comprehensive definition of words is a most essential and important feature in all dictionaries; and to this the most especial attention has been devoted,—first, by giving the simple radical meaning of a word; then, its various collateral significations. "The definition of words," says Dr. Worcester, "is regarded as the most important feature of a dictionary; and a word should be so defined as to exhibit the meaning or different meanings in

which it is used by good writers." To attain the objects thus briefly noticed has been the direct aim of the Editor. The utmost brevity and conciseness have been kept in view, so that the greatest quantity of matter should be compressed in the smallest compass; and he has only to hope that he has been enabled fully to carry out the three essential principles of a dictionary,—ORTHOGRAPHY, ORTHOEPY, and DEFINITION,—so as to render the "Standard Pronouncing Dictionary" worthy of its title.

In the ORTHOGRAPHY of the "STANDARD DICTIONARY" (as just observed) the innovations of the Transatlantic school have been entirely rejected, and the recognized lexicographical authorities of our own country followed as the best standards of English orthography, and as more congenial to English taste and English feeling. But it may be here remarked, that in consulting a dictionary for the right spelling of words, it should be borne in mind that there are many derivatives or grammatical inflections which are there necessarily omitted; as, *desiring*, *desirest*, *desires*, *desireth*, &c.; and therefore a few general observations on the orthography or formation of derivatives may be useful.

In the English language it is a general rule, that when words which end with the silent *e* receive an augment beginning with a vowel, the *e* is omitted; as, *give*, *giving; sense*, *sensible; cure*, *curable; fame*, *famous*, &c. Before *fy* and *ty* the *e* is changed into *i;* as, *pure*, *purity*, *purify; active*, *activity*. When the silent *e* is preceded by *c* or *g* soft, it is usually retained before *able* and *ous;* as, *peace*, *peaceable; courage*, *courageous*. The *e* is also retained before *full*, *less*, *ly*, *ment*, *ness*, *some*, *ty;* as, *peaceful*, *nameless*, *wisely*, *excitement*, *whiteness*, *wholesome*. It is also an established rule, that words which end with the vowel *e*, and lengthen the sound of a preceding vowel (as in *file*, *write*, *endure*), should drop the *e* on receiving a termination and becoming a derivative, if that termination begin with a vowel (as, *er*, *ed*, *ing*, *ance*). Thus file—*filer*, *filing*, not *fileer;* endure, *enduring*, *endurance*, not *endureance*.

In cases where the *e* affects the sound of a preceding consonant, it forms an exception; as in a word with a soft *g*, or where, in juxtaposition with another *e*, it forms one long vowel: thus, singe, singeing, see, seeing. Monosyllabic words ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and words of more than one syllable, ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, *double the final consonant* in all the derivatives which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel; as, fit, fitted, fitteth, fitting; bar, barred, barreth; abet, abetted; compel, compelled.

Without this doubling of the final consonant, the vowel in the accented syllable of the primitive word (that is, the *e* in *abet*) would be pronounced wrong in the derivative (abetted, &c.), namely, with its long sound—fīted, bāred, abēted. Hence the reason why verbs, having the long sound of a vowel, do not double the last consonant; as *feared*, *defiled*, *bloated*.

Words ending in a single consonant, but not having the accent on the last syllable, do not double the final consonant in derivatives; as limit, limited; civil, civility; enter, entered; yet there still remain a small number keeping

their ground in the printing-houses, such as leveller, traveller, rivalling, worshipper. A word ending in *ll* usually drops one *l* on becoming part of a compound word; as, *all, always; fill, fulfil; full, fruitful; till, until.* But there are some exceptions to this rule; as, *recall, refill, uphill.* Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* on receiving an augment; as, *holy, holier; happy, happiness; pity, pitied.* Exceptions: before *ing, ish,* and *s*, the *y* is retained; as, *flying, babyish,* for *pity's* sake: also in *dryness, slyly, shyness.* When the *y* is preceded by a vowel, it is retained; as *boy, boyish; day, days; joy, joyful.* Exceptions: *gaiety, said, paid, laid.*

Next to Orthography, the science of ORTHOEPY, as a guide to the rules of pronunciation, is the most important. It is derived from two Greek words (ὀρθὸς right, and ἔπω to speak), and comprehends that part of grammar which treats of the euphony of oral sounds. Orthography lays down rules for the right spelling of words, while Orthoepy teaches how to pronounce them. "The pronunciation of the English language, like that of all living languages," says Dr. Worcester, "is in a great measure arbitrary. It is exposed to the caprices of fashion and taste. It is liable to change from one age to another; and it varies more or less, not only in the different and distantly separated countries in which it is spoken, but also in the different divisions and districts of the same country. No two speakers or orthoepists, though inhabitants of the same place, would be likely to agree in the pronunciation of all its words. The standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoepist; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society. The question may be asked, Where is this standard to be sought, or this usage to be ascertained? To this may be answered, that London is the great metropolis of English literature, and that it has an incomparably greater influence than any other city in giving law, in relation to style and pronunciation, to the many millions who write and speak the language." Hence it is that English orthoepists naturally refer to the usage of the best society in London as their safest standard; although, even here, in many words there is no certain uniformity. Discrepancies are found to exist, and it only remains for the lexicographer and orthoepist to endeavour to reconcile those discrepancies according to the best of his judgment.

After all, the science of orthoepy is the surest guide to correct pronunciation; and hence its importance in every grade of social life. Its principles are founded on letters, which consist of vowels and consonants. Letters are the elements into which the words of any language may be analysed; and they form the necessary alphabet of that language. Words are the due combination of letters and syllables, and form distinct and articulate sounds for conveying our ideas to one another; and a good orthoepical dictionary may be considered as the best and most important medium for attaining a correct knowledge of the principles and practice of good pronunciation. Some acquaintance, however, with the general properties of vowels and consonants may be necessary to the right understanding of orthoepical science. The distinction

between them is great. A vowel sound may be continued at pleasure, or it may be terminated either by discontinuing the vocal effort—in which case it is not articulated by any consonant, as in pronouncing the vowel *o*; or by changing the conformation of the mouth, or relative position of the organs of speech, so that the vowel sound is lost by articulation, as in pronouncing the syllable *on*.

In the pronunciation of consonants there are many peculiarities. Dr. Crombie, in his "Etymology of the English Language," says, that in pronouncing consonants there are five distinguishable positions of the organs. The first is the application of the lips to each other, so as to close the mouth. Thus are formed the consonants *p*, *b*, and *m*. In the second position, the under lip is applied to the fore teeth of the upper jaw; and in this manner we pronounce the consonants *f* and *v*. The third position is, when the tongue is applied to the fore teeth; and thus we pronounce *th*. In the fourth position, we apply the fore part of the tongue to the fore part of the palate; and by this application we pronounce the letters *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, *r*, *l*, *n*. The fifth position is, when the middle part of the tongue is applied to the palate; and thus we pronounce *k*, the hard sound of *g* (as in *ga*), *sh*, *j*, and *ng*. In the first position we have three letters, of which the most simple, and indeed the only articulator, being absolutely mute, is *p*. In the formation of this letter, nothing is required but the sudden closing of the mouth, and stopping the vowel sound. *B*, though justly considered as a mute, is not a perfect mute. The mouth being kept in the same position, and the breath being emitted through the nostrils, the letter *m* is produced. In the first position, therefore, we have a perfect mute *p*, having no audible sound; a labial and liquid consonant *m*, capable of a continued sound; and, between these two extremes, we have the letter *b*, somewhat audible, though different from any vocal sound. In the second position we have the letters *f* and *v*, neither of which are perfect mutes. The letter *f* is formed by having the aspiration not altogether interrupted, but emitted forcibly between the fore teeth and the under lip. This is the simple articulation in this position. If to this we join the guttural sound, we shall have the letter *v*, a letter standing in nearly the same relation to *f*, as *b* and *m*, in the first position, stand to *p*. Thus we have four distinctions of consonants in our alphabet, namely, of perfect and imperfect consonants, perfect and imperfect mutes. Thus *p* is a perfect mute, having no sound; *b* an imperfect mute, having proper sound, but limited; *m* a perfect consonant, having sound, and continued; *f* an imperfect consonant, having no sound audible.

In the "STANDARD DICTIONARY" it will be seen that the greatest care has been taken to simplify the elements of orthoepy, and almost entirely to do away with those numerous marks of orthoepic notation, which, in many of our pronouncing dictionaries, appear confusing to the eye, and are difficult to recollect. The object of the Editor, however, has been to spell each word phonetically, or precisely as it would be written if spelt according to sound. The syllabication and accentuation of dissyllables and polysyllables are minutely noted; but figures, prosodial quantities, and arbitrary marks, generally so puzzling to the

student, are entirely laid aside; and although it may be difficult to convey the niceties of pronunciation in particular words, yet it will be found, on the whole, that it approaches as near to accuracy as any combination of letters can be expected to accomplish. In the endeavour to avoid all superfluous or arbitrary marks of notation, a difficulty presented itself in the different vocal sounds of the letter *a*. In the long close sound, peculiar to the English, as *fa'tal*, there could be no difficulty; its broad sound is readily expressed by *aw*, as in *fall* (*fawl*); and the close consonantal sound is clearly indicated by the syllabication and accent, as in *an'imal*: but the true expression of the open Italian sound could not be indicated without some peculiar mark of notation; and therefore the dotted and double-dotted *ȧ* and *ä* were adopted as the simplest orthoepic marks that could be introduced; as in speakable (*speek'ȧbl*), father (*fä'ther*), &c. But in some words there is a soft intermediate sound between *u* and *oo*, as in *wood*, or *woman*; which is expressed by the short double *oo*, thus marked, *wo͝od*, *wo͝om'un*; and this pronunciation is quite distinct from that of *u* in *wonder* (*wun'der*), or the *oo* in *womb* (*woom*).

In distinguishing the long sound of the vowel *i*, without the mark of long quantity (ī), as generally adopted by orthoepists, there was some little difficulty; for the words find, wind, &c., might naturally be pronounced short instead of long; when *find* would thus become *finn'd*; and the verb *to wind*, be sounded like *wind*. To remedy this, the orthoepic orthography, in perfect agreement with the sound, has been adopted. Thus, we have *fine'd* instead of *finde* or *find*, *wine'd* instead of *winde* or *wīnd*, *mine'd* instead of *minde* or *mīnd*, &c. Hence, a long list of mystic characters, with which many pronouncing dictionaries are interlarded is happily avoided.

In connection with orthoepy, the correct Accentuation of words is an important feature, to which the Editor has devoted especial attention. Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable of the word, sometimes on the vowel, and sometimes on the consonant, as in *Ma'gi* and *maǧic*; so that one particular syllable of a word is more fully distinguished than the rest. All the words of the English language, except the monosyllabic ones, have an accented syllable; and most of our polysyllabic words have not only a primary accent, but sometimes a secondary one; but it is only in a few compound words that this secondary accent is noted. It is the general tendency of the language to place the accent on the first syllable of dissyllables, and on the antepenult of polysyllables; but the exceptions to this rule are so numerous, that, in doubtful cases, the best authority is a good pronouncing dictionary.

As an appropriate and necessary appendage to a Pronouncing Dictionary, the Editor has annexed some useful articles for explaining the correct pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper names; and also a summary of orthoepical rules for the true pronunciation of those foreign names which are perpetually occurring in the course of conversation or reading.

The COMPOUNDS of the English language are very numerous, and materially contribute to its copiousness. The great mass of them are omitted in our ordinary dictionaries; but their great importance has induced the Editor to insert all that are presumed to be of general utility; and for this purpose they are usually printed in a compressed form, and followed on alphabetically, in italics, from their primitive word; as under *Gage*, *Galley*, *Milk*, *Money*, *Over*, *Well*, *Wheel*, *White*, &c. Any additional explanation, when required, can be readily obtained by reference to the primary words which individually form the compound. Thus the reader, when searching for a compound word, will generally find it under its primitive; except in peculiar cases, when the compound is of an important character, or admits of a meaning different from what might be nferred from the primitive roots.

In conclusion, it is only necessary to explain that all obsolete words are marked with a double dagger, thus ‡; and those of rare occurrence with a single dagger, thus †.

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PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

"THE pronunciation of the learned languages" (says Walker, in his 'Key to Classical Pronunciation') "is much more easily acquired than that of our own. Whatever might have been the variety of different dialects among the Greeks and the different provinces of the Romans, their languages, now being dead, are generally pronounced according to the respective analogies of the several languages of Europe, when those languages are cultivated without partaking of those anomalies to which the living languages are liable." But as regards the pronunciation of Greek and Latin proper names, which are of frequent occurrence in reading and conversation, the following compendious rules will be found generally useful:—

THE VOWELS.

EVERY vowel with the accent on it at the end of a syllable is pronounced as in English, with its first, long, open sound: thus, *Ca'to, Philome'la, Ori'on, Pho'cion, Lu'cifer*, &c., have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words *pa'per, me'ter, spi'der, no'ble, tu'tor*, &c.

Every accented vowel not ending a syllable, but followed by a consonant, has the short sound, as in English: thus, *Man'lius, Pen'theus, Pin'darus, Col'chis, Cur'tius*, &c., have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in *man'ner, plen'ty, prin'ter, col'lar, cur'few*, &c.

Every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long, open sound: thus, the final *i* forming the genitive case, as in *Magis'tri*, or the plural number, as in *De'cii*, has the long, open sound, as in *vi'al;* and this sound we give to this vowel in this situation, because the Latin *i* final in genitives, plurals, and preterperfect tenses of verbs is always long; and consequently, where the accented *i* is followed by *i* final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal *i*, like the noun *eye*, as *Achi'vi*.

Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable not final, as that in the second of *Alcibiades*, the *Hernici*, &c., is pronounced like *e*, as if written *Alcebiades*, the *Herneci*, &c. So the last syllable but one of the *Fabii*, the *Horatii*, the *Curiatii*, &c., is pronounced as if written *Fa-be-i, Ho-ra-she-i, Cu-re-a-she-i;* and therefore, if the unaccented *i* and the diphthong *æ* conclude a word, they are both pronounced like *e*, as *Harpyiæ, Har-py'e-e*.

The diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English *e*, as *Cæsar, Œta*, &c., as if written *Cee'sar, Ee'ta*, &c.; and like the short *e*, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dædalus, Œdipus*, &c., pronounced as if written *Deddalus, Eddipus*, &c. The vowels *ei* are generally pronounced like long *i*. For the vowels *eu* in final syllables, see the word *Idomeneus;* and for the *ou* in the same syllables, see the word *Antinous*, and similar words, in the Terminational Vocabulary.

Y is exactly under the same predicament as *i*. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as *Cy'rus;* or when ending an unaccented syllable, if final, as *Æ'gy, Æ'py*, &c.: short when joined to a consonant in the same syllable, as *Lyc'idas;* and sometimes long and sometimes short, when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as *Lycur'gus*, pronounced with the first syllable like *lie*, a falsehood; and *Lysim'achus* with the first syllable like the first of *legion*, or nearly as if divided into *Lys-im'-a-chus*, &c.

A, ending an unaccented syllable, has the same obscure sound as in the same situation in English words; but it is a sound bordering on the Italian *a*, or the *a* in *father*, as *Dia'na*, where the difference between the accented and unaccented *a* is palpable.

E final, either with or without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as *Penelope, Hippocrene, Evoe, Amphitrite*, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is Anglicized into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it becomes then an English word, and is pronounced according to our own analogy: thus, *Acidalius*, altered to *Acidale*, has the final *e* sunk, and is a word of three syllables only. *Proserpine*, from *Proserpina*, undergoes the same alteration. *Thebes* and *Athens*, derived from the Greek Θῆβαι and Ἀθῆναι, and the Latin *Thebæ* and *Athenæ*, are perfectly Anglicized; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable: and the Greek Κρήτη and the Latin *Creta* have both sunk into the English monosyllable *Crete; Hecate* likewise, pronounced in three syllables when Latin, and in the same number in the Greek word Ἑκάτη, in English is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final *e*.

The Roman magistrate, named *Ædilis*, is Anglicized by pronouncing it in two syllables, *Æ'dile*. The capital of Sicily *Syracusæ*, of four

syllables, is made three in the English, *Syr'acuse;* and the city of *Tyrus*, of two syllables, is reduced to a monosyllable in the English *Tyre*.

THE CONSONANTS.

C and *G* are hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as *Cato, Comus, Cures, Galba, Gorgon*, &c.; and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *Cebes, Cinna, Cycnus, Geryon, Geta, Gillus, Gyges, Gymnosophistæ*, &c.

C, *S*, and *T*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded by the accent in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*, as *Accius, Caduceus, Helvetii, Hesiod, Mœsia, Portia, Portius, Socias, Statius, Tatian*, pronounced *Aksheus, Cadusheus, Helveshei, Hezheod, Mezhea, Porshea, Porsheus, Sosheas, Stasheas, Tashean*, &c. But when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not go into *sh*, but preserves its sound pure, as *Miltiades, Antiates*, &c.

Proper names ending in *tia, sia, cyon*, and *sion*, preceded by the accent, change the *t*, *s*, &c., into *sh* and *zh*. Thus, *Phocion, Sicyon*, and *Cercyon*, are pronounced exactly in our own analogy, as if written *Phoshean, Sichean*, and *Sershean*. *Artemisia* and *Aspasia* sound as if written *Artemizhea* and *Aspazhea; Galatia, Aratia, Alotia*, and *Batia*, as if written *Galashea, Arashea, Aloshea*, and *Bashea;* and if *Atia*, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from *Asia*, the eastern region of the world. But the termination *tion* (of which there are not even twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *sh*, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation; and to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating with so vulgar an English termination: thus, though *Æsion, Iasion, Dionysion*, change the *s* into *z*, as if written *Æzion, Iazion, Dionyzion*, the *z* does not become *zh;* but *Philistion, Gration, Eurytion, Dotion, Androtion, Hippotion, Iphition, Ornytion, Metion, Polytion, Stration, Sotion, Æantion, Pallantion, Ætion, Hippocration*, and *Amphyction*, preserve the *t* in its true sound. *Hephæstion*, however, from the frequency of appearing with Alexander, has deserted the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude by rhyming with *question;* and *Tatian* and *Theodotion* seem perfectly Anglicized. With very, very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded that Greek and Latin *proper* names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation.

Ch. These letters before a vowel are always pronounced like *k*, as *Chabrias, Cholchis*, &c.; but when they come before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, as in *Chthonia*, they are mute, and the word is pronounced as if written *Thonia*. Words beginning with *Sche*, as *Schedius, Scheria*, &c., are pronounced as if written *Skedius, Skeria*, &c.; and *c* before *n* in the Latin prænomen *Cneus* or *Cnæus* is mute: so in *Cnopus, Cnossus*, &c., and before *t* in *Cteatus*, and *g* before *n* in *Gnidus*, pronounced *Nopus, Nossus, Teatus*, and *Nidus*.

At the beginning of Greek words, we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *MN, TM*, &c.; as, *Mnemosyne, Mnesidamus, Mneus, Mnesteus, Tmolus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Nemosyne, Nesidamus, Neus, Nesteus, Molus*, &c., in the same manner as we pronounce the words *Bdellium, Pneumatic, Gnamon, Mnemonics*, &c., without the initial consonant. The same may be observed of the *C* hard, like *K*, when it comes before *T;* as, *Ctesiphon, Ctesippus*, &c. Some of these words we see sometimes written with an *e* or *i* after the first consonant, as *Menesteus, Timolus*, &c., and then the initial consonant is pronounced.

Ph, followed by a consonant, is mute, as *Phthia, Phthiotis*, pronounced *Thia, Thiotis*, in the same manner as the naturalized Greek word *Phthisic*, pronounced *Tisic*.

Ps. *P* is mute, also, in this combination, as in *Psyche, Psammetichus*, &c., pronounced *Syke, Sammetichus*, &c.

Pt. *P* is mute in words beginning with these letters, when followed by a vowel, as *Ptolemy, Pterilas*, &c., pronounced *Tolemy, Terilas*, &c.; but when followed by *l*, the *t* is heard, as in *Tleptolemus;* for, though we have no words of our own with these initial consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the *Z* in *Zmilaces*.

The letters *S*, *X*, and *Z* require but little observation, being generally pronounced as in pure English words. It may, however, be remarked, that *s*, at the end of words preceded by any of the vowels but *e*, has its pure, hissing sound; as, *mas, dis, os, mus*, &c.: but when *e* precedes, it goes into the sound of *z;* as, *pes, Thersites, vates*, &c. It may also be observed that, when it ends a word preceded by *r* or *n*, it has the sound of *z*. Thus the letter *s* in *mens, Mars, mors*, &c., has the same sound as in the English words *hens, stars, wars*, &c. *X*, when beginning a word or syllable, is pronounced like *z;* as, *Xerxes, Xenophon*, are pronounced *Zerkzes, Zenophon*, &c. *Z* is uniformly pronounced as in English words: thus, the *Z* in *Zeno* and *Zeugma* is pronounced as we hear it in *zeal, zone*, &c.

THE ENGLISH QUANTITIES.

It may be here observed that, in words of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, whatever be the quantity of the vowel in the first syllable in Greek or Latin, we always make it long in English. Thus, *Crates*, the philosopher, and *crates*, a hurdle; *decus*, honor, and *dedo*, to give; *ovo*, to triumph, and *ovum*, an egg; *Numa*, the legislator, and *Numen*, the divinity, have the first vowel always sounded equally long by an English speaker, although in Latin the first vowel in the first word of each of these pairs is short.

On the contrary, words of three syllables, with the accent on the first, and with but one consonant after the first syllable, have that syllable pronounced short, let the Greek or Latin quantity be what it will. Thus, *regulus*

and *remora*, *mimicus* and *minium*, are heard with the first vowel short in English pronunciation, though the first two words of each pair have their first syllables long in Latin; and the *u* in *fumigo* and *fugito* is pronounced long in both words, though in Latin the last *u* is short. This rule is never broken but when the first syllable is followed by *e* or *i*, followed by another vowel: in this case, that vowel in the first syllable is long, except the vowel be *i*; thus, *lamia*, *genius*, *Libya*, *deceo*, *cupio* have the accent on the first syllable, and this syllable is pronounced long in every word but *Libya*, though in the original it is equally short in all.

In order to reduce these rules into a small compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that as we always shorten every ante-penultimate vowel with the *primary* accent but *u*, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this antepenultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as *Æschylus*, *Æschines*, &c.; and the antepenultimate *i*, even though it *be* followed by such a diphthong, as *Eleusinia*, *Ocrisia*, &c.; so we shorten the first syllable of *Æsculapius*, *Ænobarbus*, &c., because the first syllable of both these words has the *secondary* accent, but we pronounce the same vowels long in *Æthiopia*, *Ægialeus*, *Haliartus*, &c., because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

The general rule of quantity indicated by the syllabication is that, when a consonant ends the syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not; and that, when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it is always long; that the vowel *u*, when it ends a syllable, is long, whether the accent be on it or not, and that the vowel *i*, when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like *e*; but if the syllable be final, it has its long, open sound, as if the accent were on it.

THE ACCENT.

Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation, the accent on the first syllable; and if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first is long, as *Cato*, *Ceres*, *Comus*, &c.

Polysyllables, adopted whole from the Greek or Latin into English, have generally the accent of the Latin; that is, if the penultimate be long, the accent is on it, as *Severus*, *Democedes*, &c.; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate, as *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Posthumus*, &c.

When Greek or Latin Proper Names are Anglicized, either by an alteration of the letters or by cutting off the latter syllables, the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word. Thus, *Proserpina* has the accent on the second syllable; but when altered to *Proserpine*, it transfers the accent to the first. The same may be observed of *Homerus*, *Virgilius*, *Horatius*, &c., when Anglicized to *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, &c. But *Acrion*, *Arion*, *Amphion*, *Echion*, *Orion*, *Ixion*, *Pandion*, *Asion*, *Alphion*, *Ærion*, *Ophion*, *Methion*, *Axion*, *Eion*, *Thlexion*, and *Sandion* preserve their penultimate accent invariably; while *Ethalion*, a word of the same form and origin, is pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate, like *Deucalion* and *Pygmalion*.

The same difficulty of deciding between common usage and classical propriety appears in words ending in *ia*, as *Alexandria*, *Antiochia*. *Seleucia*, *Samaria*, *Iphigenia*, and several others, which were pronounced by our ancestors, as appears from their poetry, according to our own analogy, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; and there is no doubt but every word of this form would have fallen into the same accentuation, if classical criticism had not stepped in and prevented it. Some, however, seem always to have preserved the accent of their original language, as *Thalia* and *Sophia*; but *Iphigenia*, *Antiochia*, *Seleucia*, and *Samaria* have generally yielded to the English antepenultimate accent, and *Erythia*, *Deidamia*, *Laodamia*, *Hippodamia*, *Apamia*, *Ilithyia*, and *Orithyia*, from their seldom appearing in mere English composition, have not often been drawn aside into plain English pronunciation. The same may be observed of words ending in *nicus* or *nice*: if they are compounded of the Greek νικη, the penultimate syllable is always long, and must have the accent, as *Stratonicus*, *Berenice*, &c.; if this termination be what is called a gentile, signifying a man by his country, the penultimate is short, and the accent is on the antepenultimate, as *Macedonicus*, *Sardonicus*, *Britannicus*, &c.

Thus we see many of these proper names are of dubious accentuation; and the authorities which may be produced on both sides sufficiently show us the inutility of criticising beyond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words: there are some which, if mispronounced, immediately show a want of education; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no imputation of ignorance or *illiteracy*. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no people on earth are so correct in their accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port Royal Grammar informs us that, "notwithstanding all the rules that can be given, we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned, according to the country we are in."

But however uncertain and desultory the accentuation of many words may be, it is a great satisfaction to a speaker to know that they are so. There is a wide difference between pronouncing words of this kind ignorantly and knowingly. A person who knows that scholars themselves differ in the pronunciation of these words can always pronounce with security; but one who is unacquainted with the state of the accent is not sure that he is right when he really is so.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

HEBREW AND SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

It is generally admitted that the true pronunciation of Hebrew is now lost: a few general rules, however, may be given as a guide to the pronunciation of the Hebrew proper names occurring in the Old and New Testaments. One of the chief differences between the pronunciation of the Hebrew names and that of the Greek and Latin applies to the sound of the letter *g*, which in Greek and Latin is soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*—as Gellius, Gippius, Gyas, &c.; but in Hebrew names it is hard—as Gerizim, Gideon; except Bethphage, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, has conformed itself to the Greek pronunciation

In Hebrew names, the double letter *ch*, which in the English language admits of three different pronunciations (*k*, *tch*, and *sh*), is sounded hard like *k*—as *Chebar*, *Enoch*; but the words *Rachel* and *Cherubim* are Anglicised in their pronunciation, as in the English word Charity; but the city of *Cherub* is pronounced *Ke'rub*.

The consonants *c*, *s*, and *t*, before *ia* and *iu*, take the sound of *sh*, in a number of Scripture names, when preceded by an accent—as Asia, Cappadocia, Galatia, &c.

As to the vowels and diphthongs, the final *i*, when it forms a distinct syllable, is pronounced with a long sound—as *A'i*, Aris'a-ī; but the two vowels *ai* are pronounced sometimes as a diphthong, as in Mor'de-cai, and sometimes as two distinct vowels, as in Hag'ga-i. The two vowels *ia*, when preceded by a vowel, are sometimes pronounced as one syllable, the *i* sounding like *y*—as *Isaiah* (Isa'yah), *Benaiah* (Bena'yah); but when sounded as two syllables, the accent is on the *i*—as *Ad-a-i'ah*. When *ei* is followed by a vowel, the *i* is usually sounded like the consonant *y*—as *Iphideiah* (If-e-de'yah). Names of Gentile origin, whether plural or singular, ending in *ene*, *ine*, and *ite*, are pronounced like the English formatives—as *Nazarene'*, *Philis'tine*, *Am'monite*, though *Magdale'ne* forms an exception.

The following is an alphabetical list of SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES of more than two syllables, the accentuation and syllabication of each being duly noted. Words of only two syllables are omitted, because, as they are always accented on the first, no mistake can arise in their pronunciation

A'A-LAR
Ab'a-cue
Ab'a-dah
A-bad'don
Ab-a-di'as
Ab'a-na
Ab'a-rim
Ab'a-ron
Ab-di'as
Ab'-di-el
A-bed'ne go
A'bel Me-ho'lath
A'bel Miz'ra-im
Ab'e-san
Ab'e-sar
Ab'ga-rus
A-bi'a or A-bi'ah
A-bi'a-saph
A-bi a-thar
A-bi'dah
Ab'i-dan
A'bi-el
A-bi-e'zer
A-bi-ez'-rite
Ab'i-gail
A-bi'hu
A-bi'hud
A-bi'jah
A-bi'jam
Ab-i-le'ne
A-bim'a-el
A-bim'e-lech
A-bin'a-dab
A-bin'o-am
A-bi'ram
A-bi'rom
A-bis'a-i
Ab-i-se'i
Ab'i-shag
A-bish'a-har
A-bish'a-i
A-bish'a-lom
A-bish'u-a
Ab'i-shur
Ab'i-sum
Ab'i-tal
Ab'i-tub
Ab'i-ud
A'bra-ham
Ab'sa-lom
A-bu'bus
Ac'a-ron
Ac'a-tan
Ac'ca-ron
A-cel'da-ma
A-cha'i-a
A-cha'i-chus
A-chi-ach'a-rus
A-chim'e-lech
A-chi'ram
Ach'i-tob
A-chit'o-phe
Ach'me-tha
Ac'i-pha
Ac'i-tho
A-cu'a
Ad'a-da
Ad-ad-e'zer
Ad-ad-rim'mon
Ad-a-i'ah
Ad-a-li'a
Ad'a-ma
Ad'a-mi
Ad'a-mi Ne'kec
Ad'a-sa
Ad'a-tha
Ad'be-el
Ad'i-da
A'di-el
Ad'i-na
Ad'i-nus
Ad'i-tha
Ad-i-tha'im
Ad'la-i
Ad'ma-tha

Ad'o-nāi
Ad-o-ni'as
A-don-i-be'zek
Ad-o-ni'jah
A-don'i-kam
A-don-i'ram
A-don-i-ze'dek
A-do'ra
Ad-o-ra'im
A-do'ram
A-dram'e-lech
A'dri-a
A'dri-el
A-du'el
A-dul'lam
A-dum'min
A-e-di'as
Æ'ne-as
Ag'a-ba
Ag'a-bus
A'gag-ite
Ag-a-renes'
Ag'e-e
Ag-ge'us
Ag-noth-ta'bor
A-har'ah
A-har'al
A-has'a-i
A has-u-e'rus
A ha'va
A-haz'a-i
A-ha-zi'ah
A-hi'ah
A-hi'am
A-hi-e'zer
A-hi'hud
A-hi'jah
A-hi'kam
A-hi'lud
A-him'a-az
A-hi'man
A-him'e-lech
A-hi'moth
A-hin'a-dab
A-hin'o-am
A-hi'ra
A-hi'ram
A-hi'ram-ites
A-his'a-mach
An-tip'a-tris
A-hish'a-hur
A-hi'sham
A-hi'shar
A-hi'tob
A-hit'o-phel
A-hi'-tub
A-hi'ud
A-ho'e or A-ho'ah
A-ho'ite
A-ho'lah
A-hol'bah
A-ho'li-ab
A-hol'i-bah
A-ho-lib'a-mah
A-hu'ma-i
A-hu'zam
A-huz'zah
A-i'ah
A-i'ath
A-i'jah
Ai'ja-lon
Aij'e-leth
A-i'oth
A-i'rus
Aj'a-lon
Ak-rab'bim
A-lam'e-lech
Al'a-meth
Al'a-moth
Al'ci-mus
A-le'meth
Al-ex-an'dri-a
A-li'ah
A-li'an
Al-le-lu'jah
Al-mo'dad
Al'na-than
Al-phe'us
Al-ta-ne us
Al-tas'chith
Al'te-kon
A-mad'a-tha
A-mal'da
Am'a-lek
Am'a-lek-ites
Am'a-na
Am-a-ri'ah
Am'a-sa
A-mas'a-i
Am-a-shi'ah
Am-a-the'is
Am'a-this
Am-a-zi'ah
A-min'a-dab
A-mit'tāi
A-miz'a-bad
Am-mad'a-tha
Am-mid'i-oi
Am'mi-el
Am-mi'hud
Am-mi-shad'da-i
Am'mon-ites
Am'o-rites
Am'pli-as
Am'ram-ites
Am'ra-phel
An'a-el
An-a-ha'rath
An-a-i'ah
An'a-kims
A-nam'-e-lech
An'a-mim
An-a'ni
An-a-ni'ah
An-a-ni'as
A-nan'i-el
A-nath'e-ma
An'a-thoth
An'a-thoth-ite
An-dro-ni'cus
A'nem or A'nen
A'ni-am
An'na-as
An-nu'us
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An'ti-och
An-ti'o-chus
An'ti-pas
An-tip'a-tris
An'ti-pha
An-to'ni-a
An-to-thi'jah
An'toth-ite
Ap-a-me'a
Aph-a-ra'im
A-phar'sites
A-phe'kah
A-pher'e-ma
A-pher'ra
A-phi'ah
A-poc'a-lypse
A-poc'ry-pha
A-pol'los
A-pol'ly-on
Ap'pa-im
Ap'phi-a (*Af-*)
Aq'ui-la
Ar'a-bah
Ar-a-bat'ti-ne
Ar-a'bi-a
A'rad-ite
Ar'a-dus
Ar'a-rat
A-rau'nah
Ar'ba or Ar'bah
Ar-bat'tis
Ar-be'la
Arbel'la
Ar'bite
Ar-bo'nāi
Ar-che-la'us
Ar-ches'tra-tus
Ar'che-vites
Ar-chi-at'a-roth
Ar-chip'-pus
Arch'ites
A-re'li
A-re'lites
A-re-op'a-gite
A-re-op'a-gus
Ar-e'tas
A-re'us
A-rid'a-i
A-rid'a-tha
A-ri'eh
A'ri-el
Ar-i-ma-the'a
A'ri-och
A-ris'a-i
Ar-is-to-bu'lus
Ar-ma-ged'don
Ar-mi-shad'a-i
Ar'ne-pher
Ar'o-di
Ar'o-er
Ar-phax'ad
Ar'sa-ces
Ar'te-mas
Ar'u-both
A-ru'mah
Ar'vad-ites
As-a-di'as
As'a-el
As'a-hel
As-a-i'ah
As'a-na
As'a-phar
A'sa-ra
A-sar'e-el
As-a-re'lah
As-baz'a ret
As'ca-lon
A-se'as
A-seb-e-bi'a
As-e-bi'a
As'e-nath
A-se'rar
Ash-a-bi'ah
Ash'be-a
Ash'bel-ites
Ash'doth-ites
A'she-an
Ash'i-math
Ash'ke-naz
Ash'-pe-naz
Ash'ri-el
Ash'ta-roth
Ash'ta-roth-ites
Ash'te-moth
A-shu'ath
A-shu'rim
Ash'ur-ites
A'si-a (*A'she-a*)
As-i-bi'as
A'si-el
As'i-pha
As'ke-lon
As'ma-dāi
As'ma-veth
As-mo-de'us
As-mo-ne'ans
As-nap'per
A-so'chis
As'pa-tha
As-phar'a-sus
As'ri-el
As-sa-bi'as
As-sal'i-moth
As-sa-ni'as
As-si-de'ans
As'ta-roth
As-tar'te
A-syn'cri-tus
At'a-rah
A-tar'ga-tis
At'a-roth
At-e-re-zi'as
Ath-a-li'ah
Ath-a-li'ah
Ath-a-ri'as
Ath-e-no'bi us
At-ta-li'a
At'ta-lus
At-thar'a-tes
Au'gi-a
Au-ra-ni'-tis
Au-ra'nus
Au-te'us
Av'a-ran
Az-a-e'lus
Az-a-li'ah
Az-a-ni'ah
A-za'phi-on
Az'a-ra
A-za're-el
Az-a-ri'ah
Az-a-ri'as
A-za'zel
Az-a-zi'ah
Az-baz'a-reth
A-ze'kah
Az-e-phu'rith
A-ze'tas
A-zi'a
A-zi'e-i
A'zi-el
A-zi'za
Az'ma-veth
A-zo'tus
Az'ri-el
Az'ri-kam
A-zu'bah
Az'u-ran
Az'y-mites

Ba'al-ah
Ba'al-ath
Ba'al-ath Be'er
Ba'al-i
Ba'al-im
Ba'al-is
Ba'al-le
Ba'al Per'a-zim
Ba'al Shal'i-sha
Ba'a-nah
Ba'a-nath
Ba-a-ni'as
Ba'a-ra
Ba'a-sha
Ba'a-shah
Ba-a-si'ah
Bab'y-lon
Bac-chu'rus
Ba-go'as
Bag'o-i
Ba-ha'rum-it
Ba hu'rim
Bak-buk-i'ah
Bal'a-dan
Bal'a-mo
Bal'a-nus
Bal-tha'sar
Ban-a-i'as
Ban'u-as
Ba-rab'bas
Bar'a-chel
Bar-a-chi'ah
Bar-ce'nor
Bar-hu'mites
Ba-ri'ah
Bar-je'sus
Bar-jo'na
Bar'na-bas
Ba-ro'dis
Bar-sa-bas
Bar'ta-cus
Bar-tho'lo-mew
Bar-ti-me'us
Bar-zil'la-i
Bas'ca-ma
Bash'e-math
Bas'ta-i
Bat'a-ne
Bath'a-loth
Bath-rab'bim
Bath'she-ba
Bath'shu-a
Bav'a-i
Be-a-li'ah
Be'a-loth
Beb'a-i
Bech-o'rath
Bech'ti-leth
Bed-a-i'ah
Be-el-i'a-da
Be-el'sa-rus
Be-el-teth'mus
Be-el'ze-bub
Be-e'ra
Be-e'rah
Be-er-e'lim
Be-e'ri
Be-er-la-ha'i-roi
Be-e'roth
Be-e'roth-ites
Be-er'she-ba
Be-esh'te-rah
Be'he-moth
Be'la-ites
Bel'e-mus
Bel'ga-i
Be'li-al
Bel'ma-im
Bel-shaz'zar
Bel-te-shaz'zar
Be-nā'i-ah (*a'yah*)
Ben-am'mi
Ben-eb'e-rak
Ben-e-ja'a kan
Ben'ha-dad
Ben-ha'il
Ben-ha'nan
Ben'i-nu
Ben'ja-min
Ben'jam-ite
Ben'jam-ites
Be-nu'i
Be-no'ni
Ben-zo'heth
Ber'a-chah
Ber-a-chi'ah
Ber-a-i'ah
Be-re'a
Be-ri'ah
Ber-ni'ce
Be-ro'dach
Ber'o-thāi
Be-ro'thath
Ber-ze'lus
Bes-o-dei'ah
Beth-ab'a-ran
Beth'a-nath
Beth'a-ny
Beth-ar'a-bah
Beth'a-ram
Beth-ar'bel
Beth-a'ven
Beth-az'ma-veth
Beth-ba-al-me'on
Beth-ba'ra
Beth'ba-si
Beth-bir'e i
Beth-da'gon
Beth-dib'la-tha'im
Beth'el-ite
Beth-e'mek
Beth-hes'da
Beth-e'zel
Beth-ga'der
Beth-ga'mul
Beth-hac'ce-rim
Beth-ha'ran
Beth-hog'lah
Beth-ho'ron
Beth-jes'i-moth
Beth-leb'a-oth
Beth'le-hem
Beth'le-hem-ite
Beth-lo'mon
Beth-ma'a-cah
Beth-me'on
Beth-nim'rah
Beth-o'ron
Beth-pa'let
Beth-paz'zer
Beth-pe'or
Beth'pha-ge
Beth'phe-let
Beth'ra-bah
Beth'ra phs

Beth're-hob
Beth-sa'i-da
Beth-sa-mos
Beth-she'an
Beth'she-mesh
Beth-shit'tah
Beth'si-mos
Beth-su'ra
Beth-tap'pu-a
Be-thu'el
Beth-u-li'a
Be-to'li-us
Bet-o-mes'tham
Bet'o-nim
Be-u'lah
Be-zal'e-el
Bi'a-tas
Big'tha-na
Big'va-i
Bil'e-am
Bil'ga-i
Bin'e-a
Bin'nu-i
Bir'za-vith
Bi-thi'ah
Biz-i-jo-thi'ah
Bo-a-ner'ges
Boch'e-ru
Bos'o-ra
Brig'an-dine
Buk-ki'ah

Cāi'a-phas
Ca-i'nan
Cal-a-mol'a-ĭus
Cal'a-mus
Cal'i-tas
Cal'va-ry
Ca'naan-ites
Can'da-cē
Ca-per'na-ŭm
Caph-ar-sal'a-ma
Ca-phen'a-tha
Ca-phi'ra
Caph'to-rim
Caph'to rims
Cap-pa-do'ci-a
Car-a-ba'şi-on
Car'cha-mis
Car'che-mish
Ca-re'ah
Ca'ri-a
Car-ma'ni-ans
Car'mel-ite
Car'na-im
Car'ni-on
Car-she'na
Ca-siph'i-a
Cas'lu-bim
Ca-thu'ath
Ce-le-mi'a
Cen'chre-a
Cen-de-be'us
Cen-tu'ri-on
Cha'di-as
Chæ-re'as
Chal'ce-do-ny
Chal-de'a
Chan-nu-ne'us
Char-a-ath'a-îar
Char'a-ca
Char'a-sim
Cha're-a
Chas'e-ba
Ched-or-la'o-mer
Chel'ci-as
Chel'li-aus
Che-lu'bai
Che-lu'bar
Chem'a-rims
Che-na'an-nah
Chen'a-ni
Chen-a-ni'ah
Che-phi'rah
Che're-as
Cher'eth-ims
Cher'eth-ites
Cher'u-bim
Ches'a-lon
Che-sul'loth
Chi-li'on
Chil'le-ab
Cho-ra'şin
Chos-a-me'us
Cho-ze'ba
Cin'ner-eth
Cir'a-ma
Ci'sāi
Cith'e-rus
Cle-a'sa
Cle'o-phas
Col-ho'zeh
Col'li-us
Co-lo'se
Co-los'si-ans
Co-ni'ah
Con-o-ni'ah
Co-rin'thi-ans
Cre'ti-ans
Cu'the-ans
Cy'a-mon
Cy-re'ne
Cy-re'ni-us

Dab'a-reh
Dab'ba-sheth
Dab'e-rath
Da'bri-a
Da-co'bi
Dad-de'us
Dal-a-i'ah
Dal'i-lah
Dal-ma-nu'tha
Dam'a-ris
Dam-a-scenes'
Dan'i-el
Dan-ja'an
Dan'o-brath
Da'ri-an
Dath'e-mah
Deb'o-rah
De-cap'o-lis
Ded'a-nims
De-ha'vites
Del-a-i'ah
Del'i-lah
De-u'el
Deu-ter-on'o-my
Dib'la-im
Dib'za-hab
Di'drachm
Did'y-mus
Dil'e-an
Di-mo'nah
Di'na-ites
Din'ha-bah
Di-ot're-phes
Diz'a-hab
Dod'a-i
Dod'a-nim
Dod'a-vah
Do-rym'e-nes
Do-sith'e-us
Do'tha-im

E'a-nas
E-bed'me-lech
Eb-en-e'zer
E-bi'a-saph
E-bro'nah
E-ca'nus
Ec-bat'a-na
Ec-cle-şi-as'tes
Ec-cle-şi-as'ti-cus
E'di-as
E'dom-ites
Ed're-i
Eg'la-im
Ek're-bel
Ek'ron-ites
El'a-dah
E'lam-ites
El'a-sah
El-beth'el
El'ci-a (*El'she-a*)
El'da-ah
E'le-ad
E-le-a'leh
E-le'a-sah
E-le-a'zer
E-le-a-zu'rus
El-e-lo'he Is-ra el
E-leu'the-rus
El-eu-za'i
El-ha'nan
E-li'ab
E-li'a-da
E-li'a-dah
E-li'a-dun
E-li'ah
E-li'ah-ba
E-li'a-kim
E-li'a-li
E-li'am
E-li'as
E-li'a-saph
E-li'a-shib
E-li'a-sis
E-li'a-tha
E-li-a'zar
E-li'dad
E'li-el
E-li-e'na-i
E-li-e'zer
E-li'ha-ba
El-i-hæ'na
El-i-ho'reph
E-li'hu
E-li'jah
El'i-ka
E-lim'e-lech
E-li-œ'na-i
E-li-o'nas
El'i-phal
E-liph'a-leh
E-li'phaz
E-liph'e-let
E-lis'a-beth
El-i-sæ'us
El-i-se'us
E-li'sha
E-li'shah
E-lish'a-ma
E-lish'a-phat
E-lish'e-ba
El-i-shu'a
E-lis'i-mus
E-li'u
E-li'ud
E-liz'a-phan
E-li'zur
El'ka-nah
El'ko-shite
El'la-sar
El'mo-dam
El'na-am
El'na-than
E'lon-ites
El'pa-al
El'pa-let
El-pa'ran
El'te-keh
El'te-keth
El'te-kon
El'to-lad
E lu'za-i
El-y-ma'is
El'y-mas
El'za-bad
El'za-phan
Em-al-cu'el
E-man'u-el
Em'ma-us
E'ne-as
En-eg la'im
En-e-mes'sar
E-ne'ni-as
En-gan'nim
En'ge-di
En-had'dah
En-hak'ko-re
En-ha'zor
En-mish'pat
En-rim'mon
En-ro'gel
En'she-mesh
En tap'pu-ah
Ep'a-phras
E-paph-ro-di tus
E-pen'e-tus
E'phes-dam'min
Eph'pha-tha
E'phra-im
E'phra-im-ites
Eph'ra-tah
Eph'rath-ites
E'ran-ites
E-ras'tus
E-şa'ias
E'sar-had'don
Es-dre'lon
Es'e-bon
E-se'bri-as
Esh'ba-al
E'she-an
Esh'ka-lon
Esh'ta-ol
Esh'tau-lites
Esh-tem'o-a
Esh'te-moth
Es-ma-chi'ah
E-so'ra
Est'ha-ol
Eth'a-nim
Eth'ba-al
Eu-as'i-bus
Eu-bu'lus
Eu'na-than
Eu-ni'ce
Eu-o'di-as
Eu-pol'e-mus
Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu'ty-chus
Ex'o-dus
Ez'ba-i
Ez-e-chi'as
Ez-e-ki'as
E-ze'ki-el
Ez-e-ri'as
E-zi'as
E'zi-on Ge'bar
Ez'ra-hite
Ez'ri-el
Ez'ron-ites

Gab'a-el
Gab'a-tha
Gab'ba-tha
Ga'bri-as
Ga'bri-el
Gad'a-ra
Gad-a-renes'
Gad'di-el
Ga'i-us (*Ga'ius*)
Gal'a-ad
Gal'e-ed
Gal'ga-la
Gal'i-lee
Gal'li-o
Gam'a-el
Ga-ma'li-el
Gam'ma-dims
Gar'i-zim
Gaz'a-bar
Ga-za'ra
Ga'zath-ites
Ga-ze'ra
Ged-a-li'ah
Ge-de'rah
Ged'e-rite
Ge-de'-roth
Ged-e-roth-a'im
Ge-ha'zi
Gel'i-loth
Ge-mal'li
Gem-a-ri'ah
Gen-ne'us
Ge-nes'a-reth
Gen'e-sis (*Jen-*)
Ge-ne'zar
Gen-u'bath
Ger'a-sa
Ger'ga-sh
Ger'ga-shites
Ger-ge-senes'
Ger'i-zim
Ger'ra-ans
Ger-rin'i-ans
Ger'shon-ites
Gesh'u-rites
Geth-o-li'as
Geth sem'a-ne
Ge-u'el
Ge'zer-ites
Gib'be-thon
Gib'e-ah
Gib'e-ath
Gib'e-on
Gib'e-on-ites
Gid-dal'ti
Gid'e-on
Gid-e-o'ni
Gil'a-lāi
Gil'e-ad
Gil'e-ad-ite
Gi'lo-nite
Gin'ne-tho
Gir'ga-shites
Git'ta-im
Git'tites
Gi'zo-nite
Gol'go-tha
Go-li'ah
Go-li'ath
Go-mor'rah
Gor'gi-as
Gor'ty-na
Go-thon'i-el
Gre'ci-a (*-she a*)
Gud'go-dah
Gur-ba'al

Ha-a-hash'ta-ri
Ha-ba'iah
Hab'ak-kuk
Hab-a-zi-ni'ah
Ha-ber'ge-on
Hach-a-li'ah
Hach'i-lah
Hach'mo-ni
Hach'mo-nite
Had-ad-e'zer
Had'a-shah
Ha-das'sah
Ha-dat'tah
Had'la-i
Ha-do'ram
Hag'a-bah
Hag'a-i
Ha-gar-enes'
Ha'gar-ites
Hag'ga-i
Hag'ge-ri
Hag-gi'ah
Hak'ka-tan
Ha-ku'pha
Hal-le-lu'jah
Hal-lo'esh
Ha'math-ite
Ham-med'a-tha
Ham'e-lech
Ham'i-tal
Ham-mol'e-keth
Ham'o-nah
Ha-mu'el
Ha-mul'ites
Ha-mu'tal
Ha-nam'e-el
Ha-nan'e-el
Han'a-ni
Han-a-ni'ah
Han'i-el
Han'na-thon
Han'ni-el
Ha'noch-ites
Haph-a-ra'im
Har'a-dah
Har-a-i'ah
Ha'ra-rite
Har bo'nah

Har'ha ta
Har'ne-pher
Ha'ro-dite
Har'o-eh
Ha'ro-rite
Har'o-sheth
Ha-ru'maph
Ha-ru'phite
Has-a-di'ah
Has-e-nu'ah
Hash-a-bi'ah
Hash-ab'nah
Hash-ab-ni'ah
Hash-bad'a-na
Hash-mo'nah
Ha-shu'pha
Has-se-na'ah
Ha-su'pha
Hat'i-ta
Hat'ti-pha
Hav'i-lah
Ha'za-el
Ha-zăi'ah
Ha-za'roth
Ha-ze'rim
Ha-ze'roth
Haz'e-zon
Ha'zi-el
Haz'u-bah
He'ber-ites
He'bron-ites
Heg'a-i
Hel-chi'ah
Hel'da-i
He'lek-ites
Hel-ka'i
Hel-ki'as
Hen'a-dad
He'pher-ites
Heph'zi-bah
Her-mog'e-nes
Her'mon-ites
He-ro'di-ans
He-ro'di-as
Hez'e-ki
Hez-e-ki'ah
He-zi'a
He'zi-on
Hez'ra-i
Hez'ron-ites
Hid'da-i
Hid'de-kel
Hi-er'e-el
Hi-er'e-moth
Hi-er-i-e'lus
Hi-er'mas
Hi-er-on'y-mus
Hig-ga'ion
Hil-ki'ah
Hir-ca'nus
His-ki'jah
Hod-a-i'ah
Hod-a-vi'ah
Ho-de'vah
Ho-di'ah
Ho-di'jah
Hol-o-fer'nes
Hor-a-gid'dad
Hor'o-nites
Ho-shan'na
Ho-she'a (*Ho-ze'a*)
Hosh-a-i'ah,
Hosh'a-ma
Ho-she'a
Hu'pham-ites
Hu'shath-ite
Hu-shu'bah
Hy-das'pes
Hy-e'na
Hy-men-e'us

Ib'le-am
Ib-nei'ah
Ib-ni'jah
Ich'a-bod
I-co'ni-um
Id'a lan
Id'u el
Id-u-mæ'a
Ig-da-li'ah
Ig-e-ab'a-rim
Ig'e-al
Im-man'u-el
I-o'ta
Iph-e-dei'ah
I-ri'jah
Ir'na-hash
Ir'pe-el
Ir-she'mish
I-$a'iah
Is-car'i-ot
I$-da'el
Ish'bo-sheth
I-shi'ah
I-shi'jah
Ish'ma-el
Ish-ma-i'ah
Ish'me-rai
Ish'u-a
Ish'u-ai
Is-ma-chi'ah
Is-ma-i'ah
I$'ra-el
I$'ra-el-ites
Is'sa-char
Is-tal-cu'rus
Is'u-ites
It'a-ly
Ith'a-i, or It'a-i
Ith'a-mar
Ith'i-el
Ith're-am
It'ta-i
It-u-re'a
Iz'e-har
Iz'har-ite
Iz-ra-hi'ah
Iz'ra-hite
Iz-ra-i'ah
Iz're-el

Ja'a-kan
Ja-ak'o-bah
Ja-a'lah
Ja-a'lam
Ja'a-năi
Ja-ar-e-or'e-gim
Ja-as-a-ni'a
Ja'as-sau
Ja-a'si-el
Ja-a'zah
Ja-az-a-ni'ah
Ja-a'zar
Ja-a-zi'ah
Ja-a'zi-el
Jab'ne-el
Ja'chin-ites
Ja-co'bus
Jad-du'a
Ja-ha'le-el
Ja-hal'e-lel
Ja-ha'zah
Ja-ha-zi'ah
Ja-ha'zi-el
Jah'da-i
Jah'di-el
Jah'le-el-ites
Jah'ma-i
Jah'ze-el-ites
Jah'ze-rah
Jah'zi-el
Ja'ir-ites
Ja'i-rus
Ja'min-ites
Jam'na-an
Jam-ni'a
Ja-no'ah
Ja-no'hah
Ja-phi'ah
Japh'le-ti
Jar-e-si'ah
Ja-ro'ah
Jas'a-el
Ja-sho'be-am
Jash'u-bi Le'hem
Jash'ub-ites
Ja'si-el
Ja-su'bus
Jath'ni-el
Ja'zi-el
Je'a-rim
Je-at'e-răi
Je-ber-e-chi'ah
Je-bu'si
Jeb'u-sites
Jec-a-mi'ah
Jec-o-li'ah
Jec-o-ni'ah
Je-da'iah
Jed-de'us
Jed-e-di'ah
Je-de-i'ah
Je-di'a-el
Jed'i-ah
Je'di-el
Jed'u-thun
Je-e'li
Je-e'zer-ites
Je-ha'le-el
Je-hal'e-lel
Je-ha'zi-el
Jeh-dei'ah
Je-hei'el
Je-hez'e-kel
Je-hi'ah
Je-hi'el
Je-hi'e-li
Je-hish'a i
Je-his-ki'ah
Je-ho'a-dah
Je-ho-ad'dan
Je-ho'a-haz
Je-ho'ash
Je-ho'ha-dah
Je-ho'ha-nan
Je-hoi'a-chin
Je-hoi'a-da
Je-hoi'a-kim
Je-hoi'a-rib
Je-hon'a-dab
Je-hon'a-than
Je-ho'ram
Je-ho-shab'e-ath
Je-hosh'a-phat
Je-hosh'e-ba
Je-hosh'u-a
Je-ho'vah
Je-hoz'a-bad
Je-hub'-bah
Je'hu-cal
Je-hu'di
Je-hu-di'jah
Je-kab'ze-el
Jek-a-me'am
Jek-a-mi'ah
Je-ku'thi-el
Jem'i-ma
Je-mu'el
Je-phun'neh
Je-rahm'e-el
Je-rahm'e-el ites
Jer'e-chus
Jer'e-măi
Jer-e-mi'ah
Jer'e-moth
Jer'e-mouth
Je-ri'ah
Jer'e-băl
Jer'i-cho
Je'ri-el
Je-ri'jah
Jer'i-moth
Je'ri-oth
Jer-o-bo'am
Jer'o-don
Jer'o-ham
Je-rub'ba-al
Je-rub'e-sheth
Jer'u-el
Je-ru'sa-lem
Je-ru'sha
Je-sa'i-ah
Jesh-a-i'ah
Jesh'a-nah
Jesh-ar'e-lah
Jesh-eb'e-ab
Jesh-eb'e-ah
Jesh'i-mon
Je-sish'a-i
Jesh-o-ha-i'ah
Jesh'u-a
Jesh'u-run
Je-$i'ah
Je-sim'i-el
Jes'u-a
Jes'u-i
Je'u-el
Jez'e-bel
Jez-a-ni'ah
Je-ze'lus
Je'zer-ites
Je-zi'ah
Je'zi-el
Jez-li'ah
Jez'o-ar
Jez-ra-hi'ah
Jez're-el-ite
Jiph'thah-el
Jo'a-chaz
Jo-a-da'nus
Jo'a-haz
Jo'a-kim
Jo-an'na
Jo-an'nan
Jo'a-tham
Jo-a-zab'dus
Joch'e-bed
Jo-e'lah
Jo-e'zer
Jog'be-ah
Jo-ha'nan
Joi'a-da
Joi'a-kim
Joi'a-rib
Jok'de-am
Jok'me-an
Jok'ne-am
Jok'-the-el
Jon'a-dab
Jon'a-than
Jo'ra-i
Jor'i-bas
Jor'ko-am
Jos'a-bad
Jos'a-phat
Jos-a-phi'as
Jos'e-dech
Jo'se-el
Jo-se'phus
Josh'a-bad
Josh'a-phat
Josh-a-vi'ah
Josh-bek'a-sha
Josh'u-a
Jo-si'ah
Jo-si'as
Jos-i-bi'ah
Jos-i-phi'ah
Jot'ba-tha
Joz'a-bad
Joz'a-char
Joz'a-dak
Ju-dæ'a
Ju'li-a
Ju'ni-a
Ju-shab'he-se

Kab'ze-el
Kad'mi-el
Kad'mon-ites
Kal'la-i
Ka-re'ah
Kar-ka'a
Kar'na-im
Ked'e-mah
Ked'e-moth
Ke-hel'a-thah
Ke-lā'iah
Kel'i-ta
Ke-mu'el
Ken'niz-zites
Ke'ri-oth
Ke-tu'rah
Ke-zi'a
Kib'za-im
Kir-har'a-seth
Kir'he-resh
Kir'i-eth
Kir'i-oth
Kish'i-on
Ko'hath-ites
Kol-a-i'ah
Ko'rah-ites
Ko'rath-ites
Kush-ăi'ah

La'a-dah
La'a-dan
Lab'a-na
La-cu'nus
La-hăi'roi
Lap'i-doth
La-se'a
La-sha'ron
Las'the-nes
Lax'a-rus
Leb'a-nah
Leb'a-non
Leb'a-oth
Leb-be'us
Le-bo'nah
Le'ha-bim
Lem'u-el
Le-tu'shim
Le'um-mim
Le-vi'a-than
Le-vit'i-cus
Lib'a-nus
Lib'y-a
Lig-nal'o-es
Lo-am'mi
Lod'e-bar
Loth-a-su'bus
Lu'ci-fer
Lu'ci-us
Lyc-a-o'nia
Ly-sa'ni-as
Lys'i-a
Lys'i-as

Ma'a-cah
Ma-ach'a-thites
Ma-ad'ăi
Ma-a-di'ah
Ma-a'i
Ma-al'eh
Ma'a-năi
Ma'a-rath
Ma-a-sei'ah
Ma-a-si'ah
Ma-a-zi'ah
Mab'da-i
Mac'a-lon
Mac-ca-bæ'us
Mac'ca-bees
Mach'be-nah
Mach'be-năi
Mach-he'loth
Ma'chir-ites
Mach-na-de'bai
Mach-pe'lah
Mad'a-i
Ma-di'a-bun
Ma-di'ah
Ma'di-an
Mad-man'nah
Mad-me'nah
Ma-e'lus
Mag'da-la
Mag'-da-len
Mag-da-le'ne
Mag'di-el
Mag'pi-ash
Ma'ha-lah
Ma'ha-lath
Ma-ha'le-el
Ma'ha-li
Ma-ha-na'im
Ma'ha-neh Da

Ma'ha-nem
Ma har'a-i
Ma'ha-vites
Ma-ha'zi-oth
Māi-an'e-as
Ma-ke'loth
Mak-ke'dah
Mal'a-chi
Mal-chi'ah
Mal'chi-el
Mal'chi-el-ites
Mal-chi'jah
Mal-chi'ram
Mal-chi-shu'ah
Mal'lo-thi
Ma-mā'ias
Ma-mu'cus
Man'a-en
Man'a-hath
Man'a-hem
Ma-na'heth-ites
Man-as-se'as
Ma-nas'seh
Ma-nas'sites
Man-ha-na'im
Ma-no'ah
Ma'on-ites
Mar'a-lah
Mar-a-nath'a
Mar-do-ehe'us
Ma-re'shah
Mar'i-sa
Mar're-kah
Mar'se-na
Mar'te-na
Mas'e-loth
Mas're-kah
Mas-si'as
Mat'tan-nah
Mat-ta-ni'ah
Mat'ta-tha
Mat-ta-thi'as
Mat-te-na'i
Mat-the'las
Mat-thi'as
Mat-ti-thi'ah
Maz-i-ti'as
Maz'za-roth
Me-a'ni
Me-a'rah
Me-bu'nāi
Mech'e-rath
Mech'e-rath-ite
Med'a-lah
Med'e-ba
Me'di-a
Me-e'da
Me-gid'don
Me-ha'li
Me-het'a-bel
Me-hi'da
Me-hol'ath-ite
Me-hu'ja-el
Me-hu'man
Me-hu'nims
Me-jar'kon
Mek'o-nah
Mel-a-ti'ah
Mel-chi'ah
Mel-chi'as
Mel'chi-el
Mel-chis'e-dek
Mel-chi-shu'a
Me-le'a
Mel'i-ta
Mel'li-cu
Me-mu'can
Men'a-hem
Meu'o-thāi
Me-on'e-nem
Meph'a-ath
Me-phib'o-sheth
Mer-a-i'ah
Me-ra'ioth
Mer'a-ri
Mer'a-rites
Mer-a-tha'im
Mer'e-moth
Mer'i-bah
Me-rib'ba-al
Mer'i-moth
Me-ro'dach
Me-ron'o-thite
Mesh-el-e-mi'ah
Me-shez'a-bel
Me-shez'a-be-el
Me-shil-la'mith
Me-shil'le-moth
Me-sho'bab
Me-shul'lam
Me-shul'le-mith
Mes'-o-bah
Mes'-o-ba-ite
Mes-o-po-ta'mia
Mes-si'ah
Mes-si'as
Me-te'rus
Meth're-dath
Me-thu'sa-el
Me-thu'se-lah
Me-u'nim
Mez'a-hab
Mi'a-min
Mi-ca'iah (*-ka'-*)
Mi'cha-el
Mi-cha'iah
Mich'me-thah
Mid'i-an-ites
Mig'da-lel
Mij'a-min
Mik-nei'ah
Mil-a-la'i
Mi-ni'-a min
Mir'i-am
Mish'a-el
Mi'she-al
Mish-man'na
Mish'ra-ites
Mis'pe-reth
Mis'ra-im
Mith'ri-dath
Miz'ra-im
Mo'ab-ites
Mo-a-di'ah
Mol'a-dah
Mo-o-si'as
Mo'rash-ite
Mo'ras-thite
Mor'de-cāi
Mor'esh-eth
Mo-ri'ah
Mo-se'rah
Mo-sol'lam
Mo-so'roth
Mo-sul'la-mon
Muth-lab'ben
Myt-e-le'ne

Na'a-mah
Na'a-man
Na'a-ma-thites
Na'a-mites
Na'a-rah
Na'a-rāi
Na'a-ran
Na'a-rath
Na-ash'on
Na'a-thus
Nab-a-ri'as
Na-ba-the'ans
Na'bath-ites
Na-dab'a-tha
Na-ha'bi
Na-ha'li el
Na-hal'lal
Na'ha-lol
Na-ham'a-ni
Na-har'a-i
Na'i-dus
Na-ne'a
Na'o-mi
Naph'i-si
Naph'tha-li
Naph'tu kim
Na-than'a-el
Nath-a-ni'as
Naz-a-rene'
Naz'a-reth
Naz'a-rite
Ne-a-ri'ah
Neb'a-i
Ne-bāi'oth
Ne-ba'joth
Ne-bal'lat
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar
Neb-u-chod-on'o-sor
Neb-u-chas'ban
Neb-u-zar'a-dan
Ne-co'dan
Ned-a-bi'ah
Ne-e-mi'as
Neg'i-noth
Ne-hel'a-mite
Ne-he-mi'ah
Ne-he-mi'as
Ne-hush'tah
Ne-hush'tan
Ne'i-el
Ne-ko'da
Ne-mu'el
Ne-mu'el-ites
Ne-phish'e-sim
Neph-tha'li
Nep'tho-ah
Neph'tu-im
Ne-phu'sim
Ne're-us
Ne-ri'ah
Ne-than'e-el
Neth-a-ni'ah
Neth'i-nims
Ne-to'phah
Ne-toph'a-thites
Ne-zi'ah
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-la'i-tans
Nic'o-las
Nin'e-veh
Nin'e-vites
No-a-di'ah
No'e-ba
Nom'a-des
No-me'ni-us

Ob-a-di'ah
O'chi-el
Oc-i-de'lus (*Os-*)
Oc'i-na (*Os'i-na*)
O-dol'lam
Od-on-ar'kes
Ol'a-mus
Ol'i-vet
O-lym'phas
Om-a-e'rus
O'me-ga
O-nes'i-mus
On-e-siph'o rus
O-ni'a-res
O-ni'as
O-ny'as
On'y-cha
O-ri'on
Or-tho-si'as
O-sai'as
O-se'as
O'she-a
Os'si-frage
Oth'ni-el
Oth-o-ni'as
O-zi'as
O'zi-el
O-zo'ra

Pa'a-rāi
Pa'gi-el
Par'a-dise
Par-mash'ta
Par'-me-nas
Par-shan'da-tha
Par'u-ah
Par-va'im
Pas-dam'min
Pa-se'ah
Pass'o-ver
Pat'a-ra
Pa-te'o-li
Pa-the'us
Path-ru'sim
Pat'ro-bas
Ped'a-hel
Ped'ah-zur
Ped-[illegible]
Pek-a[illegible]ah
Pel-a-i'ah
Pel-a-li'ah
Pel-a-ti'ah
Pe'leth-ites
Pe-li'as
Pel'o-nite
Pe-ni'el
Pe-nin'nah
Pen'ni-nah
Pen-tap'o-lis
Pen'ta-teuch
Pen'te-cost
Pe-nu'el
Per'a-zim
Per'ga-mos
Pe-ri'da
Per'iz-zites
Per'me-nas
Per-u'da
Peth-a-hi'ah
Pe-thu'el
Pe-ul'thāi
Phac'a-reth
Phāi'sur
Phal-dā'ius
Pha-le'as
Phal'ti-el
Pha-nu'el
Phar'a-cim
Pha'ra-oh (*Fa'ra*
Phar-a-tho'ni
Pha'rez-ites
Phar'i-sees
Pha'se-ah
Pha-se'lis
Phas'i-ron
Phe-ni'ce
Phib'e-seth
Phi-lar'ches
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'tus
Phi-lis'ti-a
Phi-lis'tim
Phi-lis'tines
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phil-o-me'tor
Phin'e-as
Phin'e-has
Phy-gel'lus
Phy-lac'te-ries
Pi-ha-hi'roth
Pil'e-tha
Pir'a-thon
Pir'a-thon-ite
Poch'e-reth
Pon'ti-us Pi'late
Por'a-tha
Pot'i-phar
Po-tiph'e-ra
Proch'o-rus
Pu-te'o-li
Pu'ti-el

Ra'a-mah
Ra-a-mi'ah
Ra-am'ses
Rab-bo'ni
Rab'sa-ces
Rab'sa-ris
Rab'sha-keh
Rad'da-i
Rag'u-a
Ra-gu'el
Ra-math-a'im
Ram'a-them
Ra'math-ite
Ra-me'ses
Ra-mi'ah
Ra'pha-el
Raph'a-im
Rath'u-mus
Re-a-i'ah
Re-bec'ca
Re'chab-ites
Re-el-āi'ah
Re-el-i'as
Ree-sa'ias
Re-gem'me-lech
Re-ha-bi'ah
Re-ho-bo'am
Re-ho'both
Rem-a-li'ah
Re'pha-el
Reph-a-i'ah
Reph'a-im
Reph'i-dim
Re-u'el
Re-zi'a
Rhe'gi-um
Rhod'o-cus
Ro-ge'lim
Ro'i-mus
Ro-mam-ti-e'zer
Ru'ha-mah
Rus'ti-cus

Sa-bac-tha'ni
Sab'a-oth
Sab'a-tus
Sab-ba-the'us
Sab-be'us
Sab-de'us
Sa-be'ans
Sab'te-cha
Sad-a-mi'as
Sad-de'us
Sad'du-cees
Sa-ha-du'tha
Sal-a-sad'a-i
Sa-la'thi-el
Sal'la-i
Sal-lu'mus
Sal-mo'ne
Sa-lo'me
Sam'a-el
Sa-ma'ias
Sa-ma'ri-a
Sa-mar'i-tans
Sam'a-tus
Sa-mēi'us
Samp'sa-mes
Sam'u-el
San-a-bas'sa-rus
San'a-sib
San-bal'lat
San'he-drim
San-san'nah
Saph-a-ti'as
Sap-phi'-ra
Sar-a-bi'as
Sar-a-i'ah
Sa-rā'ias
Sa-ram'a-el
Sar'a-mel
Sar-ched'o-nus
Sar'de-us
Sar'di-us
Sar'do-nyx
Sa're-a
Sa-rep'ta
Sa-ro'thi
Sar-se'chim
Sath-ra-baz'nes
Sav'a-ran
Sa'vi-as
Sce'va (*Se'va*)
Scyth'i-ans
Scy-thop'o-lis
Sec'a-cah
Sech-e-ni'as
Sed-e-ci'as
Se'i-rath
Sel-e-mi'as
Sem-a-chi'ah
Sem-a-i'ah
Sem-a-i'as
Sem'e-i

Se-mel'le-us
Sen'a-ah
Sen-na-che'rib
Sen'u-ah
Se-o'rim
Seph'-a-rad
Seph-ar-va'im
Se'phar-vites
Se-phe'la
Se-re-i'ah
Ser'a-phim
Sha-al-ab'bin
Sha-al'bim
Sha-al'bo-nite
Sha-a-ra'im
Sha-ash'gas
Sheb-beth'-a-i
Shach'i-a
Shad'da-i
Sha-haz'i-math
Shal'i-sha
Shal'le-cheth
Shal'ma-i
Shal-ma-ne'ser
Sham-a-ri'ah
Sham-mu'ah
Sham-she-ra'i
Shar'a-i
Shar'a-im
Shar'ma-im
Sha-re'zer
Sha'ron-ite
Sha-ru'hen
Shash-a'i
Sha'ul-ites
Sha-u'sha
She-al'ti-el
She-a-ri'ah
She-ar-ja'shub
Sheb-a-ni'ah
Sheb'a-rim
Sheb'u-el
Shec-a-ni'ah
She'chem-ites
Sheeh'i-nah
Shed'e-ur
She-ha-ri'ah
She'lan-ites
Shel-e-mi'ah
Shel'o-mi
Shel'o-mith
Shel'o-moth
She-lu'mi-el
Shem'a-ah
Shem-a-i'ah
Shem-a-ri'ah
Shem'e-ber
She-mi'da
Shem'i-nith
She-mir'a-moth
She-mu'el
She-na'zar
Sheph-a-ti'ah
She-phu'phan
Sher-e-bi'ah
She-re'zer
Shesh-baz'zar
Shib'bo-leth
Shig-gāi'on
Shi'i-lin (*Shig'*)
Shil'len [illegible]s
Shi-lo'ah
Shi-lo'ni
Shi-lo'nites
Shim'e-a
Shim'e-ah
Shim'e-am
Shim'e-ath-ites
Shim'e-i
Shim'e-on
Shim'ron-ites
Shit'ra-i
Sho'ba-i
Sho-shan'nim
Shu'ba-el
Shu'ham-ites
Shu'lam-ite
Shu'math-ites
Shu'nam-ite
Shu'pham-ite
Shu'thal-ites
Shu'the-lah
Si'a-ka
Sib'ba-chāi
Sib'bo-leth
Sib'ra-im
Si-gi'o-noth
Sil'o-ah
Sil'o-as
Sil'o-e
Si-mal-cu'e
Sim'e-on
Sim'e-on-ites
Sir'i-on
Sis-am'a-i
Sis'e-ra
Si-sin'nes
Sod'om-ites
Sod'o-ma
Sol'o-mon
Sop'a-ter
Soph'e-reth
So-sip'a-ter
Sos'the-nes
Sos'tra-tus
So'ta-i
Steph'a-na
Steph'a-nas
Ste'phen (*Ste'ven*)
Su'ba-i
Suc-ca'ath-ites
Suc'coth Be'noth
Su'di-as
Suk'ki-ims
Su'san-chites
Su-san'nah
Syc'a-mine
Sy-ce'ne
Sy-e'nes
Sy-e'ne
Syn'a-gogue
Syn'ti-che
Syr'i-a Ma'a-cah
Syr'i-on
Sy'ro-phe-nic'i-a

Ta'a-nach
Ta'a-nach Shi'lo
Tab'ba-oth
Ta'be-al
Ta'be-el
Ta-bel'li-us
Tab'e-ra
Tab'i-tha
Tab'ri-mon
Tach'mo-nite
Ta-han'ites
Ta-haph'a-nes
Ta-hap'e-nes
Tah'pe-nes
Tah're-a
Tal'i-tha Cu'mi
Tan'hu-meth
Taph'e-nes
Tap'pu-ah
Tar'a-lah
Ta're-a
Tar'pel-ites
Tar-shi'si
Tat'na-i
Teb-a-li'ah
Te-haph'ne-hes
Te-hin'nah
Te-ko'ah
Te-ko'ite
Tel'a-bib
Tel'a-im
Te-las'sar
Tel-ha-re'sha
Tel-har'sa
Tel'me-lah
Tem'a-ni
Te'man-ites
Tem'e-ni
Ter'a-phim
Ter'ti-us
Ter-tul'lus
Thad-de'us
Tham'na-tha
The-co'e
The-las'ser
The-ler'-sas
The-oc'a-nus
The-od'o-tus
The-oph'i-lus
Ther'me-leth
Thes-sa-lo ni'ca
Thim'na-thath
Thom'o-i
Thra-se'as
Thy-a-ti'ra
Ti-be'ri-as
Ti-me'lus
Tim'na-thah
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti'rath-ites
Tir'ha-kah
Tir'ha-nah
Tir'i-a
Tir'sha-tha
To'a-nah
To-bi'ah
To-bi'as
To'bi-el
To-bi'jah
To-gar'mah
To'la-ites
Tol'ba-nes
Trach-o-ni'tis
Trip'o-lis
Tro-gyl'li um
Troph'i-mus
Try-phe'na
Try-pho'sa
Tu-bi'e-ni
Ty-be'ri-as
Tych'i-cus
Ty-ran'nus

U'la-i
U-phar'sin
Ur'ba-ne
U-ri'ah
U-ri'as
U'ri-el
U-ri'jah
U'tha-i
U'za-i
Uz-zi'ah
Uz-zi'el
Uz-zi'el-ites

Va-jez'a-tha
Va-ni'ah

Xan'thi-cus
Xe'ne-as
Xer-o-pha'gi a
Xe-rol'y-be

Za-a-na'im
Za'a-man
Za-a-nan'nim
Za'a-van
Zab-a-dæ'ans
Zab-a-da'ias
Zab-de'us
Zab'di-el
Za bi'na
Zab'u-lon
Zac'ca-i
Zac-che'us
Zach-a-ri'ah
Zal-mo'nah
Zal-mun'nah
Zam-zum'mims
Za-no'ah
Zar'a-ces
Zar-a-i'as
Za're-ah
Za're-ath-ites
Zar'e-phath
Zar'e-tan
Zar'ta-nah
Zath'-o-e
Za-thu'i
Zeb-a-di'ah
Ze-ba'im
Zeb'e-dee
Ze-bi'na
Ze-bo'im
Ze-bu'da
Zeb'u-lon-ites
Zech-a-ri'ah
Zed-e-ki'ah
Ze-lo'phe-had
Ze-lo'tes
Zem-a-ra'im
Zem'a-rite
Ze-mi'ra
Ze-or'im
Zeph-a-ni'ah
Zeph'a-thah
Zeph'on-ites
Zer-a-hi'ah
Zer-a-i'a
Zer'e-dah
Ze-red'a-thah
Zer'e-rath
Ze-ru'ah
Ze-rub'ba-bel
Zer-u-i'ah
Zer-vi'ah
Zib'e-on
Zib'i-on
Zid-ki'jah
Zi-do'ni-ans
Ziph'i-on
Zip-po'rah
Zo-be'bah
Zo'he-leth
Zon'a-ras
Zo'rath-ites
Zo're-ah
Zo-rob'a-bel
Zu'ri-el
Zu-ri-shad'da i

PRONUNCIATION

OF THE

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

In conformity with the general objects of a Pronouncing Dictionary, we shall here introduce some useful orthoëpical rules for the correct pronunciation of those European names which are perpetually occurring in the course of reading or conversation.

The four leading languages of Europe, which are most generally studied by the English, are French, German, Italian and Spanish; and therefore to them we shall confine our summary—merely premising that the Dutch, Swedish, and Danish very much assimilate to the German, and Portuguese to the Spanish. Hence will a knowledge of the following rules be the means of preventing any ludicrous errors in pronouncing the names of foreign places or persons.

FRENCH NAMES.

The vowel *a*, in French, is generally considered as having two distinct sounds; the first long (*pas*), as in the English word *far;* the second short (*bal*), as in *hat*. The circumflexed â, however, has a sound broader than *a* in *pas*, being intermediate between that in *far* and that in *fall*.

E has three sounds: the first short and acute, like *e* in *met*, as *été;* the second open, and more prolonged, like *a* in *hate*, as *tête;* and the third obscure, as in *battery* (*retour*).

I is distinguished by two sounds: first nearly as in the English word *fig* (*il*); the second like *ie* in *field*, as *exile*.

O has three sounds: first nearly as in *robe* (*trône*); second, as in *rob* (*parole*); third, as in *lord* (*corps*).

U has not a precise equivalent in English, but it is nearly like the vocal sound of *ue* in *flue;* but with the nasal *n*, as in *un*, it takes the sound of *ung*.

Y is similar to the French *i*.

Ai is like è or ā.

Au is like ō.

Ei is like è.

Eu is similar to the English *u* in *tub*, but the sound is more prolonged, nearly resembling *u* in *fur*.

Ie is like *ee* in English, or ĭ.

Oi usually sounds like *wă*, *e.g. moi* is pronounced *mwă* or *mwŏh*.

Ou sounds like *oo* in English.

B, *c*, *d*, *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, *v*, and *z*, are the same as in English.

G, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *gap;* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is soft, having the sound of *zh*, or of *s* in *pleasure*. *Gu* sounds like *g* hard; thus, *gué*, *guide*, are pronounced *gă*, *gheed*.

H is never pronounced in French so forcibly as in English. Some orthoëpists say that *h* has no sound in French.

J sounds like soft *g* in French, or *zh* in English.

L has usually the the same sound as in English; but when it ends a word, being preceded by *i*, or when *ll* follows *i*, in any situation, it usually has what is called its liquid sound. This may be said to answer nearly to the sound of *lli* in *million*, the sound of *l* in such cases being blended with that of *y* (consonant); *e.g. papillon* is pronounced pă'-peel'-yŏn'; *Chantilly*, shăn'-teel'-ye', &c.

M and *N*, when followed by a vowel, or when double, have the same sound as in English; but when at the end of a word (not immediately followed by another word beginning with a vowel), or when followed by another consonant in the middle of a word, they have what is termed the *nasal* sound, which resembles that of *ng*, as in *long*, *pang*, &c., but is somewhat softer; thus, *m* and *n* are nasal in such words as *comparer*, *contente*, but have their natural sound in such as *commune*, *connu*.

Q or *qu*, in French, generally sounds like *k;* *e.g. quel* is pronounced kel; *qui*, kee, &c.

R is like the English, but is trilled more strongly, especially when it precedes another consonant, or stands at the end of a word, as in *vertu*, *punir:* in similar cases the English *r* is but very slightly sounded.

S, when single and between two vowels, sounds like *z:* in other cases it is the same as in English.

X generally has the same sound as in English, but is sometimes sounded like *s*; *e.g.* in *six*, pronounced *seece*, and *Bruxelles* (Brussels), pronounced Bru'-sell'; and occasionally like *z*, as in *dixième*, de'-ze'-ame'.

Ch is like *sh* in English: *th* is like *t*.

Gn (the same as in the Italian) has a sound which blends that of *n* and *y* (consonant), or, in other words, is equivalent to the sound of *ni* in *minion*. Thus *Avignon* is pronounced ă'-veen'-yŏn.

The vowel *e* at the end of a word, when not marked with an accent, is invariably mute, *e.g.* in *parle, contente*, &c.

The French consonants, when occurring at the end of a word, are generally not pronounced, unless they are immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel; as in *content, Bordeaux*, and *dents*. If, however, they are followed by a mute *e*, or any other vowel, they must always be articulated, *e.g. contente, dente*, &c.

It may be observed that the French language has no accent in the sense in which we employ this term. The marks called *accents*, that are placed over the different vowels, serve only to indicate some particular sounds of these letters. Thus the accent over the *e* in *parlé* serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from *parle*, another form of the same verb, in which the *e* is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowels over which it is placed, a longer and deeper sound than ordinary; *e.g.* in *hâte, tempête, gîte*, and *apôtre*.

GERMAN NAMES.

A, in German, usually sounds as in the English word *far*, though sometimes approximating the *a* in *fat*.

E, when long, sounds like *a* in *fate*; when short, like *e* in *met*: frequently, however, it has an obscure sound, like *e* in *battery*.

I, long, sounds like *i* in *marine* (or *ee* in English); *i*, short, like *i* in *pit*.

O, long, is like that in *no*; *o*, short, like that in *on*.

U, long, is like *oo* in *cuckoo*; *u*, short, is like *oo* in *good*.

Y sounds like the German *i*.

Ae, or ä, is similar to the German *e*, or to the English *a* in *fate*.

Oe, or ö, nearly resembles the *eu* in French, but has no parallel sound in English; the sound in our language nearest to it is that of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*; the German poets often rhyme it with *e* (ă or ĕ).

Ue, or ü, is like the French *u*.

Au is equivalent to the English *ou* in *our*.

Äu and *eu* resemble in sound the English *oi*, as in *oil*.

Ei and *ey* have the sound of *i* in *mine*.

Ai is similar to the preceding, but somewhat broader.

Ui sounds like *oo͝e*.

Ie is equivalent to *ee* in English.

The consonants *f, k, l, m, n, p, q, t*, and *x*, are pronounced as in English.

B and *d*, at the beginning of a word, have the same sound as in English; at the end of a word, *b* is pronounced like *p*, and *d* like *t*.

C, before *a, o*, and *u*, sounds like *k*; before *e, i*, and *y*, like *ts*.

Ch has a sound unknown in our language, and which, consequently, can be learned from an oral instructor only. It somewhat resembles that of our *h*, with a strong aspiration: after *a, o*, and *u*, it is guttural; for example, in the word *ach*. When it follows *e, i*, ä, ö, ü, äu, or *eu*, it seems to be sounded more in the palate, as in *ich*.

G, at the beginning of a word, sounds as in the English word *get*. In other situations it should be pronounced like the German *ch*. In some German dialects, however, it is sounded, in all cases, nearly like *g* hard in English.

H is pronounced only when it begins a word.

G and *h*, occurring after a vowel, lengthen its sound; *e. g.* in *Tāg, Zāhl, Flōh*, &c.

When *g* and *h* occur in the middle of a compound word, they have the same sound as when they are initial.

J has the sound of the English *y* (consonant).

Q is only used before *u*, and sounds as in the English word *quit*.

R is pronounced like *rr* in the English word *terror*, but somewhat more strongly.

S, at the beginning of a word, or between two vowels, is like *z*; in other cases it is sharp, as in *this*. *Ss* is always sharp.

Sch sounds like the English *sh*; *sz*, like *ss*.

Th is pronounced like *t*.

V sounds like *f* in English, except when between two vowels; it is then usually pronounced like our *v*.

W resembles our *v*; but in pronouncing it the upper teeth should not be allowed to touch the lower lip, as is done in uttering the English *v*.

Z and *tz* sound like *ts*.

ITALIAN NAMES.

A, in Italian, is like the English *a* in *far*, though its sound varies somewhat in different situations.

E has two sounds: first close, as *a* in *fate*; second open, like *e* in *met*.

I is like *e* in *me*, or *i* in *flg*.

O has two sounds: first close, as in *note*; second open, similar to *o* in *not*, but rather broader.

U is like *oo* in English.

Ai and *au*, in Italian, are *proper* diphthongs. Accordingly, *Cairo* is to be pronounced kī'-ro, and *Ausa*, ou'-să, &c.

The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*, and *v*, are similar to the English.

K, *w*, *x*, and *y*, are not used by the Italians, except in spelling foreign names.

C and *cc*, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, are sounded like *k*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, like *ch* or *tsh*.

As *c*, when immediately before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is never pronounced like *ch*, in order to express this sound in such cases, the vowel *i* is inserted; thus, *cia*, *cio*, *ciu*, are pronounced *chă*, *cho*, *choo*.

Ch is employed to express the sound of *k* fore *e* and *i*.

G, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *get*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it sounds like the English *j*; *gia*, *gio*, *giu*, are pronounced *ja*, *jo*, *joo*.

Gh is used to express the sound of hard *g* before *e* and *i*.

Gli has the sound of the liquid *l* (l), or of *lli* in *million*; thus *Boglio* is pronounced bole'-yo.

Gn has the same sound as in French; or, in other words, is like the Spanish n; *e. g. Bologna* is pronounced bo-lone'-yă.

H is never sounded in Italian.

J, at the beginning of a syllable, is like the English *y* (consonant); at the end of a word, it is equivalent to *ii* (Italian).

R resembles the French, but is trilled somewhat more strongly.

Sc, before *e* and *i*, is like the English *sh*; *e. g. Scio* is pronounced Shee'-o.

Z has commonly the sound of *dz* in English; *zz* is pronounced like *ts*.

SPANISH NAMES.

The Spanish *a* sounds as in the English word *far*; *e* like *a* in *ale*; *i* like *e* in *mete*; *o* as in English; *u* like *oo*; and *y* like Spanish *i*.

Ai and *ay* are like long *i* in English. *Au* sounds like *ou* in *our*. *Ei* and *ey* are pronounced ā'-e.

The consonants *f*, *l* (single), *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, and *v*, are pronounced nearly as in English.

B at the beginning of a word sounds as in English; but when it occurs between two vowels, its sound resembles that of *v*, with this difference—*v* is pronounced with the upper teeth placed against the under lip, while the sound of the Spanish *b* is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact. This sound seems to be between that of *v* and the English *w*.

C, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is pronounced as in English; before *e* and *i*, it has the sound of *th* in the word *thin*. In the Catalan dialect it is the same as in English.

Ch has the same sound as in English, except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it is pronounced like *k*.

D, at the beginning of a word, is sounded very nearly as in English, but is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth, while in pronouncing the English *d* the tongue is made to touch the roof of the mouth.

G, before *e* and *i*, and *J* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch* in *ach*

G, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in English.

Gua and *guo* sound somewhat like *gwă*, *gwo*, but the *g* is so soft that it is scarcely perceived; so that in these cases the sound of *gu* seems to approximate very nearly to that of the English *w*. *Gu*, before *e* and *i*, is usually sounded like *g* hard; thus, *Guiana* is pronounced ghe-ăn'-ă.

H, in Spanish, is never pronounced, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

Ll (now sometimes written *l*), has a sound which combines that of *l* and *y* (consonant), and is similar to the liquid *l* in French; *e.g. villa* or *vila* is pronounced veel'-yă: *Llerena*, lyă-rā'-nă.

N, in a similar manner, unites the sounds of *n* and *y*, and is like *gn* in French; thus *peña*, is pronounced pane'-yă.

Q, in Spanish, is always followed by *u*. *Qu*, before *a* and *o*, is sounded as in English; or, in other words, is equivalent to *kw*; before *e* and *i* it is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* be marked with a diæresis, in which case it is like *kw*.

R is similar to the French, but is trilled more strongly.

T is to be pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.

X is usually sounded like the Spanish *j*, which letter, according to the present mode of spelling, has been generally substituted for it: thus, instead of the old spelling, *Ximenes*, *Xucar*, &c., we now see *Jimenes*, *Jucar*, &c.

ON THE

ORIGIN, CONSTRUCTION, AND DERIVATION

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE is chiefly derivative. It was originally formed from the language spoken by the various tribes from the north of Germany, who settled in this country in the fifth and sixth centuries. The principal of these tribes were the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Angles. On invading this country they drove the greater number of the aboriginal inhabitants into the western and mountainous parts of Wales, where the descendants of these inhabitants are now located, and where the language of the ancient Britons, now called "The Welsh," is still spoken. Soon after these settlers arrived, the southern part of Britain was called *Angleland* (land of the Angles), or England; and the language which they spoke, formed from the amalgamation of their various dialects, was called the Anglo-Saxon language.

At the present time we find four great families of languages spoken in Europe, viz., the Celtic, the Latin, the Sclavonic, and the Gothic. The Celtic languages are spoken by the Welsh, the Highlanders (or Gaels), the Irish, and the inhabitants of the Isle of Man; their respective dialects being called Welsh, Gaelic, Erse, and Manx. The Latin language, with various modifications, is spoken by the Italians, the Spanish, the French, and the Portuguese. The Sclavonic is spoken by the inhabitants of Russia, Poland, Croatia, and some parts of the Austrian Empire. The other inhabitants of Europe speak the Gothic languages, which are also called Teutonic. The English is one of the Gothic family of languages, and as such resembles the German, the Dutch, the Flemish, the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian.

The majority of words in the English language are from the Anglo-Saxon, including the more common, homely, and familiar words; as, *come, go, can, will, good, see, hear, above, home, bad.* The others are mostly from the Latin, or the language of the ancient Romans. Some are from the French, Celtic, Greek, German, and Danish languages. Latin words were introduced by the clergy of the Romish church after Christianity was established, and by learned men after the revival of the study of the ancient languages in the 15th and 16th centuries. French words were added by the Normans after the Conquest. About the beginning of the 17th century, in the reign of James I., our language had become almost the same as it is now, and was then generally called the *English* language.

When the *Bible* had been translated into English, and, by being printed, had been spread among the people; when the *Book of Common Prayer* had been compiled, and, with the Bible, was read to the people in the churches; and when great writers, such as Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Bacon, and Milton, had published works which were universally read and admired—the language became fixed; and since those times it has not undergone any material change; although numerous Greek and Latin words have been introduced, chiefly during the present century, to supply new terms required by the rapid extension of the arts and sciences; and all those in general use have been inserted and explained in the body of this Dictionary.

CENSUS OF 1871.

TABLES OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM;

SHOWING THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EACH COUNTY, CITY, OR BOROUGH, AS COMPARED WITH THE CENSUS OF 1861.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	1861.	1871.	Increase or Decrease.
TOTAL POPULATION	20,066,224	22,712,266	I 2,646,042

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

	1861.	1871.	Increase or Decrease.
Bedford	135,287	146,257	I 10,970
Berks	176,256	196,475	I 20,219
Buckingham...	167,993	175,879	I 7,886
Cambridge.....	176,033	186,906	I 10,873
Chester	505,428	561,201	I 55,773
Cornwall	369,390	362,343	D 7,047
Cumberland ...	205,276	220,253	I 14,977
Derby	339,327	379,394	I 40,067
Devon.....	584,373	601,374	I 27,001
Dorset.....	188,789	195,537	I 6,748
Durham	508,666	685,089	I 176,423
Essex	404,834	466,436	I 61,602
Gloucester	485,770	534,640	I 48,870
Hants	481,815	544,684	I 62,869
Hereford	123,650	125,370	I 1,720
Hertford.....	173,280	192,226	I 18,946
Huntingdon ...	64,250	63,708	D 542
Kent	733,887	848,294	I 114,407
Lancaster	2,429,440	2,819,495	I 390,055
Leicester	237,412	269,311	I 31,899
Lincoln	412,246	436,599	I 24,353
Middlesex	2,206,485	2,539,765	I 333,280
Monmouth.....	174,633	195,448	I 20,815
Norfolk	434,798	438,656	I 3,858
Northampton .	227,704	243,891	I 16,187
Northumbland	343,025	386,646	I 43,621
Nottingham ...	293,867	319,758	I 25,891
Oxford	170,944	177,975	I 7,031
Rutland	21,861	2,2073	I 212
Salop	240,959	248,111	I 7,152
Somerset	444,873	463,483	I 18,610
Stafford	746,943	858,326	I 111,383
Suffolk	337,070	348,869	I 11,799
Surrey.....	831,093	1,091,635	I 260,542
Sussex.....	363,735	417,456	I 53,721
Warwick	561,855	634,189	I 72.334
Westmoreland.	60,817	65,010	I 4,193
Wilts	249,311	257,177	I 7,866
Worcester	307,397	338,837	I 31,440
York (*E. Rdng.*)	240,227	268,466	I 28,239
„ (*City*) ...	40,433	43,796	I 3,363
„ (*North Riding*)	245,154	293,278	I 48,124
„ (*West Riding*)	1,507,796	1,830,815	I 323,019

COUNTIES OF WALES.

Anglesey	54,609	510,40	D 3,569
Brecon	61,627	59,901	D 1,726
Cardigan	72,245	73,441	I 1,196
Carmarthen ...	111,796	115,710	I 3,914
Carnarvon	95,694	106,121	I 10,427
Denbigh.....	100,778	105,102	I 4,324
Flint	69,737	76,312	I 6,575
Glamorgan.....	317,752	397,859	I 80,107
Merioneth	38,963	46,598	I 7,635
Montgomery...	66,919	67,623	I 704
Pembroke	96,278	91,998	D 4,280
Radnor	25,382	25,430	I 48

POPULATION IN CITIES AND BOROUGHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, HAVING DEFINED MUNICIPAL OR PARLIAMENTARY LIMITS.

*** These statements of the Population of the principal Cities and Boroughs have been furnished generally by the Superintendent Registrars, and refer to the Parliamentary or the Municipal limits, or to both where co-extensive as defined by the letters placed after the names of places—viz., M. Municipal limits; P. Parliamentary limits; M. and P., Municipal and Parliamentary limits co-extensive.

		1861.	1871.	Increase or Decrease.
Abingdon	M.	5,680	5,799	I 119
,,	P.	5,680	6,571	I 891
Andover	M.	5,221	5,501	I 280
,,	P.	5,430	5,744	I 314
Arundel	M.	2,498	2,956	I 458
Ashton-under-Lyne	M.	34,886	31,984	D 2,902
,,	P.	33,917	37,389	I 3,472
Aylesbury	P.	27,090	28,760	I 1,670
Banbury	M.	4,059	4,122	I 63
,,	P.	10,216	11,726	I 1,510
Barnsley	M.	17,890	23,021	I 5,131
Barnstaple	M.	10,743	11,659	I 916
,,	P.	10,743	11,813	I 1,070
Barrow-in-Furness	M.		18,245	
Basingstoke	M.	4,654	5,574	I 920
Bath	M.	52,528	52,557	I 29
,,	P.		53,704	
Batley	M.	14,173	20,871	6,698
Beaumaris District of Boroughs	P.	13,275	13,672	I 397
Beccles	M.	4,266	4,844	I 578
Bedford	M. & P.	13,413	16,850	I 3,437
Berwick-on-Tweed	M. & P.	13,265	13,282	I 17
Beverley	M.	9,654	10,218	I 564
Bewdley	M.	2,905	3,021	I 116
,,	P.	7,084	7,614	I 530
Bideford	M.	5,742	6,969	I 1,227
Birkenhead	P.	51,649	65,971	I 14,322
Birmingham	M. & P.	296,076	343,787	I 47,711
Blackburn	M.	63,126	76,339	I 13,213
,,	P.	63,126	82,928	I 19,802
Blandford	M.	1,521	1,536	I 15
Bodmin	M.	4,466	4,672	I 206
,,	P.	6,381	6,758	I 377
Bolton	M.	70,395	82,853	I 12,458
,,	P.	70,395	92,658	I 22,253
Bootle-cum-Linacre	M.	6,414	16,247	I 9,833
Boston	M.	14,712	14,526	D 186
,,	P.	17,893	18,279	I 386
Bradford (Yorks)	M. & P.	106,218	145,830	I 39,612
Brecknock	M.	5,235	5,845	I 610
,,	P.	5,639	6,308	I 669
Bridgnorth	M.	6,249	5,876	D 364
,,	P.	7,699	7,317	D 382
Bridgwater	M.	11,320	12,059	I 739
Bridport	M. & P.	7,719	7,670	D 49
Brighton	M.	77,693	90,011	I 12,318
,,	P.	87,317	103,758	I 16,441
Bristol	M. & P.	154,093	182,552	I 28,459
Buckingham	M.	3,849	3,703	D 146
,,	P.	7,626	7,545	D 81
Burnley	M.	28,700	40,858	I 12,158
,,	P.		44,320	
Bury	P.	37,563	41,344	I 3,781
Bury St. Edmunds	M. & P.	13,318	14,928	I 1,610
Calne	P.	5,179	5,315	I 136
,,	M.	2,494	2,468	D 26
Cambridge	M.	26,361	30,078	I 3,717
,,	P.	26,361	33,996	I 7,635
Canterbury City	M. & P.	21,324	20,962	D 362
Cardiff Dist. of Boroughs	P.	35,541	60,084	I 24,453
Cardigan Dist. of Boroughs	P.	11,646	14,485	I 2,839
Carlisle City	M. & P.	29,417	31,049	I 1,632
Carmarthen District of Boroughs	P.	21,439	25,769	I 4,330
Carnarvon Dist. of Boroughs	P.	22,907	27,540	I 4,633
Chard	M.	2,276	2,400	I 124
Chatham	P.	36,177	45,792	I 9615
Chelsea	P.	174,280	258,050	83,770
Cheltenham	P.	39,693	44,519	I 4,826
Chester City	M.	31,110	35,257	I 4,147
,, ,,	P.	31,110	38,390	I 27,280
Chesterfield	M.	9,836	11,427	I 1,591
Chichester	M.	8,059	7,825	D 234
,,	P.	8,059	9,054	I 995
Chippenham	M.	1,603	1,387	D 216
,,	P.	7,075	6,875	D 200
Chipping Norton	M.	3,137	3,641	I 504
Chipping Wycombe	M.	4,221	4,811	I 590
,, ,,	P.	8,373	10,492	I 2,119
Christchurch	P.	9,368	15,415	I 6,047
Cirencester	P.	6,336	7,681	I 1,345
Clitheroe	M.	7,000	8,208	I 1,208
,,	P.	10,864	11,786	I 922

		1861.	1871.	Increase or Decrease.
Cockermouth ...	P.	7,057	6,936	D 121
Colchester	M. & P.	23,809	26,343	I 2,534
Congleton	M.	12,344	11,344	D 1,000
Coventry	M.	40,936	37,670	D 3,266
"	P.	41,647	41,348	D 299
Cricklade	P.	36,893	43,622	I 6,729
Darlington	M. & P.	15,789	27,729	I 11,940
Dartmouth	M.	4,444	5,338	I 894
Daventry	M.	4,124	4,051	D 73
Deal	M.	7,531	8,009	I 478
Denbigh Dist. of Boroughs	P.	17,888	20,224	I 2,336
Derby	M.	43,091	49,810	I 6,719
"	P.	43,091	61,381	I 18,290
Devizes	M. & P.	6,638	6,839	I 201
Devonport	M.	50,440	49,449	D 991
"	P.	64,783	64,034	D 749
Dewsbury	M.	18,148	24,764	I 6,616
"	P.		54,940	
Doncaster	M.	16,406	18,768	I 2,362
Dorchester	M. & P.	6,823	6,915	I 92
Dover	M. & P.	25,325	28,506	I 3,181
Droitwich	M.	3,124	3,504	I 380
"	P.	7,086	9,510	I 2,424
Dudley	M.	44,951	43,782	D 1,169
"	P.	44,975	82,249	I 37,274
Dunstable	M.	4,470	4,558	I 88
Durham City ...	M.	14,088	14,406	I 318
" " ...	P.	14,088	14,833	I 745
Evesham	M. & P.	4,680	4,888	I 208
Exeter City	M.	33,738	34,650	I 912
" "	P.	41,749	44,226	I 2,477
Eye	M.	2,430	2,396	D 34
"	P.	7,038	6,721	D 317
Falmouth	M.	5,709	5,294	D 485
Faversham	M.	5,858	7,198	I 1,340
Finsbury	P.	387,278	452,484	I 65,206
Flint Dist. of Boroughs	P.	18,845	22,989	I 4,144
Folkestone	M.	9,434	12,698	I 3,264
Frome	P.	9,522	9,753	I 231
Gateshead	M. & P.	33,587	48,627	I 15,040
Glastonbury ...	M.	3,496	3,668	I 172
Glossop	M.		17,046	
Gloucester	M.	16,512	18,341	I 1,829
"	P.	16,512	31,844	I 15,332
Godalming	M.	2,321	2,444	I 123
Godmanchester	M.	2,438	2,363	D 75
Grantham	M.	4,954	5,028	I 74
"	P.	11,121	13,250	I 2,129
Gravesend	M.	18,782	21,265	I 2,483
"	P.		27,495	
Great Grimsby	M.	11,067	20,244	I 9,177
"	P.	15,060	26,982	I 11,922
Great Marlow ...	P.	6,496	6,627	I 131
Great Yarmouth.	M.	34,810	41,819	I 7,009
Greenwich	P.	139,436	169,361	I 29,925
Guildford	M.	8,020	9,106	I 1,086
"	P.	8,020	9,801	I 1,781
Hackney	P.	311,152	362,378	I 51,226
Halifax	M. & P.	37,014	65,510	I 28,496
Hanley	M.	31,953	39,976	I 8,023
Hartlepool	M.	12,245	13,166	I 921
"	P.	27,475	38,303	I 828
Harwich	M. & P.	5,070	6,079	I 1,009
Hastings	M.	22,837	29,291	I 6,454
"	P.	22,901	33,337	I 10,436
Haverfordwest District of Boroughs ...	P.	9,821	9,469	D 352
Hedon	M.	975	996	I 21
Helston	M.	3,843	3,797	D 46
"	P.	8,497	8,760	I 263
Hereford	M. & P.	15,585	18,347	I 2,762
Hertford	M.	6,769	7,169	I 400
"	P.	6,769	7,894	I 1,125
Honiton	M.	3,301	3,464	I 163
Horsham	P.	6,747	7,831	I 1,084
Huddersfield ...	M.	60,944	70,253	I 9,309
" ...	P.	34,877	74,358	I 39,481
Hull	M.	97,661	121,892	I 24,231
"	P.	97,661	123,408	I 25,747
Huntingdon	M.	3,816	4,243	I 427
"	P.	6,254	6,606	I 352
Hythe	M.	3,001	3,383	I 382
"	P.	21,367	24,078	I 2,711
Ipswich	M. & P.	37,950	42,947	I 4,997
Kendal	M. & P.	12,029	13,446	I 1,417
Kidderminster	M.	15,399	19,473	I 4,074
"	P.	15,399	20,814	I 5,415
King's Lynn ...	M.	16,170	16,562	I 392
"	P.	16,170	17,266	I 1,096
Kingston-on-Thames	M.	9,790	15,263	I 5,473
Knaresborough	P.	5,402	5,205	D 197
Lambeth	P.	294,883	379,048	I 84,165
Lancaster	M.	14,487	17,245	I 2,758
Launceston	M.	2,790	2,935	I 145
"	P.	5,140	5,468	I 328
Leeds	M. & P.	207,165	259,212	I 52,047
Leicester	M. & P.	68,056	95,220	I 27,164
Leominster	M. & P.	5,658	5,863	I 205
Lewes	P.	9,716	10,753	I 1,037
Lichfield	M. & P.	6,893	7,347	I 454
Lincoln	M. & P.	20,999	26,766	I 5,767
Liskeard	M.	4,689	4,700	I 11
"	P.	6,585	6,576	D 9
Liverpool	M. & P.	443,938	493,405	I 49,467
Llandovery	M.	1,885	1,861	D 24
London City	M. & P.	112,063	74,897	D 37,166
Longton	M.	16,690	19,748	3,058
Louth	M.	10,560	10,500	D 60
Ludlow	M.	5,178	5,087	D 91
"	P.	6,033	6,203	I 170
Lyme Regis ...	M.	2,318	2,333	I 15
Lymington	M.	2,621	2,474	D 147
"	P.	5,179	5,356	I 177
Macclesfield	M.	36,101	35,450	D 651
"	P.	36,101	35,570	D 531
Maidenhead ...	M.	3,895	6,173	I 2,278
Maidstone	M.	23,016	26,196	I 3,180
"	P.	23,058	26,237	I 3,179
Maldon	M.	4,785	5,586	I 801
"	P.	6,261	7,151	I 890
Malmesbury ...	P.	6,881	6,879	D 2
Malton	P.	8,072	8,168	I 96
Manchester	M.	338,722	351,189	I 12,467
"	P.	357,979	379,374	I 21,395
Margate	M.	8,874	11,995	I 3,121
Marlborough ...	M.	3,684	3,660	D 24
" ...	P.	4,893	5,034	I 141
Marylebone	P.	436,252	477,532	I 41,280
Merthyr Tydvil	P.	83,875	97,020	I 13,145
Middlesborough	M.	18,992	39,563	I 20,571

		1861.	1871.	Increase or Decrease.
Middlesborough	P.		46,621	
Midhurst	P.	6,405	6,753	I 348
Monmouth Dis. of Boroughs	P.	30,577	38,771	I 8,194
Montgomery Dis. of Boroughs	P.	18,036	18,677	I 641
Morpeth	M.	4,296	4,517	I 221
"	P.	13,794	30,239	I 16,445
Newark	M. & P.	11,515	12,195	I 680
Newbury	M.	6,161	6,602	I 441
Newcastle-on-Tyne	M. & P.	109,108	128,443	I 19,335
N'castle-under-Lyme	M. & P.	12,938	15,948	I 3,010
Newport (Isle of W.)	M.	7,934	7,956	I 22
" "	P.	7,934	8,522	I 588
Northallerton	P.	4,755	4,961	I 206
Northampton	M.	32,813	41,168	8,355
"	P.	32,813	45,080	I 12,267
Norwich	M. & P.	74,891	80,386	I 5,495
Nottingham	M. & P.	74,693	86,621	I 11,928
Oldham	M.	72,333	82629	I 10,296
"	P.	94,344	113,100	I 18,756
Oswestry	M.	5,414	7,306	I 1,892
Oxford	M.	27,560	31,404	I 3,844
"	P.	27,560	34,482	I 6,922
Pembroke Dist. of Boroughs	P.	21,773	22,787	I 1,014
Penryn	M.	3,547	3,679	I 132
Penryn & Falmouth	P.	14,485	16,819	I 2,334
Penzance	M.	9,414	10,414	I 1,000
Peterborough	P.	11,735	17,434	I 5,699
Petersfield	P.	5,655	6,104	I 449
Plymouth	M.	62,599	68,758	I 6,159
"	P.	62,599	70,091	I 7,492
Pontefract	M.	5,346	5,350	I 4
"	P.	11,736	11,653	D 83
Poole	M. & P.	9,759	10,097	I 338
Portsmouth	M. & P.	94,799	113,569	I 18,770
Preston	M. & P.	82,985	85,427	I 2,442
Radnor District of Boroughs	P.	7,106	7,026	D 80
Reading	M. & P.	25,045	32,324	I 7,279
Reigate	M.	9,975	15,916	I 5,941
Retford, East	M.	2,982	3,194	I 212
"	P.	47,330	49,257	I 1,927
Richmond (Yorks)	M.	4,290	4,443	I 153
" "	P.	5,134	5,358	I 224
Ripon	M. & P.	6,172	6,806	I 634
Rochdale	M.	38,114	44,559	I 6,445
"	P.	38,184	63,485	I 25,301
Rochester	M. & P.	16,862	18,352	I 1,490
Romsey	M.	2,116	2,056	D 60
Rotherham	M.	19,000	25,087	I 6,087
Ryde	M.	9,269	11,260	I 1,991
Rye	M.	3,738	3,865	I 127
"	P.	8,202	8,290	I 88
Saffron Walden	M.	5,474	5,718	I 244
St. Albans	M.	7,675	8,298	I 623
St. Helens	M.	18,396	45,134	I 26,738
St. Ives (Cornwall)	M.	7,027	6,965	D 62
" "	P.	10,353	9,992	D 361
Salford	M & P.	102,449	124,801	I 22,352
Salisbury	M.	12,278	12,903	I 625
"	P.	12,278	13,839	I 1,561
Sandwich	M.	2,944	3,060	I 116
Sandwich and Deal	P.	13,750	14,885	I 1,135
Scarborough	M. & P.	18,377	24,259	I 5,882
Shaftesbury	M.	2,497	2,472	D 25
"	P.	8,983	8,961	D 22
Sheffield	M. & P.	185,172	239,946	I 54,774
Shoreham, New	P.	32,622	37,984	I 5,362
Shrewsbury	M. & P.	22,163	23,406	I 1,243
Southampton	M. & P.	46,960	53,741	I 6,781
South Molton	M.	3,830	3,978	I 148
Southport	M.	8,940	18,086	I 9,146
South Shields	M. & P.	35,239	45,336	I 10,097
Southwark	P.	193,593	208,725	I 15,132
Southwold	M.	2,032	2,155	I 123
Stafford	M.	12,532	14,437	I 1,905
"	P.	12,532	15,946	I 3,414
Stalybridge	M.	24,921	21,092	I 3,829
"	P.		35,114	
Stamford	M.	8,047	7,846	D 201
"	P.	8,047	8,086	I 39
Stockport	M. & P.	54,681	53,014	D 1,667
Stockton-on-Tees	M.	13,357	27,738	I 14,381
"	P.		37,612	
Stoke-upon-Trent	P.	101,207	130,985	I 29,778
Stratford-on-Avon	M.	3,672	3,863	I 191
Stroud	P.	35,517	38,610	I 3,093
Sudbury	M.	6,879	6,908	I 29
Sunderland	M.	78,211	98,242	I 20,031
"	P.	85,797	104,409	I 18,612
Swansea District of Boroughs	P.	56,684	80,772	I 24,088
Tamworth	M.	4,326	4,589	I 263
"	P.	10,192	11,493	I 1,301
Taunton	P.	14,667	15,466	I 799
Tavistock	P.	8,857	7,725	D 1,132
Tenterden	M.	3,762	3,669	D 93
Tewkesbury	M. & P.	5,876	5,409	D 467
Thetford	M.	4,208	4,166	D 42
Thirsk	P.	5,350	5,734	I 384
Tiverton	M. & P.	10,447	10,024	D 423
Torrington, Great	M.	3,298	3,529	I 231
Totnes	M.	4,001	4,073	I 72
Tower Hamlets	P.	336,693	391,790	I 55,097
Truro	M & P.	11,337	11,049	D 288
Tynemouth and North Shields	M. & P.	34,021	38,941	I 4,920
Wakefield	M.	23,350	28,069	I 4,719
"	P.	23,150	28,069	I 4,919
Wallingford	M.	2,793	2,972	I 179
"	P.	7,794	8,353	I 559
Walsall	M.	37,760	46,447	I 8,687
"	P.	37,760	49,018	I 11,258
Wareham	P.	6,694	6,532	D 162
Warrington	M.	26,431	32,144	I 5,713
"	P.	26,947	33,050	I 6,103
Warwick	M. & P.	10,570	10,986	I 416
Wednesbury	P.	105,517	116,809	I 11,292
Wells (Somerset)	M.	4,648	4,518	D 130
Wenlock	M.	19,699	19,401	D 298
"	P.	21,590	21,208	D 382
Westbury (Wilts)	P.	6,495	6,396	D 99
Westminster	P.	254,623	246,606	D 8,017
Weymouth and Mel. Regis	M. & P.	11,383	13,259	I 1,876
Whitby	P.	12,051	13,094	I 1,043
Whitehaven	P.	18,842	18,451	D 391
Wigan	M. & P.	37,658	39,110	I 1,452
Wilton	P.	8,657	8,865	I 208
Winchester City	M. & P.	14,776	16,366	I 1,596

		1861.	1871.	Increase or Decrease.
Windsor	M.	9,520	11,769	I 2,249
,,	P.	9,520	17,281	I 7,761
Wisbeach	M.	9,276	9,362	I 86
Wolverhampton	M	60,860	68,291	I 7,431
,,	F.	147,670	156,978	I 9,308
Woodstock	F.	7,827	7,477	D 350
Worcester City	M.	31,227	33,226	I 1,999
,,	P.	31,227	38,116	I 6,889
Yeovil	M.	7,957	8,527	I 570
York City	M.	40,433	43,796	I 3,363
,,	F.	45,385	50,765	I 5,380

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND.

	1861.	1871.	Increase
TOTAL POPULATION	3,062,294	3,358,613	296,319

Aberdeen	221,539	244,607	I 23,068
Argyle	79,724	75,635	D 4,089
Ayr	198,971	200,745	I 1,774
Banff	59,215	62,010	I 1,895
Berwick	36,613	36,474	D 139
Bute	16,331	16,977	I 646
Caithness	41,111	39,989	D 1,122
Clackmannan	21,450	23,742	I 2,292
Dumbarton	52,034	58,839	I 6,805
Dumfries	75,878	74,794	D 1,084
Edinburgh	273,997	328,335	I 54,338
Elgin	43,322	43,598	I 276
Fife	154,770	160,310	I 5,540
Forfar	204,425	237,528	I 33,093
Haddington	37,634	37,770	I 136
Inverness	88,261	87,480	D 781
Kincardine	34,466	34,651	I 185
Kinross	7,977	7,208	D 769
Kirkcudbright	42,495	41,852	D 643
Lanark	631,566	765,279	I 134,713
Linlithgow	38,645	41,191	I 2,546
Nairn	10,065	10,213	I 148
Orkney	32,395	31,272	D 1,123
Peebles	11,408	12,314	I 906
Perth	133,500	127,741	D 5,759
Renfrew	177,561	216,919	I 39,358
Ross and Cromarty	81,406	80,909	D 497
Roxburgh	54,119	53,965	D 544
Selkirk	10,449	14,001	I 3,552
Shetland	31,670	31,605	D 65
Stirling	91,926	98,179	I 6,253
Sutherland	25,246	23,686	D 1,560
Wigtown	42,095	38,795	D 3,300

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Aberdeen	73,794	88,125	I 14,431
Airdrie	12,918	13,487	I 569
Annan	3,473	3,170	D 303
Arbroath	17,591	19,974	I 2,383
Ayr	18,571	17,851	D 720
Banff	6,780	7,439	I 759
Brechin	7,180	7,959	I 779
Burntisland	3,146	3,265	I 119
Campbeltown	6,042	6,628	I 586
Cupar	5,029	5,105	I 76
Dumbarton	8,255	11,414	I 3,519
Dumfries	14,024	15,435	I 1,411
Dunbar	3,511	3,311	D 200
Dundee	90,425	118,974	I 18,549
Dunfermline	13,504	14,958	I 1,454
Dysart	8,067	8,920	I 853
Edinburgh	168,098	196,500	I 28,402
Elgin	7,543	7,339	D 204
Falkirk	9,029	9,547	I 518
Forfar	9,258	11,031	I 1,773
Forres	3,508	3,959	I 451
Galashiels		9,678	
Glasgow	394,857	477,156	I 82,299
Greenock	42,100	57,138	I 15,038
Haddington	3,897	4,004	I 107
Hamilton	10,686	11,496	I 810
Inverness	12,499	14,463	I 1,964
Irvine	7,060	6,866	D 194
Jedburgh	3,429	3,322	D 107
Kilmarnock	22,014	22,953	I 939
Kirkcaldy	10,851	12,422	I 1,571
Kirkcudbright		2,464	
Kirkwall	3,519	3,434	D 85
Lanark	5,048	5,099	I 51
Leith	33,530	44,277	I 10,747
Linlithgow	3,853	3,689	D 164
Montrose	14,563	14,548	D 15
Musselburgh	7,422	7,513	I 91
Nairn	3,437	4,220	I 783
Paisley	47,419	48,257	I 838
Perth	25,251	25,580	I 329
Peterhead	7,519	8,535	I 1,016
Port-Glasgow	7,214	9,851	I 2,367
Portobello	4,366	5,481	I 1,115
Renfrew	3,228	4,162	I 934
Rutherglen	8,474	9,451	I 997
Selkirk		4,640	
St. Andrews	5,176	6,316	I 1,140
Stirling	13,846	14,276	I 430
Stranraer	6,274	5,939	D 1,665
Wick	7,475	8,132	I 657

COUNTIES OF IRELAND.

	1861.	1871.	Decrease.
TOTAL POPULATION	5,798,967	5,402,759	396,208

Antrim	247,564	235,956	D 11,628
Armagh	181,117	171,355	D 9,762
Carlow	57,137	51,472	D 5,665
Cavan	153 906	140 555	D 13 351
Clare	166,305	147,994	D 18,311
Cork	464,697	437,664	D 27,033
Donegal	237,395	217,992	D 19,403
Down	299,302	277,775	D 21,527

	1861.	1871.	Increase or Decrease.
Dublin	410,252	405,625	D 4,627
Fermanagh	105,768	92 688	D 13,080
Galway	254 511	235,073	D 19,438
Kerry	201.800	196,014	D 5,786
Kildare	90.946	84,198	D 6,748
Kilkenny	110.341	96,638	D 13,703
King's County	90 043	75.781	D 14,962
Leitrim	104.744	95.324	D 9.420
Limerick	172,801	151.485	D 21,316
Londonderry	163.334	148,690	D 14,644
Longford	71,694	64,408	D 7,286
Louth	90,713	84,198	D 6,515
Mayo	254,796	245.855	D 8,941
Meath	110,373	94,480	D 15.893
Monaghan	126,482	112,785	D 13,967
Queen's County	90,650	77,071	D 13.597
Roscommon	157,272	141,246	D 16,026
Sligo	124,845	115.311	D 9,534
Tipperary	244,732	212.234	D 32,498
Tyrone	238,500	215,668	D 22,832
Waterford	110,959	99 488	D 11.471
Westmeath	90,879	78,416	D 12,463
Wexford	143.954	132.506	D 11,448
Wicklow	86,479	78,509	D 7,970

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Armagh	8.969	7,866	D 1,103
Belfast	121.602	174.394	I 52,792
Carrickfergus	9,422	9,452	I 30
Cashel	4.374	3.976	D 398
Cork	80,121	78,382	D 1,739
Drogheda	14 740	14 389	D 351
Dublin	254,808	245,722	D 9,086
Galway	16,967	13,184	D 3.783
Kilkenny	14,174	12,664	D 1,510
Limerick	44,476	39.828	D 4 648
Londonderry	20,875	25.242	I 4.648
Waterford	23,293	23.337	I 44
Youghal		6,090	

PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEEN Alexandrina VICTORIA, only daughter of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent; born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne on the decease of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837. Proclaimed June 21. Crowned June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to her cousin, Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha (born Aug. 26, 1819—died December 14, 1861), K.T., G.C.B., &c.

VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, Princess Royal; born Nov. 21, 1840. Married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Frederick William Nicholas Charles, Crown Prince of Prussia, K.G. *Issue*—1. Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859:—2. Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860:—3. Albert William Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862:—4. Francis Frederic Sigismund, born Sept. 15, 1864, died June 18, 1866:—5. Friederika Wilhelmina Amélie Victoria, born April 12, 1866:—6. Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868:—7. Sophie Dorothée Ulrique Alice, born June 14, 1870:—8. Margaretta Beatrice Feodore, born April 22, 1872.

ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Alexandra, daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark. *Issue*—1. Albert Victor Christian Edward, born Jan. 8, 1864:—2. George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865:—3. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867:—4. Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868;—5. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869:—6. Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, 1871; died April 7, 1871.

ALICE MAUD MARY, born April 25, 1843; married, July 1, 1862, to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William Louis of Hesse, K.G. *Issue*—1. Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary, born April 5, 1863:—2. Elizabeth Alexandrine Louise Alice, born Nov 1, 1864:—3. Irene Marie Louise Anna, born July 11, 1866:—4. Ernest Louis Charles Albert William, born Nov. 25, 1868:—5. Frederick William Augustus Victor Leopold Louis, born Oct. 7, 1870; died May 29, 1873:—6. Victoria Alice Helena Louise Beatrice, born June 6, 1872:—7. A daughter, born May 24, 1874.

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married, Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie-Alexandrovna, only daughter of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia. *Issue*—Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, born October 15, 1874.

HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, born May 25, 1846; married to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenbourg, K.G., July 5, 1866. *Issue*—1. Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernest Anton, born April 14, 1867:—2. Albert John Charles Frederic Alfred George, born Feb. 26, 1869:—3. Victoria Louise Sophie Augusta Amelia Helena, born May 3, 1870:—4. Franziska, born Aug. 14, 1872.

LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA, born March 18, 1848; married John, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., March 21, 1871.

ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, K.G., born May 1, 1850.

LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, K.G., born April 7, 1853.

BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE, born April 14, 1857.

Issue of the late Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover.—George V. Frederick, ex-King of Hanover; born May 27, 1819; married, Feb. 18, 1843, to Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg. *Issue*—1. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, born Sept. 21, 1845:—2. Frederika Sophia Maria Henrietta Amelia Theresa, born Jan. 9, 1848:—3. Maria Ernestina Josephine Adolphine Henrietta Theresa Elizabeth Alexandrina, born December 3, 1849.

Issue of the late Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, who died July 8, 1850.—1, George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G.; born March 26, 1819:—2. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick William Charles George Ernest Adolphus Gustavus, Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. *Issue*—George Adolphus Frederick Augustus Victor Adalbert Ernest Gustavus William Wellington, born July 22, 1848:—3. Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, born Nov. 27, 1833; married, June, 12, 1866, Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Prince of Teck. *Issue*—1. Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1867:—2. Adolphus Charles Alexander Albert Edward George Philip Louis Ladislaus, born Aug. 13, 1868:—3. Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick, born Jan. 9, 1870.

PRESENT SOVEREIGNS, PRINCES, AND DUKES OF EUROPE.

		Born.	Began to reign
Anhalt	Leopold, Duke of	1794	1817
Austro-Hungarian Empire	Francis Joseph I., Emperor of	1830	1848
Baden	Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke	1826	1856
Bavaria	Louis II., King of	1845	1864
Belgium	Leopold II., King of	1835	1865
Brunswick	Augustus Louis William I., Duke of	1806	1831
Denmark	Christian IX., King of	1818	1863
England	Alexandrina Victoria I., Queen of	1819	1837
France	Marshall Mac-Mahon, President of the Republic	1808	1873
Greece	George I., Prince of Denmark, King of	1846	1871
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III., Grand Duke of	1806	1848
Holland	William III., King of	1817	1849
Italy	Victor Emmanuel II., King of	1820	1849
Liechtenstein	John Maria Francis Placide, Prince of	1840	1858
Lippe	Paul Frederick Emilius Leopold, Prince of	1821	1851
Lippe-Schaumburg	Adolphus George, Prince of	1817	1860
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederic Francis II., Grand Duke of	1823	1842
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Fred. W. Chas. Geo. Adolph. Gustavus I., Grand Duke of	1819	1860
Oldenburg	Nicholas Frederick Peter I., Grand Duke of	1827	1853
Portugal	Dom Louis I.	1838	1861
Prussia	William I., Emperor of Germany	1797	1861
Reuss-Greiz	Henry XXII., Prince of	1846	1859
Reuss-Schleiz	Henry LXIX., Prince of	1792	1850
Roman Church	Pius IX., Pope	1792	1846
Russia	Alexander Nicolaewitch, II., Emperor of	1818	1855
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest Frederic Paul George Nicholas, Duke of	1826	1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Ernest II., Augustus Charles, Duke of	1818	1844
Saxe-Meiningen	George II., Duke of	1826	1866
Saxe-Weimar	Charles Alexander Augustus John, Grand Duke of	1818	1853
Saxony	Albert, King of	1828	1873
Schwarzburg-Rodolstadt	George Albert, Prince of	1838	1869
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Gunther Frederic Charles, Prince of	1801	1835
Spain	Alfonso XII	1857	1875
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II., King of	1829	1872
Turkey	Abdul Aziz Khan, Sultan	1830	1861
Waldeck	George Victor, Prince of	1831	1845
Wurtemburg	Charles I., King of	1823	1864

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE TIME OF EGBERT, THE FIRST KING.

THE SAXONS.

	A.D.
Egbert (King of Wessex, who united the Saxon Heptarchy)	828
Ethelwolf	838
Ethelbald	857
Ethelbert	860
Ethelred I.	866
Alfred the Great	872
Edward I., The Elder	900
Athelstan	925
Edmund I.	941
Edred	948
Edwig	955
Edgar, The Peaceable	959
Edward II., The Martyr	975
Ethered, or Ethelred II., The Unready	978
Edmund II., Ironside	1016

THE DANES.

Canute I. (the Great), King of Denmark, &c.	1017
Harold I., or Harefoot	1036
Canute II., or Hardicanute	1039

SAXONS RESTORED.

Edward III., The Confessor	1041
Harold II.	1066

THE NORMANS.

William I. (the Conqueror)	1066, Dec. 25.
William II. (Rufus)	1087, Sept. 26.
Henry I. (Beauclerc)	1100, Aug. 5.

HOUSE OF BLOIS.

Stephen	1135, Dec. 26.

THE PLANTAGENETS (*French*).

Henry II.	1154, Dec. 19
Richard I (Cœur de Lion)	1189, Sept. 3.
John (Lackland)	1199, May 27.
Henry III.	1216, Oct. 28.
Edward I. (Longshanks)	1272, Nov. 20.
Edward II.	1307, July 8.
Edward III.	1327, Jan. 25.
Richard II.	1377, June 22.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV. (Bolingbroke)	1399, Sept. 30.
Henry V.	1418, Mar. 21.
Henry VI.	1422, Sept. 1.

HOUSE OF YORK.

Edward IV.	1461, Mar. 4.
Edward V.	1483, June 26.
Richard III.	1483, June 26.

HOUSE OF TUDOR (*Welsh*).

Henry VII.	1485, Aug. 22.
Henry VIII.	1509, April 22.
Edward VI.	1547, Jan. 28.
Mary I.	1553, July 6.
Elizabeth	1558, Nov. 17.

FAMILY OF STUART (*Scots*).

James I.	1603, Mar. 24.
Charles I.	1625, Mar. 27.

COMMONWEALTH (Oliver Cromwell and his son) from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the Restoration of Charles II.

Charles II. (restored)	1660, May 29
James II.	1685, Feb. 6.
William III. and Mary II.	1689, Feb. 13
William III. alone	1694.
Anne	1702, Mar. 8.

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK (*German*).

George I.	1714, Aug. 1.
George II.	1727, June 11.
George III.	1760, Oct. 25.
George IV.	1820, Jan. 29.
William IV.	1830, June 26.
Victoria	1837, June 20.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY

agr. . . . Agriculture.
alg. . . . Algebra.
anat. . Anatomy.
antiq. . . Antiquity.
arch. . . Architecture.
archæol. . Archæology.
arith. . . Arithmetic.
astrol. . . Astrology.
astron. . . Astronomy.
bib. . . . Biblical literature.
bot. . . . Botany.
carp. . . Carpentry.
chem. . . Chemistry.
chron. . . Chronology.
comm. . . Commerce.
conch. . . Conchology.
eccl. hist. . Ecclesiastical history.
elect. . . Electricity.
entom. . . Entomology.
fort. . . . Fortification.
geneal. . . Genealogy.
geog. . . Geography.
geol. . . . Geology.
gram. . . Grammar.
her. . . . Heraldry.
herp. . . Herpetology.
hist. . . . History.
hort. . . Horticulture.
hydr. . . Hydraulics or Hydrostatics.
ichth. . . Ichthyology.
lit. . . . Literature.
man. . . Manège, or Horsemanship.
math. . . Mathematics.
mech. . . Mechanics.
med. . . Medicine.
met. . . . Metaphysics.
malach. . Malachology.
meteor. . . Meteorology.
mil. . . . Military affairs.
min. . . Mineralogy.
myth. . . Mythology.
nat. hist. . Natural history.
naut. . . Nautical matters.
opt. . . . Optics.
ornith. . . Ornithology.
paint. . . Painting.
paleont. . Paleontology.
path. . . Pathology.
persp. . . Perspective.
phren. . . Phrenology.
phys. . . Physiology.
poet. . . Poetically.
pott. . . Pottery.
pros. . . Prosody.
rhet. . . Rhetoric.
sculp. . . Sculpture.
surg. . . Surgery.
theol. . . Theology.
zool. . . Zoology.

(Ar.) . . Arabic.
(Arm.) . . Armoric.
(Fr.) . . French.
(Germ.) . Germaŋ.
(Gr.) . . Greek.
(Heb.) . . Hebrew.
(Ir.) . . Irish.
(It.) . . Italian.
(Lat.) . . Latin.
(Sax.) . . Saxon.
(Sc.) . . Scottish.
(Sp.) . . Spanish.

Arts, *Laws*, *Logic*, *Music*, and other short words are not abbreviated.

à denotes that the vowel has an open Italian sound, as *à-vale* (avail) ; *à-wate* (await) ; *so'-she-à-bl*, (sociable), &c.

ä indicates a broad, open sound, as in *fä'-ther* (father), &c.

o͞o signifies a soft intermediate sound between *u* and *oo*, as *wo͞om'-un* (woman).

† signifies that the word is rarely used.

‡ that the word is obsolete, or nearly so.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE "PARTS OF SPEECH,"

AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL SIGNIFICATIONS.

The words that constitute our language are classified under eight different heads, called "Parts of Speech;" and, independently of the articles *a*, *an*, and *the*, consist of the NOUN SUBSTANTIVE, the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and INTERJECTION; and are found appended to each word in the Dictionary, thus abbreviated:—

s. .....substantive.	*adv*.....adverb.
a. .....adjective.	*prep*.....preposition.
pron. .....pronoun.	*conj.*.....conjunction.
v. ....verb.	*int.* .....interjection.

The four first parts of speech being declinable, or variable in grammatical formation, have different collateral words emanating from them, which are thus abbreviated:

s. pl. ....substantive plural.	*pp.* ....past participle.
v. a. .....verb active.	*ppr.* .....present participle.
v. n. .....verb neuter.	*pret.* .....preterite.
v. imp. .....verb impersonal.	

Of these Parts of Speech, each of the 60,000 words, of which our language is composed, belongs to one or the other. Thus the NOUN SUBSTANTIVE (derived from the Latin *nomen substantivum*) is "the name" of any thing that possesses "substantiality" or abstract being.—The NOUN ADJECTIVE (from the Latin *adjectum*) is a word "added to" the substantive, to signify the addition of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being.—The PRONOUN (from the Latin *pro nomine*) is used "in place of the Noun," to avoid tautological repetition.—The VERB (from the Latin *verbum*) is "the word" of a sentence, which asserts, commands, or inquires, and completes its grammatical construction.—The ADVERB (from the Latin *ad verbum*) is a word appended "to a verb," to express some circumstance relating to it; that is, to qualify it, or define the manner *how*.—The PREPOSITION (from the Latin *præpositum*) is a word "placed before" a noun or pronoun to show its relation to something previously mentioned.—The CONJUNCTION (from the Latin *conjunctio*) is used for the "joining together" of words or sentences.—The INTERJECTION (from the Latin *interjectum*) is an abrupt exclamation "thrown between" the words of a sentence. On referring to the Dictionary, the student will find words innumerable which are both substantives and adjectives, or verbs active and neuter, according to the respective senses in which they are used; but these are all clearly distinguished, and the definitions given accordingly.

THE STANDARD

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

REVISED, IMPROVED, AND ENLARGED.

A

A, a vowel, is the first letter of the alphabet of all the known languages, except the Ethiopic, in which it is the *thirteenth*, and the Runic, in which it is the *tenth*. The reason generally assigned for its priority, is, that it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the human organs; being the sound uttered by merely opening the mouth, and without any effort to alter the natural position of the lips.

A has, in English, four distinct sounds: the long or slender, as in *place, fate, cake;* the short, as in *cat, china, fancy;* the open, or Italian, as in *father, cast, glass;* and the broad, as in *wall, appal,* which is shortened in *squad, what.* The long or slender is the true English sound of this letter; but, whenever it is an unaccented word or syllable, it has almost invariably the short sound.

A, a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon *an* or *ane,* is called the indefinite article, implying *one, any, some one,* and is used before nouns of the singular number, as, *a* man, *a* tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel or a silent *h*, it is, for the sake of euphony, changed into *an*, as, *an* owl, *an* heir; and also before a word beginning with *h* sounded, if the accent be not on the first syllable, as, *an* harangue; but it is not so altered either before *u* long, that letter having the power of the consonant *y* in *you*, or before the words *one, once,* &c., in which the *o* is pronounced as if preceded by the consonant *w*.

A has many significations in our old writers and in our provincial dialects, of which the following are some—ah, he, they, all, on, have, one, always, yes, even, &c. It has also a peculiar signification, denoting proportion, or each, as a hundred *a* year, a pound *a* man.

A, taken materially, or for itself, is a noun, as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

A, as a prefix to many English words, is equivalent to the prepositions *in* or *on*, as in *asleep, alive, afoot, aground*. It is also sometimes placed before a participle, as, gone *a-hunting*, come *a-begging*, the house is *a-preparing*. In words of Saxon origin, the prefix A is generally a mere syllabic augment, as in *abare, adry*, &c., for bare, dry, &c. As a prefix to words from the Greek, it is usually privative, as in *achromatic*, without colour, *agalaxy*, want of milk; and in this use, as when an article, it takes *n* between it and a following vowel, as in *anarchy*, want of government.

A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium, anno, ante*, &c., as, A.M., *artium magister*, master of arts; A.D., *anno Domini*, in the year of Our Lord; A.M., *ante meridiem*, before noon. Among the Romans, A.U.C. stood for *anno urbis conditæ*, from the year of the building of the city, or Rome.

A was also used by the ancients as a numeral to denote 500, and with a dash over it, $\bar{A}$, for 5,000.

A, in *commerce*, stands for *accepted;* and @ for *at*. Merchants and public officers also frequently number their books and documents by the letters A, B, C, instead of figures.

A, in *heraldry*, as a sign, stands for the *dexter chief*, or chief point in an escutcheon.

A, in *logic*, denotes a universal affirmative proposition. A asserts, and E denies.

ABACUS

A, in *music*, is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural diatonic scale, and corresponds to the *la* of Guido. It is also the name of one of the two natural moods; and it is the open note of the second string of the violin, by which the other strings are tuned and regulated.

A, or AA, in *pharmacy*, are abbreviations of the Greek word *ana*, which signifies *of each*, and are used in prescriptions after the mention of two or more ingredients, when it is desired that the specified quantity should be taken of each.

AAA, in *chemistry*, stand for *amalgam*, or *amalgamation*.

Aam, *awm*, s. A Dutch measure of liquids, varying in different cities from 35 to 41 English gallons.

Aard-vark, *ard'-vark*, s. An edentate animal, native of Southern Africa.

Aardwolf, *ard'-woolf*, s. A carnivorous animal, intermediate between the civet and hyena.

Aavora, *ä'-vo-rä*, s. The fruit of a species of West Indian palm-tree.

Aaronic, *a-ron'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to Aaron, or to
Aaronical, *a-ron'-ik-al*, } the priesthood of which he was the head.

Aaronite, *a'-ron-ite*, s. A descendant of Aaron, the brother of Moses; and hence, a Jew.

Aaron's Rod, *a'-ronz-rod*, s. In *arch.*, a rod with a serpent twined round it.

Ab. A prefix to words of Latin origin, as in *abrade*, denotes *from*, separation or departure. As a prefix to English names, *Ab* is usually an abbreviation of *abbey* or *abbot*.

—s. The Hebrew name of *father*. In the Jewish calendar, the 11th month of the civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July and of August. In the Syriac calendar, *Ab* is the last summer month.

Ababilo, *à-bab'-e-lo*, s. A fabulous animal which has the feet of a dog and the beak of a bird, mentioned in the Koran.

Abaca, *ab'-à-kà*, s. A kind of flax, which grows in the Philippine Islands.

Abacay, *ab'-à-ka*, s. The calangay, a species of parrot.

Abaciscus, *ab-à-sis' kus*, s. In *arch.*, any flat member the square compartment of a Mosaic pavement.

Abacist, *ab'-à-sist*, s. An accountant.

Aback, *à-bak'*, ad. Towards the back; backwards; on the back: *a sea term*. In *vulg. lang.*, suddenly, by surprise.
—‡ s. An abacus; a square surface.

Abacot, *ab'-à-kot*, s. A cap of state wrought into the figure of two crowns, formerly worn by English kings.

Abacted, *ab-ak'-ted*, pp. Feloniously driven away.

Abaction, *ab-ak'-shun*, s. The stealing of cattle in herds or numbers.

Abactor, *ab-ak'-ter*, s. One who steals cattle in herds, in distinction from one who steals only one or two.

Abacus, *ab'-à-kus*, s. Among the ancient Romans, a small sanded or waxed table, or board, on which mathematicians traced their diagrams, and children were taught to write; an instrument to facilitate arithmetical calculations; a cupboard, or buffet. In *arch.*, a table constituting the upper member or crowning of a column and its capital.—*Abacus harmonicus*, the structure and disposition of the keys of a musical

instrument.—*Abacus major*, a trough to wash ore in. —*Abacus Pythagoricus*, the multiplication table.

Abada, *ab'-à-dà*, s. A species of large African deer, which has two horns on its forehead, and a third on the nape of the neck.

Abaddon, *à-bad'-don*, s. The destroying angel; Satan, the bottomless pit.

Abaft, *à-bäft'*, ad. In or at the hinder part of a ship; towards the stern: often contracted into *aft*.

Abagun, *ab'-à-gun*, s. An Ethiopian fowl, remarkable for its beauty and for a sort of horn on its head.

Abaisance, *à-ba'-sans*, s. *See* Obeisance.

Abaissed, *à-bayst'*, p. or a. In *her.*, applied to the wings of eagles, &c., when the tips are depressed below the centre of the shield, or shut.

Abalienate, *ab-ale'-yen-ate*, v.a. To transfer the title of property to another; to estrange.

Abalienation, *ab-ale-yen-a'-shun*, s. The transferring of the title to property; alienation.

Aband,‡ *à-band*. v.a. To forsake.

Abandon, *à-ban'-dun*, v.a. To forsake; to renounce; to quit; to desert; to neglect; to resign; to give up; to yield one's self without restraint.

—‡ s. One who forsakes or deserts; a relinquishment.

Abandoned, *à-ban'-dund*, pp. or a. Given up; deserted; corrupt; extremely wicked; forlorn.

Abandonee, *à-ban-dun-e'*, s. In *law*, one to whom a thing is abandoned.

Abandoner, *à-ban'-dun-er*, s. One who abandons.

Abandoning, *à-ban'-dun-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to abandon*. —s. A leaving or forsaking; abandonment.

Abandonment, *à-ban'-dun-ment*, s. A state of being forsaken; total desertion; relinquishment.

Abandum, *à-ban'-dum*, s. In *old law*, anything forfeited or confiscated.

Abanet *ab'-à-net*, s. A girdle worn by Jewish priests, a surgical bandage.

Abanga, *à-ban'-gà*, s. The ady, a species of palm-tree.

Abannition, *ab-an-nish'-un*, s. A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. *(Little used.)*

Abaptiston, *à-bap-tis'-ton*, s. The perforating part of the old trephine, an instrument used in trepanning.

Abare,‡ *à-bare'*, v.a. To make bare; to uncover.

Abarticulation, *ab-ar-tik-yu-la'-shun*, s. In *anat.*, that structure of joints which admits of manifest motion; diarthrosis.

Abas, *à-bas'*, s. A Persian weight for pearls, one-eighth less than a carat. In *entom.*, a species of bombyx.

Abase, *à-base'*, v.a. To cast down; to depress; to lower; to humble; to degrade.

Abased, *à-bayst'*, pp. of *abase*. In *her.*, same as *abaissed*.

Abasement, *à-base'-ment*, s. The act of humbling; state of being brought low; humiliation; degradation.

Abash, *à-bash'*, v. a. To make ashamed; to confuse or confound, as by exciting suddenly a sense of inferiority, error, guilt, &c.; to put to silence.

Abashed, *à-basht'*, pp. of the verb *to abash*.

Abashment, *à-bash'-ment*, s. Confusion through shame.

Abassi, *à-bas'-se*, } s. A silver coin of Persia, of the
Abassis, *à-bas'-sis*, } value of 10*d*.

Abatable, *à-bate'-à-bl*, a. That may be abated.

Abate, *à-bate'*, v.a. To beat down; to lessen, to moderate; to remove, as a nuisance; to destroy in any manner, to remit, as a tax. In *law*, to overthrow, or cause to fail, as, to *abate* a writ.

—v.n. To decrease or become less. In *law*, to fail; to be defeated; to enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. In *horsemanship*, a horse is said to *abate* when, working upon curvets, he puts both hind legs to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times.

Abatement, *à-bate'-ment*, s. The act of abating; the state of being abated; a sum withdrawn, as from an account; discount; deduction; diminution, mitigation, extenuation; a removing or pulling down, as of a nuisance. In *her.*, a mark of dishonour in a coat of arms. In *law*, overthrow, failure or defeat, as of a writ; the entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the tenant, before the heir or devisee.

Abater, *à-bate'-er*, s. The person or thing that abates.

Abatis. *See* Abattis.

Abat-jour, *ab'-à-joor*, s. A sloping aperture made in a wall to admit light and air; a skylight; a shade for a lamp.

Abator, *à-bate'-er*, s. In *law*, one who intrudes into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

Abattis, *à-bat-te'*, or *ab'-at-tis*, s. Rubbish. In *fort.*, a temporary work, made of felled trees, with the branches pointed outwards.

Abattoir, *à-bat-twor'*, s. A public slaughter-house for cattle, &c.: usually erected without the walls or precincts of a city.

Abatude,‡ *ab'-à-tude*, s. Any thing diminished.

Abature, *ab'-à-tyur*, s. Grass trampled or beaten down by a stag in passing.

Abat-voix, *a-bà-vwà'*, s. The sounding-board or canopy over a pulpit.

Abaum,‡ *à-bawm'*, s. A species of red clay.

Abawed,‡ *ab-awd'*, pp. Abashed; daunted.

Abb, *ab*, s. The yarn on a weaver's warp; and hence, the wool of which it is made is called *abb-wool*.

Abba, *ab'-bà*, s. In the Chaldee and Syriac, a *father*, and figuratively, a *superior*. In the Syriac, Coptic, and Ethiopic churches, it is a title of bishops, but is given by way of distinction to the bishop of Alexandria. Hence the titles of *baba, papa, pope*.

Abbacy, *ab'-bà-se*, s. The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot.

Abbatial, *ab-ba'-shal*, } a. Pertaining to an abbey.
Abbatical, *ab-bat'-ick-al*, }

Abbe', *ab'-ba*, s. An abbot; but more commonly, an ecclesiastic having no assigned duty or dignity; formerly, it was also the title of a numerous class of persons in Roman Catholic countries, especially France, who had pursued a course of theological studies in the hope of obtaining preferment in the church. Many of these employed themselves as men of letters, or as tutors in families, professors in universities, &c.

Abbess, *ab'-bes*, s. The female superior or governess of a nunnery.

Abbey, *ab'-be*, s. A monastery or society of persons, of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to religion; the church attached, or that was attached to an abbey.

Abbey-lubber, *ab'-be-lub-ber*, s. A name given to monks, in contempt for their idle habits, and to persons who subsisted on the donations of monasteries, instead of supporting themselves by industry.

Abbot, *ab'-bot*, s. The superior or governor of an abbey or monastery.—The *abbot of misrule*, or *abbot of unreason*, in Scotland, was a sort of histrionic character, similar to the *lord of misrule* in England: *q.v.*

Abbotship, *ab'-bot-ship*, s. The state of an abbot.

Abbreviate, *ab-bre'-ve-ate*, v.a. To shorten; to contract. In *math.*, to reduce fractions to their lowest terms.

—‡ s. An abridgment.

Abbreviated, *ab-bre'-ve-a-ted*, pp. or a. Shortened; contracted; abridged; reduced to lower terms.

Abbreviation, *ab-bre-ve-a'-shun*, s. The act of shortening or contracting; a contraction; a letter, or a few letters, used for a word, as, *Lat.* for *Latin*, *A.D.* for *Anno Domini*. In *math.*, the reduction of fractions to their lowest terms. In *mus.*, one dash, or more, through the stem of a note, distinguishing it as a quaver, semiquaver, or demisemiquaver.

Abbreviator, *ab-bre'-ve-a-ter*, s. One who abridges.

Abbreviators, *ab-bre'-ve-a-terz*, s.pl. A college of seventy-two persons in the chancery of Rome, who draw up the pope's briefs, and reduce the petitions granted by him into due form for *bulls* or mandates.

Abbreviatory, *ab-bre'-ve-à-to-re*, a. That abbreviates or shortens; contracting.

Abbreviature, *ab-bre'-ve-à-tyur*, s. A letter or character used for shortening; an abridgment; a compend.

A, B, C. The first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet. *A, B, C-book*, a little book for teaching the rudiments of reading.

Abdalavi, *ab-dà-la'-vi*, s. The Egyptian melon.

Abdals, *ab'-dalz*, s. Certain religious fanatics in Persia and other Mohammedan countries, who occasionally rush into the streets, and attempt to kill all they meet who are of a different religion to themselves.

Abderian, *ab-de'-re-an*, a. *See* Abderite

Abderite, *ab'-de-rite*, s. An inhabitant of *Abdera*, in Thrace. Democritus is so called from being a native of this town, and as he was much prone to laughter, foolish or incessant laughter has been termed *abderian*.

Abdest, *ab' dest*, s. Purification; a Mohammedan rite.

Abdicant, *ab'-de-kant*, a. Abdicating; renouncing.

—s. The person abdicating.

Abdicate, *ab'-de-kate*, v.a. To abandon, to quit; to resign or forsake an office or trust before the expiration of the usual or stated time of service, or without the consent of those who conferred it; to abandon a

throne without a formal surrender of the crown; to give up, as a right; to reject; to renounce. In the *civil law*, to disclaim a son, and expel him from the family; to disinherit during the life of the father.
—v.n. To renounce; to abandon; to relinquish, as a right, power, or trust; to cast off.

Abdication, *ab-de-ka'-shun*, s. The act of abdicating; resignation of an office or trust; a rejection.

Abdicative, *ab'-de-ka-tive* or *ab-dik'-a-tiv*, a. Causing or implying abdication.

Abditive, *ab'-de-tiv*, a. Having the power or quality of hiding. (*Little used.*)

Abditory, *ab'-de-to-re*, s. A place for secreting or preserving goods.

Abdomen, *ab-do'-men* or *ab'-do-men*, s. The lower belly, or that part of the body which lies between the thorax and the bottom of the pelvis. In *insects*, the lower part of the animal, united to the corselet by a filament.

Abdominal, *ab-dom'-in-al*, a. Situated in or pertaining to the abdomen.—*Abdominal ring*, or *Inguinal ring*, an oblong tendinous ring in each groin.
—s. In *ich.*, the abdominals are an order of malacopterygious fishes, in which the ventral fins are placed behind the pectoral. The loach, salmon, pike, mullet, herring, carp, and flying-fish, belong to this order.

Abdominous, *ab-dom'-in-us*, a. Pertaining to the abdomen; having a large belly; unwieldy.

Abduce, *ab-dews'*, v.a. To withdraw one part from another; to draw to a different part. (*Used chiefly in anat.*)

Abducent, *ab-dew'-sent*, a. Having the property of drawing back or away: used of those muscles which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body into which they are inserted. The *abducent* muscles are called *abductors*, and act in opposition to the *adducent* muscles or *adductors*.

Abduct, *ab-dukt'*, v.a. To take away surreptitiously and by force.

Abduction, *ab-duk'-shun*, s. The act of drawing apart, or carrying away; the state of being withdrawn. In *law*, the taking and carrying away of a child, a ward, or a wife, &c., either by fraud, persuasion, or open violence. In *log.*, a kind of argumentation, called by the Greeks *apagoge*, in which the major is evident, but the minor is not so clear as not to require further proof. In *sur.*, a species of fracture in which the parts recede from each other.

Abductor, *ab-duk'-ter*, s. One guilty of abduction. In *anat.*, a muscle which serves to withdraw or pull back a certain part of the body.

Abear, *a-bare'*, v.a. To bear; to behave.

Abearance, *a-bare'-ans*, } s. Behaviour; demeanour.
Abearing, *a-bare'-ing*, }

Abecedarian, *a-be-se-da'-re-an*, } s. One who teaches or
Abecedary, *a-be-se'-da-re*, } is learning the alphabet; a novice in any art or science.
—a. Pertaining to, or formed by the letters of the alphabet; alphabetical.

Abed, *a-bed'*, ad. In bed, or on the bed.

Abeigh, *a-ba'*, ad. Aloof; at a shy distance. (*Scotch.*)

Abele, *a-beel'*, } s. The hoary or white poplar.
Abel-Tree, *a'-bel-tre*, }

Abelians, *a-beel'-yanz*, }
Abelonians, *ab-e-lo'-ne anz*, } s.pl. In *church history*, a sect which arose in Africa during the reign of Arcadius; they married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they pretended, of Abel, and attempted to maintain the sect by adopting the children of others.
Abelites, *a'-bel-its*, }

Abelmosk, *a'-bel-mosk*, s. A trivial name of a species of *Hibiscus*, the Syrian mallow: so called from the musky odour of its seeds.

Aber, *a'-ber*, s. In *Celtic*, the mouth or entrance of a river. It is a prefix to the names of many places in Great Britain, and when such, is pronounced *ab'-er*, as in Aberdeen, Abergavenny, &c.

Aberdevine, *a-ber'-de-vine*, s. The *Carduelis spinus* of Cuvier, a well-known song-bird, sometimes called the Siskin. It has a great resemblance to the goldfinch.

Aberrance, *ab-er'-rans*, } s. A wandering from the right
Aberrancy, *ab-er'-an-se*, } way; a deviation from truth or rectitude; an error; a mistake; a false opinion.

Aberrant, *ab-er'-rant*, a. Wandering; straying from the right way.

Aberration, *ab-er-ra'-shun*, s. The act of wandering or deviating from the right way or usual course; deviation or departure from truth or moral rectitude; deviation from a straight line; alienation or estrangement of the mind. In *astr.*, a small apparent motion of the fixed stars, occasioned by the progressive motion of light and the earth's annual motion in its orbit. In *optics*, a deviation of the rays of light, when inflected by a lens or speculum, by which they are prevented from uniting in one point.—*Crown of aberration*, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays.

Aberring, *ab-er'-ring*, a. Wandering; going astray.

Aberuncate,‡ *ab-e-run'-kate*, v.a. To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.

Abet, *a-bet'*, v.a. To aid by encouragement or countenance; to connive at. In *law*, to counsel, incite, or assist in any unlawful act.
—‡ s. The act of aiding or encouraging in evil.

Abetment, *a-bet'-ment*, s. The act of abetting.

Abetted, *a-bet'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to abet*.

Abetter, } *a-bet'-ter*, } s. One who incites, aids, or encour
Abettor, } ages another to do an evil act

Abevacuation, *ab-e-vak-yu-a'-shun*, s. A partial evacuation of the morbid humours of the body.

Abeyance, *a-ba'-ans*, s. In expectation or contemplation of law; in a state of suspension or temporary extinction. The fee simple or inheritance of lands and tenements is in *abeyance* when there is no person in being in whom it can vest, though ready to vest when the owner shall appear.

Abgregate,‡ *ab'-gre-gate*, v.a. To separate from a herd or flock.

Abgregation,‡ *ab-gre-ga'-shun*, s. A separation from a herd or flock.

Abhal, *ab'-hal*, s. The fruit of a species of Asiatic cypress, said to be a powerful emmenagogue.

Abhor, *ab-hor'*, v.a. To loathe, detest, or abominate; to despise or neglect; to cast off or reject.

Abhorred, *ab-hord'*, pp. or a. Hated extremely; detested.

Abhorrence, *ab-hor'-rens*, } s. Detestation; extreme
Abhorrency, *ab-hor'-ren-se* } hatred; great aversion.

Abhorrent, *ab-hor'-rent*, a. Detesting; struck with abhorrence; contrary to; odious; inconsistent with.

Abhorrently, *ab-hor'-rent-le*, ad. With abhorrence.

Abhorrer, *ab-hor'-rer*, s. One who abhors; a detester

Abhorring, *ab-hor'-ring*, ppr. of the verb *to abhor*.
— s. The object of hatred; the feeling of abhorrence.

Abib, *a'-bib*, s. The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also *Nisan*. It answers to the latter part of March and beginning of April.

Abide, *a-bide'*, v.n.; pret. and pp. *abode*. To rest or continue in any place for a short or long period; to dwell; to reside; to remain; to continue permanently, or in the same state; to be firm and immovable.
— v.a. To wait for; to be prepared for; to await; to sustain or support the consequences; to bear without aversion; to bear or suffer patiently; to endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

Abider, *a-bide'-er*, s. One who dwells or continues; a resident.

Abiding, *a-bide'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to abide*.
— s. Continuance; fixed state: residence; an enduring
— a. Continuing; permanent.

Abidingly, *a-bide'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to continue; permanently.

Abietic, *a-be-et'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the fir.—*Abietic acid*, a resin obtained from the *Pinus abies*.

Abietine, *a-bi'-e-teen*, s. A resinous substance obtained from Strasburg turpentine.

Abigeat, *a-bi'-jat*, s. The crime of stealing or driving off cattle in droves: called also *abactus*.

Abiliment,‡ *a-bil'-e-ment*, s. *See* Ability.

Ability, *a-bil'-e-te*, s. Physical power, whether bodily or mental, natural or acquired; force of understanding; skill in arts or science; civil or legal power: wealth; means. In the plural, *abilities* signifies the faculties or endowments of the mind.

Abintestate, *ab-in-test'-ate*, a. In the *civil law*, inheriting the estate of one who died without making a will.

Abject, *ab-jekt'*, v.a. To throw away; to cast down.

Abject, *ab'-jekt*, a. Sunk to a low condition; low in estimation; worthless; mean; servile; base; despicable; without hope or regard.
— s. A man without hope; a person in the lowest condition, and despicable.

Abjectedness, *ab-jekt'-ed-nes*, s. A low or despicable condition.

Abjection, *ab-jek'-shun*, s. A state of being cast away; a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness; servility; the act of humbling.

Abjectly, *ab'-jekt-le*, ad. In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely; basely.

ABJECTNESS, *ab'-jekt-nes*, s. The state of being abject; meanness; servility.
ABJUDICATE, *ab-ju'-de-kate*, v.a. To transfer by judgment from one to another.
ABJUDICATION, *ab-ju-de-ka'-shun*, s. The act of abjudicating.
ABJUGATE, *ab'-ju-gate*, v.a. To unyoke; to set free.
ABJURATION, *ab-ju-ra'-shun*, s. The act of abjuring; the oath taken to that end; a solemn renunciation, rejection, or denial. *An abjuration of the realm*, a solemn oath made to quit the kingdom for ever. By the ancient common law of England, felons who took refuge in a church or other sanctuary, and confessed their guilt, might save their lives by *abjuring* the realm.
ABJURATORY, *ab-ju'-ra-to-re*, a. Containing abjuration.
ABJURE, *ab-jure'*, v.a. To renounce upon oath; to abandon; to disclaim or reject with solemnity; to recant or retract upon oath; to banish. *To abjure the realm*, to quit it for ever.
ABJURED, *ab-jured'*, pp. of the verb *to abjure*.
ABJUREMENT, *ab-jure'-ment*, s. Renunciation.
ABJURER, *ab-jure'-er*, s. One who abjures.
ABLACTATE, *ab-lak'-tate*, v.a. To wean from the breast.
ABLACTATION, *ab-lak-ta'-shun*, s. The weaning of a child from the breast. In *gardening*, an old name for the method of grafting *by approach*, now called *inarching*.
ABLAQUEATE, *ab-lack'-we-ate*, v.a. To lay bare the roots of trees.
ABLAQUEATION, *ab-lak-we-a'-shun*, s. A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water.
ABLATION, *ab-la'-shun*, s. The act of taking away. In *med.*, the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; evacuations in general. In *chem.*, the removal of whatever is finished, or no longer necessary.
ABLATIVE, *ab'-la-tiv*, a. Carrying away or taking from.
— s. The sixth case of nouns in the Latin language. *Ablative absolute*, is when a word in that case is independent in construction of the rest of the sentence.
ABLAZE, *à-blaze'*, ad. On fire; in a blaze.
ABLE, *a'-bl*, a. Having competent power or strength, bodily or mental; having strong or unusual intellectual qualifications; having large or competent wealth or means; having sufficient knowledge or skill; having the requisite qualifications or legal power.
—‡ v.a. To make able; to enable.
ABLE-BODIED, *a'-bl-bod-id*, a. Strong of body; robust. In the *navy*, it denotes one who has skill in seamanship as well as strength.
ABLEGATE,‡ *ab'-le-gate*, v.a. To send abroad on some legation or public employment.
ABLEGATION,‡ *ab-le-ga'-shun*, s. The sending abroad on an embassy; a legation from home.
ABLEN, *ab'-len*, } s. A small fresh-water fish, the bleak.
ABLET, *ab'-let*, } (*Local.*)
ABLENESS, *a'-bl-nes*, s. Ability of body or mind; vigour.
ABLEPSY, *ab'-lep-se*. Privation of sight; unadvisedness.
ABLER, *a'-bler*, a. Comp. of *able*.
ABLEST, *a'-blest*, a. Superl. of *able*.
ABLIGATE,‡ *ab'-le-gate*, v.a. To tie up from.
ABLIGURITION,‡ *ab-le-gu-rish'-un*, } s. Prodigal expense
ABLIGURY,‡ *ab'-le-gu-re*, } on meat and drink.
ABLINS, *ab'-lins*, ad. Perhaps; possibly. (*Scotch.*)
ABLOCATE, *ab'-lo-kate*, v.a. To let out on hire; to lease.
ABLOCATION, *ab-lo-ka'-shun*, s. A letting out on hire.
ABLUDE,‡ *ab-lude'*, v.a. To be unlike; to differ.
ABLUENT, *ab'-lu-ent*, a. Having the power of cleansing.
— s. In *med.*, that which purifies the blood; a detergent.
ABLUTION, *ab-lu'-shun*, s. The act of washing; the water or other fluid used in cleansing; *appropriately*, the purification of the body by water preparatory to religious duties. In *chem.*, the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor. In *med.*, the washing of the body *externally*, as by baths; or *internally*, by diluting fluids. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a little wine and water used to wash the chalice and the priest's fingers after communion, and then drunk by the priest; also, the cup given to the laity, without consecration.
ABLUVION, *ab-lu'-ve-un*, s. That which is washed off.
ABLY, *a'-ble*, ad. In an able manner; with great ability.
ABNEGATE, *ab'-ne-gate*, v.a. To deny, refuse, reject.
ABNEGATION, *ab-ne-ga'-shun*, s. A denial; a renunciation; self-denial.
ABNEGATOR, *ab'-ne-ga-ter*, s. One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing.
ABNODATE, *ab'-no-date*, v.a. To cut off the knots of trees.
ABNODATION, *ab-no-da'-shun*, s. The act or practice of cutting away the knots of trees.
ABNORMAL, *ab-norm'-al*, } a. Irregular; deformed; un-
ABNORMOUS, *ab-norm'-us*, } natural.
ABNORMITY, *ab-norm'-e-te*, s. Irregularity; deformity.
ABOARD, *à-board'*, ad. Within a ship, vessel, or boat; on board.—*To fall aboard*, to strike a ship's side; to encounter.
ABODANCE,‡ *à-bode'-ans*, s. An omen; a presage.
ABODE, *a-bode'*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to abide*.
— s. Stay; continuance in a place for a long or short time; place of residence; a dwelling; a habitation.
—To *make abode*, to dwell or reside.
— v.a. To foretel; to betoken.
— v.n. To be an omen.
ABODEMENT, *à-bode'-ment*, s. A secret anticipation of something future; an omen.
ABODING, *à-bode'-ing*, s. Presentiment; prognostication.
ABOLETE, *ab-o-lete'*, a. Old; out of use; obsolete.
ABOLISH, *à-bol'-ish*, v.a. To abrogate, annul, or make void; to destroy utterly; to put an end to.
ABOLISHABLE, *à-bol'-ish-à-bl*, a. That may be abolished.
ABOLISHED, *à-bol'-isht*, pp. of the verb *to abolish*.
ABOLISHER, *à-bol'-ish-er*, s. One who abolishes.
ABOLISHMENT, *à-bol'-ish-ment*, } s. The act of abolishing,
ABOLITION, *ab-o-lish'-un*, } state of being abolished; an annulling; abrogation; utter destruction; the putting an end to slavery.
ABOLITIONISM, *ab-o-lish'-un-izm*, s. The principles of an abolitionist.
ABOLITIONIST, *ab-o-lish'-un-ist*, s. One who is desirous to abolish any thing, especially slavery.
ABOLLA, *à-bol'-la*, s. An ancient military garment.
ABOMA, *ab'-o-mà*, s. A large species of serpent found in the fens and morasses of South America.
ABOMASUM, *ab-o-ma'-sum*, } s. The fourth stomach of a
ABOMASUS, *ab-o-ma'-sus*, } ruminant animal; the maw.
ABOMINABLE, *à-bom'-in-à-bl*, a. Detestable; hateful; revolting; unclean.
ABOMINABLENESS, *à-bom'-in-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality or state of being odious, hateful, or loathsome.
ABOMINABLY, *à-bom'-in-à-ble*, ad. Odiously; detestably, sinfully. In *colloq. lang.*, extremely; excessively.
ABOMINATE, *à-bom'-in-ate*, v.a. To detest; to abhor.
ABOMINATION, *à-bom-in-a'-shun*, s. Extreme hatred; disgust; aversion; the object of detestation; a hateful and detestable thing or crime; defilement; pollution. In Scripture, any evil doctrine or practice.
ABORD, *à-board'*, s. *Literally*, arrival; but used for first appearance, manner of accosting, or address.
— v.a. To approach; to accost. (*Seldom used.*)
ABOREA, *à-bo'-re-à*, s. A species of crested duck, of a reddish-brown colour.
ABORIGINAL, *ab-o-ridj'-in-al*, a. First; original.
— s. One of the first settlers in a country.
ABORIGINES, *ab-o-ridj'-in-eez*, s.pl. The first or primitive inhabitants of a country.
ABORSEMENT,‡ *à-bors'-ment*, s. An abortion.
ABORT,‡ *à-bort'*, v.n. To bring forth prematurely; to miscarry in birth.
—‡ s. An abortion; a miscarriage.
ABORTIENT, *à-bor'-shent*, a. In *bot.*, miscarrying; sterile.
ABORTION, *à-bor'-shun*, s. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time; a fœtus brought forth imperfectly formed. In a *figurative sense*, any fruit or produce that does not come to maturity; or any thing which fails in its progress to perfection, or in producing the intended effect.
ABORTIVE, *à-bort'-iv*, a. Brought forth in an immature state; imperfectly formed; failing, or coming to naught, before it is complete, failing in its effect; miscarrying; unsuccessful; producing nothing; pertaining to abortion; procuring abortion.
— s. That which is brought forth or born prematurely.
ABORTIVELY, *à-bort'-iv-le*, ad. Immaturely; untimely.
ABORTIVENESS, *à-bort'-iv-nes*. The state of being abortive.
ABORTMENT, *à-bort'-ment*, s. An untimely birth; the thing brought forth prematurely.
ABOUND, *à-bound'*, v.n. To have in abundance; to be in great plenty; to be very prevalent.
ABOUNDING, *à-bownd'-ing*, pp. of the verb *to abound*.
— a. Increasing; abundant; ample; fertile.
— s. Increase.
ABOUT, *à-bowt'*, prep. Around; encircling; on the exterior part or surface; near to in time, place, or action, near to the person; appended to the clothes; concerned or engaged in; relating to; respecting; near to in number or quantity; nearly.

About, *à-bowt'*, ad. Circularly; around; in compass; nearly; near to in quality or degree, here and there; everywhere; in one place and another; round, or the longest way, opposed to *across*, or the shortest way.

Above, *à-buv'*, prep. Higher in place; higher in rank, power, or excellence; superior in any respect; more in number, quantity, or degree; beyond; more than; in a state to be unattainable; too proud for; too elevated in mind or rank; having too much dignity for.
— ad. Overhead; in a higher place; chief in rank or power; in the air; on high; in heaven; before or in a former place. *Above all*, in the first place; chiefly; in preference to other things.

Above-board, *à-buv'-board*, ad. In open sight; fairly; without trick, concealment, or deception.

Above-cited, *à-buv'-site-ed*, a. Cited before, in the preceding part of a book or writing.

Above-ground, *à-buv'-grownd*, a. Not buried; alive.

Above-mentioned, *à-buv-men-shund*, a. Written or printed above, or in a part closely preceding.

Above-said, *à-buv'-sed*, a. Mentioned or recited before.

Abp. Abbreviation for *Archbishop*.

Abracadabra, *ab-rà-kà-dab'-rà*, s. The name of a Syrian deity; a cabalistic word, formerly used as a charm against ague and other diseases. To render its powers certain, it was written on paper as many times as it has letters, omitting the last letter each time until only one remained, and placing the words in such a succession as to form an equilateral triangle. It was then worn round the neck.

Abracalan, *ab-rak'-à-lan*, s. The name of a Syrian deity; a cabalistic term, to which the rabbins ascribed the same virtues as to the *Abracadabra*.

Abrade, *ab-rade'*, v.a. To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by friction.

Abrading, *ab-rade'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to abrade*.
— s. In *agriculture*, the crumbling down of banks of earth, from the effects of frost, or of the alternate action of drought and moisture.

Abrahamic, *à-brà-ham'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch.

Abraham men, *a'-brà-ham men*, s. pl. A name formerly given to certain impostors who wandered about the country personating lunacy. Hence, *to sham Abraham*, is to feign sickness.

Abraid, ‡ *à-brade'*, v.a. To arouse; to awake.

Abranchians, *à-brank'-e-anz*, } s. pl. An order of An-
Abranchia, *à-brank'-e-à*, } nelida, which have no branchiæ or gills, as the earth-worms and leeches.

Abrasax, *ab-rà-sax'*, s. *See* Abraxas.

Abrasion, *ab-ra'-zhun*, s. The act of wearing or rubbing off; substance worn off by attrition. In *surgery*, a superficial lesion of the skin; the effect produced by corrosive applications; also, a superficial ulceration or excoriation of the intestinal mucous membrane.

Abraxas, *ab-rax'-as*, s. The name given by the Basilidians to the Supreme God, under whom they supposed 365 dependent deities, who had the government of so many celestial orbs. It was the principle of the Gnostic hierarchy, whence sprung their multitude of Æons. Among *antiquaries*, this name is given to an antique gem or stone with the word *Abraxas* engraven on it. There are numerous kinds of them, of various figures and sizes, mostly as old as the third century. They were formerly much sought after as amulets.

Abrazite, *ab'-ra-zite*, s. A mineral which does not effervesce when melted before the blowpipe.

Abrazitic, *ab-ra-zit'-ik*, a. In *min.*, not effervescing when melted before the blowpipe.

Abreast, *à-brest'*, ad. Side by side, with the breasts in a line; together; opposite

Abrenunciation, *ab-re-nun-se-a'-shun*, s. Renunciation; absolute denial.

Abreption, *ab-rep'-shun*, s. A carrying away; or the state of being carried away

Abreuvoir, *à-bru-vwor'*, s. A watering place for horses or cattle. In *masonry*, the joint between two stones, to be filled up with mortar.

Abridge, *à-bridj'*, v.a. To shorten; to epitomize; to diminish; to deprive of. In *algebra*, to reduce a compound quantity or equation to its more simple expression.

Abridged, *à-bridjd'*, pp. or a. Made shorter; epitomized; lessened; debarred from; deprived of.

Abridger, *à-bridj'-er*, s. One who abridges, one who makes a compendium.

Abridgment, *à-bridj'-ment*, s. An epitome; a compend, or summary of a book; diminution of any kind; contraction; reduction; a depriving or debarring from.

Abroach, *à-broatsh'*, ad. Broached; in a posture for letting out the liquor contained, as a cask. *Figuratively* in a state of being diffused or propagated

Abroad, *à-brawd'*, ad. At large; widely; in the open air; out of the house; beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries; before the public at large; diffusely scattered

Abrogable, *ab'-ro-gà-bl*, a. That may be abrogated

Abrogate, *ab'-ro-gate*, v.a. To repeal or abolish by legislative authority, as a law or established custom.

Abrogation, *ab-ro-ga'-shun*, s. The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law, revocation.

Abrood, ‡ *à-brood'*, ad. In the act of brooding.

Abrooding, ‡ *à-brood'-ing*, s. A sitting abrood.

Abrook, ‡ *à-brook'*, v.a. To brook; to endure.

Abrotanoid, *à-brot'-à-noyd*, s. A species of perforated coral or madrepore growing on the bottom of the sea It is one of the reef-corals in the East Indies.

Abrotanum, *à-brot' à-num*, s. A species of evergreen plant, more commonly called *southern-wood*.

Abrupt, *ab-rupt'*, a. Broken; steep; craggy; sudden; without giving notice, or without the usual forms; unexpected; hasty; rough; rude; unconnected. In *bot.*, terminating abruptly, without a tapering point, or without a leaflet.
— s. A chasm or gulf with steep sides.

Abrupted, *ab-rupt'-ed*, a. Torn off; torn asunder.

Abruption, *ab-rup'-shun*, s. A sudden breaking off, violent separation.

Abruptly, *ab-rupt'-le*, ad. In an abrupt manner; suddenly; hastily; rudely.

Abruptness, *ab-rupt'-nes*, s. A state of being broken, craggedness; steepness; suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence; roughness.

Abscedent, *ab-se'-dent*, a. Applied to a decayed part of an organized body, which is separated from the sound

Abscess, *ab'-ses*, s. A collection of pus or purulent matter in some part of the body; a morbid cavity.

Abscession, *ab-sesh'-un*, s. A departing or separating.

Abscind, *ab-sind'*, v.a. To cut off.

Abscisa, *ab-sis'-sà*, } s. In *conics*, a part of the diameter
Abscissa, *ab-sis'-sà*, } or transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex, or some other fixed point, and a semi-ordinate.

Abscission, *ab-sizh'-un*, s. The act of cutting off; the state of being cut off. In *surg.*, the separation of any soft part of the body, by a sharp instrument, as distinguished from *amputation*, which is when bones are cut. In *rhetoric*, an abrupt breaking off in the midst of a sentence; thus, "He is a man of so much honour, and of such generosity—but I need say no more."

Abscond, *ab skond'*, v.n. To withdraw, or absent one's self in a private manner, from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; to secrete one's self, or to quit the country suddenly and secretly, in order to avoid a legal process; to hide, or be concealed.

Absconder, *ab-skond'-er*, s. One who absconds.

Absconding, *ab-skond'-ing*, ppr. or a. Withdrawing privately, or living so as to evade legal arrest.

Absconsio, *ab-skon'-sho*, s. In *anat.*, the cavity of a bone which receives and conceals the head of another bone.

Absence, *ab'-sens*, s. A state of being absent; inattention to things present; heedlessness; want; deficiency; destitution. In *law*, non-appearance; a not being in court to answer.—*Absence of mind*, the having the thoughts so intently engaged upon distant subjects, as to be partially or wholly unconscious of all things present.

Absent, *ab' sent*, a. Not present; not in company, away from home; away from duty; at a distance; in a foreign land; wanting; deficient; heedless; inattentive to persons present, or to subjects of conversation in company.
— v.a. To depart to such a distance as to prevent intercourse; to retire or withdraw; to keep away; to forbear to appear in presence.

Absentaneous, *ab-sent-a'-ne-us*, a. Relating to absence, being frequently absent; performed in absence.

Absentee, *ab-sent-e'*, s. One who is absent from his country, estate, post, or duty; applied more particularly, and frequently by way of reproach, to one who lives abroad or away from the estate or country from which his resources are drawn.

Absenteeism, *ab-sent-e'-izm*, s. Absence from one's country, estate, duty, or station. In *political economy*, the practice of residing away from one's estates, or of spending abroad the income derived from the country

Absenter, *ab-sent'-er*, s. One who absents himself.
Absentment, *ab-sent'-ment*, s. A state of being absent.
Absinthate, *ab-sin'-thate*, s. In *chem.*, a salt formed by the combination of absinthic acid with a base.
Absinthian, *ab-sin'-the-an*, a. Of the nature of wormwood.
Absinthiated, *ab-sin'-the-a-ted*, a. Impregnated with wormwood.
Absinthic, *ab-sin'-thik*, a. Obtained from absinthium.
Absinthites, *ab-sin'-thitz*, s.pl. Wines impregnated with wormwood.
Absinthium, *ab-sin'-the-um*, s. Wormwood; a bitter plant, used as a tonic. It is a species of Artemisia.
Absis, *ab'-sis*, s. In *astronomy*, *see* Apsis.
Absist, *ab-sist'*, v.n. To stand off; to cease.
Absolute, *ab'-so-lute*, a. Free; independent; complete in itself, positive; unconditional; unrestricted; unlimited; arbitrary; despotic; not relative; pure; unmixed.—In *gram.*, the *absolute case* is when a word or member of a sentence is not immediately dependent on the other parts of the sentence in government.
Absolutely, *ab'-so-lute-le*, ad. Completely; wholly; without restriction or limitation; unconditionally; positively; peremptorily.
Absoluteness, *ab'-so-lute-nes*, s. Independence; completeness in itself; despotic authority; arbitrary power.
Absolution, *ab-so-lu'-shun*, s. An acquittal; the remission of sins, or of penance.
Absolutism, *ab'-so-lute-izm*, s. State of being absolute; the principles of absolute government; the doctrine of predestination.
Absolutist, *ab'-so-lute-ist*, s. One who is in favour of an absolute government.
Absolutory, *ab-sol'-u-to-re*, or *ab'-so-lu-to-re*, a. Absolving; that absolves.
Absolvatory, *ab-zolv'-a-to-re*, a. Containing absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.
Absolve, *ab-zolv'*, v.a. To set free or release from some engagement or obligation; to acquit; to pardon; to remit, ‡ to finish or accomplish; ‡ to resolve or explain.
Absolved, *ab-zolvd'*, pp. Released; acquitted; remitted.
Absolver, *ab-zolv'-er*, s. He who absolves.
Absonant, *ab'-so-nant*, } a. Absurd; contrary to reason;
Absonous, *ab'-so-nus*, } unmusical or untunable.
Absonate, *ab'-so-nate*, v.a. To shun; to dislike; to hate.
Absorb, *ab-sorb'*, v.a. To imbibe; to suck up; to swallow up, or overwhelm with water; to consume; to waste; to exhaust; to engross or engage wholly.
Absorbability, *ab-sorb-a-bil'-e-te*, s. The state or quality of being absorbable.
Absorbable, *ab-sorb'-a-bl*, a. That may be absorbed.
Absorbed, *ab-sorbd'*, } pp. Imbibed; swallowed; con-
Absorpt, *ab-sorpt'*, } sumed; wasted, wholly engrossed.
Absorbent, *ab-sorb'-ent*, a. Imbibing; swallowing; drying. — s. A sucker up of fluids. In *anat.*, a vessel which imbibes, as the lacteals and lymphatics. In *chem.*, any substance which has the property of withdrawing moisture from the atmosphere, or of neutralizing acids. In *med.*, any substance used for absorbing acidities in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, &c.
Absorbing, *ab-sorb'-ing*, ppr. or a Imbibing; engrossing, wasting.
Absorption, *ab-sorp'-shun*, s. The act or process of imbibing or of swallowing up; the state of being swallowed up; consumption; entire occupation of mind. In *phys.*, the taking up of matter by the absorbent vessels, as the lacteals, &c. In *chem.*, the conversion of a gaseous fluid into a liquid or solid, by union with another substance.
Absorptive, *ab-sorp'-tiv*, a. Having the power to imbibe.
Abstain, *ab-stane'*, v.n. To forbear or refrain; to withhold; to deny one's self any gratification.
Abstemious, *ab-ste'-me-us*, a. Refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; sparing in the enjoyment of animal pleasures of any kind; temperate, sober, belonging to abstinence.
Abstemiously, *ab-ste'-me-us-le*, ad. Temperately; with a sparing use of meat and strong drinks.
Abstemiousness, *ab-ste'-me-us-nes*, s. The quality of being abstemious.
Abstention, *ab-sten'-shun*, s. The act of restraining or of holding off, restraint.
Absterge, *ab-sterdj'*, v.a. To wipe, or make clean by wiping, to cleanse by means of lotions, &c.
Abstergent, *ab-sterdj'-ent*, a. Having a cleansing quality. — s. A medicine that removes foulness; a detergent.
Absterse, *ab-sters'*, v.a. To cleanse; to purify.
Abstersion, *ab-ster'-shun*, s. The act of cleansing.
Abstersive, *ab-ster'-siv*, a. Cleansing; having the quality of removing foulness or obstructions.
Abstinence, *ab'-ste-nens*, s. Forbearance of any kind, appropriately, a total forbearance from food and drink, as in fasting, or a forbearance of the usual or necessary quantity; also, the abstaining wholly from the use of strong liquors, except as medicine.
Abstinency, *ab'-ste-nen-se*, s. Same as Abstinence.
Abstinent, *ab'-ste-nent*, a. Refraining from indulgence, especially in the use of food and strong drinks.
Abstinently, *ab'-ste-nent-le*, ad. With abstinence.
Abstinents, *ab'-ste-nents*, s.pl. A sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century They opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meat and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings
Abstorted, *ab-stort'-ed*, a. Forced away; torn away.
Abstract, *ab-strakt'*, v.a. To draw from, or to separate, to separate ideas; to epitomize or reduce to a summary; to take secretly for one's own use a part of the property of another, when placed in one's power, to purloin. In *chem.*, to separate, as the more volatile parts of a substance by distillation.
Abstract, *ab'-strakt*, a. Separate; distinct from something else; existing in the mind only; difficult; abstruse; pure; refined. An *abstract idea*, in *metaphysics*, is an idea separated from a complex object, or from other ideas which naturally accompany it, as the solidity of marble contemplated apart from its colour or figure. *Abstract terms* are those which express abstract ideas, as *beauty*, *whiteness*, *folly*, *roundness*, without regarding any subject in which they exist; or, *abstract terms* are the names of orders, genera, or species of things, in which there is a combination of similar qualities. *Abstract numbers* are numbers used without application to any particular objects, as 3, 7, 9; but when applied to any thing, as 6 feet or 8 men, they become *concrete*. *Abstract* or *pure mathematics*, is that which treats of the properties of magnitude, figure, or quantity, absolutely and generally considered, without restriction to any particular object, such as arithmetic and geometry; thus distinguished from *mixed mathematics*, which treats of the relations of quantity, as applied to sensible objects, as astronomy, mechanics, optics, &c.
— s. A summary, or epitome, containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a treatise or writing; an extract, or a smaller quantity, containing the essence of a larger.—In *the abstract*, in a state of separation; without reference to particular persons or things.
Abstracted, *ab-strakt'-ed*, pp. or a. Separated; purloined; refined; exalted; abstruse; absent in mind.
Abstractedly, *ab-strakt'-ed-le*, ad. In a separate state, or in contemplation only.
Abstractedness, *ab-strakt'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being abstracted.
Abstracter, *ab-strakt'-er*, s. One who makes an abstract, or summary; one who purloins.
Abstracti, *ab-strak'-ti*, s.pl. A sect of Lutherans, who asserted that Christ is to be adored not only in the *concrete*, as the Son of God, but that he is in the *abstract* an object of adoration.
Abstraction, *ab-strak'-shun*, s. The act of abstracting, the state of being abstracted; the operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas; a separation from worldly objects; inattention to present objects; the taking for one's own use any part of the property of another, when placed in one's power. In *logic*, the power which the mind has of separating the combinations presented to it. In *chem.*, the separation by heat of the volatile parts of a compound, from those which are fixed. When the part abstracted is collected, the process is called *distillation* or *sublimation*, according as the process is wet or dry.
Abstractive, *ab-strakt'-iv*, a. Having the power or quality of abstracting.
Abstractive, *ab-strakt'-iv*, } a. Abstracted or
Abstractitious, *ab-strakt-ish'-us*, } drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation.
Abstractly, *ab'-strakt-le*, ad. Separately; absolutely.
Abstractness, *ab'-strakt-nes*, s. A state of being separate, or in contemplation only.
Abstricted, *ab-strikt'-ed*, a. Loosened; unbound
Abstringe, *ab-strinj'*, v.a. To unbind.
Abstringent, *ab-strinj'-ent*, s. Any medicine used to resolve obstructions, concretions, &c.
Abstrude, *ab-strude'*, v a. To thrust or pull away.

Abstruse, *ab-struse'*, a. Hidden; obscure; difficult to be comprehended or understood.
Abstrusely, *ab-struse'-le*, ad. Obscurely; not plainly.
Abstruseness, *ab-struse'-nes*, s. Obscurity of meaning; the state or quality of being difficult to be understood.
Abstrusity,‡ *ab-stru'-se-te*, s. Abstruseness.
Absume,‡ *ab-sume'*, v.a. To bring to an end by gradual waste.
Absumption,‡ *ab-sump'-shun*, s. Destruction.
Absurd, *ab-surd'*, a. Opposed to manifest truth; inconsistent with reason, or the plain dictates of common sense, foolish; ridiculous.—*Reductio ad absurdum*, is an argument that proves a proposition by showing the absurdity of any other that contradicts it.
Absurdity, *ab-surd'-e-te*, s. The quality of being absurd; want of judgment; folly; want of propriety; that which is absurd.
Absurdly, *ab-surd'-le*, ad. Unreasonably; improperly; foolishly.
Absurdness, *ab-surd'-nes*, s. The quality of being absurd; impropriety; foolishness.
Absus, *ab'-sus*, s. The trivial name of a small Egyptian lotus, the powdered seeds of which are used in the cure of ophthalmia.
Abundance, *a-bund'-ans*, s. Plenty; a great number or quantity; exuberance; more than enough; fulness; overflowing.
Abundant, *a-bund'-ant*, a. Plentiful; in great quantity; fully sufficient. In *Scrip.*, abounding; overflowing with.—*Abundant number*, in *arith.*, one which is exceeded by the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 12
Abundantly, *a-bund'-ant-le*, ad. In plenty; amply; liberally; more than sufficient.
Abusage,‡ *a-bew'-zaje*, s. Abuse.
Abuse, *a-bewz'*, v.a. To make an ill use of; to use with bad motives or to wrong purposes; to maltreat; to deceive; to impose on; to treat rudely; to reproach; to revile; to violate; to defile; to pervert the meaning of; to misapply, as words.
Abuse, *a-bews'*, s. The ill use of any thing; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; a corrupt practice or custom; unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely; reviling words; violation of a female; perversion of meaning; improper use or application, as, an *abuse* of words.
Abused, *a-bewzd'*, pp. of the verb *to abuse*.
Abusefful,† *a-bews'-fûl*, a. Abusive; containing abuse.
Abuser, *a-bewz'-er*, s. One who abuses; one that deceives; a ravisher.
Abusio, *a-bew'-sho*, s. In *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which words are used with some deviation from their proper meaning.
Abusion, *a-bew'-zhun*, s. Abuse; evil or corrupt usage, reproach; deception. (*Little used.*)
Abusive, *a-bews'-iv*, a. Practising abuse; insolent; offering harsh words, or ill treatment; rude; containing abuse; insulting; reproachful; ‡deceitful.
Abusively, *a-bews'-iv-le*, ad. In an abusive manner, improperly; rudely; reproachfully.
Abusiveness, *a-bews'-iv-nes*, s. Ill usage; rudeness of language; violence to the person.
Abut, *a-but'*, v.n. To border upon; to be contiguous to; to meet; to adjoin to at the end.
Abutilon, *a-bu'-til-on*, s. The yellow marsh mallow, an annual plant.
Abutment, *a-but'-ment*, s. A solid support for the extremity of a bridge, or of an arch, or any thing which presses outward; that which abuts or borders on another.
Abuttal, *a-but'-tal*, s. The butting or boundary of land at the end; a headland.
Abvolate, *ab'-vo-late*, v.a. To fly from.
Abvolation, *ab-vo-la'-shun*, s. The act of flying from.
Aby,‡ *a-bi'*, v.a. or n. To endure; to pay dearly; to remain.
Abysm, *a-bizm'*, } s. A depth without bottom; a great
Abyss, *a bis'*, } depth; a gulf. The term has also been used by some for a deep mass of waters, supposed to have encompassed the earth in its state of chaos; and by others, for an immense cavern in the earth, in which God is supposed to have collected all the waters on the third day of the creation. *Figuratively*, the ocean; hell, Erebus; that which is immeasurable; that in which any thing is lost, as, the *abyss* of time. In *her.*, the centre of an escutcheon. In *antiq.*, the temple of Proserpine was so called from the immense treasures it was supposed to contain.
Abysmal, *a-biz'-mal*, a. Pertaining to an abyss.
Abyssinian, *ab-is-sin'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to Abyssinia or its people. — s. A native of Abyssinia.
Abyssinians, *ab-is-sin'-e-anz*, s.pl. A sect of Christians in Abyssinia, who admit but one nature in Jesus Christ, and reject the council of Chalcedon.
A. C. An abbreviation of *Ante Christum*, before Christ.
Ac, *ak*, s. The Saxon word for *oak*, which it signifies in the initial syllable of names, as, *Acton*, *i.e.*, Oaktown.
Acacalot, *a-kak'-a-lot*, } s. The *Tantalus Mexicanus*, a
Acalot, *ak'-a-lot*, } Mexican bird, resembling the ibis: it is also called the *water-raven*.
Acacia, *a-ka'-sha*, s. An extensive genus of elegant tropical trees and shrubs with pinnated leaves. From the juice of one species is produced the gum Arabic, and of another, an astringent drug called *catechu*. Among *antiquaries*, a small roll or bag, seen on medals, as in the hands of several of the Greek and Roman emperors and consuls. Some suppose it to represent a handkerchief rolled up, with which signals were given at the games; others, a roll of petitions; and some, a purple bag filled with earth, to remind the exalted bearer of his mortality.
Acacians, *a-ka'-shanz*, s.pl. In *church history*, certain sects who held that the Son was not of the same substance with the Father: so denominated from their leaders, Acacius, bishop of Cæsarea, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople.
Acacy, *a'-ka-se*, s. A disposition void of malice.
Academe,‡ *ak-a-deem'*, s. *See* Academy.
Academial, *ak-a-de'-me-al*, a. Relating to an academy.
Academian, *ak-a-de'-me-an*, s. A member of an academy, a student in a university or college.
Academic, *ak-a-dem'-ik*, } a. Belonging to an aca
Academical, *ak-a-dem'-ik-al*, } demy, college, or univer sity; pertaining to the school or philosophy of Plato as, the *academic* sect.
Academic, *ak-a-dem'-ik*, s. A student in a college or university; one who belonged to the school, or adhered to the philosophy, of Socrates and Plato. The latter is considered the founder of the *academic philosophy* in Greece. He taught that matter is eternal and infinite, but without form, refractory, and tending to disorder; and that there is an intelligent cause, the author of spiritual being, and of the material world.
Academically, *ak-a-dem'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an academical manner.
Academician, *ak-a-de-mish'-an*, s. A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; an academic philosopher.
Academism, *a-kad'-e-mizm*, s. The doctrine of the academic philosophy. *See* Academic.
Academist, *a-kad'-e-mist*, s. An academician.
Academy, *a-kad'-e-me*, s. *Originally*, the school of Plato, the garden, grove, or villa, near Athens, where he and his followers held their philosophical conferences. In *present use*, a place of education; a private school, or seminary of learning, in which the elementary branches of education are taught, in contradistinction to a university, or public school, and to those instituted by charity; a school for teaching some particular art or science, as, a military academy; a society of men united for the promotion of the arts and sciences in general, or of some particular science or art; a house appropriated to the purposes of an academy.—*Academy figure*, a drawing made after a living model with crayon or pencil.
Acalepha, *a-kal'-e-fa*, s. } A class of marine zoophytes.
Acalephæ, *a-kal'-e-fe*, s.pl. } of circular and radiated form, which swim in the ocean, and have an organization in which vessels can be recognised; and which are thus named from their causing, when touched, a disagreeable sensation similar to the sting of a nettle. The medusa, sea-nettle, jelly-fish, &c., belong to this class. In *botany*, a genus of prickly plants, of several species, some of which much resemble the broad-leaved pellitory of the wall.
Acalephan, *a-kal' e-fan*, s. *See* Acalepha.
Acalot, *ak'-a-lot*, s. *See* Acacalot.
Acalysine, *a-kal'-e-sin*, } a. In *botany*, destitute of
Acalycinous, *a-kal-is'-in-us*, } a calyx or flower-cup.
Acamac, *a-ka-mä'-koo*, s. The Brazilian Fly-catcher, a bird of the genus *Todus*.
Acampsy, *a-kamp'-se*, s. *See* Anchylosis.
Acamus, *a-ka'-mus*, s. A fossil chambered shell of a conical shape.
Acanaceous, *ak-a-na'-shus*, a. Armed with prickles. *Acanaceous plants* are those which are prickly, and bear their flowers and seeds on a kind of head.

Acantha, *ȧ-kan'-thȧ*, s. The prickle of a thorny plant, or the spine of the prickly fin of a fish. In *anatomy*, an acute process of the vertebræ, the spine of the tibia, or the *spina dorsi*.

Acanthaceous, *ak-an-thā'-shus*, a. Armed with prickles.

Acantharis, *ȧ-kan'-thȧ-ris*, s. A species of *cimex* or bug.

Acanthia, *ȧ-kan'-the-ȧ*, s. A genus of hemipterous insects, with a spinous thorax and ciliated abdomen.

Acanthice, *ȧ-kan'-this*, s. The sweet juice of ivy buds.

Acanthine, *ȧ-kan'-thin*, a. Pertaining to, or resembling the plant *acant us;* prickly. The *acanthine garments* of the ancients were made of the down of thistles, or embroidered in imitation of the *acanthus.*—*Acanthine Gum*, gum-acacia is sometimes so called, because produced by a thorny tree, the *acacia vera.*

Acanthocephalans, *ȧ-kan-tho-sef'-ȧ-lanz*, s. A family of intestinal worms, which attach themselves by a prominence armed with recurved spines.

Acanthopods, *ȧ-kan'-tho-podz*, s.pl. A tribe of coleopterous insects with legs armed with spines.

Acanthopterygians, *ȧ-kan-thop-te-ridj'-e-anz*, } s.pl. The
Acanthopterygii, *ȧ-kan-thop-te-ridj'-e-i*, } first and by far the most numerous division of fishes; distinguished by having the rays of their fins, especially of the dorsal, hard, bony, and prickly at the extremities, as in the perch, gudgeon, mackerel, &c.

Acanthopterygious, *ȧ-kan-thop-te-ridj'-e-us*, a. In *ichthyology*, having hard, bony, and prickly fins; pertaining to the order Acanthopterygii.

Acanthus, *ȧ-kan'-thus*, s. The plant *bear's breech*, or *brank ursine.* In *arch.*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus; used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

Acanticone, *ȧ-kan'-te-kone*, s. *See* Epidote.

Acanzii, *ȧ-kan'-ze-i*, s.pl. The Turkish light-horse.

Acapnon, *ȧ-kap'-non*, s. Honey taken from the hive without smoking the bees; a name of the herb marjoram.

Acara, *ȧ-kȧ'-rȧ*, s. A Brazilian fresh-water fish.

Acaramuco, *ȧ-kȧ-rȧ-moo'-ko*, s. A remarkable fish found in the Western ocean.

Acari, *ak'-ȧ-ri*, s.pl. of Acarus.

Acaridan, *ȧ-kar'-e-dan*, s. } A division of arachnidans,
Acarida, *ȧ-kar'-e-dȧ*, s.pl. } including the *acarus* or mite, and the *ricinus* or tick.

Acarnar, *ȧ-karn'-ar*, s. *See* Achernar.

Acarpy, *ȧ-kar'-pe*, s. Barrenness; unfruitfulness.

Acarus, *ak'-ȧ-rus*, s. The tick or mite; a very numerous genus of parasitic apterous insects, spider-like in form, and most of them exceedingly minute.

Acatalectic, *a-kat-ȧ-lek'-tik*, s. A verse which has the complete number of syllables peculiar to the measure, or that is without defect or superfluity.

Acatalepsy, *a-kat'-ȧ-lep-se*, s. †Impossibility of complete discovery; incomprehensibility. In *medicine*, uncertainty in the diagnosis or prognosis of diseases.

Acataleptic, *a-kat-ȧ-lep'-tik*, a. Incomprehensible.

Acataposis, *a-kat-ȧ-po'-sis*, s. Difficult deglutition.

Acater, ‡ *ȧ-kȧ'-ter*, s. A provider of provisions; a caterer.

Acates, ‡ *ȧ-kayts'*, s.pl. Provisions; viands; cates.

Acatharsia, *ȧ-kȧ-thar'-she-ȧ*, } s. In *medicine*, impurity
Acatharsy, *ȧ-kȧ-thar'-se*, } of the blood. In *surgery*, the filth or sordes proceeding from a wound.

Acatium, *ȧ-kat'-shum*, s. A kind of boat anciently used in military affairs.

Acatry, ‡ *ȧ-kat'-tre*, s. A larder or store for provisions, &c.

Acauline, *ȧ-kaw'-lin*, } a. In *bot.*, without a *caulis* or
Acaulose, *ȧ-kaw'-lose*, } stem; having the leaves springing directly from the root, and
Acaulous, *ȧ-kaw'-lus*, } the flowers resting on the ground.

Accede, *ak-seed'*, v.n. To agree or assent to; to comply with; to come to; to become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty; to be added to.

Accelerate, *ak-sel'-ĕr-ate*, v.a. To hasten; to quicken motion; to add to natural or ordinary progression; to shorten the time between the present time and a future event; to despatch; to forward.

Accelerated, *ak-sel'-ĕr-a-ted*, pp. or a. Quickened in motion, hastened in progress.—*Accelerated motion*, in *mech.*, is that which is continually receiving fresh accessions of velocity. *Accelerated force* is the increased force which a body exerts in consequence of the acceleration of its motion.

Acceleration, *ak-sel-ĕr-a'-shun*, s. The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action.—*Acceleration of the moon*, in *astr.*, is her increase of mean motion from the sun, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth, being about 10″ in a hundred years. *Acceleration of apiamet* is when its real diurnal motion exceeds its mean diurnal motion. The *diurnal acceleration* of the fixed stars is the time by which they, in one revolution, anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly 3′ 56″ of mean time sooner each day

Accelerative, *ak-sel'-ĕr-a-tiv*, a. Adding to velocity; quickening progression.

Accelleratory, *ak-sel'-ĕr-a-to-re*, a. Accelerating; quickening motion.

Accend, ‡ *ak-send'*, v.a. To kindle; to set on fire.

Accendibility, *ak-send-e-bil'-e-te*, s. Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed.

Accendible, *ak-send'-e-bl*, a. Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

Accension, *ak-sen'-shun*, s. The act of kindling; the state of being kindled; inflammation.

Accent, *ak'-sent*, s. Manner of speaking or pronouncing; tone; a modulation of the voice peculiar to some country, or province; a particular stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others; a mark used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation; a modulation of the voice expressive of passions or sentiments. *Poetically*, words, language, or expressions in general. In *music, accent* is a certain modulation or swelling of the sounds, either naturally by the voice, or artificially by means of instruments, for the purpose of expressing some emotion or passion, or for the sake of variety. In *math.*, accents are used to denote difference of quantities or magnitudes.

Accent, *ak-sent'*, v.a. To express or note the accent In *poetry*, to utter or pronounce in general.

Accentor, *ak-sent'-er*, s. In *music*, one that takes or sings the leading part.

Accentual, *ak-sent'-yu-al*, a. Relating to accent.

Accentuate, *ak-sent'-yu-ate*, v.a. To mark or pronounce with an accent, or with accents.

Accentuation, *ak-sent-yu-a'-shun*, s. The act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

Accept, *ak-sept'*, v.a. To take or receive with pleasure, approbation, or favour; to value or esteem; to acquiesce; to consent or agree to; to receive as terms of a contract, &c.; † to understand. In *com.*, to *accept a bill of exchange*, is to subscribe it according to the legal form, and thereby agree to pay the amount when due.

Acceptability, *ak-sept-ȧ-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of
Acceptableness, *ak-sept'-ȧ bl-nes*, } being agreeable to a receiver.

Acceptable, *ak-sept'-ȧ-bl*, a. Likely to be accepted; pleasing; agreeable; gratifying, seasonable; welcome.

Acceptably, *ak-sept'-ȧ-ble*, ad. In an acceptable manner.

Acceptance, *ak-sept'-ans*, s. Reception with approbation or satisfaction; assent, agreement to terms or proposals; an agreeing to the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law; † the sense in which a word is understood, *see* Acceptation. In *com.*, the subscribing of, or subscription to, a bill of exchange; a bill of exchange accepted.

Acceptation, *ak-sep-ta'-shun*, s. Kind reception; state of being acceptable; favourable regard, acceptance; the meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received; ‡ reception in general, whether good or bad.

Accepter, *ak-sept'-er*, s. The person who accepts. In *commerce*, he who, being the drawee, has *accepted* a bill of exchange.

Acceptilation, ‡ *ak-sep-te-la'-shun*, s. The remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, without payment.

Acception, † *ak-sep'-shun*, s. The received sense of a word; the meaning.

Acceptive, ‡ *ak-sept'-iv*, a. Ready to accept.

Acceptor, † *ak-sept'-or*. In *com.*, *see* Accepter.

Access, *ak-ses'*, or *ak'-ses*, s. A coming to; admission to a place or person; approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached; means of approach; liberty to approach; increase; enlargement; addition; the return of a fit or paroxysm of disease.

Accessarily. *See* Accessorily.

Accessariness. *See* Accessoriness.

Accessary. *See* Accessory.

Accessibility, *ak-ses-e-bil'-e-te*, s The quality of being approachable, or of admitting access.

Accessible, *ak-ses'-e-bl*, a. That may be approached or reached; easy of approach; affable.

Accessibly, *ak-ses'-e-ble*, ad. So as to be accessible.

Accession, *ak-sesh'-un*, s. A coming to, an acceding to and joining; increase by something added; that which

is added, augmentation; the act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity. In *law*, a mode of acquiring property, either natural or artificial. In *medicine*, the commencement of a disease characterized by paroxysms or exacerbations.

ACCESSIONAL, *ak-sesh'-un-al*, a. Additional.

ACCESSORIAL, *ak-ses-so'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to an accessory.

ACCESSORILY, *ak'-ses-so-re-le*, ad. In the manner of an accessory; by subordinate means.

ACCESSORINESS, *ak'-ses-so-re-nes*, s. The state of being accessory.

ACCESSORY, *ak'-ses-so-re*, a. Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent.

— s. That which accedes or belongs to something else, as its principal. In *law*, one guilty of a felony, not as principal, but by abetting its commission, or by concealing the offender; an accomplice or confederate. In *painting* and *sculpture*, those parts of a design which are added merely for ornament.

ACCIACCATURA, *at-she-ak-kà-too'-rà*, s. (Ital.) In *mus.*, a grace note, one semitone below the note to which it is prefixed.

ACCIDENCE, *ak'-se-dens*, s. A small book, containing the rudiments of grammar.

ACCIDENT, *ak'-se-dent*, s. An unforeseen or unexpected event; that which takes place or begins to exist without an efficient intelligent cause, and without design; casualty; chance; misfortune; incident. In *log.*, a property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it. In *gram.*, something belonging to a word, but not essential to it. In *her.*, a point or mark not essential to a coat of arms.

ACCIDENTAL, *ak-se-dent'-al*, a. Happening by chance, or rather unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous; incidental; occasional; irregular; unusual; unintended; non-essential; not necessarily belonging to. In *music*, the term *accidental* is applied to such sharps, flats, and naturals as do not occur in the clef, and which imply some change of key or modulation different from that in which the piece began.—*Accidental colours*, are those which result from some affection of the eye, and are different from the real colours of the object.—*Accidental point*, in *persp.*, is that point in which a right line drawn from the eye, parallel to another given right line, cuts the picture or plane.

— s. A property or quality non-essential.

ACCIDENTALS, s.pl. In *paint.*, fortuitous or chance effects produced from luminous rays falling on certain objects, by which they are brought into stronger light than they otherwise would be. In *music*, *see* ACCIDENTAL.

ACCIDENTALLY, *ak-se-dent'-al-le*, ad. By chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially.

ACCIDENTALNESS, *ak-se-dent'-al-nes*, s. The quality of being accidental.

ACCIDENTIARY, *ak-se-den'-shà-re*, a. Pertaining to the accidence.

ACCIDIOUS, *ak-sid'-yus*, a. Slothful.

ACCIDITY, *ak-sid'-e-te*, s. Slothfulness

ACCINCT, *ak-sinkt'*, a. Girded; prepared; ready.

ACCIPENSER, *ak-se-pen'-ser*, s. *See* ACIPENSER

ACCIPIENT, *ak-sip'-e-ent*, s. A receiver.

—‡ a. Receiving, accepting.

ACCIPITER, *ak-sip'-e-ter*, s. A fish, the *Milvus* or *Lucerna*. In *ornith.*, the order of rapacious birds, distinguished by their hooked beaks and talons. The accipiters, or *accipitres*, form two families, the *diurnal* and the *nocturnal*: the vulture and hawk are examples of the first, and the owl of the second.

ACCIPITRARY, *ak-sip'-e-trà-re*, s. A catcher of birds of prey.

ACCIPITRES, *ak-sip'-e-treez*, s.pl. In *ornith.*, *see* ACCIPITER.

ACCIPITRINE, *ak-sip'-e-trin*, a. Seizing; rapacious, as the *accipitrine* order of birds.

ACCISMUS, *ak-siz'-mus*, s. In *rhetoric*, dissimulation.

ACCITE,‡ *ak-site'*, v.a. To call; to cite; to summon.

ACCLAIM,† *ak-klame'*, v.a. To applaud; to shout.

— s. A shout of joy; acclamation.

ACCLAMATION, *ak-klà-ma'-shun*, s. A shout of applause uttered by a multitude. In *archæ.*, a representation in sculpture, or on medals, of people expressing joy.

ACCLAMATORY, *ak-klam'-à-to-re*, a. Expressing joy or applause by shouts, or clapping of hands.

ACCLIMATE, *ak-kli'-mate*, v.a. To habituate the body to a climate not native, so as not to be peculiarly liable to its endemic diseases.

ACCLIMATED, *ak-kli'-ma-ted*, p. or a. Inured to the climate.

ACCLIMATION, *ak-kli-ma'-shun*, s. The process of becoming, or state of being habituated to a foreign climate.

ACCLIMATIZE, *ak-kli'-mà-tize*, v.a. or n. To accustom, or become accustomed to a climate; to inure plants or animals to a climate different from their natural one.

ACCLIMATIZED, *ak-kli'-mà-tized*, pp. of *to acclimatize*.

ACCLIMATURE, *ak-kli'-mà-tyur*, s. The act of acclimating, or state of being acclimated.

ACCLIVE, *ak-klive'*, a. Rising with a rapid slope.

ACCLIVIS, *ak-kli'-vis*, s. A muscle of the belly, so named from the oblique ascent of its fibres.

ACCLIVITY, *ak-kliv'-e-te*, s. A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity*, or a side *descending*; rising ground; ascent; the talus of a rampart.

ACCLIVOUS, *ak-kli'-vus*, a. Rising with a slope; up-hill.

ACCLOY, *ak-kloy'*, v.a. To fill to satiety; to cloy.

ACCOIL, *ak-koyl'*, v.n. To coil; to crowd about; to bustle.

ACCOLADE, *ak-ko-lade'*, s. The laying of a sword upon the shoulder in the ceremony of conferring knighthood; according to some, it formerly denoted the king's placing his arm round the young knight's neck and embracing him.

ACCOLENT, *ak'-ko-lent*, s. A borderer; one who dwells near.

ACCOLLE', *ak-ko-la'*, a. In *her.*, joined together; collared.

ACCOMMODABLE, *ak-kom'-mo-dà-bl*, a. That may be fitted

ACCOMMODABLENESS, *ak-kom'-mo-dà-bl-nes*, s. The capability of accommodating.

ACCOMMODATE, *ak-kom'-mo-date*, v.a. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; to supply with conveniences of any kind; to oblige; to adjust; to reconcile; to lend, as a sum of money. —‡ v.n. To agree, to be conformable to

— a. Suitable; fit; adapted.

ACCOMMODATELY, *ak-kom'-mo-date-le*, ad. Suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODATENESS,† *ak-kom'-mo-date-nes*, s. Fitness.

ACCOMMODATING, *ak-kom'-mo da-ting*, a. Adapting one's self to; obliging; disposed to comply with the wishes or desires of another.

ACCOMMODATION, *ak-kom-mo-da'-shun*, s. Fitness; adaptation; adjustment of differences; reconciliation; provision of conveniences. In the *plural*, conveniences; things furnished for use. In *theol.*, *accommodation* is the application of a passage to something not originally intended by it, on the ground of resemblance or analogy. In *com.*, a loan of money. An *accommodation bill*, or *note*, is one given instead of a loan of money, or which has been drawn and accepted expressly for the purpose of borrowing money, in contradistinction to a bill given in payment of goods, or value received.—An *accommodation ladder*, in *mar. lang.*, is a light ladder hung over the side of a ship at the gangway.

ACCOMMODATIVE, *ak-kom'-mo-dà-tiv*, a. Furnishing accommodation.

ACCOMMODATOR, *ak-kom'-mo-da-ter*, s. One that accommodates.

ACCOMPANABLE,‡ *ak-kum'-pà-nà-bl*, a. Sociable.

ACCOMPANIED *ak-kum'-pà-nid*, pp. of *to accompany*.

ACCOMPANIER, *ak-kum'-pà-ne-er*, s. One who accompanies.

ACCOMPANIMENT, *ak-kum'-pà-ne-ment*, s. Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry. Thus, in *music*, the instruments which accompany the voice, or in *painting*, dogs, guns, and game in a hunting piece, are *accompaniments*.

ACCOMPANIST, *ak-kum'-pà-nist*, s. The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

ACCOMPANY, *ak-kum'-pà-ne*, v.a. To go with; to attend as a companion; to escort; to be with as connected.

— v.n. To attend; to be an associate; to cohabit. In *music*, to perform the accompanying part.

ACCOMPLICE, *ak-kom'-plis*, s. An associate in a crime; a partner in guilt; ‡ a coadjutor, in a good sense.

ACCOMPLICESHIP, *ak-kom'-plis-ship*, s. The state of being an accomplice.

ACCOMPLISH, *ak-kom'-plish*, v.a. To complete; to execute fully; to obtain or effect; to fulfil or bring to pass, as a prophecy; to adorn or furnish the mind or body with valuable and elegant acquirements.

ACCOMPLISHABLE, *ak-kom'-plish-à-bl*, a. Capable of execution.

ACCOMPLISHED, *ak-kom'-plisht*, pp. of *to accomplish*.

— a. Well endowed with good qualities and manners, complete in acquirements; having a finished education; elegant.

ACCOMPLISHER, *ak-kom'-plish-er*, s. One who accomplishes

ACCOMPLISHMENT, *ak-kom'-plish-ment*, s. Completion full performance, the act of carrying into effect, or obtaining an object designed; acquirement; ornament of mind or body; elegance of manners.

ACCOMPT,‡ *ak-kownt'*, s. *See* ACCOUNT.
ACCOMPTANT,‡ *ak-kownt'-ant*, s. *See* ACCOUNTANT.
ACCORD, *ak-kord'*, s. Agreement; harmony of minds; concurrence of opinions or wills; concert; harmony of sounds; concord; just correspondence of things; will; spontaneous or voluntary motion; adjustment of a difference; reconciliation; permission. In *law*, an agreement between parties in controversy.
— v.a. To make to agree, or correspond; to grant or concede; to settle, reconcile, or compose.
— v.n. To agree; to be in correspondence; to harmonize.
ACCORDABLE, *ak-kord'-à-bl*, a. Agreeable; consonant.
ACCORDANCE, *ak-kord'-ans*, } s. Agreement with a per-
ACCORDANCY, *ak-kord'-ans-e*, } son; conformity with a thing; harmony.
ACCORDANT, *ak-kord'-ant*, a. Corresponding; consonant.
ACCORDANTLY, *ak-kord'-ant-le*, ad. In an accordant manner.
ACCORDER, *ak-kord'-er*, s. One that aids or favours.
ACCORDING, *ak-kord'-ing*, ppr. or a. Agreeing; harmonizing; suitable.
— prep. Agreeably to; in compliance or accordance with; suitably to; with regard to; in proportion.
ACCORDINGLY, *ak-kord'-ing-le*, ad. Agreeably; conformably; consequently.
ACCORDION, *ak-kord'-e-un*, s. A small keyed wind instrument, whose tones are generated by a bellows-like action upon metallic reeds.
ACCORPORATE,‡ *ak-kor'-po-rate*, v.a. To unite.
ACCOST, *ak-kost'*, v.a. To speak first to; to address; to salute; ‡ to approach. —‡ v.n. To adjoin.
ACCOSTABLE, *ak-kost'-à-bl*, a. Easy of access; familiar
ACCOSTED, *ak-kost'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to accost*.
— a. In *her.*, being side by side.
ACCOUCHEMENT, *ak-koosh'-mong*, s. Parturition, or delivery in childbed; a lying in.
ACCOUCHEUR, *ak-koosh-ur'*, s. (Fr.) A man-midwife.
ACCOUCHEUSE, *ak-koosh-euze'*, s. (Fr.) A midwife.
ACCOUNT, *ak-kownt'*, s. Any arithmetical computation; a register of facts relating to money; a computation of expenses, or of debts and credits; the state or result of a computation; a written statement in detail of monies due for goods purchased, or services of any kind rendered · mode of reckoning; a narrative; a recital of particular transactions and events, verbal or written; description; the relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority; assignment of causes; explanation; reason or consideration, as a motive; opinion; answering for conduct; examination; value; importance; estimation; profit; advantage; credit; regard; behalf; sake. *Books of accounts*, in *commerce*, are those in which the transactions of a merchant are entered in due form.
— v.a. To deem, judge, consider, think, or hold in opinion; † to reckon, or compute; † to assign to, as a debt. To *account of*, is to hold in esteem; to value.
— v.n. To render an account or relation of particulars; to give reasons; to assign the causes; to explain; to appear as the medium by which anything is explained; to answer for in a responsible character.
ACCOUNTABILITY, *ak-kownt-à-bil'-e-te*, s. Liability to give account; responsibility.
ACCOUNTABLE, *ak-kownt'-à-bl*, a. Liable to be called to account; amenable; responsible.
ACCOUNTABLENESS, *ak-kownt'-à-bl-nes*, s. The state of being accountable; liableness.
ACCOUNTABLY, *ak-kownt'-à-ble*, ad. In an accountable manner.
ACCOUNTANT, *ak-kownt'-ant*, s. One skilled in mercantile accounts; a person employed in keeping accounts; a book-keeper in a public office.—*Accountant-general*, an officer in the Court of Chancery who receives all monies lodged in Court, and pays it to the Bank of England, also, the principal or responsible accountant in the offices of Excise, the Customs, the India House, Bank of England, &c.
— a. Being accountable to; responsible for.
ACCOUNTANT-SHIP, *ak-kownt'-ant-ship*, s. The office or duties of an accountant.
ACCOUNT-BOOK, *ak-kownt'-book*, s. A book in which accounts are kept.
ACCOUNTING, *ak-kownt'-ing*, pp. of the verb *to account*.
— s. The act of reckoning or adjusting accounts.
ACCOUPLE, *ak-kup'-pl*, v.a. To join or link together.
ACCOUPLEMENT,† *ak-kup'-pl-ment*, s. A coupling; junction. In *carpentry*, a tie or brace.
ACCOURAGE,‡ *ak-kur'-aje*, v.a. To encourage.
ACCOURT,‡ *ak-koart'*, v.a. To entertain with courtesy.
ACCOUTRE, *ak-koo'-ter*, v.a. To dress; to furnish with military habiliments; to equip the body for military service.
ACCOUTRED, } *ak-koo'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to accoutre*.
ACCOUTERED, }
ACCOUTREMENTS, *ak-koo'-tr-ments*, s.pl. Dress; *appropriately*, military dress and arms; equipage for military service; trappings. In *pop.lang.*, an old or unusual dress.
ACCOY,‡ *ak-koy'*, v.a. To render quiet or diffident; to soothe; to caress.
ACCREDIT, *ak-kred'-it*, v.a. To give credit, or authority, especially to an agent or representative; to countenance; to procure honour or credit for.
ACCREDITATION, *ak-kred-it-a'-shun*, s. That which gives title to credit. (*Little used.*)
ACCREDITED, *ak-kred'-it-ed*, pp. or a. Allowed; received with reputation; authorized in a public character.
ACCRESCENT, *ak-kres'-sent*, a. Increasing.
ACCRESCIMENTO, *ak-kres-she-ment'-to*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, the increase by one half of its original duration which a note gains, by having a dot appended to the right of it.
ACCRETION, *ak-kre'-shun*, s. A growing to; an increase by an accession of new parts externally; the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes. In *civil law*, the adhering of property to something else, by which the owner of one thing acquires the right to another, as when a legacy is left to two persons, and one of them dies before the testator, the legacy devolves to the survivor by right of *accretion*.
ACCRETIVE, *ak-kre'-tiv*, a. Increasing by growth.
ACCROACH, *ak-kroatsh'*, v.n. To hook, or draw to as with a hook; to encroach; to draw away from another.
ACCROACHMENT, *ak-kroatsh'-ment*, s. The act of accroaching.
ACCROCHE',*ak-kro-sha'*, pp.(Fr.) In *her.*, hooked in another.
ACCRUE, *ak-kru'*, v.n. To accede to; to arise, proceed, or come; to be added to, as increase, profit, or damage.
—‡ s. Something that accedes to, or follows the property of another.
ACCRUED, *ak-krude'*, pp. of the verb to *accrue*.
— a. In *her.*, a term applied to a full-blown tree.
ACCRUMENT, *ak-kru'-ment*, s. Addition; increase.
ACCUBATION, *ak-ku-ba'-shun*, s. A lying or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals.
ACCUBITION,‡ *ak-ku-bish'-un*, s. A sitting down.
ACCUMB, *ak-kumb'*, v.n. To recline at the table during meals, after the manner of the ancients.
ACCUMBENCY,*ak-kum'-ben-se*,s. State of being accumbent.
ACCUMBENT, *ak-kum'-bent*, a. Leaning or reclining, as the ancients at their meals. In *bot.*, when one part of an organ is applied to another by its edge, it is said to be *accumbent*, in contradistinction to *incumbent*.
ACCUMBENT,‡ s. One who is placed at a dinner-table.
ACCUMULATE, *ak-kew' mu-late*, v.a. To heap up; to pile; to collect or bring together; to amass.
— v.n. To increase greatly, in size, number, or quantity
— a. Collected into a mass or quantity.
ACCUMULATION, *ak-kew-mu-la'-shun*, s. The act of accumulating; the state of being *accumulated*; a mass; a heap. In *law*, the concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof. In *universities*, an *accumulation of degrees* is the taking of several of them at once, or at shorter intervals than the rules allow.
ACCUMULATIVE, *ak-kew'-mu-la-tiv*, a. That accumulates that is accumulated; heaping up.
ACCUMULATIVELY, *ak-kew'-mu-la-tiv-le*, ad. In an accumulative manner; in heaps.
ACCUMULATOR, *ak-kew'-mu-la-ter*, s. One that accumulates, gathers, or amasses.
ACCURACY, *ak'-ku-rà-se*, s. Exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake nicety, precision which results from care.
ACCURATE, *ak'-ku-rate*, a. Exact; correct; precise; done with care; determinate; close; perfectly tight.
ACCURATELY, *ak'-ku-rate-le*, ad. Exactly; with precision; without error or defect; closely.
ACCURATENESS, *ak'-ku-rate-nes*, s. Accuracy; exactness nicety; precision.
ACCURSE, *ak-kurs'*, v.a. To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon; to excommunicate.
ACCURSED, *ak-kurst'*, pp. of the verb *to accurse*.
ACCURSED, *ak-kurs'-ed*, a. Execrable; detestable wicked; malignant in the extreme.
ACCURST, *ak-kurst'*. The same as ACCURSED
ACCUSABLE, *ak-kew'-zà-bl*, a. That may be accused chargeable with a crime; blamable; liable to censure
ACCUSANT, *ak kew'-zant*, s One who accuses.

ACCUSATION, *ak-kew-za'-shun*, s. The act or accusing; the charge brought against any one; the declaration containing the charge; censure.

ACCUSATIVE, *ak-kew'-zà-tiv*, a. Censuring; accusing. In *grammar*, that case of nouns on which the action of a verb terminates or falls: called in English grammar the *objective* case.

ACCUSATIVELY, *ak-kew'-zà-tiv-le*, ad. In an accusative manner; relating to the accusative case in grammar.

ACCUSATORY, *ak-kew'-zà-to-re*, a. Accusing; containing an accusation.

ACCUSE, *ak-kewz'*, v.a. To charge with a crime, or with wrong of any kind; to impeach; to impute to; to blame; to censure.

ACCUSED, *ak-kewzd'*, pp. of the verb *to accuse*.

ACCUSER, *ak-kewz'-er*, s. One who accuses or blames.

ACCUSTOM, *ak-kus'-tum*, v.a. To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice; to habituate; to inure. — †v.n. To be wont, or habituated to do any thing; ‡ to cohabit.—‡ s. Custom.

ACCUSTOMABLE,† *ak-kus'-tum-à-bl*, a. Of long custom; habitual; customary.

ACCUSTOMABLY,† *ak-kus'-tum-à-ble*, ad. According to custom or habit.

ACCUSTOMANCE,‡ *ak-kus'-tum-ans*, s. Custom; use; habit.

ACCUSTOMARILY,† *ak-kus'-tum-à-re-le*, ad. According to custom or common practice.

ACCUSTOMARY,† *ak-kus'-tum-à-re*, a. Usual; customary.

ACCUSTOMED, *ak-kus'-tumd*, pp. of the verb *to accustom*. — a. Usual; often practised; frequent.

ACCUSTOMEDNESS,† *ak-kus'-tumd-nes*, s. Familiarity.

ACE, *ase*, s. A unit; a single point on a card or die, or a card so marked; a particle; an atom; a trifle.—*Ace-point*, the side of a die that has but one point.

ACELDAMA, *à-sel'-dà-mà*, s. In *Hebrew*, the *field of blood*; a field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, and thus called, because purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master.

ACENTRIC, *à-sen'-trik*, a. Not centred.

ACEPHALAN, *à-sef'-à-lan*, s. } A class of molluscа having
ACEPHALA, *à-sef'-à-là*, s.pl. } no head, as the oyster, scallop, mussel, &c. Also, an order of insects.

ACEPHALI, *à-sef'-à-li*, } s.pl. In *eccles. hist.*, a name
ACEPHALITES, *à-sef'-à-litz*, } given to several sects who refused to follow some noted leader; also, to churchmen who were under no bishop. In *English hist.*, certain levellers in the reign of Henry I. who acknowledged no head or superior. In *old law*, men who held lands of no particular lord, that is, not *in fee*.

ACEPHALISM, *à-sef'-à-lizm*, s. The state of being without a head.

ACEPHALIST, *à-sef'-à-list*, s. One who acknowledges no head or superior.

ACEPHALOUS, *a-sef'-à-lus*, a. Headless; without a chief or head; defective at the beginning, as a verse. In *bot.*, ovaries, the style of which springs from their base, instead of their apex, are termed *acephalous*.

ACEPHALUS, *à-sef'-à-lus*, s. A *lusus naturæ*, or monster born without a head; a verse defective in the beginning; ‡ the *tænia*, or tape-worm, formerly supposed to have no head.

ACER, *à'-ser*, s. The generic name of the maple-tree.

ACERA, *as'-e-rà*, } s.pl. A family of apterous insects,
ACERANS, *as'-e-ranz*, } without antennæ; also a family of gastropod mollusca, without tentacles.

ACERACEOUS, *à-ser-à'-shus*, a. An epithet of a small natural order of trees, of which *acer*, the maple, is the type.

ACERATE, *as'-er-ate*, s. In *chem.*, a salt formed with the *aceric acid* and a base.

ACERB, *à-serb'*, a. Sour, bitter, and rough to the taste, like unripe fruit; harsh; severe.

ACERBATE, *à-serb'-ate*, v.a. To make bitter or sour.

ACERBITY, *à-serb'-e-te*, } s. A rough sour taste; ap-
ACERBITUDE, *à-serb'-e-tewd*, } plied to persons or things, harshness; bitterness; severity.

ACERIC, *à-ser'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the maple.—*Aceric acid*, an acid found in the juice of the maple-tree.

ACERIDES, *à-sēr'-e-deez*, s.pl. Plasters made without wax.

ACEROSE, *as'-er-ose*, } a. Chaffy; resembling chaff. In *bot.*,
ACEROUS, *as'-er-us*, } applied to leaves which are narrow, stiff, and prickly, like those of the fir-tree.

ACERRA, *à-sēr'-rà*, s. In *arch.*, a vessel in imitation of those in which the ancients burned incense before a dead body until the period of its inhumation.

ACERVAL, *à-serv'-al*, a. Pertaining to or occurring in heaps.

ACERVATE, *à-serv'-ate*, v.a. To heap up.

ACERVATE, *à-serv'-at*, a. In *nat. hist.*, heaped, or growing in heaps, or in closely-compacted clusters.

ACERVATION, *à-serv-a'-shun*, s. The act of heaping together.

ACERVOSE,‡ *à-serv'-ose*, a. Full of heaps.

ACESCENCE, *à-ses'-sens*, } s. A tendency to turn sour; a
ACESCENCY, *à-ses' sen-se*, } being moderately sour.

ACESCENT, *à-ses'-sent*, a. Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition; slightly sour.

ACESTE, *à-ses'-te*, s. A species of butterfly, with subdentated wings, found in India.

ACESTIS, *à-ses'-tis*, s. A factitious sort of chrysocolla, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and nitre.

ACETABULUM, *à-se-tab'-yu-lum*, s. Among the *Romans*, a kind of vinegar cruet, or small cup in which sauce was served to table; also, a measure containing about one-eighth of a pint. In *anat.*, a cavity in a bone for receiving the end of another bone, as the hip-bone; also, a glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals. In *bot.*, a cotyledon; the trivial name of a species of peziza; a kind of lichen.

ACETARIOUS, *as-e ta'-re-us*, a. *Acetarious plants* are those used in salads as lettuce, mustard and cress, endive, &c.

ACETARY, *as'-e-tà re*, s. An acid pulpy substance found in certain fruits especially the pear, round the core.

ACETATE, *as'-e-tate*, s. In *chemistry*, a salt, formed by the union of the acetic acid with a salifiable base.

ACETATED, *as-e-ta' ted*, a. Combined with acetic acid.

ACETIC, *à-se'-tik*, or *à set'-ik*, a. Relating to acetic acid, sour.

ACETIC ACID, *à-se'-tik*, or *à-set'-ik as'-sid*, s. The pure acid of vinegar, composed of equal parts of carbon and oxygen, with 5-100ths of hydrogen.

ACETIFICATION, *à-se-te-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making acetous or sour; the operation of making vinegar.

ACETIFY, *à-set'-e-fi*, v.a. or v.n. To turn into acid or vinegar.

ACETIMETER, *as-e-tim'-e-ter*, } s. An instrument for as-
ACETOMETER, *as-e-tom'-e-ter*, } certaining the strength of vinegar.

ACETIMETRY, *as-e tim'-e-tre*, } s. The art or process of as-
ACETOMETRY, *as e-tom'-e-tre*, } certaining the strength of vinegar or acetic acid.

ACETITE,‡ *as'-e-tite*, s. A salt formed by the union of *acetous acid* with a salifiable base: *see* ACETOUS.

ACETONE, *as'-e-tone*, s. Pyro-acetic spirit.

ACETOSITY†, *as-e-tos'-e-te*, s. The state of being acetose.

ACETOUS, *à-se'-tus*, } a. Sour; acid; causing acetifica-
ACETOSE, *as-e-tose'*, } tion, as, *acetous* fermentation. The term *acetous acid* was formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, but is now disused.

ACETUM, *à-se'-tum*, s. Vinegar.

ACHÆAN, *à-ke'-an*, a. Pertaining to Achaia, a state of ancient Greece.

ACHE, *ake*, v.n. To be in pain; to suffer grief; to be distressed.—s. A continued pain.

ACHEAN, *à-ke'-an*, a. *See* ACHÆAN.

ACHED, *aykt*, pp. of the verb *to ache*.

ACHENIUM, *à-ke'-ne-um*, s. In *bot.*, a small hard one-seeded fruit, which does not open when ripe.

ACHERNER, *à-kern'-er*, s. A star of the first magnitude, in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus.

ACHERON, *ak'-e-ron*, s. A river of Greece, fabled by the ancient poets as that of hell.

ACHERSET, *ak'-er-set*, s. An ancient measure of corn, supposed to have been about eight bushels.

ACHERUSIAN, *ak-e-ru'-zhan*, a. Pertaining to Acherusia, a lake in Campania, in Italy.

ACHIEVABLE, *à-tsheev'-à-bl*, a. That may be performed.

ACHIEVABLENESS, *à-tsheev-à-bl-nes*, s. The state of being accomplishable.

ACHIEVANCE, *à-tsheev'-ans*, s. Performance.

ACHIEVE, *à-tsheev'*, v.a. To perform; to finish; to accomplish; to gain or obtain.

ACHIEVED, *à-tsheevd'*, pp. of the verb *to achieve*.

ACHIEVEMENT, *à-tsheev'-ment*, s. The performance of an action; feat; exploit; a great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valour or boldness; attainment; an escutcheon, or ensigns armorial.

ACHIEVER, *à-tsheev'-er*, s. One who accomplishes a purpose, or obtains an object by his exertions.

ACHILLEION, *à-kil-le'-yun*, s. A species of sponge used by the ancients to make tents for wounds.

ACHILLES TENDON, *à-kil'-leez ten'-don*, s. *Tendo Achillis*, in *anat.*, a great tendon which extends from the muscles of the calf to the heel.

ACHING, *ake'-ing*, ppr. Being in pain; suffering distress — s. Pain uneasiness; distress.

ACHIOTE, *ȧ-ke-ote*, s. The anotta-tree; also, a red dye, formed of the pulp which surrounds its seeds.
ACHIRITE, *ak'-e-rite*, s. Emerald malachite, a rare ore of copper: *see* DIOPTASE.
ACHIROPOETOUS, *ȧ-ki'-ro-po-e-tus*, a. Not made with hands; miraculous.
ACHLAMYDEOUS, *ȧ-klam-id'-e-us*, a. An epithet of plants having neither calyx nor corolla, and whose flowers are consequently destitute of covering, or naked.
ACHLYS, *ak'-lis*, s. Dimness of sight.
ACHMITE, *ak'-mite*, s. A mineral of a brownish-black or reddish-brown colour, supposed to be a bisilicate of soda combined with a bisilicate of iron.
ACHNE, *ak'-ne*, s. Chaff; froth; smoke.
ACHOLOUS, *ȧ'-ko-lus*, a. In *med.*, deficient in bile.
ACHOR, *a'-kor*, s. The scald-head, a disease forming scaly eruptions. In *myth.*, the god of flies, worshipped by the Cyreneans, to avoid being vexed by them.
ACHROMATIC, *ak-ro-mat'-ik*, a. Destitute of colour. *Achromatic* telescopes are formed of a combination of lenses, and so contrived as to correct the optical aberration arising from the various colours of light.
ACHROMATICITY, *ak-ro-mȧ-tis'-e-te*, } s. A destruction of
ACHROMATISM, *ak-ro'-mȧ-tizm*, } the primary colours which usually accompany the image of an object seen through a lens or prism; the state of being achromatic.
ACICULÆ, *ȧ-sik'-yu-le*, s.pl. The spikes or prickles with which some animals are furnished.
ACICULAR, *ȧ-sik'-yu-lar*, a. In the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles.
ACICULARLY, *ȧ-sik'-yu-lar-le*, ad. In the manner of needles, or prickles.
ACICULATE, *ȧ-sik'-yu-late*, a. In the form of a needle.
ACICULIFORM, *ȧ-sik'-yu-le-form*, } a. Having the form of
ACICULINE, *ȧ-sik'-yu-line*, } needles.
ACID, *as'-id*, a. Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste.
— s. A sour substance. In *chem.*, a substance capable of uniting with salifiable bases, and thereby forming salts. *Acids* are also *generally* characterized by a sour taste, and the property of changing vegetable blue colours to red.
ACIDIFEROUS, *as-id-if'-e-rus*, a. Containing acids, or an acid.
ACIDIFIABLE, *ȧ-sid'-e-fi-ȧ-bl*, a. Capable of being converted into an acid.
ACIDIFICATION, *ȧ-sid-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.
ACIDIFIED, *ȧ-sid'-e-fide*, pp. of the verb *to acidify*.
ACIDIFIER, *ȧ-sid'-e-fi-er*, s. A principle, whether simple or compound, whose presence is necessary for acidity.
ACIDIFY, *ȧ-sid'-e-fi*, v.a. To make acid; to convert into an acid.
ACIDIFYING, *ȧ-sid'-e-fi-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to acidify*.
— a. That has the power to change into an acid. Oxygen is called an *acidifying* principle.
ACIDIMETER, *as-id-im'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.
ACIDIMETRY, *as-id-im'-e tre*, s. The measurement of the strength of acids.
ACIDITY, *ȧ-sid'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being acid,
ACIDNESS, *as'-id-nes*, } sharpness; sourness.
ACIDULÆ, *ȧ-sid'-yu-le*, s.pl. Medicinal springs impregnated with carbonic acid, or sharp pungent qualities.
ACIDULATE, *ȧ-sid'-yu-late*, v.a. To tinge with an acid, to make acid in a moderate degree.
ACIDULE, *as'-id-yule*, } s. In *chem.*, a salt in which
ACIDULUM, *ȧ-sid'-yu-lum*, } the acid is in excess.
ACIDULOUS, *ȧ-sid'-yu-lus*, a. Slightly sour; sub-acid. *Acidulous mineral waters* are such as contain carbonic acid.
ACIFORM, *as'-e-form*, a. Needle-shaped.
ACINACEOUS, *as-e-na'-shus*, a. Full of kernels.
ACINACES, *ȧ-sin'-ȧ-seez*, s. A kind of Persian sabre.
ACINACIFORM, *as-e-nas'-e-form*, a. In *bot.*, scimitar-shaped, applied to leaves, one edge of which is straight and thick, and the other curved and thin.
ACINESIA, *as-in-é'-zhȧ*, s. Loss of motion.
ACINIFORM, *ȧ-sin'-e-form*, a. Having clusters like grapestones; full of kernels.
ACINI, *as'-in-i*, s.pl. Granulations; compound berries.
ACINOSE, *as'-in-ose*, } a. In *min.*, consisting of minute
ACINOUS, *as'-in-us*, } granular concretions.
ACINUS, *as'-in-us*, s. In *bot.*, one of the small grains which compose the fruit of the blackberry, raspberry, &c.
ACIPENSER, *as-e-pen'-ser*, s. In *ich.*, a genus of fishes, of the order Chondropterygii, including the sturgeon, sterlet, huso, paddle-fish, &c.
ACITLI, *ȧ-sit'-le*, s. A name of the water-hare, or great crested grebe or diver.
ACKNOWLEDGE, *ak-nol'-edj*, v.a. To admit or avow to be true, to own the knowledge of, to own or admit any thing or person in a particular character; to recognise; to confess, as a fault or sin; to receive with approbation; to own with gratitude; to receive with respect; to assent to an act in a legal form to give it validity.
ACKNOWLEDGED, *ak-nol'-edjd*, pp. of *to acknowledge*.
ACKNOWLEDGER, *ak-nol'-edj-er*, s. One who acknowledges.
ACKNOWLEDGING, *ak-nol'-edj-ing*, ppr. of *to acknowledge*.
— + a. Grateful.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT, *ak-nol'-edj-ment*, s. The act of owning; recognition; concession; admission of the truth of a fact, position, or principle; confession of a fault, something given or done in confession of a benefit received; gratitude; thanks; a declaration or avowal of one's own act, to give it legal validity.
ACLIDE, *ak-lide'*, s. A kind of sharp javelin, with a thong attached to it, for drawing it back, when thrown; used by the ancient Roman soldiery.
ACME, *ak'-me*, s. The top or highest point of any thing, the prime, as of youth; utmost excellence. In *med.*, the crisis of a disease, or its utmost violence.
ACNE, *ak'-ne*, s. A hard, inflamed pimple or tubercle, occurring on the face, sometimes on the breast, back, or shoulders.
ACNESTIS, *ak-nes'-tis*, s. That part of the spine in quadrupeds which lies between the shoulder-blades and the loins, and which the animal cannot reach to scratch.
ACO, *ak'-o*, s. A Mediterranean fish, the sarachus.
ACOLD,‡ *ȧ-koald'*, ad. Cold.
ACOLIN, *ak'-o-lin*, s. A bird of the partridge kind, found in Cuba.
ACOLOGY, *ȧ-kol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine of therapeutic agents in general, or of remedies for disease.
ACOLOTHIST, *ȧ-kol'-o-thist*, } s. In the *ancient church*, a
ACOLYTE, *ak'-o-lite*, } subordinate officer, who
ACOLYTH, *ak'-o-lith*, } trimmed the lamps, prepared the elements for sacraments, &c. An officer of a like character is still employed in the Romish church.
ACONDYLOSE, *ȧ-kon'-dil-ose*, } a. In *bot.*, applied to the
ACONDYLOUS, *ȧ-kon'-dil-us*, } stalks of plants which have no joints.
ACONITE, *ak'-o-nite*, s. The herb wolf's-bane; in *poetry*, poison in general.
ACONITINE, *ȧ-kon'-e-teen*, s. A poisonous vegetable principle or alkaloid extracted from the aconite.
ACONTIAS, *ȧ-kon'-she-as*, s. A species of serpent, called *dart-snake*, or *jaculum*, from its manner of darting on its prey; a comet or meteor resembling a serpent.
ACOP,‡ *ȧ-kop'*, ad. At the top.
ACOPIC, *ȧ-kop'-ik*, a. Preventing or removing weariness.
ACOPICA, *ȧ-kop'-ik-ȧ*, s. A medicine to allay weariness.
ACOPIS, *ȧ-ko'-pis*, s. A kind of precious stone; a fossil salt.
ACOPUM, *ȧ-ko'-pum*, s. A warm fomentation.
ACOR, *a'-kor*, s. Acidity; sourness of the stomach.
ACORIA, *ȧ-ko'-re-ȧ*, s. Canine appetite; a morbid desire for food or drink.
ACORN, *a'-korn*, s. The seed or fruit of the oak. In *naval. lang.*, a small conical piece of wood, fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on the mast-head, to keep the vane from being blown off. In *conchol.*, the lepas, a genus of British shells, of several species
— v.n. To pick up and feed on acorns.
ACORNED, *a'-kornd*, a. Furnished or loaded with acorns, fed with acorns. In *her.*, having an oak-tree with acorns upon it, as a coat of arms.
ACORUS, *ak'-o-rus*, s. The plant sweet flag, or sweet rush. In *nat. hist.*, a blue coral, which grows in the form of a tree on a rocky bottom, in some parts of the African seas. In *phar.*, a name of the greater galangal.
ACOSMIA, *ȧ-koz'-me-ȧ*, s. Irregularity of disease; an ill state of health, with a loss of natural colour.
ACOTYLEDON, *a-ko-til-é'-don*, s. A plant whose seed is not furnished with lobes or cotyledons. In Jussieu's natural system of botany, the *Acotyledons* form a class which corresponds with the *Cryptogamia* of Linnæus.
ACOTYLEDONOUS, *a-ko-til-é'-don-us*, a. Having no seed lobes.
ACOUCHY, *ȧ-koosh'-e*, s. The Surinam rabbit: a small species of cavy.
ACOUMETER, *ȧ-kow'-me-ter*, s. An instrument for estimating the extent of the sense of hearing.
ACOUSMATICS, *ȧ-kows-mat'-iks*, s.pl. In *antiquity*, the disciples of Pythagoras who had not completed their five years' probation.
ACOUSTIC, *ȧ-kows'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.—*Acoustic duct*, in *anat.*, the *meatus auditorius*, or external passage of the ear.—*Acoustic nerve*, the immediate organ

of sound —*Acoustic instruments*, such as produce, convey, or concentrate sound; a speaking trumpet, &c.—*Acoustic vessels*, in *ancient theatres*, were brazen tubes or vessels, shaped like a bell, to propel the voice of the actors, so as to make them audible at a great distance.

ACOUSTICS, *à-kows'-tiks*, s. The science of sounds, teaching their cause, nature, and phenomena. In *med.*, remedies for assisting imperfect hearing.

ACQUAINT, *ak-kwaynt'*, v.a. To make known; to make familiar with; to inform. To *acquaint one's self with*, is to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of.

ACQUAINTABLE, *ak-kwaynt'-à-bl*, a. Easily accessible.

ACQUAINTANCE, *ak-kwaynt'-ans*, s. A state of being acquainted with; knowledge of; familiar knowledge; a person or persons of whom we have some knowledge, and whom we are accustomed to meet on terms of friendship and fellowship, though not of intimacy.

ACQUAINTANCESHIP, *ak-kwaynt'-ans-ship*, s. The state of being acquainted.

ACQUAINTED, *ak-kwaynt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to acquaint*. —† a. Familiar; well-known.

ACQUEST, *ak-kwest'*, s. Acquisition; the thing gained. In *law*, a possession not acquired by inheritance.

ACQUIESCE, *ak-kwe-es'*, v.n. To rest in, or remain satisfied with; to show neither opposition nor discontent; to submit; to comply, to assent to.—*Acquiesced in*, in a passive sense; complied with; submitted to without opposition.

ACQUIESCENCE, *ak-kwe-es'-sens*, } s. A silent appearance
ACQUIESCENCY, *ak-kwe-es'-sen-se*, } of approval or content; compliance; satisfaction; rest; submission; confidence.

ACQUIESCENT, *ak-kwe-es'-sent*, a. Resting satisfied; easy; submitting to, disposed to submit.

ACQUIESCENTLY, *ak-kwe-es'-sent-le*, ad. In an acquiescent manner.

ACQUIET,‡ *ak-kwi'-et*, v.a. To render quiet; to compose.

ACQUIRABILITY, *ak-kwire-à-bil'-e-te*, s. The state of being acquirable.

ACQUIRABLE, *ak-kwire'-à-bl*, a. That may be acquired.

ACQUIRE, *ak-kwire'*, v.a. To gain by any means something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor; to earn; to attain; to realize.

ACQUIRED, *ak-kwired'*, pp. or a. Gained; obtained by one's self, in distinction from things bestowed by nature.

ACQUIREMENT, *ak-kwire'-ment*, s. The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; gain; attainment.

ACQUIRER, *ak-kwire'-er*, s. A person who acquires.

ACQUIRING, *ak-kwire'-ing*, s. The act of acquiring; acquirement.

ACQUIRY,‡ *ak-kwi'-re*, s. Acquirement.

ACQUISITE,‡ *ak'-kwiz-it*, a. Gained or acquired.

ACQUISITION, *ak-kwe-zish'-un*, s. The act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained.

ACQUISITIVE, *ak-kwiz'-e-tiv*, a. That is acquired; gained.

ACQUISITIVELY, *ak-kwiz'-e-tiv-le*, ad. Noting acquirement, with *to* or *for* following.

ACQUISITIVENESS, *ak-kwiz'-e-tiv-nes*, s. An inordinate or morbid desire to acquire property, or possession of things in general, leading in some instances to covetousness and avarice. Among *phrenologists*, an organ of the brain, which is supposed to induce this propensity, situated below *ideality*, and before *secretiveness*, at the inferior angle of the parietal bone.

ACQUIST,‡ *ak-kwist'*, s. *See* ACQUEST.

ACQUIT, *ak-kwit'*, v.a. To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, or suspicion; to exonerate. *To acquit one's self*, to perform whatever lies upon a person, as a charge or duty.

ACQUITMENT,‡, *ak-kwit'-ment*, s. The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted: *acquittal* is now used.

ACQUITTAL, *ak-kwit'-tal*, s. Deliverance from the charge of an offence; a judicial discharge.

ACQUITTANCE, *ak-kwit'-tans*, s. A discharge from a debt; a writing or receipt which bars a further demand. —‡ v.a. To acquit.

ACQUITTED, *ak-kwit'-ted*, pp. } of the verb *to acquit*.
ACQUITTING, *ak-kwit'-ting*, ppr. }

ACRALEA, *à-kra'-le-à*, s. Any extreme parts of the body, as, the legs, arms, &c.

ACRASE, } v.a. To make crazy; to infatuate;
ACRAZE, } *à-kraze'*, } to impair; to destroy.

ACRASIA, *à-kra'-se-à*, } s. Excess; irregularity; a pre-
ACRASY, *ak'-rà-se*, } dominancy of one quality above another, in mixture, or in the human constitution; intemperance of any kind

ACRE, *a'-ker*, s. A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards.

ACRED, *a'-kerd*, a. Possessing acres or landed property.

ACRID, *ak'-rid*, a. Sharp; pungent; bitter; of a hot biting taste; acrimonious.

ACRIDIAN, *à-krid'-e-an*, s. An insect of the locust kind.

ACRIDITY, *ak-rid'-e-te*, } s. A sharp, bitter, pungent
ACRIDNESS, *ak'-rid-nes*, } quality; a hot biting taste.

ACRIDOPHAGI, *à-kre-dof'-a-ji*, s.pl. Locust-eaters.

ACRIMONIOUS, *ak-re-mo'-ne-us*, a. Sharp; bitter; corrosive; abounding with acrimony. *Fig.*, severe; sarcastic.

ACRIMONIOUSLY, *ak-re-mo'-ne-us-le*, ad. With sharpness or bitterness; angrily; with asperity.

ACRIMONIOUSNESS, *ak-re-mo'-ne-us-nes*, s. The state or quality of being acrimonious.

ACRIMONY, *ak'-re-mo-ne*, s. Sharpness; a quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others; sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of language.

ACRISY, *ak'-re-se*, s. A condition of which no correct judgment can be formed; particularly, the state of a disease in which the symptoms are indecisive; that of which no choice is made; a matter in dispute; injudiciousness.

ACRITAN, *à-kri'-tan*, s. } A division of the animal kingdom
ACRITA, *à-kri'-tà*, s.pl. } comprehending the sponges, polypes, corals, and other plant-like animals, which have no discernible nervous system.

ACRITE, *ak'-rite*, s. *See* ACRITAN.

ACRITOUS, *ak'-re-tus*, a Doubtful; indecisive as to the event.

ACRITUDE, *ak' re-tewd*, s. *See* ACRIDITY.

ACRITY,† *ak'-re-te*, s. Sharpness; sagerness.

ACROAMATIC, *à-kro-à-mat'-ik*, } a. Abstruse, per-
ACROAMATICAL, *à-kro-à-mat'-ik-al*, } taining to deep learning; an epithet applied to the secret doctrines of Aristotle, which were also called *esoterical*. His lectures were of two kinds, *acroamatic*, *acroatic*, or *esoteric*, delivered to a class of select disciples, who had been previously instructed in the common branches of philosophy; and *exoteric*, which were delivered in public. The former consisted of speculations relating to being, God, and nature; the principal subjects of the latter were logic, rhetoric, and policy. The abstruse lectures were called *acroamatics* or *acroatics*, and those who were admitted to them *acroamatici* or *acroatici*.

ACROATIC, *à-kro-at'-ik*, a. and s. *See* ACROAMATIC.

ACROCERAUNIAN, *à-kro-se-raw'-ne-an*, a. An epithet applied to certain mountains between Epirus and Illyricum, from their being often struck with lightning.

ACROCHORD, *ak'-ro-kord*, s. A genus of serpents in Java, covered with small scales, resembling granulated warts.

ACRODACTYLUM, *ak-ro-dak'-til-um*, s. The upper surface of each digit.

ACROGEN, *ak'-ro-jen*, s. A cryptogamic plant, which increases in length only, not in thickness, as ferns, &c.

ACROLITH, *ak'-ro-lith*, s. In *arch.* and *sculp.*, a statue the extremities of which are of stone and the other parts of wood.

ACROLITHAN, *à-krol'-ith-an*, a. Pertaining to an acrolith; formed like an acrolith.

ACROMANIA, *à-kro-ma'-ne-à*, s. Incurable insanity.

ACROMIAL, *à-kro'-me-al*, a. Appertaining to the acromion.

ACROMION, *à-kro'-me-on*, s. In *anatomy*, the humeral extremity of the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade.

ACROMONOGRAMMATIC, *à-kro-mo-no-gram-mat'-ik*, a. or s. A kind of poem, in which every line or verse commences with the letter with which the one preceding ends.

ACRONIC, *à-kron'-ik*, } a. In *astronomy*, applied to
ACRONICAL, *à-kron'-ik-al*, } the rising of a star at sun set, or its setting at sunrise: it is opposed to *cosmical*

ACRONICALLY, *à-kron'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an acronical manner; at the rising or setting of the sun.

ACROPATHY, *à-krop'-à-the*, s. Disease of the extremities.

ACROPODIUM, *ak-ro-po'-de-um*, s. In *zoology*, the upper surface of the foot, but more particularly of that of a bird.

ACROPOLIS, *à-krop'-o-lis*, s. A citadel, particularly that of Athens.

ACROPY, *ak'-ro-pe*, s. Defective articulation.

ACROSPIRE, *ak'-ro-spire*, s. The shoot or sprout of a seed, especially of barley, developed by germination: called also the *plumule*.

ACROSPIRED, *ak'-ro-spired*, a. Having sprouts; an epithet applied by maltsters to grains of barley which have sprouted at both ends.

ACROSS, *à-kros'*, ad. or prep. Athwart; from side to side; quite over; intersecting; passing over at any angle.

In *fig.* and *pop. lang.*, adversely; contrarily; in opposition to; within the reach of.

Acrostic, *à-kros'-tik*, s. A composition in verse, in which the first letters of the lines, taken in order, form the name of a person, or some title or motto, which is the subject of the composition.

— a. That relates to, or contains an acrostic.

Acrostically, *à-kros'-tick-al-le*, ad. As an acrostic.

Acroteleutic, *à-kro-te-lu'-tik*, s. Any thing added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a *doxology*.

Acroter, *à-kro'-ter*, s. } In *arch.*, a small pedes-
Acroteria, *à-kro-te'-re-à*, s.pl. } tal, usually without a base, placed at the middle and at both extremities of a frontispiece or pediment, to support a statue or other ornament; figures placed as ornaments or crownings on the tops of churches, &c.; also, pinnacles or other ornaments on the horizontal copings or parapets of buildings. *Formerly*, *acroteria* signified the extremities of the body, as the head, hands, and feet.

Acroterial, *à-kro-te'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to acroteria.

Acroteriasm, *à-kro-te'-re-azm*, s. The amputation of some extreme part.

Acrothymion, *à-kro-thim'-e-on*, s. A species of wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, having the colour of thyme, and hence it is also called *thymus*.

Acrotic, *à-krot'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the surface.

Acrotism, *à-krot'-izm*, s. Defect of pulse.

Acrotomous, *à-krot'-o-mus*, a. In *min.*, having a cleavage parallel with the top of a crystal.

Act, *akt*, v.n. To be in action or motion; to move; to exert power or influence; to perform the proper functions; to operate; to follow the profession of an actor; to produce effects in some passive subject; to behave; to conduct one's self.—To *act up to*, is to be equal to in action; to fulfil, or perform a correspondent action.

— v.a. To perform; to represent a character on the stage; to feign or counterfeit; ‡ to actuate or put in motion.

— s. The exertion of power; the effect of which power exerted is the cause; action; performance; a deed, exploit, or achievement, whether good or ill; a state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility; a part or division of a play during which the action proceeds without interruption; a decree, edict, or law; resolve; determination. In *law*, an instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the truth of some bargain or transaction. In *English universities*, a thesis maintained in public by a candidate for a degree. *At Oxford*, the time when masters and doctors complete their degrees; and which at Cambridge is called *commencement*.—*Acts of the Apostles*, the title of a book in the New Testament containing a history of the transactions of the Apostles.

Actian, *ak'-te-an*, a. Relating to *Actium*, a town and promontory of Epirus, as, *Actian games*, which were instituted by Augustus, to commemorate his naval victory over Antony, near that town, Sept. 2, B.C. 31. They were celebrated every five years. Hence, *Actian years*, reckoned from that era.

Acting, *ak'-ting*, ppr. of the verb *to act*.

— s. Action; the act of performing an assumed or dramatic part; the business of a stage-player.

Actinia, *ak-tin'-e-à*, s. A genus of Acalephans or polypes, which have a soft fleshy body, frequently ornamented with bright colours, and numerous tentacles or rays extending from their mouth, or centre, like the petals of a double flower; and hence they have the popular names of sea-anemones and animal-flowers.

Actiniform, *ak-tin'-e-form*, a. Having a radiated form.

Actinolite, *ak-tin'-o-lite*, s. In *min.*, ray-stone; a bright-green variety of hornblende, occurring usually in glassy, prismatic crystals, and also fibrous.—*Actinolite-schist*, a metamorphic rock, consisting chiefly of actinolite, with a mixture of mica, quartz, or felspar.

Actinolitic, *ak-tin-o-lit'-ik*, a. Like or pertaining to actinolite.

Actinometer, *ak-tin-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's rays.

Action, *ak'-shun*, s. The state of acting or moving; exertion of power or force; agency; operation; impulse; effort of one body upon another; an act or thing done; a deed; conduct; behaviour; demeanour; gesture or gesticulation in speaking; a battle; an engagement between troops in war, whether on land or water. In *law*, a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right; a claim made before a tribunal. In *physiology*, the motions or functions of the body, vital, animal, and natural. In *poetry*, a series of events, called also the *subject* or *fable*. In *paint.* and *sculp.*, the attitude or position of the several parts of the body, by which they seem to be actuated by passions. In France, *action* is a share in the capital stock of a joint-stock company equivalent to our term *share*; and consequently, in a more general sense, to *stocks*

Actionable, *ak'-shun-à-bl*, a. For which an action law may be sustained; punishable.

Actionably, *ak'-shun-à-ble*, ad. In a manner that subjects to legal process.

Actionary, *ak'-shun-à-re*, } s. In *France*, one who owns
Actionist, *ak'-shun-ist*, } *actions* or shares of stock.

Action-taking, † *ak'-shun-take'-ing*, a. Litigious.

Actitation, *ak-te-ta'-shun*, s. Frequent and rapid action.

Activate, *akt'-iv-ate*, v.a. To make active.

Active, *akt'-iv*, a. Having the power or quality of acting; quick of motion; nimble; lively; vigorous; busy; constantly engaged in action; industrious; expert; requiring action or exertion; effective; opposed to *speculative*.—*Active verbs*, in *gram.*, are those which not only signify action, but have a noun or name following them, denoting the object of the action or impression; called also *transitive*, as implying the *passing* of the action expressed by the verb to the object.

Actively, *akt'-iv-le*, ad. In an active manner; diligently; nimbly; briskly. In *gram.*, in an active sense.

Activeness, *akt'-iv-nes*, } s. The quality of being active;
Activity, *ak-tiv'-e-te*, } quickness of motion; nimbleness; diligence; industry; expertness.—*Sphere of activity*, is the whole space in which the virtue, power, or influence of any object is exerted.—*To put in activity*, is to put in action or employment.

Actless, *akt'-les*, s. Without action or spirit; insipid.

Actor, *akt'-er*, s. He that acts or performs; an active agent; a stage-player. Among *civilians*, an advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes.

Actress, *akt'-res*, s. A female who acts or performs, and especially on the stage or in a play.

Actual, *akt'-yu-al*, a. Real; effective; certain; positive; not speculative; existing at the present time.

Actuality, *akt-yu-al'-e-te*, s. The state of being actual.

Actualize, *akt'-yu-al-ize*, v.a. To make actual.

Actually, *akt'-yu-al-le*, ad. In act; in effect; really, in truth.

Actualness, ‡ *akt'-yu-al-nes*, s. The quality of being actual.

Actuary, *akt'-yu-à-re*, s. A registrar, or clerk of a court In *modern use*, the word is chiefly employed to denote one who professes to make all computations connected with the business of life assurance offices.

Actuate, † *akt'-yu-ate*, a. Put in action.

— v.a. To put into action; to move or incite to action to animate; to influence.

Actuation, *akt-yu-a'-shun*, s. The state of being put in action; effectual operation.

Actuose, *akt'-yu-ose*, } a. Having the power of action.
Actuous, *akt'-yu-us*, }

Actus, *akt'-us*, s. A Roman measure of length equal to 120 Roman feet. In *agri.*, the length of one furrow.

Acuate, † *ak'-yu-ate*, v.a. To sharpen; to make pungent or corrosive.

Acuation, *ak-yu-a'-shun*, s. *See* Acuition.

Acubene, *ak-yu-been'*, s. A star of the fourth magnitude in the southern claw of Cancer.

Acuition, *ak-yu-ish'-un*, s. The act of sharpening; the act of coming to an edge. In *med.*, the augmentation of the strength of an acid or medicine.

Acuity, *ak-yu'-e-te*, s. Sharpness.

Aculeate, *à-kew'-le-ate*, } a. In *botany*, having prickles
Aculeated, *à-kew'-le-a-ted*, } or sharp points; pointed. In *zoology*, having a sting, or prickles.

Aculei, *à-kew'-le-i*, s.pl. In *botany* and *zoology*, prickles

Aculon, *ak'-yu-lon*, } s. The fruit or acorn of the ilex,
Aculos, *ak'-yu-los*, } or scarlet oak.

Acumen, *à-kew'-men*, s. A sharp point; *figuratively*, quickness of perception; penetration of mind; sagacity.

Acumeniqity, *à-kew-men-is'-e-te*, s. Sharpness at the point.

Acuminate, *à-kew'-min-ate*, v.n. To rise like a cone.

— v.a. To whet or sharpen.

— a. Having a long, tapering sharp point, as a leaf.

Acuminated, *à-kew'-min-a-ted*, a. Sharpened to a tapering point.

Acumination, *à-kew-min-a'-shun*, s. Termination in a sharp point; a sharp point; the act of sharpening.

Acuminous, *à-kew'-min-us*, a. Sharp; pointed.

Acupuncture, *à-kew-punk'-tyur*, } s. A sur-
Acupuncturation, *à-kew-punk-tyur-a'-shun*, } gical operation, performed by pricking the part affected with

a needle. This process has long been in high repute in the east, and especially with the Chinese; but among European surgeons, it is confined chiefly to muscular and tendinous parts.

ACUS, *ă'-kus*, s. In *surg.*, a seton-needle. In *ich.*, the needle-fish, or gar-fish; the ammodyte, or sand-eel. In *entom.*, the oblong cimex.

ACUTE, *à-kewt'*, a. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point; keen, penetrating; shrewd; discerning; sagacious, powerful in operation; having nice or quick sensibility. In *bot.*, ending in an acute angle, as a leaf or perianth. In *music*, applied to a tone which is sharp, or high; opposed to *grave*.—An *acute accent* is that which elevates or sharpens the voice, marked thus (').—An *acute disease* is one which is attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and comes speedily to a crisis, as a pleurisy, opposed to *chronic*.—*Acute angle*, in *geom.*, is one which is less than a right angle, or which subtends less than ninety degrees.

—‡ v.a. To render the accent acute.

ACUTELY, *à-kewt'-le*, ad. Sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination, ingeniously.

ACUTENESS, *à-kewt' nes*, s. Sharpness; the faculty of nice discernment or perception, shrewdness; penetration, sagacity; sharpness, or elevation of sound; violence of a disease.

ACUTIATOR, *à-kew-she-ā'-ter*, s. In the *middle ages*, a person who attended armies for the purpose of sharpening swords and other instruments of war.

ACYROLOGY, *à-se-rol'-o-je*, s. Unmeaning discussion; careless or improper diction.

A.D. An abbreviation of *Anno Domini*. In the year of our Lord.

AD. A Latin preposition, signifying *to*.

ADACT,‡ *à-dakt'*, v.a. To drive by force; to compel.

ADACTYL, *à-dak'-til*, a. Having no digits or fingers.

ADAGE, *ad'-aje*, s. A wise observation, handed down from antiquity; a maxim; a proverb.

ADAGIAL, *ad-aje'-yal*, a. Full of adages; proverbial.

ADAGIO, *à-da'-je-o* or *à-dăzh'-e-o*, s. In *music*, a slow movement.

—ad. Slowly, and with grace. When repeated, *adagio adagio*, it directs the movement to be very slow.

ADAM, *ad'-am*, s. *Primarily*, man, mankind; *appropriately*, the first man, the progenitor of the human race.

ADAMANT, *ad'-à-mant*, s. A supposed impenetrable stone; any substance of extreme hardness; the diamond; a loadstone.

ADAMANTEAN, *ad-à-mant-ē'-an*, a. Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, *ad-à-mant'-in*, a. Made of adamant, having the qualities of adamant, that cannot be broken, dissolved, or penetrated.—*Adamantine spar*, a variety of corundum, of extreme hardness, with grey, brown, or greenish shades.

ADAMIC, *ad-am'-ik*, a. Relating to Adam. *Adamic earth*, a name given to several kinds of red clay or bole.

ADAMITES, *ad'-am-īts*, s.pl. In *church history*, a sect of visionaries, who pretended to establish a state of innocence, and, like Adam, went naked.

ADAMITIC, *ad-am-it'-ik*, a. Like an Adamite.

ADAM'S APPLE, *ad'-amz ap'-pl*, s. A species of citron; also, the prominent part of the throat, so called from an idle notion that it was occasioned by a piece of the forbidden fruit having stuck in Adam's throat.

ADAM'S NEEDLE, *ad'-amz nē'-dl*, s. The popular name of the plant *yucca*.

ADANSONIA, *ad-an-so'-ne-à*, s. The Ethiopian sour gourd, monkey's bread, or African calabash-tree. It is considered to be the largest of trees. It seldom exceeds 18 feet in height, but its circumference is often upwards of 75 feet.

ADAPIS, *ad'-à pis*, s. An extinct pachydermatous animal, somewhat resembling a hedge-hog.

ADAPT, *à-dapt'*, v.a. To suit, to fit; to proportion; to accommodate.

ADAPTABILITY, *à-dapt-à-bil'-e-te*, } s. The capability or
ADAPTABLENESS, *à-dapt'-à-bl-nes*, } quality of adaptation.

ADAPTABLE, *à-dapt'-à-bl*, a. That may be adapted.

ADAPTATION, *ad-apt-a'-shun*, s. The act of making suitable, or the state of being suitable, or fit; fitness.

ADAPTEDNESS, *à-dapt'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being fitted; suitableness; fitness; adaptation.

ADAPTER, *à-dapt'-er*, s. One who adapts.

ADAPTION,† *à-dap'-shun*, s. The act of fitting.

ADAPTNESS,‡ *à-dapt'-nes*, s. A state of being fitted.

ADAR, *a'-dar*, s. A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March; the twelfth of the sacred, and sixth of the civil year.

AD ARBITRIUM, *ad ar-bit'-re-um*, (L.) At will or pleasure.

ADARCE, *à-dar'-se*, s. A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds in Galatia. It was formerly used to clear the skin in leprosy, tetters, &c.

ADARCON, *à-dar'-kon*, s. An ancient Jewish gold coin, worth about 25s. sterling.

ADARME, *à-dar'-me*, s. A Spanish weight, the sixteenth of an ounce.

ADATIS, *ad'-à-tis*, s. A muslin, or species of Indian cotton cloth.

ADAUNT,‡ *à-dawnt'*, v.a. To subdue.

ADAW,‡ *ad-aw'*, v.a. To daunt; to subject.

ADAYS, *à-daze'*, ad. On or in days, as in the phrase *nowadays*, i.e., in these days, in this age.

AD CAPTANDUM, *ad kap-tan'-dum*, (L.) To captivate; *ad captandum vulgus*, to please and attract the populace.

ADCORPORATE,‡ *ad-kor'-po-rate*, v.a. To unite one body with another.

ADD, *ad*, v.a. To join or unite; to number up; to increase; to subjoin.

ADDABLE, *ad'-dà-bl*, a. That may be added.

ADDECIMATE, *ad-des'-e-mate*, v.a. To take, or to ascertain tithes.

ADDEEM,† *ad-deem'*, v.a. To esteem; to account; to award; to sentence.

ADDENDUM, *ad-den'-dum*, s. } A thing or things to be
ADDENDA, *ad-den'-dà*, s.pl. } added; an addition or appendix to a work; an addition or additions made to any thing.

ADDEPHAGY, *ad-def'-à-je*, s. The disease of gluttony.

ADDER, *ad'-der*, s. A venomous serpent, a viper.

ADDER-FLY, *ad'-der-flī*, s. A name of the dragon-fly.

ADDER'S-GRASS, *ad'-derz-grăs*, s. A plant about which serpents are said to lurk.

ADDER'S-TONGUE, *ad'-derz-tung*, s. A plant whose seeds are produced on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue.

ADDER'S-WORT, *ad-derz-wert*, s. Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents.

ADDIBILITY, *ad-de-bil'-e-te*, s. The possibility of being added.

ADDIBLE, *ad'-de-bl*, s. That may be added.

ADDICE, *ad'-dis*, s. *See* ADZ.

ADDICT,† *ad-dikt'*, v.a. To practise habitually; to accustom; to devote: *used chiefly in a bad sense.*

—† a. Addicted, habituated, devoted.

ADDICTEDNESS, *ad-dikt'-ed-nes*, s. The state or quality of being addicted.

ADDICTION, *ad-dik'-shun*, s. The act of devoting or giving up in practice; the state of being devoted. Among the Romans, a making over goods to another by sale or legal sentence; also, an assignment of debtors in service to their creditors.

ADDITAMENT,† *ad-dit'-à-ment*, s. An addition; the thing added.

ADDITION, *ad-dish'-un*, s. The act of adding; any thing added, whether material or immaterial; an accession, an advantage; ornament; improvement. In *arith.*, the uniting of two or more numbers into one sum; also the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers. In *law*, the title annexed to a man's name to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence. In *mus.*, a dot at the right side of a note, to lengthen its sound one half.

ADDITIONAL, *ad-dish'-un-al*, a. That is added.

—s. Something added.

ADDITIONALLY, *ad-dish'-un-al le*, ad. In addition to.

ADDITIONARY, *ad-dish'-un-à-re*, a. That may be added

ADDITITIOUS, *ad-de-tish'-us*, a. Added without authority

ADDITIVE, *ad'-de-tiv*, a. That may be added.

ADDITORY, *ad'-de-to-re*, a. That adds, or may add.

ADDLE, *ad'-dl*, a. Unimpregnated, empty; putrid: applied to eggs. In *fig. lang.*, barren; producing nothing.

— v.a. To make corrupt or morbid.

ADDLED, *ad'-dld*, pp. or a. Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren.

ADDLE-HEADED, *ad'-dl-hed'-ed*, } a. Having barren
ADDLE-PATED, *ad'-dl-pa'-ted*, } brains; weak; silly.

ADDOOM, *ad-doom'*, v.a. To adjudge.

ADDORSE, *ad-dors'*, v.a. To place back to back.

ADDORSED, *ad-dorst'*, a. In *her.*, having the backs turned to each other, as *beasts*.

ADDRESS, *ad-dres'*, v.a. To prepare one's self for, or to enter upon, any action; to speak or apply to; to direct in writing, as a letter, or to direct and transmit; to court or make suit as a lover; to consign or intrust to the care of another, as merchandise.

ADDRESS, *ad-dres'*, s. A written or formal application, a petition; a message of respect, congratulation.

thanks, &c., mode of behaviour, manner of speaking to another; courtship; skill; dexterity; tact; direction of a letter, &c.

ADDRESSED, *ad-drest'*, pp. of the verb *to address*.

ADDRESSER, *ad-dres'-er*, s. One who addresses or petitions.

ADDUCE, *ad-dews'*, v.a. To bring forward or introduce by way of proof; to allege; to cite.

ADDUCED, *ad-dewst'*, pp. of the verb *to adduce*.

ADDUCENT, *ad-dew'-sent*, a. A word applied to those muscles of the body which bring forward, close, or draw together the parts to which they are attached.

ADDUCER, *ad-dew'-ser*, s. One that adduces.

ADDUCIBLE, *ad-dew'-se-bl*, a. That may be adduced.

ADDUCTION, *ad-duk'-shun*, s. The act of bringing forward.

ADDUCTIVE, *ad-duk'-tiv*, a. That brings forward.

ADDUCTOR, *ad-duk'-ter*, s. In *anatomy*, a muscle which draws one part of the body towards another.

ADDULCE,‡ *ad-duls'*, v.a. To sweeten.

ADEB, *ad'-eb*, s. An Egyptian weight of 210 okes.

ADECCATIST, *à-dek'-kà-tist*, s. One who refuses to pay tithes.

ADELING, *ad'-el-ing*, s. A title of honour, given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes, and to young nobles.

ADELITE, *ad'-e-lite*, s. *Adelites* or *Almoganens*, were certain soothsayers or augurs in Spain, who predicted fortunes by the flight and singing of birds, &c.

ADELOPODE, *à-del'-o-pode*, s. An animal whose feet are not apparent.

ADELPHIA, *à-delf'-e-à*, s. In *bot.*, a name given by Linnæus to such plants as have their stamens aggregated into one or more bundles, or brotherhoods.

ADELPHIC, *à-delf'-ik*, a. In *bot.*, having the stamens collected into a bundle or bundles.

ADEMPTION, *ad-emp'-shun*, s. Privation. In the *civil law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, &c.

ÆDENALGIA, *ad-en-al'-je-à*, s. A pain seated in a gland.

ADENIFORM, *ad-en'-e-form*, a. Of a gland-like shape.

ADENITIS, *ad-en-i'-tis*, s. Inflammation of a gland.

ADENOGRAPHY, *ad-en-og'-rà-fe*, s. That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

ADENOID, *ad'-en-oyd*, } a. In the form of a gland;
ADENOIDAL, *ad-en-oyd'-al*, } glandiform.

ADENOLOGICAL, *ad-en-o-loj'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands.

ADENOLOGY, *ad-en-ol'-o-je*, s. In *anat.*, the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

ADENOPHARYNGITIS, *ad-en-o-far-in-ji'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ADENOPHTHALMIA, *ad-en-of-thal'-me-à*, s. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

ADENOS, *ad'-e-nos*, s. A species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also *marine cotton*.

ADENOSE, *ad'-en-ose*, } a. Like, or appertaining to a
ADENOUS, *ad'-en-us*, } gland.

ADENOTOMY, *ad-en-ot'-o-me*, s. In *anatomy* and *surgery*, a cutting or incision of a gland.

ADEPHAGY, *à-def'-à-je*, s. The disease of gluttony; insatiable appetite: also written *addephagy*.

ADEPS, *ad'-eps*, s. The soft fat of the human body.

ADEPT, *ad-ept'*, s. One fully skilled or well versed in any art; *originally*, a professor of alchymy.
—a. Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with.

ADEPTION,‡ *ad-ep'-shun*, s. An obtaining; acquirement.

ADEPTIST, *ad-ept'-ist*, s. An adept.

ADEQUACY, *ad'-e-kwa-se*, s. Adequateness; equality; a sufficiency for a particular purpose.

ADEQUATE, *ad'-e-kwate*, a. Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to; fully sufficient.
—‡ v.a. To resemble exactly.

ADEQUATELY, *ad'-e-kwate-le*, ad. In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

ADEQUATENESS, *ad'-e-kwate-nes*, s. The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation; sufficiency.

ADEQUATION,‡ *ad-e-kwa'-shun*, s. Adequateness.

ADERAIMIN, *à-dēr'-a-min*, } s. A star of the third mag-
ALDERAIMIN, *al-dēr'-a-min*, } nitude, in the left shoulder of Cepheus.

ADESPOTIC, *à-des-pot'-ik*, a. Not absolute, not despotic.

ADESSENARIANS, *ad-es-se-na'-re-anz*, s.pl. In *church hist.*, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation.

ADFECTED, *ad-fekt'-ed*, a. In *alg.*, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity. *See* AFFECTED.

ADFILIATED, *ad-fil'-e-ate-ed*, a. Adopted as a son. *See* AFFILIATE.

ADFILIATION, *ad-fil-e-a'-shun*, s. A Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage are put upon the same footing with those of a succeeding one. It is still retained in some parts of Germany.

AD FINEM, *ad fi'-nem*, (Lat.) To the end.

ADHERE, *ad-heer'*, v.n. To stick to; to be joined, or held in contact; to cling to; to remain firmly attached to a creed, party, person, or opinion; to be consistent; to hold together as the parts of a system.

ADHERENCE, *ad-heer'-ens*, } s. The quality or state of
ADHERENCY, *ad-heer'-en-se*, } adhering; tenacity; fidelity; steady attachment.

ADHERENT, *ad-heer'-ent*, a. Sticking to; united with.
— s. One who adheres: one who supports a cause; a follower; a partisan; a dependent.

ADHERENTLY, *ad-heer'-ent-le*, ad. In an adherent manner.

ADHERER, *ad-heer'-er*, s. One that adheres; an adherent.

ADHESION, *ad-he'-zhun*, s. The act or state of sticking, or being united and attached to; †in *figurative language*, adherence, union, or steady attachment.

ADHESIVE, *ad-he'-siv*, a. Sticking; tenacious; apt to adhere.

ADHESIVELY, *ad-he'-siv-le*, ad. In an adhesive manner.

ADHESIVENESS, *ad-he'-siv-nes*, s. Tenacity; viscosity.

ADHIBIT,† *ad-hib'-it*, v.a. To apply; to make use of.

ADHIBITION, *ad-he-bish'-un*, s. Application; use.

ADHIL, *ad'-hil*, s. A star of the sixth magnitude, upon the garment of Andromeda, under the last star in her foot.

AD HOMINEM, *ad hom'-e-nem*, (L.) To the man; in *logic*, an argument addressed to the interests, feelings, &c., of a person.

ADHORTATION,† *ad-hor-tà'-shun*, s. Advice earnestly given.

ADHORTATORY, *ad-hor'-ta-to-re*, a. Advisory; containing counsel or warning.

ADIAPHORACY, *à-de-af'-o-rà-se*, *See* ADIAPHORY.

ADIAPHORITES, *à-de-af'-o-rits*, } s.pl. Moderate Luther-
ADIAPHORISTS, *à-de-af'-o-rists*, } ans, a name given in the sixteenth century to certain men that followed Melancthon, who was more pacific than Luther.

ADIAPHOROUS, *à-de-af'-o-rus*, a. Indifferent; neutral: a term applied to certain chemicals and medicines.

ADIAPHORY, *à-de-af'-o-re*, s. Indifference; neutrality.

ADIAPNEUSTIA, *à-de-ap-nu'-ste-à*, s. In *med.*, defective or impeded perspiration.

ADIEU, *à-dew'*, ad. A word expressive of good wishes, used at the parting of friends, or in concluding a letter; farewell.
— s. A farewell, or commendation to the care of God.

AD INDEFINITUM, *ad in-def-e-ni'-tum* (Lat.) To an indefinite extent.

AD INFINITUM, *ad in-fin-i'-tum* (Lat.) To endless extent.

ADINOLE, *ad'-in-ole*, s. *See* PETROSILEX.

AD INQUIRENDUM, *ad in-kwi-ren'-dum* (Lat.) For inquiry. In *law*, a writ commanding inquiry to be made concerning something connected with a cause in court.

AD INTERIM, *ad in'-ter-im* (Lat.) In the mean time; for the present.

ADIPOCERATE, *ad-e-pos'-ēr-ate*, v.a. To convert into adipocere.

ADIPOCERATION, *ad-e-pos'-ēr-a-shun*, s. The act or process of being changed into adipocere.

ADIPOCERE, *ad'-e-po-seer*, s. A peculiar fatty spermaceti-like substance, into which the muscular fibres of dead animal bodies are converted by long immersion in running water, or by maceration in dilute nitric acid, or by burial in humid places.—*Adipocere-mineral*, a fatty mineral matter, found in the argillaceous iron-ore of Merthyr: when heated it emits a slightly bituminous odour.

ADIPOSE, *ad'-e-pose*, } a. Fat. *Adipose substance*, animal
ADIPOUS, *ad'-e-pus*, } fat. *Adipose membrane*, a cellular membrane containing the fat in its cells. The *adipose cells* are the vesicles which contain the fat.

ADIPSY, *à-dip'-se*, s. In *med.*, a total absence of thirst.

ADIPSON, *à-dip'-son*, s. A medicine which allays thirst.

ADIPSA, *à-dip'-sà*, s.pl. *See* ADIPSON.

ADIT, *ad'-it*, s. The horizontal or inclined entrance to a mine; a subterranean passage. The term is also sometimes used for *air-shaft*, but not with strict propriety.

ADITION,‡ *ad-ish'-un*, s. The act of going to another.

ADJACENCY, *ad-ja'-sen-se*, s. The state of lying close to.

ADJACENT, *ad-ja'-sent*, a. Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon.
—† s. That which is next to, or contiguous.

ADJACENTLY, *ad-ja'-sent-le*, ad. So as to be adjacent

ADJECT, *ad-jekt'*, v.a. To add to; to put to.

ADJECTION,† *ad-jek'-shun*, s. The act of adding; the thing added.

ADJECTITIOUS, *ad-jek-tish'-us*, a. Thrown in; added.
ADJECTIVE, *ad'-jek-tiv*, s. In *gram.*, a word used with a noun to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else.—*Adjective colour*, a colour which requires to be fixed by some base or mordant to render it permanent.
ADJECTIVELY, *ad'-jek-tiv-le*, ad. As an adjective.
ADJOIN, *ad-joyn'*, v.a. To join; to unite; to put to.
—v.n. To lie next to, or in contact; to be contiguous.
ADJOINANT,‡ *ad-joyn'-ant*, a. Contiguous to.
ADJOINED, *ad-joyn'd'*, pp. of the verb *to adjoin*.
ADJOINING, *ad-joyn'-ing*, ppr. or a. Joining to; adjacent.
ADJOURN, *ad-jurn'*, v.a. To put off, or defer to another day; to postpone the consideration of any matter; to suspend business for a time, as from one day to another, or for a longer period, as a public body, &c.
ADJOURNED, *ad-jurnd'*, pp. of the verb *to adjourn*.
—a. Existing or held by adjournment.
ADJOURNMENT, *ad-jurn'-ment*, s. The act of adjourning; a putting off till another day, or time specified, or *without day*; the time or interval during which a public body defers business; procrastination; delay.
ADJUDGE, *ad-judj'*, v.a. To determine by a judicial opinion; to decree; to award; to sentence.
ADJUDGED, *ad-judjd'*, pp. of the verb *to adjudge*.
ADJUDGMENT, *ad-judj'-ment*, s. The act of judging; sentence; award; decree.
ADJUDICATE, *ad-ju'-de-kate*, v.a. To adjudge.
—v.n. To try and determine upon judicially.
ADJUDICATION, *ad-ju-de-ka'-shun*, s. The act of adjudging or passing sentence; judgment or decision of a court.
ADJUGATE, *ad'-ju-gate*, v.a. To yoke or couple to.
ADJUMENT, *ad'-ju-ment*, s. Help; support.
ADJUNCT, *ad'-junkt*, s. Something adherent or united to another, but not essentially a part of it; an appendage. In *meta.*, a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired. In *gram.*, words added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words.
—a. Added to, or united with.
ADJUNCTION, *ad-junk'-shun*, s. The act of joining; the thing joined.
ADJUNCTIVE, *ad-junk'-tiv*, a. Joining; having the quality of joining.—s. That which is joined.
ADJUNCTIVELY, *ad-junk'-tiv-le*, ad. As an adjunctive.
ADJUNCTLY, *ad-junkt'-le*, ad. In connection with; consequently.
ADJURATION, *ad-ju-ra'-shun*, s. A solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse; the form of an oath proposed.
ADJURE, *ad-jure'*, v.a. To impose an oath under a prescribed form; to charge or command on pain of God's wrath; to urge or summon with solemnity; to conjure; to entreat earnestly.
ADJURED, *ad-jured'*, pp. of the verb *to adjure*.
ADJURER, *ad-jure'-er*, s. One that adjures; one that exacts an oath.
ADJUST, *ad-just'*, v.a. To make exact; to fit; to make correspondent or conformable; to regulate; to put in order; to reduce to system; to make accurate; to settle.
ADJUSTABLE, *ad-just'-à-bl*, a. That may or can be adjusted.
ADJUSTER, *ad-just'-er*, s. He or that which adjusts.
ADJUSTIVE, *ad-just'-iv*, a. Capable of being adjusted.
ADJUSTMENT, *ad-just'-ment*, s. The act of adjusting; arrangement; settlement.
ADJUTAGE, *ad'-ju taje*, } s. A tube fitted to the mouth of
ÀJUTAGE, *adj'-yu-taje*, } a vessel through which the water of a fountain is played.
ADJUTANCY, *ad'-ju-tan-se*, s. The office of an adjutant; skilful arrangement.
ADJUTANT, *ad'-ju-tant*, s. In *military affairs*, an officer whose business is to assist the major by receiving and communicating orders. He places guards, receives and distributes ammunition, assigns places of rendezvous, &c *Fig.*, an assistant.—*Adjutant-general*, in *an army*, is the chief adjutant.—*The adjutant*, in *ornith.*, a very large species of crane in India. It is one of the most voracious carnivorous birds known.—*Adjutants general*, among *the Jesuits*, were a select number of fathers, each of whom had a provincе or country assigned to his care, and gave information of occurrences therein to the father-general.
ADJUTE,‡ *ad-jute'*, v.a. To help; to concur.
ADJUTOR,† *ad-ju'-ter*, s. A helper.
ÀDJUTORIUM, *ad-ju-to'-re-um*, s. In *anat.*, a name of the *humerus*, from its usefulness in lifting the arm.
ADJUTORY,‡ *ad-ju'-to-re*, a. Helping; assisting.
ADJUTRIX,‡ *ad-ju'-trix*, s. She who helps.
ADJUVANT, *ad-ju'-vant*, or *ad'-ju-vant*, s. Helpful; useful.—s. An assistant. In *med.*, an ingredient added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient, or basis.
ADJUVATE,‡ *ad'-ju-vate*, or *ad-ju'-vate*, v.a. To help.
ADLEGATION, *ad-le-ga'-shun*, s. A right formerly claimed by the several states of the old German Empire, of joining their own ministers with those of the emperor in all public treaties and negotiations which related to the common interests of the empire.
AD LIBITUM, *ad lib'-e-tum*, (Lat.) At pleasure; without restriction.
ADLOCUTION, *ad-lo-kew'-shun*, s. *See* ALLOCUTION.
ADMEASURE, *ad-mezh'-ur*, v.a. To measure or ascertain dimensions, size, or capacity; to apportion; to assign to each claimant his right.
ADMEASURED, *ad-mezh'-urd*, pp. of *to admeasure*.
ADMEASUREMENT, *ad-mezh'-ur-ment*, s. The measuring of dimensions by a rule; the measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained; the adjustment of proportion, or ascertainment of shares, as of dower or pasture held in common.
ADMEASURER, *ad-mezh'-ur-er*, s. One that admeasures.
ADMENSURATION, *ad-men-su-ra'-shun*, s. The act, art, or practice of measuring; †admeasurement.
ADMETIATE,‡, *ad-me'-shate*, v.a. To measure.
ADMINICLE,‡ *ad-min'-e-kl*, s. Help; support; furtherance
ADMINICULAR, *ad-min-ik'-yu-lar*, a. Helping; helpful.
ADMINICULATOR, *ad-min-ik-yu-la'-ter*, s. One who helps or assists the weak; an advocate for the poor.
ADMINISTER, *ad-min'-is-ter*, v.a. To act as minister or agent in any employment or office; to direct the execution or application of laws; to give; to afford; to supply; to dispense, as justice or the sacraments; to propose or cause to take an oath according to law; to direct and cause to be taken as medicine; to contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to perform the office of an administrator.
ADMINISTERED, *ad-min'-is-terd*, pp. of *to administer*.
ADMINISTERIAL, *ad-min-is-te'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.
ADMINISTRABLE, *ad-min'-is-trà-bl*, a. Capable of administration.
ADMINISTRATE,‡ *ad-min'-is-trate*, v.a. To administer.
ADMINISTRATION, *ad-min-is-tra'-shun*, s. The act of administering; the conducting of any office or employment; the executive part of government; the persons, collectively, who are intrusted with the execution of laws, and the superintendence of public affairs, the carrying into effect; distribution; dispensation; the management of the estate of an intestate person, the power, office, or commission of an administrator.
ADMINISTRATIVE, *ad-min'-is-trà-tiv*, a. That administers, or by which one administers.
ADMINISTRATOR, *ad-min-is-tra'-ter*, s. A man who has the goods and estate of one dying without a will committed to his charge; he that officiates in divine rites one who directs, manages, or dispenses laws and rights; a member of the government; the minister or agent in any employment. In *Scotch law*, a tutor curator, or guardian.
ADMINISTRATORSHIP, *ad-min-is-tra'-ter-ship*, s. The office of an administrator.
ADMINISTRATRIX, *ad-min-is-tra'-trix*, s. A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also, a female who administers government.
ADMIRABLE, *ad'-me-rà-bl*, a. Worthy of being admired, having qualities to excite admiration; excellent.
ADMIRABILITY, *ad-me-rà-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being
ADMIRABLENESS, *ad'-me-rà-bl-nes*, } admirable; the power of exciting admiration; excellence.
ADMIRABLY, *ad'-me-rà-ble*, ad. In an admirable manner.
ADMIRAL, *ad'-me ral*, s. The chief commander of a fleet or navy; the commander of any single fleet, or, in general, any flag officer; the ship which carries the admiral; the most considerable ship of a fleet; any great ship.—The *lord high admiral*, in Great Britain, an officer who formerly superintended all maritime affairs, and had the government of the navy: this office is now executed by a certain number of commissioners, called *lords of the admiralty*.—The *admiral of the fleet*, the highest officer under the admiralty.—*Vice admiral*, an officer next in rank to an admiral.—*Rear admiral*, an officer next in rank to a vice admiral.
—s. In *zool.*, a species of shell-fish; also, a species of butterfly.
ADMIRALSHIP, †*ad'-me-ral-ship*, s. The office of an admiral.
ADMIRALTY, *ad'-me-ral-te*, s. The power, or commis-

stoners, commonly called *words of the admiralty*, appointed for the administration of the naval affairs; the building where the lords of the admiralty transact business. The *admiralty court*, or *court of admiralty*, is the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes.

ADMIRATION, *ad-me-ra'-shun*, s. The act of admiring; wonder, or emotion of pleasure, excited by something novel, rare, great, excellent, or beautiful; approbation; high consideration or estimation; exalted opinion; affectionate regard.

ADMIRE, *ad-mire'*, v.a. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; to regard with affection; to love; to have an exalted opinion of; to approve.

—v.n. To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise.

ADMIRED, *ad-mired'*, pp. of the verb *to admire*.

ADMIRER, *ad-mire'-er*, s. One who admires; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, *ad-mire'-ing-le*, ad. With admiration.

ADMISSIBILITY, *ad-mis-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being admissible.

ADMISSIBLE, *ad-mis'-se-bl*, a. That may be admitted.

ADMISSIBLY, *ad-mis'-se-ble*, ad. So as to be admitted.

ADMISSION, *ad-mish'-un*, s. The act or practice of admitting; the state of being admitted; admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; allowance; grant of an argument or position not fully proved.

ADMIT, *ad-mit'*, v.a. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance into a place, an office, or into the mind; to give right of entrance; to allow; to receive as true; to permit; to tolerate.

ADMITTABLE, *ad-mit'-tà-bl*, a. That may be admitted.

ADMITTANCE, *ad-mit'-taus*, s. The act of admitting; permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; admission; concession of an argument, opinion, or position; ‡custom or prerogative of being admitted.

ADMITTED, *ad-mit'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to admit*.

ADMITTER, *ad-mit'-ter*, s. He that admits.

ADMIX, *ad-mix'*, v.a. To mingle with something else.

ADMIXED, *ad-mixt'*, pp. Mingled.

ADMIXTION, *ad-mix'-tshun*, s. The union of two or more different bodies without undergoing any chemical change.

ADMIXTURE, *ad-mix'-tyur*, s. The substance of bodies mingled; †the act of mixture, or the state of being mixed.

ADMONISH, *ad-mon'-ish*, v.a. To warn of a fault; to reprove with mildness; to counsel against evil practices; to caution or advise; to put in mind of a duty; to instruct or direct.

ADMONISHED, *ad-mon'-isht*, pp. of the verb *to admonish*.

ADMONISHER, *ad-mon'-ish-er*, s. One who reproves or counsels.

ADMONISHMENT, *ad-mon'-ish-ment*, s. Admonition.

ADMONITION, *ad-mo-nish'-un*, s. Gentle reproof; the hint of a fault or duty; friendly counsel; caution; instruction, direction.

ADMONITIONER, † *ad-mo-nish'-un-er*, s. A dispenser of admonitions.

ADMONITIVE, *ad-mon'-e-tiv*, a. Containing admonition.

ADMONITIVELY, *ad-mon'-e-tiv-le*, ad. By admonition.

ADMONITOR, *ad-mon'-e-ter*, s. An admonisher; a monitor.

ADMONITORY, *ad-mon'-e-to-re*, a. That admonishes.

ADMORTIZATION, *ad-mort-e-za'-shun*, s. The reducing of lands or tenements to mortmain.

ADMOVE, † *ad-moov'*, v.a. To bring one thing to another.

ADMURMURATION, ‡ *ad-mur-mur-a'-shun*, s. The act of murmuring or whispering to another.

ADNASCENT, *ad-nas'-sent*, a. Growing to or on something else.

ADNATA, *ad-na'-ta*, s. In *anat.*, one of the coats of the eye. In *nat. hist.*, such parts growing on animal or vegetable bodies as are usual and natural; and such, also, as are accidental, as the mistletoe. In *hort.*, offsets of plants germinating under ground.

ADNATE, *ad'-nate*, a. In *bot.*, growing to; adherent.

ADNOUN, † *ad'-nown*, s. In *grammar*, an adjective.

ADNUBILATED, *ad-new'-be-la ted*, a. Clouded; obscured.

ADO, *à-doo'*, s. Bustle; trouble; labour; difficulty.

ADOLESCENCE, *ad-o-les'-sens*, } s. The period of life be-
ADOLESCENCY, *ad-o-les'-sen-se*, } tween *childhood* and *manhood*; the prime and flower of youth.

ADOLESCENT, *ad-o-les'-sent*, a. Advancing to manhood.

ADONEAN, *ad-o-ne'-an*, a. Pertaining to Adonis.

ADONIA, *à-do'-ne-à*, s.pl. Festivals, celebrated anciently in honour of Adonis, by females.

ADONIC, *à-don'-ik*, a. *Adonic verse*, a short verse, consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee: so called because first used in bewailing the death of Adonis.

—s. AN Adonic verse.

ADONIS, *à-do' nis*, s. In *myth.*, a beautiful youth, the favourite of Venus; said to be the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus. He received a mortal wound from the tusk of a wild boar while hunting, and after his death was changed by Venus into the flower that bears his name

ADONIS, s. In *bot.*, pheasant's eye, or bird's eye.

ADONISTS, *à-do'-nists*, s.pl. Among *critics*, a sect or party who maintain that the Hebrew points ordinarily annexed to the consonants of the word *Jehovah* are no the natural points belonging to that word, and tha they do not express the true pronunciation of it.

ADOORS, ‡ *à-doarz'*, ad. At the door.

ADOPT, *à-dopt'*, v.a. To take a son by choice; to receive and regard the child of another as one's own; to embrace or assume any particular method, manner, opinion, conduct, habit, or dress; to select and take.

ADOPTEDLY, *à-dopt'-ed-le*, ad. In the manner of something adopted; by adoption.

ADOPTER, *à-dopt'-er*, s. One who adopts. In *chem.*, a two-necked round vessel, used to lengthen the neck of a retort.

ADOPTION, *à-dop'-shun*, s. The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted.

ADOPTIONIST, *à-dop'-shun-ist*, s. One who maintains that Christ was the Son of God by adoption only.

ADOPTIVE, *à-dop'-tiv*, a. That adopts, or that is adopted, capable of being adopted.

ADOR, *à'-dor*, s. The wheat used by the ancients in sacrifice.

ADORABLE, *à-dore'-à-bl*, a. That ought to be adored, worthy of divine honours; divine.

ADORABLENESS, *à-dore'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

ADORABLY, *à-dore'-à-ble*, ad. In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION, *ad-o-ra'-shun*, s. The act of adoring or addressing as divine; the external homage paid to God, accompanied with the highest reverence; homage paid to one in high station or esteem; extreme affection, regard, or reverence.

ADORE, *à-dore'*, v.a. To worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honours to; to love in the highest degree; to regard with the utmost esteem, affection, and respect; to hold as the highest consideration; ‡to gild or adorn.

ADORED, *à-dored'*, pp. of the verb *to adore*.

ADOREMENT, *à-dore'-ment*, s. Adoration; worshipping.

ADORER, *à-dore'-er*, s. He that adores; a worshipper; a devoted lover; an admirer.

ADORINGLY, *à-dore'-ing-le*, ad. With adoration.

ADORN, *à-dorn'*, v.a. To dress; to add to beauty by dress; to deck the person with ornaments; to decorate, to embellish; to display the beauty or excellence of.

ADORN, ‡ s. Ornament. —‡ a. Adorned; decorated.

ADORNED, *à-dornd'*, pp. Decked; decorated; embellished

ADORNER, *à-dorn'-er*, s. One who adorns.

ADORNING, *à-dorn'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to adorn*.

—s. Ornament; decoration.

ADORNINGLY, *à-dorn'-ing-le*, ad. By adorning.

ADORNMENT, *à-dorn'-ment*, s. Ornament; embellishment.

ADOSCULATION, *ad-os-ku-la'-shun*, s. In *nat. hist.*, impregnation by mere external contact. In *bot.*, the impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistils; the inserting of one part of a plant into another

ADOSSED, *à-dost'*, a. In *heraldry*, placed back to back.

ADOWN, *à-down'*, prep. Down towards the ground.

— ad. Down; on the ground; at the bottom.

ADPRESSED, *ad-prest'*, a. In *bot.*, applied to branches or leaves when they rise in a direction nearly parallel to the stem, and are close to it.

ADRAGANTH, *ad'-drà-ganth*, s Gum dragon.

ADREAD, ‡ *à-dred'*, a. In a state of fear; terrified.

AD REFERENDUM, *ad ref-er-en'-dum*. (Lat.) For further consideration.

ADRIATIC, *à-dre-at'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Gulf of Venice —s. The Venetian Gulf.

ADRIFT, *à-drift'*, a. or ad. Floating at random; impelled or moving without direction. *Figuratively*, destitute; forlorn; without friends or home, as, in the wide world *adrift*.

ADROGATION, *ad-ro-ga'-shun*, s. A species of filial adoption practised in ancient Rome.

ADROIT, *à-droyt'*, a. Dexterous; active; ready in invention or execution; skilful; ingenious.

ADROITLY, *à-droyt'-le*, ad. Dexterously; skilfully.

ADROITNESS, *à-droyt'-nes*, s. Dexterity; readiness; ingenuity.

ADRY, *à-dri'*, a. Thirsty; in want of drink.

ADSCITITIOUS, *ad-se-tish' us*, a. Added; taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite.
ADSCRIPT, *ad'-skript*, s. One held to service, as attached to some place, &c.
ADSTRICTION, *ad-strik'-shun*, s. The act of binding together. In *med.*, costiveness; the action of an astringent.
ADSTRICTORY, *ad-strik'-to-re*, ADSTRINGENT, *ad-strinj'-ent*, } *See* ASTRINGENT.
ADULARIA, *ad-yu-la'-re-a*, s. The moonstone of lapidaries; a semi-transparent variety of albite and feldspar.
ADULATION, *ad-yu-la'-shun*, s. Flattery; high compliment.
ADULATOR, *ad'-yu-la-ter*, s. A flatterer.
ADULATORY, *ad'-yu-la-to-re*, a. Flattering; containing excessive praise or compliments; servilely praising.
ADULATRESS, *ad'-yu-la-tres*, s. A female flatterer.
ADULT, *a-dult'*, a. Grown up; arrived at the age of puberty; grown to full size and strength.—*Adult schools*, are schools intended for persons who were not educated in their youth.
— s. A person grown to full size and strength, or to the years of manhood; any full-grown animal or plant.
ADULTED, ‡ *a-dul'-ed*, part. a. Completely grown.
ADULTER, ‡ *a-dul'-ter*, v.n. To commit adultery; to pollute.
ADULTERANT, *a-dul'-ter-ant*, s. He or that which adulterates.
ADULTERATE, *a-dul'-ter-ate*, v.a. To corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of baser materials; to contaminate; to pollute. — ‡ v.n. To commit adultery.
— a. Tainted with adultery; debased by foreign mixture.
ADULTERATELY, *a-dul'-ter-ate-le*, ad. In an adulterate manner.
ADULTERATENESS, *a-dul'-ter-ate-nes*, s. The quality or state of being debased or corrupted.
ADULTERATION, *a-dul-ter-a'-shun*, s. The act of adulterating; the state of being adulterated or corrupted.
ADULTERER, *a-dul'-ter-er*, s. A man guilty of adultery. In *Scrip.*, an idolater; an apostate from the true faith; a very wicked person; one devoted to earthly things.
ADULTERESS, *a-dul'-ter-es*, s. A woman guilty of adultery.
ADULTERINE, *a-dul'-ter-in*, a. Proceeding from adulterous commerce; spurious.
— s. In the *civil law*, the child of adultery.
ADULTERIZE, ‡ *a-dul'-ter-ize*, v.a. To commit adultery.
ADULTEROUS, *a-dul'-ter-us*, a. Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery. In *Scrip.*, idolatrous; very wicked.
ADULTEROUSLY, *a-dul'-ter-us-le*, ad. In an adulterous manner.
ADULTERY, *a-dul'-ter-e*, s. Violation of the marriage bed; the unfaithfulness of any married person to the marriage bed. In *Scriptural language*, any species of lewdness or unchastity; also, idolatry, or apostasy from the true God. In *church affairs*, the intrusion of a person into a bishopric, during the life of the bishop.
ADULTNESS, *a-dult'-nes*, s. The state of being adult.
ADUMBRANT, *ad-um'-brant*, a. Giving a faint shadow, or slight resemblance.
ADUMBRATE, *ad-um'-brate*, v.a. To shadow out faintly; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance.
ADUMBRATION, *ad-um-bra'-shun*, s. The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance, a faint sketch; an imperfect representation of a thing. In *her.*, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a colour darker than the field.
ADUNATION, ‡ *ad-yu-na'-shun*, s. The being united; union.
ADUNCITY, *ad-un'-se-te*, s. Crookedness; flexure inwards; hookedness.
ADUNCOUS, *ad-unk'-us*, ADUNQUE, ‡ *ad-unk'*, } a. Crooked; nooked; bent in the form of a hook.
ADURE, ‡ *a-dewr'*, v.a. To burn up; to scorch.
ADUST, *a-dust'*, ADUSTED, *a-dust'-ed*, } a. Burned up; scorched; become hot and dry.
ADUSTIBLE, ‡ *a-dust'-e-bl*, a. That may be burned up.
ADUSTION, *a-dus'-tshun*, s. The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; a state of being thus heated or dried. In *surgery*, cauterization.
AD VALOREM, *ad va-lo'-rem*, (Lat.) According to the value. In *com.*, an *ad valorem* duty is a certain per centage on the value or price of the goods.
ADVANCE, *ad-vans'*, v.a. To bring forward; to promote; to raise to a higher rank; to raise in price; to enhance; to heighten; to improve; to forward; to accelerate, as the growth of a plant; to allege; to adduce; to propose; to pay or furnish in *advance*, or beforehand; to lend; to supply on credit.
— v.n. To come forward; to proceed; to make progress or improvement of any kind; to be preferred or promoted; to become older.
— s. The act of coming forward; gradual progression; improvement, promotion; preferment; first hint by way of invitation; first step towards an agreement; expression of a desire to obtain or possess. In *trade* additional price; profit; a furnishing of something, on contract, before an equivalent is received; a furnishing of money or goods for others, in expectation of reimbursement, the property so furnished.—In *advance*, in front; before, beforehand; before an equivalent is received; beyond the due amount or proportion.
ADVANCE-GUARD, *ad-vans'-gard*, ADVANCED-GUARD, *ad-vanst'-gard*, } s. The vanguard or first line of an army; a small party in advance of the main body of an army
ADVANCED, *ad-vanst'*, pp. of the verb *to advance*.
— a. Old, having reached the decline of life.
ADVANCEMENT, *ad-vans'-ment*, s. The act of moving forward or proceeding; the state of being advanced; the act of promoting; promotion; improvement; proficiency; enhancement; settlement on a wife, or jointure; the payment of money in advance; money advanced; provision made by a parent for a child, by gift of property, during the parent's life, to which the child would be entitled, as heir, after the parent's death.
ADVANCER, *ad-vans'-er*, s. He that advances; a promoter.
ADVANCIVE, *ad-vans'-iv*, a. Tending to advance or promote.
ADVANTAGE, *ad-vant'-aje*, s. Any state, condition, or circumstance favourable to success, prosperity, interest, reputation, or enhancement; benefit; gain; profit opportunity; convenience for obtaining benefit; superiority, or that which gives it; superiority gained by stratagem or unfair means; + increase, overplus.
— v.a. To benefit; to improve; to promote the interest of.
ADVANTAGEABLE, + *ad-vant'-aje-a-bl*, a. Profitable; convenient; gainful.
ADVANTAGED, *ad-vant'-ajd*, pp. Benefited; promoted.
— + a. Possessed of advantages; commodiously situated or disposed.
ADVANTAGE-GROUND, *ad-vant'-aje-grownd*, s. Ground that gives advantage or superiority; a state that gives superior advantages for annoyance or resistance.
ADVANTAGEOUS, *ad-van-ta'-jus*, a. Being of advantage, profitable; useful; beneficial; opportune; convenient.
ADVANTAGEOUSLY, *ad-van-ta'-jus-le*, ad. In an advantageous manner; profitably; usefully; conveniently.
ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *ad-van-ta'-jus-nes*, s. The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness.
ADVECTITIOUS, ‡ *ad-vek-tish'-us*, a. Brought from another place.
ADVENE, *ad-veen'*, v.n. To accede, or come to; to be added to, or become a part of, though not essential.
ADVENIENT, *ad-ve'-ne-ent*, a. Advening; superadded.
ADVENT, *ad'-vent*, s. A coming; *appropriately*, the coming of our Saviour; and in the calendar it includes four Sabbaths before Christmas, beginning on St. Andrew's Day, or on the Sabbath next before or after it, intended as a season of devotion and religious preparation.
ADVENTINE, ‡ *ad-vent'-in*, ADVENTITIOUS, *ad-ven-tish'-us*, } a. Added extrinsically; accidental; not essentially inherent; casual; foreign. In *bot.*, applied to anything which appears out of the ordinary course of nature, as the roots which are sent down from the branches of the banyan-tree, &c.
ADVENTITIOUSLY, *ad-ven-tish'-us-le*, ad. Accidentally.
ADVENTITIOUSNESS, *ad-ven-tish'-us-nes*, s. The state of being adventitious.
ADVENTIVE, *ad-vent'-iv*, a. Accidental adventitious.
— + s. The thing or person that comes from without
ADVENTUAL, *ad-vent'-yu-al*, a. Relating to the season of advent.
ADVENTURE, *ad-ven'-tyur*, s. Hazard, risk; accident, chance; an event of which one has no direction; an enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking; a remarkable occurrence; strange incident; a small amount of property which sailors are permitted to take with them for trading in foreign ports, commonly called a *venture*. A *bill of adventure* is a writing or receipt given by one who ships goods at the risk of another, binding himself to account for the proceeds of the said goods.
— v.a. To risk or hazard; to put into the power of chance. — v.n. To dare; to try the chance.
ADVENTURED, *ad-ven'-tyurd*, pp. of the verb *to adventure*
ADVENTURE-FUL, *ad-ven'-tyur-ful*, a. Given to adventure; full of enterprise.
ADVENTURER, *ad-ven'-tyur-er*, s. One who hazards or puts something at risk; one who seeks occasions of chance, or attempts extraordinary enterprises. In *pop. lang.*, one who has risen to eminence or some particular position chiefly, if not wholly, through fortuitous ca

extraordinary circumstances, and not by intrinsic merit; also, one who, being little known, assumes and claims the privileges of a station in life to which he is entitled neither by birth, education, nor fortune, and frequently with some dishonest intent; an impostor.

ADVENTURESOME, *ad-ven'-tyur-sum*, a. *See* ADVENTUROUS.

ADVENTURESOMENESS, *ad-ven'-tyur-sum-nes*, s. The quality of being adventurous.

ADVENTUROUS, *ad-ven'-tyur-us*, a. Inclined to adventures; given to incur hazard; enterprising; bold; daring; courageous; hazardous; exposing to danger; rash.

ADVENTUROUSLY, *ad-ven'-tyur-us-le*, ad. Hazardously; boldly; daringly; courageously.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, *ad-ven'-tyur-us-nes*, s. The act or quality of being adventurous.

ADVERB, *ad'-verb*, s. In *grammar*, one of the parts of speech; a word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or another adverb, and usually placed near it, as, he lives *honestly*.

ADVERBIAL, *ad-verb'-e-al*, a. Pertaining to an adverb.

ADVERBIALLY, *ad-verb'-e-al-le*, ad. In the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSABLE,‡ *ad-vers'-à-bl*, ad. Contrary to; opposite to.

ADVERSARIA, *ad-ver-sa'-re-à*, s. Among the *ancients*, a book of accounts. In *modern use*, a common-place book; a miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, &c.

ADVERSARIOUS,† *ad-ver-sa'-re-us*, a. Adversary.

ADVERSARY, *ad'-ver-sà-re*, s. An opponent; an antagonist; an enemy; a foe.

— a Opposed; opposite to; adverse.

ADVERSATIVE, *ad-vers'-à-tiv*, a. In *grammar*, denoting some difference, contrariety, or opposition; *e. g.*, *but* is an *adversative* conjunction.

—s. A word denoting contrariety or opposition.

ADVERSE, *ad'-vers*, a. Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; counteracting; opposing; hostile; repugnant; unfortunate; calamitous; afflictive; pernicious.

ADVERSE,‡ *ad-vers'*, v.a. To oppose.

ADVERSELY, *ad'-vers-le*, ad. In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

ADVERSENESS, *ad'-vers-nes*, s. Opposition; unprosperousness.

ADVERSITY, *ad-vers'-e-te*, s. State of unhappiness; affliction; calamity; misfortune; distress; misery.

ADVERT, *ad-vert'*, v.n. To turn the mind or attention to; to regard, observe, or notice; to refer to.

— ‡ v.a. To regard; to advise.

ADVERTENCE, *ad-vert'-ens*, } s. Attention to; regard;
ADVERTENCY, *ad-vert'-en-se*, } consideration; heedfulness.

ADVERTENT, *ad-vert'-ent*, a. Attentive; heedful.

ADVERTENTLY, *ad-vert'-ent-le*, ad. In an advertent manner.

ADVERTISE, *ad-ver-tize'*, v.a. To inform; to give notice, advice, or intelligence to; to publish a notice or account of; to make publicly known.

ADVERTISED, *ad-ver-tizd'*, pp. of the verb *to advertise*.

ADVERTISEMENT, *ad-ver'-tiz-ment*, or *ad-ver-tize'-ment*, s. Especial notice given in the newspapers, &c.; legal notification; information, admonition, the notice given.

ADVERTISER, *ad-ver-tize'-er*, s. One who advertises.

ADVERTISING, *ad-ver-tize'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to advertise*.

— a. Giving intelligence; furnishing advertisements.

ADVESPERATE,† *ad-ves' per-ate*, v.n. To draw towards evening.

ADVICE, *ad-vise'*, s. An opinion recommended or offered as worthy to be followed; friendly counsel; admonition; instruction; deliberate consideration; consultation; intelligence, commonly *in the plural*, as, *advices* have just been received. In *com. lang.*, information given by one merchant or banker to another, by letter, as to the bills or drafts drawn upon him, with all particulars of date, amount, to whom made payable, &c.

ADVICE-BOAT, *ad-vise'-boat*, s. A vessel employed to carry dispatches or information.

ADVIGILATE,‡ *ad-vij'-il-ate*, v.a. To watch diligently.

ADVISABLE, *ad-vize'-à-bl*, a. Proper to be advised, done, or practised; prudent; expedient; open to advice.

ADVISABLENESS, *ad-vize'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being advisable; expedient; propriety.

ADVISABLY, *ad-vize'-à-ble*, ad. With advice.

ADVISE, *ad-vize'*, v.a. To counsel; to inform; to communicate notice to; to make acquainted with.

— v.n. To consult; to consider; to deliberate.

ADVISED, *ad-vizd'*, pp. or a. Informed; counselled; prudent; wise; acting with deliberation; done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation; intended.

ADVISEDLY, *ad-vize'-ed-le*, ad. With deliberation or advice; heedfully; purposely; by design.

ADVISEDNESS, *ad-vize'-ed-nes*, s. Deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, *ad-vize'-ment*, s. Counsel; information circumspection; consultation.

ADVISER, *ad-vize'-er*, s. One who gives advice or admonition; also, in *a bad sense*, one who instigates.

ADVISING, *ad-vize'-ing*, s. Advice; counsel.

ADVISO,‡ *ad-vi'-zo*, s. Advice; consideration.

ADVISORY, *ad-vize'-o-re*, a. Having power to advise, containing advice.

ADVOCACY, *ad'-vo-ka-se*, s. The act of pleading for; defence; vindication; judicial pleading; law-suit.

ADVOCATE, *ad'-vo-kate*, s. One who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or judicial court; a barrister; one who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; an intercessor; one who is friendly to.—*Faculty of Advocates*, in Scotland, is a society of eminent lawyers, who practise in the supreme courts.—*Lord Advocate*, in Scotland, is the principal crown lawyer, or prosecutor in criminal cases.—*Judge Advocate*, in courts martial, is a person who manages the prosecution.

— v.a. To plead in favour of; to defend by argument, to support; to vindicate.

ADVOCATESHIP, *ad'-vo-kate-ship*, s. The office or duty of an advocate; assistance or support in a suit.

ADVOCATESS, *ad'-vo-ka-tes*, s. A female advocate.

ADVOCATION,‡ *ad-vo-ka'-shun*, s. The act or office of pleading for; plea; apology.

ADVOLATION, *ad-vo-la'-shun*, s. A flying to something.

ADVOLUTION,‡ *ad-vo-lu'-shun*, s. The act of rolling to something.

ADVOUTRER, *ad-vow'-trer*, s. An adulterer.

ADVOUTRESS, *ad-vow'-tres*, s. An adulteress.

ADVOUTROUS,‡ *ad-vow'-trus*, a. Adulterous.

ADVOUTRY,† *ad-vow'-tre*, s. Adultery.

ADVOWEE, *ad-vow-e'*, s. He that has the right of advowson; the advocate of a church or religious house.

ADVOWSON, *ad-vow'-zun*, s. In *English law*, a right of presentation to a vacant benefice.

ADVOYER, *ad-voy'-a*, } s. The chief magistrate of a town
AVOYER, *à-voy'-a*, } or canton in Switzerland.

ADY, *à'-de*, s. A species of West Indian palm-tree.

ADYNAMIA, *à-de-na'-me-à*, } s. In *med.*, weakness occa
ADYNAMY, *à-din-à'-me*, } sioned by disease; diminution of the vital powers.

ADYNAMIC, *à-de-nam'-ik*, a. Weak; destitute of strength.

ADYTUM, *à-di'-tum*, s.; pl. ADYTA. The inner and most sacred part of the ancient heathen temples. None but the priests were permitted to enter it, and from thence the oracles were delivered. The Jewish *Holy of Holies* was a similar part of the temple of Jerusalem. In *modern use*, a vestry; any secret apartment.

ADZ, } *adz*, { s. A cutting instrument of the axe kind,
ADZE, } { having a thin or arching blade, set at right angles to the handle: chiefly used by coopers.

Æ, *e*. A diphthong which forms the initial syllable of many words derived from the Latin and Greek, but which has been mostly superseded by *e*, and indeed convenience seems to require it to be wholly rejected in Anglicized words. For such words, therefore, as the reader may not find under Æ, he is requested to search under the letter E.

ÆD, ED, EAD, initial syllables found in names from the Saxon, signify *happy*; as, *Eadric*, happy kingdom, *Edward*, prosperous watch; *Edgar*, successful weapon.

ÆCIDIUM, *e-sid'-e-um*, s. A genus of Fungi found on the bark and leaves of trees.

ÆDES, *e'-deez*, s. An inferior kind of ancient temple, consecrated to some deity.

ÆDILE, *e'-dile*, s. In *ancient Rome*, a civic officer who had the care of the public buildings, &c.

ÆGILOPS, *e'-jil-ops*, s. A tumour in the inner corner of the eye. In *bot.*, a species of oak, *quercus ægilops*; also, a genus of grasses, popularly called Hardgrass.

ÆGIS, *e'-jis*, s. A shield, or defensive armour; *properly*, the mythic shield given by Jupiter to Minerva, and which the latter rendered terrible by affixing to it the Gorgon's head, which turned into stone all who looked on it.

ÆGLOGUE, *eg'-log*, s. A pastoral; an eclogue.

ÆGLUS, *e'-glus*, s. The chameleon thistle.

ÆGOMANTIA, *e-go-man'-shà*, s. In *antiquity*, divination by means of a goat.

ÆGOPODIUM, *e-go-po'-de-um*, s. The scientific name of the plant Goat-weed or Goat's-foot.

ÆGYPTIACUM, *e-jip-ti'-à-kum*, s. An ointment, usually composed of honey, verdigris, and vinegar.

ÆIPATHY, *e-ip'-à-the*, s. A continued passion.

ÆL, AL, ALH, or EAL, Saxon words, signifying *all*, are seen in many names, as in *Ælfred*, Alfred, all peace.

Ælf, *elf*, seems to be one form of *help*, but more generally written *elph*, or *ulph*, as in *Ælfwin*, victorious aid.

ÆNEID, *e-ne'-id*, s. A celebrated epic poem by Virgil, of which Æneas is the hero.

ÆOLIAN, *e-o'-le-an*, a. Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds, or to Æolia, a part of Greece. *See* ÆOLIC and EOLIAN.

ÆOLIAN HARP. *See* EOLIAN HARP.

ÆOLIC, *e-ol'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Æolia, a part of Greece. —The *Æolic dialect* is one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue, agreeing in most things with the Doric dialect.—The *Æolic verse* consists of an iambus or spondee, then of two anapests separated by a long syllable.

ÆOLIPILE, *e-ol'-e-pile*, s. *See* EOLIPILE.

ÆOLIST, *e'-o-list*, s. A pretender to inspiration.

ÆON, *e'-on*, s. *See* EON.

ÆQUINOLITE, *e-kwin'-o-lite*, s. *See* PITCH-STONE.

AERATE, *a'-er-ate*, v.a. To combine with carbonic acid, formerly called *fixed air*. In *zool.*, to change the circulating fluids of animals by means of air; to arterialize.

AERATION, *a-er-a'-shun*, s. The act or operation of combining with carbonic acid. In *zool.*, the arterialization of the blood. In *agric.*, the *aeration of soils* is the exposing of them to the free action of the air, by means of ploughing, &c., as essential to the growth of plants.

AERIAL, *a-e'-re-al*, a. Belonging to the air; consisting of air; produced by air; inhabiting or frequenting the air; placed in the air; high; lofty; elevated.—*Aerial plants* are those which derive their nourishment chiefly from the atmosphere, as the *epidendra*, *aerides*, &c.—*Aerial perspective*, see PERSPECTIVE.

AERIANS, *a-e'-re-anz*, s.pl. In *church history*, a branch of Arians, so called from Aerius, who maintained that there is no difference between bishops and priests.

AERIE, *a'-re*, or *e'-re*, s. The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk; a brood of such birds.

AERIFEROUS, *ayr-if'-er-us*, a. Containing air.

AERIFICATION, *ayr-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of combining air with; the state of being filled with air; the act of becoming air; the state of being aeriform

AERIFIED, *ayr'-e-fide*, pp. of the verb *to aerify*.

AERIFORM, *ayr'-e-form*, a. Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic, invisible fluid.

AERIFY, *ayr'-e-fi*, v.a. To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.

AERO-DYNAMICS, *ayr-o-de-nam'-iks*, s. The science which treats of the motion of air and the mechanical effects of air in motion.

AEROGNOSY, *ayr-og'-no-se*, s. The science which treats of the properties of air, and of the part it performs in the operations of nature.

AEROGRAPHY, *ayr-og'-rà-fe*, s. A description of the air or atmosphere; but *aerology* is chiefly used.

AEROLITE, *ayr'-o-lite*, } s. A meteoric stone; a stone
AEROLITH, *ayr'-o-lith*, } which falls from the air or atmospheric regions. Nothing is positively known as to the origin of aerolites.

AEROLOGICAL, *ayr-o-lodj'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to aerology.

AEROLOGIST, *ayr-ol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in aerology.

AEROLOGY, *ayr-ol'-o-je*, s. A description of the air; that branch of philosophy which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties, and phenomena.

AEROMANCY, *ayr'-o-man-se*, s. Divination by means of the air and winds.

AEROMETER, *ayr-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring air, or for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

AEROMETRY, *ayr-om'-e-tre*, s. The science of measuring or weighing the air, now called *pneumatics*; the art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

AERONAUT, *ayr'-o-nawt*, s. One who sails or floats in the air, as in a balloon; an aerial navigator.

AERONAUTIC, *ayr-o-nawt'-ik*, a. Sailing or floating in the air; pertaining to aerial sailing.

AERONAUTICS, *ayr-o-nawt'-iks*, s. The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air by means of a balloon.

AERONAUTISM, *ayr'-o-nawt-izm*, s. The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere in balloons.

AEROPHOBIA, *ayr-o-fo'-be-à*, s. A dread of air; a symptom common in cases of hydrophobia, and occasionally also observed in some other diseases.

AEROPHYTE, *ayr'-o-fite*, s. A plant which lives exclusively in the air, in contradistinction to a *hydrophyte*, which lives under water.

AEROSCEPSY, *ayr-o-sep'-se*, s. The faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennæ of insects.

AEROSCOPY, *ayr os'-ko-pe*, s. The observation or perception of the air.

AEROSITE, *ayr'-o-site*, s. *See* RED SILVER.

AEROSTAT, *ayr'-o-stat*, s. A machine or vessel capable of sustaining weights in the air; an air balloon.

AEROSTATIC, *ayr-o-stat'-ik*, a. Suspending in air; pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.

AEROSTATICS, *ayr-o-stat'-iks*, } s. Aerial navigation,
AEROSTATION, *ayr-os-ta'-shun*, } the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air; †the science of weighing air or aeriform fluids.

ÆRUGINOUS, *e-ru'-jin-us*, a. Of the nature of verdigris.

ÆRUGO, *e-ru'-go*, s. The rust of copper, &c.; verdigris

AERY-LIGHT, *ayr'-e-lite*, a In Milton, light as air; used for *airy light*.

ÆSCHYNITE, *es'-ke-nite*, s. A black or dark brownish yellow ore, from the Ural Mountains, containing titanium, zirconium, and cerium.

ÆSTHETIC, *es-thet'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the perception of the beautiful. *See* ESTHETIC.

ÆSTHETICS, *es-thet'-iks*, s.pl. The science which treats of the beautiful, or of the theory and philosophy of taste.

ÆSTIVAL, *es'-te-val*, a. *See* ESTIVAL.

ÆSTIVATION, *es-te-va'-shun*, s. *See* ESTIVATION.

AETHEOGAMOUS, *a-e-the-og'-à-mus*, a. The same as cryptogamic.

ÆTHRIOSCOPE, *eth'-re-o-skope*, s. An instrument for measuring the relative degrees of cold produced by the pulsations from a clear sky.

ÆTIOLOGY, *e-te-ol'-o-je*, s. The science of the causes of diseases. *See* ETIOLOGY.

ÆTITES, *e-ti'-teez*, s. Eagle-Stone · *which see.*

AFAR, *à-far'*, ad. At a distance in place, to or from a great distance. In *Scripture, figuratively*, estranged in affection; alienated; absent; not assisting; not of the visible church.

AFEARD, *à-feerd'*, a. Afraid; affected with fear

AFER, *a'-fer*, s. The south-west wind.

AFFA, *af'-fà*, s. A weight used on the Guinea coast, equal to an ounce.

AFFABILITY, *af-fà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being affable; courteousness; easiness of manners; readiness to converse; urbanity; complaisance; condescension.

AFFABLE, *af'-fà-bl*, a. Of easy manners; courteous; civil; complaisant; accessible; mild; benign; condescending.

AFFABLENESS, *af'-fà-bl-nes*, s. Courtesy; affability.

AFFABLY, *af'-fà-ble*, ad. In an affable manner; courteously; invitingly.

AFFABROUS,‡ *af'-fà-brus*, a. Skilfully made; complete highly finished.

AFFABULATION, *af-fab-yu-la'-shun*, s. The moral of a fable.

AFFAIR, *af-fare'*, s. Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done; matter; concern; dispute; a duel; a partial engagement between troops. In the *plural*, transactions in general; matters; state; condition of business or concerns; public concerns and their management.

AFFAMISH,‡ *af-fam'-ish*, v.a. To starve.

AFFAMISHMENT,‡ *af-fam'-ish-ment*, s. Starvation.

AFFEAR,‡ *af-feer'*, v.a. To frighten.

AFFECT, *af-fekt'*, v.a. To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon; to excite the feelings; to move the passions; to influence; to concern; to aim at or aspire to; to be fond of; to love; to attempt to imitate in a manner not natural; to pretend; to make a show of; to tend to by natural affinity or disposition.

AFFECTATION, *af-fek-ta'-shun*, s. The act or quality of assuming or exhibiting what is not natural or real; false pretence; artificial appearance or show; conceit; arrogance; ‡fondness; affection.

AFFECTED, *af-fekt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to affect*.

— a. Inclined or disposed; grieved; distressed; sorry, conceited; arrogant; given to false show; full of affectation; assumed; not natural; studied with overmuch care. In *algebra*, an *affected equation*, is one which contains different powers of the unknown quantity. An *affected quadratic equation*, is one which contains the unknown quantity and its square.

AFFECTEDLY, *af-fekt'-ed-le*, ad. In an affected manner; hypocritically; conceitedly; unnaturally.

AFFECTEDNESS, *af-fekt'-ed-nes*, s. The quality of being affected; affectation.

AFFECTER, } *af-fekt'-er*, { s. One who affects; one who
AFFECTOR, } { practises affectation.

AFFECTIBILITY, *af-fekt-e-bil' e-te*, s. The state of being affectible.

AFFECTIBLE, *af-fekt' e bl*, a That may be affected.

Affecting, *af-fekt'-ing*, pp. of the verb *to affect*.
— a. Having power to excite or move the passions, tending to move the affections; pathetic.

Affectingly, *af-fekt'-ing-le*, ad. In an affecting manner, in a manner to excite emotions.

Affection, *af-fek'-shun*, s. †The state of being affected; passion of any kind; good-will; love; zealous attachment, tenderness; kindness; fondness; desire; inclination; propensity, good or evil; an attribute, quality, or property, which is inseparable from its object, as, love, fear, and hope are *affections* of the mind. Among *physicians*, a disease, or any particular morbid state of the body.

Affectionate, *af-fek'-shun-ate*, a. Full of affection; fond; kind; loving; devoted; zealous; proceeding from affection; indicating love; benevolent; tender; †strongly inclined to, warmly attached.

Affectionately, *af-fek'-shun-ate-le*, ad. With affection; fondly, tenderly; kindly.

Affectionateness, *af-fek'-shun-ate-nes*, s. Fondness; good-will; affection.

Affectioned, *af-fek'-shund*, a. Disposed; having an affection of heart; ‡affected, conceited.

Affectiously, ‡*af-fek'-shus-le*, ad. In an affecting manner.

Affective, † *af-fekt'-iv*, a. That affects or excites emotion, suited to affect.

Affectively, *af-fekt'-iv-le*, ad. In an affective or impressive manner

Affector. *See* Affecter.

Affectuosity, ‡ *af-fekt-yu-os'-e-te*, s. Passionateness.

Affectuous, ‡ *af-fekt'-yu-us*, a. Full of passion.

Affeer, *af-feer'*, v.a. ‡To confirm. In *law*, to assess or reduce an arbitrary penalty or amercement to a precise sum, according to the circumstances of the case.

Affeered, *af-feerd'*, pp. of the verb *to affeer*.

Affeerer, **Affeeror**, **Afferer**, *af-feer'-er*, s. One who affeers; a person appointed in courts leet, &c., to assess or reduce a penalty.

Affeerment, *af-feer'-ment*, s. The act of affeering.

Affettuoso, or **Con affetto**, *af-fet-too-o'-so*, *kon af-fet'-to*, (Ital.) In *music*, a direction to render certain notes in a soft and affecting manner.

Affiance, *af-fi'-ans*, s. A marriage contract; faith pledged; trust, especially in God's promises and protection; confidence; sincere reliance.
—v.a. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marry another; to give confidence.

Affianced, *af-fi'-anst*, pp. of the verb *to affiance*.

Affiancer, *af-fi'-ans-er*, s. One who makes a contract of marriage between two persons.

Affiche, *af-feesh'*, s. (Fr.) A placard.

Affidation, ‡ *af-fe-da'-shun*, **Affidature**, ‡ *af-fe-da'-tyur*, s. Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

Affidavit, *af-fe-da'-vit* s. A declaration upon oath; a declaration in writing, sworn to before a magistrate.

Affied, *af-fide'*, pp. or a. Joined by contract; affianced.

Affile, ‡ *af-file'*, v.a. To polish.

Affiliate, *af-fil'-e-ate*, v.a. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son; to receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, or intrigues.

Affiliation, *af-fil-e-a'-shun*, s. Adoption, association in the same family or society. In *law*, the assignment of a child, as a bastard, to its father.

Affinage, *af'-fin aje*, s. The act of refining metals.

Affined, ‡ *af-find'*, a. Joined by affinity; related.

Affinity, *af-fin'-e-te*, s. Relation by marriage, in contradistinction from *consanguinity* or relation by blood; agreement; conformity; resemblance; connection. In *chem.*, the tendency which the heterogeneous particles of bodies have to combine with each other and form new compounds, and the power which causes them to continue in combination: it is also termed *chemical attraction*.

Affirm, *af-ferm'*, v.a. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true; to establish, confirm, or ratify.
—v.n. To declare solemnly.

Affirmable, *af-ferm'-a-bl*, a. That may be affirmed.

Affirmably, *af-ferm'-a-ble*, ad. In a way capable of affirmation

Affirmance. *af-ferm'-ans*, s. Confirmation; ratification, declaration, affirmation.

Affirmant, *af-ferm'-ant*, s. One who affirms.

Affirmation, *af-ferm-a'-shun*, s. The act of affirming or asserting as true, that which is asserted, averment; confirmation, ratification. In *law*, a solemn declaration, made under the penalties of perjury, by one who conscientiously declines taking an oath.

Affirmative, *af-ferm -a-tiv*, a. That affirms or asserts declaratory of what exists; that can or may be affirmed confirmative; ratifying; positive; ‡dogmatic.
— s. That which contains an affirmation.

Affirmatively, *af-ferm'-a-tiv-le*, ad. In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side.

Affirmed, *af-fermd'*, pp. of the verb *to affirm*.

Affirmer, *af-ferm'-er*, s. One who affirms.

Affix, *af-fix'*, v.a. To unite at the end, or add at the close; to subjoin; to annex; to attach, unite, or connect with; to fix or fasten in any manner.

Affix, *af'-fix*, s. A syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

Affixed, *af-fixt'*, pp. of the verb *to affix*.

Affixion, † *af-fix'-shun*, s. The act of uniting at the end, or state of being so united.

Affixture, *af-fix'-tyur*, s. That which is affixed

Afflation, *af-fla'-shun*, s. The act of breathing upon.

Afflatus, *af-fla'-tus*, s. A breath or blast of wind; inspiration; communication of the power of prophecy. In *pathology*, a species of erysipelas.

Afflict, *af-flikt'*, v.a. To pain; to grieve; to trouble, to harass; to torment; to distress.

Afflicted, *af-flikt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to afflict*.
— a. Stricken with some calamity of mind or body; full of grief; sorrowful; unhappy.

Afflictedness, † *af-flikt'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

Afflicter, *af-flikt'-er*, s. One who afflicts.

Afflicting, *af-flikt'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to afflict*.
— a. Grievous; distressing.

Afflictingly, *af-flikt'-ing-le*, ad. In an afflicting manner.

Affliction, *af-flik'-shun*, s. The state of being afflicted a state of pain, distress, or grief; the cause of pain or sorrow; calamity; adversity, wretchedness.

Afflictive, *af-flikt'-iv*, a. Causing pain or grief; painful; tormenting, distressing; calamitous; oppressive.

Afflictively, *af-flikt'-iv-le*, ad. Painfully.

Affluence, *af'-flu-ens*, **Affluency**, *af'-flu-en-se*, s. A flowing to, concourse riches; plenty; abundance

Affluent, *af'-flu-ent*, a. Flowing to; wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant.

Affluently, *af'-flu-ent-le*, ad. In an affluent manner, in abundance.

Afflux, *af'-flux*, **Affluxion**, *af-flux'-shun*, s. The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to.

Afforage, *af'-for-aje*, s. In *France*, a certain duty paid to the lord of a district, for permission to sell wine within his seigniory.

Afforcement, ‡ *af-foars'-ment*, s. In *old charters*, a fortress; a fortification for defence.

Afford, *af-foard'*, v.a. To yield or produce; to grant or confer; to be able to grant or sell with profit or without loss; to be able to expend without injury to one's estate.

Affordment, ‡ *af-foard'-ment*, s. Grant; donation

Afforest, *af-for'-est*, v.a. To convert ground into forest.

Afforestation, *af-for-est-a'-shun*, s. The act of converting ground into forest or wood-land.

Affranchise, *af-fran'-tshiz*, v.a. To make free.

Affranchisement, *af-fran'-tshiz-ment*, s. The act of making free, or liberating.

Affrap, ‡ *af-frap'*, v.a. and n. To strike; to encounter.

Affray, ‡ *af-fra'*, v.a. To fright; to terrify.

Affray, *af-fra'*, **Affrayment**, † *af-fra'-ment*, s. The fighting of two or more persons in a public place, to the terror of others; a quarrel; a fight; an encounter; tumult; disturbance.

Affreight, *af-frayt'*, v.a. To hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight.

Affreighter, *af-frayt'-er*, s. The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods.

Affreightment, *af-frayt'-ment*, s. The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods.

Affret, ‡ *af-fret'*, s. A furious onset or attack.

Affriction, ‡ *af-frik'-shun*, s. The act of rubbing.

Affriended, ‡ *af-frend'-ed*, a. Made friends, reconciled.

Affright, † *af-frite'*, v.a. To impress with sudden fear; to frighten; to terrify; to alarm, to appal.
— s. Sudden or great fear; terror, also, the cause of terror, a frightful object; dreaded appearance.

Affrightedly, *af-frite'-ed-le*, ad. With fright.

Affrighter, *af-frite'-er*, s. One who frightens.

Affrightful, *af-frite'-ful*, a. Terrible; dreadful.

Affrightfully, *af-frite'-ful le*, ad. Frightfully.

Affrightment, † *af-frite'-ment*, s Affright terror the state of being frightened.

AFFRONT, *af-frunt'*, v.a. To insult openly; to abuse; to offend; to displease; to provoke; to brave, or defy; ‡ to meet or encounter face to face.
— s. INSULT; contemptuous or rude treatment; abuse; outrage; open defiance; slight resentment; displeasure; ‡ encounter; ‡ shame, disgrace.
AFFRONTE', *af-frong'-ta*, a. In *heraldry*, front to front; applied to animals that face each other; also an epithet for a savage's head, that on a charge is full-faced.
AFFRONTER, *af-frunt'-er*, s. One who affronts.
AFFRONTING, *af-frunt'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to affront*.
— a. Contumelious; abusive.
AFFRONTINGLY, *af-frunt'-ing-le*, ad. In an affronting manner.
AFFRONTIVE, *af-frunt'-iv*, a. Giving offence; tending to offend; abusive.
AFFRONTIVENESS, † *af-frunt'-iv-nes*, s. The quality that gives affront.
AFFUAGE, *af-few-aje*, s. Right of cutting wood for fuel.
AFFUSE, *af-fewz'*, v.a. To pour upon; to sprinkle with a liquid.
AFFUSED, *af-fewzd'*, pp. of the verb *to affuse*.
AFFUSION, *af-few'-zhun*, s. The act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with a liquid substance.
AFFY, ‡ *af-fi'*, v.a. To betroth; to bind or join; to trust or confide in.
AFIELD, *a-feeld'*, ad. To the field; in the field.
AFIRE, *a-fire'*, ad. On fire
AFLAT, *a-flat'*, ad. Level with the ground.
AFLOAT, *a-float'*, ad. or a. Borne on the water; floating; swimming. *Figuratively*, moving; passing from place to place; unfixed; moving without guide or control.
AFOOT, *a-foot*, ad. On foot; borne by the feet; in action; in a state of being planned for execution.
AFORE, *a-fore'*, ad. or prep. In front; between one object and another, so as to intercept a direct view or intercourse; sooner in time; nearer in place; before; prior, or superior to; in the presence of; in the forepart; rather than. In *nau. lang.*, towards the head of the ship; further forward, or nearer the stem. *Afore the mast* is applied to a common sailor, or one who does duty on the main-deck, or has no command or office on board the ship.
AFOREGOING, *a-fore'-go-ing*, a. Going before.
AFOREHAND, *a-fore'-hand*, ad. In time previous; by previous provision. — a. Prepared; previously provided.
AFOREMENTIONED, *a-fore'-men-shund*, a. Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.
AFORENAMED, *a-fore'-naymd*, a. Named before.
AFORESAID, *a-fore'-sed*, a. Said or recited before, or in a preceding part.
AFORETHOUGHT, *a-fore'-thawt*, a. Premeditated; prepense, as, malice *aforethought*
AFORETIME, *a-fore'-time*. ad. In time past · in a former time.
A FORTIORI, *a-for-she-o'-ri*, (Lat.) With stronger reason.
AFOUL, *a-fowl'*, ad. or a. Entangled; not free.
AFRAID, *a-frayd'*, a. Impressed with fear; apprehensive; terrified; fearful; timid.
AFRESH, *a-fresh'*, ad. Anew; again; recently; after intermission.
AFRICA, *af'-re-ka*, s. One of the four quarters or largest divisions of the globe; a continent separated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea.
AFRIC, *af'-rik*, s. Africa. — a. African.
AFRICAN, *af'-re-kan*, s. A native of Africa.
— a. Pertaining to Africa.
AFRONT, *a-frunt'*, ad. In front; immediately opposite to.
AFT, *aft*, a. or ad. In *nau. lang.*, applied to what pertains to the stern of a ship; towards the stern. *Fore and aft* is the whole length of a ship. *Right aft* means in a direct line with the stern.
AFTER, *äft'-er*, a. Later in time; subsequent; succeeding; future. In *nau. lang.*, more aft, or towards the stern of the ship, as, the *after* sails.
— prep. Following in place; later in time; behind; in pursuit of; in search of; in imitation of; according to; according to the direction and influence of; for, or concerning; as to the state or condition of.
— ad. Posterior; later; in succeeding time.
AFTER-ACCEPTATION, *äft'-er-ak-sep-ta'-shun*, s. A sense not at first admitted.
AFTER-AGES, *äft'-er-a'-jez*, s.pl. Later ages; succeeding times; posterity.
AFTER-ALL, *äft'-er-awl*, ad. At last; in fine; in conclusion; when all has been considered, said, or done.
AFTER-BAND, *äft'-er-band*, s. A future link or connection.
AFTER-BIRTH, *äft'-er-berth*. s. In *midwifery*, the placenta, or secundines, in which the fœtus is involved, and which comes away after delivery.
AFTER-CLAP, *äft'-er-klap*, s. An unexpected and disagreeable subsequent event. (*Inelegant.*)
AFTER-COMER, *äft'-er-kum'-er*, s. A successor.
AFTER-COST, *äft'-er-kost*, s. The expense incurred after the execution of the original plan or main design.
AFTER-CROP, *äft'-er-krop*, s. The second crop in the same year.
AFTER-DAYS, *äft'-er-dayz*, s.pl. Future days.
AFTER-EATAGE, *äft'-er-eet'-aje*, s. Part of the increase of the same year. (*Local.*)
AFTER-ENDEAVOUR, *äft'-er-en-dev'-ur*, s. A second endeavour or effort.
AFTER-EYE, ‡ *äft'-er-i*, v.a. To keep one in view.
AFTER-GAME, *äft'-er-game*, s. Methods taken after the first turn of affairs; an expedient.
AFTER-GUARD, *äft'-er-gard*, s. In the *navy*, the seamen who are stationed on the poop and quarter-deck of vessels, to attend and work the after-sails.
AFTER-HOPE, *äft'-er-hope*, s. Future hope.
AFTER-HOURS, *äft'-er-owrz*, s.pl. Hours that follow; hours succeeding those usually devoted to business.
AFTER-INGS, *äft'-er-ingz*, s.pl. The last milk that can be drawn from a cow in milking; strokings.
AFTER-LIFE, *äft'-er-life*, s. Future life, or the life after this; a later period of life; subsequent life.
AFTER-LIVER, *äft'-er-liv'-er*, s. One who lives in succeeding times.
AFTER-LOVE, *äft'-er-luv*, s The second or later love.
AFTER-MATH, *äft'-er-math*, s. A second crop of grass in the same season.
AFTER-MOST, *äft'-er-moast*, a. superl. Hindmost; last; opposed to *foremost*. In *nau. lang.*, nearest the stern.
AFTERNOON, *äft'-er-noon*, s. The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.
AFTER-PAINS, *äft'-er-paynz*, s.pl. The pains which succeed childbirth.
AFTER-PART, *äft'-er-part*, s. The latter part. In *nau. lang.*, the part of a ship towards the stern.
AFTER-PIECE, *äft'-er-pees*, s. A farce, or any other smaller entertainment, performed after a play.
AFTER-PROOF, *äft'-er-proof*, s. Subsequent proof or evidence; qualities known by subsequent experience.
AFTER-SAILS, *äft'-er-saylz*, s.pl. The sails on the mizzen-mast and stays, between the main and mizzen masts.
AFTER-STATE, *äft'-er-state*, s. The future state.
AFTER-SWARM, *äft'-er-sworm*, s. A swarm of bees which leaves the hive after the first.
AFTER-TASTE, *äft'-er-tayst*, s. The taste which remains on the palate after eating or drinking.
AFTER-THOUGHT, *äft'-er-thawt*, s. Reflections after an act; later thought, or expedient occurring too late.
AFTER-TIMES, *äft'-er-timz*, s. Succeeding times; future ages. It may be used in the singular, *after-time*.
AFTER-TOSSING, *äft'-er-tos'-ing*, s. The swell or agitation of the sea after a storm.
AFTERWARD, *äft'-er-werd*, } ad. In later or subsequent
AFTERWARDS, *äft'-er-werdz*, } time.
AFTER-WISE, *äft'-er-wize*, a. Wise afterward, or too late.
AFTER-WIT, *äft'-er-wit*, s. Subsequent wit; wisdom that comes too late.
AFTER-WITNESS, *äft'-er-wit'-nes*, s. A subsequent or future witness.
AFTER-WRATH, *äft'-er-rawth*, s. Later wrath; anger after the provocation has ceased.
AGA, *ä'-gä*, s. In *Turkey*, a title given to a chief officer, whether civil or military, also to great landholders, and to the eunuchs of the Sultan's seraglio.
AGAIN, *a-gen'*, ad. A second time; once more; noting something further, or additional to one or more particulars; back, in restitution; on the other hand; noting reaction; besides; in any other place or time; twice as much, marking the same quantity repeated.
—*Again and again*, often; with frequent repetition.
AGAINST, *a-genst'*, prep. In opposition; noting enmity or disapprobation; noting contrariety, contradiction, or repugnance; noting competition, or different sides or parties; noting adversity, injury, injustice, or contrariety to wishes; in an opposite direction; opposite in place; abreast; bearing or leaning upon; in contact, with more or less force; close to; in provision for; in preparation for.
AGALACTOUS, *a-gal-ak'-tus*, a. Destitute of milk.
AGALAXY, *ag'-a-lax-e*, s. Want of milk.
AGALLOCH, *ag'-al-lok*, } s. Aloes-wood, the pro-
AGALLOCHUM, *a-gal'-lok-um*, } duct of a tree growing in China, and some of the Indian isles. There are three

varieties, the calambac, the common lignum aloes, and the calambour. The first of these is light and porous, and so filled with a fragrant resin, that it may be moulded by the fingers; the second is denser and less resinous; and the third is the aloes-wood used by cabinet-makers and inlayers.

AGALMATOLITE, *ag-al-mat'-o-lite*, s. A soft stone, a subspecies of mica of various colours, which different mineralogists severally term *soap-stone*, *lard-stone*, *steatite*, *talc graphique*, &c. It contains no magnesia, but otherwise has all the characters of talc. The best specimens are brought from China. It is extensively used in that country in the manufacture of images, and hence derives the popular name of *figure-stone*.

AGAMA, *ag'-à-mà*, s. In *zool.*, a genus of saurian reptiles, belonging to the iguana family, and closely allied to the common lizards.

AGAMÆ, *ag'-à-me*, s.pl. In *bot.*, a name given by some authors to a large division of the vegetable kingdom, including the plants better known by the older term of *Cryptogamia*.

AGAMI, *ag'-à-mi*, s. A remarkable bird, inhabiting the woods of Central America. It is of the size of a large fowl, has a short tail, and long legs, and runs with great speed. It is sometimes otherwise called the *gold-breasted trumpeter*.

AGAMIST, *ag'-à-mist*, s. One who is unmarried; one who refuses or rejects marriage.

AGAMOID, *ag'-à-moyd*, a. Pertaining to the genus agama.

AGAMOUS, *ag'-à-mus*, a. In *bot.*, having no visible organs of fructification; cryptogamic; flowerless.

AGAPÆ, *ag'-à-pe*, s.pl. of AGAPE.

AGAPE, *à-gape'*, ad. Staring with wonder, expectation, or eager attention, and with the mouth wide open.

AGAPE, *ag'-à-pe*, s. Among the *primitive Christians*, a love-feast, or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor. It eventually became scandalously abused, and was in consequence finally suppressed in A.D. 397.

AGAPET, *ag-à-pet'*, s. A lover of the fair sex.

AGARIC, *ag'-à-rik*, s. In *bot.*, a genus of fungi, containing numerous species, growing on trees or springing from the earth. The common mushroom and some other species are valued as food, but several are poisonous. The *female agaric*, which grows on the larch, is used in dyeing. The agaric of the oak is called *touchwood*, from its readiness to take fire.—In *min.*, the *agaric mineral* is a light, chalky deposit of carbonate of lime, formed in caverns and fissures of limestone, and is thus named from its resembling a fungus. It is used as an astringent and styptic.

AGAST, AGHAST, *à-gäst'*, a. Struck with terror or astonishment; amazed; struck silent with horror.

AGASTRIA, *à-gas'-tre-à*, AGASTRICS, *à-gas'-triks*, s.pl. A class of marine animals, supposed to be destitute of intestines.

AGATE,‡ *à-gate'*, ad. On the way; going.

AGATE, *ag'-et*, s. A class of semi-pellucid gems, of many varieties and colours, the basis of which is chalcedony, blended with variable proportions of jasper, amethyst, quartz, opal, heliotrope, cornelian, and jade. They are found in rocks, in the form of fragments, in nodules, and in small rounded lumps. When cut and polished, they present an appearance of waving lines, and when these are accurately parallel the stone is termed *ribbon agate*; when they take the form of mosses, ferns, &c., it is called *Mocha stone*; and when the lines are zigzag, as in the Scotch pebble, it is termed *fortification agate*. Agates are the least valuable of the precious stones; but are used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, and handles of small utensils.—*Agate* is also the name of an instrument used by gold-wire-drawers; so called from the agate in the middle of it, through which the wire is drawn.

AGATIFEROUS, *ag-à-tif'-e-rus*, a. Applied to rocks containing agates.

AGATINE, *ag'-à-tin*, a. Pertaining to agate; of the nature of agate.—s. A genus of shells, oval or oblong.

AGATIZED, *ag'-à-tized*, a. Having the coloured lines and figures of agate, as *agatized wood*, which is a species of hornstone, produced by the petrifaction of wood.

AGATY, *ag'-à-te*, a. Of the nature of agate.

AGAVE, *à-ga'-ve*, s. The American aloe.

AGAZE, *à-gaze'*, v.a. To strike with amazement.

AGAZED, *à-gayzd'*, pp. Struck with amazement.

AGE, *aje*, s. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind; that part of the duration of a being which is between its beginning and any given time; the latter part of life; long continued duration; oldness; a certain period of human life marked by a difference of state; mature years; ripeness of strength or discretion; the time of life for conceiving children; a particular period of time, real or imaginary, as distinguished from others, the people who live at a particular period; a generation and a succession of generations; a hundred years; the period at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs, usually fixed at the attainment of twenty-one years.

AGED, *a'-jed*, a. Old; having lived almost the usual time allotted to being, as an animal or plant; having a certain age; stricken in years.—s. Old persons.

AGEDLY, *a'-jed-le*, ad. After the manner of an aged person.

AGEDOITE, *adj-e'-do-ite*, s. *See* ASPARAGIN.

AGEN, *à-gen'*, for *again*, is obsolete.

AGENCY, *a'-jen-se*, s. The quality of moving or of exerting power; the state of being in action; operation; instrumentality; management of another's affairs; the office, business, or duties of an agent or factor.

AGEND, *adj'-end*, AGENDUM, *à-jen'-dum*, s. Matter relating to the service of the Church.

AGENDA, *à-jen'-dà*, s.pl. Things to be done.—s. sing. A memorandum-book in which *agenda* are noted down; the service or office of a church; a ritual or liturgy.

AGENESIA, *à-je-ne'-shà*, s. Impotence; sterility; imperfect development of the parts of generation.

AGENT,† *a'-jent*, a. Acting upon; active.—s. An actor; he or that which exerts power, or produces an effect; the means or instrument whereby anything is effected or obtained; a substitute; a deputy; a factor; one intrusted with the business of another; an attorney; a minister.

AGENTSHIP, *a'-jent-ship*, s. The office of an agent.

AGERASIA, *à-je-ra'-shà*, AGERASY, *à-je-rà-se*, s. Green or immature old age.

AGEUSTIA, *à-guse'-te-à*, s. A defect or loss of taste: a symptom of many diseases.

AGGELATION,‡ *ad-je-la'-shun*, s. A concretion of ice.

AGGENERATION,‡ *ad-jen-ër-a'-shun*, s. The state of growing to another.

AGGER,‡ *ad'-jer*, s. A fortress or mound.

AGGERATE,‡ *ad-jër-ate'*, v.a. To heap.

AGGERATION, *ad-jër-a'-shun*, s. A heaping; accumulation.

AGGEROSE,‡ *ad-jër-ose'*, a. In heaps; full of heaps.

AGGLOMERATE, *ag-glom'-ër-ate*, v.a. To wind, or collect into a ball; to gather into a mass.—v.n. To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass.

AGGLOMERATION, *ag-glom-ër-a'-shun*, s. The act of winding into a ball; the state of being gathered into a mass, a round heap; a confused mass of various materials heaped together.

AGGLUTINANT, *ag-glu'-tin-ant*, s. Any viscous substance which unites other substances by causing an adhesion; any medicine or application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion.—a. Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

AGGLUTINATE, *ag-glu'-tin-ate*, v.a. To unite, as with glue; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

AGGLUTINATION, *ag-glu-tin-a'-shun*, s. The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united. In *surgery*, the natural process of adhesion in wounds.

AGGLUTINATIVE, *ag-glu'-tin-a-tiv*, a. That tends to unite, or has power to cause adhesion.

AGGRACE,‡ *ag-grase'*, v.a. To favour.—s. Kindness; favour.

AGGRANDIZABLE, *ag-grand-ize'-à-bl*, a. That may be aggrandized.

AGGRANDIZATION, *ag-grand-iz-a'-shun*, s. The act of aggrandizing.

AGGRANDIZE, *ag'-grand-ize*, v.a. To make great or greater in power, rank, or honour; to exalt; to enlarge; to increase; to magnify.

AGGRANDIZED, *ag'-grand-izd*, pp. of the verb *to aggrandize*.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, *ag-grand'-iz-ment*, or *ag'-grand-ize ment*, s. The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honour; advancement, exaltation; promotion; enlargement; increase.

AGGRANDIZER, *ag'-grand-ize-er*, s. One who aggrandizes.

AGGRATE,‡ *ag-grate'*, v.a. To please.

AGGRAVABLE,‡ *ag'-grà-và-bl*, a. Making a thing worse.

AGGRAVATE, *ag'-grà-vate*, v.a. ‡ To make heavy; to make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; to make more enormous, or less excusable; to increase; to magnify to exaggerate; †to provoke.

AGGRAVATION, *ag-grà-va'-shun*, s. The act of making worse, used of evils, natural or moral; addition to that which is evil or improper; exaggerated representation of any thing wrong; excitement to anger.

AGGREGATE, *ag'-gre-gate*, v.a. To bring together; to collect particulars into a sum, mass, or body.
— a. Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum.—*Aggregate flowers*, in *bot.*, are such as are composed of several florets united at the base by means of the receptacle or calyx.—*Aggregate corporation*, in *law*, one consisting of two or more persons, and perpetuated by a succession of new members.—*Aggregate glands*, in *anat.*, such as are clustered together, especially those connected with the intestines.
— s. A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars. In *physics*, a whole or mass formed by the union of homogeneous particles.

AGGREGATELY, *ag'-gre-gate-le*, ad. Collectively.

AGGREGATION, *ag-gre-ga'-shun*, s. The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass; an aggregate. In *physics*, the union and coherence of the homogeneous particles of bodies.

AGGREGATIVE, *ag'-gre-ga-tiv*, a. Taken together.

AGGREGATOR, *ag'-gre-ga-ter*, s. One who collects into a whole or mass.

AGGRESS, *ag-gres'*, v.n. To commit the first act of offence or hostility; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to assault first; to invade. — ‡ s. Aggression.

AGGRESSION, *ag-gresh'-un*, s. The first act of injury or hostility; the first act leading to war or controversy; invasion; assault; encroachment.

AGGRESSIVE, *ag-gres'-iv*, a. Tending to aggress; making the first attack.

AGGRESSOR, *ag-gres'-er*, s. One who first assaults another; he who first commences hostility; an invader.

AGGRIEVANCE, *ag-greev'-ans*, s. Hardship; injury; wrong.

AGGRIEVE, *ag-greev'*, v.a. To give pain or sorrow, to oppress, to injure in one's rights; to vex or harass.
— v.n. To mourn; to lament.

AGGRIEVED, *ag-greevd'*, pp. of the verb *to aggrieve*.

AGGROUP, *ag-groop'*, v.a. To bring together; to group, to collect many persons or figures together, in statuary, painting, or description.

AGGROUPED, *ag-groopt'*, pp. of the verb *to aggroup*.

AGHAST, *à-gâst'*, a. or ad. *See* AGAST, which is more correct, though less usual.

AGILE, *adj'-il*, a. Nimble; active; quick; ready.

AGILELY, *adj'-il-le*, ad. In a nimble manner.

AGILENESS, *adj'-il-nes*, } s. Nimbleness; quickness of
AGILITY, *à-jil'-e-te*, } motion; activity; briskness.

AGIO, *ad'-je-o*, s. In *com.*, the difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another; rate of exchange; premium; sum given above the nominal value; discount.—*Agio of assurance*, is a foreign term for *policy of assurance*.

AGIOTAGE, *ad'-je-o-taje*, s. Stock-jobbing; the manœuvres of speculators to raise or depress the funds.

AGIST, *à-jist'*, v.a. In *law*, to take in the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum: originally used for the feeding of cattle in the king's forests.

AGISTAGE, *à-jist'-aje*, } s. The taking and feeding of
AGISTMENT, *à-jist'-ment*, } other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; also, the price paid for such feeding; a tax, burden, or charges levied for repairing the sea-banks in different parts of England; and hence, an embankment; earth heaped up.—*Agistment-tithe*, a small tithe due in England for the profit made by agisting lean cattle, &c. It is payable by the occupier of the land upon which the cattle are agisted.

AGISTOR, *à-jist'-er*, } s. An officer of the king's
AGISTATOR, *à-jist-a' tor*, } forest, who has the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same.

AGITABLE, *adj'-e-tà-bl*, a. That may be agitated, shaken, or discussed.

AGITATE, *adj'-e-tate*, v.a. To put in motion; to shake or move briskly; to stir violently; to actuate; to affect with perturbation; to disturb; to excite; to distract; to bandy; to revolve in the mind; to canvass; to discuss; to consider; to contrive by mental deliberation.

AGITATION, *adj-e-tà'-shun*, s. The act of moving or shaking; the state of being agitated; commotion; violent emotion of the mind; excitement; trepidation; discussion; the state of being deliberated upon, with a view to contrivance or plan to be adopted.

AGITATIVE, *adj'-e-ta-tiv*, a. Having a tendency to agitate.

AGITATO, *adj-e-tà'-to*, s. (It.) In *mus.*, a broken style of performance, adapted to awaken surprise or perturbation.

AGITATOR, *adj'-e-ta-tor*, s. One who agitates; one who excites sedition or revolt; a political demagogue; an insurgent. In *Cromwell's time*, certain officers appointed by the army to manage their concerns, were called *agitators*. In *antiquity*, a charioteer, that is, a driver.

AGLET, *ag'-let*, } s. A tag of a point carved into the re-
AIGLET, *ayg'-let*, } presentation of an animal, generally of a man; a small plate of metal.—In *bot.*, a pendant at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in the rose.

AGLET-BABY, *ag'-let-bà'-be*, s. A small image on the top of a lace.

AGLUTITION, *ag-lu-tish'-un*, s. Difficulty of swallowing.

AGMEN, *ag'-men*, s. In *Roman antiquity*, a column of troops, or division of an army.

AGMINAL, † *ag'-min-al*, a. Pertaining to an army or troop.

AGNAIL, *ag'-nayl*, s. A whitlow; an inflammation round the nail.

AGNATE, *ag'-nate*, a. Related or akin by the father's side
— s. Any male relation by the father's side.

AGNATI, *ag-na'-ti*, s.pl. Relations by the father's side.

AGNATIC, *ag-nat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors.

AGNATION, *ag-na'-shun*, s. Relation by the father's side only, or descent in a direct male line, distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in the female line.

AGNEL, *ag'-nel*, s. An ancient French coin, value 12 sols, 6 deniers: it was also called *mouton d'or*, and *agnel d'or*

AGNITION, † *ag-nish'-un*, s. Acknowledgment.

AGNIZE, † *ag-nize'*, v.a. To acknowledge; to own.

AGNOMEN, *ag-no'-men*, s. An additional name or title given to a person on account of some noble exploit, extraordinary virtue, or great event, &c.; a name added in praise or dispraise.

AGNOMINATE, † *ag-nom'-in-ate*, v.a. To name.

AGNOMINATION, *ag-nom-in-a'-shun*, s. A surname, an *agnomen*, q.v.; allusion of one word to another by sound.

AGNOTHERIUM, *ag-no-thé'-re-um*, s. An extinct fossil animal of the miocene period, allied to the dog, but of the size of a lion.

AGNUS CASTUS, *ag'-nus kas'-tus*, s. A plant, a species of *vitex*, so called by the ancients from its supposed power of preserving chastity.

AGNUS DEI, *ag'-nus de'-i*, s. In the *Romish Church*, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross; also, a prayer beginning with these words.

AGNUS SCYTHICUS, *ag'-nus sith'-e-kus*, s. A name given to the root of a species of fern, found in Russia and Tartary; it is covered with brown woolly scales, and in shape, resembles a lamb.

AGO, *à-go'*, ad. or a. Past; gone, as, a year *ago*.

AGOG, *à-gog'*, ad. In a state of desire, highly excited by eagerness after an object.

AGOGE, } *à-go'-je*, } s. The drift, current, force, or tenor
AGOGY, } } of any thing in progress.

AGOING, *à-go'-ing*, ad. In motion, as, to set a mill *agoing*; into action; in the act of going, or about to go.

AGON, ‡ *a'-gon*, s. The contest for the prize.

AGONE, † *à-gawn'*, ad. Ago; past; since.

AGONISM, *ag'-o-nizm*, s. Contention for a prize.

AGONIST, *ag'-o-nist*, } s. One who contends for the
AGONISTER, *ag-o-nis'-ter*, } prize in public games; a
AGONISTES, *ag-o-nis'-teez*, } prize-fighter; a gladiator.

AGONISTIC, *ag-o-nist'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to prize-
AGONISTICAL, *ag-o-nist'-ik-al*, } fighting, or athletic combats.

AGONISTICALLY, *ag-o-nist'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an agonistic manner; like prize-fighting.

AGONISTICS, *ag-o-nist'-icks*, s.pl. In *church history*, the disciples of Donatus.

AGONIZE, *ag'-o-nize*, v.n. To be in extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish.
— v.a. To distress with extreme pain; to torture.

AGONIZED, *ag'-o-nizd*, pp. of the verb *to agonize*.

AGONIZING, *ag'-o-nize-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to agonize*.
— a. Giving extreme pain.

AGONIZINGLY, *ag'-o-nize-ing-le*, ad. With extreme anguish; in a manner intensely painful.

AGONOTHETE, *ag-o-no-theet'*, s. An officer who presided over the games in Greece.

AGONOTHETIC, *ag-o-no-thet'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the president of the games; presiding at public games.

AGONY, *ag'-o-ne*, s. Extreme pain of body or mind; anguish; torment; the pangs of death; violent contest or striving; *particularly*, the conflict and sufferings of our Saviour in the garden of Gethsemane.

AGOOD, ‡ *à-good*, ad. In earnest.

AGORA, *ag'-o-rà*, s. The market place of a Grecian town.

Agouti, Agouty, *ä-goo'-te,* s. **A quadruped of the order *Rodentia*, peculiar to South America** and the West Indies. The agouties pertain to the genus *Cavia*, but in size, disposition, and the nature of their flesh, they closely resemble the rabbit.

Agrace, ‡ *ä-grase'*, v.a. To grant favours to.

Agrammatist, ‡ *ä-gram'-ma-tist*, s. An illiterate person.

Agrarian, *ä-gra'-re-an*, a. Relating to lands; rural; denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands; pertaining to agrarianism. The *agrarian laws* of the Romans distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens, and restricted the quantity which might be held by any one individual.
— s. One in favour of an equal division of property among the inhabitants of a country.

Agrarianism, *ä-gra'-re-an-izm*, s. An equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favour such a division.

Agree, *ä-gre'*, v.n. To be of one mind; to live in concord; to assent; to admit; to approve; to consent; to settle by stipulation; to accept as terms or conditions; to be reconciled; to come to one opinion or mind; to concur; to accord; to be consistent; to harmonize; to be similar; to correspond; to suit; to be accommodated to; to cause no disturbance in the body; to be conducive to health.
– † v.a. To admit or come to one mind concerning; to put an end to a variance; to reconcile or make friends.

Agreeability, *ä-gre-ä-bil'-e-te*, s. Easiness of disposition.

Agreeable, *ä-gre'-ä-bl*, a. Suitable; conformable to; consistent with; in pursuance of, in conformity with; pleasing; gratifying; of consenting mind; willing.

Agreeableness, *ä-gre-ä-bl-nes*, s. Consistency; suitableness; conformity; the quality of pleasing; a quality that affords pleasure; ‡ resemblance, likeness.

Agreeably, *ä-gre'-ä-ble*, ad. Pleasingly; in a manner to give pleasure; consistently; conformably; suitably; ‡ alike, in the same manner.

Agreed, *ä-greed'*, pp. or a. Being in concord or harmony of opinion; of one mind; assented to; admitted; settled by consent; implying bargain or contract.

Agreeingly, † *ä-gre'-ing-le*, ad. In conformity to.

Agreeingness, † *ä-gre'-ing-nes*, s. Consistency; suitableness; conformity to; resemblance.

Agreement, *ä-gre'-ment*, s. Concord; harmony; union of opinions or sentiments; accordance; resemblance; conformity; similitude; bargain; compact; contract; stipulation. In *grammar*, concord.

Agrestial, ‡ *ä-gres'-te-al*, **Agrestic,** *ä-gres'-tik*, **Agrestical,** *ä-gres'-tik-al*, a. Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country; unpolished.

Agricolation, *ä-grik-o-la'-shun*, s. Culture of the soil.

Agricultor, *ag'-re-kul-ter*, s. One whose occupation is to till the ground; a farmer; a husbandman.

Agricultural, *ag-re-kul'-tyur-al*, a. Pertaining to husbandry, tillage, or the culture of the earth.

Agriculture, *ag'-re-kul-tyur*, s. The art or practice of cultivating the ground; husbandry; tillage.

Agriculturism, † *ag-re-kul'-tyur-izm*, s. The art or science of agriculture.

Agriculturist, *ag-re-kul'-tyur-ist*, s. One skilled in agriculture; a husbandman; a farmer.

Agrimony, *ag'-re-mo-ne*, s. A genus of plants, of several species: the leaves of *A. eupatoria*, a native of Britain, are valued in medicine for their tonic properties.

Agrippinians, *ag-rip-pin'-e-anz*, s. In *church hist.*, the followers of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage in the third century, who first taught and defended the doctrine of rebaptism.

Agrise, ‡ *ä-grize'*, v.n. To shiver for fear, or through pity.
— ‡ v.a. To terrify; to make frightful.

Agrom, *ä'-grom*, s. A disease of frequent occurrence in Bengal and other parts of the East Indies, in which the tongue chaps and cleaves, becomes rough, and sometimes covered with white spots.

Agronomy, *ä-gron'-o-me*, s. † The art of cultivating the ground; agriculture.

Agrophous, *ag'-ro-fus*, a. Growing wild; uncultivated.

Agrostemma, *ag-ro-stem'-mä*, s. A genus of plants, of several species, containing the common corn cockle, wild lychnis or campion, &c.

Agrostis, *ä-gros'-tis*, s. Bent-grass; a genus of grasses, of many species.

Agrostography, *ä-gros-tog'-rä-fe*, s. A description of the grasses.

Agrostology, *ä-gros-tol'-o-je*, s. That part of botany which treats of the grasses.

Aground, *ä-ground'*, ad. On the ground. In *marine lang.*, applied to a ship that rests on the ground, for want of a sufficient depth of water; run ashore stranded. *Fig.*, stopped; hindered in the progress of affairs; impeded by insuperable obstacles.

Agrypnia, *ä-grip'-ne-ä*, s. Sleeplessness; watchfulness.

Aguapecaca, *ag-wät'-pa-kä-kä*, s. The Jacana, a Brazilian bird about the size of a pigeon.

Agrypnocoma, *ä-grip-no-ko'-mä*, s. A lethargic state, or continual inclination to sleep.

Ague, *a'-gew*, s. An intermitting fever, with cold shiverings; the cold fit which precedes a fever; chilliness; a chill, or state of shaking with cold, though in health.
— v.a. To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit.

Ague-cake, *a'-gew-kake*, s. A tumour caused by a hardening of the spleen, which frequently induces ague.

Agued, *a'-gewd*, a. Having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear.

Ague-fit, *a'-gew-fit*, s. The paroxysm of an ague, a fit of shivering.

Aguerry, ‡ *ä-gare'-re*, v.a. To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war.

Ague-spell, *a'-gew-spel*, s. A charm to cure or prevent ague.

Ague-tree, *a'-gew-tre*, s. A name sometimes applied to sassafras, on account of its febrifuge qualities.

Aguillaneuf, *ä-gil'-la-nuf*, s. A form of rejoicing among the ancient Franks on the first day of the year; derived from the Druidical custom of cutting misletoe on that day, and consecrating it by the cry of *aguillaneuf*, "a new year to the misletoe." This cry is said to be still used in some parts of France, as a form of demanding a new-year's gift.

Aguise, ‡ *ä-gize'*, v.a. To dress; to adorn. — s. Dress.

Aguish, *a'-gew-ish*, a. Having the qualities of an ague. chilly; somewhat cold or shivering.

Aguishness, *a'-gew-ish-nes*, s. The quality of being aguish

Agul, *a'-gul*, s. A shrub, a species of the *Hedysarum*.

Ah, *äh*. An exclamation expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

Aha, *ä-hä'*. An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modications of features.
— s. A sunk fence, not visible without near approach. it is also commonly written and called *ha-ha*.

Ahaniger, *ä-han'-e-jer*, s. A name of the gar-fish.

A-head, *ä-hed'*, ad. Further in advance than another; in front; beyond; onward; forward; headlong; without restraint; precipitantly.

A-height, ‡ *ä-hite'*, ad. Aloft; on high.

Ahiccyatli, *ä-hik-se-at'-le*, s. A poisonous serpent of Mexico, somewhat resembling the rattle-snake.

A-high, ‡ *ä-hi'*, ad. On high.

A-hold, ‡ *ä-hoald'*, ad. Near the wind.

Ahouai, *ä-hoo'-a*, s. A poisonous species of plum.

A-hoy, *ä-hoy'*, exclam. A sea term used in hailing

Ahriman, *ä-re-man*. *See* Ariman.

A-hull, *ä-hul'*, ad. The situation of a ship when all her sails are furled, and her helm lashed on the lee-side, on account of the violence of a storm; she then lies nearly with her side to the wind and sea, her head being somewhat inclined in the direction of the wind.

A-hungry, ‡ *ä-hung'-gre*, a. Hungry.

Ai, *a'-e*, s. The three-toed sloth: so named from its peculiar cry.

Aia, *a'-yä*, s. A Brazilian bird of the Spoon-bill kind.

Aicurus, *a-ku'-rus*, s. A large and beautiful species of parrot, found in Brazil.

Aid, *ayd*, v.a. To help; to support; to succour; to relieve.
— s. Help; succour; support; assistance; the person or thing that aids or yields support; a helper; an auxiliary; an aid-de-camp, so called by abbreviation. In *law*, this name was formerly given to various kinds of subsidies and taxes.—*Aid-prayer*, in *law*, a petition in court to call in the aid of another person who has an interest in the thing contested.—*Court of Aids*, in *France*, a court which had cognizance of all causes respecting duties or customs.

Aidance, † *ayd'-ans*, s. Aid; help; assistance.

Aidant, ‡ *ayd'-ant*, a. Helping, helpful, supplying aid.

Aide-de-camp, *ayd'-de-kong*, s.; pl. *Aides-de-camp*. A military officer attendant on a general to convey his orders, &c. (This word is commonly, but incorrectly written *aid-de-camp*.)

Aider, *ayd'-er*, s. One who helps; an auxiliary

Aidless, *ayd'-les*, a. Helpless; without aid: unsupported; undefended; friendless.

AIDS, *aydz*, s.pl. In *horsemanship*, cherishings to avoid unnecessary punishment, as the heels, legs, and reins.

AIGRE,‡ *a'-gr*, a. Sour.

AIGRE, *a'-ger*, s. The impetuous flowing of the sea.

AIGREMORE, *a'-gre-more*, s. A name given to charcoal, when in that state of preparation for the making of gunpowder which renders it fit for the admixture of the other constituent materials.

AIGRET, AIGRETTE, *a'-gret*, s. A tuft, as of feathers, diamonds, &c. In *zool.*, the name of a small white heron. In *bot.*, *see* EGRET.

AIGUILLE, *a-gweel'*, s. An instrument used by engineers to pierce a rock for the lodgment of gunpowder, in mining, &c.—*Aiguilles*, in *geology*, are the needle-like points or tops of granite rocks.

AIGULET, *a'-gu-let*, s. A point or tag at the end of a fringe.

AIKRAW, *ayk'-raw*, s. The popular name of a species of lichen or moss.

AIL, *ayl*, v.a. To pain; to trouble; to affect with uneasiness, either of body or mind.

— v.n. To be sick or in pain; to be in trouble.

AIL,† *ayl*, AILMENT, *ayl'-ment*, s. Pain; disease; indisposition; trouble; affliction.

AILING, *ayl'-ing*, ppr. or a. Sickly; diseased; indisposed; full of complaints.

AILURUS, *a-lu'-rus*, s. The panda, a carnivorous quadruped inhabiting the north of India; it is allied to the racoon, about the size of a large cat, and has a soft, thick fur, of a brilliant fulvous red, on the upper parts.

AIM, *aym*, v.n. To point at with a missive weapon; to endeavour to strike; to direct the intention or purpose; to endeavour to reach, obtain, or accomplish; to tend towards; ‡ to guess.

— v.a. To direct or point as a weapon; to direct to a particular object.

— s. The pointing or direction of a missile weapon; the direction of any thing to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it; the point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected; purpose; intention; design; scheme; ‡ conjecture, guess.

AIMED, *aymd*, pp. of the verb *to aim*.

AIMER, *aym'-er*, s. One who aims.

AIMLESS, *aym'-les*, a. Without aim.

AIMLESSLY, *aym'-les-le*, ad. Without aim.

AIR, *ayr*, s. That invisible, inodorous, and tasteless fluid which surrounds the earth. It is elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied, and condensed; is essential to the support of animal and vegetable life; and constitutes what we commonly call the *atmosphere*. It was formerly considered an elementary body, but modern chemistry shows it to be composed of oxygen and nitrogen, or azote.—An aeriform body; a gas; air in motion; a light breeze; scent; vapour; vent; utterance abroad; publicity; a tune; a short piece of music adapted to words; a song or piece of poetry for singing; the melody or treble part of a musical composition; the peculiar modulation of the notes which gives music its character; the leading part of a tune; any thing light or uncertain; the peculiar look, appearance, manner, or mien of a person; ‡ advice, intelligence, information. In *painting*, that which expresses the life of action; manner; gesture; attitude. *Airs*, in the plural, is used to denote an affected manner, show of pride, haughtiness; also, in *horsemanship*, the artificial motions or carriage of a trained horse.—*To take air*, to be made public. *To take the air*, to go abroad for an airing.

— v.a. To expose to the air; to give access to the open air; to ventilate; to expose to heat; to warm; to dry by a fire; to expel dampness.

AIRA, *ayr'-a*, s. Hair-grass, a genus of plants.

AIR-BALLOON, *ayr'-bal-loon'*, s. *See* BALLOON.

AIR-BALLOONIST, *ayr'-bal-loon'-ist*, s. One who makes or uses air-balloons.

AIR-BED, *ayr'-bed*, s. A bag of the size of a bed, divided into several compartments, rendered air-tight, and fitted with the necessary apparatus for retaining the air, or letting it out at pleasure, after having been inflated. *Air-cushions* and *air-pillows* are constructed on the same principle.

AIR-BLADDER, *ayr'-blad-der*, s. A vesicle or cuticle filled with air; the bladder of a fish containing air, by which it is enabled to regulate its depth in the water.

AIR-BORN, *ayr'-born*, a. Born of the air.

AIR-BORNE, *ayr'-boarn*, a. Borne in or by the air.

AIR-BUILT, *ayr'-bilt*, a. Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical.

AIR-CELLS, *ayr'-selz*, s.pl. In *bot.*, cavities containing air in the leaves and stems of algæ, &c., which render them buoyant in water. In *birds*, *see* AIR-SACS.

AIR-CONDENSER, *ayr'-kon-dens'-er*, s. An apparatus for condensing air. It consists of a close vessel with a syringe attached to it. By means of the syringe air is injected into the vessel until the requisite degree of condensation is attained.

AIR-DRAIN, *ayr'-drayn*, s. A cavity formed round the external walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them and causing dampness.

AIR-DRAWN, *ayr'-drawn*, a. Drawn in air; imaginary.

AIRED, *ayrd*, pp. of the verb *to air*.

AIRER, *ayr'-er*, s. One who exposes to the air; a stand for airing clothes.

AIR-FLUE, *ayr'-flu*, s. A tube in which heated air is made to pass from a stove to heat various parts of a building.

AIR-FOUNTAIN, *ayr'-fownt-en*, s. A contrivance for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of air compressed in a close vessel, and made to act on the surface of the water to be raised.

AIR-GUN, *ayr'-gun*, s. A pneumatic engine resembling a musket, so constructed as to propel a bullet with immense force by means of condensed air.

AIR-HOLDER. *ayr'-hoald-er*, s. An instrument for holding air, for the purpose of counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury.

AIR-HOLE, *ayr'-hoal*, s. An opening to admit or discharge air.

AIRILY, *ayr'-e-le*, ad. In an airy manner; merrily; briskly

AIRINESS, *ayr'-e-nes*, s. Exposure to the air; openness to the air; lightness; gayety; liveliness.

AIRING, *ayr'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to air*.

— s. An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for warming or drying; a short walk or ride; exercise in the open air.

AIR-JACKET, *ayr'-jak-et*, s. A jacket with air tight cavities or cells, which, being inflated, will sustain a person in the water.

AIR-LAMP, *ayr'-lamp*, s. A pneumatic machine, formed by the combination of inflammable air and electricity, which, by turning a stop-cock, produces a flame that may be restrained or continued at pleasure.

AIRLESS, *ayr'-les*, a. Not open to a free current of air, wanting fresh air, or communication with the open air.

AIRLING, *ayr'-ling*, s. A young, thoughtless, gay person.

AIR-MOTIVE ENGINE, *ayr'-mo-tiv en'-jin*, s. Same as AIR-PRESSURE ENGINE, q.v.

AIR-PIPE, *ayr'-pipe*, s. A pipe used to draw off foul air

AIR-PLANT, *ayr'-plant*, s. *See* AERIAL PLANTS.

AIR-POISE, *ayr'-poyz*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the weight of the air.

AIR-PRESSURE ENGINE, *ayr'-presh-ur en'-jin*, s. An engine in which the pressure of air of different densities is employed as the motive power.

AIR PUMP, *ayr'-pump*, s. A pneumatic machine for exhausting the air from a proper vessel, and thereby producing what is called a *vacuum*.

AIR-SACS, *ayr'-saks*, s.pl. In *birds*, are certain receptacles of air, or vesicles lodged in the fleshy parts, in the hollow bones, and in the abdomen, which all communicate with the lungs. They are supposed to be for the purpose of rendering the body specifically lighter, and to supply the place of a muscular diaphragm.

AIR-SHAFT, *ayr'-shäft*, s. A passage for air into a mine, &c

AIR-STOVE, *ayr'-stove*, s. A stove for heating a current of air directed against its surface by means of pipes, and which heated air is then admitted into such apartments as require warming.

AIR-THERMOMETER, *ayr'-ther-mom'-e-ter*, s. A thermometer in which air is employed as a substitute for mercury and spirit of wine.

AIR-THREAD, *ayr'-thred*, s. A name given to the spider's webs which are often seen floating in the air.

AIR-THREATENING, *ayr'-thret-n-ing*, a. Threatening the air; lofty.

AIR-TIGHT, *ayr'-tite*, a. Impermeable to air.

AIR-TRAP, *ayr'-trap*, s. A contrivance for the escape of foul air from drains, sewers, &c.

AIR-TRUNK, *ayr'-trunk*, s. A contrivance to prevent the stagnation of putrid effluvia in gaols or apartments where many people are collected. It is a square open tube, passing from the ceiling to the open air above the roof, by which the heated or foul air escapes.

AIR-VESSEL, *ayr'-ves-sel*, s. A spiral duct in plants containing air, and supposed to be analogous to the lungs in animals. In *insects*, a tube by which air is conveyed through the body for respiration.

AIRY, *ayr'-e*, a. Consisting of air; relating or belonging to air; high in air; open to a free current of air; light

as air; resembling air; thin; unsubstantial, without solidity; without reality; vain; trifling; gay; sprightly; full of vivacity and levity; light of heart; lively.

AIRY, s. The nest of a hawk or eagle: *see* AERIE.

AISCHYNITE, *ays'-ke-nite*, s. *See* ÆSCHYNITE.

AISLE, *ile*, } s. The wing of a building, usually applied to the side portions of a church, which are separated from the central part, called the *nave* and *choir*, by pillars or piers.

AISLED, *ild*, a. Furnished with aisles.

AIT, *ayt*, s. A small island in a river or lake.

AITCH-BONE, *aytsh'-bone*, s. That part of an ox which is cut from between the rump and the buttock. It is variously called and written *Edge-bone*, *H-bone*, and *Haunch-bone*.

AITIOLOGY, *a-te-ol'-o-je*, s. *See* ÆTIOLOGY.

AIZOON, *a-zo'-on*, s. A genus of exotic plants.

AIZOUM, *a-zo'-um*, s. An aquatic plant.

AJAR, *à-jar'*, ad. Partly open, as a door.

AJAVA, *à-ja'-và*, s. The seed of a plant brought from Malabar, said to be an excellent carminative.

AJUGA, *à-ju-gà*, s. Bugle, a genus of labiate plants.

AJURU-CATINGA, *à-ju'-ru-kà-ting'-gà*, } s. The names of
AJURU-CURAU, *à-ju'-ru-ku'-ro*, } three species of
AJURU-PARA, *à-ju'-ru-pà'-rà*, } American parrots.

AJUTAGE, *adj'-yu-taje*, s. *See* ADJUTAGE.

AKE. *See* ACHE.

AKEE, *a-ke'*, s. The fruit of the *Cupania Aheesia*, a tree which grows in Guiana and the West Indies.

AKER-STAFF, *a'-ker-stäf*, s. In *husbandry*, an instrument for clearing the coulter of the plough.

AKIN, *à-kin'*, s. Related by blood; allied by nature; partaking of the same properties.

AL. A prefix to many words of Arabic origin, is equivalent to *the*. Its use is to render nouns definite, as, *alkoran*, the koran, or *the* book, by eminence.—AL, in *English compounds*, is sometimes a contraction of the Saxon *æthel*, noble, or illustrious; but more generally it is a contraction of the German *ald*, or *alt*, old, as in *alderman*, *Aldborough*, &c.

ALA, *a'-là*, s. (Lat.) A wing: *see* ALÆ, the plural.

ALABASTER, *al'-à-bas-ter*, s. A kind of soft marble, or compact variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum, of fine texture, and usually white or semi-pellucid, but sometimes yellow, red, or grey. It is extensively used in the manufacture of small busts, ornamental vases, bottles, &c.—Among the *ancients*, a vessel in which odoriferous liquors were kept, so called from the stone of which it was made. Also, a measure, containing ten ounces of wine, or nine of oil.

— a. Made of alabaster.

ALABASTRIAN, *al-à-bas'-tre-an*, a. Pertaining to, or like alabaster.

ALABASTRITE, *al-à-bas'-trite*, s. A vase, box, or other vessel, used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for holding perfumes. It was usually made of alabaster, but frequently of other materials, as lead, gold, coloured glass, terra-cotta, &c. They appear often as ornaments on tombstones.

ALABASTRUS, *al-à-bas'-trus*, s. A flower bud.

ALACK, *à-lak'*, exclam. Alas, an expression of sorrow.

ALACK-A-DAY, *à-lak'-à-da*. An exclamation denoting regret or sorrow; alas the day!

ALACRIOUS,† *à-lak'-re-us*, a. Cheerful.

ALACRIOUSLY,† *à-lak'-re-us-le*, ad. Cheerfully, with alacrity.

ALACRIOUSNESS,† *à-lak'-re-us-nes*, s. Briskness; liveliness.

ALACRITY, *à-lak'-re-te*, s. Cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act; briskness; despatch; cheerfulness.

ALADINISTS, *à-lad'-in-ists*, s.pl. Free thinkers among the Mohammedans.

ALÆ, *a'-le*, s.pl. (Lat.) In *bot.*, the side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or membranes added to a seed, stalk, &c. In *anat.*, *ala* or *alæ*, is applied to many parts, as, *ala auris*, the upper and outer part of the external ear, *alæ nasi*, the lateral cartilages of the nose, &c.

A LA GRECQUE, } *à-là-grek'* { s. In *arch.*, one of the va-
A LA GREC, } { rieties of fret ornament.

ALALITE, *al'-à-lite*, s. In *min.*, a crystallized, bright green variety of pyroxene or augite, otherwise called *diopside*; thus named from the village of Ala, in Piedmont, near which it was first discovered.

ALAMIRE, *à-là-me'-ra*, s. The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of music.

ALAMODALITY,† *al-à-mo-dal'-e-te*, s. Conformity to the prevailing mode or fashion of the times.

ALAMODE, *à-là-mode'*, ad. According to the fashion.

— s. A thin, black, glossy silk, used for hoods, scarfs, &c.

ALAMORT,‡ *à-là-mort'*, a. Depressed; melancholy

ALAMOTH, *al'-à-moth*, s. A Hebrew musical instrument

ALAND, *à-land'*, ad. At, or on land.

ALANT, *à'-lant*, s. In *her.*, a mastiff dog with short ears

ALANTIN, *à-lan'-tin*, s. A starchy substance, identical with *inuline*

ALAR, *a'-lar*, a. Pertaining to, or having wings.

ALARM, *à-larm'*, s. Any sound, outcry, or information intended to give notice of approaching danger; a summons to arms; sudden surprise with fear or terror the sensation excited by an apprehension of danger or evil; agitation; disquiet; consternation; any mechanical contrivance for waking persons from sleep, or exciting attention. In *fencing*, an appeal or challenge

— v.a. To give notice of danger; to rouse to vigilance, and exertions for safety; to call to arms for defence; to surprise with apprehension of danger; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.

ALARM-BELL, *à-larm'-bel*, s. A bell rung to give notice of danger.

ALARM-CLOCK, *à-larm'-klok*, s. A clock with machinery to ring a loud notice of any hour to which it is required particularly to draw the attention.

ALARMED, *à-lärmd'*, pp. of the verb *to alarm*.

ALARMING, *à-larm'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to alarm*.

— a. Producing alarm, or sudden surprise with fear; exciting apprehension; terrifying; awakening a sense of danger; frightful.

ALARMINGLY, *à-larm'-ing-le*, ad. In an alarming manner.

ALARMIST, *à-larm'-ist*, s. One who excites alarm; one who is continually prophesying danger.

ALARM-POST, *à-larm'-poast*, s. A place to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.

ALARM-WATCH, *à-larm'-wotsh*, s. A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement, or which can be so set as to excite attention to any particular hour.

ALARUM, *à-lar'-um*, for *alarm*, is now disused except in poetry. The word is however a popular term for an *alarm-clock*: q.v.

ALARY, *al'-a-re*, a. Of the nature of wings.

ALAS, *à-las'*. An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.

ALASMODON, *à-las'-mo-don*, s. A species of shell.

ALATE,† *à-late'*, ad. Lately; not long ago.

ALATE, *a'-late*, } a. Winged; having dilatations like
ALATED, *a'-la-ted*, } wings. In *bot.*, bordered by a membranous or leafy expansion. In *conchology*, having an expanded lip.

ALATERN, *al'-à-tern*, } s. The trivial name of a spe-
ALATERNUS, *al-à-ter'-nus*, } cies of rhamnus or buckthorn.

ALB, *alb*, s. A surplice, or vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, worn by the Romish clergy. Also, a Turkish coin, of the value of about a halfpenny.

ALBANIAN, *al-bà'-ne-an*, s. A native of Albania, a province of European Turkey.

ALBATA, *al-bà'-tà*, s. A composition of nickel, tin, zinc, and copper, often used as a substitute for silver.

ALBATROSS, *al'-bà-tros*, s. The largest known of seabirds, measuring in some cases upwards of sixteen feet from wing to wing. It pertains to the order of *Anseres*, and is most commonly met with in the Southern Ocean. The body is sometimes white throughout, but the back is usually spotted or clouded with brown. This bird among sailors has the popular names of the *Cape sheep* and the *man-of-war bird*.

ALBEIT,† *awl-be'-it*, ad. Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding; though it should be.

ALBELEN, *al'-be-len*, s. A fish of the trout kind.

ALBESCENT, *al-bes'-sent*, a. Becoming white, or rather whitish; moderately white.

ALBICORE, *al'-be-kore*, s. A sea-fish, like a tunny, noted for following ships.

ALBIFICATION,† *al-be-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making white.

ALBIGENSES, *al-be-jen'-seez*, } s.pl. A sect of Reformers,
ALBIGEOIS, *al-be-zhoä'*, } who separated from the Church of Rome in the 12th century, so called from the Albigeois, a small territory in France, where they resided. The Catholics maintained the most inveterate crusades against them, and they gradually dwindled, till the Reformation, when they joined the Genevan Protestants. They are sometimes confounded with the *Waldenses*.

ALBIN, *al'-bin*, s. An opaque white mineral, regarded as a variety of Bohemian *apophyllite*.

ALBINISM, *al'-be-nizm*, } s. The state or condition of
ALBINOISM, *al-bi'-no-izm*, } an albino.

ALBINO, *al-bi'-no*, s. One of a class of persons who

though born of black or copper-coloured parents, are preternaturally of a pale or cadaverous complexion, have the hair on all parts of the body white, and, generally, reddish eyes. This phenomenon is by no means uncommon among the dark tribes of the inter-tropical regions of America, Africa, Sumatra, and Ceylon. The vision is very imperfect during the day-time, but they see with great accuracy by twilight, and hence usually go abroad after dusk. Albinism also occurs occasionally among Europeans.

ALBION, *al'-be-on*, s. An ancient name of England, still used in poetry: supposed to have been given on account of its white chalk cliffs.

ALBITE, *al'-bite*, s. A species of felspar, usually of a white colour, in which the alkali is soda instead of potash.

ALBITIC, *al-bit'-ik*, a. Resembling, or containing albite.

ALBORA, *al-bo'-rà*, s. A sort of itch, or rather leprosy, terminating without ulceration, but with fetid evacuations from the mouth and nostrils.

ALBORAK, *al-bo'-rak*, s. The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have journeyed to heaven.

ALBORO, *al-bo'-ro*, s. The erythrinus, a small red fish of the Mediterranean.

ALBUGINEOUS, *al-bew-jin'-e-us*, a. Pertaining to, or resembling the white of the eye, or of an egg.

ALBUGO, *al-bew'-go*, s. The white speck in the eye; also, a disease of the eye, occasioned by a white opaque spot growing on the cornea, and obstructing vision.

ALBULA, *al-bew'-là*, s. A species of trout, destitute of teeth.

ALBUM, *al'-bum*, s. Among the *Romans*, a white table, board, or register, on which the pretor's edicts were written, or on which were inscribed the names of public officers; also, a list of any body of persons, as of the senators. In *modern use*, a book, originally blank, in much fashion among ladies, in which their friends and visitants are requested to insert some poem, motto, drawing, &c., as a memento of their visit; any book used as a repository for drawings, prints, verses, &c.; a book kept at some places of note or fashionable resort for persons of rank or distinction to enter their names, remarks, &c.; some annual publications, designed for light reading, are also thus named.

ALBUMEN, *al-bew'-men*, s. *Literally*, the white of an egg. In *chemistry*, a thick glairy substance which forms a constituent principle of plants and animals. It exists nearly pure in the white of an egg and the serum of the blood, and also in considerable quantities in the contents of the lymphatic vessels, the humours of the eye, &c. Vegetable albumen is most abundant in the seeds of the corn-grasses and the cruciform plants generally.—In *botany*, albumen is the substance interposed between the embryo and integument of the seed in some plants: it is called by some botanists the *perisperm*.

ALBUM GRÆCUM, *al'-bum gre'-kum*, s. The excrement of dogs, whitened by exposure to the air. It was formerly employed in medicine, and is still sometimes used to soften leather in the process of dressing it.

ALBUMINOUS, *al-bew'-min-us*, a. Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumen.

ALBURN, *al'-burn*, } s. In *trees*, the white and
ALBURNUM, *al-burn'-um*, } softer part of the wood, between the inner bark and the hard wood, or *duramen*. It is popularly called the sap-wood.

ALBURN, *al'-burn*, } s. A small fish, more com-
ALBURNUS, *al-burn'-us*, } monly called the *bleak*.

ALCA, *al'-kà*, s. A genus of web-footed sea-birds, including the *auks* and *puffins*.

ALCADE, *al-kade'*, s. *See* ALCAID.

ALCAHEST, *al'-kà-hest*, s. *See* ALKAHEST.

ALCAIC, *al-ka'-ik*, a. In *poetry*, a term applied to a metre invented by Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Greece, who flourished about B.C. 600.

ALCAICS, *al-ka'-iks*, s.pl. Several kinds of verse are so called, from Alcæus, their inventor; the principal of these consists of five feet, viz., a spondee or iambic, an iambic, a long syllable, and two dactyls.

ALCAID, *al-kade'*, s. In *Spain* and *Portugal*, the governor of a fortress or castle; also, the keeper of a gaol.

ALCALDE, *al-kal'-de*, s. In *Spain*, a judge, or more commonly the chief magistrate of a city or town; several minor civil officers are also thus styled.

ALCANNA, *al-kan'-nà*, s. An Egyptian plant, used in dyeing: *see* HENNA.

ALCANTARA, *al-kan-tär'-rà* (KNIGHTS OF). A military and religious order of Spain, instituted in the 12th century, and thus called from a city of that name in the province of Estremadura.

ALCAVALA, *al-kà-vä'-là*, s. In *Spain*, a tax formerly levied on every transfer of property, real or personal.

ALCEDO, *al-se'-do*, s. The king-fisher; a genus of tenuirostral birds, pertaining to the family *Halcyonidæ*. They live on the banks of rivers, and feed on fish. The *A. ispida*, the only species indigenous in our island, is the most brilliant of British birds.

ALCHEMIC, *al-kem'-ik*, } a. Relating to alchemy, or
ALCHEMICAL, *al-kem'-ik-al*, } produced by it.

ALCHEMICALLY, *al-kem'-ik-al-le*, ad. In the manner of alchemy.

ALCHEMIST, *al'-ke-mist*, s. One who practises alchemy.

ALCHEMISTIC, *al-ke-mist'-ik*, } a. Practising alche-
ALCHEMISTICAL, *al-ke-mist'-ik-al*, } my, or relating to it.

ALCHEMIZE, *al'-ke-mize*, v.a. To transmute; to practise alchemy.

ALCHEMY, *al'-ke-me*, s. A pretended science, which had for its object the transmutation of the baser metals into gold and silver, the discovery of a panacea or universal remedy for diseases, of an alkahest or universal solvent, and of many other things equally absurd. Though now held in contempt, this science was in high repute and much cultivated from the 13th to the 17th century, and to its adepts we are indebted for many important discoveries in chemistry.—The name of a mixed metal, formerly used for utensils.

ALCHYMY, ALCHYMICAL, &c. *See* ALCHEMY, &c.

ALCICORN, *al'-se-korn*, a. Like an elk's horn.

ALCMANIAN, *alk-ma'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to Alcman, a lyric poet, of the 27th Olympiad, celebrated for his amorous verses. The *Alcmanian verse* consists of two dactyls and two trochees.

ALCO, *al'-ko*, s. An American animal of the dog kind. It is mute and melancholy, a circumstance which gave rise to the fable, that dogs transported to America became mute. The animal was used for food by the Indians and the first Spanish settlers, but it is said to be now extinct.

ALCOATE, *al'-ko-ate*, s. *See* ALCOHOLATE.

ALCOHOL, *al'-ko-hol*, s. *Formerly*, the substance of any body reduced to an impalpable powder. In *present use*, pure or highly rectified spirit, obtained from fermented liquors by distillation. It is the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors, as wine, beer, brandy, whisky, &c.; but, as it was first procured from wine, it retains in commerce the name of *spirit of wine*. When pure, it consists of 3 equivalents of hydrogen, 2 of carbon, and 1 of oxygen.

ALCOHOLATE, *al'-ko-hol-ate*, s. A salt, in which alcohol seems to replace the water of crystallization.

ALCOHOLIC, *al-ko-hol'-ik*, a. Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its properties.

ALCOHOLIZATION, *al-ko-hol-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of rectifying spirit till it is wholly freed from mixture, or of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZE, *al'-ko-hol-ize*, v.a. To convert into alcohol, to rectify spirit till it is wholly dephlegmated, also, to reduce a substance to an impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLMETER, *al-ko-hol'-me-ter*, } s. An instrument
ALCOHOLOMETER, *al-ko-hol-om'-e-ter*, } for ascertaining
ALCOHOLIMETER, *al-ko-hol-im'-e-ter*, } the amount of absolute alcohol in any given quantity of alcoholic fluid.

ALCOR, *al'-kor*, s. A small star in the tail of Ursa Major.

ALCORAN, *al'-ko-ran*, s. *See* ALKORAN and KORAN.

ALCOVE, *al'-kove*, or *al-kove'*, s. A recess in a room, intended for a bed; a recess in any apartment, as in a library; an arbour, or covered building in a garden.

ALCYON, *al'-se-on*, s. The trivial name of a species of king-fisher. *See* ALCEDO and HALCYON.

ALCYONE, *al-se-o'-ne*, s. A bright star in the constellation Pleiades.

ALCYONEÆ, *al-se-o'-ne-e*, s.pl. A family of zoophytes, similar in form and character, but more distinctly allied to animal life than the sponges.

ALCYONIC, *al-se-on'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the *alcyoneæ*.

ALCYONITE, *al'-se-on-ite*, s. A fossil zoophyte, somewhat resembling a fungus.

ALCYONIUM, *al-se-o'-ne-um*, s. A genus of the *alcyoneæ*. It consists of a tubular mass, terminating in a varying number of finger-shaped lobes, of a beautiful pink or orange colour; and the polypes which secrete the mass are lodged in small cells, divided from each other by thin partitions.

ALDEBARAN, *al-de-ba'-ran*, s. A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Taurus; popularly called the Bull's eye.

ALDEHYD, *al'-de-hid*, } s. A colourless, limpid, and
ALDEHYDE *al'-de hide*, } very volatile liquid of pe-

uliar, suffocating odour. It is the product of the oxidation of alcohol and ether, and when exposed to the air or oxygen it is converted into acetic acid.

ALDEHYDIC, *al-de-hid'-ik*, a. Containing aldehyde.—*Aldehydic acid* is formed by heating an aqueous solution of aldehyde with oxide of silver. Its salts are termed *aldehydates*.

ALDER, *awl'-der*, s. A tree belonging to the genus *alnus*. It usually grows in moist or boggy places.

ALDER, *awl'-der*, s. The ancient genitive plural of the Saxon *eal*, all. It was formerly prefixed to adjectives in the superlative; as, *alder-first*, first of all.

ALDERLIEFEST,‡ *awl-der-leef'-est*, a. Most dear; most beloved.

ALDERMAN, *awl'-der-man*, s. Among *our Saxon ancestors*, *alderman*, or *ealderman*, signifying a *senior* or *superior*, was a title given to all governors of provinces, senators, presiding magistrates, and bishops, in allusion to the matured experience and superior wisdom which led to their being selected to discharge such high trusts; and it constituted the second rank of Saxon nobility, being inferior to *atheling*, but superior to *thane*. From this title has come to us that of *earl*, evidently a corruption of *ealderman*, which was substituted by the Danes, upon their settling in England. In *present usage*, an *alderman* is a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor.

ALDERMANITY,‡ *awl-der-man'-e-te*, s. The behaviour and manners of an alderman; the society of aldermen.

ALDERMANLIKE, *awl'-der-man-like*, a. Like an alderman.

ALDERMANLY, *awl'-der-man-le*, a. Pertaining to, or like an alderman.

ALDERN, *awl'-dern*, a. Made of alder.

ALDINE EDITIONS, *al'-din e-dish'-unz*, s.pl. An epithet applied to editions of the classics, printed with great care, by the family of Aldus Manutius, the first of whom established his press at Venice about 1500.

ALE, *ale*, s. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation, and chiefly differing from beer in having a smaller proportion of hops; a merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drank.

ALE-BENCH, *ale'-bensh*, s. A bench in or before an ale-house.

ALE-BERRY, *ale'-ber-re*, s. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

ALE-BREWER, *ale'-brew-er*, s. One whose occupation is to brew ale.

ALE-CONNER, *ale'-kon-ner*, s. An officer in London, whose business is to inspect the measures used in public-houses, to prevent frauds in selling liquors.

ALE-COST, *ale'-kost*, s. Costmary, an herbaceous plant.

ALECTO, *a-lek'-to*, s. In *myth.*, one of the three furies.

ALECTOR, *a-lek'-tor*, s. The generic name of a large gallinaceous bird of tropical America.

ALECTORIA, *a-lek-to'-re-a*, s. Cockstone, a peculiar stone supposed by the ancients to be formed in the stomach of the cock, and to which they attributed many virtues. In *bot.*, a genus of lichens.

ALECTOROMACHY, *a-lek-to-rom'-a-ke*, } s. The sport of
ALECTRYOMACHY, *a-lek-tre-om'-a-ke*, } cock-fighting.

ALECTOROMANCY, *a-lek'-to-rom-an-se*, } s. An ancient
ALECTRYOMANCY, *a-lek'-tre-o-man-se*, } mode of foretelling events by means of a cock. The letters of the alphabet being deciphered at random on the ground, and a barley-corn placed on each, a cock was permitted to pick up the grains, and the words formed by the letters under the grains, as selected by the bird, were taken to be the predicted result of the event in question.

ALEE, *a-le'*, ad. In *nau. lang.*, on the side opposite to the wind, that is, opposite to the side on which it strikes. The helm of a ship is said to be *alee* when pressed close to the lee side.

ALEGAR, *al'-e-gar*, s. Sour ale; acid made of ale.

ALEGER,‡ *al'-e-jer*, a. Gay; cheerful; sprightly.

ALEGGE,‡ *a-ledj'*, v.a. To lighten; to lessen; to assuage.

ALE-GILL, *ale'-gil*, s. A kind of medicated liquor, prepared from the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.

ALE-HOOF, *ale'-hoof*, s. Ground-ivy: so called because formerly used in making ale, instead of hops.

ALE-HOUSE, *ale'-hows*, s. A house where malt liquor is retailed; a public-house.

ALE-KNIGHT,‡ *ale'-nite*, s. A pot companion; a tippler.

ALEMBAR, *a-lemb'-dar*, s. In Turkey, an officer who carries the green standard of Mahomet, when the Sultan appears in public.

ALEMBIC, *a-lem' bik*, s. A chemical vessel, or rather the head of an apparatus, used in distillation: it is made of glass, metal, or earthenware.

ALEMBROTH, *a-lem'-broth*, s. Salt of wisdom; a name given by the alchemists to a compound of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac.

ALENGTH, *a-length'*, ad. At full length; along.

ALEPIDOTE, *a-lep'-e-dote*, s. Any fish without scales.

ALERT, *a-lert'*, a. Watchful; vigilant; brisk; nimble; prompt; sprightly.—*Upon the alert*, upon the watch.

ALERTNESS, *a-lert'-nes*, s. Briskness; promptness; nimbleness; sprightliness; ‡levity.

ALE-SHOT, *ale'-shot*, s. A reckoning to be paid for ale.

ALE-SILVER, *ale'-sil-ver*, s. A duty paid to the lord mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city.

ALE-STAKE, *ale'-stake*, s. A stake set as a sign before an ale-house.

ALET, *a'-let*, s. The Peruvian falcon.

ALE-TASTER, *ale'-tayst-er*, s. An officer appointed, in former times, to inspect the quality and quantity of ale, beer, and bread, within the precincts of any particular lordship.

ALETUDE, *al'-e-tewd*, s. Bulkiness; fatness; heaviness.

ALEUROMANCY, *al-yu'-ro-man-se*, s. An ancient mode of divination by meal.

ALEUTIAN, *a-lu'-shan*, } a. An epithet applied to certain
ALEUTIC, *a-lu'-tik*, } isles in the Pacific Ocean eastward of Kamtschatka, which form a chain connecting Asia with America.

ALE-VAT, *ale'-vat*, s. A vat in which ale is fermented.

ALEW,‡ *a-lew'*, s. Shouting; same as halloo.

ALE-WASHED, *ale'-woshi*, a. Steeped or soaked in ale.

ALE-WIFE, *ale'-wife*, s. A woman who keeps an ale-house.

ALEWIFE, *ale'-wife*, } s. An American fish, resembling
ALOOF, *a'-loof*, } the herring.

ALEXANDERS, *al-ex-an'-derz*, s. The name of a plant of the genus *Smyrnium*.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT, *al-ex-an'-derz fobt*, s. The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRIAN, *al-ex-an'-dre-an*, a. Pertaining to Alexandria.

ALEXANDRINE, *al-ex-an'-drin*, } s. A kind of verse,
ALEXANDRIAN, *al-ex-an'-dre-an*, } consisting of twelve syllables, or of twelve and thirteen alternately: so called from a poem, written in French, on the life of Alexander the Great.

ALEXIPHARMIC, *a-lex-e-farm'-ik*, } a. *Antidotal*; that
ALEXIPHARMICAL, *a-lex-e-farm'-ik-al*, } has the property of expelling or resisting poison: also, sudorific.

ALEXIPHARMIC, s. An antidote to poison or infection.

ALEXITERIC, *a-lex-e-ter'-ik*, } a. Resisting poison
ALEXITERIAL, *a-lex-e-te'-re-al*, } obviating the effects
ALEXITERICAL, *a-lex-e-ter'-ik-al*, } of venom.

ALEXITERIC, s. A medicine to resist the effects of poison or venom. Among the *ancient Greeks*, an amulet.

ALGA, *al'-ga*, s. Sea-weed.

ALGÆ, *al'-je*, s.pl. In *bot.*, an order or division of the Cryptogamic or Acrogenous plants, comprehending all the sea-weeds, and such fresh-water plants as vegetate exclusively under water.

ALGAROT, *al'-ga-rot*, } s. A white emetic powder
ALGAROTH, *al'-ga-roth*, } prepared from antimony: so called after its inventor, Algarotti.

ALGATES,‡ *awl'-gayts*, ad. On any terms; every way

ALGATRANE, *al'-ga-trane*, s. A kind of pitch or bitumen.

ALGAZEL, *al-ga-zel'*, s. *See* GAZELLE.

ALGEBRA, *al'-je-bra*, s. The science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic. A general method of computation, in which signs and symbols, which are commonly the letters of the alphabet, are made to represent numbers and quantities. It takes an unknown quantity sought, as if granted, and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds till the quantity supposed is discovered by some other known quantity to which it is equal.

ALGEBRAIC, *al-je-bra'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to algebra; containing an operation of algebra, or deduced from such operation.
ALGEBRAICAL, *al-je-bra'-ik-al*, }

ALGEBRAICALLY, *al je-bra'-ik-al-le*, ad. By algebraic process.

ALGEBRAIST, *al-je-bra'-ist*, s. One who is versed in the science of algebra.

ALGEBRAIZE, *al'-je-bra-ize*, v.a. To perform by algebra: to reduce to algebraic form.

ALGENEB, *al'-jen-eb*, s. A star of the second magnitude, in the right side of the constellation Perseus.

ALGERINE, *al'-je-reen*, s. A native of Algiers, a city on the northern coast of Africa.—a. Belonging to Algiers.

ALGID,† *al'-jid*, a. Chilly; cold.

ALGIDITY, *al-jid'-e-te*, } s. Chilliness; coldness.
ALGIDNESS, *al'-jid-nes*, }
ALGIFIC, *al-jif'-ik*, a. Producing cold.
ALGOL, *al'-gol*, s. A fixed star of the third magnitude, called Medusa's head, in the constellation Perseus.
ALGOR, *al'-gor*, s. Unusual coldness in any part of the body.
ALGORAB, *al'-go-rab*, s. A star of the third magnitude, in the right wing of the constellation Corvus.
ALGORITHM, *al'-go-rithm*, } s. An Arabic term, signifying
ALGORISM, *al'-go-rizm*, } the science of numbers, or the art of numerical computation. (*Obsolete.*)
ALGOSE,‡ *al-gose'*, a. Extremely cold.
ALGOUS, *al'-gus*, a. Pertaining to sea-weed; abounding with, or like sea-weed.
ALGUAZIL, *al-gwà-zeel'*, s. A Spanish bailiff or constable.
AL-HENNA, *al-hen'-nà*, s. *See* HENNA.
ALHIRTO, *al-her'-to*, s. A star of the third magnitude, in the constellation Capricornus.
ALIAS, *a'-le-as*, ad. A Latin word signifying *otherwise*, commonly used in judicial proceedings to connect the different fictitious names which a person has assumed in order to conceal his true name, as, Robson, *alias* Jones, *alias* Williams.
— s. A second writ or execution, issued when the first has failed to enforce the judgment.
ALIBI, *al'-e-bi*, s. A Latin law term signifying *elsewhere;* in another place. If a person charged with an offence proves that he could not have committed it, because he was, at the time, *in another place*, he is said to prove an *alibi*. The part of a plea which avers the party to have been elsewhere, is also called an *alibi*.
ALIBLE,‡ *al'-e-bl*, a. Nutritive; that may be nourished.
ALIDADE, *al'-e-dade*, s. The index of a graduated instrument for taking altitudes, distances, &c., as of an astrolabe or quadrant.
ALIEN, *ale'-yen*, a. Foreign; not of the same land or family; belonging to one who is not a citizen; estranged from; not allied to; adverse to.
— s. A foreigner; one born in, or belonging to another country; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen. In *scrip.*, one who is a stranger to the church of Christ, or to the covenant of grace.
ALIENABILITY, *ale'-yen-à-bil'-e-te*, s. The capacity of being alienated or transferred.
ALIENABLE, *ale'-yen-à-bl*, a. That may be alienated.
ALIENAGE, *ale'-yen-aje*, s. The state of being an alien.
ALIENATE, *ale'-yen-ate*, v.a. To transfer title, property, or right to another; to estrange; to withdraw the affections; to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted; to apply to a wrong use.
— a. Estranged; withdrawn from; stranger to.
— ‡ s. A stranger; an alien.
ALIENATION, *ale-yen-a'-shun*, s. A transfer of title, or a legal conveyance of property to another; the state of being alienated; a withdrawing or estrangement; change of affection; mental derangement; insanity.
ALIENATOR, *ale'-yen-a-ter*, s. He who alienates.
ALIENE, *ale-yeen'*, v.a. To alienate.
ALIENEE, *ale-yen-e'*, s. One to whom the title to property is transferred.
ALIENISM, *ale'-yen-izm*, s. The state of being an alien.
ALIFE,‡ *à-life'*, ad. On my life.
ALIFEROUS, *à-lif'-er-us*, a. Having wings.
ALIFORM, *al'-e-form*, a. Having the shape of a wing.
ALIGEROUS, *à-lidj'-er-us*, a. Having wings.
ALIGHT, *à-lite'*, v.n. To fall on; to descend; to get down or dismount, as from a horse or carriage; to rest; to stoop from flight and settle, as a bird; to fall and lodge; to come upon unexpectedly; to happen to find; to be ignited; to be on fire; to burn.
— ‡ v.a. To light; to enlighten; to kindle; to set fire to.
ALIGN, *à-line'*, v.a. To form in a line; to lay out or regulate by a line.
ALIGNMENT, *à-line'-ment*, s. A laying out or regulating by a line; an adjusting to a line; the state of being adjusted to a line; the line of adjustment.
ALIKE, *à-like'*, a. Having resemblance; similar.
— ad. In the same manner, form, or degree; equally.
ALIMENT, *al'-e-ment*, s. That which nourishes; food.—*Obligation of aliment*, in *Scottish law*, the natural obligation of parents to provide for their children.
— v.a. To maintain.
ALIMENTAL, *al-e-ment'-al*, a. Supplying food; nourishing, that furnishes the materials for natural growth.
ALIMENTALLY, *al-e-ment'-al-le*, ad. So as to serve for nourishment or food.
ALIMENTARINESS, *al-e-ment'-à-re-nes*, s. The quality of being alimentary.
ALIMENTARY, *al-e-ment'-à-re*, a. Pertaining to aliment having the quality of nourishing. The *alimentary canal* is the great duct or intestine by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated.—*Alimentary law*, among the Romans a law that obliged children to support their parents.
ALIMENTATION, *al-e-ment-a'-shun*, s. The act or power of affording nutriment; the state of being nourished.
ALIMENTATIVENESS, *al-e-ment'-à-tiv-nes*, } s. In *phreno-*
ALIMENTIVENESS, *al-e-ment'-iv-nes*, } *logy*, the organ which communicates the pleasure that arises from eating and drinking.
ALIMONIOUS,† *al-e-mo'-ne-us*, a. Nourishing; alimental
ALIMONY, *al'-e-mun-e*, s. The proportion of a husband's estate adjudged by the ecclesiastical court, for the support of his wife on her legal separation from him, if she be neither charged with elopement nor adultery.
ALIPED, *al'-e-ped*, a. Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.
— s. An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane, and whose feet thus serve for wings, as the bat.
ALIQUANT, *al'-e-kwant*, a. In *arith.*, an aliquant part of a number is one which, however repeated, will never make up that number exactly; thus, 6 is an *aliquant* part of 20, for 3 times 6 are 18, leaving a deficiency of 2.
ALIQUOT, *al'-e-kwot*, a. An aliquot part of a number or quantity is one which will measure it a certain number of times without a remainder; thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.
ALISH, *ale'-ish*, a. Like ale; having the qualities of ale.
ALISMA, *à-liz'-mà*, s. The water-plantain, a genus of plants
ALISMACEOUS, *al-iz-ma'-shus*, a. In *bot.*, belonging to the Alismaceæ, an order of aquatic plants.
ALITRUNK, *al'-e-trunk*, s. The segment of the body of an insect to which the wings are attached.
ALITURE,† *al'-e-tyur*, s. Nourishment; food.
ALIVE, *à-live'*, a. Having life; not dead; in existence, unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired; in force or operation; cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity; susceptible; sensible of. In *scripture*, regenerated.
ALIZARINE, *à-liz'-à-reen*, s. A colouring matter obtained from madder.
ALKAHEST, *al'-kà-hest*, s. A universal solvent, or menstruum capable of resolving every substance in nature to a state of purity. The discovery of such a fluid was one of the chief objects of alchemy. The word is sometimes also used for fixed salts volatilized.
ALKAHESTIC, *al-kà-hest'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the alkahest.
ALKALESCENCY, *al-kà-les'-sen-se*, s. A tendency to become alkaline, or a tendency to the properties of an alkali.
ALKALESCENT, *al-kà-les'-sent*, a. Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline.
ALKALI, *al'-kà-le* or *li*, s.; pl. ALKALIES, *al'-ka-liz*. In *chemistry*, a salifiable base, having in a greater or less degree a peculiar acrid taste, the power of changing blue vegetable colours to green, and the colour of turmeric and rhubarb to brown. Potash, soda, and ammonia are the leading alkalies.
ALKALIFIABLE, *al'-kà-le-fi-à-bl*, a. That may be alkalified.
ALKALIFIED, *al'-kà-le-fide*, pp. Converted into alkali.
ALKALIFY, *al'-kà-le-fi*, v.a. To convert into an alkali.
— v.n. To become an alkali.
ALKALIGENOUS, *al-kà-lidj'-e-nus*, a. Generating alkali.
ALKALIMETER, *al-kà-lim'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies.
ALKALIMETRY, *al-kà-lim'-e-tre*, s. The art of ascertaining the strength of alkalies.
ALKALINE, *al'-kà-line* or *lin*, } a. Having the properties
ALKALIOUS,† *al-ka'-le-us*, } of an alkali.
ALKALINITY, *al-kà-lin'-e-te*, s. The quality which constitutes an alkali.
ALKALIZATE,‡ *al'-kà-le-zate*, a. Impregnated with alkali.
— ‡ v.a. To make bodies alkaline.
ALKALIZATION, *al-kà-le-za'-shun*, s. The act of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali.
ALKALIZE, *al'-kà-lize*, v.a. To render alkaline.
— v.n. To become an alkali.
ALKALOID, *al'-kà-loyd*, s. A proximate principle of certain vegetables, which possesses in a slight degree the peculiar properties of an alkali.
ALKANET, *al'-kà-net*, s. The plant Bugloss, or *Anchusa tinctoria;* also, a red dye obtained from its root.
ALKEKENGI, *al-ke-ken'-je*, s. The winter cherry.
ALKENNA, *al-ken'-nà*, s. *See* HENNA.
ALKERMES, *al-kerm'-eez*, s. A compound cordial, in the shape of a confection, of which kermes forms the base.
ALKERVA, *al-ker'-và*, s. An Arabic name of the *Pulmo Christi*.

ALKOOL, *al-kool'*, s. A preparation of antimony, used by Eastern women to darken their eyelashes and eyebrows.

ALKORAN, *al'-ko-ran*, s. The book which contains the Mohammedan doctrines of faith and practice. Also, the name of a high tower on Eastern mosques.

ALKORANISH, *al-ko-ran'-ish*, a. Relating to the Alkoran.

ALKORANIST, *al'-ko-ran-ist*, s. One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Alkoran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alkoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tartars admit a multitude of traditions.

ALL, *awl*, a. The whole number of particulars; every one; the whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree.

— ad. Wholly; completely; entirely.

— s. Every thing; the whole number; the whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount.—*It is all one*, is equivalent to *the same thing in effect*, that is, it is *wholly* the same thing.—*All the better*, is equivalent to *wholly* the better, that is, better by the whole difference.—*All in all*, signifies *all* things to a person, or every thing desired.—*At all*, is used by way of enforcement or emphasis, usually in negative or interrogative sentences.—*All and some*, in Spenser, denotes *all together* or *at once*; "some" being a corruption of the Saxon *somne*, together, at once.—*All in the wind*, in *nau. lang.*, denotes that the sails, instead of being filled with the wind, shake in it, so as to give no impulse. Hence, the phrase is applied figuratively to what is wavering and uncertain.

ALL, in *composition*, is used before a great number of words, to enlarge or add force to their meaning, and it is usually more emphatical than *most*. In some instances, ALL is incorporated into the word, and then drops one of its consonant letters, as in *almighty*, *already*, *always*; but it is most generally an adjective prefixed to other words, but separated by a hyphen.

ALLA, *al'-là*. In *mus.*, an Italian preposition, or the dative of the feminine article *la*, which, prefixed to certain words, has the power of the phrase, 'in the manner of,' as, *alla Francese*, in the French manner or style.

ALLA-BREVE, *al'-là-breev*, s. In *music*, a movement whose bars consist of the note called a breve; a quick time, in which the notes take only half their usual length.

ALL ABSORBING, *awl-ab-sorb'-ing*, a. Engrossing; that drowns or supersedes all other considerations.

ALLA-CAPELLA, *al'-là-kà-pel'-là*, s. Same as *Alla-breve*.

ALL-ACCOMPLISHED, *awl-ak-kom'-plisht*, a. Fully accomplished; whose education is highly finished.

ALLAGITE, *al'-là-jite*, s. An impure brown or green variety of magnesian spar.

ALLAH, *al'-là*, s. The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.

ALLANITE, *al'-lan-ite*, s. A silicious oxide of cerium, found in Greenland, and thus named after Mr. Allan of Edinburgh, who first recognized it as a distinct species. It is massive, and of a brownish-black colour.

ALLANTOIC, *al-lan-to'-ik*, a. Pertaining to, or contained in, the allantois.—*Allantoic acid*, a peculiar acid found in the fluid of the allantois of a fetal calf: it was formerly called *amniotic acid*.

ALLANTOID, *al-lan-to'-id*, } s. A thin membrane, situated
ALLANTOIS, *al-lan-to'-iz*, } between the chorion and amnion, in quadrupeds.

ALLANTOINE, *al-lan'-to-een*, s. Allantoic acid.

ALLATRATE,‡ *al'-là-trate*, v.a. To bark, as a dog.

ALLAY, *al-là'*, v.a. To quiet; to pacify or appease; to repress; to abate, mitigate, subdue, or destroy; to soothe; to alleviate; ‡ to reduce the purity of, *see* ALLOY.

— ‡ s. Alloy, *which see*.

ALLAYED, *al-layd'*, pp. of the verb *to allay*.

ALLAYER, *al-là'-er*, s. He or that which allays.

ALLAYMENT, *al-là'-ment*, s. The act of quieting; a state of rest after disturbance; that which allays; ease.

ALL-BEARING, *awl-baré'-ing*, a. Producing every thing.

ALL-BEAUTEOUS, *awl-bew'-te-us*, a. Perfectly beautiful.

ALL-BOUNTEOUS, *awl-bown'-te-us*, } a. Perfectly bounti-
ALL-BOUNTIFUL, *awl-bown'-te-fûl*, } ful; of infinite bounty.

ALL-CHANGING, *awl-tshaynj'-ing*, a. Ever-changing.

ALL-DIVINE, *awl-de-vine'*, a. Supremely excellent.

ALLE, *al'-le*, s. The trivial name of the little awk, or black and white diver.

ALLECT,‡ *al-lekt'*, v.a. To entice.

ALLECTATION,‡ *al-lekt-a'-shun*, s. Allurement.

ALLECTIVE,‡ *al-lekt'-iv*, a. Alluring. — s. Allurement

ALLEDGE, *al-ledj'*. *See* ALLEGE.

ALLEGANEAN, *al-le-ga'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to the mountains called Allegany, a ridge of North America.

ALLEGATION, *al-le-ga'-shun*, s. Affirmation; positive assertion or declaration; that which is affirmed or asserted, a plea, excuse, or justification. In *ecclesiastical courts*, a formal declaration of charges.

ALLEGE, *al-ledj'*, v.a. To produce, as an argument, plea, or excuse; to adduce; to declare; to affirm; to assert,

ALLEGEABLE,† *al-ledj'-à-bl*, a. That may be alleged.

ALLEGEAS, } *al-le'-je-as*, } s. A stuff manufactured in
ALLEGIAS, } } the East Indies, of two kinds, one of cotton, the other of a flax-like material.

ALLEGED, *al-ledjd'*, pp. of the verb *to allege*.

ALLEGEMENT,‡ *al-ledj'-ment*, s. Allegation.

ALLEGER, *al-ledj'-er*, s. One who affirms or declares.

ALLEGIANCE, *al-le'-je-ans*, s. The duty or fidelity which a subject owes to his sovereign, or to the government or state of which he is a native or citizen.

ALLEGIANT,‡ *al-le'-je-ant*, a. Loyal.

ALLEGORIC, *al-le-gor'-ik*, } a. In the manner of alle-
ALLEGORICAL, *al-le-gor'-ik-al*, } gory; figurative.

ALLEGORICALLY, *al-le-gor'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a figurative manner; by way of allegory.

ALLEGORICALNESS, *al-le-gor'-ik-al-nes*, s. The quality of being allegorical.

ALLEGORIST, *al'-le-go-rist*, s. One who uses allegory, or allegorizes; one who teaches in an allegorical manner.

ALLEGORIZE, *al'-le-go-rize*, v.a. To turn into an allegory; to form an allegory; to understand in an allegorical sense. — v.n. To use allegory.

ALLEGORIZED, *al'-le-go-rizd*, pp. of the verb *to allegorize*

ALLEGORIZER, *al'-le-go-rize-er*, s. One who allegorizes.

ALLEGORY, *al'-le-go re*, s. A figurative sentence or discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances. The principal subject is thus kept out of view, and we are left to collect the intentions of the writer or speaker by the resemblance of the secondary to the primary subject.—In *painting* and *sculpture*, a figurative representation, in which something else is intended than what is actually exhibited.

ALLEGRETTO, *al-la-gret'-to*, ad. In *mus.*, denotes a movement quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

ALLEGRISSIMO, *al-la-gris'-se-mo*, ad. In *music*, directs that the movement or air is to be very lively.

ALLEGRO, *al-la'-gro*, ad. In *music*, directs the movement to be performed briskly.

— s. A piece of music to be performed with a brisk movement.—*L'Allegro*, the name of a poem of Milton, signifies the cheerful or mirthful man.

ALLELUIAH, } *al-le-lu'-yà*, } interj. Praise to Jehovah; a
ALLELUJAH, } } word used to express pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems.

— s. A hymn or anthem to the praise of Jehovah.

ALLEMANDE, *al-mongd'*, s. In *music*, a slow air in common time, or a solemn, slow movement. Also, a brisk dance, or a figure in dancing.

ALLEMANNIC, *al-le-man'-nik*, a. Belonging to the *Alemanni*, ancient Germans, or to *Alemannia*, their country.

ALLENARLY, *al-len'-ar-le*, ad. Only, merely: a word used in Scotch conveyancing.

ALLERION, *al-le'-re-on*, s. In *heraldry*, an eagle without beak or feet, with expanded wings; denoting imperialists vanquished and disarmed.

ALLEVEUR, *al-le-voor'*, s. A small Swedish coin, of the value of about a half-penny.

ALLEVIATE, *al-le'-ve-ate*, v.a. To make light, in a figurative sense; to remove in part, as evils or sorrow; to lessen, mitigate, or soften; † to make less by representation, to extenuate.

ALLEVIATION, *al-le-ve-a'-shun*, s. The act of lightening, allaying, or extenuating; a lessening or mitigation; that which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable.

ALLEVIATIVE, *al-le'-ve-à-tiv*, a. Palliative; mitigating.

— s. That which mitigates.

ALLEY, *al'-le*, s. A walk in a garden; a narrow passage; a narrow passage or way in a city, as distinct from a public street; also, a name given by boys to a choice taw, or marble. In *London*, a popular name for the Stock Exchange.

ALL-FOOLS'-DAY, *awl-foolz-da'*, s. The first of April: so called from a very ancient custom of practising sportive deceptions on as many as possible during this day, and which is said to be of Hindoo origin.

ALL-FOURS, *awl-foarz'*, s. A game at cards, so called from the four chances of which it consists, viz., *high*, *low*, *jack*, and *game*.—*To go on all-fours*, is to move or walk on four legs, or on the two legs and two arms.

ALL-GIVER, *awl-giv'-er*, s. The Giver of all things.

ALL-GOOD, *awl-good'*, s. The plant Good-Henry.

ALL-HAIL, *awl-hayl'*, exclam. A phrase of salutation, expressing a wish of *all health* or safety

ALL-HALLOW, *awl-hal'-lo,* } s. All Saints' day, the first
ALL-HALLOWS, *awl-hal'-loze,* } of November, a feast dedicated to all the saints.

ALL-HALLOWMASS, *awl-hal'-lo-mas,* } s. The time near or
ALL-HALLOWN, *awl-hal'-lun,* } about All Saints'
ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, *awl-hal'-lo-tide,* } day, or November first.

ALL-HEAL, *awl'-heel,* s. The popular name of several plants.

ALLIACEOUS, *al-le-a'-shus,* a. Pertaining to allium, or garlic; having the properties of garlic. Arsenical minerals are said to be *alliaceous*, because when exposed to the blowpipe, or struck by the hammer, they emit an odour like that of garlic.

ALLIANCE, *al-li'-ans,* s. Relation or union by marriage; union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league; the treaty, league, or compact which is the instrument of confederacy; †the act of confederating; any union or connection of interests between persons, families, states, or corporations; the persons or parties allied, connection; affinity.

ALLIANT, ‡ *al-li'-ant,* s. An ally.

ALLICE, *al'-lis,* s. The shad of the Severn.

ALLICIENCY, † *al-lish'-en-se,* s. The power of attracting any thing; attraction; magnetism.

ALLICIENT, ‡ *al-lish'-ent,* s. That which attracts.

ALLIED, *al-lide',* pp. of the verb *to ally.*

ALLIES, *al-lize',* s.pl. States which have entered into a league for their mutual defence.

ALLIGATE, *al'-le-gate,* v.a. To tie together; to unite.

ALLIGATION, *al-le-ga'-shun,* s. † The act of tying together. In *arith.*, a rule for finding the price or value of compounds consisting of ingredients of different values.

ALLIGATOR, *al'-le-ga-ter,* s. The American crocodile.

ALLIGATOR-PEAR, *al'-le-ga-tor-pare,* s. A West Indian fruit, resembling a pear in shape, and weighing from one to two pounds. It is also called the *avocado pear*, and is the fruit of the *Persea gratissima.*

ALLIGATURE, *al-lig'-a-tyur,* s. *See* LIGATURE.

ALLINEMENT, † *al-line'-ment,* s. A reducing to a line; the state of being in a line, or on a level; a line; a row.

ALLIOTH, *al'-le-oth,* s. A star in the tail of the Great Bear, much used in finding the latitude at sea.

ALLISION, *al-lizh'-un,* s. A striking against.

ALLITERATION, *al-lit-ĕr-a'-shun,* s. The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals.

ALLITERATIVE, *al-lit'-ĕr-a-tiv,* a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, alliteration.

ALLIUM, *al'-le-um,* s. Garlic; a genus of plants, to which also belong the onion, leek, chive, and shalot.

ALL-JUDGING, *awl-judg'-ing,* a. Judging all; possessing the sovereign right of judging.

ALL-JUST, *awl-just',* a. Perfectly just.

ALL-LOVES, *awl-luvz',* s.pl. A former mode of adjuration, meaning, for the love of all things.

ALL-LOVING, *awl-luv'-ing,* a. Of infinite love.

ALL-MERCIFUL, *awl-mer'-se-fŭl,* a. Of perfect mercy or compassion.

ALLOCATE, *al'-lo-kate,* v.a. To place; to set apart; to allot; to give to each his share.

ALLOCATION, *al-lo-ka'-shun,* s. The act of putting one thing to another; hence, the admission of an article of an account, or an allowance made on an account in the English exchequer; an allotment.

ALLOCATUR, *al-lo-ka'-tur,* s. In *law*, a certificate of allowance of accounts or costs by the proper officer.

ALLOCHROITE, *al'-lo-kro-ite,* s. An amorphous, massive, opaque variety of garnet, of a green, brown, gray, or reddish-yellow colour, found in Norway; and thus named in reference to the changes of colour it undergoes before the blowpipe.

ALLOCHROUS, *al-lo'-kro-us,* a. Of variable colour.

ALLOCUTION, † *al-lo-kew'-shun,* s. The act or manner of speaking to; an address; a formal address.

ALLODIAL, *al-lo'-de-al,* a. Pertaining to allodium; held independent of a lord paramount; opposed to *feudal.*

ALLODIAN, † *al-lo'-de-an,* a Allodial.

ALLODIUM, *al-lo'-de-um,* s. Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud.* In England there is no allodial land, all land being held of the sovereign; but in the United States most lands are allodial.

ALLONGE, *al-lunj',* s. In *fencing*, a pass with a sword; a thrust made by stepping forward and extending the arm; a *lunge.* A long rein used for trotting a horse, by one on foot, as in breaking in colts, &c.

ALLOO, *al-loo',* v.a. or n. *See* HALLOO.

ALLOPATHETIC, *al-lo-path-et'-ik,* } a. Pertaining to al
ALLOPATHIC, *al-lo-path'-ik,* } lopathy.

ALLOPATHETICALLY, *al-lo-path-et'-ik-al-le,* } ad. In a
ALLOPATHICALLY, *al-lo-path'-ik-al-le,* } manner conformable to allopathy.

ALLOPATHIST, *al-lop'-a-thist,* s. One who practises medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy

ALLOPATHY, *al-lop'-a-the,* s. That method of medical practice which attempts to cure disease by the production of a condition of the system different from, or opposite to, the condition essential to the disease to be cured. It is opposed to *homœopathy.*

ALLOPHANE, *al'-lo-fane,* s. A clayey or aluminous mineral, of a blue, green, or brown colour: thus named because it changes its colour before the blow-pipe.

ALLOQUY, ‡ *al'-lo-kwe,* s. A speaking to another; address.

ALLOT, *al-lot',* v.a. To distribute by lot; to divide or parcel out in parts or portions; to give to each his share; to grant, as a portion; to assign; to give.

ALLOTMENT, *al-lot'-ment,* s. The act of allotting; the share, part, or portion granted or distributed to any one; that which is assigned by lot.

ALLOTTED, *al-lot'-ted,* pp. of the verb *to allot.*

ALLOTTERY, ‡ *al-lot'-ter-e,* s. Allotment.

ALLOW, *al-low',* v.a. To grant, give, or yield; to admit, own, or acknowledge; to approve, justify, or sanction; to abate or deduct; to permit; to grant license to.

ALLOWABLE, *al-low'-a-bl,* a. That may be allowed; lawful; that may be admitted as true; not improper.

ALLOWABLENESS, *al-low'-a-bl-nes,* s. The quality of being allowable; lawfulness.

ALLOWABLY, *al-low'-a-ble,* ad. In an allowable manner.

ALLOWANCE, *al-low'-ans,* s. The act of allowing; permission; license; authority; approbation; sanction, admission; a granting; freedom from restraint; indulgence; a certain sum, portion, or share appointed; that which is allowed; a stated or limited quantity, as of food or drink; abatement; deduction; ‡established character, reputation.

— v.a. To put upon allowance; to restrain or limit to a certain quantity of provisions or drink.

ALLOWED, *al-lowd',* pp. of the verb *to allow.*

ALLOWER, *al-low'-er,* s. One who authorizes or permits

ALLOY, *al-loy',* v.a. To reduce the purity of a metal by mixing with it a portion of one less valuable; to mix metals; to reduce or abate by mixture.

— s. A baser metal mixed with a finer, as in coinage; any metallic compound, except that of mercury with another metal, which is called an *amalgam*; abatement; diminution; evil mixed with good.

ALLOYAGE, *al-loy'-aje,* s. The act of alloying metals; the mixture of different metals.

ALLOYED, *al-loyd',* pp. of the verb *to alloy.*

ALL-SAINTS'-DAY, *awl-saynts-da',* s. A festival held on the first day of November, otherwise called *All-hallows.*

ALL-SEED, *awl'-seed,* s. The popular name of the plant *Chenopodium polyspermum.*

ALL-SEER, *awl-se'-er,* s. He who sees all things; the Deity.

ALL-SOULS'-DAY, *awl-soalz-da',* s. A festival held on the second day of November, by the church of Rome, to supplicate for the souls of the faithful deceased.

ALLSPICE, *awl'-spise,* s. The fruit of the *Eugenia pimenta*, a tree of the West Indies; it constitutes the well-known pleasant and aromatic spice, sometimes called *Jamaica pepper.*

ALL-SUFFICIENCY, *awl-suf-fish'-en-se,* s. Complete or infinite ability.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, *awl-suf-fish'-ent,* a. Infinitely able.

— s. The all-sufficient Being; God.

ALL-TO, ‡ *awl'-too,* ad. Altogether; entirely.

ALLUBESCENCY, ‡ *al-lew-bes'-sen-se,* s. Willingness; content.

ALLUDE, *al-lewd',* v.n. To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference; to hint at by remote suggestions; to insinuate; to advert to.

ALLUMINATE, *al-lew'-min-ate,* v.a. To decorate or adorn with colours, as books, manuscripts, or parchments. *illuminate* is the word now used.

ALLUMINOR, † *al-lew'-min-er,* s. One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures; an illuminator; a *limner.*

ALLURE, *al-lewr',* v.a. To tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to entice; to invite by something flattering or acceptable; to decoy; to seduce.

— † s. A decoy; an enticement: *see* LURE.

ALLURED, *al-lewrd',* pp. of the verb *to allure.*

ALLUREMENT, *al-lewr'-ment,* s. That which allures: attraction; enticement; inducement; temptation.

ALLURER, *al-lewr'-er,* s. He or that which allures

ALLURING, *al-lewr'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to allure*
— a. Inviting; attracting; enticing; tempting.
ALLURINGLY, *al-lewr'-ing-le*, ad In an alluring manner.
ALLURINGNESS, *al-lewr'-ing-nes*, s. The quality of alluring.
ALLUSION, *al-lew'-zhun*, s. A reference to something not explicitly mentioned; a hint; a suggestion; an insinuation; an implication.
ALLUSIVE, *al-lew'-siv*, } a. Having reference to some-
ALLUSORY, *al-lew'-so-re*, } thing not fully expressed.
ALLUSIVELY, *al-lew'-siv-le*, ad. By way of allusion; by implication, remote suggestion, or insinuation.
ALLUSIVENESS,† *al-lew'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of being allusive.
ALLUVIAL, *al-lew'-ve-al*, a Added to land by the wash of water; washed ashore, or down a stream; formed by a current of water; deposited from water.
ALLUVION, *al-lew'-ve-on*, } s. The insensible increase of
ALLUVIUM, *al-lew'-ve-um*, } earth on a shore, or bank of a river, by the force of water, as by a current or by waves; a gradual washing or carrying of earth and other substances to a shore or bank; the earth thus added; the mass of substances collected by means of the action of water.
ALLUVIOUS,† *al-lew'-ve-us*, a. The same as *alluvial*.
ALL-WATCHED, *awl-wotsht'*, a. Watched throughout.
ALL-WISE, *awl-wize'*, a. Of infinite wisdom.
ALL-WORTHY, *awl-wur'*-the, a. Of infinite worth.
ALLY, *al-li'*, v.a. To unite, or form a relation, as between families by marriage, or between princes and states by treaty, league, or confederacy; to form a relation by similitude, resemblance, or friendship.
— s. A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate; one related by marriage or other tie; a friend.
ALMACANTAR, *al-mà-kan'-tar*, s. An old term for a series of circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon.—*Almacantar's staff*, an instrument having an arch of fifteen degrees, formerly used to take observations of the sun.
ALMADIE, *al'-mà-de*, s. A bark canoe used by the Africans; also, a long boat used at Calicut, in India.
ALMAGEST, *al'-mà-jest*, s. A book or collection of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy. The same title is sometimes given to other works of a similar nature.
ALMAGRA, *al-ma'-grà*, s. A fine, deep-red ochre.
ALMA MATER, *al'-mà ma'-ter*, s. Fostering mother; a name given to a university where one is or has been educated.
ALMANAC, *awl'-mà-nak*, or *al'-mà-nak*, s. A small book, or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, hours of full tide, stated festivals of churches, stated terms of courts, observations on the weather, &c., for the year ensuing.
ALMANDINE, *al'-man-dine*, s. A beautiful mineral of a red colour: it is commonly called *precious garnet*.
ALME, *al'-me*, } s. Girls in Egypt, who earn their live-
ALMAI, *al'-ma*, } lihood by singing and dancing.
ALMIGHTILY, *awl-mite'-e-le*, ad. With almighty power.
ALMIGHTINESS, *awl-mite'-e-nes*, s. Omnipotence; infinite or boundless power; *an attribute of God only*.
ALMIGHTY, *awl-mite'-e*, a. Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of boundless sufficiency.
— s. The omnipotent God.
ALMOND, *ä'-mund*, s. The fruit of the almond tree. In *Portugal*, a measure for wine, twenty-six of which equal a pipe. Among *lapidaries*, *almonds* are pieces of rock crystal, used in adorning branch candlesticks. —*Almonds of the throat*, is a popular name given to the tonsils, or two glands near the basis of the tongue, from their resemblance to that nut; and the external glands of the neck, situated near the ears, are in like manner called the *almonds of the ears*.
ALMOND-FURNACE, *ä'-mund-fur'-nase*, s. Among *refiners*, a furnace in which the slags of litharge, left in refining silver, are reduced to lead, by the help of charcoal.
ALMOND-PASTE, *ä'-mund-payst*, s. A cosmetic composed chiefly of almonds, for softening the skin and preventing chaps.
ALMOND-TREE, *ä'-mund-tre*, s. The tree which produces the almond, *Amygdalus communis*.
ALMOND-WILLOW, *ä'-mund-wil-lo*, s. A British species of willow, the *Salix amygdalina*.
ALMONER, *al'-mun-er*, s. An officer, usually an ecclesiastic, deputed by a prince to distribute charity or alms, the chaplain of a ship or regiment.
ALMONRY, *al'-mun-re*, s. The place where the almoner resides or where the alms are distributed.
ALMOST, *awl'-moast*, ad. Nearly; near, well nigh.
ALMS, *ämz*, s.pl. Any thing given out of charity to the poor, as money, food, or clothing.
ALMS-BASKET, *ämz'-bäsk-et*, } s. Vessels appropriated to
ALMS-BOX, *ämz'-box*, } receive alms.
ALMS-CHEST, *ämz'-tshest*, }
ALMS-DEED, *ämz'-deed*, s. An act or gift of charity.
ALMS-FOLK,‡ *ämz'-foke*, s.pl. Persons who bestow alms.
ALMS-GIVER, *ämz'-giv-er*, s. One who gives to the poor.
ALMS-GIVING, *ämz'-giv-ing*, s. The bestowment of charity
ALMS-HOUSE, *ämz'-hows*, s. A house endowed by special charitable donations for the support of a certain number or description of poor people.
ALMS-MAN, *ämz'-man*, s. A person supported by alms.
ALMS-MEN, *ämz'-men*, } s. pl. Persons supported by
ALMS-PEOPLE, *ämz'-pe-pl*, } charity or public provision
ALMUCANTAR, *al-mew-kan'-tar*, s. *See* ALMACANTAR.
ALMUG, *al'-mug*, } s. A tree or wood mentioned in Scrip
ALGUM, *al'-gum*, } ture, supposed to be the same as the shittim of Moses, that is, a species of *Acacia*.
ALNAGE, *al'-naje*, s. A measuring by the ell.
ALNAGAR, *al'-nà-gar*, } s. A measurer by the ell; an offi-
ALNAGER, *al'-nà-jer*, } cer formerly appointed to inspect the assize of woollen cloth.
ALNIGHT, *awl'-nite*, s. A cake of wax with a wick in the midst.
ALNUS, *al'-nus*, s. The scientific name of the alder.
ALODIUM, *à-lo'-de-um*, s. *See* ALLODIUM.
ALOE, *al'-o*, s. A genus of succulent plants, of many species, all natives of warm climates, and most of them of the south of Africa.
ALOES, *al'-oze*, s. In *med.*, the inspissated juice of the aloe: it is a bitter and stimulating stomachic purgative.
ALOES-WOOD, *al'-oze-wood*, s. *See* AGALLOCHUM.
ALOETIC, *al-o-et'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the aloe,
ALOETICAL, *al-o-et'-ik-al*, } partaking of the qualities of aloes; consisting chiefly of aloes.—*Aloetic acid*, an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon aloes.
ALOETIC, s. A medicine consisting chiefly of aloes.
ALOFT, *à-loft'*, ad. On high; in the air; above; in the upper part, as of a building. In *nau. lang.*, in the top; at the mast head; or on the higher yards or rigging.
ALOGIANS, *à-lo'-je-anz*, s.pl. A sect of ancient heretics, who denied Jesus Christ to be the *Logos*, or Word, and consequently rejected the Gospel of St. John.
ALOGOTROPHY, *al'-o-go-tro-fe*, s. An unequal nutrition of different parts of the body.
ALOGY, *al'-o-je*, s. Unreasonableness; absurdity.
ALOMANCY, *al'-o-man-se*, s. Divination by salt.
ALONE, *à-lone'*, a. Single; solitary; without company; only.
— ad. Separately; by itself. To *let alone*, is to leave any thing at rest, or unmolested.
ALONELY,‡ *à-lone'-le*, a. or ad. Only; merely; singly.
ALONENESS,‡ *à-lone'-nes*, s. That state which belongs to no other.
ALONG, *à-long'*, ad. By the length; in a line with the length; onward; with a progressive motion.—*All along*, signifies the whole length; through the whole distance.—*Along with*, signifies in company; joined with.—*Along side*, in *nau. lang.*, signifies side by side. —*Along shore*, is by the shore or coast, lengthwise, and near the shore.—*Lying along*, is lying on the side, or pressed down by the weight of sail.
ALONGST,‡ *à-longst'*, ad Along; through, or by the length.
ALOOF, *à-loof'*, ad. At a distance, though within view; apart; away from; not concerned in a design; declining to take any share, implying circumspection.
ALOOFNESS,† *à-loof'-nes*, s. The keeping at a distance.
ALOPECY, *al'-o-pe-se*, s. The *fox-evil*, or *scurf*, a disease in which the hair falls off; any kind of baldness.
ALOSA, *al-o'-sà*, s. The shad, a migratory fish.
ALOUCHI, *à-low'-tshe*, s. A sweet-scented gum, produced by the white cinnamon-tree.
ALOUD, *à-lowd'*, ad. Loudly; with a loud voice.
ALOW, *à-lo'*, ad. In a low place, or lower part; not aloft.
ALP, *alp*, s. A high mountain, particularly one whose summit is covered with snow. *The Alps* is the appropriate name of a range in Switzerland.
ALPACA, *al-pä'-kà*, } A small species of Lama, inhabit-
ALPAGNA, *al-pan'-yà*, } ing the Chilian and Peruvian Andes. It has very long, soft, and woolly hair, which is much esteemed in the manufacture of a woollen cloth to which it gives name.
ALPHA, *al'-fà*, s. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our *A*, and used to denote *first*, or *beginning*. As a numeral, it stands for *one*.
ALPHABET, *al'-fà-bet*, s. The letters of a language arranged in the customary order

ALPHABET, v.a. To arrange in alphabetical order; to designate, as the leaves of a book, by the letters of the alphabet.

ALPHABETARIAN, *al-fâ-bet-a' re-an*, s. A learner while in the A, B, C.

ALPHABETIC, *al-fâ-bet'-ik*, } a. In the order of an alphabet; furnished with an alphabet; expressed by the letters of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICAL, *al-fâ-bet'-ik-al*, }

ALPHABETICALLY, *al-fâ-bet'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.

ALPHENIX, *al-fe'-nix*, s. White barley sugar.

ALPHEST, *al'-fest*, s. A small purple fish of the Wrasse kind.

ALPHITOMANCY, *al-fit'-o-man-se*, s. Divination by barley-meal.

ALPHONSIN, *al-fon'-sin*,† s. An instrument for extracting bullets from wounds: so called after the inventor.

ALPHONSIN TABLES, *al-fon'-sin ta' blz*, s.pl. Astronomical tables compiled in 1252, by Alphonso X., king of Castile and Leon.

ALPHUS, *al'-fus*, s. That species of leprosy called *vitiligo*, in which the skin is rough, with white spots.

ALPIGENE, *al'-pe-jeen*, a. Growing in Alpine regions.

ALPINE, *al'-pine*, or *al-pin*, a. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high; produced on high mountains.

— s. A kind of strawberry growing on lofty hills.

ALPIST, *al'-pist*, } s. The seed of the fox-tail grass; a small seed used for feeding birds.

ALPIA, *al'-pe-â*, }

ALQUIER, *al'-ke-er*, s. A Portuguese measure of capacity, equal to about 2½ gallons, or the half of the *almond* or *almude*. It is also called a *cantar*.

ALQUIFOU, *al'-ke-foo*, s. A sort of lead ore, found in Cornwall, and commonly called *potters' ore*, because used by them to give a green varnish to their wares.

ALREADY, *awl-red'-e*, ad. Now; at this time or at a specified time; so soon; before the time expected.

ALS,‡ *awls*, ad. Also; likewise.

ALSINE, *al'-sine*, s. The plant Chickweed.

ALSO, *awl'-so*, ad. Likewise; in like manner; besides.

ALT, *alt'*, } a. In *mus.*, a term applied to the higher notes in the scale or gamut.

ALTO, *al'-to*, }

ALTAIC, *al-ta'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the Altai, a vast range of mountains in Central Asia, separating China from the Russian empire.

ALTAIAN, *al-ta'-yan*, }

ALTAR, *awl'-ter*, s. A mount; a table, or elevated place, on which sacrifices were anciently offered to some deity. In *Christian churches*, the communion table; and *figuratively*, a church; a place of worship. In the *Scriptures*, the Saviour is so called.

ALTARAGE, *awl'-ter-aje*, s. In the *middle ages*, offerings made upon the altar as an emolument to the priest.

ALTAR-CLOTH, *awl'-ter-kloth*, s. The cloth which covers an altar in churches.

ALTARIST, *awl'-ter-ist*, } s. The priest to whom the altarage belonged was thus designated; also, a chaplain

ALTAR-THANE, *awl'-ter-thane*, }

ALTAR-PIECE, *awl'-ter-pees*, s. A painting placed over the altar, in a church; the entire decoration of an altar taken collectively.

ALTAR-WISE, *awl'-ter-wize*, ad. Placed like an altar.

ALTER, *awl'-ter*, v.a. To make some change in; to vary in some degree; to make different in some particular; to change entirely or materially; to reform.

— v.n. To become, in some respects, different; to vary.

ALTERABILITY, *awl-ter-â-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being susceptible of alteration.

ALTERABLE, *awl'-ter-â-bl*, a. That may vary or become different; that may be altered.

ALTERABLENESS, *awl'-ter-â-bl-nes*, s. The quality of admitting alteration; variableness.

ALTERABLY, *awl'-ter-â-ble*, ad. In a manner that may be altered, or varied.

ALTERAGE,† *awl'-ter-aje*, s. The fostering of a child.

ALTERANT, *awl'-ter-ant*, a. Altering; gradually changing.

— s. In *medicine*, an alterative.

ALTERATION, *awl-ter-a'-shun*, s. The act of altering or changing; the change made; a variation.

ALTERATIVE, *awl'-ter-â-tiv*, a. Causing alteration; having the power to alter; producing a salutary effect.

— s. A medicine which gradually induces a change from a diseased to a healthy condition, but without exciting sensible evacuations.

ALTERCATE, *al'-ter-kate*, v.n. To contend in words; to dispute with zeal or anger; to wrangle.

ALTERCATION, *al-ter-ka'-shun*, s. Warm contention in words; controversy; dispute; wrangle.

ALTERED, *awl'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to alter*.

ALTERER, *awl'-ter-er*, s. One who alters or changes

ALTERN, *al'-tern*, a. Acting by turns; alternate.—In *cryst.*, exhibiting on two parts of a crystal, faces which are alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other. —*Altern-base*, in *trigonometry*, a term used in contradistinction from the true-base.

ALTERNACY,† *al-tern'-â-se*, s. Performance or actions by turns.

ALTERNAL,† *al-tern'-al*, a. Alternative.

ALTERNALLY,† *al-tern'-al-le*, ad. By turns.

ALTERNANT, *al-tern'-ant*, a. In *geology*, composed of alternating layers.

ALTERNATE, *al-tern'-ate*, a. Being by turns; one following the other in succession of time or place; reciprocal.

— s. That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. In the *Presbyterian church*, one designated to take the place of another in performing some duty, in case of failure.

ALTERNATE, *al-tern'-ate*, or *al'-tern-ate*, v.a. To perform by turns, or in succession; to cause to succeed by turns; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

— v.n. To happen by turns; to follow reciprocally in place.

ALTERNATELY, *al-tern'-ate-le*, ad. In reciprocal succession; by turns.

ALTERNATENESS, *al-tern'-ate-nes*, s. The quality of being alternate, or of following in succession.

ALTERNATION, *al-tern-a'-shun*, s. The reciprocal succession of things; the different changes or combinations of which any given numbers are capable; the answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister; alternate performance in choral music.

ALTERNATIVE, *al-tern'-â-tiv*, a. Offering a choice of two things; in an alternate manner.

— s. That which may be chosen or omitted; a choice of two things, so that, if one is taken, the other must be left.

ALTERNATIVELY, *al-tern'-â-tiv-le*, ad. By turns; reciprocally; in the manner of an alternative.

ALTERNATIVENESS, *al-tern'-â-tiv-nes*, s. The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation.

ALTERNITY, *al-tern'-e-te*, s. Reciprocal succession.

ALTHEA, *al-the'-â*, s. A genus of plants, of several species, including the marsh-mallow and hollyhock.

ALTHOUGH, *awl-tho'*, conj. Notwithstanding; however.

ALTHEINE, *al-the-een'*, s. A vegetable principle extracted from the roots of the marsh-mallow: it is analogous to asparagin.

ALTIGRADE,‡ *al'-te-grade*, a. Rising on high.

ALTILOQUENCE, *al-til'-o-kwens*, s. Pompous language.

ALTILOQUENT, *al-til'-o-kwent*, a. High sounding; pompous.

ALTIMETER, *al-tim'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for taking altitudes geometrically; a quadrant.

ALTIMETRY, *al-tim'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible or not, as by a quadrant and the use of trigonometrical calculations.

ALTIN, *al'-tin*, s. A money of account in Russia, value three kopecks, or about three halfpence.

ALTINCAR, *al-tink'-ar*, s. A species of factitious salt used in the fusion and purification of metals.

ALTISONANT, *al-tis'-o-nant*, } a. High-sounding; lofty or pompous, as language

ALTISONOUS, *al-tis'-o-nus*, }

ALTISSIMO, *al-tis'-se-mo*, a. (Ital.) superl. of *alto*. Highest In *mus.*, applied to notes in the octave above the fifth line in the treble.

ALTITUDE, *al'-te-tewd*, s. Space extended upward; height of place; the elevation of an object above its foundation, or above the earth; situation with regard to lower things; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies, or of any other object, above the horizon. *Figuratively*, height of degree; highest poim of excellence.

ALTIVOLANT, *al-tiv'-o-lant*, a. Flying high.

ALTO, *al'-to*, a. (Ital.) High. In *music*, *see* ALT

— s. In *mus.*, the counter-tenor part, or that between the tenor and treble; the tenor violin.

ALTO-CLEF, *al'-to-klef*, s. In *mus.*, the counter-tenor clef, or the C clef placed on the third line of the staff.

ALTO-OCTAVO, *al'-to-ok-ta'-vo*, s. An octave higher.

ALTOGETHER, *awl-to-geth'-er*, ad. Wholly; entirely, completely; without restriction or exception.

ALTO-RELIEVO, *al'-to-re-le'-vo*, s. High relief; that species of sculpture in which the figures project half or more, without being entirely detached from the ground.

ALTO-RIPIENO, *al'-to-re-pe-a'-no*, s. In *music*, the tenor of the great chorus.

ALTO-VIOLA, *al'-to-ve'-o-là*, s. A small tenor viol.

ALTO-VIOLINO, *al'-to-ve-o-le'-no*, s. A small tenor violin.

ALUDEL, *al'-yu-del*, s. In *chem.*, a pear-shaped vessel open at both ends, so that a series of them may be fitted together, used in sublimation, &c.

ALULA, *al-yu-là*, s. The group of ill-feathers, popularly called the bastard wing, which is attached to the carpus of some birds, as in the snipe.

ALUM, *al'-um*, s. A mineral salt, of great use in medicine and the arts. It is a triple sulphate of alumina and potassa; white, transparent, and very astringent. —v.a. To impregnate with, or steep in a solution of, alum.

ALUM-EARTH, *al'-um-erth*, s. A massive but rather soft, blackish-brown mineral, consisting chiefly of carbon, silica, and alumina.

ALUMED, *al'-umd*, pp. of the verb *to alum*
— a. Impregnated or mixed with alum.

ALUMINA, *à-lew'-min-à*, } s. One of the earths, consisting
ALUMINE, *al'-yu-min*, } of the metal aluminum and oxygen, and thus named because obtained in the greatest purity from alum, of which it forms the basis. It is the characteristic ingredient of common clay, and was formerly called *argil* or the *argillaceous earth*.

ALUMINIFEROUS, *à-lew-min-if'-er-us*, a. Containing alum.

ALUMINIFORM, *à-lew'-min-e-form*, a. Having the form of alumina.

ALUMINITE, *à-lew'-min-ite*, s. Subsulphate of alumina.

ALUMINOUS, *à-lew'-min-us*, a. Pertaining to, or containing alum or alumina.

ALUMINUM, *à-lew'-min-um*, s. The metallic base of alumina.

ALUMISH, *al'-um-ish*, a. Somewhat resembling alum.

ALUMNUS, *à-lum'-nus*, s. A pupil; one educated at a college is called an *alumnus* of that institution.

ALUM-SLATE, *al'-um-slate*, s. A variety of slate-clay, of a blueish-grey colour. A considerable quantity of alum is manufactured from this mineral.

ALUM-STONE, *al-um-stone*, s. The silicious subsulphate of alumina and potash. It has been used as an escharotic.

ALUTA, *à-lew'-tà*, s. In *min.*, a species of leather-stone, soft, pliable, and not laminated.

ALUTACEOUS, *al-yu-tà'-shus*, a. Of a pale brown colour, like that of tanned leather.

ALUTATION, *al-yu-tà'-shun*, s. The tanning of leather.

ALVEARY, *al'-ve-à-re*, s. A beehive. In *anat.*, the hollow of the external ear, or bottom of the *concha*.

ALVEOLAR, *al'-ve-o-lar*, } a. Containing sockets or
ALVEOLARY, *al'-ve-o-là-re*, } pits; pertaining to sockets.

ALVEOLATE, *al'-ve-o-late*, a Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honey-comb.

ALVFOLE, *al'-ve-ole*, } s. A cell in a honey-comb, or in
ALVEOLUS, *al-vé'-o-lus*, } a fossil; the socket in the jaw in which a tooth is fixed; a sea fossil.

ALVEOLIFORM, *al-vé'-o-le-form*, a. Celled like a honey-comb.

ALVEOLITE, *al'-ve-o-lite*, s. A genus of coral zoophytes.

ALVINE *al'-vin*, a. Belonging to the belly or intestines; relating to the intestinal excretions.

ALWARGRIM, *al-war'-grim*, s. The spotted plover.

ALWAY + *awl'-wa*, } ad. Perpetually; continually;
ALWAYS, *awl'-wayz*, } without variation; constantly; at all convenient times; regularly.

A. M stand for *artium magister*, master of arts, the second degree given by universities and colleges; also for *anno mundi*, in the year of the world; and for *ante meridiem*, before noon.

AM, *am*, the first person of the verb *to be*, in the present tense of the indicative mood.

AMA, or HAMA, *a'-mà*, s. A vessel used to contain wine for the eucharist; also a wine-cask, pipe, &c.

AMABILITY, *a-mà-bil'-e-te*, s. Loveliness; the combination of agreeable qualities which win the affections.

AMABYR, *am'-à-ber*, } s. A payment made in ancient
AMBAVIR, *am'-bà-ver*, } times to the lord of the manor on the marriage of a maid.

AMACRATIC, *am-à-krat'-ik*, } a. In *opt.*, applied to a lens
AMASTHENIC, *am-as-then'-ik*, } photographically perfect, or which unites all the chemical rays into one focus.

AMADAVAD, *à-mad'-à-vad*, s. A small brownish bird.

AMADETTO, *am-à-det'-to*, } s. A sort of pear.
AMADOT, *am'-à-dot*, }

AMADOGADE, *à-mad'-o-gade*, s. A small bird of Peru.

AMADOU, *am'-à-doo*, s. German tinder; an inflammable substance, prepared from the dried fungus, *Boletus igniarius*, steeped in a strong solution of saltpetre.

AMAIN; *à-mayn'*, ad. With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at once.

AMALGAM, *à-mal'-gam*, s. A compound of mercury with another metal; a compound of different things.

AMALGAMATE, *à-mal-gam-ate*, v.a. To mix quicksilver with another metal; to mix different things; to unite.
— v.n. To compound or unite in an amalgam; to blend.

AMALGAMATION, *à-mal-gam-a'-shun*, s. The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal; the process of separating gold and silver from their ores, by means of mercury; the mixing or blending of different things. In *commercial affairs*, the union of two or more companies of the same nature into one concern.

AMALGAME,‡ *à-mal'-game*, v.a. *See* AMALGAMATE.

AMALGAMIZE,‡ *à-mal'-gà-mize*, v.a. *See* AMALGAMATE.

AMAND,‡ *à-mand'*, v.a. To send one away.

AMANDATION,‡ *am-an-dà'-shun*, s. The act of sending on a message.

AMANDOLA, *à-man'-do-là*, s. A variety of green marble

AMANITINE, *à-man'-e-teen*, s. A poisonous principle of certain mushrooms.

AMANUENSIS, *à-man-yu-en'-sis*, s. One employed to write what another dictates, or to copy writings; a secretary

AMARANTH, *am'-à-ranth*, } s. Flower-gentle, a ge-
AMARANTHUS, *am-à-ranth'-us*, } nus of plants. In *poetry* an imaginary flower that never fades.

AMARANTH, *am'-à-ranth*, s. A colour inclining to purple.

AMARANTHINE, *am-à-ranth'-in*, a Relating to, composed of, or resembling amaranths; unfading.

AMARITUDE,+ *à-mar'-e-tewd*, } s. Bitterness.
AMARULENCE,‡ *à-mar'-u-lens*, }

AMARULENT,‡ *à-mar'-u-lent*, a. Bitter.

AMARYLLIS, *am-à-ril'-lis*, s. The lily-daffodil, a genus of beautiful liliaceous plants.

AMASS, *à-mas'*. To gather or heap together; to collect in great quantity or number; to accumulate.
— ‡s. An assemblage, heap, or accumulation; a *mass*.

AMASSED, *à-mast'*, pp. of the verb *to amass*.

AMASSMENT, *à-mas'-ment*, s. A heap; an accumulation.

AMASTHENIC, *am-as-then'-ik*, a. *See* AMACRATIC.

AMATE,‡ *à-mate'*, v.n. To accompany; also, to perplex to terrify.

AMATEUR, *à-mà-tur'*, or *am'-à-tewr*, s. One who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally; one who has a taste for, or who is skilled in, the fine arts.

AMATIVENESS, *am'-à-tiv-nes*, s. In *phrenology*, the name given to an organ, situated at the back part of the head, which is supposed to influence sexual desire.

AMATORCULIST,‡ *am-à-tor'-ku-list*, s. An insignificant lover; a pretender to affection.

AMATORIAL, *am-à-to'-re-al*, } a. Relating to, or causing
AMATORIOUS, *am-à-to'-re-us*, } love. *Amatory*, in *anat.*,
AMATORY, *am'-à-to-re*, } is an epithet applied to the oblique muscles of the eye, from their use in ogling.

AMATORIALLY, *am-à-to'-re-al-le*, ad. In an amatorial manner.

AMATORIAN, *am-à-to'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to love.

AMAUROSIS, *am-or-o'-sis*, s. A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye, except an immovable pupil, arising from a paralysis of the optic nerve. It is also called *gutta serena*.

AMAUSITE, *à-maws'-ite*, s. *See* PETROSILEX.

AMAZE, *à-mazé'*, v.a. To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to astonish; to perplex.
— s. Astonishment; confusion; perplexity, arising from fear or wonder. (Little used except in poetry.)

AMAZED, *à-mayzd'*, pp. of the verb *to amaze*.

AMAZEDLY,+ *à-mazé'-ed-le*, ad. With amazement; in a manner to confound.

AMAZEDNESS, *à-mazé'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being amazed; astonishment; great wonder.

AMAZEMENT, *à-mazé'-ment*, s. Astonishment; extreme fear, wonder, or admiration, caused by some unexpected event or unusual sight; confusion; perplexity.

AMAZING, *à-mazé'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to amaze*.
— a. Very wonderful; exciting astonishment or perplexity.

AMAZINGLY, *à-mazé'-ing-le*, ad. Astonishingly; wonderfully.

AMAZON, *am'-à-zun*, s. The Amazons are said to have been a race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the River Thermodon, in Asia Minor. Hence, by *analogy*, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

AMAZONIAN, *am-à-zo'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon. *Applied to females*, bold, of masculine manners; warlike. In *geography*, belonging to the River Amazon or Maranon, in South America, or to Amazonia, the country on the banks of that river. —*Amazonian stone*, a beautiful variety of green felspar, found near the River Amazon.

AMB, *amb*, } A Latin prefix, signifying about; around.
AM, *am*, }

AMBAGES, *am-ba'-jez*, s. Circumlocution, a circuit or a needless multiplicity of words; a winding or turning;

Ambagious, *am-ba'-je-us*, a. Circumlocutory; tedious.
Ambassade,‡ *am-bas-sade'*, s. Embassy.
Ambassador, *am-bas'-sà-der*, s. A minister of the highest rank, employed by one sovereign or state, at the court of another, to manage the public concerns, or support the interests of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign or state. In *ludicrous language*, a messenger.
Ambassadress, *am-bas'-sà-dres*, s. The wife of an ambassador.
Ambassage,‡ *am'-bas-saje*, **Ambassy**,‡ *am'-bas-se*, s. An embassy.
Ambe, **Ambi**, *am'-be*, s. The rim or margin of any thing; a surgical instrument formerly used for reducing dislocated shoulders. In *bot.*, the mango-tree.
Amber, *am'-ber*, s. A yellow, semi-transparent fossil resin; hard, but brittle, and easily cut with a knife; tasteless, and without smell, except when pounded or heated, when it emits a fragrant odour. It has considerable lustre; becomes highly electric by friction; and will burn with a yellow flame. It is found in nodules, of various sizes, in alluvial soils or on the sea-shore, in many places, particularly on the shores of the Baltic. Amber is much employed for ornamental purposes, and is also used in the manufacture of some varnishes.
— a. Consisting of, or resembling amber.
— v.a. To scent with amber.
Amber-drinx, *am'-ber-drink*, s. A drink of the colour of amber.
Ambergris, *am'-ber-grees*, s. A solid, opaque, ash-coloured, inflammable substance, variegated like marble, remarkably light, rugged on its surface, and, when heated, emitting a fragrant odour. It is a morbid concretion found in the intestines of the spermaceti whale, and is often seen floating on the ocean, in regions frequented by whales; sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225 lbs. weight. It is chiefly used in perfumery, the odour being exceedingly diffusive.
Amber-seed, *am'-ber-seed*, s. Musk-seed, resembling millet.
Amber-tree, *am'-ber-tre*, s. A species of *anthospermum*, a shrub with evergreen leaves, which, when bruised, yield a fragrant odour.
Ambidexter, *am-be-dex'-ter*, s. One who uses both hands with equal facility; a double-dealer; one equally ready to act on either side in party disputes. In *law*, a juror who takes money from both parties, for giving his verdict.
Ambidexterity, *am-be-dex-tĕr'-e-te*, **Ambidextrousness**, *am-be-dex'-trus-nes*, s. The faculty of using both hands with equal facility; double dealing; the taking of money from both parties for a verdict.
Ambidextrous, *am-be-dex'-trus*, a. Able to use both hands with equal ease; siding with both parties; deceitful.
Ambient, *am'-be-ent*, a. Surrounding; encompassing; investing.
Ambigenal, *am-bidj'-e-nal*, a. In *geom.*, a term applied to one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order, having one of its infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.
Ambigu, *am'-be-gu*, s. A feast or entertainment consisting of a medley of dishes.
Ambiguity, *am-be-gew'-e-te*, s. Doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification; double meaning; equivocation.
Ambiguous, *am-big'-yu-us*, a. Of doubtful signification; having two or more meanings; susceptible of different interpretations; mysterious; equivocal; obscure.
Ambiguously, *am-big'-yu-us-le*, ad. In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning; equivocally.
Ambiguousness, *am-big'-yu-us-nes*, s. The quality of being ambiguous; ambiguity; obscurity.
Ambilevous,‡ *am-bil'-e-vus*, a. Left-handed on both sides.
Ambilogy, *am-bil'-o-je*, s. Ambiguous discourse.
Ambiloquous, *am-bil'-o-kwus*, a. Using ambiguous expressions.
Ambiloquy, *am-bil'-o-kwe*, s. The use of ambiguous expressions.
Ambit, *am'-bit*, s. The line that encompasses a thing. In *geometry*, the perimeter of a figure; the periphery or circumference of a circular body.
Ambition, *am-bish'-un*, s. A desire of preferment, honour, power, eminence, fame, excellence, or superiority. It denotes more commonly, however, an *inordinate* desire of power or eminence, often accompanied with indifference as to the means of obtaining it.
—† v.a. Ambitiously to seek after.
Ambitionless, *am-bish'-un-les*, a. Devoid of ambition.
Ambitious, *am-bish'-us*, a. Desirous of power, honour, office, superiority, or excellence; aspiring; eager for fame; showy; adapted to command notice or praise proud; vain.
Ambitiously, *am-bish'-us-le*, ad. In an ambitious manner.
Ambitiousness, *am-bish'-us-nes*, s. The quality of being ambitious; ambition.
Ambitude, *am'-be-tewd*, s. Compass; circuit.
Ambitus, *am'-be-tus*, s. The circuit, border, or outer edge of any thing, as of a leaf, shell, &c. Among the *ancient Romans*, a canvassing for office and honours; also, an open space surrounding a building or tomb.
Amble, *am'-bl*, v.n. To move upon an amble, as a horse; to pace; to move easily, without hard shocks; to move with submission, or by direction; to move affectedly.
— s. A peculiar pace of a horse, in which he removes his two legs on one side at the same time; an easy pace.
Ambler, *am'-bler*, s. A horse which ambles; a pacer.
Ambling, *am'-bling*, ppr. or a. Lifting the two legs on the same side, at first going off, and then changing; moving easily; pacing trippingly.
Amblingly, *am'-bling-le*, ad. With an ambling gait.
Amblotic, *am-blo'-tik*, a. Producing abortion.
Amblygon, *am'-ble-gon*, s. An obtuse-angled triangle.
Amblygonal, *am-blig'-un-al*, a. Having an obtuse angle
Amblygonite, *am-blig'-un-ite*, s. A mineral of a pale-green colour, sometimes spotted, resembling *pyroxene*.
Amblyopy, *am'-ble-o-pe*, s. Incipient amaurosis; dulness or obscurity of sight.
Ambo, *am'-bo*, s. An oblong, elevated pulpit or reading desk, used in the early Christian churches.
Ambon, *am'-bon*, s. In *anat.*, the margin or tip of a socket in which the head of a bone is lodged.
Ambreada, *am-bre-a'-dà*, s. A kind of factitious amber.
Ambreate, *am-bre'-ate*, s. In *chem.*, a salt formed by the combination of the ambreic acid with a base.
Ambreic acid, *am-bre'-ik as'-sid*, s. An acid formed by digesting ambreine in nitric acid
Ambreine, *am-bre'-in*, s. A peculiar fatty substance, of an agreeable odour, obtained from ambergris, by digestion with alcohol.
Ambrosia, *am-bro'-zhà*, s. In *heathen antiquity*, the imaginary food of the gods; hence, whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell. In *bot.*, a genus of plants.
Ambrosiac,† *am-bro'-zhe-ak*, **Ambrosial**, *am-bro'-zhal*, a. Possessing the qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious.
Ambrosialize,‡ *am'-bro-zhal-ize*, v.a. To render ambrosial.
Ambrosially, *am-bro'-zhal-le*, ad. In an ambrosial way.
Ambrosian, *am-bro'-zhan*, a. † Ambrosial; pertaining to St. Ambrose. The *Ambrosian ritual* is a formula of worship in the church of Milan, instituted by St. Ambrose in the fourth century. The *Ambrosian chant* was also composed for that church by St. Ambrose.
Ambrosin, *am'-bro-sin*, s. A coin of the middle ages, struck by the dukes of Milan, on which St. Ambrose was represented on horseback.
Ambry, *am'-bre*, s. An almonry; a place where alms are deposited for distribution to the poor; a place in which utensils for housekeeping are kept; a cupboard for cold victuals.
Ambs-ace, *aymz'-ase*, s. A double ace; aces at dice.
Ambulance, *am'-bew-lans*, s. A carriage which serves as a movable hospital for the wounded in battle: first used in the French armies.
Ambulant, *am'-bew-lant*, a. Walking; moving from place to place.
Ambulate, *am'-bew-late*, v.a. To walk; to move backward and forward.
Ambulation, *am-bew-la'-shun*, s. The act of walking.
Ambulative,‡ *am'-bew-la-tiv*, a. Walking.
Ambulator, *am'-bew-la-ter*, s. One who walks about; an insect, the cerambyx.
Ambulatory, *am'-bew-la-to-re*, a. That has the power or faculty of walking; pertaining to a walk; moving from place to place; not stationary. In *ornithology*, formed for walking; applied to the feet of birds with three toes before and one behind.
— s. A place designed for walking, as a gallery, cloister or alley.
Ambury, *am'-bu-re*, s. A tumour, wart, or swelling on a horse, full of blood: also written *anbury*.
Ambuscade, *am-bus-kade'*, **Ambush**, *am'-bŭsh*, s. A private or concealed place in which one or more men lie in wait to attack others by surprise, the state of lying concealed for the purpose of making an unexpected attack; a body of troops, or any men,

posted in a concealed place for attack by surprise. (*Ambuscade* is chiefly used in a *military sense.*)
— v.a. To lie in wait for; to attack suddenly from a concealed position; to place an ambush for.
— v.n. To lie in wait, for the purpose of assailing by surprise.

AMBUSCADO,‡ *am-bus-kā'-do*, s. An ambuscade.
AMBUSHED, *am'-bŭsht*, pp. of the verb *to ambush.*
AMBUSHMENT,† *am'-bŭsh-ment*, s. An ambush: *which see.*
AMBUST,‡ *am-bust'*, a. Burned; scalded.
AMBUSTION, *am-bus'-tshun*, s. A burning; a burn or scald.
AMEER, *ā-meer'*, s. In Hindostan, a prince; a ruler; a chief.
AMEL,‡ *am'-el*, s. Enamel; *which see.*
AMELCORN,‡ *am'-el-korn*, s. A kind of grain from which starch was made.
AMELIORABLE, *ā-meel'-yor-ā-bl*, a. That may be ameliorated.
AMELIORATE, *ā-meel'-yor-ate*, v.a. To make better; to improve. — v.n. To grow better; to improve; to meliorate.
AMELIORATION, *ā-meel-yor-ā'-shun*, s. A making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.
AMEN, *ā'-men'* (in singing, *ā'-men'* is also frequently used). A Hebrew word which has been adopted in many languages. As a *verb*, it signifies to confirm, establish, or verify; to trust, or confide in; as a *noun*, truth, firmness, trust, confidence, stability, constancy; as an *adjective*, firm, stable. In English, its most frequent use is at the end of prayers, thanksgivings, and denunciations, in the sense of, *be it firm, be it established*; and at the end of a creed, in the sense of, *so it is.* In the Gospel, it is also often used by our Saviour at the beginning of a discourse, as an impressive particle, in the sense of, *verily, truly.*
AMENABILITY, *ā-me-nā-bil'-e-te*, } s. State of being ame-
AMENABLENESS, *ā-me'-nā-bl-nes*, } nable or answerable.
AMENABLE, *ā-me'-nā-bl*, a. Liable to answer; liable to be called to account; responsible.
AMENABLY, *ā-me'-nā-ble*, ad. In an amenable manner.
AMENAGE,‡ *am'-en-āje*, v.a. To manage.
AMENANCE,‡ *ā-me'-nans*, s. Conduct; behaviour; mien.
AMEND, *ā-mend'*, v.a. To correct; to rectify, as an error; to reform; to make better, in a moral sense; to supply a defect or omission; to improve; to alter for the better. — v.n. To grow or become better by reformation; to improve in health.
AMENDABLE, *ā-mend'-ā-bl*, a. That may be amended.
AMENDATORY, *ā-mend'-ā-to-re*, a. That amends; supplying amendment; corrective.
AMENDE, *ā-mongd'*, s. A fine by way of compensation; mulct; forfeit; reparation.—The *Amende honorable*, is a recantation in open court; also, a public apology for an injury done, in the presence of the aggrieved party. *Originally*, a preliminary portion of the sentence inflicted, according to the French law, on traitors, parricides, and sacrilegious persons, which consisted in stripping the criminal to his shirt, and leading him into court with a rope round his neck, held by the public executioner, to beg pardon on his knees, of his God, his king, and his country.
AMENDER, *ā-mend'-er*, s. The person that amends; a corrector.
AMENDFUL,‡ *ā-mend'-fŭl*, a. Full of improvement.
AMENDING, *ā-mend'-ing*, s. The act of correcting.
AMENDMENT, *ā-mend'-ment*, s. An alteration or change for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health; a word, clause, or paragraph, added, or proposed to be added, to a bill before a legislature. In *law*, the correction of an error in a writ or process.
AMENDS, *ā-mendz'*, s.pl. Recompense; compensation; atonement.
AMENITY, *ā-men'-e-te*, s. Agreeableness of situation.
A MENSA ET TORO, *a-men'-sā et to'-ro.* (The last word is generally, but incorrectly written *thoro.*) Latin words signifying *from board and bed*; an epithet used in law of a divorce whereby a husband and wife are legally separated, but are not unmarried; in contradistinction from a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, which is a complete dissolution of the marriage bonds.
AMENT, *am'-ent*, } s. In *bot.*, a catkin; a species
AMENTUM, *ā-ment'-um*, } of male inflorescence, consisting of a simple peduncle, covered with numerous chaffy scales, under which are the flowers or parts of fructification, as in the birch, chestnut, beech, willow, &c.
AMENTACEOUS, *am-en-tā'-shus*, a. In *bot.*, growing in an ament; having flowers arranged in aments.
AMENTIA, *ā-men'-shā*, } s. Imbecility of mind; idiotism;
AMENTY,‡ *ā-men'-te*, } dotage.
AMERCE, *ā-mers'*, v.a. To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is left to the discretion or *mercy* of the court; to inflict a forfeiture; to punish in general.
AMERCEABLE, *ā-mers'-ā-bl*, a. Liable to amercement.
AMERCED, *ā-merst'*, pp. of the verb *to amerce.*
AMERCEMENT, *ā-mers'-ment*, s. A pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender, at the discretion of the court.
AMERCER, *ā-mer'-ser*, s. One who sets an amercement.
AMERCIAMENT,‡ *ā-mers'-yā-ment*, s. An amercement.
AMERICA, *ā-mĕr'-e-kā*, s. One of the chief divisions of the globe, a continent lying west of the Atlantic Ocean.
AMERICAN, *ā-mĕr'-e-kan*, a. Pertaining to America.
— s. A native of America; more especially a native or citizen of the United States.
AMERICANISM, *ā-mĕr'-e-kan-izm*, s. An American idiom, the love which American citizens have for their own country.
AMERICANIZE, *ā-mĕr'-e-kan-ize*, v.a. To render American; to naturalize in America.
AMERICIM, *ā-mĕr'-e-sim*, s. A species of small lizard, found in South America.
AMES-ACE, *aymz'-ase*, s. *See* AMBS-ACE.
AMETABOLIAN, *ā-met-ā-bo'-le-an*, s. In *zool.*, the ametabolians, or ametabolia, constitute a division of insects which do not undergo any metamorphosis.
AMETHODICAL,‡ *am-e-thod'-ik-al*, a. Out of method; irregular.
AMETHODIST,‡ *ā-meth'-o-dist*, s. A quack.
AMETHYST, *am'-e-thist*, s. A precious stone, wrought into various articles of jewellery. The amethyst proper, or *occidental amethyst*, is a variety of quartz, of a bluish-violet colour, occurring in crystals, and also in rolled fragments. The *oriental amethyst* is a violet-blue variety of transparent crystallized corundum.—Amethyst, in *her.*, denotes a purple colour.
AMETHYSTINE, *am-e-thist'-in*, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or composed of, amethyst.
AMIA, *a'-me-ā*, s. A genus of abdominal fishes, found in the rivers of Carolina.
AMIABILITY, *a-me-ā-bil'-e-te*, s. Amiableness.
AMIABLE, *a'-me-ā-bl*, a. Worthy of love; deserving of affection; pleasing; charming; fascinating; ‡ pretending or showing love.
AMIABLENESS, *a'-me-ā-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being amiable, or of exciting love.
AMIABLY, *a'-me-ā-ble*, ad. In an amiable manner.
AMIANTH, *am'-e-anth*, } s. Earth flax, or mountain
AMIANTHUS, *am-e-an'-thus*, } flax, an incombustible mineral substance, somewhat resembling flax.
AMIANTHIFORM, *am-e-an'-the-form*, a. Having the form or likeness of amianthus.
AMIANTHINITE, *am-e-an'-the-nite*, s. A species of amorphous mineral, a variety of *actinolite.*
AMIANTHOID, *am-e-an'-thoyd*, s. A variety of asbestus.
— a. Resembling amianthus in form.
AMICABLE, *am'-e-kā-bl*, a. Friendly; kind; peaceable.
AMICABLENESS, *am'-e-kā-bl-nes*, s. Friendliness, good will.
AMICABLY, *am'-e-kā-ble*, ad. In a friendly manner; kindly.
AMICAL,‡ *ā-mi'-kal*, a. Friendly.
AMICE, *am'-is*, } s. A square linen cloth worn by a
AMICT, *am'-ikt*, } Roman Catholic priest when officiating at mass. It is tied about the neck, and hangs down behind under the alb.
AMID, *ā-mid'*, } prep. In the midst or middle; among;
AMIDST, *ā-midst'*, } mingled with; conjoined with; surrounded, encompassed, or enveloped with.
AMIDE, *am'-id*, } s. A substance consisting of one
AMIDET, *am'-e-det*, } equivalent of nitrogen and two of hydrogen. It enters into numerous compounds.
AMIDINE, *am'-e-din*, s. A peculiar substance obtained from wheat and potato starch.
AMIDSHIPS, *ā-mid'-ships*, s. In *nau. lang.*, the middle of a ship, with regard to her length and breadth.
AMILOT, *am'-e-lot*, s. A fish of the Mexican lakes. It is about a foot in length, and much esteemed at the table
AMISS, *ā-mis'*, a. Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper.
— ad. In a faulty manner; improperly; criminally.
— ‡ s. Culpability; fault.
AMISSION,‡ *ā-mis'-shun*, s. Loss; deprivation; *dismission*
AMIT,‡ *ā-mit'*, v.a. To lose; to drop; to dismiss.
AMITY, *am'-e-te*, s. Friendship; peace; a state of friendly intercourse; kindness; affection.
AMMA, *am'-mā*, s. An abbess. In *surg.*, a girdle or truss
AMMAN, *am'-man*, s. In *Switzerland, Belgium, and some parts of Germany*, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes. In *France*, a notary public.
AMMID, *am'-mid*, s. A more correct, though less used, orthography of AMIDE.
AMMIRAL, *am'-me-ral*, s. An obsolete form of *admiral.*

Ammite, *am-mite*, s. A sand-stone, or free-stone, of a pale-brown colour; oolite, or roe-stone: also written *Hammite*.

Ammochryse, *am'-mo-kris*, s. A yellow, soft stone, found in Germany.

Ammodyte, *am'-mo-dite*, } s. The sand-eel, a genus
Ammodytes, *am-mo-di'-teez*, } of fishes of the apodal order; a small African viper; a large venomous serpent of Ceylon.

Ammonia, *am-mo'-ne-à*, s. A chemical compound, otherwise called *Volatile alkali*, which, in its uncombined form, exists in the state of a highly pungent gas. It is composed of three equivalents of nitrogen and one of hydrogen. It may be procured naturally from putrescent animal substances, and artificially from most animal matter, except fat, by subjecting it to heat, also from vegetable matter, and from decomposed coal.

Ammoniac, *am-mo'-ne-ak*, } a. Pertaining to ammonia or to gum-ammoniac, or possessing their properties.
Ammoniacal, *am-mo-ni'-ak-al*, }

Ammoniac, *am-mo'-ne-ak*, s. The concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant, the *Dorema ammoniacum*. It is imported from Africa and the East in large masses, composed of tears, internally white, and externally yellow. It is used in medicine, and in the manufacture of cements. It is commonly called *gum-ammoniac*, and is latinized *ammoniacum*.

Ammonian, *am-mo'-ne-an*, a. Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who founded the eclectic system of philosophy, towards the close of the second century.

Ammonite, *am'-mon-ite*, s. Serpent-stone, or *cornu ammonis*, a fossil shell, curved into a spiral form, like a ram's horn.

Ammonium, *am-mo'-ne-um*, s. The supposed metallic base of ammonia.

Ammoniuret, *am-mo-ni'-yu-ret*, } s. A name formerly
Ammoniaret, *am-mo-ni'-à-ret*, } given to certain supposed compounds of ammonia and a pure metal.

Ammunition, *am-mew-nish'-un*, s. Military stores in general; but the word is now usually confined to such articles as are used in the discharge of fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.—*Ammunition-bread*, *clothing*, &c., are such as have been made according to contract for the use of soldiers.

Amnesty, *am'-nes-te*, s. An act of oblivion, or the proclamation of a prince or state of a general pardon of all political offences. Among *physicians*, forgetfulness; loss of memory.

Amnicolist,‡ *am-nik'-o-list*, s. One who dwells near a river.

Amnigenous, *am-nidj'-e-nus*, a. Born of a river.

Amnion, *am'-ne-on*, } s. The innermost membrane sur-
Amnios, *am'-ne-os*, } rounding the fœtus in the womb. In *bot.*, a thin, semi-transparent, gelatinous substance, in which the embryo of a seed is suspended when it first appears.

Amniotic, *am-ne-ot'-ik*, a. Pertaining to, or obtained from, the amnion. *Amniotic acid*, see Allantoic acid.

Amœbean, *am-o-be'-an*, a. Alternately answering.

Amœbeum, *am-o-be'-um*, s. A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately.

Amolition,‡ *à-mo-lish'-un*, s. A removal.

Amomum, *à-mo'-mum*, s. A genus of plants, all natives of warm climates, and remarkable for the pungency and aromatic properties of their seeds or fruit. The cardamoms, grains of paradise, and mellagetta pepper of commerce, are produced by species of this genus.—*True amomum* is a round fruit, from the East, of the size of a grape.

Among, *à-mung'*, } prep. Mixed or mingled with; conjoined or associated with; making part of the number.
Amongst, *à-mungst'*, }

Amonian, *à-mo'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to Jupiter Ammon, or to his temple and worship in Upper Egypt.

Amorado,† *am-o-ra'-do*, s. A lover. *See* Inamorato.

Amoreans, *am-o-re'-anz*, s.pl. A sect of Gemaric doctors or commentators on the Jerusalem Talmud.

Amoret, *am'-o-ret*, s. A lover

Amorette, } *am'-o-ret*, { s. An amorous woman; a love-
Amourette, } knot; a trifling love affair.

Amorist, *am'-o-rist*, s. A lover; a gallant; an inamorato.

Amornings,‡ *à-morn'-ingz*, ad. In the mornings.

Amorosa, *am-o-ro'-sà*, s. A wanton woman.

Amoroso, *am-o-ro'-so*, s. A lover; a man enamoured.

Amorous, *am'-o-rus*, a. Inclined to love; having a propensity to sexual love: loving: fond; enamoured, pertaining or relating to love; produced by love indicating love.

Amorously, *am'-o-rus-le*, ad. In an amorous manner.

Amorousness, *am'-o-rus-nes*, s. The quality of being amorous; fondness; lovingness.

Amorpha, *à-morf'-à*, s. False or bastard indigo, a genus of plants, of several species.

Amorphous, *à-morf'-us*, a. Having no determinate form, of irregular shape.

Amorphy, *à-morf'-e*, s. Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape.

Amort, *à-mort'*, a. Dull; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

Amortization, *à-mort-e-za'-shun*, } s. The right or act
Amortizement, *à-mort'-ez-ment*, } of alienating lands or tenements in mortmain: *see* Amortize.

Amortize, *à-mort'-ize*, v.a. To alienate in mortmain, that is, to transfer lands or tenements to any corporation or fraternity, and their successors, for ever. (This was formerly regarded as a transfer to *dead hands*.) ‡ To countervail, annul, or destroy.

Amotion,‡ *à-mo'-shun*, s. Removal. In *law*, deprivation of possession.

Amount, *à-mownt'*, v.n. To rise to or reach, by an accumulation of particulars; to compose in the whole; to increase in number or quantity; to rise, reach, or extend to, in effect, or substance; to result in, by consequence, when all things are considered.
—s. The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; the effect, substance, or result; value; cost.

Amour, *à-moor'*, s. An affair of gallantry; a love intrigue.

Amoval,‡ *à-moov'-al*, s. Total removal.

Amove,‡ *à-moov'*, v.a. To remove; to remove from a post or station, in a judicial sense; to change or alter.

Amoving, *à-moov'-ing*, a. Moving away.

Ampelite, *am'-pe-lite*, s. A bituminous matter with which the ancients smeared their vines to destroy insects; a name for cannel-coal; also, a mineral of which there are two varieties, the *aluminous* and *graphic*, the first is the *alum-slate*, the latter the *graphic-slate*.

Amper, *am'-per*, s. A small inflammatory tumour.

Amphi, *am'-fe*. A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying both, about, around.

Amphiarthrosis, *am-fe-ar-thro'-sis*, s. A mixed kind of articulation, which, partaking of the nature of both diarthrosis and synarthrosis, admits of only a small degree of motion.

Amphibial, *am-fib'-e-al*, s. } In *zool.*, the *amphibia* are
Amphibian, *am-fib'-e-an*, s. } class of animals, so formed
Amphibia, *am-fib'-e-à*, s.pl. } as to live on land and for a long time under water.

Amphibiolite, *am-fib'-e-o-lite*, s. Any part or fragment of a petrified amphibious animal.

Amphibiological, *am-fib-e-o-lodj'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to amphibiology.

Amphibiology, *am-fib-e-ol'-o-je*, s. That branch of natural history which treats of amphibious animals.

Amphibious, *am-fib'-e-us*, a. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water; of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures.

Amphibiousness, *am-fib'-e-us-nes*, s. The quality of being amphibious.

Amphibium, *am-fib'-e-um*, s. That which lives in two elements, as in air and water.

Amphibole, *am'-fe-bole*, s. The mineral *hornblende*, including its varieties *actinolite* and *tremolite*.

Amphibolic, *am-fe-bol'-ik*, a. Pertaining to amphibole, resembling amphibole, or partaking of its nature.

Amphibolite, *am-fib'-o-lite*, s. A general name for all trap rocks, the basis of which is amphibole.

Amphibological, *am-fib-o-lodj'-ik-al*, a. Doubtful.

Amphibologically,† *am-fib-o-lodj'-ik-al-le*, ad. With a doubtful meaning.

Amphibology, *am-fe-bol'-o-je*, s. In *rhet.*, a sentence wherein the words are so placed as to admit of two different interpretations.

Amphiboloid, *am-fib'-o-loyd*, s. A rock composed of amphibole and felspar.

Amphibolous,† *am-fib'-o-lus*, a. Tossed from one to another; striking each way, with mutual blows.

Amphiboly,† *am-fib'-o-le*, s. Ambiguity of meaning.

Amphibrach, *am'-fe-brak*, s. In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short

Amphicome, *am'-fe-ko-me*, s. A kind of figured stone, of a round shape, anciently used in divination, and called *erotylos*, on account of its supposed power of exciting love.

Amphictyonic, *am-fik-te-on'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the august council of Amphictyons.

AMPHICTYONS, *am-fik'-te-onz*, s.pl. In *Grecian history*, an assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece, who sat alternately at Thermopylæ and Delphi.

AMPHID, *am'-fid*, a. Applied to compounds consisting of acids and bases, as distinguished from *haloid* compounds.

AMPHIGAMOUS, *am-fig'-à-mus*, a. An epithet applied to plants which have no sexual organs.

AMPHIGENE, *am'-fe-jeen*. In *mineralogy*, another name of the leucite or Vesuvian.

AMPHIHEXAHEDRAL, *am-fe-hex-à-hé'-dral*, a. A term applied to crystals whose faces, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines.

AMPHILOGY, *am-fil'-o-je*, s. Equivocation.

AMPHIMACER, *am-fim'-à-ser*, s. In *ancient poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, and the others long.

AMPHIPNEUST, *am-fip'-newst*, s. The amphipneusts are a tribe of reptiles which have both lungs and gills.

AMPHIPOD, *am'-fe-pod*, s. One of an order of crustaceous animals, in which subcaudal natatory feet co-exist with sessile eyes.

AMPHIPROSTYLE, *am-fip'-ro-stile*, s. A temple, or other edifice, having a portico or equal number of columns at each end, and thus presenting two fronts; but without columns at the sides or flanks.

AMPHISBÆNA, *am-fis-bé'-nà*, s. A genus of insectivorous, innoxious serpents, found in Africa and America. They are remarkable for the uniform thickness of their body, whence they were supposed by the ancients to have two heads, and to move forward from either end with equal facility.

AMPHISCII, *am-fis'-se-i*, AMPHISCIANS, *am-fis'-se-anz*, } s.pl. In *geography*, the inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other, to the south.

AMPHITHEATRE, *am-fe-thé'-à-ter*, s. In *antiquity*, an edifice of an oval or circular form, having an arena in the middle encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they recede, on which people sat to view the combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other sports.

AMPHITHEATRAL, *am-fe-thé'-à-tral*, a. Resembling an amphitheatre.

AMPHITHEATRICAL, *am-fe-the-at'-rik-al*, a. Pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheatre.

AMPHITRITE, *am'-fe-trite*, s. A genus of marine mollusca.

AMPHITRITE, *am-fe-trī'-te*, or *am'-fe-trite*. In *myth.*, the wife of Neptune, and the goddess of the sea.

AMPHITROPAL, *am-fit'-ro-pal*, a. In *bot.*, applied to an embryo which is curved upon itself in such a manner that both ends are presented to the same point.

AMPHODELITE, *am-fod'-e-lite*, s. A reddish crystallized mineral from Finland.

AMPHORA, *am'-fo-rà*, s. A two-handled vessel or liquid measure for wine, oil, &c., used by the ancient Greeks and Romans. That of the latter contained about 7½ gallons, and the Greek or Attic amphora held about a third more.

AMPHORAL, *am'-fo-ral*, a. Pertaining to, or resembling an amphora.

AMPHOTERIC, *am-fo-tĕr'-ik*, a. Partly one, partly the other.

AMPLE, *am'-pl*, a. Large; spacious; extensive; wide; full; sufficient; abundant; liberal; diffusive.

AMPLENESS, *am'-pl-nes*, s. Largeness; spaciousness; sufficiency; abundance.

AMPLEXATION,‡ *am-plex-a'-shun*, s. An embrace.

AMPLEXICAUL, *am-plex'-e-kawl*, a. In *botany*, nearly surrounding, or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.

AMPLIATE,† *am'-ple-ate*, v.a. To enlarge; to extend.

AMPLIATION, *am-ple-a'-shun*, s.† Enlargement; amplification; diffuseness. In *Roman antiquity*, postponement of a decision, to obtain further evidence.

AMPLIFICATE, *am-plif'-e-kate*,† v.a. To amplify.

AMPLIFICATION, *am-ple-fe-ka'-shun*, s.† Enlargement; extension. In *rhet.*, diffusive description, or discussion; exaggerated representation; copious argument.

AMPLIFIED, *am'-ple-fide*, pp. of the verb *to amplify*.

AMPLIFIER, *am'-ple-fi-er*, s. One who amplifies.

AMPLIFY, *am'-ple-fi*, v.a. To enlarge, increase, or extend; to enlarge in discussion, or by representation; to treat copiously, so as to present the subject in every view; to improve by additions.

—v.n. To be diffuse in argument or description; to enlarge by representation or description; to exaggerate.

AMPLITUDE, *am'-ple-tewd*, s. Largeness; extent; capacity; copiousness; abundance; sufficiency.—In *astronomy*, an arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.—*Magnetical amplitude* is the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star, at rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon by the compass.—*Amplitude of the range*, in *projectiles*, is the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved.

AMPLY, *am'-ple*, ad. Largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; abundantly; in a diffusive manner.

AMPULLA, *am-pul'-là*, s. In *antiquity*, a round narrow-necked, big-bellied vessel, in which oil or perfume was kept for use in the bath; also, a cup made of glass, and sometimes of leather, for drinking at table. —In *anat.*, the dilated part of the membranaceous semicircular canals of the ear.—In *bot.*, a small membranaceous bag attached to the roots and immersed leaves of some aquatic plants, rendering them buoyant.

AMPULLACEOUS, *am-pul-la'-shus*, a. Like a bottle or inflated bladder; swelling.

AMPUTATE, *am'-pew-tate*, v.a. To cut off a limb or branch, but *chiefly used in surgery*.

AMPUTATION, *am-pew-ta'-shun*, s. The act or operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body.

AMUCK, *à-muk'*, AMOCK, *à-mok'*, } s. A word among the Malays signifying *slaughter*. At times, maddened by the effects of opium, they rush out with daggers in their hands, yelling, *Amuck, amuck*, that is, kill, kill: hence we derive the common phrase to *run a muck*.

AMULET, *am'-yu-let*, s. A charm; something worn as a remedy or preservative against diseases, evil, and witchcraft, or to confer some particular gift, as courage, strength, eloquence, &c.

AMULETIC, *am-yu-let'-ik*, a. Of the nature of an amulet pertaining to an amulet.

AMURCOSITY, *à-mur-kos'-e-te*, s. The quality of lees or scum.

AMURCOUS, *à-mur'-kus*, a. Full of dregs; foul.

AMUSE, *à-mewz'*, v.a. To entertain the mind agreeably, to detain or occupy attention with agreeable objects; to engage the attention by hope or expectation; to divert; to beguile; to deceive

AMUSED, *à-mewzd'*, pp. of the verb *to amuse*.

AMUSEMENT, *à-mewz'-ment*, s. That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; pastime; a pleasurable occupation of the senses, as dancing, sports, or music.

AMUSER, *à-mewz'-er*, s. One who amuses.

AMUSING, *à-mewz'-ing*, ppr. or a. Entertaining; pleasing, that has the quality or power of amusing.

AMUSINGLY, *à-mewz'-ing-le*, AMUSIVELY, *à-mew'-siv-le*, } ad. In an amusing manner.

AMUSIVE, *à-mew'-siv*, a. Having the power of amusing.

AMYGDALATE, *à-mig'-dà-late*, a. Made of almonds.

— s. An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds. In *chem.*, a salt whose acid is the amygdalic.

AMYGDALIC ACID, *à-mig-dal'-ik as'-id*, s. An acid obtained from bitter almonds.

AMYGDALINE, *à-mig'-dà-lin*, a. Pertaining to or resembling the almond.

— s. A crystalline substance obtained from the kernel of the bitter almond.

AMYGDALINIC ACID, *à-mig-dà-lin'-ik as'-id*, s. An acid obtained from amygdaline.

AMYGDALOID, *à-mig'-dà-loyd*, s. Toadstone; a variety of trap rock imbedding nodules of various minerals, particularly calcareous spar, agates, quartz, and zeolites, and thus resembling almonds in a cake.

AMYGDALOID, *à-mig'-dà-loyd*, AMYGDALOIDAL, *à-mig-dà-loyd'-al*, } a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, amygdaloid.

AMYGDALUS, *à-mig'-da-lus*, s. In *bot.*, the almond-tree.

AMYLACEOUS, *am-e-la'-shus*, a. Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.

AMYLIC ACID, *à-mil'-ik as'-id*, s. A volatile acid obtained from starch.

AMYLINE, *am'-e-lin*, s. The insoluble part of starch.

AMYRALDISM, *am'-e-rald-izm*, s. In *eccles. hist.*, the doctrine of universal grace, as explained by Amyraldus, in the 17th century.

AMZEL, *am'-zel*, s. In *ornith.*, a species of the Blackbird kind.

AN, *an*. The form of the indefinite article when used before a word commencing with a vowel sound, and also before *h* sounded, if the accent be not on the first syllable: *see* A.—In *old English authors*, *an* is sometimes used for *if*, as, "*an* thou wert my father."

ANA, *a'-nà*. In *medical prescriptions*, signifies an equal quantity, as, wine and honey, *ana* oz. ii., that is, of wine and honey each two ounces. It is sometimes ab-

breviated thus, *ää*, or *ä*.—ANA, a termination annexed to the names of authors, denotes a collection of their memorable sayings; as, *Scaligerana*, *Johnsoniana*, &c.

ANABAPTISM, *an-ä-bap'-tizm*, s. The doctrine of the Anabaptists.

ANABAPTIST, *an-ä-bap'-tist*, s. One of a sect who deny the doctrine of infant baptism, and hold that sacrament to be valid only when administered to adults or believers by immersing the whole body in water.

ANABAPTISTIC, *an-ä-bap-tist'-ik*, / ANABAPTISTICAL, *an-ä-bap-tist'-ik-al*, } a. Relating to the Anabaptists, or to their doctrines.

ANABAPTISTRY,† *an-ä-bap'-tist-re*, s. The sect of Anabaptists.

ANABAPTIZE,‡ *an-ä-bap-tize'*, v.a. To rebaptize.

ANABAS, *an'-ä-bas*, s. A singular fish of the Perch family, common in India, which, it is asserted, not only quits the water, but also climbs trees on the banks of the rivers it inhabits; and hence it has obtained the popular name of the *tree-climber*.

ANABIBAZON, *an-ä-be-baz'-on*, s. In *ast.*, a name given to the northern node of the moon or dragon's head.

ANABROSIS, *an-ä-bro'-sis*, s. A wasting away of the body.

ANACA, *an'-ä-kä*, s. A species of very small paroquet.

ANACAMPTIC,‡ *an-ä-kamp'-tik*, a. Reflecting or reflected; catoptric; *applied to sound*, reverberated as an echo.

ANACAMPTICALLY, *an-ä-kamp'-tik-al-le*, ad. By reflection.

ANACAMPTICS, *an-ä-kamp'-tiks*, s. The doctrine of reflected sound; *formerly*, the doctrine of reflected light, or that branch of optics now called *catoptrics*.

ANACARDIUM, *an-ä-kar'-de-um*, s. A genus of plants to which belongs the cashew-nut, or marking nut.

ANACATHARTIC, *an-ä-kä-thar'-tik*, a. Throwing upwards; cleansing, by exciting vomiting, expectoration, &c. — s. A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth or nose.

ANACEPHALÆOSIS, *an-ä-sef-ä-le-o'-sis*, s. Recapitulation or summary of the heads of a discourse.

ANACEPHALIZE, *an-ä-sef'-ä-lize*, v.a. To recapitulate; to go over the heads of a discourse again.

ANACHORET, *an-ak'-o-ret*, / ANACHORITE, *an-ak' o-rite*, } s. A hermit: *see* ANCHORET.

ANACHORETICAL, *an-ä-ko-ret'-ik-al*, a. Relating to an anachoret, or anchoret.

ANACHRONISM, *an-ak'-ro-nizm*, s. An error in chronology, by which events are misplaced in regard to the order of their occurrence.

ANACHRONISTIC, *an-ak-ro-nis'-tik*, a. Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism.

ANACLASIS, *an-ä-kla'-sis*, s. In *surg.*, a recurvature of any part, as of a joint or fractured limb.

ANACLASTIC, *an-ä-klas'-tik*, a. Refracting; *breaking* the rectilinear course of light.—*Anaclastic glasses*, sonorous glasses or phials, which are flexible, and emit a vehement noise by means of the human breath.

ANACLASTICS,† *an-ä-klas'-tiks*, s. That branch of optics which treats of the refraction of light, and which is now commonly called *dioptrics*

ANACLISIS, *an-ä-kle'-sis*, s. Among *physicians*, the attitude of a sick person in bed, which affords important indications in several cases.

ANACŒNOSIS, *an-ä-se-no'-sis*, s. A figure of rhetoric, by which a speaker applies to his opponents for their opinion on the point in debate.

ANACOLUTHON, *an-ä-ko-lew'-thon*, s. A grammatical term denoting the want of sequence in a sentence, one of its members not corresponding with the remainder.

ANACONDA, *an-ä-kon'-dä*, s. A name given in Ceylon to a large snake, a species of *boa*.

ANACREONTIC, *ä-nak-re-on'-tik*, a. Pertaining to, or in the manner of Anacreon; devoted to love and wine; joyous. Anacreon was one of the most famous lyric poets of Greece, and flourished about 530 B.C. The *anacreontic verse* consists of three feet and a half, usually spondees and iambics, but sometimes anapests. — s. A poem composed in the manner of Anacreon.

ANADEM, *an'-ä-dem*, / ANADEME, *an'-ä-deem*, } s. A garland or fillet; a chaplet or crown of flowers.

ANADIPLOSIS, *an-ä-de-plo'-sis*, s. Duplication, a figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence, in the beginning of the next.

ANADROM, *an'-ä-drom*, s. A fish that ascends rivers.

ANADROMOUS, *ä-nad'-ro-mus*, a. Ascending: applied to fish that, at stated seasons, pass from the sea into rivers.

ANÆMIA, *ä-ne'-me-ä*, s. In *pathology*, a deficiency of blood.

ANÆSTHESIA, *an-es-thé'-zhe-ä*, s. In *pathology*, diminution or deprivation of the sense of touch.

ANAGLYPH, *an'-ä-glif*, s. A sculptured or chased ornament, usually of metal and worked in relief. When raised on stone, it is termed a *cameo*; and when sunk, an *intaglio*.

ANAGLYPHIC, *an-ä-glif'-ik*, / ANAGLYPTIC, *an-ä-glip'-tik*, } a. Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing, or embossing plate, or any work in relief.

ANAGNORISIS, *ä-nag-nor'-e-sis*, / ANAGNOSIS, *ä-nag-no'-sis*, } s. Recognition; the unravelling of a plot in dramatic action.

ANAGNOSTA, *an-ag-nos'-tä*, s. In *antiq.*, a kind of literary servant, retained in wealthy families, whose chief business was to read to them during meals and such other times as they were at leisure.

ANAGOGE, *an'-ä-go-je*, / ANAGOGY, } s. An elevation of mind to things celestial; the mystical interpretation of Scripture, or the giving of a more spiritual and elevated translation to its passages than their literal meaning would convey; also, the application of the types and allegories of the Old Testament to subjects of the New.—*Anagogy*, in *pathology*, is the rejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth.

ANAGOGETICAL,‡ *an-ä-go-jet'-ik-al*, / ANAGOGICAL, *an-ä-godj'-ik-al*, } a. Mysterious; elevated; spiritual.

ANAGOGICALLY, *an-ä-godj'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a mysterious sense; with religious elevation.

ANAGOGICS, *an-ä-godj'-iks*, s.pl. Mysterious considerations.

ANAGRAM, *an'-ä-gram*, s. The inversion or a transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or phrase: thus, *Roma* may make *amor*, and *Horatio Nelson* may be turned into *Honor est a Nilo*.

ANAGRAMMATIC, *an-ä-gram-mat'-ik*, / ANAGRAMMATICAL, *an-ä-gram-mat'-ik-al*, } a. Making an anagram

ANAGRAMMATICALLY, *an-ä-gram-mat'-ik-al-le*, ad. In the manner of an anagram.

ANAGRAMMATISM, *an-ä-gram'-mä-tizm*, s. The act or practice of making anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST, *an-ä-gram'-mä-tist*, s. A maker of anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIZE, *an-ä-gram'-mä-tize*, v.n. To make anagrams.

ANAGRAPH, *an'-ä-graf*, s. An inventory; a commentary

ANAL, *a'-nal*, a. Pertaining to, or lying near, the anus.

ANALCIM, / ANALCIME, *ä-nal'-sim*, } s. A white or flesh-coloured mineral, a variety of zeolite, occurring usually in aggregated or cubic crystals, and hence sometimes called *Cubisite*. It is chiefly found in amygdaloid rocks. By friction, it acquires a weak electricity; whence it acquires its name.

ANALECTA, *an-ä-lek'-tä*, / ANALECTS, *an'-ä-lekts*, } s. A collection of short essays, pieces, remarks, &c.; select extracts from different authors.

ANALECTIC, *an-ä-lek'-tik*, a. Selecting; collecting; composed of things selected.

ANALEMMA, *an'-ä-lem-mä*, s. In *geometry*, a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon; also, an instrument of wood or brass, on which this kind of projection is drawn.

ANALEPSIS, *an-ä-lep'-sis*, / ANALEPSY, *an-ä-lep'-se*, } s. Recovery of strength after sickness; also, a species of epileptic attack, of sudden and frequent occurrence.

ANALEPTIC, *an-ä-lep'-tik*, a. Invigorating; restorative. — s. A medicine which gives strength; a restorative.

ANALGECY, *an-al'-je-se*, s. Indolence; apathy.

ANALOGAL,‡ *an-al'-o-gal*, a. Analogous.

ANALOGICAL, *an-ä-lodj'-ik-al*, a. Having analogy; used by way of analogy; bearing some relation to.

ANALOGICALLY, *an-ä-lodj'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an analogical manner; by way of similitude, relation, or agreement.

ANALOGICALNESS, *an-ä-lodj'-ik-al-nes*, s. The quality of being analogical.

ANALOGISM, *ä-nal'-o-jizm*, s. An argument from the cause to the effect; investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other.

ANALOGIST, *ä-nal'-o-jist*, s. One who adheres to analogy

ANALOGIZE, *ä-nal'-o-jize*, v.a. To explain by analogy; to consider a thing with regard to its analogy to something else.

ANALOGOUS, *ä-nal'-o-gus*, a. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion to; similar.

ANALOGOUSLY, *ä-nal'-o-gus-le*, ad. In an analogous manner

ANALOGUE, *an'-ä-log*, s. A word corresponding with another; any body which corresponds with, or bears great resemblance to, some other body.

ANALOGY, *à-nal'-o-je*, s. An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects which are otherwise entirely different. In *gram.*, a conformity of words to the genius, structure, or general rules of a language. In *math.*, a similitude of ratios.

ANALYSIS, *à-nal'-e-sis*, s. The factitious separation of a compound body into its constituent parts; the solution of any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual, to its first elements; an examination of the different parts of a subject separately; a syllabus, or table of the principal heads of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order; a brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science.—In *chem.*, the resolution or decomposition of a compound body to its simpler or elementary constituents. If to the *simpler*, the analysis is termed *proximate*; but if to the *elementary* constituents, it is said to be *ultimate*. When merely the number and nature of the component parts are ascertained, it is termed *qualitative analysis*; but when their proportions also are determined, the analysis is *quantitative*.—In *math.*, the resolving of problems by algebraical equations. The analysis of finite quantities constitutes algebra, or specious arithmetic; and that of infinite quantities constitutes the method of fluxions, or differential calculus. Analysis of powers is evolution.

ANALYST, *an'-à-list*, s. An analyzer; one versed in analysis.

ANALYTIC, *an-à-lit'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to analysis;
ANALYTICAL, *an-à-lit'-ik-al*, } that separates into parts, or original principles; that has been obtained by analysis: it is opposed to *synthetic*.

ANALYTICALLY, *an-à-lit'-ik-al-le*, ad. In the manner of analysis.

ANALYTICS, *an-à-lit'-iks*, s.pl. The science of analysis; algebra.

ANALYZABLE, *an-à-lize'-à-bl*, s. That can be analyzed.

ANALYZABLENESS, *an-à-lize'-à-bl-nes*, s. The state of being analyzable.

ANALYZE, *an'-à-lize*, v.a. To resolve a compound body into its simpler or elementary constituents, for the purpose of determining their number and nature, and, sometimes, the relative quantity of each; to separate any compound subject into its parts or propositions, for the purpose of examining each separately

ANALYZED, *an'-à-lizd*, pp. of the verb *to analyze*.

ANALYZER, *an'-à-lize-er*, s. One who analyzes; that which analyzes, or has the power to analyze.

ANAMNESIS, *an-am-ne'-sis*, s. A figure in *rhetoric* which calls to remembrance something omitted.

ANAMNESTIC, *an-am-nes'-tik*, a. That aids the memory.
— s. A medicine to help the memory.

ANAMORPHOSIS, *an-à-morf'-o-sis*, or *an-à-morf-o'-sis*, s. In *perspective drawing*, a deformed or distorted portrait or figure, which, in one point of view, is confused or unintelligible, and, in another, is an exact and regular representation; or confused to the naked eye, but reflected from a plane or curved mirror, appearing regular and in right proportion.—In *bot.*, an unusual cellular development in any part of a plant.

ANANAS, *à-na'-nas*, s. The specific name of the pine-apple.

ANANDROUS, *an-an'-drus*, a. In *bot.*, applied to female flowers, or such as are destitute of a stamen.

ANANGULAR,‡ *an-ang-gew'-lar*, a. Without angles.

ANAPÆST, } *an'-à-pest*, { s. In *poet.*, a foot consisting
ANAPEST, } { of three syllables, the first two short, the last long.

ANAPÆSTIC, } *an-à-pest'-ik*, s. The anapestic measure.
ANAPESTIC, }
— a. Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapests.

ANAPHORA, *à-naf'-o-rà*, s. A figure in *rhetoric*, when the same word or words are repeated at the beginning of two or more succeeding verses or clauses of a sentence. Among *physicians*, the discharge of blood or purulent matter by the mouth.

ANAPLEROSIS, *an-à-ple-ro'-sis*, s. Restoration of parts destroyed, as in the healing of a wound.

ANAPLEROTIC, *an-à-ple-rot'-ik*, a. Filling up; promoting granulation, as of wounds.
— s. A medicine which renews flesh; an incarnative.

ANARCH, *an' ark*, s. The author of confusion; one who excites revolt; an *anarchist*.

ANARCHIAL,† *an-ark'-é-al*, }
ANARCHIC, *an-ark'-ik*, } a. Without rule or government; in a state of confusion: applied to a state or society.
ANARCHICAL, *an-ark'-ik-al*, }

ANARCHISM, *an'-ark-izm*, s. Confusion.

ANARCHIST, *an'-ark-ist*, s. One who excites revolt, or promotes disorder in a state.

ANARCHY, *an'-ark-e*, s. Want of government, a state of society when there is no law or supreme power, or when the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion.

ANARRHICHAS, *à-nar'-he-kas*, s. The Sea-wolf, Wolf-fish, or Sea-cat, a large voracious fish, of the apodal order, found in the northern seas.

ANARTHROUS, *an-arth'-rus*, a. In *gram.*, without the article.

ANAS, *a'-nas*, s. A genus of water fowls, embracing the various species of ducks.

ANASARCA, *an-à-sar'-kà*, s. A species of dropsy, in which a serous fluid is extensively diffused in the cellular membrane.

ANASARCOUS, *an-à-sar'-kus*, a. Belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

ANASTALTIC, *an-à-stal'-tik*, a. In *med.*, astringent; styptic.

ANASTASIS, *an-à-sta'-sis*, s. In *med.*, a recovery from sickness; a translation of humours to a superior part.

ANASTATIC-PRINTING, *an-à-stat'-ik-print'-ing*, s. A mode of obtaining a fac-simile of any printed page, engraving, &c., on a plate of zinc, from which an impression can be taken as from the stone of the lithographic press

ANASTOMATIC, *à-nas-to-mat'-ik*, a. *See* ANASTOMOTIC.

ANASTOMOSE, } *à-nas'-to-moze*, { v.n. To inosculate; to
ANASTOMOZE, } { communicate with each other, as the arteries, veins, and lymphatics, in the animal body; to grow together after coming from different directions, as the veins in leaves.

ANASTOMOSIS, *à-nas-to-mo'-sis*, s. The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another, as an artery into another artery, or a vein into a vein; the union of the veins of leaves, or of the nervures of the wings of insects.

ANASTOMOTIC, *à-nas-to-mot'-ik*, a. Pertaining to anastomosis. ¹ר *phar.*, applied to medicines that have the power of removing obstructions. In *anat.*, applied to such vessels as anastomose with others.
— s. A medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and promoting circulation, as cathartics, deobstruents, and sudorifics.

ANASTROPHE, } *à-nas'-tro-fe*, { s. In *rhet.* and *gram.*, an
ANASTROPHY, } { inversion of the natural order of words.

ANASTROUS, *à-nas'-trus*, a. In *astr.*, is applied to the twelve portions of the ecliptic which the signs anciently possessed, but which are now deserted by reason of the precession of the equinoxes.

ANATASE, *an'-à-tase*, s. In *min.*, a native oxide of titanium, which occurs in brilliant octahedral crystals of a brown or somewhat bluish colour externally, but greenish-yellow by transmitted light. It is also called *octahedrite*.

ANATHEMA, *à-nath'-e-mà*, s. A curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication; a curse pronounced by a reclaimed heretic against the doctrines he formerly held and now abjures. In *Scripture*, it is also applied to the person accursed, or to any accursed thing. In *heathen antiquity*, an offering or present made to some deity, and deposited in his temple.

ANATHEMATICAL, *à-nath-e-mat'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to anathema; having the properties of an anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, *à-nath-e-mat'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an anathematical manner.

ANATHEMATISM, *à-nath'-e-mà-tizm*, s. Excommunication.

ANATHEMATIZATION, *à-nath-e-mà-te-za'-shun*, s. The act of anathematizing.

ANATHEMATIZE, *à-nath'-e-mà-tize*, v.a. To excommunicate and curse; to pronounce an anathema against.

ANATHEMATIZED, *à-nath'-e-mà-tizd*, pp. of the verb *to anathematize*.

ANATHEMATIZER, *à-nath'-e-mà-tize-er*, s. One who anathematizes.

ANATIFEROUS, *an-à-tif'-er-us*, a. Producing ducks.

ANATOCISM,† *à-nat'-o-sizm*, s. Interest upon interest, the taking of compound interest.

ANATOMICAL, *an-à-tom'-ik-al*, a. Belonging or relating to anatomy; produced by or according to the principles of anatomy; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.

ANATOMICALLY, *an-à-tom'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an anatomical manner, by means of dissection.

ANATOMIST, *à-nat'-o-mist*, s. One skilled in anatomy.

ANATOMIZATION, *à-nat-o-me-za'-shun*, s. The act of anatomizing.

ANATOMIZE, *à-nat'-o-mize*, v.a. To dissect an animal; to divide into the constituent parts, for the purpose of

examining each by itself; to lay open any body or thing distinctly and by minute parts.

Anatomized, *à-nat'-o-mizd*, pp. of the verb *to anatomize*.

Anatomy, *à-nat'-o-me*, s. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of an organized body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; also the science which treats of the structure of organized bodies, and which is learned by dissection. (Anatomy is distinguished into *human* and *comparative*, the one treating of the structure of the human body, the other describing and comparing the structure of other animals. *Vegetable anatomy* is usually called *phytotomy*.) The act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts; †the body stripped of its integuments and muscles, a skeleton. *Ironically*, a meagre person.

Anatreptic, *an-à-trep'-tik*, a. Overthrowing; defeating.

Anatron, *an'-à-tron*, s. Soda; spume, or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass in the furnace; the salt which collects on the walls of vaults.

Anatropous, *à-nat'-ro-pus*, a. In *bot.*, is applied to a seed in which the embryo is inverted, so that its base corresponds to the apex of the seed.

Anbury, *an'-bew-re*, s. Same as **Ambury**, q.v.; also, a sort of gall produced by insects on the roots of turnips, cabbages, &c.

Anceps, *an'-seps*, a. In *bot.*, two-edged, having two sharp edges, as a leaf or stem.

Ancestor, *an'-ses-ter*, s. One from whom a person has descended, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time; a forefather.

Ancestorial, *an-ses-to'-re-al*, a. Ancestral.

Ancestral, *an-ses'-tral*, a. Relating or belonging to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors.

Ancestress, *an'-ses-tres*, s. A female ancestor.

Ancestry, *an'-ses-tre*, s. A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent; honourable descent; birth.

Anchentry, *ayn'-shent-re*. *See* **Ancientry**.

Anchilops, *ank'-e-lops*, s. The goat's eye; an abscess in the inner angle of the eye.

Anchor, *ank'-er*, s. A heavy iron instrument, consisting of a long shank, with a ring at the one end, to which a cable is attached, and at the other, two barbed arms, which, being dropped from a vessel, fastens in the ground, and keeps her in the desired position. In *a figurative sense*, that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety. In *heraldry*, an anchor is the emblem of hope.

— v.a. To place at anchor, as a ship; to fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.

— v.n. To cast, or drop the anchor; to come to anchor; to stop; to fix or rest on.

Anchorable, *ank'-er-à-bl*, a. Fit for anchorage.

Anchorage, *ank'-er-aje*, s. Ground suited for anchoring; the hold of a ship at anchor; the anchor and necessary tackle for anchoring; a duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

Anchored, *ank'-erd*, pp. Lying or riding at anchor; held by an anchor; fixed in safety.

— a. Shaped like an anchor; forked as the tongue of a serpent. In *her.*, applied to a cross when its extremities are turned back like the flukes of an anchor: also written *ancred* and *ancrée*.

Anchoress, *ank'-o-res*, s. A female anchoret.

Anchoret, *ank'-o-ret*, } s. A hermit; a recluse; one
Anchorite, *ank'-o-rite*, } who retires into a desert or solitary place, to devote himself to religious duties.

Anchoretic, *ank-o-ret'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to a her-
Anchoretical, *ank-o-ret'-ik-al*, } mit, or his mode of life.

Anchor-ground, *ank'-er-ground*, s. Ground suitable for anchoring.

Anchor-hold, *ank'-er-hoald*, s. The hold which the anchor takes. *Figuratively*, security.

Anchor-smith, *ank'-er-smith*, s. A maker of anchors.

Anchovy, *an-tsho'-ve*, s. A small fish of the herring kind, extensively used in the manufacture of sauce.

Anchovy-pear, *an-tsho'-ve-pare*, s. A large fruit of the West Indies, resembling the mango in taste.

Anchylosed, *ank'-e-loast*, a. Immovably united or fixed, as joints of bones.

Anchylosis, *ank-e-lo'-sis*, s. In *surg.*, an immovable state of a joint.

Anchylotic, *ank-e-lot'-ik*, a. Pertaining to anchylosis.

Anciency, ‡ *ayn'-shen-se*, s. Antiquity.

Ancient, *ayn'-shent*, a. Old; not modern; that happened or existed in former times; pertaining to antiquity: that has been of long duration, or long known; past.

Ancient, s. A flag or streamer, in a ship of war; †the colours of a regiment; ‡ an officer, the bearer of a flag, now called an ensign.—*Ancients*, in the *plural*, those who lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns*. (The term is now chiefly applied to the Greeks and Romans.) In *Scripture*, old men; also, rulers or governors, political and ecclesiastical.

Ancientness, *ayn'-shent-nes*, s. The state of being ancient, antiquity, existence from old times.

Ancientry, *ayn'-shent-re*, s. The honour of ancient lineage, dignity of birth.

Ancienty, ‡ *ayn'-shent-e*. s. Age; antiquity. In *old statutes*, eldership, or seniority.

Ancile, *an-si'-le*, s. In *Rom. antiq.*, the sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa.

Ancillary, *an'-sil-là-re*, a. Pertaining to a maid-servant, or female service; subservient; subordinate

— ‡s. A handmaid.

Ancipital, *an-sip'-e-tal*, a Doubtful, or double; double faced or double formed. In *bot.*, double-edged; compressed so as to form two opposite angles or edges.

Ancipitous, *an-sip'-e-tus*, a. In *bot.*, same as *ancipital*, q.v.

Ancome, *an'-kum*, s. A small, ulcerous swelling.

Ancon, *an'-kon*, s. The upper end of the elbow.

Ancones, *an'-koanz*, s. pl. In *arch.*, the brackets supporting a cornice on the flanks, as in doorways, &c.; the consoles or ornaments cut on the key-stones of arches, or on the side of door-cases, also, the corners or quoins of walls, cross-beams, or rafters.

Anconv, *an' ko-ne*, s. In *iron works*, a piece of half wrought iron, in the shape of a bar in the middle, but rude and unwrought at the ends.

And, *and*, conj. A particle implying addition, or by which sentences or terms are conjoined.

Andabatism, ‡ *an'-dà-bà-tizm*, s. Uncertainty.

Andalusite, *an-dà-lu'-site*, s. A massive mineral, of a flesh-red colour, and vitreous lustre; thus named from Andalusia, in Spain, where it was first found.

Andante, *an-dan'-ta*, ad. (Ital.) In *mus.*, a direction to play moderately slow, between *largo* and *allegro*.

— s. A movement moderately slow.

Andantino, *an-dan-te'-no*, ad. (Ital.) In *mus.*, a direction to play slow, but quicker than *andante*.

Andarac, *an'-dar-ak*, s. Red orpiment.

Andean, *an'-de-an*, a. Pertaining to the Andes, the great chain of mountains extending through South America.

Andira, *an-di'-rà*, s. A species of Brazilian bat, nearly as large as a pigeon. In *bot.*, the generic name of the cabbage-tree, a tropical plant.

Andiron, *and'-i-urn*, s. An iron instrument, otherwise called a *fire-dog*, one of which is placed on either side of a hearth, instead of a grate, to support the logs, where wood is used as fuel. Also, an iron fixed at either end of a grate, in which the spit turns.

Andorinha, *an-do-reen'-à*, s. The Brazilian swallow.

Andranatomy, *an-drà-nat'-o-me*, s. The dissection of a human body, especially of a male.

Andreolite, *an'-dre-o-lite*, s. A mineral, the *harmotome* or *cross-stone*.

Androgynal, *an-drodj'-e-nal*, } a. Partaking of both
Androgynous, *an-drodj'-e-nus*, } sexes; hermaphroditical. In *bot.*, applied to plants bearing both staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers on the same root These plants constitute the class Monœcia, in the system of Linnæus.

Androgynally, *an-drodj'-e-nal-le*, ad. In the manner of an hermaphrodite.

Androgynus, *an-drodj'-e-nus*, s. An hermaphrodite.

Android, *an'-droyd*, s. An automaton, or machine in the human form, so constructed as to perform some of the natural motions of a man.

Androidal, *an-droyd'-al*, a. Pertaining to, or resembling an automaton.

Andromache, *an-drom'-à-ke*, s. In *classical history*, the wife of Hector, the son of Priam, and most famous of all the Trojan chiefs. Her tender parting with her husband on his going to the battle in which he perished, has been greatly celebrated by the poets.

Andromeda, *an-drom'-e-dà*, s. In *myth.*, a beautiful virgin, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia. To appease the wrath of Neptune, whom Cassiopeia had incensed by comparing herself to Juno and the Nereids, Cepheus was directed by the oracle to chain his daughter to a rock in the ocean. From this perilous situation Andromeda, when on the point of being devoured by a sea-monster, was delivered by Perseus, whose

wife she became.—In *astr.*, a northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus, representing a woman chained.—In *bot.*, the Marsh cystus, a genus of plants.

ANDRON, *an'-dron*, s. In *Grecian and Roman architecture*, an apartment for the use of the men; this was in the lower part of the house, and the *gynecæa*, or apartments for females, in the upper part. Among *ecclesiastical writers*, the southern side of a church, which was anciently appropriated to the men; the northern being appointed for the women.

ANDROPETALOUS, *an-dro-pet'-al-us*, a. In *bot.*, a term applied to double flowers, produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus.

ANDROPHAGI,‡ *an-drof'-à-ji*, s.pl. Man-eaters: see ANTHROPOPHAGI.

ANDROPHORUM, *an-drof'-o-rum*, s. A columnar expansion of the centre of a flower, on which the stamens seem to grow, as in the passion-flower.

ANDROTOMY, *an-drot'-o-me*, s. The dissection of the human body, as distinguished from *zootomy*.

ANEAR, *à-neer'*, prep. Near.

ANECDOTAL, *an'-ek-do tal*, a. Pertaining to anecdotes.

ANECDOTE, *an'-ek-dote*, s. *Originally*, secret history, or facts not generally known. *In more common usage*, a particular incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.

ANECDOTICAL, *an-ek-dot'-ik-al*, a Pertaining to anecdotes.

ANECDOTONIAN, *an-ek-do-to'-ne-an*, s. One who is in the habit of relating anecdotes, or who has a fund of anecdotes.

ANELE,‡ *à-neel'*, v.a. To give extreme unction.

ANELECTRIC, *an-e-lek'-trik*, a. Non-electric.

ANELYTROUS, *an-e-li'-trus*, a. Pertaining to the *Anelytra*, or insects whose wings are devoid of the usual sheath or covering.

ANEMOGRAPHY, *an-e-mog'-rà-fe*, s. A description of the winds.

ANEMOLOGY, *an-e-mol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

ANEMOMETER, *an-e-mom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE, *à-nem'-o-ne*, s. The wind-flower, an extensive genus of plants.—*Sea-Anemone*, see ANIMAL FLOWER.

ANEMONIN, *à-nem'-o-nin*, s. An acrid, crystallizable, inflammable substance obtained from some species of anemone.

ANEMOSCOPE, *à-nem'-o-skope*, s. A machine which shows the course or direction of the wind; a weathercock.

AN-END, *an-end'*, ad. On one end; in an upright direction; perpendicularly.

ANENT, *à-nent'*, prep. Concerning; about; over against; opposite to. (*Scotch.*)

ANES. *See* AWNS.

ANEURISM, *an'-yu-rizm*, s. A preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.

ANEURISMAL, *an-yu-riz'-mal*, a. Pertaining to an aneurism.

ANEW, *à-new'*, ad. Over again; once more; in a new form.

ANFRACTUOSE, *an-frak'-tew-ose*, } a. Winding; full of
ANFRACTUOUS, *an-frak'-tew-us*, } windings and turnings.

ANFRACTUOSITY, *an-frak-tew-os'-e-te*, } s. A state of
ANFRACTUOUSNESS, *an-frak'-tew-us-nes*, } being full of windings and turnings.

ANFRACTURE, *an-frak'-yur*, s. A mazy winding.

ANGARIATION, *an-gà-re-à'-shun*, s. Compulsion; exertion.

ANGEIOTOMY, *an-je-ot'-o-me*, s. *See* ANGIOTOMY.

ANGEL, *ayn'-jel*, s. *Literally*, a messenger; *appropriately*, a spirit, or a spiritual, intelligent being, employed by God to communicate his will to man. In *a bad sense*, an evil spirit. *Figuratively*, a very beautiful woman; a person of rare excellence and piety; also, a word of endearment. In *numis.*, a gold coin formerly current in England, bearing the figure of an angel, worth about 10*s.* In *ich.*, the popular name of a small fish of the genus *chætodon*, remarkable for its beautiful colours.
— a. Resembling angels; angelic.

ANGEL-AGE, *ayn'-jel-aje*, s. The existence or state of angels.

ANGEL-BED, *ayn'-jel-bed*, s. An open bed without posts.

ANGEL-FISH, *ayn'-jel-fish*, s. A species of shark; so named from its pectoral fins, which are very large, and extend horizontally, like wings.

ANGELIC, *an-jel'-ik*, } a. Resembling angels; belong-
ANGELICAL, *an-jel'-ik-al*, } ing to angels, or partaking of their nature; suiting the nature and dignity of angels.

ANGELICA, *an-jel'-e-kà*, s. A well-known herb, being common in our gardens, used in confectionery and medicine.

ANGELICALLY, *an-jel'-ik-al-le*, ad. Like an angel.

ANGELICALNESS, *an-jel'-ik-al-nes*, s. The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human.

ANGEL-LIKE, *ayn'-jel-like*, a. Resembling angels.

ANGELOLOGY, *ayn-jel-ol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine of angelic beings; a discourse on angels.

ANGELOT, *an'-je-lot*, s. An instrument of music, somewhat like a lute; an ancient English gold coin, worth about 5*s.*; a small, rich cheese, made in Normandy.

ANGEL-SHOT, *ayn'-jel-shot*, s. Chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon ball fastened to the ends of a chain.

ANGEL-WATER, *ayn'-jel-waw-ter*, s. A perfume made in Portugal, consisting of rose, orange-flower, and myrtle water, scented with musk and ambergris.

ANGER, *ang'-ger*, s. A violent passion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury; resentment; indignation; displeasure; †pain or smart of a sore or swelling
— v.a. To provoke; to make angry; to make painful.

ANGERED, *ang'-gerd*, pp. of the verb *to anger*.

ANGERLY, *ang'-ger-le*, ad. In an angry manner.

ANGERNESS,‡ *ang'-ger-nes*, s. The state of being angry.

ANGINA, *an-ji'-nà*, s. A general name for all inflammatory affections of the throat.—*Angina Pectoris*, a contraction or tightening of the chest, occasioning great pain

ANGIOCARPOUS, *an-je-o-kar'-pus*, a. In *bot.*, an epithet applied to seed-vessels which are enclosed within a covering that does not form a part of the fruit itself, as the filbert, acorn, &c.

ANGIOGRAPHY, *an-je-og'-rà-fe*, s. A description of the vessels of the human body.

ANGIOLOGY, *an-je-ol'-o-je*, s. A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the human body, as the arteries, veins, &c.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS, *an'-je-o-mon-o-sperm'-us*, a. In *bot.*, producing one seed only in a seed-pod.

ANGIOSCOPE, *an'-je-o-skope*, s. An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of a body.

ANGIOSPERM, *an'-je-o-sperm*, s. In *bot.*, a plant which has its seeds enclosed in a pericarp.

ANGIOSPERMIA, *an-je-o-sperm'-e-à*, s. In *bot.*, the name of the second order of the class Didynamia, in Linnæus's sexual system.

ANGIOSPERMOUS, *an-je-o-sperm'-us*, a. In *bot.*, having seeds enclosed in a pod or other pericarp.

ANGIOTOMIST, *an-je-ot'-o-mist*, s. A person skilled in angiotomy.

ANGIOTOMY, *an-je-ot'-o-me*, s. The art and practice of opening or dissecting the veins, arteries, or other vessels, of the human body.

ANGLE, *ang'-gl*, s. The point where two lines meet, or the meeting of two lines in a point; a corner; the space comprised between two straight lines that meet in a point; or the quantity by which two straight lines, departing from a point, diverge from each other. The point of meeting is called the *vertex* of the angle, or the *angular point*, and the lines containing the angle are termed its sides or legs.
— s. A hook; an instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook; one easily enticed; a gull.
— v.a. or n. To fish for; to try to gain by some bait or insinuation. — v.n. To fish with an angle.

ANGLED, *ang'-gld*, a. Having angles.

ANGLER, *ang'-gler*, s. One that fishes with an *angle*, or hook attached to a line; also, a fish, a species of *Lophius*, otherwise called the *Sea-devil* and *Fishing-frog*.

ANGLE-ROD, *ang'-gl-rod*, s. The rod or pole to which a line and hook are fastened.

ANGLES, *ang'-glz*, s.pl. An ancient people of Germany, who invaded England and gave their name to the country and its inhabitants.

ANGLESITE, *ang'-gle-site*, s. In *min.*, native sulphate of lead; so named from the Island of Anglesea, where it occurs in white or yellowish prismatic crystals, semi-transparent, with a glassy or adamantine lustre.

ANGLIC, *ang'-glik*, } a. English; pertaining to Eng-
ANGLICAN, *ang'-glik-an*, } land or the English nation.

ANGLICAN, s. A member of the English Church.

ANGLICE, *ang'-gle-se*. (Lat.) In English; in the English manner.

ANGLICISM, *ang'-gle-sizm*, s. An English idiom; a form of language peculiar to the English.

ANGLICIZE, *ang'-gle-size*, v.a. To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom.

ANGLICIZED, *ang'-gle-sizd*, pp. of the verb *to anglicize*.

ANGLING, *ang'-gling*, s. The art or practice of fishing with a rod and line.

ANGLO-AMERICAN, *ang'-glo-à-mĕr'-e-kan*, s. A descendant from English ancestors born in America.
— a. Pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America, but more particularly in the United States

ANGLO-DANISH, *ang-glo-da'-nish*, a. Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.
ANGLO-NORMAN, *ang'-glo-nor'-man*, s. An English Norman, the language of the English Normans.
— a. Pertaining to the Normans who settled in England.
ANGLO-SAXON, *ang'-glo-sax'-un*, s. An English Saxon; the language of the English Saxons.
— a. Pertaining to the Saxons who settled in England.
ANGOBER, *ang'-go-ber*, s. A kind of pear.
ANGOLA-PEA, *an-go'-là pe*, s. A plant, a species of *Cytisus:* it is also called the *pigeon-pea*.
ANGOR, *ang'-gor*, s. Intense bodily pain; pain from a wound; the retiring of the native bodily heat to the centre, occasioning headache, palpitation, and sadness.
ANGOSTURA, *an-gos-tu'-rà*, s. In *commerce*, a medicinal bark, so called because chiefly imported from the town of that name in South America.
ANGRED, ANGERED, *ang'-gerd*, pp. of the verb *to anger*.
ANGRILY, *ang'-gre-le*, ad. In an angry manner.
ANGRY, *ang'-gre*, a. Feeling resentment; provoked; irritated; indignant; wrathful; showing anger; caused by anger; inflamed, as a sore; red; manifesting inflammation: tumultuous; raging.
ANGSANA, *ang-sa'-nà*, ANGSAVA, *ang-sa'-và*, s. A red gum of the East Indies, like that of dragon's blood.
ANGU, *ang'-gu*, s. Bread made of the cassada, a plant of the West Indies.
ANGUIFER, *ang'-gwe-fer*, s. In *ast.*, see SERPENTARIUS.
ANGUIGENOUS, *an-gwidj'-en-us*, a. Producing serpents; produced by serpents.
ANGUILLIFORM, *an-gwil'-le-form*, a. In the form of an eel, or of a serpent; resembling an eel or serpent.
ANGUILLOID, *an'-gwil-loyd*, a. Shaped like an eel.
ANGUINEAL, *an-gwin'-e-al*, a. Pertaining to, or resembling a snake.
ANGUISH, *ang'-gwish*, s. Extreme pain of body or mind.
— v.a. To distress with extreme pain or grief.
ANGUISHED, *ang'-gwisht*, pp. or a. Extremely pained; tortured; deeply distressed.
ANGULAR, *ang'-gew-lar*, a. Having angles or corners; pointed; consisting of an angle; forming an angle.
ANGULARITY, ANGULARNESS, *ang-gew-lar'-e-te*, *ang'-gew-lar-nes*, s. The quality of being angular.
ANGULARLY, *ang'-gew-lar-le*, ad. With angles or corners.
ANGULATED, *ang'-gew-la-ted*, a. Formed with angles.
ANGULIFEROUS, *ang-gew-lif'-er-us*, a. In *conchology*, applied to shells which have the last whorl angulated.
ANGULOSITY, *ang-gew-los'-e-te*, s. Angularity.
ANGULOUS, *ang'-gew-lus*, a. Angular; hooked.
ANGUST,‡ *an-gust'*, a. Narrow; strait.
ANGUSTATE, *an-gust'-ate*, a. Narrow; tapering downwards, or towards the base; diminishing in breadth.
ANGUSTATION, *an-gust-a'-shun*, s. The act of making narrow; a straitening, or being made narrow.
ANGUSTICLAVE, *an-gust'-e-klave*, s. In *antiquity*, a robe or tunic embroidered with narrow purple studs or knobs, or by purple stripes, worn by the Roman knights.
ANGUSTIFOLIATE, ANGUSTIFOLIOUS, *an-gust-e-fo'-le-ate*, *an-gust-e-fo'-le-us*, a. In *botany*, narrow-leaved.
ANGUSTNESS, *an-gust'-nes*, a. Narrowness.
ANHELATION, *an-he-la'-shun*, s. Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration.
ANHELOSE,† *an-he-lose'*, a. Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty.
ANHIMA, *an'-he-mà*, s. An aquatic fowl of Brazil, somewhat like a crane.
ANHYDRITE, *an'-he-drite*, s. Anhydrous gypsum, a species of sulphate of lime, of several varieties.
ANHYDROUS, *an-hi'-drus*, a. Destitute of water.
ANIENTED,‡ *an-e-ent'-ed*, a. Frustrated; brought to naught.
ANIGHT, *à-nite'*, ad. In the night-time. *Anights*, in the plural, is used of frequent and customary acts.
ANIL, *an'-il*, s. A species of indigo plant.
ANILE, *an'-ile*, a. Aged; imbecile; old-womanish.
ANILENESS, ANILITY, *à-nile'-nes*, *à-nil'-e-te*, s. The state of being an old woman; female dotage.
ANILIC ACID, *an-il'-ik as'-id*, s. Indigotic acid.
ANIMA, *an'-e-mà*, s. The breath; the animating principle of life; the soul.
ANIMABLE,‡ *an'-e-mà-bl*, a. Susceptible of animation.
ANIMADVERSAL,‡ *an-e-mad-ver'-sal*, s. or a. That which has the power of perceiving or judging.
ANIMADVERSION, *an-e-mad-ver'-shun*, s. Remarks by way of censure or criticism; reproof; blame; †punishment.
ANIMADVERSIVE, *an-e-mad-ver'-siv*, a. Censurable; †that has the power of perceiving.
ANIMADVERSIVENESS, *an-e-mad-ver'-siv-nes*, s. The power of animadverting.
ANIMADVERT, *an-e-mad-vert'*, v.n. To consider; to comment; to remark upon by way of criticism or censure; to blame; †to inflict punishment.
ANIMADVERTER, *an-e-mad-vert'-er*, s. One who animadverts, or makes remarks by way of censure.
ANIMAL, *an'-e-mal*, s. A body endowed with life, sensation, and the power of voluntary motion. *By way of contempt*, a stupid, intractable, or uncouth person.
— a. That belongs or relates to animals; opposed to *intellectual*.
ANIMALCULA, *an-e-mal'-kew-là*, s. pl. of *animalculum*. Minute animals, discernible only by aid of the microscope. (*Animalculæ*, though commonly used, is a barbarism.)
ANIMALCULAR, ANIMALCULINE, *an-e-mal'-kew-lar*, *an-e-mal'-kew-lin*, a. Pertaining to animalcules.
ANIMALCULE, *an-e-mal'-kewl*, s. A very minute animal *see* ANIMALCULA.
ANIMALCULIST, *an-e-mal'-kew-list*, s. One versed in the knowledge of animalcules.
ANIMAL-FLOWER, *an'-e-mal-flow'-er*, s. A name given to several species of zoophytes, but especially to the *Sea Anemone: see* ACTINIA.
ANIMALISH, *an'-e-mal-ish*, a. Like an animal.
ANIMALISM, *an'-e-mal-izm*, s. The state of mere animals, actuated by sensual appetites only.
ANIMALITY,‡ *an-e-mal'-e-te*, s. Animal existence.
ANIMALIZATION, *an-e-mal-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of giving animal life; the process by which the nutritive part of food is converted into the various substances that compose the body.
ANIMALIZE, *an'-e-mal-ize*, v.a. To give animal life to; to endow with the properties of animals; to convert into animal matter.
ANIMALIZED, *an'-e-mal-izd*, pp. Endowed with animal life.
ANIMAL-MAGNETISM, *an'-e-mal-mag'-ne-tizm*, s. *See* MAGNETISM.
ANIMALNESS, *an'-e-mal-nes*, s. State of animal existence.
ANIMATE, *an'-e-mate*, v.a. To quicken; to make alive; to give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of a thing; to give spirit or vigour; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion; to stimulate; to incite.
— †a. Alive; possessing animal life.
ANIMATED, *an'-e-ma-ted*, pp. of the verb *to animate*.
— a. Lively; vigorous; full of spirit.
ANIMATINGLY, *an'-e-ma-ting-le*, ad. So as to animate or excite feeling; in an animating manner.
ANIMATION, *an-e-ma'-shun*, s. The act of animating; the state of being animated; the state of being lively, brisk, or full of spirit and vigour.
ANIMATIVE, *an'-e-ma-tiv*, a. That has the power of giving life or spirit.
ANIMATOR, *an'-e-ma-ter*, s. One that gives life; that which infuses life or spirit.
ANIMÉ', *an'-im-a*, a. In *her.*, denotes that the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal itself.
ANIME. *an'-im-e*, s. A transparent amber-coloured resin, the product of a large American tree, a species of Hymenæa, popularly called the *courbaril*.
ANIMETTA, *an-e-met'-tà*, s. Among *ecclesiastical writers*, the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist.
ANIMISM, *an'-e-mizm*, s. The doctrine that the living phenomena of organized bodies are produced by some actuating or vital power distinct from those bodies. *In a more limited sense*, the doctrine that all the phenomena of the human system are produced by the agency of the *soul*. Animism is opposed to *materialism*.
ANIMIST, *an'-e-mist*, s. One who maintains the doctrine of animism.
ANIMO FURANDI, *an'-e-mo few-ran'-di*. (Lat.) In *law*, with intent to steal.
ANIMOSE,† *an-e-mose'*, a. Full of spirit; resolute.
ANIMOSENESS,‡ *an-e-mose'-nes*, s. Spirit; heat.
ANIMOSITY, *an-e-mos'-e-te*, s. Hatred; active enmity.
ANIMUS, *an'-e-mus*, s. The mind or reasoning faculty, the governing spirit; a latent intent to injure.
ANINGA, *à-ning'-gà*, s. A root growing in the West Indies, used in refining sugar.
ANION, *an'-e-on*, s. In *electricity*, an electro-negative element; that is, an element which is evolved at the surface where the electrical current enters an electrolyte.
ANISE, *an'-is*, s. An annual plant, of the genus Pimpinella.
ANISE SEED, *an'-is-seed*, s. The seeds of the anise. They have an agreeable aromatic taste, and are extensively used in the manufacture of cordials.
ANISETTE, *an-is-et'*, s. A liqueur distilled from anise seed.

Aniso, *an-e-so.* A prefix of Greek origin, signifies unequal, and forms a part of several words in botany and natural history.

Anisobryous, *an-e-so'-bre-us*, **Anisodynamous**, *an-e-so-din'-à-mus*, } a. In *bot.*, an epithet applied to monocotyledonous plants, which, having only one cotyledon, grow at first with more force on one side of their axis than on the other.

Anisodactylæ, *an-e-so-dak'-te-le*, **Anisodactyles**, *an-e-so-dak'-tilz*, } s.pl. An order of birds, including those insessorial species the toes of which are of unequal length, as in the nuthatch.

Anisostemonous, *an-e-so-stem'-o-nus*, a. In *bot.*, applied to a flower whose stamens correspond neither with the calyx nor corolla in number or power.

Anisostomous, † *an-e-sos'-to-mus*, a. In *bot.*, denotes that the divisions of a calyx or corolla are unequal.

Anker, *ank'-er*, s. A measure of liquids, chiefly used in Holland. It contains about 8½ imperial gallons.

Ankerite, *ank'-er-ite*, s. A mineral consisting of the carbonates of lime, iron, and magnesia.

Ankle, *ank'-kl*, s. The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

Ankle-bone, *ank'-kl-bone*, s. The bone of the ankle.

Anklet, *ank'-let*, s. A little ankle; an ornament for the ankle.

Anlace, ‡ *an'-lase*, s. A kind of dagger shaped like a scythe.

Ann, *an*, **Annat**, *an'-nat*, } s. In *Scotch law*, the right of the executors of a deceased clergyman to a half-year's revenue of his benefice.

Annal, *an'-nal*, s. In the *Romish Church*, a mass said for a person, living or deceased, either every day in the year, or on a particular day every year.

Annalist, *an'-nal-ist*, s. A writer of annals.

Annalize, † *an'-nal-ize*, v.a. To record; to write annals.

Annals, *an'-nalz*, s.pl. A history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order; the books containing annals.

Annats, *an'-nats*, s.pl. First-fruits, or a year's income of a spiritual living.

Anneal, *an-neel'*, v.a. To heat to a high degree, as glass or metal, and then cool very slowly, for the purpose of rendering it less brittle, or to fix colours; to temper by heat; to bake, as tiles.

Annealed, *an-neeld'*, pp. of the verb *to anneal.*

Annealing, *an-neel'-ing*, s. The art or process of applying heat to remove brittleness from metals, glass, &c.

Annectant, *an-nekt'-ant*, a. Connecting; annexing.

Annelids, *an'-ne-lidz*, **Annelidans**, *an-nel'-e-danz*, **Annelida**, *an-nel'-e-dà*, **Annellata**, *an-nel-la'-tà*, } s.pl. Names given to a division of the *articulata*, or articulate animals, comprising the common earth-worm, and the various allied animals.

Annex, *an-nex'*, v.a. To unite to at the end; to subjoin; to affix; to unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; to connect with. — v.n. To join; to be united. — ‡ s. The thing annexed.

Annexation, *an-nex-a'-shun*, s. The act of annexing; conjunction; addition; union.

Annexed, *an-nexd'*, pp. of the verb *to annex.*

Annexion, † *an-nek'-shun*, s. Annexation; addition.

Annexment, *an-nex'-ment*, s. The act of annexing; the thing annexed.

Annihilable, *an-ni'-he-là-bl*, a. That may be annihilated.

Annihilate, *an-ni'-he-late*, v.a. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of; to annul. — a. Annihilated.

Annihilation, *an-ni-he-la'-shun*, s. The act of destroying, or of reducing to nothing or non-existence: the state of being reduced to nothing.

Anniversarily, *an-ne-vers'-à-re-le*, ad. Annually.

Anniversary, *an-ne-vers'-à-re*, a. Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly. — s. A stated day, returning with the revolution of the year; a day on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated; the act of celebration; an annual performance in honour of some remarkable event.

Anniverse, ‡ *an'-ne-vers*, s. Anniversary.

Anno domini, *an'-no dom'-e-ni.* (Lat.) In the year of our Lord, noting the time from our Saviour's incarnation, as, *Anno Domini*, or *A.D.* 1855.

Annoisance, ‡ *an-noy'-sans*, s. A nuisance.

Annomination, *an-nom-in-a'-shun*, s. A pun; the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a paronomasia; alliteration.

Anno mundi, *an'-no mun'-di.* (L.) In the year of the world.

Annona, *an-no'-nà*, s. A year's production or increase; hence, provisions; an ancient Roman tax, payable in corn. In *bot.*, the custard-apple, *see* Anona.

Annotate, *an'-no-tate*, v.a. To make annotations; to comment.

Annotation, *an-no-ta'-shun*, s. An explanation of the difficult passages of an author by way of notes; the first symptoms of a fever, or attack of a paroxysm.

Annotator, *an'-no-ta-ter*, s. A writer of annotations, a commentator; a scholiast.

Annotatory, *an-no'-tà-to-re*, a. Containing annotations.

Annotinous, *an-not'-e-nus*, a. In *bot.*, a year old.

Annotta, *an-not'-tà*, **Annotto**, *an-not'-to*, } s. *See* Anotta.

Announce, *an-nowns'*, v.a. To publish; to proclaim; to make known; to pronounce; to declare judicially.

Announced, *an-nownst'*, pp. of the verb *to announce.*

Announcement, *an-nowns'-ment*, s. The act of giving notice; proclamation; publication, an advertisement.

Announcer, *an-nowns'-er*, s. One who announces, or first gives notice; a proclaimer; a declarer.

Annoy, *an-noy'*, v.a. To incommode, or disturb, by continued or repeated acts; to tease; to vex; to molest. — † s. Injury; molestation; inconvenience.

Annoyance, *an-noy'-ans*, s. That which annoys, or injures; the act of annoying; the state of being annoyed

Annoyed, *an-noyd'*, pp. of the verb *to annoy.*

Annoyer, *an-noy'-er*, s. One that annoys.

Annoyful, ‡ *an-noy'-fùl*, a. Giving trouble; molesting

Annoying, *an-noy'-ing*, **Annoyous**, ‡ *an-noy'-us*, } a. Troublesome; incommoding; hurting; molesting.

Annual, *an'-new-al*, a. Yearly; that comes every year; that lasts only one year or season; that requires to be renewed every year; performed in a year. — s. A plant that lives but one year, or rather but one summer; a book published yearly, but *appropriately* one containing select compositions and elegant engravings.

Annually, *an'-new-al-le*, ad. Yearly; every year.

Annuary, ‡ *an'-new-à-re*, a. Annual; yearly.

Annuent, *an'-new-ent*, a. In *anat.*, applied to the muscles that assist in bending the head forwards, as in nodding.

Annuitant, *an-new'-e-tant*, s. One who receives or is entitled to receive an annuity.

Annuity, *an-new'-e-te*, s. A sum of money, payable yearly, for a given number of years, for life, or forever.

Annul, *an-nul'*, v.a. To make void, to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish; to reduce to nothing; to destroy.

Annular, *an'-new-lar*, a. Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.—*Annular eclipse*, an eclipse of the sun in which the moon obscures its entire disc, except a bright ring round the border.

Annularly, *an'-new-lar-le*, ad. In an annular manner.

Annulary, *an'-new-là-re*, a. Having the form of a ring.

Annulate, *an'-new-late*, **Annulated**, *an'-new-la-ted*, } a. Formed or divided into rings; marked with distinct annulations; having belts; surrounded by rings.

Annulation, *an-new-la'-shun*, s. A circular or ring-like formation; a ring or belt.

Annulet, *an'-new-let*, s. A little ring. In *arch.*, a small square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round; also, a narrow, flat moulding; a fillet. In *her.*, a little circle, borne as a charge in coats of arms.

Annulled, *an-nuld'*, pp. of the verb *to annul.*

Annulment, *an-nul'-ment*, s. The act of annulling.

Annulosa, *an-new-lo'-sà*, **Annulosans**, *an-new-lo'-sans*, } s.pl. In *nat. hist.*, same as Annelida, which see.

Annulose, *an'-new-lose*, a. Furnished with rings; composed of rings, as, *annulose* animals.

Annulus, *an'-new-lus*, s. In *bot.*, the membrane which encircles the stem of a fungus.

Annumerate, *an-new'-me-rate*, v.a. To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

Annumeration, *an-new-me-ra'-shun*, s. Addition to a former number.

Annunciate, *an-nun'-se-ate*, v.a. To bring tidings; to announce.

Annunciation, *an-nun-se-a'-shun*, s. An announcing; a proclamation; a promulgation; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary, of the incarnation of Christ.—*Annunciation-day*, a festival celebrated by the church, on the 25th of March, in commemoration of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin: it is also commonly called *Lady-day* The Jews give this name to a part of the ceremony of the passover.

Annunciator, *an-nun-se-a'-ter*, s One who announces.

Anoa, *à-no'-à*, s. A wild and fierce ruminating animal, inhabiting, in large herds, the rocky mountains of the island of Celebes. It is about the size of a sheep, and apparently intermediate in structure between the antelopes and the ox or bovine genus.

Anode, *an'-ode*, s. In *electro-chemistry*, the way by which the electric current enters substances through which it passes; it is opposed to *cathode*, the way by which it goes out, and is equivalent to *positive pole*.

Anodyne, *an'-o-dine*, s. Any medicine which allays pain. — a. That has the power of assuaging pain.

Anodynous, *an'-o-di-nus*, a. Having the qualities of an anodyne.

Anoint, *à-noynt'*, v.a. To smear or rub over with oil or unctuous substances; to rub or daub; to consecrate by unction, or the use of oil, to prepare.

An inted, *à-noynt'-ed*, s. The Messiah, or Son of God, e mphatically called *The Lord's anointed*.

Anointer, *à-noynt'-er*, s. One who anoints.

Anointing, *à-noynt'-ing*, } s. The act of anointing,

Anointment, *à-noynt'-ment*, } or state of being anointed.

Anolis, *an'-o-lis*, s. A genus of American Saurians or lizards, of the Iguana family, remarkable for their brilliant and varying colours, and for the power they have of inflating the skin of the throat.

Anomaliped, *à nom'-al-e-ped*, } a. In *ornith.*, having the

Anomalipod, *à-nom'-al-e-pod*, } middle toe united to the outer by three phalanges, and to the inner by one only. — s. An anomalous footed fowl.

Anomalism, *à-nom'-à-lizm*, s. An anomaly; irregularity.

Anomalistic, *à-nom-à-list'-ik*, } a. Irregular; de-

Anomalistical, *à-nom-à-list'-ik-al*, } parting from common or established rule. The *anomalistic year*, in *astr.*, is the time in which the earth passes through her orbit. It is 25 minutes longer than the tropical year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

Anomalous, *à-nom'-à-lus*, a. Irregular; deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy.

Anomalously, *à-nom'-à-lus-le*, ad. Irregularly.

Anomalousness, *à-nom'-à-lus-nes*, s. Irregularity.

Anomaly, *à-nom'-à-le*, s. Irregularity; deviation from the common rule. In *astr.*, an irregularity in the motion of a planet. In *mus.*, a false scale or interval.

Anomeans, } *an-o-me'-anz*, { s.pl. In *Church history*, the

Anomœans, } { name by which the pure Arians were called in the fourth century, in contradistinction to the Semi-Arians. They held the Son to be unlike the Father in his essential nature.

Anomia, *à-no'-me-à*, s. A genus of bivalve shells, so called from their unequal valves; the beaked cockle.

Anomite, *an'-o-mite*, s. A fossil species of anomia.

Anomorhomboid, *à-nom-o-rom'-boyd*, s. A name given to certain varieties of crystalline spars, usually of a white colour, of no determinate regular external form, but always fracturing into regular rhomboids.

Anomy, † *an'-o-me*, s. A breach or violation of law.

Anon, *à-non'*, ad. Quickly; immediately; soon; shortly; sometimes; now and then; at other times.

Anona, *à-no'-nà*, s. The name of a tropical tree, and of its fruit, commonly called the *custard apple*: *see* Anonaceous.

Anonaceous, *à-no-nà'-shus*, a. Pertaining to the *Anonaceæ*, a natural order of evergreen, exogenous plants, trees, and shrubs, several species of which produce an agreeable fruit, as the *anona*, type of the order.

Anonymous, *à-non'-e-mus*, a. Nameless; wanting a name; without the real name of the author.

Anonymously, *à-non'-e-mus-le*, ad. Without a name.

Anoplothere, *an-o-plo'-theer*, } s. A genus of

Anoplotherium, *an-o-plo-the'-re-um*, } extinct pachydermatous animals.

Anopsy, † *à-nop'-se*, s. Want of sight; invision.

Anorexy, *an'-o-rex-e*, s. Want of appetite.

Anormal, *à-norm'-al*, a. Not according to rule; irregular; deformed: more commonly written *abnormal*.

Anorthite, *à-nor'-thite*, s. In *min.*, a variety of felspar occurring in small glassy crystals. It is found in lava.

Another, *an-uth'-er*, a. Not the same; different; one more, in addition to a former number; any other.

Another-gaines, ‡ *an-uth'-er-gaynz*, ad. Of another kind.

Another-gates, ‡ *an-uth'-er-gaytz*, ad. Of another sort.

Another-guess, ‡ *an-uth'-er-ges*, } a. Of a different

Another-guise, ‡ *an-uth'-er-gize*, } kind; different.

Anotta, *à-not'-tà*, s. A fine red colour, obtained from the pulp which surrounds the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*, a tropical tree. It is used as a colouring ingredient for cheese and chocolate, and, in dyeing, to give an orange tint to simple yellows.

Anough, ‡ *à-nuf'*, } *See* Enough, Enow.

Anow, ‡ *à-now'*, }

Anoura, *à-now'-rà*, } s. A tribe of Batrachian rep-

Anourans, *à-now'-ranz*, } tiles which, as the toad and frog, lose the tail on arriving at maturity

Anseæ, *an'-se*, s.pl. In *astr.*, the parts of Saturn's ring which project beyond the disc, and appear like handles to the body of the planet.

Ansated, *an'-sa-ted*, a. Having a handle or handles or something in the form of handles.

Anser, *an'-ser*, s. In *ornith.*, the generic name of the goose. In *astr.*, a small star in the Milky Way.

Anserine, *an'-sèr-ine*, a. Resembling a goose, or the skin of a goose; uneven; pertaining to the *anseres*

Anseres, *an'-sèr-eez*, s.pl. The third order of birds, in the system of Linnæus: thus named from *anser*, the type. It includes all the web-footed water-fowls.

Anslaight, ‡ *an'-slate*, s. An attack; an affray.

Answer, *an'-ser*, v.a. To speak in return to a call or question; to write in reply; to respond to; to act in return or opposition; to solve; to refute; to vindicate; to be equivalent to; to be adequate to; to comply with; to satisfy; to suit; to be opposite to; to face.

— v.n. To reply; to be accountable, or responsible; to give a justificatory account of; to correspond with; to act reciprocally; to stand, as opposite or correlative; to echo; to effect the object intended; to have a good effect.

— s. A reply; that which is said or written in return to a call, a question, an argument, an allegation, or an address; an account to be rendered to justice; an echo; a solution, the result of a mathematical operation; retaliation. In *law*, a counter-statement of facts, in a course of pleadings; a confutation of what the other party has alleged.

Answerable, *an'-ser-à-bl*, a. That to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account, or liable to be called to account; responsible; correspondent; agreeing with; suitable; proportionate; equal to; equivalent.

Answerableness, *an'-ser-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being answerable, responsible, or correspondent.

Answerably, *an'-ser-à-ble*, ad. In due proportion; with proper correspondence or conformity; suitably.

Answered, *an'-serd*, pp. of the verb *to answer*.

Answerer, *an'-ser-er*, s. He who answers; he who speaks or writes in return to what another has said or written.

Answer-jobber, ‡ *an'-ser-job'-ber*, s. One who makes a business of writing answers to letters, &c.

Answerless, *an'-ser-les*, a. That has no answer, or that cannot be answered.

An't, ‡ *ant*. A contraction for *an it*, that is, *if it*. *See* An.

An't, *aynt*. A vulgar contraction or substitute for *am not*, *are not*, or *is not*.

Ant, *ant*, s. An emmet; a pismire.

Anta, *an'-tà*, s.; pl. Antæ. In *ancient arch.*, a pilaster or square projection attached to a wall: also written *ante*.

Antacid, *ant-as'-id*, a. Counteractive of acidity. — s. Any medicine that counteracts acidity of the stomach.

Antacrid, *ant-ak'-rid*, s. That which corrects acrimony.

Antagonism, *an-tag'-o-nizm*, s. Opposition of action; counteraction of things or principles.

Antagonist, *an-tag'-o-nist*, s. One who contends with another in combat; an opponent in controversy. In *anat.*, a muscle which acts in opposition to another. — a. Counteracting; opposing; combating.

Antagonistic, *an-tag-o-nist'-ik*, a. Opposing in combat, contending against as an antagonist.

Antagonize, *an-tag'-o-nize*, v.n. To contend against.

Antagony, *an-tag'-o-ne*, s. Contest; opposition.

Antalgic, † *ant-al'-jik*, a. Alleviating pain; anodyne.

Antalkali, *ant-al'-kà-le*, } s. A medicine to neutralize

Antalkaline, *ant-al'-kà-lin*, } the presence of alkalies.

Antanaclasis, *ant-an-à-kla'-sis*, s. In *rhet.*, a figure, which consists in repeating the same word in a different sense, as, Learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft*. It is also a repetition of words, beginning a sentence, after a long parenthesis.

Antanagoge, *ant-an-à-go'-je*, s. In *rhet.*, a figure in which an adversary replies by recrimination.

Antaphrodisiac, *ant-af-ro diz'-e-ak*, } a. Antivenereal.

Antaphroditic, *ant-af ro-dit'-ik*, } — s. A medicine that lessens or extinguishes venereal desire, or that is efficacious against the venereal disease.

Antapoplectic, *ant-ap-o-plek'-tik*, a. Useful in curing or preventing apoplexy.

Antarchism, *ant-ar'-kizm*, s. Opposition to all government or restraint of individuals by law.

Antarchist, *ant-ar'-kist*, s. One who opposes all social government or control of individuals by law.

Antarchistic, *ant-ar-kist'-ik*, } a. Opposed to all hu-

Antarchistical, *ant-ar-kist'-ik-al*, } man government.

Antarctic, *ant-ark'-tik*, a. Opposite to the northern, or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole, or to the region near it, and especially to a lesser circle, distant

from the pole 23° 28′. Thus we say the *antarctic* pole, *antarctic* circle, or *antarctic* region.

ANTARES, *an-ta'-reez*, s. A star of the first magnitude, popularly known as the Scorpion's Heart.

ANTARTHRITIC, *ant-ar-thrit'-ik*. *See* ANTIARTHRITIC.

ANTASTHMATIC, *ant-ast-mat'-ik*. *See* ANTIASTHMATIC.

ANT-BEAR, *ant'-bare*, s. The common name of the *Myrmecophaga*, a genus of quadrupeds that feed on ants, and which pertain to the Western continent.

ANT-CATCHER, *ant'-katsh-er*, s. In *ornith.*, the popular name of the *Myothera*, a bird, closely resembling the thrush, which lives chiefly on ants.

ANTE, *an'-te*. A Latin preposition, much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies *before in place*, in front; hence, opposite, contrary; and, figuratively, *before in time*. The Latin *ante* is generally used in the sense of *before*, either in place or time, and the Greek *anti* in that of *opposed, contrary to*, or *in the place of*.

— s. In *her.*, *ante* denotes that the pieces are let into one another, in the manner there expressed, as by dove-tails, rounds, swallow-tails, &c. In *arch.*, *see* ANTA.

ANTEACT, *an'-te-akt*, s. A preceding act.

ANTEAL, *an'-te-al*, a. Being before or in front.

ANT-EATER, *ant'-ee-ter*, s. The popular name of the *Manis*, or pangolin, a genus of quadrupeds that feed on ants, and which pertain to the Eastern continent.

ANTE BELLUM, *an'-te bel'-lum*. (Lat.) Before the war.

ANTECEDANEOUS, *an-te-se-da'-ne-us*, a. Antecedent; preceding in time.

ANTECEDE, *an-te-seed'*, v.a. To go before; to precede.

ANTECEDENCE, *an-te seed'-ens*, } s. The act or state of
ANTECEDENCY, *an-te-seed'-en-se*, } going before in time; precedence. In *astr.*, an apparent motion of a planet towards the west, or contrary to the order of the signs.

ANTECEDENT, *an-te-seed'-ent*, a. Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding.

— s. That which goes before. In *gram.*, the noun to which the relative refers. In *log.*, the first proposition of an enthymeme; opposed to *consequent*. In *math.*, the first of two terms of a ratio.

ANTECEDENTLY, *an-te-seed'-ent-le*, ad. Previously.

ANTECESSOR, *an-te ses'-sor*, s. One who goes before; a leader; a principal; ‡ a professor or master of any science. In *law*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor. In *antiquity*, same as ANTECURSOR.

ANTECHAMBER, *an'-te-tshame-ber*, s. A chamber before or leading into the chief apartment, and in which persons wait for audience.

ANTECHAPEL, *an'-te-tshap-el*, s. That part of a chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it.

ANTECIAN, *an-te'-shan*, s. In *geography*, the *antecians* are those inhabitants of the earth, under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator, but on opposite sides, one party north, the other south. They have the same hours of day and night, but different seasons; it being winter with one, when it is summer with the other.

ANTECURSOR, *an-te-kur'-ser*, s. One who runs before. In the *Roman armies*, the *antecursors* were a body of horse detached to obtain intelligence, get provisions, &c.

ANTEDATE, *an'-te-date*, s. Prior date; a date antecedent to another; † anticipation.

— v.a. To date before the true time; † to anticipate.

ANTEDILUVIAL, *an-te-de-lew'-ve-al*, } a. Existing, hap-
ANTEDILUVIAN, *an-te-de-lew'-ve-an*, } pening, or relating to what happened before the deluge.

— s. One who lived before the deluge.

ANTEFACT, ‡ *an'-te-fakt*, s. That which represents the fact before it occurs.

ANT-EGGS, *ant'-egz*, s.pl. Little white balls found in the hillocks of ants, usually supposed to be their eggs, but which in fact are the young brood in their first state.

ANTELOPE, *an'-te-lope*, s. In *zoology*, a genus of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat. One of the most beautiful species is the gazelle.

ANTELUCAN, ‡ *an-te-lew'-kan*, a. Before daylight.

ANTEMERIDIAN, *an-te-me-rid'-e-an*, a. Before noon.

ANTEMETIC, *ant-e-met'-ik*, a. Good against vomiting.

— s. A medicine which restrains or allays vomiting.

ANTEMOSAIC, *an-te-mo-za'-ik*, a. Before the time of Moses.

ANTEMUNDANE, *an-te-mun'-dane*, a. Being before the creation of the world.

ANTEMURAL, *an-te-mew'-ral*, s. In *old castles*, a barbacan or outwork, consisting of a strong high wall, with turrets in front of the gate, for defending the entrance.

ANTENICENE, *an-te-ni'-seen*, a. Anterior to the first council of Nice.

ANTENNÆ, *an-ten'-ne*, s.pl. In *zoology*, prominent organs attached to the heads of insects and of the *crustacea*, or crab-like animals, usually jointed and hollow. They are organs of touch, and hence are popularly called *feelers*. In insects there are seldom more than two, in the *crustacea* usually four.

ANTENNAL, *an-ten'-nal*, a. Belonging to the antennæ.

ANTENNIFEROUS, *an-ten-nif'-er-us*, a. Bearing antennæ.

ANTENNIFORM, *an-ten'-ne-form*, a. Shaped like antennæ.

ANTENUMBER, *an-te-num'-ber*, s. A number that precedes another.

ANTENUPTIAL, *an-te-nup'-shal*, a. Being before marriage

ANTEPAGMENTS, *an-te-pag'-ments*, s.pl. In *ancient arch.*, the mouldings, or architraves round doors; also, the jambs of a doorway.

ANTEPASCHAL, *an-te-pas'-kal*, a. Pertaining to the time before Easter.

ANTEPAST, *an'-te-päst*, s. A foretaste; anticipation; something taken before the proper time.

ANTEPENULT, *an-te-pe-nult'*, s. The last syllable of a word except two.

ANTEPENULTIMATE, *an-te-pe-nult'-e-mate*, a. Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

ANTEPILEPTIC, *ant-ep-e-lep'-tik*, a. Good against epilepsy

— s. A remedy for the epilepsy.

ANTEPHIALTIC, *ant-ef-e-al'-tik*, a. Preventive of, or efficacious against the nightmare.

ANTEPONE, *an'-te-pone*, v.a. To set one thing before another; to prefer to.

ANTEPOSITION, *an-te-po-zish'-un*, s. In *gram.*, the placing of a word before another, which, by ordinary rules, ought to follow it.

ANTEPREDICAMENT, *an-te-pre-dik'-a-ment*, s. In *logic*, a preliminary question to illustrate the doctrine of predicaments and categories.

ANTERIOR, *an-te'-re-er*, a. Before in time or place; in front; prior; antecedent; previous.

ANTERIORITY, *an-te-re-or'-e-te*, s. The state of being anterior, preceding, or in front; priority.

ANTEROOM, *an'-te-room*, s. A room leading into a principal apartment.

ANTES, *an'-teez*, } s.pl. In *ancient arch.*, pilasters or square
ANTÆ, *an'-te*, } projections attached to a wall, and usually serving to support the front of a building.

ANTESTATURE, *an-te-stat'-yur*, s. In *fort.*, a small intrenchment formed of palisades, sacks of earth, &c.

ANTESTOMACH, *an-te-stum'-ak*, s. A cavity which leads into the stomach, as the crop in birds.

ANTETEMPLE, ‡ *an'-te-tem-pl*, s. The *nave* in a church.

ANTEVERT, ‡ *an-te-vert'*, v.a. To prevent.

ANTHELIX, *ant-he'-lix*, s. *See* ANTIHELIX.

ANTHELMINTIC, *an-thel-min'-tik*, a. Good against worms

— s. A remedy for worms.

ANTHEM, *an'-them*, s. A hymn sung in alternate parts, any sacred tune, or piece of music set to words.

ANTHEM-WISE, *an'-them-wize*, ad. In the manner of an anthem; alternately.

ANTHEMIS, *an'-the-mis*, s. The Chamomile, a genus of composite plants.

ANTHER, *an'-ther*, s. The summit or top of the stamen of a flower, containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.

ANTHERAL, *an'-ther-al*, a. Pertaining to anthers.

ANTHER-DUST, *an'-ther-dust*, s. The pollen of an anther.

ANTHERIFEROUS, *an-ther-if'-er-us*, a. Producing anthers.

ANTHEROGENOUS, *an-ther-odj'-e-nus*, a. Applied to double flowers the anthers of which become converted into horn-like petals.

ANTHEROID, *an'-ther-oyd*, a. Resembling an anther.

ANTHESIS, *an-the'-sis*, s. That state of inflorescence in which the flowers have arrived at their full expansion.

ANTHESTERION, *an-thes-te'-re-on*, s. The sixth month of the Athenian year. It answered to a part of November and December.

ANT-HILL, *ant'-hil*, s. A little tumulus, or hillock, formed by ants, for their habitation.

ANTHOBIAN, *an-tho'-be-an*, s. An animal that lives on flowers.

ANTHOCEPHALOUS, *an-tho-sef'-a-lus*, a. Having a head in the form of a flower.

ANTHODIUM, *an-tho'-de-um*, s. In *bot.*, the inflorescence or common calyx of a compound flower.

ANTHOLOGICAL, *an-tho-lodj'-ik-al*, a. Relating to anthology.

ANTHOLOGY, *an-thol'-o-je*, s. A discourse or treatise on flowers; a collection of flowers; *fig.*, a collection of poems, epigrams, or beautiful passages from various authors. In the *Greek Church*, a collection of devotional pieces

ANTHOLITE, *an'-tho-lite*, s. A species of fossil plant, found in the coal formation, which has the appearance of inflorescence.

ANTHOLYSIS, *an-thol'-e-sis*, s. The expanding of a flower-bud, also, the changing of flowers from their usual state to some other, as to leaves, branches, &c.

ANTHOMANIA, *an-tho-ma'-ne-â*, s. An extravagant fondness for flowers.

ANTHOPHORUM, *an-thof'-o-rum*, s. A prolongation of the receptacle of a flower, in the form of a columnar expansion, bearing at its apex the petals, stamens, and pistil.

ANTHOPHYLLITE, *an-thof'-il-lite*, s. A mineral of the hornblende family, usually massive, of a yellowish-grey colour, and having a shining, pearly lustre.

ANTHOPHYLLITIC, *an-thof-il-lit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to anthophyllite, or containing it.

ANTHORISM, *an'-tho-rizm*, s. In *rhet.*, a description or definition contrary to that given by the adverse party.

ANTHRACITE, *an'-thrâ-site*, s. A species of coal consisting almost wholly of carbon. It burns without smell or smoke, and with intense heat, but is difficult to kindle.

ANTHRACITIC, *an-thrâ-sit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to anthracite.

ANTHRACOLITE, *an-thrak'-o-lite*, s. Same as ANTHRACITE.

ANTHRACOTHERIUM, *an-thrâ-ko-thē'-re-um*, s. An extinct genus of pachydermatous animals, thus named (*coal-beast*) because their fossil remains were first met with in tertiary lignite, or brown coal. Several species have been discovered, some of the size and appearance of the hog, and others, of the hippopotamus.

ANTHRAX, *an'-thrax*, s. A carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with intense burning. Among the ancients, a gem.

ANTHROPOGLOT, *an-throp'-o-glot*, s. An animal which has a tongue resembling that of a man, as the parrot.

ANTHROPOGRAPHY, *an-thro-pog'-rā-fe*, s. A description of man, or the human race; or of the distribution of our race in respect to situation, language, customs, &c.

ANTHROPOLITE, *an-throp -o-lite*, s. A petrifaction of the human body or skeleton, or of parts of the body.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL, *an-thro-po-loj'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGIST, *an-thro-pol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in the physical history of man, or the human body.

ANTHROPOLOGY, *an-thro-pol'-o-je*, s. A discourse upon human nature; the natural history or physiology of the human species.

ANTHROPOMANCY, *an'-thro-po-man-se*, s. Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, *an-thro-po-morf'-izm*, s. The heresy of the anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMORPHIST, *an-thro-po-morf'-ist*, s. One who believes in the existence of deity in a human form, as the ancient Greeks.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, *an-thro-po-morf'-ite*, s. One who believes that God has a human form, human passions, &c. A sect of ancient heretics are called *anthropomorphites*.

ANTHROPOMORPHITIC, *an-thro-po-morf-it'-ik*, a. According to the doctrines of the anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMORPHITISM, *an-thro-po-morf'-it-izm*, s. The doctrines of anthropomorphites.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, *an-thro-po-morf'-us*, a. Having a form resembling that of man.

ANTHROPOPATHICAL, *an-thro-po-path'-ik-al*, a. Subject to human passions.

ANTHROPOPATHICALLY, *an-thro-po-path'-ik-al-le*, ad. As though possessed of human passions.

ANTHROPOPATHY, *an-thro-pop'-â-the*, s. The affections of man, or the application of human passions to God.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, *an-thro-pof'-â-ji*, s.pl. Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGOUS, *an-thro-pof'-â-gus*, a. Feeding on human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, *an-thro-pof'-â-je*, s. Cannibalism.

ANTHROPOSCOPY, *an-thro-pos'-ko-pe*, s. The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions, and inclinations from the lineaments of his body.

ANTHROPOSOPHY, *an-thro-pos'-o-fe*, s. Knowledge of the nature of man, of his structure and functions.

ANTHROPOTOMY, *an-thro-pot'-o-me*, s. The anatomy or dissection of the human body.

ANTHYPNOTIC, *ant-hip-not'-ik*, a. *See* ANTIHYPNOTIC.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC, *ant-hip-o-kond'-re-ak*. *See* ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC.

ANTHYPOPHORA, *ant-he-pof'-o-râ*. *See* ANTIHYPOPHORA

ANTHYSTERIC, *ant-his-ter'-ik*. *See* ANTIHYSTERIC.

ANTI, *an'-te*. A Greek preposition, much used in composition with words derived from that language; it signifies *against, opposite, contrary*, or *in place of*. (*See* ANTE.)

ANTIACID, *an'-ie-as'-id*, s *See* ANTACID

ANTIADES,† *an-ti'-â-deez*, s.pl. In *anat.*, the tonsils.

ANTIARINE, *an'-te-â-reen*, s. The active principle of the upas poison, derived from the tree *Antiaris toxicaria*.

ANTIARMINIAN, *an-te-ar-min'-e-an*, s. One who opposes Arminianism.

ANTIARTHRITIC, *an-te-ar-thrit'-ik*, a. Counteracting or alleviating the gout. — s. A remedy for the gout.

ANTIASTHMATIC, *an-te-ast-mat'-ik*, a. Good against asthma. — s. A remedy for the asthma.

ANTI-ATTRITION, *an-te-at-trish'-un*, s. A compound of plumbago and some oily substance, applied to machinery to prevent the effects of friction.

ANTIBACCHIUS, *an-te-bak'-ke-us*, s. In *poetry*, a foot of three syllables, the first two long, and the last short.

ANTIBASILICAN, *an-te-bâ-zil'-ik-an*, a. Opposed to royal state and magnificence.

ANTIBILIOUS, *an-te-bil'-yus*, a. Counteractive of bilious complaints.

ANTIBRACHIAL, *an-te-brak'-e-al*, a. Belonging to the antibrachium, or forearm.

ANTIC, *an'-tik*, a. Odd; fanciful; whimsical. — s. A buffoon, or merry Andrew; one that practises odd gesticulations; odd appearance; fantastic figure — † v.a. To make antics; to play the buffoon.

ANTICACHECTIC, *an-te-kâ-kek'-tik*, a. Curing, or tending to cure, an ill habit of the constitution. — s. A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body.

ANTICALVINIST, *an-te-kal'-vin-ist*, s. One who is opposed to Calvinism.

ANTICALVINISTIC, *an-te-kal-vin-ist'-ik*, a. Opposed to Calvinism.

ANTICARDIUM, *an-te-kar'-de-um*, s. The pit of the stomach, or *scrobiculus cordis*.

ANTICATARRHAL, *an-te-kâ-tar'-al*, a. Good against catarrh. — s. A remedy for catarrh.

ANTICAUSOTIC, *an-te-kaw-sot'-ik*, a. Good against a burning fever. — s. A remedy for a burning fever.

ANTICHAMBER, *an'-te-tshame-ber*, s. *See* ANTECHAMBER.

ANTICHRIST, *an'-te-krist*, s. Among *ecclesiastical writers*, *the man of sin*, or great adversary of Christianity, who is to appear upon the earth towards the end of the world. *In a more general sense*, any one who denies Christ, or opposes Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIAN, *an-te-krist'-yan*, a. Pertaining to Antichrist; opposite to, or opposing the Christian religion. — s. A follower of Antichrist; an enemy to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, *an-te-krist'-yan-izm*, } s. Opposition
ANTICHRISTIANITY, *an-te-krist-yan -e-te*, } or contrariety to the Christian religion.

ANTICHRISTIANIZE, *an-te-krist'-yan-ize*, v.a. To seduce from Christianity.

ANTICHRONICAL, *an-te-kron'-ik-al*, a. Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated.

ANTICHRONICALLY, *an-te-kron'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an antichronical manner,

ANTICHRONISM, *an-tik'-ro-nizm*, s Deviation from the true order, or account of time.

ANTICIPANT, *an-tis'-e-pant*, a. Anticipating; applied in *medicine* to an attack of a periodic disease earlier than its wonted return, or to the paroxysm of a fever, &c., recurring at a shorter interval than the preceding.

ANTICIPATE, *an-tis'-e-pate*, v.a. To take or act before another; to prevent; to take first possession; to preclude; to take before the proper time; to enjoy in expectation; to foretaste; to have a previous view or impression of something future; to preconceive; to foresee; to provide against; to prepare in readiness for the coming of; to expect.

ANTICIPATELY,‡ *an-tis'-e-pate-le*, ad. By anticipation.

ANTICIPATION, *an-tis-e-pa'-shun*, s. The act of anticipating; foretaste; prevention; preclusion; preconception; expectation; provision against. In *med.*, the attack of a fever before the usual time. In *mus.*, the obstruction of a chord upon a syncopated note, to which it forms a discord.

ANTICIPATIVE, *an tis'-e-pa-tiv*, } a. Containing anticipation; taking before the time.
ANTICIPATORY, *an-tis'-e-pa-to-re*, }

ANTICIPATOR, *an-tis'-e-pa-ter*, s. One who anticipates.

ANTICLIMAX, *an-te-kli'-max*, s. A sentence in which the ideas become less important at the close.

ANTICLINAL, *an-te-kli'-nal*, a. Inclining in opposite directions. The *anticlinal line* or *axis*, in *geol.*, is the line from which the strata dip in opposite directions.

ANTICLINIC, *an-te-klin'-ik*, } a. In *geol.*, *see* ANTI-
ANTICLINICAL, *an-te-klin'-ik-al*, } CLINAL.

ANTICLY, *an'-tik-le*, ad. In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; with fanciful appearance

ANTICMASK, *an'-tik-mäsk*, s. A mask of antics.

ANTICONSTITUTIONAL, *an-te-kon-ste-tew'-shun-al*, a. Opposed to or against the constitution.

ANTICONSTITUTIONALIST, *an-te-kon-ste-tew'-shun-al-ist*, s. One opposed to the constitution.

ANTICONTAGIONIST, *an-te-kon-ta'-jun-ist*, s. One who opposes the doctrine of contagion.

ANTICONTAGIOUS, *an-te-kon-ta'-jus*, a. Opposing or destroying contagion.

ANTICONVULSIVE, *an-te-kon-vuls'-iv*, a. Good against convulsions

ANTICOR, *an'-te-kor*, s. A swelling in a horse's chest, opposite the heart.

ANTICOSMETIC, *an-te-koz-met'-ik*, a. Injurious to beauty. — s. Any preparation which injures beauty.

ANTICOURT,‡ *an'-te-koart*, a. In opposition to the court. —+ s. The approach to the principal court of the house.

ANTICOURTIER, *an-te-koart'-yer*, s. One who opposes the court, or the measures of administration.

ANTICOUS, *an'-te-kus*, a. In *bot.*, turned inward towards the axis, applied to anthers, it denotes that the line of dehiscence is towards the pistil.

ANTIDEMOCRATIC, *an-te-dem-o-krat'-ik*, } a. Adverse
ANTIDEMOCRATICAL, *an-te-dem-o-krat'-ik-al*, } to democracy

ANTIDOTAL, *an'-te-do-tal*, a. That has the quality of preventing the ill effects of poison, or of any thing noxious.

ANTIDOTALLY, *an-te-do'-tal-le*, ad. In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

ANTIDOTARIUM,‡ *an-te-do-ta'-re-um*, s. A dispensatory; also, a laboratory.

ANTIDOTARY, *an-te-do'-tà-re*, a. Same as *antidotal*.

ANTIDOTE, *an'-te-dote*, s. A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of any thing noxious taken into the stomach; whatever tends to prevent mischievous effects, or to counteract evil.

ANTIDOTICAL, *an-te-dot'-ik-al*, a. Serving as an antidote.

ANTIDOTICALLY, *an-te-dot'-ik-al-le*, ad. As an antidote.

ANTIDYSENTERIC, *an-te-dis-en-ter'-ik*, a. Good against the dysentery. — s. A medicine to cure dysentery.

ANTIDYSURIC, *an-te-dis-yu'-rik*, a. Counteracting dysury.

ANTIEMETIC, *an-te-e-met'-ik*, a. Good against vomiting. — s. A medicine which checks or allays vomiting.

ANTIENNEAHEDRAL, *an-te-en-ne-à-he'-dral*, a. In *cryst.*, having nine faces on two opposite parts of the crystal.

ANTIENT, *ayn'-shent*. *See* ANCIENT.

ANTIENTHUSIASTIC, *an-te-en-thu-ze-ast'-ik*, a. Opposing enthusiasm.

ANTIENTRY, *ayn'-shent-re*, s. Cast of antiquity; that which is ancient: more correctly *ancientry*.

ANTIEPILEPTIC, *an-te-ep-e-lep'-tik*, a. Opposing epilepsy.

ANTIEPISCOPAL, *an-te-e-pis'-ko-pal*, a. Adverse to episcopacy.

ANTIEVANGELICAL, *an-te-e-van-jel'-ik-al*, a. Contrary to orthodoxy, or the genuine sense of the gospel.

ANTIFACE, *an'-te-fase*, s. The opposite face.

ANTIFANATIC, *an-te-fà-nat'-ik*, s. An enemy of fanaticism.

ANTIFEBRILE, *an-te-fe'-bril*, or *an-te-feb'-ril*, a. That has the quality of abating fever; tending to cure fever. — s. A medicine that cures or tends to allay fever.

ANTIGALACTIC, *an-te-gà-lak'-tik*, a. In *medicine*, tending to diminish the secretion of milk.

ANTIGRAPH, *an'-te-graf*, s. A copy.

ANTIGUGGLER, *an-te-gug'-gler*, s. A kind of small siphon, used to empty liquids out of casks or bottles without making any gurgling noise, or disturbing the sediment.

ANTIHECTIC, *an-te-hek'-tik*, a. That has the quality of opposing or curing hectical disorders. — s. A medicine for the cure of hectic disorders.

ANTIHELIX, *an-te-he'-lix*, s. The semi-circular prominence of the ear, situated before and within the helix.

ANTIHYPNOTIC, *an-te-hip-not'-ik*, a. Counteracting sleep. — s. A medicine that prevents or tends to prevent sleep.

ANTIHYPOCHONDRIAC, *an-te-hip-o-kon'-dre-ak*, a. That counteracts, or tends to cure, hypochondriac affections. — s. A remedy for hypochondriac affections and low spirits.

ANTIHYPOPHORA, *an-te-he-pof'-o-rà*, s. In *rhetoric*, a figure which consists in refuting an objection by the opposition of a contrary sentence.

ANTIHYSTERIC, *an-te-his-ter'-ik*, a. Good against hysterics. — s. A medicine to counteract hysterical affections.

ANTILITHIC, *an-te-lith'-ik*, a. or s. *See* LITHONTRIPTIC.

ANTILITHOTRIPTIST, *an-te-lith-o-trip'-tist*, s. One opposed to the operation of lithotripsy.

ANTILOGARITHM, *an-te-log'-à-rithm*, s. The number which a logarithm represents; also, the complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant, or its difference from one of 90 degrees.

ANTILOGY, *an til'-o-je*, s. A contradiction between any words or passages in an author.

ANTILOIMIC, *an-te-loy'-mik*, a. Pertaining to remedies or preservatives against the plague.

ANTILOQUIST,‡ *an-til'-o-kwist*, s. A contradicter.

ANTILOQUY,‡ *an-til'-o-kwe*, s. A preface or proem.

ANTIMAGISTERIAL,‡ *an-te-mà-jis-te'-re-al*, } a. Opposed
ANTIMAGISTRICAL,‡ *an-te-mà-jis'-trik-al*, } to the office of magistrates.

ANTIMANIAC, *an-te-ma'-ne-ak*, } a. Counteracting or
ANTIMANIACAL, *an-te-ma-ni'-ak-al*, } curing madness.

ANTIMASK, *an'-te-mäsk*, s. A lesser mask, in distinction from the principal or main mask.

ANTIMASONIC, *an-te-ma-son'-ik*, a. Opposed to freemasonry.

ANTIMETABOLE, *an-te-me-tab'-o-le*, s. In *rhetoric*, a setting of two things in opposition to each other.

ANTIMETATHESIS, *an-te-me-tath'-e-sis*, s. In *rhetoric*, an inversion of the parts or members of an antithesis.

ANTIMETER, *an-tim'-e-ter*, s. An optical instrument for measuring angles with precision.

ANTIMETRICAL, *an-te-met'-rik-al*, a. Contrary to the rules of metre, or verse.

ANTIMINISTERIAL, *an-te-min-is-te'-re-al*, a. Opposed to the ministry, or present administration of government.

ANTIMINISTERIALIST, *an-te-min-is-te'-re-al-ist*, s. One who is in opposition to the existing ministry.

ANTIMONARCHICAL, *an-te-mo-nark'-ik-al*, a. Opposed to monarchy, or government by one person.

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS, *an-te-mo-nark'-ik-al-nes*, s. The quality of being opposed to monarchy.

ANTIMONARCHIST, *an-te-mon'-ark-ist*, s. An enemy to monarchy.

ANTIMONIAL, *an-te-mo'-ne-al*, a. Pertaining to antimony composed of antimony, or partaking of its qualities. — s. A medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

ANTIMONIATE, *an-te-mo'-ne-ate*, s. A compound or salt composed of antimonic acid and a base.

ANTIMONIATED, *an-te-mo'-ne-a-ted*, a. Prepared with antimony.

ANTIMONIC, *an-te-mon'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to anti-
ANTIMONIOUS, *an-te-mo'-ne-us*, } mony.

ANTIMONIC ACID, s. An acid composed of two equivalents of antimony and five of oxygen.

ANTIMONIOUS ACID, s. An acid consisting of two equivalents of antimony and four of oxygen.

ANTIMONITE, *an'-te-mo-nite*, s. A compound of antimonious acid and a base.

ANTIMONY, *an'-te-mo-ne*, s. A metal which occurs sometimes, though rarely, native, when it is commonly designated *regulus of antimony*. Its colour is silvery white, lustre considerable, and structure finely laminated when pure. By exposure to air, its surface becomes tarnished, but does not rust. Its most common form in the mineral state is that of a *sulphuret*, black, hard, brittle, and full of long, shining, needle-like striæ. Antimony is greatly valued both in the arts and in medicine.

ANTIMORALIST, *an-te-mor'-al-ist*, s. An opposer of morality.

ANTIMUSICAL, *an-te-mew'-zik-al*, a. Opposed to music; having no ear for music.

ANTINEPHRITIC, *an-te-ne-frit'-ik*, a. Counteracting diseases of the kidneys. — s. A medicine efficacious in diseases of the kidneys.

ANTINOMIAN, *an-te-no'-me-an*, a. Against the law; pertaining to the Antinomians. — s. One of a sect who maintain, that, under the gospel dispensation, faith alone is sufficient to insure salvation, and that virtue and good works are unnecessary, or that the law is of no use or obligation.

ANTINOMIANISM, *an-te-no'-me-an-izm*, s. The tenets of the Antinomians.

ANTINOMIST, *an'-te-no-mist*, or *an-tin'-o-mist*, s. One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works.

ANTINOMY, *an'-te-no-me*, or *an-tin'-o-me*, s. A contradiction between two laws, or two parts of the same law.

ANTINOUS, *an-tin'-o-us*, s. In *astr.*, a part of the constellation Aquila, or the Eagle.

ANTIOCHIAN, *an-te-o'-ke-an*, a. Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers, contemporary with Cicero.

ANTIPAPAL, *an-te-pa'-pal*, a. Opposing popery.

ANTIPAPISTIC, *an-te-pà-pist'-ik*, } a. Opposed to po-
ANTIPAPISTICAL, *an-te-pà-pist'-ik-al*, } pery or papacy.

ANTIPARALLEL, *an-te-par'-al-lel*, a. Running in a contrary direction.

ANTIPARALYTIC, *an-te-par-à-lit'-ik*, a. Good against the palsy. — s. A remedy for the palsy

ANTIPATHETIC, *an-te-pà-thet'-ik*, } a. Having a natural
ANTIPATHETICAL, *an-te-pà-thet'-ik-al*, } contrariety, or constitutional aversion, to a thing.
ANTIPATHETICALNESS, *an-te-pà-thet'-ik-al-nes*, s. The quality or state of being antipathetic.
ANTIPATHIC, *an-te-path'-ik*, a. Having opposite affections. In *medicine*, the same as *allopathic*.
ANTIPATHOUS, *an-tip'-à-thus*, a. Adverse; contrarious.
ANTIPATHY, *an-tip'-à-the*, s. A natural contrariety or opposition, repugnancy; dislike; aversion, hatred.
ANTIPATRIOTIC, *an-te-pa-tre-ot'-ik*, or *an-te-pat-re-ot'-ik*, a. Opposed or indifferent to the welfare of one's country.
ANTIPEDOBAPTIST, *an-te-pe-do-bap'-tist*, s. One who is opposed to the baptism of infants
ANTIPERISTALTIC, *an-te-pĕr-e-stal'-tik*, a. Opposed to peristaltic.
ANTIPERISTASIS, *an-te-pĕr-is'-tà-sis*, s. The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength.
ANTIPERISTATIC, *an-te-pĕr-e-stat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to antiperistasis
ANTIPESTILENTIAL, *an-te-pes-te-len'-shal*, a. Counteracting contagion or infection.
ANTIPHLOGISTIAN, *an-te-flo-jis'-tshan*, s. An opposer of the theory of phlogiston.
ANTIPHLOGISTIC, *an-te-flo-jis'-tik*, a. Counteracting preternatural heat, opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston. — s. Any medicine or diet which tends to counteract preternatural heat.
ANTIPHON, *an'-te-fon*, s. The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals; a hymn or anthem.
ANTIPHONAL, *an-tif'-on-al*, } a. Pertaining to an-
ANTIPHONIC, *an-te-fon'-ik*, } tiphony or alternate
ANTIPHONICAL, *an-te-fon'-ik-al*, } singing.
ANTIPHONAL, *an-tif'-o-nal*, } s. A book of antiphons or
ANTIPHONER, *an-tif'-o-ner*, } anthems.
ANTIPHONARY, *an-tif'-o-nà-re*, s. A service book used in Catholic churches, containing the responses, &c.
ANTIPHONY, *an-tif'-o-ne*, s. The chant or alternate singing in cathedrals; the answer of one choir to another, when an anthem or psalm is sung alternately by two choirs; an anthem.
ANTIPHRASIS, *an-tif'-rà-sis*, s. The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.
ANTIPHRASTIC, *an-te-fras'-tik*, } a. Pertaining to
ANTIPHRASTICAL, *an-te-fras'-tik-al*, } antiphrasis.
ANTIPHRASTICALLY, *an-te-fras'-tik-al-le*, ad. In the manner of an antiphrasis.
ANTIPHYSICAL, *an-te-fiz'-ik-al*, a. Contrary to physics or to nature.
ANTIPODAL, *an-tip'-o-dal*, a. Pertaining to the antipodes, or to that portion of the globe inhabited by them; opposite.
ANTIPODE, *an'-te-pode*, s. One of the antipodes: *see* ANTIPODES. *Figuratively*, a direct opponent.
ANTIPODEAN, *an-te-po'-de-an*, a. The same as *antipodal*.
ANTIPODES, *an-tip'-o-deez*, or *an'-te-poadz*, s.pl. Those people, who, living exactly on the opposite side of the globe to ourselves, have their feet opposite to ours.
ANTIPOISON, *an-te-poy'-zn*, s. An antidote for poison.
ANTIPOPE, *an'-te-pope*, s. One who usurps the popedom.
ANTIPORT, *an'-te-poart*, s. An outward gate or door.
ANTIPRELATICAL, *an-te-pre-lat'-ik-al*, a. Adverse to prelacy.
ANTIPRIEST, *an'-te-preest*, s. An enemy of priests.
ANTIPRIESTCRAFT, *an-te-preest'-kräft*, s. Opposition to priestcraft.
ANTIPRINCIPLE, *an-te-prin'-se-pl*, s. An opposite principle.
ANTIPROPHET, *an-te-prof'-et*, s. An enemy to prophets.
ANTIPSORIC, *an-tip-sor'-ik*, a. Good against the itch.
ANTIPTOSIS, *an-tip-to'-sis*, s. In *grammar*, the putting of one case for another.
ANTIPURITAN, *an-te-pew'-re-tan*, s. An opposer of Puritans.
ANTIQUARIAN, *an-te-kwa'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. — ‡s. *See* ANTIQUARY.
ANTIQUARIANISM, *an-te-kwa'-re-an-izm*, s. Love of antiquities.
ANTIQUARY, *an'-te-kwa-re*, s. One who studies the history of ancient things, as coins, medals, inscriptions, books, manuscripts, &c.; one versed in antiquity; a lover of antiquities; a collector of ancient things.
ANTIQUATE, *an'-te-kwate*, v.a. To make old, or obsolete; applied to *laws or customs*, to make void, to abrogate.
ANTIQUATED, *an'-te-kwa-ted*, pp. or a. Old; obsolete; old-fashioned; out of use. In *conchology*, longitudinally furrowed, but intercepted by transverse furrows, as if the shell had acquired new growth at each furrow.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, *an'-te-kwa-ted-nes*, } s. The state of
ANTIQUATENESS, *an'-te-kwate-nes*, } being old or ob-
ANTIQUATION, *an-te-kwa'-shun*, } solete.
ANTIQUE, *an-teek'*, a. Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity; old-fashioned. +Odd; wild; fantastic: *see* ANTIC. — s. Any thing very old, in *a more limited sense*, the remains of ancient artists, as statues, paintings, vases, &c., the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.
ANTIQUELY, *an-teek'-le*, ad In an antique manner.
ANTIQUENESS, *an-teek'-nes*, s. The quality of being antique, an appearance of antiquity.
ANTIQUITIES, *an-tik'-we-tiz*, s.pl. The remains of ancient times, or whatever respects any of the ancient nations of the earth, comprehending their monuments, coins, inscriptions, edifices, literature, offices, habiliments, weapons, manners, ceremonies, laws, religion, &c.
ANTIQUITY, *an-tik'-we-te*, s. Former ages, times long since past, the people of ancient times; ancientness; the quality of being ancient; a relic of old times. In a *ludicrous sense*, old age.
ANTIREVOLUTIONARY, *an'-te-rev-o-lew'-shun-à-re*, a. Adverse to revolutions in governments.
ANTIREVOLUTIONIST, *an-te-rev-o-lew'-shun-ist*, s. One who is opposed to a revolution in government.
ANTIRHEUMATIC, *an-te-ru-mat'-ik*, a. Efficacious in cases of rheumatism.
ANTISABBATARIAN, *an-te-sab-bà-ta'-re-an*, s. One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian Sabbath.
ANTISABIAN, *an-te-sa'-be-an*, a. Opposed or contrary to Sabianism, or the worship of the celestial orbs.
ANTISACERDOTAL, *an-te-sas-er-do'-tal*, a. Adverse to priests.
ANTISCIANS, *an-tis'-shanz*, } s.pl. Those people, who,
ANTISCII, *an-tis'-se-i*, } living on opposite sides of the equator, have their shadows at noon cast in contrary directions.
ANTISCORBUTIC, *an-te-skor-bew'-tik*, } a. Counteract-
ANTISCORBUTICAL, *an-te-skor-bew'-tik-al*, } ing the scurvy
ANTISCORBUTIC, s. A remedy for the scurvy.
ANTISCRIPT, ‡ *an'-te-skript*, s. Opposition in writing to some other writing.
ANTISCRIPTURAL, *an-te-skrip'-tyur-al*, a. Not in accordance with the Sacred Scriptures.
ANTISCRIPTURISM, *an-te-skrip'-tyur-izm*, s. Opposition to the Holy Scriptures.
ANTISCRIPTURIST, *an-te-skrip'-tyur-ist*, s. One who denies revelation.
ANTISEPTIC, *an-te-sep'-tik*, a. Resisting putrefaction, counteracting a putrescent tendency in the system. — s. Any substance used to resist or correct putrefaction.
ANTISLAVERY, *an-te-slave'-er-e*, s. Opposition to slavery.
ANTISOCIAL, *an-te-so'-shal*, a. Averse to society; that tends to interrupt or destroy social intercourse.
ANTISPASIS, *an-tis'-pà-sis*, s. A revulsion of the humours from one part of the body to another.
ANTISPASMODIC, *an-te-spaz-mod'-ik*, a. Good against spasms. — s. A remedy for spasms or convulsions.
ANTISPAST, *an'-te-spast*, } s. In *prosody*, a foot of
ANTISPASTUS, *an-te-spas'-tus*, } four syllables, in which the first and last are short, and the two middle ones long.
ANTISPASTIC, + *an-te-spas'-tik*, a. Causing a revulsion of fluids or humours; counteracting spasms. — +s. A medicine supposed to cause a revulsion of the humours; a remedy for spasm; an antispasmodic.
ANTISPLENETIC, *an-te-sple-net'-ik*, a. Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.
ANTISTASIS, *an-tis'-tà-sis*, s. In *oratory*, the defence of an action founded on the consideration that, if it had been omitted, something worse would have happened.
ANTISTES, *an-tis'-teez*, s. The chief priest or prelate.
ANTISTROPHE, } *an-tis'-tro-fe*, } s. In *rhet.*, a figure by
ANTISTROPHY, } } which two things, mutually dependent on each other, are reciprocally converted. Among the *ancients*, that part of a song or dance around the altar which was performed by turning from the left to the right, or from west to east, in opposition to the *strophe*. Hence, in ancient *lyric poetry*, the former of two stanzas was called the *strophe*, and the latter the *antistrophe*; and to these an *epode*, or third stanza, was sometimes added.
ANTISTROPHIC, *an-te-strof'-ik*, a. Belonging to the antistrophe.
ANTISTROPHON, *an-tis'-tro-fon*, s. A figure which repeats a word frequently.
ANTISTRUMATIC, *an-te-stru-mat'-ik*, } a. Good against
ANTISTRUMOUS, *an-te-stru'-mus*, } scrofula.
ANTISYPHILITIC, *an-te-sif-e-lit'-ik*, a. Efficacious against syphilis.

ANTITHEISM, *an'-te-the-izm*, s. Opposition to the belief of a God.
ANTITHEIST, *an'-te-the-ist*, s. An atheist.
ANTITHEISTICAL, *an-te-the-ist'-ik-al*, a. Opposing the belief of a God.
ANTITHEISTICALLY, *an-te-the-ist'-ik-al-le*, ad. By opposing the belief in a God; impiously.
ANTITHESIS, *an-tith'-e-sis*, s. In *rhet.*, an opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; opposition of opinions.
ANTITHETIC, *an-te-thet'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to an-
ANTITHETICAL, *an-te-thet'-ik-al*, } tithesis; placed in contrast; containing or abounding with antithesis.
ANTITHETICALLY, *an-te-thet'-ik-al-le*, ad. By antithesis.
ANTITHETON, *an-tith'-e-ton*, s. An opposite.
ANTITRAGUS, *an-tit'-rà-gus*, s. An eminence of the outer ear, opposite the tragus.
ANTITRINITARIAN, *an-te-trin-e-ta'-re-an*, s. One who denies the doctrine of the Christian Trinity
— a. Opposing the Trinity.
ANTITRINITARIANISM, *an-te-trin-e-ta'-re-an-izm*, s. A denial of the Trinity; unitarianism.
ANTITROPAL, *an-tit'-ro-pal*, } a. In *bot.*, a term denot-
ANTITROPOUS, *an-tit'-ro-pus*, } ing that the embryo is inverted with respect to the seed.
ANTITROPAL, *an-tit'-ro-pal*, a. Opposing tropes.
ANTITYPE, *an'-te-tipe*, s. That of which the type is the pattern or prefiguration.
ANTITYPICAL, *an-te-tip'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.
ANTITYPICALLY, *an-te-tip'-ik-al-le*, ad. By way of antitype.
ANTIVARIOLOUS, *an-te-va-ri'-o-lus*, a. Efficacious against the small-pox; preventing the contagion of the small-pox.
ANTIVENEREAL, *an-te-ve-ne'-re-al*, a. Resisting venereal poison.
ANTIZYMIC, *an-te-zim'-ick*, a. Applied to whatever prevents fermentation.
ANTLER, *ant'-ler*, s. A start or branch of a stag's horn.
ANTLERED, *ant'-lerd*, a. Furnished with antlers.
ANTLIA, *ant'-le-à*, s. The oral instrument of Lepidopterous insects, used for suction.
ANTLIKE, *ant'-like*, a. Resembling the habits of ants.
ANTŒCI, *an-te'-si*, s.pl. *See* ANTECIAN.
ANTONIAN, *an-to'-ne-an*, a. Noting certain medicinal waters in Germany, at or near Tonstein.
ANTONOMASIA, *an-to-no-ma'-zhà*, s. A form of speech, in which the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade, is used instead of the true name of a person; or, in which a proper name is put in place of an appellative: thus, we say her Majesty, a nobleman, the Englishman, the grocer, a Cato, a Solomon.
ANTONOMASTICALLY, *an-ton-o-mas'-tik-al-le*, ad. By the figure antonomasia.
ANTOSIANDRIAN, *an-to-se-an'-dre-an*, s. One of a sect of rigid Lutherans, so denominated from their opposing the doctrines of Osiander, the German reformer.
ANTRE,‡ *an'-ter*, s. A cavern, a cave, a den.
ANTRUSTION, *an-trus'-tshun*, s. In *history*, the antrustions were a class of people among the Franks, who were the personal vassals of the kings and counts.
ANUBIS, *an-yu'-bis*, s. An Egyptian deity, represented by a human figure, with the head of a dog or a fox. He was the son of Osiris, and was regarded as the conductor and guardian of departed souls.
ANUS, *a'-nus*, s. The fundament, or opening of the body by which excrement is expelled.
ANVIL, *an'-vil*, s. An iron block with a smooth face, on which smiths hammer and shape their work; any thing on which blows are laid. *To be on the anvil*, is to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation.
ANVILED, *an'-vild*, a. Wrought on an anvil.
ANXIETUDE,† *ang-zi'-e-tewd*, s. Anxiety; solicitude.
ANXIETY, *ang-zi'-e-te*. Trouble of mind respecting some event, future or uncertain; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude. In *med. lang.*, unceasing restlessness in sickness.
ANXIOUS, *ank'-shus*, a. Greatly concerned respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense; full of solicitude; careful; restless; very desirous.
ANXIOUSLY, *ank'-shus-le*, ad. In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully.
ANXIOUSNESS, *ank'-shus-nes*, s. The quality of being anxious.
ANY, *en'-ne*, a. One, indefinitely; some; every; an indefinite number or quantity; whosoever; whatsoever; a small portion.
ANYWISE, *en'-ne-wise*, ad. In any manner
AONIAN, *a-o'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to the Muses, or to Aonia, their fabled residence, in Bœotia.
AORIST, *a'-o-rist*, s. The name of certain tenses in the Greek language, which express time indeterminate, that is, either past, present, or future.
AORISTIC, *a-o-rist'-ik*, a. Indefinite.
AORTA, *a-ort'-à*, s. In *anat.*, the great artery, or main trunk of the arterial system, proceeding immediately from the left ventricle of the heart.
AORTAL, *a-ort'-al*, } a. Pertaining to the aorta, or great
AORTIC, *a-ort'-ik*, } artery.
AORTITIS, *a-or-ti'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the aorta.
AOUTA, *à-oo'-tà*, s. A tree of Otaheite, from the bark of which the natives make their cloth.
APACE, *à-pase'*, ad. Quickly; speedily; with haste.
APAGOGE, } *ap'-à-go-je*, { s. In *logic*, abduction; a kind
APAGOGY, } { of argument, wherein the greater extreme is evidently contained in the medium, but the medium not so evidently in the lesser extreme as not to require further proof. In *math.*, a progress from one proposition to another, when the first, being proved, is used to prove others. In *Athenian law*, the carrying a criminal, taken in the act of transgression, to a magistrate.
APAGOGICAL, *ap-à-godj'-ik-al*, a. Proving a thing by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary.
APAGYNOUS, *à-padj'-e-nus*, a. In *bot.*, applied to plants that flower only once, and perish immediately after.
APALACHIAN, *ap-à-latsh'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to the Apalaches, a tribe of Indians in the western part of Georgia, North America, and to the southern extremity of the Alleganean mountains.
APANAGE, *ap'-an-aje*, s. *See* APPANAGE.
APANTHROPY, *à-pan'-thro-pe*, s. An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude.
APARITHMESIS, *ap-à-rith'-me-sis*, s. In *rhet.*, enumeration.
APART, *à-part'*, ad. Separately; at a distance; in a state of distinction; distinctly; aside; in exclusion of.
APARTMENT, *à-part'-ment*, s. A division in a house; a room; a place separated by inclosure.
APATHETIC, *ap-à-thet'-ik*, } a. Void of feeling; free
APATHETICAL, *ap-à-thet'-ik-al*, } from passion; insensible.
APATHIST, *ap'-à-thist*, s. One destitute of feeling.
APATHY, *ap'-à-the*, s. Want of feeling; an utter privation of passion, or insensibility to pain; indifference.
APATITE, *ap'-à-tite*, s. A native phosphate of lime. It usually occurs in six-sided prisms, of a greenish colour.
APAUMÉE, *à-po-ma'*, a. In *her.*, is applied to a hand open and extended so as to show the palm.
APE, *ape*, s. In *common use*, this name is given to monkeys and baboons in general, but in *zoology* it is limited to such as have no tails; those with short tails being called *baboons*, and those with long ones, *monkeys*. *Fig.*, one who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape; a silly fellow.
— v.a. To imitate servilely; to mimic.
APEAK, *à-peek'*, ad. On the point; in a posture to pierce In *seamen's language*, perpendicular.
APELLOUS, *à-pel'-lus*, a. Without skin.
APENNINE, *ap'-en-nine*, s. } A chain of high moun-
APENNINES, *ap'-en-ninz*, s.pl. } tains which extend through Italy.
APENNINE, a. Pertaining to or designating the Apennines.
APEPSY, *à-pep'-se*, s. Defective digestion; indigestion.
APER, *a'-per*, s. One who apes. In *zool.*, the wild boar
APERIENT, *à-pe'-re-ent*, a. Opening; laxative.
— s. Any opening or laxative medicine; a purgative
APERITIVE, *à-pèr'-e-tiv*, a. Opening; aperient.
APERT,‡ *à-pert'*, a. Open; evident; undisguised.
APERTION,† *à-per'-shun*, s. The act of opening; the state of being opened; an opening; a gap; an aperture.
APERTLY,† *à-pert'-le*, ad. Openly.
APERTNESS,† *à-pert'-nes*, s. Openness
APERTOR, *à-pert'-er*, s. A muscle that raises the upper eyelid.
APERTURE, *ap'-er-tyure*, s. An opening; a gap, cleft, or passage, ‡ an opening of meaning, explanation.
APERY, *ape'-er-e*, s. The practice of aping.
APETALOSE, *à-pet'-à-lose*, } a. Having no flower-leaves,
APETALOUS, *à-pet'-à-lus*, } destitute of corolla.
APETALOUSNESS, *à-pet'-à-lus-nes*, s. A state of being without petals, or flower-leaves.
APEX, *a'-pex*, s. (pl. APICES, *ap'-e-seez*, or APEXES, *a'-pex-ez*. The tip, point, or summit of any thing.
APEXES, s.pl. *See* APEX.
APHÆRESIS, *à-fe'-re-sis*, } s. In *gram.*, the taking of a
APHERESIS, *à-fer'-e-sis*, } letter or syllable from the

beginning of a word. In *med.*, the removal of any thing noxious. In *surg.*, amputation.

APHANESITE, *à-fan'-e-site*, s. A copper ore, of a dark bluish green, consisting of arsenic acid and oxide of copper.

APHANISTIC, *af-an-is'-tik*, a. In *mineralogy*, indistinct.

APHANITE, *af'-à-nite*, s. In *mineralogy*, a very compact, dark-coloured rock, consisting mostly of hornblende.

APHELION, *à-fe'-le-un*, } s. That point of a planet's
APHELIUM, *à-fe'-le-um*, } orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to perihelion.

APHELLAN, *à-fel'-lan*, s. In *astr.*, a bright star in the constellation Gemini.

APHETA,‡ *à-fe'-tà*, s. In *astrol.*, the name of the planet which is supposed to be the giver of life in a nativity.

APHETICAL,‡ *à-fet'-ik-al*, a. Relating to the apheta.

APHIDIVOROUS, *af-e-div'-o-rus*, a. Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the aphis, or plant-louse, as the lady-bug.

APHILANTHROPY, *a-fe-lan'-thro-pe*, s. Want of love to mankind. In *med.*, the first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.

APHIDES, *af'-e-deez*, s.pl. of APHIS, which see.

APHIS, *a'-fis*, s. The puceron, vine-fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of hemipterous insects.

APHLOGISTIC, *af-lo-jis'-tik*, a. Burning without flame.

APHONY, *af'-o-ne*, s. A loss of voice; dumbness.

APHORISM, *af'-o-rizm*, s. A maxim; a precept or principle expressed in a few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth.

APHORISMER, *af'-o-riz-mer*, s. A dealer in aphorisms.

APHORIST, *af'-o-rist*, s. A writer of aphorisms.

APHORISTIC, *af-o-ris'-tik*, } a. In the form of an
APHORISTICAL, *af-o-ris'-tik-al*, } aphorism; in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY, *af-o-ris'-tik-al-le*, ad. In the form or manner of aphorisms.

APHRITE, *af'-rite*, s. An earthy variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery lustre.

APHRIZITE, *af'-re-zite*, s. A variety of black tourmaline.

APHRODISIAC, *af-ro-diz'-e-ak*, } a. Relating to the
APHRODISIACAL, *af-ro-de-zi'-ak-al*, } venereal disease; exciting venereal desire.

APHRODISIAC, *af-ro-diz'-e-ak*, s. A provocative to venery.

APHRODITA, *af-ro-di'-tà*, s. The sea-mouse, a genus of marine annelids, thus named in allusion to the splendid colour of some of the species.

APHRODITE, *af-ro-di'-te*, s. A name of Venus.

APHRODITE, *af'-ro-dite*, s. A follower of Venus.

APHTHA, *af'-thà*, s. The thrush, a disease which shows itself in small white ulcers upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips, and palate.

APHTHITALITE, *af-thit'-à-lite*, s. Prismatoidal glauber salt.

APHTHONG, *af'-thong*, s. A letter or combination of letters, which, in the customary pronunciation of a word, have no sound.

APHTHOUS, *af'-thus*, a. Pertaining to thrush; of the nature of thrush, or ulcerous affections of the mouth.

APHYLLOSE, *af'-il-lose*, }
APHYLLOUS, *af'-il-lus*, } a. In *botany*, destitute of leaves.

APIARIST, *a'-pe-à-rist*, s. One who keeps an apiary.

APIARY, *a'-pe-à-re*, s. A place where bees are kept.

APIASTER, *a'-pe-as-ter*, s. The bee-eater, a bird of the genus Merops.

APICES, *ap'-e-seez*, s.pl. *See* APEX.

APICULATED, *à-pik'-yu-la-ted*, a. Terminated abruptly by a small, distinct point, as a leaf.

APIECE, *à-pees'*, ad. To each one a share; for each.

APIECES,† *à-pe'-sez*, ad. In pieces.

APIOCRINITE, *a-pe-ok'-re-nite*, s. A fossil genus of pear-shaped zoophytes, found in great number near Bath.

APIS, *a'-pis*, s. In *myth.*, an ox or bull worshipped in ancient Egypt as a divinity, particularly at Memphis. In *zool.*, the bee, a genus of hemipterous insects.

APISH, *ape'-ish*, a. Having the qualities of an ape; servilely imitative; foolish; foppish; affected; trifling.

APISHLY, *ape'-ish-le*, ad. In an apish manner.

APISHNESS, *ape'-ish-nes*, s. Mimicry; foppery.

APITPAT, *à-pit'-pat*, ad. With quick palpitation.

APIUM, *a'-pe-um*, s. Celery, a genus of umbelliferous plants.

APLANATIC, *ap-là-nat'-ik*, a. An *aplanatic* telescope is one which *entirely* corrects the aberration of the rays of light; and is thus distinguished from the *achromatic*, which only *partially* corrects the aberration.

APLASTIC, *à-plas'-tik*, a. Not plastic or easily moulded.

APLOME, *ap'-lome*, s. A mineral closely allied to garnet.

APLUSTRE, *à-plus'-ter*, s. An ensign or ornamental flag carried by ancient ships, usually at the stern.

APOCALYPSE, *à-pok'-à-lips*, s. Revelation; disclosure, the name of a book of the New Testament.

APOCALYPTIC, *à-pok-à-lip'-tik*, } a. Containing or
APOCALYPTICAL, *à-pok-à-lip'-tik-al*, } pertaining to revelation; disclosing; pertaining to the Apocalypse.

APOCALYPTICALLY, *à-pok-à-lip'-tik-al-le*, ad. By revelation; in the manner of disclosure

APOCARPOUS, *ap-o-karp'-us*, a. In *bot.*, applied to the carpels of a compound pistil which are either entirely or partially distinct.

APOCOPATE, *à-pok'-o-pate*, v.a. To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of a word.

APOCOPE, *à-pok'-o-pe*, s. In *gram.*, a figure wherein the last letter or syllable of a word is cut off.

APOCRISARY, *à-pok'-re-sà-re*, s. *Anciently*, a resident in an imperial city, in the name of a foreign church, answering to the modern *nuncio*.

APOCRUSTIC, *ap-o-krust'-ik*, a. Astringent; repelling. — s. A medicine which constringes and repels the humours.

APOCRYPHA, *à-pok'-re-fà*, s. *Literally*, such things as are not published; but in *an appropriate sense*, books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are, therefore, not considered a part of the sacred canon of the Scripture.

APOCRYPHAL, *à-pok'-re-fal*, a. Pertaining to the apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authenticity.

APOCRYPHALLY, *à-pok'-re-fal-le*, ad. Uncertainly.

APOCRYPHALNESS, *à-pok'-re-fal-nes*, s. Uncertainty as to authenticity; doubtfulness of credit, or genuineness.

APOCRYPHICAL,† *ap-o-krif'-ik-al*, a. *See* APOCRYPHAL.

APODAL, *ap'-o-dal*, a. Without feet; applied to fishes, destitute of ventral fins.

APODE, *ap'-ode*, s. An animal that has no feet. In *ichthyology*, the *Apodes* are an order of fishes which have no ventral fins. The name was also formerly given to certain fabulous birds, which were said to have no legs, and to support themselves on trees by means of their hooked bills.

APODICTIC, *ap-o-dik'-tik*, } a. Demonstrative; evi-
APODICTICAL, *ap-o-dik'-tik-al*, } dent; indisputable.

APODICTICALLY, *ap-o-dik'-tik-al-le*, ad. So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

APODIXIS,‡ *ap-o-dix'-is*, s. Full demonstration.

APODOSIS, *à-pod'-o-is*, s. The latter part of a period, which explains or gives meaning to the *protasis*, or former part; the principal clause of a conditional sentence, expressing the *result*, as distinguished from the *protasis*, which expresses the condition; also, the application or latter part of a similitude.

APODYTERIUM, *ap-o-de-te'-re-um*, s. In *antiquity*, a room adjoining the bath or palæstra, in which the bathers, or those about to engage in gymnastic exercises, dressed and undressed. At *Oxford*, the name is yet given to a robing-room.

APOGEE, *ap'-o-je*, s. That point in the orbit of the moon which is at the greatest distance from the earth; opposed to *perigee*. *Formerly*, when the earth was regarded as the centre of the system, these terms were also applicable to the sun and all the planets, with respect to their variable distances from the earth.

APOGON, *à-po'-gon*, s. A fish of the Mediterranean, of the perch family, closely resembling the mullet.

APOGRAPH, *ap'-o-graf*, s. An exemplar; a copy or transcript.

APOLEPSY, *ap-o-lep'-se*, s. An obstruction of the blood.

APOLLINARIAN, *à-pol-le-na'-re-an*, a. In *antiq.*, the *Apollinarian* games were celebrated in honour of Apollo.

APOLLINARIANS, *à-pol-le-na'-re-anz*, s.pl. In *church hist.*, a sect of the fourth century, who denied the humanity of Christ. They derived their name from Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea.

APOLLO, *à-pol'-lo*, s. In *ancient myth.*, the son of Jupiter and Latona. He was the presiding deity of archery, prophecy, music, and medicine, and president and protector of the Muses; and under the name of Phœbus, or the Sun, he was also worshipped as the god of day.

APOLLO-BELVIDERE, *à-pol'-lo-bel-ve-deer'*, s. A celebrated marble statue of Apollo, considered one of the noblest of all the ancient works of art. It was found among the ruins of Antium, and takes its name from having been placed in the Belvidere Gallery of the Vatican, at Rome, by Pope Julius II.

APOLLONICON, *à-pol-lon'-e-kun*, s. A very large musical machine, on the principle of the organ.

APOLLYON, *à-pol'-yon*, s. The Destroyer; Satan.

APOLOGETIC, *à-pol-o-jet'-ik*, } a. Said or written in
APOLOGETICAL, *à-pol-o-jet'-ik-al*, } defence, or by way of apology.

APOLOGETICALLY, *ă-pol-o-jet'-ik-al-le*, ad. By way of apology.

APOLOGETICS, *ă-pol-o-jet'-iks*, s. That branch of theology which defends the Holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their divine authority.

APOLOGIST, *ă-pol'-o-jist*, APOLOGIZER, *ă-pol'-o-jize-er*, } s. One who makes an apology; a defender.

APOLOGIZE, *ă-pol'-o-jize*, v.n. To make an apology; to vindicate, plead in favour of, or make excuse for.

APOLOGUE, *ap'-o-log*, s. A moral tale, a fable.

APOLOGUER,‡ *ap'-o-log-er*, s. A writer of apologues.

APOLOGY, *ă-pol'-o-je*, s. Something said or written in defence or extenuation; a vindication; an excuse.

APOMECOMETRY,‡ *ap-o-me-kom'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring things distant.

APONEUROSIS, *ap-o-new-ro'-sis*, APONEUROSY, *ap-o-new'-ro se*, } s. An expansion of a tendon, in the manner of a membrane; the tendon or tail of a muscle.

APOPEMPTIC, *ap-o-pemp'-tik*, a. Denoting a hymn among the ancients, sung or addressed to a stranger when departing. — s. The hymn thus sung.

APOPHASIS, *ă-pof'-ă-sis*, s. In *rhet.*, a figure by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to waive or omit what he would plainly insinuate.

APOPHLEGMATIC, *ap-o-fleg-mat'-ik*, a. Having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus. — s. A medicine which excites a discharge of phlegm or mucus.

APOPHLEGMATISM, *ap-o-fleg'-mă-tizm*, APOPHLEGMATIZANT, *ap-o-fleg-mat'-e-zant*, } s. An apophlegmatic.

APOPHTHEGM, *ap'-o-them*, s. *See* APOTHEGM.

APOPHYGE, APOPHYGY, } *ă-pof'-e-je*, { s. In *arch.*, the part of a column where it springs out of its base; the spring or ring of a column.

APOPHYLLITE, *ă-pof'-il-lite*, s. A zeolitic mineral.

APOPHYSIS, *ă-pof'-e-sis*, s. In *anat.*, the process of a bone. In *bot.*, a fleshy tubercle under the basis of the pericarp of certain mosses.

APOPLECTIC, *ap-o-plek'-tik*, APOPLECTICAL, *ap-o-plek'-tik-al*, } a. Pertaining to, or predisposed to apoplexy.

APOPLECTIC, s. A person affected with apoplexy.

APOPLEXED,‡ *ap'-o-plext*, a. Affected with apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, *ap'-o-plex-e*, s. A sudden deprivation of sense and voluntary motion, occasioned by a suspension of the functions of the cerebrum, or brain.

APOREMA, *ap-o-re'-mă*, APORIME, *ap'-o-rime*, APORON, *ap'-o-ron*, } s. A problem difficult to be resolved; a difficulty.

APORIA, *ă-po'-re-ă*, s. In *rhet.*, a doubting or being at a loss where to begin, or what to say. In *med.*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness.

APOROBRANCHIANS, *ă-po-ro-brang'-ke-anz*, s.pl. An order of arachnida, destitute of stigmata on the surface of the body.

APORRHŒA,‡ *ap-or-re'-ă*, s. Effluvium.

APOSEPEDIN, *ă-po-sep'-e-din*, s. A peculiar crystallized substance obtained from putrid cheese.

APOSIOPESIS, *ă-pos-e-o-pe'-sis*, s. In *rhet.*, reticency or suppression, as when a speaker, from some cause, as fear, sorrow, or anger, suddenly breaks off his discourse; also, an aggravation of what it is pretended to conceal, by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood.

APOSTACY, *ă-pos'-tă-se*, s. *See* APOSTASY.

APOSTASIS,‡ *ă-pos'-tă-sis*, s. The termination or crisis of a disease by some secretion; the throwing off of exfoliated or fractured bone; an abscess.

APOSTASY, *ă-pos'-tă-se*, s. An abandonment of what one has professed, usually of one's faith or religion; the desertion from a party to which one has adhered.

APOSTATE, *ă-pos'-tate*, s. One who has forsaken the church, profession, or party to which he before adhered. — a. False; traitorous.

APOSTATICAL, *ap-os-tat'-ik-al*, a. After the manner of an apostate.

APOSTATIZE, *ă-pos'-tă-tize*, v.n. To forsake the principles or faith which one has professed, or the party to which one has been attached.

APOSTEMATE, *ă-pos'-te-mate*, v.n. To form into an abscess.

APOSTEMATION, *ă-pos-te-mă'-shun*, s. The formation of an aposteme

APOSTEMATOUS, *ap-os-tem'-ă-tus*, a. Pertaining to an abscess, partaking of the nature of an aposteme.

APOSTEME, *ap'-os-teem*, s. An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.

A POSTERIORI, *a pos-te-re-o'-ri*. (Lat.) Arguments *a posteriori* are drawn from effects, consequences, or facts; in opposition to reasoning *a priori*.

APOSTIL, *ă-pos'-til*, s. A marginal note; a postscript.

APOSTLE, *ă-pos'-sl*, s. A person deputed to execute some important business; but, *appropriately*, a disciple of Christ, commissioned to preach the gospel.—*Apostles' Creed*, a confession of faith, formerly supposed to have been drawn up by the Apostles themselves.

APOSTLESHIP, *ă-pos'-sl-ship*, s. The office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLATE, *ă-pos'-to-late*, s. A mission; apostleship.

APOSTOLIC, *ap-os-tol'-ik*, APOSTOLICAL, *ap-os-tol'-ik-al*, } a. Pertaining or relating to the apostles; according to, or taught by the apostles

APOSTOLICALLY, *ap-os-tol'-ik-al-le*, ad. In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICALNESS, *ap-os-tol'-ik-al-nes*, s. The quality of being apostolical.

APOSTOLICS, *ap-os-tol'-iks*, s.pl. Certain sects so called from their pretending to imitate the practice of the apostles, abstaining from marriage, wine, flesh, &c.

APOSTROPHE, *ă-pos'-tro-fe*, s. In *rhet.*, a digressive address; a turning from the real auditors to address the absent or dead, as if present.—In *gram.*, the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters, which omission is marked by a comma, as *call'd* for *called*. The *comma* so used is also called an *apostrophe*.

APOSTROPHIC, *ap-o-strof'-ik*, a. Pertaining to an apostrophe; noting the contraction of a word.

APOSTROPHIZE, *ă-pos'-tro-fize*, v.a. To make an apostrophe, to address by apostrophe; to contract a word, and indicate the omission by an apostrophe.

APOSTROPHIZED, *ă-pos'-tro-fizd*, pp. of *to apostrophize*.

APOSTUME, *ap'-os-tewm*, s. *See* APOSTEME.

APOTACTITE, *ap-o-tak'-tite*, s. One of a sect of ancient Christians, who, in imitation of the first believers, renounced all their effects and possessions.

APOTELESM, *ă-pot'-e-lezm*, s. The calculation of a nativity by the rules of astrology.

APOTELESMATIC *ap-o-tel-ez-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to astrology, or the doctrines of that science.

APOTHECA,† *ă-po-the'-kă*, s. An apothecary's shop; also, among the ancients, a storehouse or cellar.

APOTHECARY, *ă-poth'-e-kă-re*, s. *Properly*, one who practises pharmacy; but the term is now *usually appropriated* to those licensed practitioners in medicine who conjoin to their profession the business of a dispensing chemist. In the *middle ages*, the keeper of any shop or warehouse.

APOTHEGM, *ap'-o-them*, s. A remarkable saying; a short instructive remark: also written APOPHTHEGM.

APOTHEGMATIC, *ap-o-theg-mat'-ik*, APOTHEGMATICAL, *ap-o-theg-mat'-ik-al*, } a. In the manner of an apothegm.

APOTHEGMATIST, *ap-o-theg'-mă-tist*, s. A collector or maker of apothegms.

APOTHEGMATIZE, *ap-o-theg'-mă-tize*, v.n. To utter apothegms, or short, instructive sentences.

APOTHEOSIS, *ap-o-the'-o-sis*, s. Deification; a practice which prevailed among the ancient Romans of placing their emperors and illustrious men, after their death, among their deities, and rendering them worship.

APOTHEOSIZE, *ap-o-the'-o-size*, v.a. To deify.

APOTHESIS, *ă-poth'-e-sis*, s. In *surg.*, the reduction of a dislocated bone. In the *primitive churches*, a place on the south side of the chancel, furnished with shelves, for books, sacred vessels, vestments, &c.

APOTOME, APOTOMY, } *ă-pot'-o-me*, { s. In *math.*, the difference between two quantities commensurable only in power. In *mus.*, that portion of a tone major which remains after deducting from it an interval, less, by a comma, than a semitone major.

APOTREPSIS, *ap-o-trep'-sis*, s. The resolution of a suppurating tumour.

APOTROPÆA, *ap-o-tro-pe'-ă*, APOTROPHE, *ă-pot'-ro-fe*, APOTROPY, *ă-pot'-ro-pe*, } s. In *ancient poetry*, a verse or hymn composed for averting the wrath of incensed deities.

APOZEM, *ap'-o-zem*, s. A decoction made by boiling plants.

APOZEMICAL, *ap-o-zem'-ik-al*, a. Like a decoction.

APPAIR,‡ *ap-payr'*, v.a. To impair. — ‡ v.n. To degenerate.

APPAL, *ap-pawl'*, v.a. To terrify, to dismay; to daunt; to depress; to discourage, ‡to reduce, allay, or destroy. — v.n. To grow faint, to be dismayed.

APPALLED, *ap-pawld'*, pp. of the verb *to appal*.

APPALLING, *ap-pawl'-ing*, ppr. Depressing with fear. — a. Adapted to depress courage; terrifying; alarming

APPALLINGLY, *ap-pawl'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to appal.

APPALMENT, *ap-pawl'-ment*, s. Depression from fear impression of fear; discouragement

APPANAGE, *ap'-pan-aje*, s. Lands or revenue assigned by a prince for the maintenance of his younger sons; sustenance; means of nourishing.

APPANAGIST, *ap'-pan-à-jist*, s. A prince to whom an appanage was granted.

APPARATUS, *ap-pà-ra'-tus*, s. Things provided as means to some end; a complete set of instruments or utensils for performing any operation or experiment, or for practising any art; the furniture of a house; instruments of war. In *surg.*, the operation of cutting for the stone.

APPAREL, *ap-par'-el*, s. Clothing; dress; attire; external habiliments or decorations; appearance; the furniture of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, &c.

— v.a. To dress or clothe; to cover; to adorn; to furnish.

APPARELLED, *ap-par'-eld*, pp. of the verb *to apparel*.

APPARENCE,‡ *ap-payr'-ens*, } s. Appearance.
APPARENCY,‡ *ap-payr' en-se*, }

APPARENT, *ap-payr'-ent*, a. That may be seen; within sight or view; clearly perceptible; obvious; plain; evident; indubitable; seeming, not real; not presumptive. An *heir apparent* is one whose right to succeed to an estate or throne is indefeasible, if he survive the present possessor. (In this last signification the more common pronunciation is *ap-pà'-rent*.)

APPARENTLY, *ap-payr'-ent-le*, ad. Openly; evidently; seemingly; in appearance.

APPARENTNESS, *ap-payr'-ent-nes*, s. Plainness to the eye or the mind; visibleness; obviousness.

APPARITION, *ap-pà-rish'-un*, s. A visible object; a ghost; a spectre; mere appearance, opposed to *reality*. In *astr.*, the first appearance of a luminary after having been obscured, opposed to *occultation*.

APPARITOR, *ap-par'-e-ter*, s. Among the *Romans*, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders. In *England*, a messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court; also, the beadle in a university, who carries the mace.

APPAY,‡ *ap-pa'*, v.a. To satisfy.

APPEACH,‡ *ap-peetsh'*, v.a. To accuse; to censure.

APPEACHER,‡ *ap-peetsh'-er*, s. An accuser.

APPEACHMENT,‡ *ap peetsh'-ment*, s. Accusation.

APPEAL, *ap-peel'*, v.n. To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court; to refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; to invoke for aid, pity, or mercy; to have recourse to.

— v.a. To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court; ‡ to accuse, to charge with a crime.

— s. The removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal; the right of appeal; an accusation; a summons to answer to a charge; a reference to another for proof or decision; invocation; supplication; request; recourse.

APPEALABLE, *ap-peel'-à-bl*, a. That may be appealed; that may be accused or called to answer by appeal.

APPEALANT,‡ *ap-peel' ant*, s. One who appeals.

APPEALED, *ap-peeld'*, pp. of the verb *to appeal*.

APPEALER, *ap-peel'-er*, s. One who appeals; an appellor.

APPEAR, *ap-peer'*, v.n. To come or be in sight; to become visible; to stand in presence of, as parties or advocates before a court, or as persons to be tried; to be obvious; to be clear or made clear by evidence; to seem.

— ‡ s. Appearance.

APPEARANCE, *ap-peer'-ans*, s. The act of becoming visible; an apparition; the thing seen; a phenomenon; apparent likeness; semblance assumed; pretence; outward show; presence; arrival; probability; introduction of a person to the public in a particular character; manner of appearing, as presented by the person, dress, or manners. In *law*, a defendant's filing common or special bail to a process.

APPEARED, *ap-peerd'*, pp. of the verb *to appear*.

APPEARER, *ap-peer'-er*, s. The person that appears.

APPEARING, *ap-peer'-ing*, s. The act of appearing.

APPEASABLE, *ap-peez'-à-bl*, a. That may be appeased.

APPEASABLENESS, *ap-peez'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being appeasable.

APPEASE, *ap-peez'*, v.a. To quiet; to pacify; to conciliate; to calm; to allay; to soothe.

APPEASED, *ap-peezd'*, pp. of the verb *to appease*.

APPEASEMENT, *ap-peez'-ment*, s. The act of appeasing; the state of being in peace.

APPEASER, *ap-peez'-er*, s. One who appeases or pacifies

APPEASIVE, *ap-pe'-siv*, a. Mitigating; quieting.

APPELLANCY,‡ *ap-pel'-lan-se*, s. An appeal; capability of appeal.

APPELLANT, *ap-pel'-lant*, s. One who appeals from a lower to a higher tribunal; one who prosecutes another for a crime; one who challenges another to single combat. In *church hist.*, one who appeals from the Constitution Unigenitus to a general council.

— a. Appealing; relating to an appeal or the appealer.

APPELLATE,‡ *ap-pel'-late*, s. *See* APPELLEE.

— a. Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals.—*Party appellate*, the party appealed against.

APPELLATION, *ap-pel-la'-shun*, s. The word by which a thing is called and known; name, title, term; ‡ appeal.

APPELLATIVE, *ap-pel'-là-tiv*, a. Pertaining to a common name; noting the common name of a species.

— s. A name common to all of the same kind, in distinction to a *proper* name.

APPELLATIVELY, *ap-pel'-là-tiv-le*, ad. According to the manner of nouns appellative; in a manner to express whole classes or species.

APPELLATORY, *ap-pel'-là-to-re*, a. Containing an appeal.

APPELLEE, *ap-pel-le'*, s. The defendant in an appeal; one who is appealed or prosecuted for a crime.

APPELLOR, *ap-pel-lor'*, s. A prosecutor; an appellant.

APPEND, *ap-pend'*, v.a. To hang or attach to, so that the thing is suspended; to add as an accessory.

APPENDAGE, *ap-pend'-aje*, s. Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it; an adjunct. In *bot.*, any part subordinate to another part.

APPENDANCE,‡ *ap-pend'-ans*, } s. Something annexed.
APPENDENCE,‡ *ap-pend'-ens*, }

APPENDANCY,‡ *ap-pend'-ans-e*, s. That which is by right annexed to another thing.

APPENDANT, *ap-pend'-ant*, } a. Hanging to; annexed;
APPENDENT, *ap-pend'-ent*, } belonging to something; attached; concomitant.

— s. That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it.

APPENDICATE,‡ *ap-pend'-e-kate*. To append; to add to.

APPENDICATION,‡ *ap-pend-e-ka'-shun*, s. An appendage.

APPENDICES, *ap-pend'-e-seez*, (Lat.) plur. of APPENDIX.

APPENDICLE, *ap-pend'-e-kl*, s. A small appendage.

APPENDICULATE, *ap-pen-dik'-yu-late*, a. In *bot.*, furnished with one or more appendages, or with additional organs for some particular purpose.

APPENDIX, *ap-pend'-ix*, s. (pl. APPENDIXES, *ap-pend'-ix-ez*.) Something appended or added; an adjunct, concomitant, or appendage; *more generally*, a supplement or short treatise added to a book.

APPERCEIVE,‡ *ap-per-seev'*, v.a. To comprehend.

APPERCEIVING,‡ *ap-per-seev'-ing*, s. Perception.

APPERCEPTION, *ap-per-sep'-shun*, s. Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness.

APPERIL,‡ *ap-pĕr'-il*, s. Peril; danger.

APPERTAIN, *ap-per-tayn'*, v.n. To belong, whether by right, nature, or appointment; to relate to.

APPERTAINED, *ap-per-taynd'*, pp. of the verb *to appertain*.

APPERTAINMENT, *ap-per-tayn'-ment*, s. That which belongs.

APPERTENANCE,‡ *ap-per'-te-nans*, v.a. To have as right belonging.

APPERTENENCE, *ap-per'-te-nens*, s. *See* APPURTENANCE.

APPERTINENT, *ap-per'-te-nent*, a. Belonging or relating to: *see* APPURTENANT.

—‡ s. An adjunct; dependency: *see* APPURTENANCE.

APPETENCE, *ap'-pe-tens*, } s. Desire; especially carnal desire; sensual appetite; the disposition of organized bodies to select and imbibe such portions of matter as serve to support and nourish them; an inherent or natural inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions.
APPETENCY, *ap'-pe-ten-se*, }

APPETENT, *ap'-pe-tent*, a. Desiring; very desirous.

APPETIBILITY, *ap-pe-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being desirable for gratification.

APPETIBLE, *ap'-pe-te-bl*, a. Desirable.

APPETITE, *ap'-pe-tite*, s. Desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind; a desire of food; hunger; eagerness; violent longing; + the thing desired.

—‡ v.a. To desire.

APPETITION,+ *ap-pe-tish'-un*, s. Desire.

APPETITIOUS,‡ *ap-pe-tish'-us*, a. Palatable; desirable.

APPETITIVE, *ap'-pe-te-tiv*, a. That desires; that has the quality of desiring gratification.

APPIAN, *ap'-pe-an*, a. Designating something that belongs to Appius, particularly the famous way leading from Rome through Capua to Brandusium, now Brindisi, constructed chiefly by Appius Claudius, A.U.C. 442.

APPLAUD, *ap-plawd'*, v.a. To praise in any manner, but more particularly by clapping the hands, or acclamation; to express approbation of; to commend; to extol.

Applauder, *ap-plawd'-er*, s. One who praises or commends.
Applause, *ap-plawz'*, s. Approbation loudly expressed, as by clapping the hands, huzzas, &c.; commendation.
Applausive, *ap-plaw'-siv*, a. Applauding.
Apple, *ap'-pl*, s. The fruit of the apple-tree, *pyrus malus*. The *apple of the eye* is the pupil.
— v.a. To form like an apple.
Apple-graft, *ap'-pl-gräft*, s. A scion of an apple-tree engrafted on another tree.
Apple-harvest, *ap'-pl-har'-vest*, s. The gathering of apples, or the time of gathering.
Apple-john, *ap'-pl-jon*, s. A kind of apple which keeps long, but becomes withered.
Apple of Sodom, *ap'-pl ov sod'-om*, s. The *Solanum Sodomeum*, or Sodom egg-plant, the name of a plant and of its fruit mentioned in Scripture.
Apple-tree, *ap'-pl-tre*, s. A tree of many varieties, arranged by Linnæus under the genus *pyrus*.
Apple-woman, *ap'-pl-wo͝om'-an*, s. A woman who sells apples and other fruit.
Apple-yard, *ap'-pl-yard*, s. An enclosure for apples; an orchard.
Appliable, *ap-pli'-â-bl*, a. That may be applied.
Appliance, *ap-pli'-ans*, s. The act of applying; the thing applied.
Applicability, *ap-ple-kâ-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied.
Applicable, *ap'-ple-kâ-bl*, a. That may be applied; fit to be applied; that may have relation to something else.
Applicableness, *ap'-ple-kâ-bl-nes*, s. Fitness to be applied; the quality of being applicable.
Applicably, *ap'-ple-kâ-ble*, ad. In such a manner that it may be applied.
Applicancy, *ap'-ple-kan-se*, s. State of being applicable.
Applicant, *ap'-ple-kant*, s. One who applies; a petitioner.
Applicate, *ap'-ple-kate*, s. A right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by the diameter; an ordinate.
— ‡ v.a. To apply.
Applicate-ordinate, *ap'-ple-kate-or'-de-nate*, s. A right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve.
Application, *ap-ple-ka'-shun*, s. The act of laying on, the thing applied; the act of making request, or soliciting; the act of applying as means; the employment of means; intense study; close attention; great industry; the act of directing or referring something to a particular case.
Applicative, *ap'-ple-ka-tiv*, a. That applies.
Applicatorily, *ap'-ple-ka-to-re-le*, ad. In a manner which applies.
Applicatory, *ap'-ple-ka-to-re*, a. That includes the act of applying. — s. That which applies.
Applied, *ap-plide'*, pp. of the verb *to apply*.
Appliedly, ‡ *ap-pli'-ed-le*, ad. In a manner which may be applied.
Applier, *ap-pli'-er*, s. One who applies.
Appliment, ‡ *ap-pli'-ment*, s. Application.
Apply, *ap-pli'*, v.a. To lay on; to put one thing to another; to use for a particular purpose, or in a particular case; to put, refer, or use, as suitable or relative to something; to fix the mind upon; to study; to address to; ‡ to keep at work, to ply.
— v.n. To suit; to agree; to have some connection or analogy; to have recourse to; to solicit.
Appoggiato, *ap-podj-e-ä'-to*. (Ital.) In *music*, particularly in song, a blended and not abrupt utterance of the tones, so that they insensibly glide and melt into each other, without any perceptible break.
Appoggiatura, *ap-podj-e-â-too'-râ*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, a small additional note of embellishment, preceding the note to which it is attached, and taking away from the principal note a portion of its time.
Appoint, *ap-poynt'*, v.a. To fix, settle, name, or determine by agreement; to establish by authority; to constitute; to ordain; to assign; to designate; to purpose; to resolve; to furnish in all points; to supply with all things necessary; to equip; ‡ to cavil at.
— v.n. To decree; to ordain; to determine.
Appointable, *ap-poynt'-â-bl*, a. That may be appointed.
Appointee, *ap-poynt-é'*, s. A person appointed; *formerly*, a soldier in the French army, who, for long service and bravery, received more pay than other privates.
Appointer, *ap-poynt'-er*, s. One who appoints.
Appointment, *ap-poynt'-ment*, s. The act of appointing to office; situation, office, or post; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; an agreed hour of meeting; decree; established order or constitution; direction, command, or order; an allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as to a public officer. In *law*, a devise or grant to a charitable use. *Appointments*, in the *plural*, equipment of a ship or an army; the accoutrements of military officers, as belts, gorgets, &c.
Apporter, ‡ *ap-poart'-er*, s. A bringer in; an importer.
Apportion, *ap-poar'-shun*, v.a. To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute to each his share.
Apportionateness, ‡ *ap-poar'-shun-ate-nes*, s. Just proportion.
Apportioned, *ap-poar'-shund*, pp. of the verb *to apportion*.
Apportioner, *ap-poar'-shun-er*, s. One who apportions.
Apportionment, *ap-poar'-shun-ment*, s. The act of apportioning; a dividing into just proportions or shares.
Appose, ‡ *ap-poze'*, v.a. To put questions to; to examine; to apply.
Aposer, *ap-poze'-er*, s. An examiner; a questioner.
Apposite, *ap'-po-zit*, a. Suitable; fit; very applicable; well adapted to.
Appositely, *ap'-po-zit-le*, ad. Suitably; fitly; properly
Appositeness, *ap'-po-zit-nes*, s. Fitness; propriety.
Apposition, *ap-po-zish'-un*, s. The act of adding to; addition; accretion to. In *grammar*, the placing of two nouns, denoting the same thing and in the same case, without a connecting word between them.
Appositive, ‡ *ap-poz'-e-tiv*, a. Apposite; applicable.
Appraisal, *ap-praze'-al*, s. A valuation by authority.
Appraise, *ap-praze'*, v.a. To set a value or price upon, particularly as an appraiser
Appraisement, *ap-praze'-ment*, s. The act of setting a value under some authority or appointment; the rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed.
Appraiser, *ap-praze'-er*, s. One who values; appropriately, one appointed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estates.
Appraising, *ap-praze'-ing*, s. The act of valuing.
Apprecation, ‡ *ap-pre-kâ'-shun*, s. Earnest prayer.
Apprecatory, ‡ *ap'-pre-kâ-to-re*, a. Praying or wishing any good.
Appreciable, *ap-pre'-shâ-bl*, a. That may be appreciated; valuable; that may be estimated or determined.
Appreciate, *ap-pre'-shate*, v.a. To value; to estimate.
Appreciation, *ap-pre-she-a'-shun*, s. A setting a value on; valuation; estimation.
Apprehend, *ap-pre-hend'*, v.a. To take or seize; to arrest; to capture; to conceive in the mind; to understand; to think; to believe or be of opinion; to imagine; to fear; to dread.
Apprehender, *ap-pre-hend'-er*, s. One who apprehends, one who conceives in his mind; one who fears.
Apprehensible, *ap-pre-hen'-se-bl*, a. That may be apprehended or conceived.
Apprehension, *ap-pre-hen'-shun*, s. The act of seizing or taking hold of; the power of seizing; the act of taking or arresting; the mere contemplation of things simple intellection; conception; opinion; an inadequate or imperfect idea; the faculty by which new ideas are conceived; fear; dread of future evil.
Apprehensive, *ap-pre-hen'-siv*, a. Quick to understand fearful; timid; in expectation of evil; suspicious sensible; feeling; perceptive.
Apprehensively, *ap-pre-hen'-siv-le*, ad. In an apprehensive manner.
Apprehensiveness, *ap-pre-hen'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of being apprehensive; fearfulness.
Apprentice, *ap-pren'-tis*, s. A young person of either sex, bound by indenture, to serve some particular individual, or company of individuals, for a specified time, in order to learn some art, science, trade, profession, or manufacture, in which his master or masters become bound to instruct him. In *old law books*, a barrister; a learner of law.
— v.a. To bind to, or put under the care of a master, as an apprentice.
Apprenticehood, ‡ *ap-pren'-tis-ho͝od*, s. Apprenticeship.
Apprenticeship, *ap-pren'-tis-ship*, s. The term for which an apprentice is bound to serve his master; the service, state, or condition of an apprentice.
Apprentisage, ‡ *ap-pren'-tis-aje*, s. Apprenticeship.
Appressed, **Apprest**, *ap-prest'*, a. In *bot.*, lying near the stem, or applying the upper surface to the stem.
Apprise, **Apprize**, *ap-prize'*, v.a. To inform; to give notice, verbal or written. *Apprize* for *appraise* is obsolete.
Apprised, **Apprized**, *ap-prizd'*, pp. of the verb *to apprise*.
Apprizement, ‡ *ap-prize'-ment*, s. *See* Appraisement
Apprizer, ‡ *ap-prize'-er*, s. *See* Appraiser.

APPRIZING,‡ *ap-prize'-ing*, s. *See* APPRAISING.

APPROACH, *ap-proatsh'*, v.n. To come or go near, in place, to draw near; to advance nearer, to draw near, in time; to draw near, in a figurative sense; to approximate; to come near by natural affinity or resemblance; to draw near in duty, as in prayer.
v.a. To come near to.
— s. The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near; access; a path or avenue leading from the public road to a house or dwelling; means of advancing; hostile advance. In *military language*, both the advances of an army, and the works thrown up by besiegers, to protect themselves in their advances, are called *approaches*.

APPROACHABLE, *ap-proatsh'-à-bl*, a. That may be approached; accessible.

APPROACHABLENESS, *ap-proatsh'-à-bl-nes*, s. The state of being approachable.

APPROACHED, *ap-proatsht'*, pp. of the verb *to approach*.

APPROACHER, *ap-proatsh'-er*, s. One who approaches.

APPROACHING, *ap-proatsh'-ing*, s. In *gardening*, the act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another without cutting it from the parent stock: it is also called *inarching*, or grafting by approach.

APPROACHLESS, *ap-proatsh'-les*, a. That cannot be approached.

APPROACHMENT, *ap-proatsh'-ment*, s. The act of coming near.

APPROBATE, *ap'-pro-bate*, v.a. To approve; to manifest a liking, or degree of satisfaction; to commend.
—‡ a. Approved.

APPROBATION, *ap-pro-ba'-shun*, s. The act of approving, or expressing that one is satisfied or pleased with anything; commendation; sanction; attestation; support; action in favour of what is approved.

APPROBATIVE, *ap'-pro-ba-tiv*, } a. Approving; con-
APPROBATORY, *ap'-pro-ba-to-re*, } taining approbation.

APPROMPT,‡ *ap-prompt'*, a. *See* PROMPT.

APPROOF,‡ *ap-proof'*, s. Approval; certain knowledge.

APPROPERATE, *ap-prop'-er-rate*, v.a. To hasten.

APPROPINQUATE,‡ *ap-pro-pin'-kwate*, v.a. To draw nigh to.

APPROPINQUATION,‡ *ap-pro-pin-kwa'-shun*, s. A drawing nigh.

APPROPINQUE,‡ *ap-pro-pink'*, v.n. To approach.

APPROPRIABLE, *ap-pro'-pre-à-bl*, a. That may be appropriated.

APPROPRIATE, *ap-pro'-pre-ate*, v.a. To set apart for; to consign to a particular use; to take to one's self in exclusion of others; to claim or use, as by an exclusive right. In *law*, to alienate a benefice.
— a. Peculiar; set apart, for a particular use or person; most suitable, fit, or proper; belonging peculiarly.

APPROPRIATELY, *ap-pro'-pre-ate-le*, ad. In an appropriate manner; fitly; properly.

APPROPRIATENESS, *ap-pro'-pre-ate-nes*, s. The quality of being appropriate, or peculiarly suitable.

APPROPRIATION, *ap-pro-pre-a'-shun*, s. The application or act of assigning something to a particular use, purpose, or person; the taking or setting apart for one's own use. In *law*, the severing or sequestering of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation, sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living.

APPROPRIATIVE, *ap-pro'-pre-a-tiv*, a. That appropriates.

APPROPRIATOR, *ap-pro'-pre-a-ter*, s. One who appropriates; one possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPROPRIETARY, *ap-pro'-pre-e-tà-re*, s. A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

APPROVABLE, *ap-proov'-à-bl*, a. Meriting approbation.

APPROVABLENESS, *ap-proov'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being approvable.

APPROVAL, *ap-proov'-al*, s. Approbation.

APPROVANCE, *ap-proov'-ans*, s. Approbation.

APPROVE, *ap-proov'*, v.a. To like; to be pleased with; to express liking; to admit the correctness or propriety of; to sanction; to make or show to be worthy of approbation; to commend; †to prove, show, or justify; ‡ to experience, to prove by trial. In *law*, to improve.

APPROVED, *ap-proovd'*, pp. and a. Liked; examined; tried; commended; shown or proved to be worthy of approbation; having the approbation and support of.

APPROVEMENT, *ap-proov'-ment*, s. Approbation; liking. In *law*, the confession of a felony and accusation of his accomplices by one, who, not being the principal, thereby secures his own pardon. Also, the improvement of common lands, by inclosing and converting them to the uses of husbandry.

APPROVER, *ap-proov'-er*, s. One who approves; one who proves or makes trial. In *law*, a criminal who, to obtain his pardon, confesses his guilt and gives evidence against his accomplices. Also, *formerly*, one who acted as the king's agent for letting small manors, the bailiff or steward of a manor.

APPROVING, *ap-proov'-ing*, a. Yielding approbation.

APPROVINGLY, *ap-proov'-ing-le*, ad. By approbation.

APPROXIMANT,‡ *ap-prox'-e-mant*, a. Approaching.

APPROXIMATE, *ap-prox'-e-mate*, a. ‡ Nearest to, next, near to: *see* PROXIMATE.—*Approximate quantities* are those which are nearly, but not absolutely equal.—An *approximate leaf* is one which lies close to the stem.
— v.a. To carry or advance near; to cause to approach.
— v.n. To come near; to approach.

APPROXIMATION, *ap-prox-e-ma'-shun*, s. Approach; a drawing, moving, or advancing near. In *math.*, a continual approach or coming nearer and nearer to a quantity sought, when no process is known for arriving at it exactly. In *med.*, communication of disease by contact; a mode of cure, by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable by immediate contact.

APPROXIMATIVE, *ap-prox'-e-ma-tiv*, a. That approaches.

APPUI, *ap-pwe'*, s. (Fr.) Main support. In *horsemanship*, the reciprocal sense between the horse's mouth and the bridle hand. In *military tactics*, the centre or strongest point of the position of an army; also, any given point or body upon which troops are formed, or by which they are marched in line or column.

APPULSE, *ap-puls'*, s. The act of striking against. In *astr.*, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun, or a star.

APPULSION, *ap-pul'-shun*, s. The act of striking against.

APPULSIVE, *ap-puls'-iv*, a. Striking against; driving towards.

APPULSIVELY, *ap-puls'-iv-le*, ad. By appulsion.

APPURTENANCE, *ap-pur'-ten-ans*, s. That which belongs to something else; an adjunct, an appendage. *Appropriately*, such buildings, rights, and improvements as belong to land are called the *appurtenances*.

APPURTENANT, *ap-pur'-ten-ant*, a. Belonging or relating to; joined to; pertaining to of right.

APRICATE,† *a'-pre-kate*, v.n. To bask in the sun.

APRICITY,† *à-pris'-e-te*, s. Sunshine.

APRICOT, *a'-pre-kot*, s. A much esteemed fruit, the produce of the *Prunus Armeniaca*.

APRIL, *a'-pril*, s. The fourth month of the year.

APRIL-FOOL, *a'-pril-fool*, s. One who is sportively imposed on by others, on the first day of April.

A PRIORI, *a pri-o'-ri*, (Lat.) A mode of reasoning by which we deduce consequences from definitions formed, or principles assumed, or infer effects from causes previously known: it is opposed to *a posteriori*.

APRON, *a'-prun*, s. A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or defend them from injury; a piece of leather or cloth to be drawn before a person in a gig; the fat skin covering the belly of a goose; a flat piece of lead, that covers the vent of a cannon; a piece of curved timber, just above the foremost end of the keel of a ship; a platform, or flooring of plank, at the entrance of a dock, against which the dock gates are shut.

APRONED, *a'-prund*, a. Wearing an apron.

APRON-MAN, *a'-prun-man*, s. A mechanic.

APROPOS, *à'-pro-po*, ad. Opportunely; seasonably; by the way; to the purpose.

APSIDES, *ap'-se-deez*, s.pl. *See* APSIS.

APSIS, *ap'-sis*, s.; pl. APSIDES. In *astr.*, the *apsides* are the two points in the orbit of a primary planet which are at the greatest and least distance from the sun, corresponding to the *aphelion* and *perihelion* of our planet. In the secondary planets, the apsides correspond to the moon's *apogee* and *perigee*. The line connecting these is called the line of the *apsides*.—In *arch.*, a dome; a domed semi-circular or polygonal termination of the choir or aisles of a church; the arched roof of a room or of an oven; a reliquary or case in which the relics of saints, real or pretended, were anciently kept.

APT, *apt*, a. Fit; suitable; pertinent; having a tendency to; liable; inclined to; disposed customarily; peculiarly prompt and ready; quick; qualified for.
—‡ v.a. To fit; to suit or adapt.

APTABLE,† *apt'-à-bl*, a. That may be adapted.

APTATE,† *ap'-tate*, v.a. To make fit.

APTER, *ap'-ter*, s. An insect without wings.

APTERA, *ap'-ter-à*, s.pl. The seventh order of insects in Linnæus's system, comprehending many genera, characterized by the absence of wings

APTERAL, *ap'-ter-al*, a. Destitute of wings. In *arch.*, a term applied to buildings which have columns in front or rear, but none along the sides; opposed to peripteral.
APTEROUS, *ap'-ter-us*, a. In *zoology*, destitute of wings. In *botany*, destitute of membranous expansions.
APTERYX, *ap'-ter-ix*, s. A very rare and singular bird of New Zealand having only the short rudiments of wings, and being without a tail.
APTHOUS, *ap'-thus*, a. *See* APHTHOUS.
APTITUDE, *apt'-e-tewd*, s. Fitness, tendency; disposition, aptness; readiness in learning; docility.
APTITUDINAL, *apt-e-tew'-din-al*, a. Containing aptitude.
APTITUDINALLY, *apt-e-tew'-din-al-le*, ad. In an aptitudinal manner.
APTLY, *apt'-le*, ad. In an apt or suitable manner; fitly; properly, justly; pertinently; readily; acutely.
APTNESS, *apt'-nes*, s. Fitness; suitableness; disposition of the mind, propensity; quickness of apprehension; docility, tendency.
APTOTE, *ap'-tote*, s. In *gram.*, a noun which has no variation of termination; an indeclinable noun.
APUS, *a'-pus*, s. In *ornith.*, a name given to the martin. In *astr.*, the bird of paradise, a constellation near the south pole.
APYRETIC, *a-pi'-ret-ik*, a. In *med.*, applied to days in which the intermissions of an ague occur; also, to local complaints unaccompanied by febrile excitement.
APYREXY, *ap'-e-rex-e*, s. The absence or intermission of fever.
APYROUS, *a-pi'-rus*, a. Incombustible; capable of sustaining a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.
AQUA, *a'-kwa*, s. The Latin word for water: commonly used in pharmacy.
AQUA FORTIS, *a'-kwa for'-tis*, s. An old name for nitric acid.
AQUA MARINA, *a'-kwa ma-re'-na*, s. A name given by jewellers to the *beryl*, on account of its colour.
AQUA REGIA, *a'-kwa re'-je-a*, s. Nitro-muriatic acid.
AQUARIAN, *a-kwa'-re-an*, s. One of a sect of Christians, in the primitive Church, who consecrated water in the Eucharist, instead of wine.
AQUARIUM, *a-kwa'-re-um*, s. An artificial pond in gardens for rearing aquatic plants.
AQUARIUS, *a-kwa'-re-us*, s. The Water-bearer, the eleventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January. It takes its name from the rains which prevail at that season in Italy and the East.
AQUATIC, *a-kwat'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to water; in-
AQUATICAL,† *a-kwat'-ik-al*, } habiting or growing in the water.
AQUATIC, s. A plant which grows in water.
AQUATILE,† *ak'-wa-til*, a. That inhabits the water.
AQUATINTA, *a'-kwa-tint'-a*, s. A method of etching on copper, in imitation of drawings in water colours or Indian ink.
AQUA VITÆ, *a'-kwa vi'-te*, s. Brandy, or spirit of wine; any distilled spirit of an intoxicating nature.
AQUEDUCT, *ak'-we-dukt*, s. An artificial channel or structure for conveying water from one place to another over uneven ground, either above or under the surface, being carried through hills by piercing them, and along valleys raised by props or arches.
AQUEITY,‡ *a-kwe'-e-te*, s. Wateriness.
AQUEOUS, *a'-kwe-us*, a. Watery; partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it.—*Aqueous humour* of the eye, a transparent limpid fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens.
AQUEOUSNESS, *a'-kwe-us-nes*, s. The quality of being watery; waterishness, wateriness.
AQUILA, *ak'-we-la*, s. In *ornith.*, the eagle. In *astr.*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.
AQUILATED, *ak'-we-la-ted*, a. In *her.*, adorned with the heads of eagles.
AQUILINE, *ak'-we-lin*, or *line*, a. Belonging to the eagle; curving; hooked; prominent, like the beak of an eagle.
AQUILON, *ak'-we-lon*, s. The north wind.
AQUITANIAN, *ak-we-ta'-ne an*, a. Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of Gaul.
AQUOSE,‡ *a-kwose'*, a. Watery.
AQUOSITY,‡ *a-kwos'-e-te*, s. Wateriness.
A. R. stand for *anno regni*, the year of the reign.
ARA, *a'-ra*, s. The Altar, a southern constellation; also, a bird of the parrot kind.
ARAB, *ar'-ab*, s. A native of Arabia; an Arabian horse.
ARABESQUE, } *ar'-a-besk*, { a. After the manner of the
ARABESK, } { Arabians; more particularly applied to sculptural and painted ornaments consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c., but in which there are no figures of men or animals, representations of these being forbidden by the Koran. — s. An ornament executed in the arabesque style †the Arabic language.
ARABIAN, *a-ra'-be-an*, a. Pertaining to Arabia. — s. A native of Arabia; a horse of Arabian origin.
ARABIC, *ar'-a-bik*, a. Arabian. — s. The language of the Arabians.
ARABICALLY, *a-rab'-ik-al-le*, ad. In the Arabian manner.
ARABISM, *ar'-a-bizm*, s. An Arabic idiom or phrase.
ARABIST, *ar'-a-bist*, s. One well versed in the Arabic language or literature.
ARABLE, *ar'-a-bl*, a. Fit for ploughing or tillage; under tillage; ploughed.
ARABY, *ar'-a-be*, s. A poetical name for Arabia.
ARACHNIDA, *a-rak'-ne-da*, } s.pl. A class of articulate
ARACHNIDES, *a-rak'-ne-deez*, } animals, including the spiders, mites, and scorpions.
ARACHNIDAN, *a-rak'-ne-dan*, s. An animal of the class Arachnida.
ARACHNOID, *a-rak'-noyd*, s. A species of fossil madrepore. In *anat.*, the *arachnoid tunic*, or *arachnoid*, is a semi-transparent, thin membrane, spread over the brain and spinal cord between the dura mater and pia mater; also, a fine slender tunic, encompassing the crystalline humour of the eye.
ARACHNOLOGIST, *a-rak-nol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in arachnology.
ARACHNOLOGY, *a-rak-nol'-o-je*, s. The science or history of spiders and other arachnida.
ARACHOSIAN, *ar-a-ko'-shan*, a. Designating a chain of mountains which divide Persia from India.
ARACK, *a'-rak*, s. *See* ARRACK.
ARÆOSTYLE, *a-re'-o-stile*, s. In *arch.*, an arrangement of columns with wide spaces between them.
ARÆOSYSTYLE, *a-re-o-sis'-tile*, s. In *arch.*, an arrangement of columns in pairs, with an interval generally of half a diameter betwixt the coupled columns, and of three diameters and a half betwixt the pairs.
ARAIGNÉE. *ar-rane-ya'*, } s. In *fortification*, the branch,
ARRAIGN, *ar-rane'*, } return, or gallery of a mine.
ARAISE,‡ *a-raze'*, v.a. To raise.
ARALIACEOUS, *a-ra-le-a'-shus*, a. In *bot.*, pertaining to the *Araliaceæ*, a natural order of exogens, of which the genus *Aralia* is the type.
ARAMAIC, *ar-a-ma'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the Syrians
ARAMEAN, *ar-a-me'-an*, } and Chaldeans, descendants of Aram, a son of Shem, or to their language, the Syro-Chaldaic.
ARAMAIC, s. The Aramean language.
ARAMEANISM. *ar-a-me'-an-izm*, s. An Aramean idiom.
ARANEIDÆ, *a-ra-ne'-e-de*, } s.pl. A tribe of the pul-
ARANEIDANS. *a-ra-ne'-e-danz*, } monary order of Arach-
ARANEIDES, *a-ra-ne'-e-deez*, } nida, comprehending the various genera of spiders.
ARANEOSE, *a-ra'-ne-ose*, a. Covered with hairs crossing each other, like the rays in a spider's web.
ARANEOUS, *a-ra'-ne-us*, a. Resembling a cobweb.
ARATION,† *a-ra'-shun*, s. The act or practice of ploughing; tillage.
ARATOR,† *a-ra'-ter*, s. A ploughman; an arable farmer
ARATORY,† *ar'-a-to-re*, a. That contributes to tillage.
ARAUCANIAN, *ar-aw-ka'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to the Araucanians, a tribe of Indians in Chili.
ARBALIST, *ar'-bal-ist*, s. A cross-bow.
ARBALISTER, *ar'-bal-ist-er*, s. A cross-bowman.
ARBITER, *ar'-be-ter*, s. One who has the power of judging and determining, without control; one that commands the destiny, or holds the empire of a nation or state; a judge; a ruler, governor, or controller; †an arbitrator.
ARBITRABLE, *ar'-be-tra-bl*, a. Arbitrary; depending on the will; determinable.
ARBITRAL, *ar'-be-tral*, a. Belonging to arbitration.
ARBITRAMENT, *ar-bit'-ra-ment*, s. Will; decision; determination; choice; the award of arbitrators.
ARBITRARILY, *ar'-be-tra-re-le*, ad. By will only; despotically; absolutely; without control.
ARBITRARINESS, *ar'-be-tra-re-nes*, s. The quality of being arbitrary; despoticalness; tyranny.
ARBITRARIOUS,‡ *ar-be-tra'-re-us*, a. Arbitrary; despotic
ARBITRARIOUSLY,‡ *ar-be-tra'-re-us-le*, ad. Arbitrarily.
ARBITRARY, *ar'-be-tra-re*, a. Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules; absolute; despotic; having no external control; capricious; imperative; peremptory; voluntary.
ARBITRATE, *ar'-be-trate*, v.n. To hear and decide as an arbitrator; to give judgment.
— v.a. To decide; to determine; to judge of.

ARBITRATION, *ar-be-tra'-shun*, s. The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.
ARBITRATOR, *ar'-be-tra-ter*, s. A person appointed or chosen by parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences; a governor or president; an arbiter.
ARBITRATRIX, *ar'-be-tra-trix*, s. A female arbitrator.
ARBITREMENT, *ar-bit'-re-ment*, s. Will, decision; determination; compromise.
ARBITRESS, *ar'-be-tres*, s. A female arbiter, or witness.
ARBOR, *ar' bor*, s. In *bot.*, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub. In *mech.*, the principal spindle or axis which communicates motion to the other parts of a machine. —*Arbor Dianæ* (the tree of Diana, or silver), a precipitation of silver in a beautiful arborescent form, made by putting mercury into a solution of nitrate of silver.—*Arbor Saturni* (tree of Saturn, or lead), a similar precipitation to the preceding, made by putting zinc into a solution of acetate of lead.—*Arbor vitæ*, the tree of life, in *bot.*, a beautiful evergreen tree, the *Thuja occidentalis*. In *anat.*, a dendriform arrangement, which appears in the medullary substance of the brain, when the cerebellum is cut vertically.
ARBORARY, *ar'-bo-rà-re*, a. Belonging to a tree.
ARBORATOR, † *ar'-bo-ra-ter*, s. A planter or pruner of trees.
ARBOREOUS, *ar-bo'-re-us*, a. Belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; constituting a tree; growing on trees.
ARBORESCENCE, *ar-bo-res'-ens*, s. The figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals, or crystallizations, or groups of crystals in that form.
ARBORESCENT, *ar-bo-res'-ent*, a. Resembling a tree; growing like a tree; dendritical; from herbaceous becoming woody.
ARBORESCENT STAR-FISH, *ar-bo-res'-ent star'-fish*, s. A species of Asterias, called also *caput Medusæ*.
ARBORET, *ar'-bo-ret*, s. A small tree; a shrub.
ARBORETUM, *ar-bo-re'-tum*, s. A place in a park, nursery, &c., in which a collection of trees and shrubs, consisting of one of each kind, is cultivated.
ARBORICAL, † *ar-bor'-ik-al*, a. Relating to trees.
ARBORICULTURE, *ar-bor-e-kult'-yur*, s. The art of cultivating trees and shrubs, chiefly for timber or ornamental purposes.
ARBORIFORM, *ar-bor'-e-form*, a. Having the form of a tree.
ARBORIST, *ar'-bor-ist*, s. One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees.
ARBORIZATION, *ar-bor-e-za'-shun*, s. The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals or fossils.
ARBORIZE, *ar'-bor-ize*, v.a. To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals.
ARBORIZED, *ar'-bor-izd* pp. of the verb *to arborize*.
ARBOROUS, *ar'-bo-rous*, a. Belonging to a tree.
ARBOR-VINE, *ar'-bor-vine*, s. A species of bind-weed.
ARBOUR, *ar'-bur*, s. A seat enclosed by a frame of lattice-work, covered with vines, branches of trees, or other plants, for shade; a bower.
ARBOURED, *ar'-burd*, a. Furnished with an arbour.
ARBUSCLE, *ar'-bus-sl*, s. A dwarf tree.
ARBUSCULAR, *ar-bus'-kew-lar*, a. Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees.
ARBUSTIVE, *ar-bust'-iv*, a. Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs.
ARBUSTUM, *ar-bust'-um*, s. A copse of shrubs or trees.
ARBUTE, *ar'-bewt*, s. The strawberry-tree.
ARBUTEAN, *ar-bew'-te-an*, a. Pertaining to or made of the strawberry-tree.
ARC, *ark*, s. A segment, or part of a circle; † an arch.
ARCADE, *ar-kade'*, s. A long or continued arch or series of arches; a walk arched above; a long, arched building or gallery, lined on each side with shops.
ARCADIAN, *ar-kà'-de-an*, } a. Pertaining to Arcadia, a
ARCADIC, *ar-kà'-dik*, } district in Greece.
ARCADIAN, s. A native of Arcadia, in Greece.
ARCANE, † *ar-kane'*, a. Hidden; secret.
ARCANUM, *ar-kà'-num*, s. A secret; generally used in the plural, ARCANA, secret things, mysteries.
ARC-BOUTANT, *ark-boo'-tong*, s. (Fr.) In *arch.*, a flying buttress, which see.
ARCH, *artsh*, s. A concave or hollow structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve; the space between two piers of a bridge, when arched; any place covered with an arch; the vault of heaven, or sky; † a segment, or part of a circle.—*Triumphal arches*, are magnificent structures erected to adorn a triumph, and perpetuate the memory of the event.
— v.a. To cover with an arch; to form with a curve.
— v.n. To make an arch or arches.
ARCH, *artsh*, a. Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mirthful. Chief; of the first class; principal; of the highest degree: in these latter senses, the word is mostly used as a prefix, and as such, to many words derived from the Greek, it is pronounced *ark*.
—† s. A chief.
ARCHÆOLOGIC, *ar-ke-o-lodj'-ik*, } a. Relating to ar-
ARCHÆOLOGICAL, *ar ke-o-lodj'-ik-al*, } chæology, or to the knowledge of ancient things.
ARCHÆOLOGICALLY, *ar-ke-o-lodj'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an archæological manner.
ARCHÆOLOGIST, *ar-ke-ol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in antiquity, or ancient learning.
ARCHÆOLOGY, *ar ke-ol'-o-je*, s. The science which relates to antiquities in general; a discourse on antiquity.
ARCHAIC, *ar-kà'-ik*, } a Relating to antiquity; an-
ARCHAICAL, *ar-kà'-ik-al*, } cient; obsolete.
ARCHAIOLOGY, † *ar-ka-ol'-o-je*, s. *See* ARCHÆOLOGY.
ARCHAISM, *ark'-a-izm*, s. An ancient word or phrase.
ARCHANGEL, *ark-ayn'-jel*, s. An angel of the highest order. In *bot.*, a name of the dead-nettle and other species of the genus Lamium.
ARCHANGELIC, *ark-an-jel'-ik*, a. Belonging to archangels.
ARCHARCHITECT, *artsh-ark'-e-tekt*, s. The Supreme Architect.
ARCHBISHOP, *artsh-bish'-up*, s. A chief bishop, or church dignitary of the first class; a metropolitan bishop, who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.
ARCHBISHOPRIC, *artsh-bish'-up-rik*, s. The jurisdiction, place, or province of an archbishop.
ARCHBOTCHER, *artsh-botsh'-er*, s. The chief botcher, or mender: used *ironically*.
ARCHBUTLER, *artsh-but'-ler*, s. The chief butler; an officer of the German empire, who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions. The office belonged to the King of Bohemia.
ARCHBUTTRESS, *artsh-but'-tres*, s. *See* FLYING-BUTTRESS.
ARCHCHAMBERLAIN, *artsh-tshame'-ber-lane*, s. The chief chamberlain, an officer of the German empire, much similar to the Great Chamberlain in England. This office belonged to the Elector of Brandenburg.
ARCHCHANCELLOR, *artsh-tshan'-sel-ler*, s. A chief chancellor, an officer in the German empire, who presided over the secretaries of the court.
ARCHCHANTER, *artsh-tshant'-er*, s. The chief chanter, or president of the chanters of a church.
ARCHCHEMIC, *artsh-kem'-ik*, a. Of supreme chemical powers.
ARCHCOUNT, *artsh-kownt'*, s. A chief count; a title formerly given to the Earl of Flanders.
ARCHDAPIFER, *artsh-dap'-e-fer*, s. An officer of the German empire, who at the coronation of the emperor carried the first dish of meat to table on horseback. This office belonged to the Elector of Bavaria.
ARCHDEACON, *artsh-de'-kn*, s. An ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop: his jurisdiction may extend over the whole diocese, or only a part of it.
ARCHDEACONRY, *artsh de' kn-re*, s. The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.
ARCHDEACONSHIP, *artsh-de'-kn-ship*, s. The office of an archdeacon.
ARCHDIOCESE, *artsh-dī'-o-sees*, s. The diocese of an archbishop.
ARCHDIVINE, *artsh-de-vine'*, s. A principal theologian.
ARCHDRUID, *artsh-dru'-id*, s. A pontiff of the druids.
ARCHDUCAL, *artsh-dew'-kal*, a. Pertaining to an archduke
ARCHDUCHESS, *artsh-dutsh'-es*, s. A title given to the females of the house of Austria.
ARCHDUCHY, *artsh-dutsh'-e*, s. The territory of an archduke or archduchess.
ARCHDUKE, *artsh-dewk'*, s. A prince of the house of Austria.
ARCHDUKEDOM, *artsh-dewk'-dom*, s. The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.
ARCHEAL, *ark-e'-al*, a. Belonging to the archeus.
ARCHED; *artsht*, pp. or a. Made with an arch or curve; covered with an arch; in the form of an arch.
ARCHENEMY, *artsh-en'-e-me*, s. A principal enemy.
ARCHER, *artsh'-er*, s. A bowman; one who uses a bow in battle.
ARCHERESS, *artsh'-er-es*, s. A female archer.
ARCHERY, *artsh'-er-e*, s. The use of the bow and arrow; the skill of an archer; the act or art of shooting with a bow and arrow.
ARCHES-COURT, *artsh'-es-koart*, s. The supreme court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes lying within the province of Canterbury. It is so called from the church of St

Mary-le-Bow, or *de arcubus*, whose top is raised of stone pillars built archwise, where it was anciently held, and whence it was removed to Doctors' Commons. The presiding judge, or official of the archbishop for this court, is styled the *Dean of the Arches*.

ARCHETYPAL, *ark'-e-tipe-al*, a. Original; constituting a model or pattern.

ARCHETYPE, *ark'-e-tipe*, s. The original; the pattern or model from which any thing is made. Among *miners*, the standard weight by which others are adjusted.

ARCHEUS, *ark-é'-us*, s. Among the *ancient chemists*, the internal efficient cause of all things; the *anima mundi* or plastic power of the old philosophers; the active principle of the material world.

ARCHFIEND, *artsh-feend'*, s. A chief fiend or foe; Satan.

ARCHFLAMEN, *artsh-flá'-men*, s. A chief flamen or priest.

ARCHHERESY, *artsh-hĕr'-e-se*, s. The greatest heresy.

ARCHHYPOCRITE, *artsh-hip'-o-krit*, s. A great hypocrite.

ARCHIATER,‡ *ark'-e-a-ter*, s. A chief physician.

ARCHICAL, *ark'-ik-al*, a. Chief; primary.

ARCHIDIACONAL, *ark-e-de-ak'-on-al*, a. Pertaining to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPISCOPACY, *ark-e-e-pis'-ko-pâ-se*, s. The state, dignity, and office of an archbishop.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, *ark-e-e-pis'-ko-pal*, a. Belonging to an archbishop.

ARCHIEREY, *ark-i'-e-re*, s. A term applied to the higher order of clergy in Russia.

ARCHIL, *artsh'-il*, s. A lichen which grows on rocks, and yields a rich purple colour, called archil, or orchal.

ARCHILOCHIAN, *ark-e-lo'-ke-an*, a. Pertaining to Archilochus, the Greek poet, who invented a verse of seven feet, the first four dactyls or spondees, the last three trochees.

ARCHIMAGUS, *ark-e-ma'-gus*, s. The high-priest of the Persian magi, or worshippers of fire.

ARCHIMANDRITE, *ark-e-mand'-rite*, s. In the *Greek Church*, the chief of a *mandia* or monastery, answering to *abbot*; or the superintendent of a number of monasteries.

ARCHIMEDEAN, *ar-kim-e-de'-an*, a. Pertaining to Archimedes.—*Archimedean screw*, a machine for raising water, invented by Archimedes, and consisting of a tube rolled in a spiral form round a cylinder.

ARCHING, *artsh'-ing*, ppr. Forming an arch; covering with an arch. — a. Curving like an arch.

ARCHIPELAGO, *ark-e-pel'-à-go*, s. A sea interspersed with many islands; a group of islands; but *particularly*, the sea which separates Greece from Asia Minor, anciently called the Egean Sea.

ARCHITECT, *ark'-e-tekt*, s. One whose occupation is to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintended their erection; a contriver; a former or maker.

ARCHITECTIVE, *ark-e-tekt'-iv*, a. Used in building; proper for building; pertaining to architecture.

ARCHITECTONIC, *ark-e-tekt-on'-ik*, a. Pertaining to architecture; that has power or skill to build.

ARCHITECTONICAL,‡ *ark-e-tekt-on'-ik-al*, a. Having skill in architecture.

ARCHITECTONICS, *ark-e-tekt-on'-iks*, s. The science of architecture.

ARCHITECTRESS, *ark-e-tekt'-res*, s. A female architect.

ARCHITECTURAL, *ark-e-tekt'-yur-al*, a. Pertaining to the art of building; according to the rules of architecture.

ARCHITECTURE, *ark'-e-tekt-yur*, s. The art or science of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings, for the purposes of civil life; frame; structure; workmanship.—*Military architecture*, the art of fortification.—*Naval architecture*, the art of building ships.

ARCHITRAVE, *ark'-e-trave*, s. In *arch.*, the lowest member of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column, or columns; *of a chimney*, the mantel-piece: *of a door* or *window*, the frame-work and mouldings surrounding the aperture, but more particularly the upper or transverse portion, sometimes called the *lintel*, or *hyperthyrion*.

ARCHIVAL, *ark'-e-val*, a. Pertaining to archives.

ARCHIVES, *ar'-kivz*, s.pl. The place in which the public papers or records of a state or community are kept; also, the papers themselves.

ARCHIVIST, *ar'-ke-vist*, s. The keeper of archives.

ARCHIVOLT, ARCHIVAULT, *ark'-e-volt*, s. In *arch.*, the inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with mouldings, running over the faces of the arch-stones.

ARCHLIKE, *artsh'-like*, a. Built like an arch.

ARCHLUTE, ARCHILUTE, *artsh'-lute*, *ark'-e-lute*, s. A large or double-stringed lute; a theorbo.

ARCHLY, *artsh'-le*, ad. Shrewdly; wittily; jestingly.

ARCH-MARSHAL, *artsh-mar'-shal*, s. The grand marshal of the German empire, a dignity which was held by the Elector of Saxony.

ARCHNESS, *artsh'-nes*, s. Cunning; sly humour.

ARCHON, *ark'-on*, s. A chief magistrate of ancient Athens.

ARCHONSHIP, *ark'-on-ship*, s. The office of an archon.

ARCHONTICS, *ark-on'-tiks*, s.pl. In *Church hist.*, a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels, *archontes*.

ARCH-PILLAR, *artsh-pil'-lar*, s. The main pillar.

ARCHPOLITICIAN, *artsh-pol-e-tish'-an*, s. An eminent or distinguished politician.

ARCHPRESBYTER, *artsh-pres'-be-ter*, s. A chief presbyter.

ARCHPRESBYTERY, *artsh-pres'-be-ter-e*, s. The absolute dominion of presbytery, or the chief presbytery.

ARCHPRIEST, *arish-preest'*, s. A chief priest.

ARCHSTONE, *artsh-stone*, s. The stone that binds an arch; the keystone.

ARCHTREASURER, *artsh-trezh'-ur-er*, s. The great treasurer of the German empire, a dignity which was held by the Elector of Hanover.

ARCHTREASURERSHIP, *artsh-trezh'-ur-er-ship*, s The office of archtreasurer.

ARCHVILLANY, *artsh-vil'-lan-e*, s. Great villany.

ARCHWAY, *artsh'-wa*, s. A way or passage under an arch.

ARCHWAYED, *artsh'-wayd*, a. Having a way under an arch.

ARCHWIFE,‡ *artsh'-wife*, s. A woman of high degree.

ARCHWISE, *artsh'-wize*, ad. In the form of an arch.

ARCHY,‡ *artsh'-e*, a. In the form of an arch.

ARCITENENT,‡ *ar-sit'-e-nent*, a. Bow-bearing.

ARCOGRAPH, *ark'-o-graf*, s. An instrument for drawing a circular arc without a central point.

ARCTATION, ARCTITUDE, *ark-ta'-shun*, *ark'-te-tewd*, s. Narrowness or constriction in any sense; preternatural straitness; constipation from inflammation.

ARCTIC, *ark'-tik*, a. Northern; pertaining to the northern pole, or to the region near it.—The *arctic* circle is a lesser circle, parallel to the equator, 23° 28′ from the north pole.

ARCTIC-FOX, *ark'-tik-fox*, s. A small species of fox, celebrated for the beauty and fineness of its fur.

ARCTURUS, *ark-tew'-rus*, s. A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Boötes.

ARCUATE, *ark'-yu-ate*, v.a To bend in the form of a bow. — a. Bent or curved in the form of a bow.

ARCUATILE,‡ *ark'-yu-à-til*, a. Bent; curved.

ARCUATION, *ark-yu-a'-shun*, s. The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; a method of raising trees by bending branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth.

ARCUBALIST, *ar'-ku-bal-ist*, s. A cross-bow.

ARCUBALISTER, *ar-ku-bal'-is-ter*, s. A cross-bowman.

ARD, *ard*. A termination of many English words, signifies disposition, as, *Goddard*, a good or pious disposition; *Giffard*, a benevolent disposition, &c.

ARDASSINES, *ar-das'-sinz*, s. A very fine quality of Persian silk, the finest used in the looms of France.

ARDEA, *ar'-de-à*, s. The generic name of the heron.

ARDEB, *ar'-deb*, s. A Turkish measure, a little more than eight bushels.

ARDENCY, *ar'-den-se*, s. Warmth of passion or affection; ardour; eagerness; zeal.

ARDENT, *ar'-dent*, a. Hot; burning; fiery; fierce; intense; passionate; affectionate; eager; zealous.

ARDENTLY, *ar'-dent-le*, ad. In an ardent manner; eagerly.

ARDENTNESS, *ar'-dent-nes*, s. Ardency.

ARDERS, *ar'-derz*, s.pl. Fallowings or ploughings of ground.

ARDOUR, *ar'-der*, s. Heat; warmth of affection; zeal; eagerness; fervency; in Milton, an effulgent being.

ARDUITY,‡ *ar-dew'-e-te*, s. Arduousness.

ARDUOUS, *ard'-yu-us*, a. High, lofty; difficult of ascent or accomplishment; laborious; trying; painful.

ARDUOUSLY, *ard'-yu-us-le*, ad. In an arduous manner.

ARDUOUSNESS, *ard'-yu-us-nes*, s. Height; difficulty.

ARE, *ar*. The plural of the present tense of the verb *to be* — s. A French superficial measure, containing a hundred square metres, or 1076·44 English square feet.

ARE, *ä'-re*. *See* ALAMIRE.

AREA, *a'-re-à*, s. Any plain surface; the surface included within any given lines or limits; the space or site on which a building stands, or of any enclosure, any vacant space about the sunken basement of a building. In *geom.*, the superficial contents of any figure. Among *physicians*, a bald space; alopecy. In *mining*, a compass of ore allotted to diggers.

AREAD, AREED, ‡*à-reed'*, v.a. To counsel; to advise

AREAL, *a'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to an area.

ARECA, *à-ré'-kà*, s. A genus of palm-trees, one species of which yields a kind of cabbage, and another a nut, which is extensively chewed in India, with the leaf of the pepper, betel, and lime.

AREEK,‡ *à-reek'*, ad. In a reeking condition.

AREFACTION, *ar-e-fak'-shun*, s. The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

AREFY, *ar'-e-fi*, v.a. To dry or make dry.

ARENA, *à-ré'-nà*, s. In *antiquity*, an open space in the centre of an amphitheatre, strewed with sand, on which the gladiators, &c., fought; hence, *figuratively*, any place of public contest or exertion; the middle of a temple or enclosed place.

ARENACEOUS, *ar-e-na' shus*, a. Sandy; friable.

ARENARIOUS, *ar-e-na'-re-us*, a. Sandy, abounding in sand

ARENATION, *ar-e-na'-shun*, s. A sand bath.

ARENDALITE, *à-ren'-dal-ite*, s. In *mineralogy*, another name of *epidote* or *pistacite*.

ARENDATOR, *ar-en-da'-tor*, s. In *Russia*, one who contracts with the government for the rents of the farms of any district.

ARENILITIC, *à-ren-e-lit'-ik*, a. Consisting of sand-stone.

ARENOSE, *ar-e-nose'*, a. Sandy; full of sand.

ARENULOUS, *à-ren'-yu-lus*, a. Full of small sand.

AREOLA, *à-ré'-o-là*, } s. In *anat.*, the coloured circle
AREOLE, *ar'-e-ole*, } round the nipple; also, the small interstices of cellular tissues. In *surg.*, an inflamed ring around a pustule, &c.

AREOLÆ, *à-ré'-o-le*, s.pl. In *entom.*, the smaller spaces into which the wings of insects are divided by the nervures.—In *bot.*, small spaces or areas on the surface of certain plants.

AREOLAR, *à-ré'-o-lar*, a. Like or pertaining to an areola.

AREOLATE, *à-ré'-o-late*, a. Divided into small spaces or areolations. In *bot.*, applied to composite plants when the florets are placed on the surface of the receptacle, and, dropping off, leave little pentagonal spaces.

AREOLATION, *à-re-o-la'-shun*, s. Any small space bounded by some part differing in colour, texture, &c.

AREOMETER, *ar-e-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

AREOMETRICAL, *ar-e-o-met'-rik-al*, a. Pertaining to areometry.

AREOMETRY, *ar-e-om'-e-tre*, s. The measuring or art of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

AREOPAGITE, *ar-e-op'-à-jite*, s. A judge of the Areopagus.

AREOPAGITIC, *ar-e-op-à-jit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Areopagus.

AREOPAGUS, *ar-e-op'-à-gus*, s. A sovereign tribunal of ancient Athens, famous for the impartiality of its decisions.

AREOSTYLE, *a'-re-o-stile*, s. *See* ARÆOSTYLE.

AREOSYSTYLE, *a-re-o-sis'-tile*, s. *See* ARÆOSYSTYLE.

AREOTIC, *a-re-ot'-ik*, a. Attenuating; opening the pores; making thin, as in liquids; rarefying.
— s. A medicine which attenuates the humours.

ARETOLOGY, *ar-e-tol'-o-je*, s. That part of moral philosophy which treats of the theory and practice of virtue.

ARGAL, *ar'-gal*, s. Unrefined or crude tartar; the hard lees or crust found adhering to the sides of wine casks.

ARGALI, *ar-gal'-e*, s. A species of large wild sheep, found in the elevated steppes of Siberia, and the mountain chains of central Asia. An allied species is also found in America and Africa.

ARGAND-LAMP, *ar'-gand-lamp*, s. A lamp, so named from the inventor, in which the burner is in the form of a hollow cylinder, with a series of perforations around the circumference for the egress of gas, or one continuous opening, into which the wick is put when it is required to burn oil. A free supply of oxygen being thus admitted to the interior, as well as exterior of the flame, a very brilliant light is obtained.

ARGEAN, *ar-jé'-an*, a. Pertaining to the mythic ship Argo.

ARGENT, *ar'-jent*, s. In *heraldry*, the white colour in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, or purity, justice, humility, innocence, beauty, or gentleness.
— a. Silvery; of a pale white; bright, like silver.

ARGENTAL, *ar-jent'-al*, } a. Pertaining to, consisting of,
ARGENTIC, *ar-jent'-ik*, } or containing silver; resembling silver.—*Argental silver*, the native amalgam of silver.

ARGENTAN, *ar'-jent-an*, s. An alloy of nickel with copper and zinc; German silver.

ARGENTATE, *ar'-jent-ate*, s. Fulminating silver is sometimes called *argentate of ammonia*.

ARGENTATION, *ar-jent-à'-shun*, s. A coating with silver.

ARGENT-HORNED, *ar'-jent-hornd*, a. Silver-horned.

ARGENTIFEROUS, *ar-jent-if'-er-us*, a. Containing silver.

ARGENTINA, *ar-jen-ti'-nà*, s. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes of the salmon family.

ARGENTINE, *ar'-jent-ine*, a. Like silver; silvery; pertaining to silver, or sounding like it. *Argentine flowers of antimony*, a popular name for *antimonious acid*.
— s. A silicious variety of carbonate of lime, of a pearly appearance, and a slaty or lamellar structure.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, *ar'-jent-ine re-pub'-lik*, s. A name given to the states of Buenos Ayres, or of the Rio de la Plata, a South American confederation.

ARGENTRY,‡ *ar'-jent-re*, s. Materials of silver.

ARGIL, *ar'-jil*, s. Potter's clay; alumine. In *ornith.*, a species of heron.

ARGILLACEOUS, *ar-jil-la'-shus*, a. Clayey; aluminous.

ARGILLIFEROUS, *ar-jil-lif'-er-us*, a. Containing clay.

ARGILLITE, *ar'-jil-lite*, s. Argillaceous schist or slate clay-slate, usually of a bluish or blackish gray colour.

ARGILLITIC, *ar-jil-lit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to argillite.

ARGILLO-ARENACEOUS, *ar-jil'-lo-ar-e-na'-shus*, a. Consisting of clay and sand.

ARGILLO-CALCAREOUS, *ar-jil'-lo-kal-ka'-re-us*, a. Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

ARGILLO-CALCITE, *ar-jil'-lo-kal'-site*, s. A species of calcareous earth, with a large proportion of clay.

ARGILLO-MURITE, *ar-jil'-lo-mew'-rite*, s. A variety of magnesite.

ARGILLOUS, *ar-jil'-lus*, a. Consisting of clay; clayey.

ARGIVE, *ar'-give*, a. Pertaining to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, whose inhabitants were called *Argivi*; Greek. — s. A Greek.

ARGO, *ar'-go*, s. In *myth.*, the ship in which Jason and his companions sailed to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece. Also, a ship generally.

ARGOAN, *ar-go'-an*, a. Pertaining to the ship Argo.

ARGOL, *ar'-gol*, s. *See* ARGAL.

ARGOLIC, *ar-gol'-ik*, a. Belonging to Argolis, or to Greece.

ARGONAUT, *ar'-go-nawt*, s. One who sailed with Jason in the ship Argo, in quest of the golden fleece.

ARGONAUTA, *ar-go-nawt'-à*, s. A genus of shells, of the class *cephalopoda*. Among the principal species is the Argo or celebrated nautilus, popularly called the sailor.

ARGONAUTIC, *ar-go-nawt'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Argonauts.

ARGO-NAVIS, *ar'-go-na'-vis*, s. The ship Argo, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

ARGOSY, *ar'-go-se*, s. A large merchantman; a carrac.

ARGUE, *ar'-gew*, v.n. To reason; to dispute; to debate; to discuss; to expostulate; to remonstrate
— v.a. To debate or discuss; to prove or evince; to show reasons for; to persuade by reasons; ‡ to accuse.

ARGUED, *ar'-gewd*, pp. of the verb *to argue*.

ARGUER, *ar'-gew-er*, s. A disputer; a controvertist.

ARGUING, *ar'-gew-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to argue*.
— s. Reasoning; argumentation.

ARGUMENT, *ar'-gew-ment*, s. A reason offered for or against a proposition, opinion, or measure; a debate or discussion; a controversy; the subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book, or the heads of the subjects. In *logic*, an inference drawn from premises which are indisputable, or at least of probable truth. In *astr.*, the quantity on which another quantity in a table depends.
—‡ v.n. To reason; to discourse.

ARGUMENTABLE, *ar-gew-ment'-à-bl*, a. That may be argued.

ARGUMENTAL, *ar-gew-ment'-al*, a. Belonging to argument; consisting in argument.

ARGUMENTATION, *ar-gew-ment-à'-shun*, s. Reasoning; proving by argument; the act of reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, *ar-gew-ment'-à-tiv*, a. Consisting of argument; showing reasons for; addicted to argument.

ARGUMENTATIVELY, *ar-gew-ment'-à-tiv-le*, ad. In an argumentative manner.

ARGUMENTATIVENESS, *ar-gew-ment'-à-tiv-nes*, s. State of being argumentative.

ARGUMENTIZE,‡ *ar'-gew-ment-ize*, v.n. To debate.

ARGUMENTIZER,‡ *ar'-gew-ment-ize-er*, s. One who debates or reasons

ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM, *ar-gew-men'-tum ad hom'-e-nem*. (Lat.) An argument which derives its force from its personal application to an antagonist.

ARGUS, *ar'-gus*, s. A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes. Hence, in *figurative language*, any very watchful person. In *ornith.*, a large and beautiful species of Asiatic pheasant.

ARGUS-SHELL, *ar'-gus-shel*, s. A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots.

ARGUTATION,‡ *ar-gew-tà'-shun*, s. Debate; cavil.

ARGUTE,† *ar-gewt'*, a. Subtle; witty; sharp; shrill.

ARGUTENESS,† *ar-gewt'-nes*, s. Acuteness; wittiness.

ARIA, *ä'-re-ä*, s. (Ital.) An air, song, or tune.

ARIAN, *a'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century, who denied the divinity of Christ.

— s. A follower of the doctrines of Arius; a Unitarian.

ARIANISM, *a' re-an-izm*, s. The doctrines of the Arians.

ARIANIZE, *a'-re-an-ize*, v.n. To admit the tenets of the Arians.

ARICINA, *à-ris'-e-nà*, } s. An alkaloid obtained from the
ARICINE, *ar'-is-een*, } bark of a species of cinchona, first brought from Arica, in Peru.

ARID, *ar'-id*, a. Dry; parched up with heat.

ARIDAS, *ar'-id-as*, s. A kind of East Indian taffety.

ARIDITY, *à-rid'-e-te*, } s. Dryness; a dry state of the
ARIDNESS, *ar'-id-nes*, } body; emaciation.

ARIES, *a'-re-eez*, s. The Ram, a constellation of fixed stars; the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac. In *antiq.*, the battering ram, a military engine.

ARIETATE,‡ *ar'-e-e-tate*, v.n. To butt, as a ram.

ARIETATION,† *ar-e-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of butting, as a ram; the act of battering with an aries.

ARIETTA, *à-re-et'-tà*, s. (Ital.) A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT, *à-rite'*, ad. Rightly; in order; without mistake.

ARIL, *ar'-il*, } s. The exterior coat or covering of
ARILLUS, *à-ril'-lus*, } a seed, fixed to it at the base only.

ARILLATED, *ar'-il-la-ted*, } a. Having an exterior cover-
ARILLED, *ar'-ild*, } ing, or aril, as coffee.

ARIMA, *à'-re-mà*, }
ARIMAN, *à'-re-man*, } s. The evil genius or demon of the Persians: also written
ARIMANES, *à-re-mà'-neez*, } *Ahriman*.

ARIOLATION, *ar-e-o-la'-shun*, s. A soothsaying; a foretelling: also written *Hariolation*.

ARIOSO, *ar-e-o'-so*, a. (Ital.) Light; airy. In *music*, in the manner of an air; denoting a sustained, elaborate style.

ARISE, *à-rize'*, v.n.; pret. *arose*; pp. *arisen*. To ascend, or rise up; to move to a higher place; to get out of bed; to leave a sitting or lying posture; to begin; to spring up; to originate; to ensue; to revive from death; to leave the grave; to begin to act; to appear, or become known; to swell, or be agitated; to invade, assault, or begin hostility.

ARISEN, *à-rizn'*, pp. of the verb *to arise*.

ARISTA, *à-ris'-tà*, s. (L.) The awn or pointed beard which issues from the husk or *glume* of the corn-grasses.

ARISTARCH, *ar'-is-tark*, s. A severe critic: so named from Aristarchus of Alexandria.

ARISTARCHIAN, *ar-is-tark'-e-an*, a. Severely critical.

ARISTARCHY, *ar'-is-tark-e*, s. A government composed of good men; a system of stern criticism

ARISTATE, *à-ris'-tate*, a. Awned, having a pointed beard-like process, as the glumes of wheat, barley, &c.

ARISTOCRACY, *ar is-tok'-rà-se*, s. A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the nobles; the nobility, or chief persons in a state.

ARISTOCRAT, *ar'-is-to krat*, or *à-ris' to-krat*, s. One who favours an aristocracy, one who belongs to the aristocracy, a haughty, supercilious person.

ARISTOCRATIC, *ar-is-to-krat'-ik*, } a. Relating to,
ARISTOCRATICAL, *ar is-to krat' ik al*, } or favourable to, aristocracy; partaking of aristocracy.

ARISTOCRATICALLY, *ar-is-to-krat'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an aristocratical manner.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS, *ar-is-to-krat'-ik-al-nes*, s. The quality of being aristocratical.

ARISTOCRATY,‡ *ar-is-tok'-rà-te*, s. *See* ARISTOCRACY.

ARISTOPHANIC, *ar-is-to-fan'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Aristophanes.

ARISTOTELIAN, *ar-is-to-te'-le-an*, a. Pertaining to the doctrines of Aristotle, or to the peripatetic philosophy.

— s. A follower of the philosophy of Aristotle.

ARISTOTELIANISM, *ar-is-to-te'-le-an-izm*, s. The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle.

ARISTOTELIC, *ar-is-to-tel'-ik*, a. Same as *Aristotelian*.

ARITHMANCY, *ar'-ith-man-se*, or *à-rith'-man-se*, s. Divination, or the foretelling of future events by the use or observation of numbers.

ARITHMETIC, *à-rith'-me-tik*, s. The science of numbers, or the art of computation.

ARITHMETIC, *ar-ith-met'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
ARITHMETICAL, *ar-ith-met'-ik-al*, } arithmetic; according to the rules or method of arithmetic.

ARITHMETICALLY, *ar-ith-met'-ik-al-le*, ad. According to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

ARITHMETICIAN, *à-rith-me-tish'-an*, s. One skilled in arithmetic, or versed in the science of numbers.

ARITHMOMETER, *ar-ith-mom'-e-ter*, s. A circular logarithmic scale, for the mechanical performance of arithmetical calculations.

ARK, *ark*, s. A small, close vessel, chest, or coffer; the large, floating vessel, in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge; a depository; a large boat, used on American rivers to transport produce to market.

ARKITE, *ark'-ite*, a. Belonging to the ark.

ARKTIZITE, } *ark'-tiz-ite*, { s. In *min.*, a variety of *sca-*
ARCTIZITE, } { *polite*, now called *Wernerite*

ARM, *arm*, s. The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; a bough or large branch of a tree; the slender part of a machine, projecting from an axis, an inlet of water from the sea. *Figuratively*, power, might, strength.

— v.a. To equip with weapons of offence or defence, to furnish with means of defence; to prepare for resistance; to cover with a plate, or with whatever will add strength, force, or security; to provide against; to fortify, in a moral sense; to fit up; to furnish with means of action or effect.

— v.n. To take arms.

ARMADA, *ar-mà'-dà*, s. A naval armament, or fleet of armed ships: usually applied to the Spanish fleet, called the *Invincible Armada*, which was equipped for the invasion of England in the reign of Elizabeth, A.D. 1588.

ARMADILLO, *ar-mà-dil'-lo*, s. The popular name of the *dasypus*, a small quadruped peculiar to South America. It is thus called because armed with a hard, bony shell.

ARMAMENT, *arm'-à-ment*, s. A force equipped for war, naval or military; the guns and other munitions of war with which a ship is armed.

ARMAMENTARY,† *arm-à-ment'-à-re*, s. An armoury; a magazine or arsenal.

ARMAN, *ar'-man*, s. An old term for a confection used for restoring the appetite of horses.

ARMATOLI, *ar-mat'-o-le*, s.pl. A national militia, composed of the mountaineers of Northern Greece.

ARMATURE, *arm'-à-tewr*, s. Armour; that which defends the body. The *armature of a horse-shoe magnet* is a piece of iron which connects the two poles, for the purpose of keeping the magnetic power undiminished.

ARM-CHAIR, *arm'-tshayr*, }
ARMED-CHAIR, *armd'-tshayr*, } s. A chair with rests or elbows for the arms.

ARMED, *armd*, pp. or a. Furnished with weapons; strengthened; furnished with the means of security, fortified, in *a moral sense*; furnished with an armature, as the loadstone. In *bot.*, having prickles or thorns. In *her.*, the beaks, talons, horns, or feet of beasts and birds of prey are said to be *armed* when of a different colour from the rest of the body.

ARMENIAN, *ar-me'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to Armenia.

— s. A native of Armenia, or the language of the country.

ARMENIAN BOLE,‡ *ar-me'-ne-an-bole*, s. A species of clay from Armenia, and found in other countries.

ARMENIAN STONE, *ar-me'-ne-an-stone*, s. A soft blue stone, consisting of calcareous earth or gypsum, with the oxide of copper. It is variously spotted, and not unlike the lapis lazuli.

ARMENTAL,‡ *ar-ment'-al*, } a. Belonging to a drove or
ARMENTINE,‡ *ar-ment'-ine*, } herd of cattle.

ARMENTOSE,† *ar-men-tose'*, a. Abounding with cattle.

ARMFUL, *arm'-fûl*, s. As much as the arms can hold.

ARMGAUNT,‡ *arm'-gawnt*, a. Slender, as the arm.

ARMHOLE, *arm'-hole*, s. The cavity under the shoulder, or the armpit; a hole for the arm in a garment, &c.

ARMIGER, *arm'-e-jer*, s. An esquire; a knight's companion; one who bears a coat of arms.

ARMIGEROUS, *ar-mij'-er-us*, a. Bearing arms.

ARMILLA, *ar-mil'-là*, s. A bracelet, or ornament for the wrist; an iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move; a circular ligament of the wrist, which binds all the tendons of the hand.

ARMILLARY, *arm'-il-là-re*, a. Resembling a bracelet, or ring; consisting of rings or circles. The *armillary sphere* is an astronomical machine, composed of a number of hoops or circles representing the different circles in the system of the world, as the equator, ecliptic, &c., put together in their natural order and relative positions.

ARMILLATED, *arm'-il-la-ted*, a. Furnished with bracelets

ARMILLET, *arm'-il-let*, s. A little bracelet.

ARMINGS, *arm'-ingz*, s.pl. The same as *waist-cloths* hung about a ship's upper works.

ARMINIAN, *ar-min'-yan*, a. Pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.

— s. One of a sect of Christians, so called from Arminius, who denied the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, and taught that the atonement of Christ extended to all mankind, but that only such as repent and believe can be saved.

ARMINIANISM, *ar-min'-yan-izm*, s. The doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

ARMIPOTENCE, *arm-ip'-o-tens*, s. Power in arms

ARMIPOTENT, *arm-ip'-o-tent*, a. Mighty in war; brave.

ARMISONOUS, *arm-is'-o-nus*, a. Rustling with armour.

ARMISTICE, *arm'-is-tis*, s. A short truce, or temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties.

ARMLESS, *arm'-les*, a. Without an arm; destitute of weapons.

ARMLET, *arm'-let*, s. A small arm, as, an *armlet* of the sea; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet.

ARMONIAC,‡ *ar-mo'-ne-ak*, s. *See* AMMONIAC.

ARMORER, ARMOURER, *arm'-ur-er*, s. A maker of armour or arms; one who has the care of the arms of another, and dresses him in armour.

ARMORIAL, *arm-o'-re al*, a. Belonging to armour, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

ARMORIC, ARMORICAN, *ar-mor'-ik, ar-mor'-ik-an*, a. Designating the northwestern part of France, formerly called *Armorica*, now Bretagne, or Brittany.

ARMORIC, s. The language of the Armoricans: one of the Celtic dialects which is still spoken.

ARMORICAN, *ar-mor'-ik-an*, s. A native of Armorica.

ARMORIST, *arm'-ur-ist*, s. One skilled in heraldry.

ARMORY, ARMOURY, *arm'-ur-e*, s. A place where arms and instruments of war are deposited; armour; defensive arms; ensigns armorial; knowledge of coat-armour; skill in heraldry.

ARMOUR, *arm'-ur*, s. Defensive arms; any habit worn to protect the body in battle.

ARMOUR-BEARER, *arm'-ur-bare-er*, s. One who carries the armour of another.

ARMPIT, *arm'-pit*, s. The hollow place under the shoulder.

ARMS, *armz*, s.pl. Weapons of offence; armour for the body; war; hostility; the ensigns armorial of a family. —*To arms!* denotes the taking of arms; or as an exclamation, it is a summons to take arms.

ARM'S-END, *armz'-end*, s. At the end of the arms; at a good distance.

ARM'S-LENGTH, *armz'-length*, s. The length of the arm. —To *keep one at arm's-length*, is sometimes used figuratively for keeping him at a distance, not allowing close contact or familiarity.

ARM'S-REACH, *armz'-reetsh*, s. The stretch of the arm.

ARMY, *ar'-me*, s. A large body of soldiers, or armed men; a great number; a vast multitude.

ARNOLDIST, *ar'-nold-ist*, s. A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who, in the twelfth century, preached against the abuses of the Romish Church.

ARNOT, *ar'-not*, s. The *bunium*, pignut or earthnut.

ARNOTTO, *ar-not'-to*, s. The *anotta*, which see.

ARNUTS, *ar'-nuts*, s. Tall oat grass.

AROBA, *à-ro'-bà*, s. A Spanish weight, equal to 25lbs.

AROINT,‡ *à-roynt'*, ad. *See* AROYNT.

AROMA, *à-ro'-mà*, s. The quality of plants or other substances which constitutes their fragrance.

AROMATIC, AROMATICAL, *ar-o-mat'-ik, ar-o-mat'-ik-al*, a. Fragrant; spicy; strong-scented; odoriferous.

AROMATIC, s. A plant or drug characterized by a fragrant smell, and usually by a warm, pungent taste.

AROMATITE, *ar'-o-mà-tite*, s. A mineral resembling myrrh; a factitious wine, containing various aromatics.

AROMATIZATION, *ar-o-mat-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of impregnating with aroma, or of rendering aromatic.

AROMATIZE, *à-ro'-mà-tize*, or *ar'-o-mà-tize*, v.a. To impregnate with aroma; to give a spicy scent or taste; to perfume.

AROMATIZED, *à-ro'-mà-tizd*, pp. of *to aromatize*.

AROMATIZER, *à-ro'-mà-tize-er*, or *ar'-o-mà-tize-er*, s. That which perfumes or communicates an aromatic quality.

AROMATOUS, *à-ro'-mà-tus*, a. Containing aroma.

AROPH, *ar'-of*, s. An old name for saffron.

AROSE, *à-roze'*, the pret. of the verb *to arise*.

AROUND, *à-rownd'*, prep. About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing; from place to place.

— ad. In a circle; on every side; at random.

AROURA, *à-row'-rà*, s. A Grecian measure of fifty feet; an Egyptian measure of 100 square feet.

AROUSE, *à-rowz'*, v.a. To wake from sleep; to call into action that which is at rest; to excite; to animate.

AROUSED, *à-rowzd'*, pp. of the verb *to arouse*.

AROW, *à-ro'*, ad. In a row; successively.

AROYNT,‡ *à-roynt'*, ad. Be gone; away.

ARPEGGIO, *ar-pedj'-e-o*, s. In *music*, the striking or bowing of notes on a violin, or similar instrument, in quick succession, after the manner of playing on a harp; the distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, accompanying the voice.

ARPENT, *ar'-pent*, or *ar'-pong*, s. A measure of land in France, ordinarily containing one hundred square rods or perches, each of eighteen feet.

ARQUEBUSADE, *ar-kwe-bus-ade'*, s. A distilled water used for the cure of wounds; the shot of an arquebuse.

ARQUEBUSE, *ar'-kwe-bus*, s. A sort of hand-gun, or ancient species of firearm, which was cocked with a wheel.

ARQUEBUSIER, *ar-kwe-bus-eer'*, s. A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ARQUIFOUX, *ar'-ke-foo*, s. A kind of lead ore, used by potters to give their ware a green varnish.

ARR, *ar*, s. A mark or scar made by a flesh wound, cicatrice. (Local.)

ARRA,‡ *ar'-rà*, s. A pledge.

ARRACH, *ar'-ratsh*, s. A plant: *see* ORRACH.

ARRACK, *ar'-rak*, s. A term used in India to designate any kind of spirituous liquor, especially that distilled from the juice of the cocoa-nut tree, rice, or sugar

ARRAGONITE, *ar'-rà-gon-ite*, s. A species of carbonate of lime, generally crystallized in rhombic prisms.

ARRAIGN, *ar-rayn'*, v.a. To call or set a prisoner at the bar of a court, to answer to an indictment; to accuse; to impeach; to censure; to call before the bar of reason or taste as faulty; to set in order; to fit for trial.

— s. Arraignment, as, clerk of the *arraigns*.

ARRAIGNED, *ar-rayn'd'*, pp. of the verb *to arraign*.

ARRAIGNER, *ar-rayn'-er*, s. One who arraigns.

ARRAIGNMENT, *ar-rayn'-ment*, s. The act of arraigning an accusation; a calling in question for faults.

ARRAIMENT,‡ *ar-ra'-ment*, s. Clothes; garments.

ARRAND,‡ *ar'-rand*, s. *Errand*; message.

ARRANGE, *ar-raynj'*, v.a. To put in the proper order for any purpose; to adjust; to settle; to prepare.

ARRANGED, *ar-raynjd'*, pp. of the verb *to arrange*.

ARRANGEMENT, *ar-raynj'-ment*, s. The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form; preparatory measure; previous disposition; final settlement; adjustment by agreement; classification of facts relating to a subject, in a regular, systematic order.

ARRANGER, *ar-raynj'-er*, s. One who puts in order.

ARRANT, *ar'-rant*, a. Notorious, in an ill sense; vile.

ARRANTLY, *ar'-rant-le*, ad. Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully.

ARRAS, *ar'-ras*, s. Tapestry; hangings wove with figures: so called from Arras, a town of France, noted for the manufacture of this article.

ARRASWISE, *ar'-ras-wize*, a. In *her.*, this term is employed to denote a square form placed with one corner in front, so as to show the top and two of the sides, in the manner of a lozenge.

ARRAUGHT,‡ *ar-rawt'*, a. Seized by violence.

ARRAY, *ar-ra'*, s. Order; disposition in regular lines, as, an army in battle *array*; a posture of defence; retinue; train; dress; parade; display. In *law*, the act of impannelling a jury, or a jury impannelled.

— v.a. To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle; to arrange; to deck; to dress; to display; to parade: to set a jury in order for the trial of a cause, that is, to call them man by man; to envelop.

ARRAYED, *ar-rayd'*, pp. of the verb *to array*.

ARRAYER, *ar-ra'-er*, s. One who arrays; an officer who formerly had the care of seeing the soldiers duly ran properly accoutred.

ARREAR,‡ *ar-reer'*, ad. Behind; at the hinder part.

—s. That which remains unpaid, though due: generally used in the plural.—*In arrears*, behind in payment.

ARREARAGE, *ar-reer'-aje*, s. Arrears; any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part.

ARREARANCE,‡ *ar-reer'-ans*, s. *See* ARREAR.

ARRECT,+ *ar-rekt'*, ARRECTED,+ *ar-rekt'-ed*, a. Erect; attentive.

ARRECT,‡ v.a. To raise or lift up.

ARRENTATION, *ar-ren-ta'-shun*, s. A licensing the owner of land in a forest to enclose it, in consideration of a yearly rent.

ARREPTITIOUS, *ar-rep-tish'-us*, a. Snatched away; crept in privily.

ARREST, *ar-rest'*, v.a. To check; to hinder; to restrain; to stay; to obstruct; to take, seize, or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority.

— s. A legal caption or seizure of the person; any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral; a stop, hinderance, or restraint; a mangy humour between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse. *Arrest of judgment*, in *law*, is the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned.

ARRESTATION, *ar rest-a'-shun*, s. A seizure; an arrest

ARRESTEE, *ar-rest-e'*, s. In *Scotch law*, the person in whose hands an arrestment is laid.

ARRESTER, ARRESTOR, *ar-rest'-er*, s. One who arrests. In *Scotch law*, the person at whose suit an arrest is made.

ARRESTMENT, *ar-rest'-ment*, s. In *Scotch law*, the detention of a criminal, till he finds bail; also, the order of a judge, by which a debtor to the arrestor's debtor is prohibited to make payment, till the debt due to the arrestor is paid or secured.

ARRET, *ar'-ra*, s. The decision of a court or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince.

ARRET,‡ *ar-ret'*, v.a. To assign; to allot; to decree.

ARRETTED,‡ *ar-ret'-ted*, pp. or a. Convened before a judge, charged with a crime; imputed or laid unto.

ARRIDE,‡ *ar-ride'*, v.a. To laugh at; to please well.

ARRIERE, *ar-reer'*, s. ‡ The rear of an army.—*Arriere-ban*, or *ban* and *arriere-ban*, a general proclamation of the French kings, by which not only their immediate feudatories, but the vassals of the latter, were summoned to take the field for war. The term was also applied to the troops thus collected.—*Arriere-fee* or *fief*, a fee or fief held of a feudatory.—*Arriere-vassal*, the vassal of a vassal.

ARRIS, *ar'-ris*, s. The line or edge at which two bodies forming an exterior angle meet each other.

ARRISION, *ar-rizh'-un*, s. The act of smiling.

ARRIVAL, *ar-rive'-al*, s. The coming to, or reaching a place, from a distance; the attainment or gaining of any object by effort; the persons or things arriving.

ARRIV NCE,‡ *ar-rive'-ans*, s. Company coming; arrival.

ARRIVE, *ar-rive'*, v.n. To come to or reach any place by travelling; to gain or compass by effort, practice, study, enquiry, reasoning, or experiment; ‡ to happen or occur. —‡ v.a. To reach.

ARRODE,‡ *ar-rode'*, v.a. To gnaw or nibble.

ARROGANCE, *ar'-ro-gans*, s. The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; assumption; haughty self-sufficiency; presumption; disdain; overbearing conceit.

ARROGANCY,† *ar'-ro-gan-se*, s. Arrogance.

ARROGANT, *ar'-ro-gant*, a. Given to make exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; presumptuous; haughty; conceited; containing or marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self-importance.

ARROGANTLY, *ar'-ro-gant-le*, ad. In an arrogant manner.

ARROGANTNESS,† *ar'-ro-gant-nes*, s. Arrogance.

ARROGATE, *ar'-ro-gate*, v.a. To make undue claims, from vanity or false pretensions to right or merit; to assume.

ARROGATION, *ar-ro-ga'-shun*, s. The act of arrogating or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

ARROGATIVE, *ar'-ro-ga-tiv*, a. Assuming or making undue claims and pretensions; presumptuous.

ARRONDÉE, *ar-rong-da'*, a. In *her.*, applied to a cross the arms of which are curved, and terminate in the escutcheon.

ARRONDISSEMENT, *ar-rong'-dis-mong*, s. (Fr.) A circuit or district; applied in France to the immediate subdivision of a department.

ARROSION, *ar-ro'-zhun*, s. A gnawing.

ARROW, *ar'-ro*, s. A straight, slender, pointed, and barbed weapon, made to be shot with a bow.

ARROW-GRASS, *ar'-ro-gräs*, s. A popular name of plants of the genus Triglochin.

ARROW-HEAD, *ar'-ro-hed*, s. The head of an arrow. In *bot.*, the popular name of different aquatic plants of the genus Sagittaria, so called from the resemblance of their leaves to the head of an arrow.

ARROW-HEADED, *ar'-ro-hed'-ed*, a. Shaped like the head of an arrow.—*Arrow-headed characters*, is the name given to certain marks found stamped on the bricks of Babylon, and cut upon the marble monuments at Persepolis. They have been also found at Nineveh, Susa, and in Armenia. They are otherwise called *cuneiform* or *wedge-shaped* characters, from their resemblance to a wedge.

ARROW-ROOT, *ar'-ro-root*, s. A nutritive farinaceous substance, manufactured from the roots of the *Maranta arundinacea*, a native of South America, cultivated both in the East and West Indies; also the popular name of the plants of the genus *Maranta*.

ARROW-SHAPED, *ar'-ro-shaypt*, a. Shaped like an arrow.

ARROWY, *ar'-ro-e*, a. Consisting of arrows; formed like an arrow.

ARSE, *ars*, s. The buttocks or hind part of an animal.

ARSEFOOT,‡ *ars'-fo͝ot*, s. A kind of water-fowl.

ARSENAL, *ar'-se-nal*, s. A public establishment where naval and military engines are manufactured or stored.

ARSENATE, ARSENIATE, *ar'-se'-ne-ate*, s. A salt, formed by arsenic acid combined with any base.

ARSENIC, *ar'-sen-ik*, s. A brittle metal, of a bluish-white or steel-grey colour and brilliant lustre. The virulent poison known as *arsenic* in the shops is the *arsenious acid*, called, also, oxide of arsenic and white arsenic.

ARSENIC ACID, *ar-sen'-ik as'-id*, s. An acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and five of oxygen.

ARSENICAL, *ar-sen'-ik-al*, a. Belonging to arsenic; consisting of or containing arsenic.

ARSENICATE, *ar-sen'-ik-ate*, v.a. To combine with arsenic.

ARSENICATED, *ar-sen'-ik-a-ted*, a. Combined with arsenic.

ARSENIOUS, *ar-se'-ne-us*, a. Pertaining to, or containing arsenic. — ARSENIOUS ACID is an acid composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of oxygen.

ARSENITE, *ar'-sen-ite*, s. A salt formed by the union of arsenious acid with a base.

ARSE-SMART, *ars'-smart*, s. The vulgar name of a species of *polygonum*, or knot-grass.

ARSHINE, *arsh'-in*, s. A Russian measure of length, about two feet four inches.

ARSIS, *ar'-sis*, s. In *prosody*, that part of a foot on which the stress of the voice falls: the rest of the foot is called the *thesis*. In *music*, the elevation of the voice, more commonly called accentuation; also, the elevation of the hand in beating time.

ARSON, *ar'-sun*, s. In *law*, the malicious burning of a house, or other building.

ART, *art*. The second person singular, indicative mood, present tense, of the verb *to be*.

— s. The power of doing something, acquired by experience, study, or observation; a system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; practical skill; dexterity; adroitness, profession or trade; cunning; artifice; duplicity.—*See* ARTS.—*Art and part*, in *Scotch law*, denotes the charge of contriving or partaking in a criminal act: said to be an abridgment of *artifex and particeps*.

ARTEMISIA, *ar-te-miz'-yȧ*, s. Mug-wort, southernwood, and wormwood; a genus of plants.

ARTERIAL, *ar-te'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to an artery or the arteries; contained in an artery.

ARTERIALIZATION, *ar-te-re-al-ize-a'-shun*, s. The process of making arterial.

ARTERIALIZE, *ar-te'-re-al-ize*, v.a. To communicate, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood.

ARTERIALIZED, *ar-te'-re-al-izd*, pp. or a. Made arterial.

ARTERIOLOGY, *ar-te-re-ol'-o-je*, s. A treatise or discourse on the arteries.

ARTERIOTOMY, *ar-te-re-ot'-o-me*, s. The opening of an artery for the purpose of letting blood.

ARTERY, *ar'-te-re*, s. A vessel or tube which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTESIAN, *ar-te'-zhan*, a. *Artesian wells* are those made by boring into the earth till water is reached: so called from its being supposed that they were first made in the district of Artois, in France.

ARTFUL, *art'-fůl*, a. Performed with art or skill; artificial; dextrous; cunning; crafty; deceitful.

ARTFULLY, *art'-fůl-le*, ad. Skilfully; cunningly.

ARTFULNESS, *art'-fůl-nes*, s. Skill; cunning; craft.

ARTHRITIC, *ar-thrit'-ik*, ARTHRITICAL, *ar-thrit'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to, or affecting the joints; gouty.

ARTHRITIS, *ar-thrī'-tis*, s. The gout; any inflammation of the joints.

ARTHRODIA, *ar-thro'-de-ȧ*, s. In *anat.*, a species of articulation, in which the head of one bone is received into the shallow socket of another.

ARTHRODIC, *ar-throd'-ik*, a. Pertaining to arthrodia.

ARTHRODYNIC, *ar-thro-din'-ik*, a. Relating to rheumatic or other painful affection of the joints.

ARTIC, *ar'-tik*, a. An erroneous spelling of *arctic*, q.v.

ARTICHOKE, *ar'-te-tshoke*, s. The popular name of the *cynara scolymus*, a plant extensively cultivated for culinary purposes: it somewhat resembles a thistle, but has large scaly heads like the cone of a pine.—The *Jerusalem artichoke* is a species of sun-flower, the *helianthus tuberosum*, the root of which much resembles a potato in appearance, and is highly esteemed as an esculent.

ARTICLE, *ar'-te-kl*, s. A particular commodity, or substance; a distinct part; a particular, separate charge, or item, in an account; a term, condition, or stipulation, in a contract, treaty, or other writing; a point of faith; ‡ comprehension. In *bot.*, that part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints. In *gram.*, a word used before nouns, to limit or define their application: it is one of the parts of speech.

Article, *ar'-te-kl*, v.a. To draw up in distinct particulars; to bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; to accuse or charge by an exhibition of *articles*.
— v.n. To agree by articles; to stipulate.

Articled. *ar'-te-kld*, pp. of the verb *to article*.

Articular, *ar-tik'-yu-lar*, a. Belonging to the joints.

Articularly, *ar-tik'-yu-lar-le*, ad. So as to sound every letter.

Articulata. *ar-tik-yu-la'-tà*, s.pl. Animals having a jointed structure, but no internal skeleton. The term embraces one of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom, comprising insects, spiders, the crustacea, or animals of the crab and lobster kinds, and annelids or worms.

Articulate, *ar-tik'-yu-late*, a. Jointed; formed with joints; clear; distinct; ‡expressed in articles.
— v.n. To utter articulate sounds; to speak distinctly.
— v.a. To form into distinct elementary sounds; to speak; to joint; ‡to draw up or write in separate particulars; ‡to treat, stipulate, or make terms.

Articulated, *ar-tik'-yu-la-ted*, pp. or a. Uttered distinctly in syllables or words; having joints.

Articulately, *ar-tik'-yu-late-le*, ad. With distinct utterance; article by article; in detail.

Articulateness, *ar-tik'-yu-late-nes*, s. The quality of being articulate.

Articulation, *ar-tik-yu-la'-shun*, s. The forming of words or syllables by the organs of speech; distinct utterance; a consonant. In *anat.*, the joining or juncture of the bones. In *bot.*, the connection of the parts of a plant by joints; also, the nodes or joints, as in cane and maize.

Artifice, *art'-e-fis*, s. Trick; fraud; stratagem; cunning; †art, trade.

Artificer, *art-if'-e-ser*, s. An artist; a mechanic, or manufacturer; an inventor; ‡an artful fellow.

Artificial, *art-e-fish'-al*, a. Made by art; not genuine or natural; feigned; fictitious; contrived with skill or art; cultivated; not indigenous.
—‡ s. The production of art

Artificiality, *art-e-fish-e-al'-e-te*, s. The quality of being artificial; appearance of art.

Artificially, *art-e-fish'-al-le*, ad. By art; with skill or ingenuity; not naturally.

Artificialness, *art-e-fish'-al-nes*, s. The quality of being artificial.

Artificious,‡ *art-e-fish'-us*, a. Artificial.

Artilise,‡ *art'-il-ize*, **Artize**,‡ *art'-ize*, v.a. To give the appearance of art to.

Artillerist, *ar-til'-le-rist*, s. One skilled in gunnery.

Artillery, *ar-til'-le-re*, s. Weapons of war; great guns; cannons, mortars, &c., together with their appurtenances, including the carriages, horses, powder, &c.; the officers and soldiers, or corps, by whom cannon are managed; also, the science of gunnery. (This word has no plural.)

Artilleryman, *ar-til'-le-re-man*, s. A soldier belonging to the artillery.

Artisan, *art'-e-zan*, s. One skilled in any art, mystery, or trade; a handicraftsman, a mechanic.

Artist, *art'-ist*, s. One who is skilled in the practice of some art. *Appropriately*, one who professes and practises one of the fine arts, particularly drawing, painting, sculpture, engraving, or architecture.

Artiste, *ar-teest'*, s. A term of extensive use among the French, to denote one who is particularly dextrous in the art which he practises, of whatever nature it may be, as an opera-dancer, a hair-dresser, cook, &c.

Artistic, *ar-tist'-ik*, **Artistical**, *ar-tist'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to an artist; conformed to art.

Artistically, *ar-tist'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an artistic manner.

Artless, *art'-les*, a. Unskilful; contrived without skill or art; free from guile, art, craft, or stratagem; sincere; simple; unaffected; undesigning.

Artlessly, *art'-les-le*, ad. Without art or skill; in an artless manner; naturally; without guile.

Artlessness, *art'-les-nes*, s. The quality of being void of art or guile; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

Artotyrite, *ar'-to-te-rite*, s. One of a sect of heretics, in the primitive church, who celebrated the eucharist with bread and cheese.

Arts, *arts*, s.pl. Those branches of knowledge which require the exercise of skill and ingenuity, divided into the *liberal*, *polite*, or *fine arts*, and the *useful* or *mechanical arts*; the former are those requiring the exercise of the mind more than of the body, as poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, &c.; and the latter, those in which manual labour is chiefly concerned, including all the various trades and manufactures. The term *arts*, or *liberal arts*, is also used to denote the whole circle of the arts and sciences, or of an academical education; hence, the degrees of A.B., *Bachelor of Arts*, and A.M., *Master of Arts*.

Arts-man,‡ *arts'-man*, s. A learned man.

Arum, *a'-rum*, s. A genus of plants, of which Wake-robin or Cuckoo-pint is a well-known British species.

Artuose, *ar'-tu-ose*, a. Strong and well-formed in body.

Arundelian, *ar-un-deel'-yan*, a. The *Arundelian marbles* are certain celebrated pieces of ancient sculpture, and more especially marble tables, containing the *Parian Chronicle*, or Grecian chronology from about the year 1582 to 264 B.C. They were brought from the East, towards the beginning of the 17th century, by William Petty, at the expense of the Earl of Arundel, and presented by Thomas Howard, the grandson of that nobleman, to the University of Oxford, in 1667.

Arundinaceous, *à-run-din-a'-shus*, a. Of or like reeds.

Arundineous, *ar-un-din'-e-us*, a. Abounding with reeds.

Arundo, *à-run'-do*, s. In *bot.*, the generic name of the reed-grass.

Aruspex, *à-rus'-pex*, **Auspice**, *à-rus'-pis*, s.; pl. *aruspices*. A soothsayer; a priest in ancient Rome, whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims, killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretel future events.

Aruspicy, *à-rus'-pe-se*, s. The act of prognosticating by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

Arvel,‡ *ar'-vel*, s. A funeral.

Arythmus, *à-rith'-mus*, s. An irregular pulse.

As, *az*, ad. Like; even; similar; in like manner equally; in respect of; for example; because; at the same time; that; while; ‡as if. *As* is sometimes, by reason of an ellipsis, equivalent to a relative pronoun. *As*, in a preceding part of a sentence, has *so* to answer to it; and in a subsequent part, it answers to *such*.

As, *as*, s. A Roman weight of 12 ounces, answering to the *libra*, or pound; a Roman coin, of different weight and material, according to the different ages of the Commonwealth; an integer; a whole.

Asa, *as'-à*, s. A corruption of *lasar*, the old name of a gum.

Asadulcis, *as-à-dul'-sis*, s. An old name of *benzoin*.

Asafœtida, **Asafetida**, *as-à-fet'-e-dà*, s. A fetid inspissated sap from the East Indies. It is the concrete juice of the *Ferula asafœtida*, and is much used in medicine, as an antispasmodic.

Asarabacca, *as-à-rà-bak'-kà*, s. A popular name of the plant *Asarum Europæum*, the leaves of which are used in the manufacture of medicated snuffs.

Asarine, *as'-à-rin*, s. A crystallized substance resembling camphor, obtained from the *Asarum Europæum*.

Asbestiform, *as-bes'-te-form*, a. Having the structure of asbestos.

Asbestine, *as-bes'-tin*, a. Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

Asbestinite, *as-bes'-tin-ite*, s. The actinolite or strahlstein.—*Calciferous asbestinite*, a variety of *actinolite*.

Asbestos, **Asbestus**, *as-bes'-tus*, s. A mineral of a white or grey colour, which has frequently the appearance of a vegetable substance, and is remarkable for its fibrous, flexible, and delicate texture. It is incombustible, and has been wrought into a soft cloth, which was used by the ancients to preserve the ashes of bodies burned on the funeral pyre. It has been also manufactured into incombustible paper, and wicks for lamps. There are several other varieties of this mineral, most of which pertain to the hornblende family, as amianthus, rock-wood or ligniform asbestos, and mountain-cork.

Asbolin, *az'-bo-lin*, s. A yellow, oil-like matter, acrid and bitter, obtained from soot.

Ascaris, *as'-kà-ris*, **Ascarides**, *as-kar'-e-deez*, s. A genus of intestinal worms.

Ascend, *as-send'*, v.n. To rise; to move upwards; to mount; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree
— v.a. To climb up anything.

Ascendable, *as-send'-à-bl*, a. That may be ascended.

Ascendant, *as-send'-ant*, s. Superiority or commanding influence; an ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy; †height, elevation. In *astrol.*, the horoscope or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth, supposed to have influence on a person's life and fortune: hence, *to be in the ascendant*, is to have commanding power or influence
— a. Superior; predominant; surpassing; overpowering. In *astrology*, above the horizon.

Ascendency, *as-send'-en-se*, s. Governing or controlling influence; authority; superiority; prevalence.

Ascension, *as-sen'-shun*, s. The act of ascending; a rising; the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven; + the thing ascending. In *astr.*, the *right ascension* of a star, &c., is that degree of the equator, reckoned from the beginning of Aries, which comes to the meridian with the star in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension*, is an arc of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises with a star in an oblique sphere.

Ascension-day, *as-sen'-shun-da*, s. A festival held on Holy Thursday, that is, ten days before Whit-Sunday, in commemoration of our Saviour's ascension into heaven, after his resurrection.

Ascensive, *as-sen'-siv*, a. Rising; tending to rise.

Ascent, *as-sent'*, s. Rise; the act of rising; the way by which one ascends; an eminence, or high place; acclivity.

Ascertain, *as-ser-tayn'*, v.a. To make certain; to gain certain knowledge; to determine; to fix; to establish.

Ascertainable, *as-ser-tayn'-a-bl*, a. That may be made certain in fact, or reduced to certainty.

Ascertained, *as-ser-taynd'*, pp. of the verb *to ascertain*.

Ascertainer, *as-ser-tayn'-er*, s. One who ascertains.

Ascertainment, *as-ser-tayn'-ment*, s. The act of ascertaining; certainty; a fixed rule or standard.

Ascessancy, *as-ses'-san-se*, s. *See* Acescency.

Ascessant, *as-ses'-sant*, a. *See* Acescent.

Ascetic, *as-set'-ik*, a. Recluse; unduly rigid in devotions. — s. One who retires from active life, and devotes himself to severe exercises of piety and penance; a hermit, a religious recluse.

Asceticism, *as-set'-e-sizm*, s. The state or practice of an ascetic.

Asci, *as'-si*, s.pl. Small membranous bags or bladders, in which the spores of lichens, fungi, &c., are enclosed.

Ascii, *as'-se-i*, **Ascians**, *as'-se-anz*, } s.pl. The inhabitants of the torrid zone, who, being under a vertical sun, at certain times of the year, project no shadow at noon.

Ascidia, *as-sid'-e-à*, **Ascidians**, *as-sid'-e-anz*, } s.pl. A genus of naked acephalous mollusca, found adhering to rocks, &c., in the ocean.

Ascidiate, *as-sid'-e-ate*, a. In *bot.*, bottle-shaped.

Ascilium, *as-sid'-e-um*, s. In *bot.*, a hollow appendage, resembling a small pitcher or bottle, which occurs on the stem, leaves, &c., of some plants.

Ascians, *as'-se-tanz*, s.pl. A sect or branch of Montanists, who appeared in the second century.

Ascites, *as-si'-teez*, s. Dropsy of the belly.

Ascitic, *as-sit'-ik*, **Ascitical**, *as-sit'-ik-al*, } a. Dropsical; affected with ascites.

Ascititious, *as-se-tish'-us*, a. Additional; supplemental; not inherent or original.

Asclepiad, *as-kle'-pe-ad*, s. In *ancient poetry*, a verse of four feet, the first of which is a spondee, the second a choriamb, and the last two, dactyls; or of four feet and a cæsura, the first a spondee, the second a dactyl, then the cæsura, followed by two dactyls.

Asclepiadæan, *as-kle-pe-à-de'-an*, **Asclepiadic**, *as-kle-pe-ad'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to that kind of verse called the asclepiad.

Asclepias, *as-kle'-pe-as*, s. Swallow-wort, an extensive genus of plants.

Ascribable, *as-krib'-à-bl*, a. That may be ascribed.

Ascribe, *as-krib'*, v.a. To attribute to; to impute; to assign; to allege to belong.

Ascribed, *as-kribd'*, pp. of the verb *to ascribe*.

Ascription, *as-krip'-shun*, s. The act of ascribing.

Ascriptitious, *as-krip-tish'-us*, a. That is ascribed.

Asexual, *à-sex'-yu-al*, a. Destitute of sex.

Ash, *ash*, s. A well-known forest tree, of which there are many varieties, the wood of the ash-tree. — a. Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

Ashame,‡ *à-shame'*, v.a. To shame.

Ashamed, *à-shaymd'*, a. Affected by shame; abashed.

Ashamedly,‡ *à-shame'-ed-le*, ad. Bashfully.

Ash-coloured, *ash'-kul-erd*, a. Of a colour between brown and gray.

Ashelf,‡ *à-shelf'*, ad. On a shelf or rock.

Ashen, *ash'-en*, a. Pertaining to ash; made of ash.

Ashery, *ash'-er-e*, s. A place for ashes.

Ashes, *ash'-ez*, s.pl. The remains of anything burnt, the remains of a human body burnt on the funeral pyre; hence, *figuratively*, a dead body or corpse.

Ash-fire, *ash'-fire*, s. A slow fire used in chemical operations.

Ash-fly, *ash'-fli*, s. The oak-fly.

Ash-hole, *ash'-hole*, s. A repository for ashes, the lower part of a furnace.

Ashlar, **Ashler**, } *ash'-ler*, s. Freestones as they are brought from the quarry; hewn stones used for the facing of walls, presenting a surface varied according to the tooling they receive. In *arch.*, a facing of wrought and squared stones.

Ashlering, *ash'-ler-ing*, s. Quartering for lathing to, in garrets; the setting of an ashlar-facing.

Ashore, *à-shore'*, ad. On shore; to the shore; on land, opposed to *aboard*. *Figuratively*, in safety.

Ash-pan, *ash'-pan*, s. A pan beneath a grate or furnace to receive ashes.

Ash-pit, *ash'-pit*, s. The lower part of a furnace.

Ashtoreth, *ash'-to-reth*, s. A goddess of the Sidonians and Philistines, whose worship was introduced by Solomon among the Israelites.

Ash-wednesday, *ash-wenz'-da*, s. The first day of Lent: supposed to be so called from a custom of sprinkling ashes on the head on that day.

Ash-weed, *ash'-weed*, s. A plant, the small, wild angelica, gout-wort, goat's-foot, or herb-gerard.

Ashy, *ash'-e*, a. Belonging to ashes; ash-coloured; pale, light-gray; made or composed of ashes.

Ashy-pale, *ash'-e-pale*, a. Pale as ashes.

Asia, *aysh'-yà*, s. One of the four quarters of the globe.

Asian, *aysh'-yan*, a. Pertaining to Asia.

Asiarch, *a'-she-ark*, s. A chief or pontiff of Proconsular Asia; one who had the direction of the public games.

Asiatic, *a-she-at'-ik*, a. Belonging to Asia. — s. A native of Asia.

Asiaticism, *a-she-at'-e-sizm*, s. Imitation of the Asiatic manner.

Aside, *à-side'*, ad. On or to one side; apart from the others; at a small distance, or in private; separate from the person, mind, or attention; out of the line of rectitude or propriety.

Asinary, *as'-e-nà-re*, a. *See* Asinine.

Asinego, *as-in-e'-go*, s. A foolish fellow; a simpleton.

Asinine, *as'-e-nine*, a. Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.

Asio, *a'-she-o*, s. The horned owl.

Ask, *àsk*, v.a. To request; to seek to obtain by words, to petition; to require, expect, or claim; to demand; to interrogate, or inquire; to invite. — v.n. To request or petition; to make inquiry.

Askance, *as-kans'*, **Askant**, *as-kant'*, } ad. Awry; sideways; obliquely, towards one corner of the eye.

Asked, *àskt*, pp. of the verb *to ask*.

Asker, *àsk'-er*, s. One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer; an eft; a water newt.

Askew, *à-skew'*, ad. Awry; askant; contemptuously.

Aslake,‡ *à-slake'*, v.a. To remit; to slacken.

Aslant, *à-slant'*, ad. On one side; obliquely.

Asleep, *à-sleep'*, a. or ad. Sleeping; in a state of sleep at rest; dead; in a state of death.

Aslope, *à-slope'*, ad. Obliquely; with declivity.

Aslug,‡ *à-slug'*, ad. In a sluggish manner.

Asmonean, *as-mo-ne'-an*, a. Pertaining to Asmoneus, the father of Simon, and chief of the Asmoneans, a family that reigned over the Jews 126 years. — s. One of the family of the Asmoneans.

Asomatous, *à-so'-mà-tus*, a. Without a material body; incorporeal; purely spiritual.

Asp, *asp*, s. *See* Aspen

Asp, *asp*, **Aspic**, *asp -ik*, } s. A small, poisonous serpent of Egypt.

Aspalathum, *as-pal'-à-thum*, s. The calambac, a variety of the aloes-wood.

Aspalathus, *as-pal'-à-thus*, s. A name given to various plants; the African broom; the Jerusalem rose.

Asparagin, *as-par'-à-jin*, s. A crystallizable substance, first discovered in the juice of asparagus.

Asparaginous, *as-par-adj'-in-us*, a. Applied to plants whose tender shoots are eaten like asparagus.

Asparagus, *as-par'-à-gus*, s. A well-known culinary plant.

Aspartate, *as-par'-tate*, s. Any compound of the aspartic acid with a salifiable base.

Aspartic acid, *as-par'-tik as'-id*, s. A concrete or crystalline acid obtained from asparagin.

Aspect, *as'-pekt*, s. Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind; air; countenance; glance; act of seeing; position; relation. In *astr.*, the situation of one planet with respect to another.

Aspect,‡ *as-pekt'*, v.a. To behold.

Aspectable,‡ *as-pekt'-à-bl*, a. That may be seen.

Aspected,‡ *as-pekt'-ed*, a. Having an aspect.

Aspection,‡ *as-pek'-shun*, s. The act of viewing.

Aspen, **Asp**, *asp'-en*, *asp*, } s. A species of the poplar, so called from the trembling of its leaves.

Aspen, a. Pertaining to the aspen, of resembling it; made of aspen wood
Asper,† *as'-per*, a. Rough; rugged.
— s. A small Turkish coin of the value of about three-fifths of a penny. In *gram.*, the Greek aspirate.
Asperate, *as'-pĕr-ate*, v.a. To make rough or uneven.
Asperation, *as-pĕr-a'-shun*, s. A making rough.
Aspergilliform, *as-per-jil'-le-form*, a. In *bot.*, shaped like an aspergillus, as the stigmas of certain grasses.
Aspergillus, *as-per-jil'-lus*, s. The brush used in the Roman Catholic church to sprinkle holy water on the people. In *bot.*, a genus of fungi.
Asperifoliate, *as-pĕr-e-fo'-le-ate*, } a. Having rough
Asperifolious, *as-pĕr-e-fo'-le-us*, } leaves.
Asperity, *as-pĕr'-e-te*, s. Roughness, ruggedness; harshness of speech or temper; sharpness; sourness.
Asperly,‡ *as'-pĕr-le*, ad. Roughly; sharply.
Aspermous, *à-sperm'-us*, a. Destitute of seeds.
Aspernation, *as-per-na'-shun*, s. Neglect; disregard.
Asperous, *as'-pĕr-us*, a. Rough; uneven.
Asperse, *as-pers'*, v.a. To sprinkle; to slander; to defame.
Asperser, *as-pers'-er*, s. One who vilifies another.
Aspersion, *as-per'-shun*, s A sprinkling; the spreading of calumnious reports; calumny; censure.
Aspersory, *as-pers'-o-re*, a. Tending to asperse; defamatory; slanderous.
Asphalte, *as-falt'*, } s. A smooth, hard, brittle,
Asphaltum, *as-falt'-um*, } black or brown bituminous substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and, when pure, burns without leaving any ashes. It is thus named because anciently procured only from the Lake Asphaltites (Dead Sea) in Judea: hence called also Jew's pitch. It is found in a liquid state, but hardens on exposure to the air. It was used by the ancients as a building cement, and is now much employed in paving, flooring, roofing, &c.
Asphaltic, *as-falt'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to or containing
Asphaltite, *as-falt'-ite*, } asphaltum; bituminous.
Asphodel, *as'-fo-del*, s. A name of the day-lily, king's-spear, and other elegant plants of the genus asphodelus.
Asphurelata, *as-fu-re-la' tà*, } s.pl. A series of semi-
Asphurelates, *as-fu'-re-layts*, } metallic fossils, including bismuth, antimony, cobalt, zinc, and quicksilver: thus called because in their purest state they are not malleable.
Asphyxia, *as-fix'-e-à*, } s. Suspended animation, par-
Asphyxy, *as-fix'-e*, } ticularly from suffocation, drowning, or inhaling irrespirable gases; collapse.
Aspic, *asp'-ik*, s. The asp, q.v.; a cannon carrying a 12 lb. shot; in *botany*, a species of lavender.
Aspirant, *as-pire'-ant*, s. One who aspires; an ambitious candidate; one who seeks eagerly for distinction.
— a. Aspiring.
Aspirate, *as'-pe-rate*, v.a. To pronounce with a breathing, or full emission of breath.
— v.n. To give or impart a strong breathing, as, the letter *h*, or the Greek asper ‘.
— s. A letter marked with an asper, or note of breathing; a mark of aspiration, as the Greek accent ‘.
— a. Pronounced with a full breath.
Aspiration, *as-pe-ra'-shun*, s. The pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath; a breathing after; an ardent wish or desire; the act of aspiring.
Aspiratory, *as-pi'-ra-to-re*, a. Pertaining to breathing suited to the inhaling of air.
Aspire, *as-pire'*, v.n. To desire with eagerness; to pant after; to aim at something noble, great, or above one's present condition; to rise; to tower.
Aspired, *as-pird'*, pp. of the verb *to aspire*.
Aspirement, *as-pire'-ment*, s. The act of aspiring.
Aspirer, *as-pire'-er*, s. One who aspires; one who aims to rise; one who is ambitious; a candidate.
Aspiring, *as-pire'-ing*, a. Ambitious; animated with an earnest desire of power, importance, or excellence.
— s. Ambition; desire of something great; ‡ points, stops.
Aspiringly, *as-pire'-ing-le*, ad. In an aspiring manner.
Aspiringness, *as-pire'-ing-nes*, s. The state of being aspiring or ambitious.
Asportation, *as-port-a'-shun*, s. A carrying away. In *law*, the felonious removal of goods.
Asquint, *à-skwint'*, ad. Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision; *figuratively*, not with regard or due notice.
Ass, *as*, s. A well-known quadruped of the equine genus; *figuratively*, a dull, stupid fellow; a dolt.
Assafetida, *as-sà-fet'-e-dà*, s. *See* Asafœtida.
Assagay, *as'-sà-ga*, s. A tall tree of South Africa, of which the natives make javelins or spears; a javelin or spear made of this wood.
Assai, *as-sä'-e*, a. (Ital.) In *mus.*, a term added to another, to denote that the time must be accelerated or retarded, as, *allegro assai*, quicker, *adagio assai*, slower.
Assail, *as-sayl'*, v.a. To attack suddenly, or in a hostile manner; to assault; to invade; to attack with arguments, censure, abuse, or criticism.
Assailable, *as-sayl'-à-bl*, a. That may be assailed.
Assailant, *as-sayl'-ant*, s. One who assails or attacks.
— a. Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence.
Assailed, *as-sayld'*, pp. of the verb *to assail*.
Assailer, *as-sayl'-er*, s. One who assails
Assailment,† *as-sayl'-ment*, s. Act of attacking; attack
Assapanic, *as-sà-pan'-ik*, s. The flying squirrel.
Assaron, *as'-sà-ron*, s. A Hebrew measure of five pints
Assart, *as-sart'*, s. In *ancient laws*, the offence of grubbing up trees; a tree plucked up by the roots; a piece of forest land reclaimed or cleared of wood.
— v.a. To grub up trees; to commit assart.
Assassin, *as-sas'-sin*, s. One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault; a secret murderer.
— ‡ v.a. To murder.
Assassinate, *as-sas'-sin-ate*, v.a. To murder by sudden violence; to waylay.
— ‡ s. A murder or murderer.
Assassination, *as-sas-sin-a'-shun*, s The act of killing by surprise or secret assault; murder by violence.
Assassinator, *as-sas'-sin-a-ter*, s. An assassin.
Assassinous,‡ *as-sas'-sin-us*, a. Murderous.
Assassins, *as-sas'-sinz*, s.pl. A tribe or clan called *Ismaelians*, who settled on the mountains of Lebanon, about 1090, and became remarkable for their assassinations.
Assation,‡ *as-sa'-shun*, s. A roasting
Assault, *as-sawlt'*, s. A hostile attack; a violent onset storm; an attack by hostile words or measures. In *law* an attempt or offer to beat or do bodily injury to another
— v.a. To attack with hostile intention; to invade or fall on with force; to storm; to attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures.
Assaultable, *as-sawlt'-à-bl*, a. That may be assaulted
Assaulter, *as-sawlt'-er*, s. One who assaults.
Assay, *as-sa'*, s. Examination; trial; effort; attempt, first entrance upon any business. (In the foregoing senses the word Essay is now generally used.) ‡ Value. In *law*, an examination of weights and measures by the standard. In *metallurgy*, the determination of the quantity of any particular metal in an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound, and, more especially, of the quantity of gold or silver in coin or bullion; the substance to be assayed.
— v.a. To determine the amount of a particular metal in an ore, alloy, or other metallic compound; to apply to the touchstone.
— v.n. To attempt, try, or endeavour.
Assay-balance, *as-sa'-bal'-ans*, s. A very delicate balance used in chemical analysis and in assaying metals.
Assayed, *as-sayd'*, pp. of the verb *to assay*.
Assayer, *as-sa'-er*, s. One who assays; one whose business is to examine ores and other metallic compounds, to ascertain the amount of any metal which they contain; an officer of the mint, whose business is to see that the weight and purity of the metals used in coining be according to the prescribed standard.
Assay-furnace, *as-sa'-fur'-nase*, s. A furnace used in the process of assaying.
Assaying, *as-sa'-ing*, s. The determination of the amount of any particular metal in a metallic compound.
Assay-master, *as-sa'-mäs'-ter*, s. An officer appointed to determine the purity of gold or silver.
Assectation,‡ *as-sek-ta'-shun*, s. A waiting upon.
Assecle,‡ *as'-se-kl*, s. A dependent; a follower.
Assecurance,‡ *as-se kew'-rans*, s. Assurance.
Assecuration,‡ *as-se kew-ra'-shun*, s. A making secure
Assecure,‡ *as-se-kewr'*, v.a. To secure.
Assecution,‡ *as-se-kew'-shun*, s. An obtaining or acquiring
Assemblage, *as-sem'-blaje*, s. A collection of individuals, or of particular things; the state of being assembled; † the act of assembling.
Assemblance,‡ *as-sem'-blans*, s. Representation; appearance; an assembling.
Assemble, *as-sem'-bl*, v.a. To bring or call together a number of individuals or things into one place, or body.
— v.n. To meet or come together; to convene.
Assembled, *as-sem'-bld*, pp. of the verb *to assemble*.
Assembler, *as-sem'-bler*, s. One who assembles.
Assembling, *as-sem'-bling*, s. A meeting together.
Assembly, *as-sem'-ble*, s. A company or collection of individuals in the same place; a meeting convened by authority, for the transaction of public business; in

some states, the legislature; a collection of persons for amusement; a congregation or religious society convened. In *military language*, the second beating of the drum before a march.

ASSEMBLY-ROOM, *as-sem'-ble-room*, s. A room in which persons assemble, especially for amusement.

ASSENT, *as-sent'*, s. The act of agreeing to any thing; consent; agreement; approbation.—*Royal assent*, the assent of the sovereign to bills passed by Parliament.
— v.n. To admit as true; to yield, or agree to; to approve.

ASSENTATION, *as-sent-a'-shun*, s. Compliance with the opinion of another, from flattery or dissimulation.

ASSENTATOR,‡ *as-sent-a'-ter*, s. A flatterer

ASSENTATORILY, *as-sent-a-to'-re-le*, ad. With adulation.

ASSENTER, *as-sent'-er*, s. One who assents or admits.

ASSENTINGLY, *as-sent'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to express assent; by agreement.

ASSENTMENT,† *as-sent'-ment*, s. Assent; agreement.

ASSERT, *as-sert'*, v.a. To declare positively; to affirm, to aver; to maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate a claim or title to.

ASSERTION, *as-ser'-shun*, s. The act of asserting, positive declaration; affirmation; position advanced.

ASSERTIVE, *as-sert'-iv*, a. Positive; affirming confidently.

ASSERTIVELY, *as-sert'-iv-le*, ad. Affirmatively.

ASSERTOR, *as-sert'-er*, s. One who affirms positively; an affirmer, supporter, or vindicator.

ASSERTORY, *as-sert'-o-re*, a. Affirming; maintaining.

ASSERVE,‡ *as-serv'*, v.a. To serve, help, or second.

ASSESS, *as-ses'*, v.a. To charge with a certain sum, as a tax; to value property, for the purpose of being taxed; to rate; to set, fix, or ascertain.
– ‡s. Assessment.

ASSESSABLE, *as-ses'-à-bl*, a. That may be assessed.

ASSESSABLY, *as-ses'-à-ble*, ad. By assessment.

ASSESSED, *as-sest'*, pp. of the verb *to assess*.

ASSESSION,‡ *as-sesh'-un*, s. A sitting down by a person.

ASSESSIONARY, *as-sesh'-un-à-re*, a. Pertaining to assessors.

ASSESSMENT, *as-ses'-ment*, s. The act of assessing; a tax, or specific sum charged on the person or property; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.

ASSESSOR, *as-ses'-er*, s. One appointed to assess property for taxation; an inferior officer of justice, who assists the judge in a court of law; one who sits by another as next in dignity.

ASSESSORIAL, *as-ses-so'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to assessors, or a court of assessors.

ASSETS, *as'-sets*, s.pl. The stock in trade and entire property of a merchant or of a trading association; goods or estate of a deceased person, subject to the payment of his debts; the property of an insolvent debtor.

ASSEVER, *as-sev'-er*, } v.a. To affirm or aver posi
ASSEVERATE, *as-sev'-er-ate*, } tively, or with solemnity
ASSEVERATION, *as-sev-ĕr-a'-shun*, s. Solemn affirmation.

ASS-HEAD,‡ *as'-hed*, s. One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

ASSIDEANS, *as-se-de'-anz*, s.pl. A name given in the first book of Maccabees, ii. 42, to a sect of Jews, who armed themselves under Mattathias to resist the introduction of the Grecian manners and idolatries into Judea.

ASSIDENT, *as'-se-dent*, a. *Assident* signs, in *medicine*, are such as usually attend a disease.

ASSIDUATE,‡ *as-sid'-yu-ate*, a. Daily.

ASSIDUITY, *as-se-dew'-e-te*, s. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence; care; perseverance; attentiveness to persons.—*Assiduities*, in the plural, are studied and persevering attentions.

ASSIDUOUS, *as-sid'-yu-us*, a. Diligent; constant in application; attentive; careful; sedulous; indefatigable.

ASSIDUOUSLY, *as-sid'-yu-us-le*, ad. Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care.

ASSIDUOUSNESS, *as-sid'-yu-us-nes*, s. Assiduity; constant or diligent application; care; watchfulness.

ASSIEGE,‡ *as-seej'*, v.a. To besiege.

ASSIENTO, *as-se-ent'-o*, s. A contract formerly entered into between the kings of Spain and various foreign merchants, relative to the importation of negro slaves into the Spanish dominions in South America.

ASSIGN, *as-sine'*, v.a. To allot; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment; to fix or specify; to designate or appoint for a particular purpose; to transfer or sell by writing; to allege or show in particular.
— s. A person to whom property, or an interest, is, or may be, transferred; an assignee.

ASSIGNABLE, *as-sine'-à-bl*, a. That may be assigned or specified; that may be transferred by writing.

ASSIGNAT, *as'-sin-yà*, s. A public note or bill issued by the revolutionary government of France.

ASSIGNATION, *as-sig-na'-shun*, s. An appointment to meet, used chiefly of love-appointments; a making over by transfer of title. In *Russia*, a public note, or bank bill; paper currency.

ASSIGNED, *as-sind'*, pp. of the verb *to assign*.

ASSIGNEE, *as-se-ne'*, s. A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed by another to do some act, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property.—*Assignees in bankruptcy*, persons appointed under a commission of bankruptcy to manage the estate of a bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors.

ASSIGNER, *as-sine'-er*, s. One who assigns, or appoints.

ASSIGNMENT, *as-sine'-ment*, s. An allotting, or an appointment to a particular person or use. In *law*, a transfer of title or interest by writing; the writing by which an interest is transferred; the thing or property transferred. *Assignment in bankruptcy*, the transfer of a bankrupt's property to assignees for the benefit of the creditors.

ASSIGNOR, *as-se-nor'*, s. An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest.

ASSIMILABLE, *as-sim'-e-là-bl*, a. That may be assimilated.

ASSIMILATE, *as-sim'-e-late*, v.a. To bring to a likeness or resemblance; to convert into a like substance.
— v.n. To become similar; to perform the act of converting food into the subtance of the body; to be converted into the substance of the body.

ASSIMILATENESS,‡ *as-sim'-e-late-nes*, s. Likeness.

ASSIMILATION, *as-sim-e-la'-shun*, s. The act of bringing to a resemblance, a state of resemblance; the act or process by which bodies convert other bodies into their own nature and substance. In *physiology*, the conversion of nutriment into the substance of the body.

ASSIMILATIVE, *as-sim'-e-la-tiv*, a. Having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance

ASSIMILATORY, *as-sim'-e-la-to-re*, a. Tending to assimilate

ASSIMULATE,‡ *as-sim'-yu-late*, v.a. To feign.

ASSIMULATION,‡ *as-sim-yu-la'-shun*, s. A counterfeiting

ASSINEGO, *as-se-ne'-go*, s. An ass; a little ass; a simpleton

ASSIST, *as-sist'*, v.a. To aid, help, or succour; to support
— v.n. To lend aid; to attend or be present.

ASSISTANCE, *as-sist'-ans*, s. Help, aid, relief, support

ASSISTANT, *as-sist'-ant*, a. Helping; supporting; auxiliary
—s. One who assists another; an auxiliary; an attendant

ASSISTANTLY,‡ *as-sist'-ant-le*, ad. So as to assist.

ASSISTER, *as-sist'-er*, s. One who lends aid.

ASSISTLESS, *as-sist'-les*, a. Without aid or help

ASSIZE, *as-size'*, s. } Originally, an assembly of
ASSIZES, *as-size'-ez*, s.pl. } knights and other substantial men, with a bailiff or justice, for public business; *appropriately*, a court held periodically in every county of England, by special commission to one or more of the judges of the superior courts, for trying issues at *nisi prius*, and criminal cases; the time or place of holding the court of assize. *Assize*, in a *more general sense*, any court of justice; a jury; a writ; a statute of regulation; an ordinance regulating the weight, measure, and price of certain articles of common consumption; the weight, measure, or price itself.

ASSIZE, v.a. To fix the weight, measure, or price of commodities; to assess, as taxes.

ASSIZED, *as-sizd'*, pp. of the verb *to assize*.

ASSIZER, *as-size'-er*, s. An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.

ASSIZOR, *as-size'-er*, s. In *Scotland*, a juror.

ASSOBER,‡ *as-so'-ber*, v.a. To keep under.

ASSOCIABILITY, *as-so-shà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being capable of association; the quality of suffering some change by sympathy.

ASSOCIABLE, *as-so'-shà-bl*, a. That may be joined to or associated; sociable; companionable. In *a medical sense*, liable to be affected by sympathy.

ASSOCIABLENESS, *as-so'-shà-bl-nes*, s. Associability.

ASSOCIATE, *as-so'-shate*, v.a. To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate; to accompany; to unite in the same mass.
— v.n. To unite in company; to keep company, implying intimacy; to unite in action, or be affected by the action of a different part of the body.
— a. Joined in interest, purpose, or office; confederate. In *med.*, connected by habit or sympathy.
— s. A companion; a partner; a confederate; an ally.

ASSOCIATESHIP, *as-so'-shate-ship*, s. The state or office of an associate.

ASSOCIATION, *as-so-she-a'-shun*, s. The act of associating; union; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage, or for attaining some object; a partnership; a confederacy; union of

things; appositiun, as of particles of matter; union or connection of ideas.

Associational, *as-so-she-a'-shun-al* a. Pertaining to an association.

Associative, *as-so'-sha-tiv*, a. Having the quality of associating, or of being affected by sympathy.

Associator, ‡ *as-so'-sha-ter*, s. An associate; a confederate.

Assoil, ‡ *as-soyl'*, v.a. To solve; to answer; to release; to absolve; to soil; to stain.

Assoilment, *as-soyl'-ment*, s. Act of assoiling.

Assonance, *as'-so-nans*, s. Resemblance of sounds. In *rhetoric* and *poetry*, a resemblance in sound or termination, without making rhyme.

Assonant, *as'-so-nant*, a. Having a resemblance of sound.

Assonate, ‡ *as'-so-nate*, v.n. To sound like a bell.

Assort, *as-sort'*, v.a. To range in order; to classify; to furnish or store with all sorts.

— v.n. To agree; to be in accordance with.

Assortment, *as-sort'-ment*, s. The act of distributing into sorts; a mass or quantity of things, either of the same or of various kinds or sorts; a number of things assorted.

Assot, ‡ *as-sot'*, v.a. To infatuate; to besot.

Assuage, *as-swaje'*, v.a. To mitigate; to soften; to allay; to ease; to soothe; to pacify. — v.n. To abate or subside.

Assuaged, *as-swajd'*, pp. of the verb *to assuage*.

Assuagement, *as-swaje'-ment*, s. Mitigation; abatement.

Assuager, *as-swaje'-er*, s. One who allays or pacifies; that which mitigates or abates.

Assuasive, *as-swa'-siv*, a. Softening; mitigating; easing; tranquillizing; mild.

Assubject, ‡ *as-sub'-jekt*, v.a. To make subject.

Assubjugate, ‡ *as-sub'-jew-gate*, v.a. To subject to.

Assuefaction, *as-swe-fak'-shun*, s. The act of accustoming; the state of being accustomed.

Assuetude, *as'-swe-tewd*, s. Custom; use; habit.

Assume, *as-sewm'*, v.a. To take, to take upon one's self; to arrogate; to take for granted, or without proof; to suppose as a fact; to appropriate; to pretend; to affect; to take in appearance.

— v.n. To be arrogant; to claim more than is due. In *law*, to take upon one's self an obligation.

Assumed, *as-sewmd'*, pp. of the verb *to assume*.

Assumer, *as-sewm'-er*, s. One who assumes; an arrogant person.

Assuming, *as-sewm'-ing*, a. Arrogant; haughty.

— s. Presumption; arrogance.

Assumpsit, *as-sump'-sit*, s. In *law*, a promise, or undertaking, founded on a consideration; an action founded on a promise.

Assumpt, ‡ *as-sumpt'*, v.a. To take up; to raise.

Assumption, *as-sump'-shun*, s. The act of taking to one's self; a taking upon one's self; adoption; the act of taking for granted; supposition; the thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed; the minor or second proposition in a categorical syllogism. In *the Romish and Greek Churches*, the taking up a person into heaven; *appropriately*, a festival celebrated in honour of the miraculous ascent of the Virgin Mary to heaven.

Assumptive, *as-sump'-tiv*, a. That is or may be assumed.

Assumptively, *as-sump'-tiv-le*, ad. By way of assumption.

Assurance, *as-shure'-ans*, s. The act of assuring; firm persuasion: full confidence or trust; conviction; firmness of mind; intrepidity; excess of boldness; impudence; laudable confidence; freedom from excessive modesty, timidity, or bashfulness; testimony of credit; any written or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property; insurance; a contract to pay a given sum in a certain event, as a person's death. (*Assurance* is more used of life contingencies, and *insurance* of other contingencies.)

Assure, *as-shure'*, v.a. To make certain; to give confidence by a promise, declaration, or other evidence; to confirm; to embolden; to make confident; to make secure; to insure; ‡ to affiance, to betroth.

Assured, *as-sheurd'*, pp. of the verb *to assure*.

— a. Certain; indubitable; not doubting; bold to excess.

Assuredly, *as-shure'-ed-le*, ad. Certainly; indubitably.

Assuredness, *as-shure'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence.

Assurer, *as-shure'-er*, s. One who assures; one who insures against loss; an insurer or underwriter.

Assurgent, *as-sur'-jent*, a. Rising in a curve or arch.

Assuringly, *as-shure'-ing-le*, ad. In a way to create assurance.

Assyrian, *as-sir'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to Assyria, an ancient and extensive empire in Asia.

— s. A native of Assyria

Astarte, *as-tar'-te*, s. A Syrian goddess, the Ashtoreth of the Hebrews, and Juno of the Romans.

Asteism, *as'-te-izm*, s. In *rhetoric*, genteel irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.

Aster, *as'-ter*, s. Starwort, a genus of plants with beautiful radiated or compound flowers.

Asteria, *as-te'-re-a*, s. A variety of sapphire.

Asterialite, *as-te'-re-a-lite*, s. A fossil asterias.

Asterias, *as-te'-re-as*, s. *Stella marina*, sea-star, or star-fish, a genus of the *Radiata*, or radiate animals.

Asteriated, *as-te'-re-a-ted*, a. Radiated like a star.

Asterisk, *as'-ter-isk*, s. The figure of a star, thus (*) used in printing and writing, in reference to a note.

Asterism, *as'-ter-izm*, s. A small cluster of stars either included or not in a constellation; + an asterisk.

Asterite, *as'-ter-ite*, s. Same as **Asteria**.

Astern, *a-stern'*, ad. In or at the hinder part of a ship, or towards the hinder part, or backwards; behind a ship, at any indefinite distance.

Asteroid, *as'-ter-oyd*, s. A name given by Herschel to the four little planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, viz., Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta.

Asteroidal, *as-ter-oyd'-al*, a. Resembling a star; pertaining to the asteroids.

Asterophyllite, *as-ter-of'-il-lite*, s. Star-leaf, an extinct fossil plant.

Asteropodium, *as-ter-o-po'-de-um*, s. A kind of extraneous fossil.

Astert, ‡ *a-stert'*, v.a. To startle, to affright; to terrify

Asthenic, *as-then'-ik*, a. Feeble; without strength.

Asthenology, *as-then-ol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine of diseases arising from debility.

Asthma, *ast'-ma*, s. A chronic, intermittent disorder of respiration, commonly attended with cough, wheezing, and constriction of the chest. The term is also sometimes applied to any chronic difficulty of breathing.

Asthmatic, *ast-mat'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to asthma
Asthmatical, *ast-mat'-ik-al*, } affected by asthma.

Astipulate, ‡ *as-tip'-yu-late*, v.a. *See* **Stipulate**.

Astipulation, ‡ *as-tip-yu-la'-shun*, s. *See* **Stipulation**.

Astomous, *as'-to-mus*, a. Without a mouth: applied to an order of dipterous insects, and, in *bot.*, to an order of mosses, the capsules of which have no aperture.

Astone, ‡ *as-tone'*, } v.a. To terrify or astonish.
Astony, ‡ *as-ton'-e*, }

Astoned, ‡ *as-toand'*, } pp. or a. Astonished.
Astonied, ‡ *as-ton'-id*, }

Astoniedness, ‡ *as-ton'-id-nes*, s. The state of being astonished.

Astonish, *as-ton'-ish*, v.a. To confound with some sudden passion; to amaze; to surprise.

Astonished, *as-ton'-isht*, pp. of the verb *to astonish*.

Astonishing, *as-ton'-ish-ing*, a. Very wonderful; of a nature to excite great admiration or amazement.

Astonishingly, *as-ton'-ish-ing-le*, ad. In a manner or degree to excite amazement.

Astonishingness, *as-ton'-ish-ing-nes*, s. The quality of exciting astonishment.

Astonishment, *as-ton'-ish-ment*, s. Amazement; confusion of mind; wonder; surprise; admiration.

Astound, *as-towna'*, v.a. To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement; to confound with fear or wonder.

Astounding, *as-towna'-ing*, a. Adapted to astonish.

Astoundment, ‡ *as-towna'-ment*, s. Amazement.

Astraddle, *a-strad'-dl*, ad. With the legs across a thing, or on different sides.

Astræa, *as-tre'-a*, s. A species of coral zoophytes. In *astr.*, the name of a small planet, or asteroid, discovered in December, 1845, by M. Encke, of Dresden. In *myth.*, the goddess of justice.

Astragal, *as'-tra-gal*, s. A little round moulding, which surrounds the top or bottom of a column, in the form of a ring; also, a round moulding on cannon near the mouth.

Astragalus, *as-trag'-a-lus*, s. In *anat.*, the ankle or sling bone; the upper bone of the foot, supporting the tibia. In *bot.*, the Milk-vetch.

Astral, *as'-tral*, a. Belonging to the stars; starry.

Astral lamp, *as'-tral lamp*, s. A lamp whose light is placed under a concave glass.

Astray, *a-stra'*, ad. Out of the right way, or proper place.

Astrea, *as-tre'-a*, s. *See* **Astræa**.

Astrict, + *as-trikt'*, v.a. To bind fast, to astringe, or confine; to constrict; to contract.

— a. Compendious; contracted; + bound, astricted.

Astriction, *as-trik'-shun*, s. The act of binding close constipation; a contraction of parts by applications, the stopping of fluxes or hemorrhages

ASTRICTIVE, *as-trikt'-iv*, a. Binding; styptic.
ASTRICTORY, *as-trikt'-o-re*, a. Astringent; binding.
ASTRIDE, *à-stride'*, ad. Across, with the legs open.
ASTRIFEROUS,† *as-trif'-er-us*, a. Bearing or containing stars.
ASTRIGEROUS,‡ *as-tridj'-er-us*, a. Bearing stars.
ASTRINGE, *as-trinj'*, v.a. To bind fast; to constrict; to cause parts to draw together.
ASTRINGED, *as-trinjd'*, pp. of the verb *to astringe*.
ASTRINGENCY, *as-trinj'-en-se*, s. The power of contracting parts of the body; that quality in medicines which binds, contracts, or strengthens parts that are relaxed.
ASTRINGENT, *as-trinj'-ent*, a. Binding; contracting; strengthening; opposed to laxative.—The *astringent principle* of vegetable substances is tannic acid.
— s. A medicine that binds, or restrains discharges.
ASTRITE, *as'-trite*, } s. Star-stone, *see* ASTERIA. Also,
ASTROIT, *as'-troyt*, } a species of petrified madrepore.
ASTROGNOSY, *as-trog'-no-se*, s.‡ Astronomy.
ASTROGRAPHY, *as-trog'-râ-fe*, s. A description of the stars, or the science of describing them.
ASTROLABE, *as'-tro-labe*, s. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea; a stereographic projection of the sphere. Among the *ancients*, the same as the modern *armillary* sphere.
ASTROLATRY, *as-trol'-à-tre*, s. The worship of the stars.
ASTROLOGER, *as-trol'-o-jer*, } s. One who professes
ASTROLOGIAN,† *as-tro-lo'-je-an*, } to foretel future events by the aspects of the stars; ‡an astronomer.
ASTROLOGIC, *as-tro-lodj'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to astro-
ASTROLOGICAL, *as-tro-lodj'-ik-al*, } logy.
ASTROLOGICALLY, *as-tro-lodj'-ik-al-le*, ad. In the manner of astrology.
ASTROLOGIZE, *as-trol'-o-jize*, v.n. To practise astrology.
ASTROLOGY, *as-trol'-o-je*, s. An exploded science, by which it was pretended to foretel future events by the situation and different aspects of the stars.
ASTRONOMER, *as-tron'-o-mer*, s. One versed in astronomy.
ASTRONOMIC, *as-tro-nom'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to as-
ASTRONOMICAL, *as 'ro-nom'-ik-al*, } tronomy.
ASTRONOMICALLY, *as-tro-nom'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy.
ASTRONOMIZE,† *as-tron'-o-mize*, v.n. To study astronomy.
ASTRONOMY, *as-tron'-o-me*, s. The science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their positions, magnitudes, motions, and all consequent phenomena.
ASTROSCOPE, *as'-tro-skope*, s. An astronomical instrument whereon the stars are delineated.
ASTROSCOPY, *as-tros'-ko-pe*, s. Observation of the stars.
ASTROTHEMATA, *as-tro-them'-à-tà*, s.pl. The places or positions of the stars in an astrological scheme of the heavens.
ASTROTHEOLOGY, *as-tro-the-ol'-o-je*, s. Theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.
ASTRUT, *à-strut'*, ad. In a strutting manner.
ASTUN,‡ *à-stun'*, v.a. To stun.
ASTUTE, *as-tewt'*, a. Shrewd; keen; penetrating, cunning; sagacious; subtle.
ASTUTELY, *as-tewt'-le*, ad. Shrewdly; sharply; subtly.
ASTUTENESS, *as-tewt'-nes*, s. Shrewdness; cunning.
ASUNDER, *à-sun'-der*, ad. Apart; into parts; separately.
ASWOON,‡ *à-swoon'*, ad. In a swoon.
ASYLUM, *à-si'-lum*, s. Any place of retreat and security; a sanctuary; a refuge; an institution for the care or relief of the dumb, blind, destitute, &c.
ASYMMETRAL,† *à-sim'-me-tral*, } a. Disproportion-
ASYMMETRICAL,† *à-sim-met'-rik-al*, } ate; without symmetry.
ASYMMETRY, *à-sim'-me-tre*, s. The want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.
ASYMPTOTE, *as'-imp-tote*, or *à-simp'-tote*, s. A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it.
ASYMPTOTICAL, *as-imp-tot'-ik-al*, a. Belonging to an asymptote; ever approaching, but never meeting.
ASYNARTETE, *à-sin-ar-teet'*, a. Disconnected.—An *asynartete sentence* is one whose members are not united by connecting particles, as, "I came, I saw, I conquered."—An *asynartete verse* is one consisting of two members, having different rhythms.
ASYNDETON, *à-sin'-de-ton*, s. In *rhetoric*, a figure which omits the connective, as, *veni, vidi, vici*.
AT, *at*, prep. In *general*, *at* denotes *presence* or *nearness*, but it is less definite than *in* or *on*; *at* the house may be *in* or *near* the house. It denotes, also, *towards*, *with*, *in*, *on*, *by*, *near by*, *in consequence of*. The peculiar phrases in which *at* occurs, with appropriate significations, are very numerous: *at* the sight, is with, present, or coming the sight, *at* this news, is present the news, on or with the approach or arrival of this news; *at* peace, *at* war, is in a state of peace or war, peace or war existing, *at* ease, *at* play, *at* a loss, &c., convey the like idea. *at* arms, is furnished with, bearing, or present with arms; *at* hand is within reach of the hand, and therefore near; *at* my cost, is *with* my cost; *at* his suit, *by* or *with* his suit; *at* this declaration, that is, present, or coming this declaration; *at* his command, is either under his command, that is, literally, coming or being come his command, in the power of, or in consequence of it he is good *at* engraving, *at* husbandry, that is, in performing that business; he deserves well *at* our hands, that is, from us. *At* first, *at* last, *at* least, *at* best, *at* the worst, *at* the highest or lowest, are phrases in which some noun is implied, as, at the first time or beginning; at the last time, or point of time; at the least or best degree, &c.; all denoting an extreme point or superlative degree. *At all*, is in any manner or degree.
ATABAL, *at'-à-bal*, s. A kettle-drum; a Moorish tabour.
ATACAMITE, *à-tak'-à-mite*, s. A native muriate of copper.
ATAGAS, *at'-à-gas*, s. The red cock, or moor game.
ATAGHAN, *at'-à-gan*, s. A small Turkish sabre; a species of long dagger.
ATAMAN, *at'-à-man*, s. A hetman, or chief of the Cossacks.
ATAMASCO, *at-à-mas'-ko*, s. A lily of the amaryllis kind.
ATAR, *at'-ar*, s. *See* ATTAR.
ATARAXY, *at'-à-rax-e*, s. Calmness of mind; stoicalness.
ATAXIC, *à-tax'-ik*, a. In *medicine*, irregular.
ATAXY, *at'-ax-e*, s. Want of order; disturbance; irregularity in the functions of the body or forms of a disease.
ATCHE, *at'-tshe*, s. A small Turkish silver coin.
ATE, *et*. The preterit of the verb *to eat*.
ATE, *a'-te*, s. In *myth.*, the goddess of mischief.
ATELENE, *at'-e-leen*, a. In *min.*, imperfect; amorphous.
ATELESTITE, *at-e-les'-tite*, s. A mineral resembling sphene.
ATELLAN, *à-tel'-lan*, a. Relating to the dramas performed at Atella, an ancient town of Tuscany.
— s. A dramatic representation, satirical or licentious.
ATHALAMOUS, *à-thal'-à-mus*, a. In *bot.*, applied to lichens whose thallus is without shields or *beds* for the spores.
ATHANASIAN, *ath-à-na'-shan*, a. Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. The *Athanasian Creed* is a formulary, confession, or exposition of faith, formerly supposed to have been drawn up by Athanasius, but now generally ascribed to Hilary, bishop of Arles, in 430.
— s. One who espoused the doctrine of Athanasius.
ATHANOR, *ath'-à-nor*, s. A digesting furnace, formerly used in chemical operations.
ATHEISM, *a'-the-izm*, s. Disbelief of the existence of a God.
ATHEIST, *a'-the-ist*, s. A disbeliever in the existence of a God. — a. Atheistical; disbelieving or denying God
ATHEISTIC, *a-the-ist'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to atheism,
ATHEISTICAL, *a-the-ist'-ik-al*, } implying or containing atheism; given to atheism; impious.
ATHEISTICALLY, *a-the-ist'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an atheistical manner; impiously.
ATHEISTICALNESS, *a-the-ist'-ik-al-nes*, s. The quality of being atheistical; unbelief in the Divine Being.
ATHEIZE, *a'-the-ize*, v.a. To render atheistic.
— ‡ v.n. To discourse as an atheist.
ATHEL,‡ *ath'-el*, a. Noble; of illustrious birth. It is used in the composition of many Anglo-Saxon names.
ATHELING,‡ *ath'-el-ing*, s. A noble youth.
ATHENÆUM, } *ath-e-ne'-um*, { s. In *antiquity*, a public
ATHENEUM, } { building erected for rehearsals and lectures, the chief of which was at Athens; a gymnasium. In *present use*, a public establishment for the encouragement of literature and the sciences, *in London*, a famous club-house, the members of which are all more or less literary or scientific men.
ATHENIAN, *à-the'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to Athens.
— s. A native or inhabitant of Athens.
ATHEOLOGIAN, *a-the-o-lo'-je-an*, s. One who is the opposite to a theologian.
ATHEOLOGY,‡ *a-the-ol'-o-je*, s. Atheism.
ATHEOUS,‡ *a'-the-us*, a. Atheistic; impious.
ATHERINA, *ath-e-ri'-nà*, } s. A genus of fishes allied to
ATHERINE, *ath'-e-rin*, } the mullets.
ATHERINE, a. Pertaining to the genus Atherina.
ATHEROMA, *ath-e-ro'-mà*, } s. A kind of wen or encysted
ATHEROME, *ath'-e-rome*, } tumour.
ATHEROMATOUS, *ath-e-rom'-à-tus*, a. Pertaining to or resembling an atheroma.
ATHIRST, *à-therst'*, a. Thirsty; wanting drink; eager

ATHLETÆ, *ath-le'-te*, s.pl. of ATHLETA. The wrestlers, boxers, &c., who contended for the prizes at the Olympic, Pythian, and other games of ancient Greece and Rome.

ATHLETE, *ath'-leet*, s. In *antiq.*, see ATHLETÆ; hence, a contender for victory in feats of strength; one possessed of great strength of body.

ATHLETIC, *ath-let'-ik*, a. Belonging to wrestling, boxing, running, &c.; strong; lusty; robust; vigorous.

ATHLETICALLY, *ath-let'-ik-al-le*, ad. In an athletic manner.

ATHLETICISM, *ath-let'-e-sizm*, } s. The act of contending
ATHLETISM, *ath'-le-tizm*, } at the public games; muscular strength.

ATHWART, *à-thwart'*, prep. Across; from side to side; transverse; through.
—ad. In a manner to cross and perplex; wrongly.

ATILT, *à-tilt'*, ad. In the manner of a tilter; in the position or with the action of a man making a thrust; in the manner of a cask tilted, or with one end raised.

ATIMY, *at'-e-me*, s. In *ancient Greece*, public disgrace; exclusion from office by some disqualifying decree.

ATLANTEAN, *at-lan-te'-an*, } a. Pertaining to the ancient
ATLANTIAN, *at-lan'-te-an*, } isle of Atlantis; pertaining to, or resembling Atlas; strong; huge; gigantic.

ATLANTES, *at-lan'-teez*, s.pl. In *arch.*, figures of men, used instead of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature.

ATLANTIC, *at-lan'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean.
— s. The ocean, or that part of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west.

ATLANTIDES, *at-lan'-te-deez*, s.pl. In *astr.*, the Pleiades, q.v. In *arch.*, same as *Atlantes*.

ATLANTIS, *at-lan'-tis*, s. A famous isle, mentioned by the ancients to have been at an early period situated west of Gades, or Cadiz, on the strait of Gibraltar, but to have been overwhelmed by the ocean.

ATLAS, *at'-las*, s. A collection of maps in a volume; †any work in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form, as, an historical *atlas*; a large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps; a kind of large-sized paper; a rich kind of silk, satin, or stuff, manufactured in the East. In *anat*, the first vertebra of the neck. In *myth.*, one of the Titans, king of Mauritania, and father of the Hesperides or Atlantides. Having assisted the giants in their war against the gods, he was condemned by Jupiter to bear the vault of heaven. In *geog.*, a high mountain of Africa. In *arch.*, a column, or half figure of a man, supporting an entablature.

ATMOLOGY, *at-mol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine which treats of the relations of heat and moisture.

ATMOMETER, *at-mom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument to measure the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer.

ATMOSPHERE, *at'-mos-feer*, s. The whole mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth: *see* AIR. In a wider sense, the mass of elastic fluid with which any body is surrounded. *Figuratively*, pervading influence.

ATMOSPHERIC, *at-mos-fêr'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the
ATMOSPHERICAL, *at-mos-fêr'-ik-al*, } atmosphere; dependent on the atmosphere.

ATOLL, *at'-ol*, s. A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon.

ATOM, *at'-um*, s. A particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division; any thing extremely small.

ATOMIC, *à-tom'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to atoms; con-
ATOMICAL, *à-tom'-ik-al*, } sisting of atoms; extremely minute.—The *Atomical philosophy*, of the ancient Epicureans, taught that atoms are endued with gravity and motion, by which all things were formed without the agency of God.—The *Atomic theory*, in *chem.*, or the doctrine of *definite proportions*, teaches that all chemical combinations take place between the supposed ultimate particles of bodies, and that these unite, either atom with atom, or in proportion expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms.—*Atomic weight*, in *chem.*, same as equivalent, q.v.

ATOMISM, *at'-um-izm*, s. The doctrine of atoms.

ATOMIST, *at'-um-ist*, s. One who holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

ATOMIZE, *at'-um-ize*, v.a. To reduce to atoms.

ATOMOLOGY, *at-um-ol'-o-je*, s. *See* ATOMISM.

ATOMY, *at'-o-me*, s. An atom; also, an abbreviation of *anatomy*.

ATONE, *à-tone'*, v.n. To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction for an offence or a crime; ‡ to agree or be in accordance with, to accord.
— v.a. To expiate; ‡ to reduce to concord, to appease.
— ‡ ad. At one; together; at once.

ATONED, *à-toand'*, pp of the verb *to atone*.

ATONEMENT, *à-tone'-ment*, s. Agreement; reconciliation, expiation; reparation; compensation. In *theology*, the expiation of sin made by the sufferings of Christ.

ATONER, *à-tone'-er*, s. He who makes atonement.

ATONIC, *à-ton'-ik*, a. Debilitated; wanting tone.

ATONY, *at'-o-ne*, s. Debility of body; want of tone.

ATOP, *à-top'*, ad. On or at the top.

ATRABILARIAN, *at-râ-bil-a'-re-an*, } a. Replete with black
ATRABILARIOUS, *at-râ-bil-a'-re-us*, } bile; affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to the bile.

ATRABILARIOUSNESS, *at-râ-bil-a'-re-us-nes*, s. The state of being melancholy, or affected with disordered bile.

ATRABILIARY, *at-râ-bil'-yâ-re*, a. Melancholic or hypochondriacal, from a superabundance of black bile.

ATRAMENTACEOUS, *at-râ-ment-a'-shus*, }
ATRAMENTAL, *at-râ-ment'-al*, } a. Inky; black like ink.
ATRAMENTOUS, *at-râ-ment'-us*, }

ATRAMENTARIOUS, *at-râ-ment-a'-re-us*, a. Like ink; suitable for making ink.

ATRED, ‡ *a'-trd*, a. Tinged with a black colour.

ATRIP, *à-trip'*, ad. In *nau. lang.*, a term applied to the anchor when it is drawn perpendicularly out of the ground, and to the sails when hoisted to the mast-head.

ATRIUM, *at'-re-um*, s. In *ancient arch.*, a court-yard, or portal open to the air, in the front of a dwelling.

ATROCIOUS, *à-tro'-shus*, a. Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; horrible; outrageous; ‡ very grievous.

ATROCIOUSLY, *à-tro'-shus-le*, ad. In an atrocious manner; with enormous cruelty or guilt.

ATROCIOUSNESS, *à-tro'-shus-nes*, s. The quality of being enormously criminal or cruel.

ATROCITY, *à-tros'-e-te*, s. Horrible wickedness.

ATROPHY, *at'-ro-fe*, s. Emaciation or wasting away of the body, arising from defective nutrition.

ATROPINA, *at-ro-pi'-nà*, } s. A vegetable alkaloid extract-
ATROPIA, *à-tro'-pe-à*, } ed from the deadly nightshade.

ATROUS, *a'-trus*, a. Intensely black.

ATTACH, *at-tatsh'* v.a. To seize; to lay hold on; to affix; to connect with; to annex; to win or gain over; to fix to one's interest; to enamour. In *law*, to arrest the person or lay hold of property by writ, to answer for a debt or demand.

ATTACHABLE, *at-tatsh'-à-bl*, a. That may be attached.

ATTACHÉ, *at-tà-sha'*, s. One attached to another, as a part of his suite or attendants, particularly one attached to the suite of an ambassador.

ATTACHED, *at-tatsht'*, pp. of the verb *to attach*.

ATTACHMENT, *at-tatsh'-ment*, s. Adherence; fidelity; regard; affection; inclination; fondness; that by which one thing is attached to another; an adjunct. In *law*, a taking of the person, goods, or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand; a writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court. It is called a *foreign attachment* when laid on property of the debtor in the hands of a third person

ATTACK, *at-tak'*, v.a. To assault; to assail; to invade; to beset; to combat; to impugn; to criticize.
— s. Assault; invasion; a falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism.

ATTACKABLE, *at-tak'-à-bl*, a. That can be attacked

ATTACKED, *at-takt'*, pp. of the verb *to attack*.

ATTACKER, *at-tak'-er*, s. One who assaults or invades.

ATTACOTTIC, *at-tà-kot'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the Attacotti, a tribe of ancient Britons, allies of the Scots.

ATTAGAS, *at'-tà-gas*, } s. A variety of the pheasant, found
ATTAGEN, *at'-tà-jen*, } in the south of Europe.

ATTAGHAN, *at'-tà-gan*. *See* ATAGHAN.

ATTAIN, *at-tayn'*, v.n. To reach; to come to, or arrive at.
— v.a. To gain; to compass; to achieve; to reach or come to, by progression or motion; to reach in excellence or degree; to equal.
—‡ s. Attainment; the thing attained.

ATTAINABILITY, *at-tayn-à-bil'-e-te*, s. Attainableness.

ATTAINABLE, *at-tayn'-à-bl*, a. That may be attained.

ATTAINABLENESS, *at-tayn'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being attainable.

ATTAINDER, *at-tayn'-der*, s. In *law*, the act of attainting, particularly with respect to treason; a corruption of blood, or a deprivation of all civil rights and of the power to inherit or transmit property, consequent on a sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony.

ATTAINED, *at-taynd'*, pp. of the verb *to attain*.

ATTAINMENT, *at-tayn'-ment*, s. The act of attaining; that which is attained; an acquisition; an acquirement.

ATTAINT, *at-taynt'*, v.a. To taint or corrupt; to disgrace; to stain; to convict of felony, especially of treason, and deprive of all inheritance and civil rights.

ATTAINT, *at-taynt'*, s. A stain, spot, or taint; ‡ any thing injurious; a blow or wound on the legs or feet of a horse. In *law*, a writ against a jury for giving a false verdict in any court of record.
— ‡ a. Convicted.
ATTAINTMENT, *at-taynt'-ment*, s. The being attainted.
ATTAINTURE, *at-taynt'-yur*, s. A staining or rendering infamous; a stain; a reproach; an imputation.
ATTAMINATE,‡ *at-tam'-in-ate*, v.a. To corrupt.
ATTAR OF ROSES, *at'-tar ov ro'-zez*, s. *See* OTTO.
ATTASK,‡ *at-täsk'*, v.a. To task; to tax.
ATTASTE,‡ *at-tayst'*, v.a. To taste.
ATTEMPER, *at-tem'-per*, v.a. To reduce or moderate by mixture; to soften; to mollify; to mix in just proportion; to regulate; to fit or make suitable.
ATTEMPERANCE,‡ *at-tem'-per-ans*, s. Temperance.
ATTEMPERATE, *at-tem'-per-ate*, a. Tempered; proportioned; suited. — ‡ v.a. To attemper.
ATTEMPERED, *at-tem'-perd*, pp. of the verb *to attemper*.
ATTEMPERLY,‡ *at-tem'-per-le*, ad. In a temperate manner.
ATTEMPERMENT, *at-tem'-per-ment*, s. A tempering or due proportion.
ATTEMPT, *at-tempt'*, v.a. To try; to endeavour; to essay; to use exertion for any purpose; to make trial or experiment; to attack; to venture upon.
— s. An essay, trial, or endeavour; an effort to gain a point; an attack; an undertaking; enterprise.
ATTEMPTABLE, *at-tempt'-à-bl*, a. That may be attempted, tried, or attacked; liable to an attempt.
ATTEMPTER, *at-tempt'-er*, s. One who attempts, or attacks.
ATTEND, *at-tend'*, v.a. To accompany; to escort; to wait on; to be present in obedience to a summons, or in pursuance of duty; to visit customarily or frequently; to be united with; to be consequent to; to await; to wait for insidiously; to regard; ‡ to heed; ‡ to expect.
— v.n. To listen; to regard with attention; to wait; to be within call; ‡ to stay; to delay.
ATTENDANCE, *at-tend'-ans*, s. The act of waiting on; a being present on business of any kind; presence; service; the persons attending; a retinue; attention; regard; careful application of mind; ‡ expectation.
ATTENDANT, *at-tend'-ant*, a. Accompanying as subordinate or consequential. In *law*, depending on or owing service to.
— s. One who attends or accompanies; one who belongs to the train; one who is present; that which accompanies or is consequent to. In *law*, one who owes duty or service to, or depends on another.
ATTENDER, † *at-tend'-er*, s. An attendant; a companion.
ATTENDINGLY,‡ *at-tend'-ing-le*, ad. With attention.
ATTENT,‡ *at-tent'*, a. Intent; attentive. s. Attention.
ATTENTATES, *at-tent'-ayts*, s. pl. Proceedings in a court of judicature, after an inhibition has been decreed.
ATTENTION, *at-ten'-shun*, s. The act of attending, or heeding; application; heed; regard; notice; respect; act of civility, or courtesy.
ATTENTIVE, *at-tent'-iv*, a. Heedful; intent; regardful.
ATTENTIVELY, *at-tent'-iv-le*, ad. Heedfully, carefully.
ATTENTIVENESS, *at-tent'-iv-nes*, s. The state or quality of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.
ATTENTLY,‡ *at-tent'-le*, ad. Attentively.
ATTENUANT, *at-ten'-yu-ant*, a. Making thin; diluting.
— s. A medicine which thins the fluids; a diluent.
ATTENUATE, *at-ten'-yu-ate*, v.a. To make thin or less consistent; to dilute; to make slender; to reduce in thickness; to lessen; to pulverize.
— a. Made thin, or less viscid; made slender.
ATTENUATED, *at-ten'-yu-a-ted*, pp. or a. Made thin or less viscid; comminuted; made slender. In *botany*, growing slender towards the extremity; tapering.
ATTENUATION, *at-ten-yu-a'-shun*, s. The act of making thin or slender; a lessening; the state of being made thin or less; the act of making fine, by comminution or attrition; pulverization.
ATTER, *at'-ter*, s. Corrupt matter.
ATTERATE, *at'-tër-ate*, v.a. To wear away; to form or accumulate by wearing.
ATTERATION, *at-tër-a'-shun*, s. The wearing away of the earth by the sea in one place, and the deposition of it in another.
ATTEST, *at-test'*, v.a. To bear witness to; to certify; to prove; to affirm to be true or genuine; to call to witness; to invoke; to evince; to manifest.
— † s. Witness; testimony; attestation.
ATTESTATION, *at-test-a'-shun*, s. Testimony; witness, evidence; a solemn or official declaration.
ATTESTER, } *at-test'-er*, s. One who attests or bears tes-
ATTESTOR, } timony, a witness

ATTIC, *at'-tik*, a. Pertaining to Attica, or to its principal city, Athens; hence, *Attic* wit, or *Attic* salt, is a poignant, delicate wit, such as the Athenians were famous for; *Attic* style, is a style pure, classical, and elegant; *Attic* faith, is inviolable faith.—*Attic dialect* the dialect of the ancient Greek language, spoken by the Athenians.—*Attic base*, a peculiar base, consisting of an upper torus, a scotia, and lower torus, with fillets between them, used by ancient architects in the Ionic order, or column, and sometimes in the Doric.—*Attic order*, an order of small square pillars at the uppermost extremity of a building.—*Attic story*, the upper story of a house.
— s. A native of Attica; an Athenian author. In *arch.*, a low story erected over a principal order, generally decorated with pilasters and a cornice, but having neither capital nor base. In *modern use*, this name is properly applied to an uppermost room in a house when the ceiling is square with the sides, to distinguish it from a *garret*, but the latter is also frequently termed an *attic*.
ATTICAL, *at'-tik-al*, a. Pertaining to Athens; pure classical.
ATTICISE, } *at'-te-size*, v.a. To make conformable to the
ATTICIZE, } language or idiom of Attica.
— v.n. To use Atticisms, or the idiom of the Athenians to side with the Athenians.
ATTICISM, *at'-te-sizm*, s. The peculiar style and idiom of the Greek language, used by the Athenians; refined and elegant Greek; a concise and elegant expression; a particular attachment to the Athenians.
ATTINGE, *at-tinj'*, v.a. To touch lightly.
ATTIRE, *at-tire'*, v.a. To dress, to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid apparel.
— s. Dress; clothes; habit; ornamental dress; the horns of a stag, &c. In *bot.*, the generative parts of plants
ATTIRED, *at-tird'*, pp. of the verb *to attire*.
ATTIRER, *at-tire'-er*, s. One who dresses or adorns with attire.
ATTITLE,‡ *at-ti'-tl*, v.a. To entitle.
ATTITUDE, *at'-te-tewd*, s. The posture or position of a person, statue, or painted figure, or the manner in which the parts of the body are disposed, particularly in relation to some purpose or emotion; gesture; action; position of things or persons; bearing.
ATTITUDINAL, *at-te-tew'-din-al*, a. Pertaining to attitude
ATTOLLENT, *at-tol'-lent*, a. That raises or lifts up.
— s. A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the upper eye-lid, &c.: also called *levator* or *elevator*.
ATTORN, *at-turn'*, v.n. In *the feudal law*, to *turn*, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another.
ATTORNEY, *at-turn'-e*, s.; pl. ATTORNEYS. One who is properly qualified to manage matters in law for others, prosecute and defend actions, &c.; one who is duly authorized to transact business for another, as his agent or factor.—*Attorney-general*, an officer appointed to manage all law affairs for the sovereign, state, or public; and his duty, in particular, is to prosecute persons guilty of crimes.—*Letter, power, or warrant of attorney*, a formal written authority by which a person authorizes another person to transact business for him
— ‡ v.a. To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy.
ATTORNEYSHIP, *at-turn'-e-ship*, s. The office of an attorney; agency for another.
ATTORNMENT, *at-turn'-ment*, s. The act of a feudatory vassal or tenant, by which he consents, on the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior.
ATTRACT, *at-trakt'*, v.a. To draw to; to cause to approach, adhere, or combine; to draw by influence of a moral kind; to engage; to invite; to allure; to entice.
— ‡ s. Attraction.
ATTRACTABILITY, *at-trakt-à-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being attractable; the power of attraction.
ATTRACTABLE, *at-trakt'-à-bl*, a. That may be attracted, subject to attraction; of a nature to attract; attractive
ATTRACTIC,‡ *at-trakt'-ik*, } a. Having the power
ATTRACTICAL,‡ *at-trakt'-ik-al*, } of attracting.
ATTRACTILE, *at-trakt'-il*, a. That has power to attract.
ATTRACTINGLY, *at-trakt'-ing-le*, ad. In an attracting manner.
ATTRACTION, *at-trak'-shun*, s. The act of attracting; the power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging; allurement; charm. In *physics*, the force or law which draws bodies or their particles towards each other, or which resists their tendency to separate.—*Elective attraction*, or *affinity*, in chemistry, is the tendency of those substances, in a mixture, to combine which have the strongest attraction.

ATTRACTIVE, *at-trakt' iv*, a. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to; alluring; inviting; engaging.
ATTRACTIVELY, *at-trakt'-iv-le*, ad. In an attractive manner; with the power of attracting, or drawing to.
ATTRACTIVENESS, *at-trakt'-iv-nes*, s. The quality of being attractive, or engaging.
ATTRACTOR, *at-trakt'-er*, s. The person or thing that attracts.
ATTRAHENT, *at'-tra-hent*, or *at-tra'-hent*, a. Drawing to or attracting. — s. That which draws to.
ATTRAP,‡ *at-trap'*, v.a. To clothe; to dress.
ATTRECTATION, *at-trekt-a'-shun*, s. Frequent handling.
ATTRIBUTABLE, *at-trib'-yu-tà-bl*, a. That may be ascribed, imputed, or attributed; ascribable; imputable.
ATTRIBUTE, *at-trib'-yute*, v.a. To ascribe; to give as due; to impute, as to a cause; to assign.
ATTRIBUTE, *at'-tre-bute*, s. That which is attributed; an inherent quality; characteristic disposition; an appendant; an adherent; ‡ reputation, honour. In *paint.*, and *sculp.*, a symbol of office or character, added to the principal figure, as a trident is the *attribute* of Neptune, a club that of Hercules.
ATTRIBUTION, *at-tre-bew'-shun*, s. The act of attributing; the quality ascribed; commendation.
ATTRIBUTIVE, *at-trib'-yu-tiv*, a. Pertaining to or expressing an attribute.
— s. The thing attributed. In *gram.*, a word significant of an attribute, as an adjective, verb, or participle.
ATTRITE, *at-trite'*, a. Worn by rubbing or friction; penitent only through fear of punishment.
ATTRITENESS, *at-trite'-nes*, s. The being much worn.
ATTRITION, *at-trish'-un*, s. Abrasion; the act of wearing by friction, or rubbing substances together; the state of being worn; grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.
ATTUNE, *at-tewn'*, v.a. To tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make musical; to make accordant.
ATTUNED, *at-tewnd'*, pp. of the verb *to attune*.
ATWAIN,‡ *à-twayn'*, ad. In twain; asunder.
ATWEEN,‡ *à-tween'*, ad. Between.
ATWIXT,‡ *à-twixt'*, ad. Betwixt.
ATWO,‡ *à-too'*, ad. In two.
AUBAINE, *o-bane'*, s. The *droit d'aubaine*, in France, was a law by which the king became heir to an alien dying within his dominions.
AUBIN, *aw'-bin*, s. A broken kind of gait in a horse, between an amble and a gallop, popularly called a Canterbury gallop.
AUBURN, *aw'-burn*, a. Reddish brown; of a tan colour.
AUCTION, *ok'-shun*, s. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and, regularly, by a person licensed for the purpose, the things sold at auction. *Dutch auction*, the setting up of property above its value, and gradually lowering the price, till some one takes it.
—‡ v.a. To sell by auction.
AUCTIONARY, *ok'-shun-à-re*, a. Belonging to an auction.
AUCTIONEER, *ok-shun-eer'*, s. One licensed to sell property by public sale; the manager of an auction.
—‡ v.a. To sell at auction.
AUCTIVE, *awk'-tiv*, a. Of an increasing quality.
AUCUPATION,† *aw-kew-pa'-shun*, s. The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching.
AUDACIOUS, *aw-da'-shus*, a. Very bold or daring; impudent; effrontive; saucy.
AUDACIOUSLY, *aw-da'-shus-le*, ad. In an impudent manner; with excess of boldness.
AUDACIOUSNESS, *aw-da'-shus-nes*, s. The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity.
AUDACITY, *aw-das'-e-te*, s. Boldness; daring spirit, resolution, or confidence; impudence; effrontery.
AUDEANISM, *awd'-e-an-izm*, s. Anthropomorphism, or the doctrine of Audeus, a Syrian of the fourth century, who maintained that God has a human shape.
AUDIBLE, *awd'-e-bl*, a. That may be heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard
AUDIBLENESS, *awd'-e-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being audible; capableness of being heard.
AUDIBLY, *awd'-e-ble*, ad. In an audible manner.
AUDIENCE, *awd'-e-ens*, s. The act of hearing; admittance to a hearing; reception to an interview, especially with a sovereign or some member of a government, for conference or the transaction of business; an auditory; an assembly of hearers; an ecclesiastical court held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the purpose of hearing cases of dispute respecting church matters. In the *Spanish dominions*, a court, and the territory over which its jurisdiction extends.
AUDIENT,‡ *awd'-e-ent*, s. A hearer
AUDIT, *awd'-it*, s. An examination of an account, or of accounts, with a hearing of the parties concerned; the result of such an examination; a final account.
— v.a. To examine and adjust an account or accounts
— ‡ v.n. To sum up.
AUDIT-HOUSE, *awd'-it-hows*, s. An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted.
AUDITION,‡ *awd-ish'-un*, s. Hearing.
AUDITIVE, *awd'-it-iv*, a. Having the power of hearing.
AUDITOR, *awd'-it-er*, s. A hearer; one present at the delivery of a discourse; a person appointed and authorized to examine and report upon an account or accounts.
AUDITORSHIP, *awd'-it-er-ship*, s. The office of an auditor.
AUDITORY, *awd'-it-o-re*, a. That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing.
— s. An audience; an assembly of hearers; a place or apartment where discourses are delivered; a bench on which a judge sits to hear causes.
AUDITRESS, *awd'-it-res*, s. A female hearer.
AUF, *awf*, s. A fool; a simpleton: *see* OAF.
AU FAIT, *o-fa'*, (Fr.) Up to the accomplishment, that is, capable of doing whatever may be requisite in the case; well acquainted with the subject.
AUGEAN, *aw-je'-an*, a. In *myth.*, the *Augean* stable is represented as one in which Augeas, a king of Elis, kept innumerable cattle, but which had never been cleansed, till the task was assigned to Hercules as one of his labours. Hence, in *fig. lang.*, the term is applied to any thing very filthy or thick, or which has not been cleansed for a long time; or, to that which appears as impracticable and toilsome as the task accomplished by Hercules.
AUGER, *aw'-ger*, s. An instrument for boring large holes, used by carpenters, &c.; an instrument for perforating soils or rock.
AUGET, *aw'-jet*, s. A tube filled with powder used in exploding mines.
AUGHT, *awt*, s. Any thing, indefinitely; a jot or tittle
AUGITE, *aw'-jite*, s. A mineral of a dark green, brown, or black colour. It occurs in volcanic rocks, crystallized in six or eight-sided prisms, terminated by dihedral summits. It is the pyroxene of Haüy.
AUGITIC, *aw-jit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or composed of augite.
AUGMENT, *awg-ment'*, v.a. To make larger in size or extent; to make bigger; to enlarge, add to, or multiply
— v.n. To increase; to grow larger.
AUGMENT, *awg'-ment*, s. Increase; state of increase. In *philology*, a syllable prefixed to a word; or an increase of the quantity of the initial vowel. Among *physicians*, a term applied to the period of a fever between its commencement and its height.
AUGMENTABLE, *awg-ment'-à-bl*, a. That may be increased, capable of augmentation.
AUGMENTATION, *awg-ment-a'-shun*, s. The act of increasing or making larger; the state of being increased or enlarged; an addition; an accession; the thing added. In *music*, a doubling the value of the notes of the subject of a fugue or canon.—*Augmentation-Court*, a court erected by Henry VIII., to augment his revenues, by the suppression of monasteries.
AUGMENTATIVE, *awg-ment'-à-tiv*, a. Having the quality or power of augmenting.
AUGMENTER, *awg-ment'-er*, s. He who augments.
AUGUR, *aw'-gur*, s. Among the *Romans*, an officer whose duty was to foretel future events by observing various actions of birds, and also by other signs or omens. Hence, *in modern use*, a soothsayer; one who pretends to foretel future events by omens.
— v.n. To conjecture by signs or omens; to prognosticate.
— v.a. To foretel, forebode, portend, or presage.
AUGURAL, *aw'-gu-ral*, a. Pertaining to augury.
AUGURATE,† *aw'-gu-rate*, v.n. To judge by augury.
AUGURATION, *aw-gu-ra'-shun*, s. The practice of augury.
AUGURED, *aw'-gurd*, pp. of the verb *to augur*.
AUGURER,‡ *aw'-gur-er*, s. An augur.
AUGURIAL, *aw-gu'-re-al*, a. Relating to augurs or augury.
AUGURIZE,‡ *aw'-gur-ize*, v.a. To augur.
AUGUROUS, *aw'-gu-rus*, a. Predicting; foreboding.
AUGURSHIP, *aw'-gur-ship*, s. The office of an augur.
AUGURY, *aw'-gu-re*, s. The art or practice of foretelling events by the flight or chattering of birds; an omen; prediction; prognostication.
AUGUST, *aw-gust'*, a. Grand; noble; majestic; magnificent; impressing awe; inspiring reverence.
AUGUST, *aw'-gust*, s. The eighth month of the year, named in honour of the Emperor Octavius Augustus

AUGUSTAN, *aw gust' an*, a. Pertaining to *Augustus*, as, the *Augustan* age. The *Augustan age* of any national literature, is the period of its highest purity and refinement. The *Augustan* confession, drawn up at Augusta, or Augsburg, by Luther and Melancthon, in 1530, contains the principles of the Protestants, and their reasons for separating from the Romish church.

AUGUSTINS, *aw-gust'-inz*, AUGUSTINIANS, *aw-gust-in'-e-anz*, s.pl. An order of monks, so named from St. Augustin: also commonly called Austin Friars.

AUGUSTINIANS, s.pl. The followers of St. Augustin in respect to original sin, election, irresistible grace, &c.

AUGUSTNESS, *aw-gust'-nes*, s. Dignity of mien; grandeur; majesty; magnificence.

AUK, *awk*, s. The name of various species of aquatic birds, of the genus *alca*; as, the great *auk*, or northern penguin; the little *auk*, or diver; the Labrador *auk*, or puffin.

AULARIAN, *aw-la'-re-an*, s. At *Oxford*, a member of a *hall* as distinguished from a member of a college.
— a. Appertaining to a hall.

AULD,‡ *awld*, a. Old.

AULETIC,† *aw-let'-ik*, a. Pertaining to pipes, or to a pipe.

AULIC, *aw'-lik*, a. Pertaining to a royal court. The *Aulic Council* of the German empire was the supreme court of the emperor. The name is now given to a council of the war department in the Austrian empire.

AULN, *awn*, s. A French measure of length; an ell.

AULNAGE, *awn'-aje*, s. Measurement by the auln, or ell.

AUMAIL,‡ *aw-mayl'*, v.a. To figure, to variegate.

AUMBRY, *awm'-bre*. *See* AMBRY.

AUME, *awm*, s. A Dutch measure, *see* AAM.

AUNCEL-WEIGHT, *awn'-sel-wayt*, s. An ancient kind of balance, now out of use.

AUNE, *oan*, s. A French cloth measure.

AUNT, *änt*, s. The sister of one's father or mother.

AURA, *aw'-rà*, s. *Literally*, a gentle current of air, but *technically* used to denote any subtile, invisible fluid supposed to exhale from a body, as, the *electric aura*.

AURATE, *aw'-rate*, s. A sort of pear. In *chem.*, a combination of auric acid with a base.

AURATED, *aw'-ra-ted*, a. Resembling gold; combined with auric acid. In *conchology*, having ears, as in the pecten or scallop-shell.

AUREAT, *aw'-re-at*, AUREATE, *aw'-re-ate*, a. Golden; gilded. *Figuratively*, excellent.

AURELIA, *aw-re'-le-à*, s. The nymph or chrysalis of an insect, or its second stage of transformation, and from which it changes to a winged state.

AURELIAN, *aw-re' le-an*, a. Like or belonging to an aurelia.

AUREOLA, *aw-re'-o-là*, s. The glory or circle of rays with which painters surround the head of Christ, the Virgin, and the saints.

AURIC, *aw'-rik*, a. Pertaining to gold. The *auric acid* is a combination of gold and oxygen.

AURICLE, *aw'-re-kl*, s. The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head. The *auricles* of the heart are two muscular sacs, resembling ears, situated at its base, and exterior to the ventricles.

AURICLED, *aw'-re-kld*, a. Having appendages like ears.

AURICULA, *aw-rik'-yu-là*, s. A species of primrose, called, from the shape of its leaves, *bear's ear*.

AURICULAR, *aw-rik'-yu-lar*, a. Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing; secret; told in the ear; known by the sense of hearing; traditional; known by report; pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

AURICULARLY, *aw-rik'-yu-lar-le*, ad. In a secret manner; by way of whisper, or voice addressed to the ear.

AURICULATE, *aw-rik'-yu-late*, AURICULATED, *aw-rik'-yu-la-ted*, a. Ear-shaped; having ear-like appendages.

AURIFEROUS, *aw-rif'-er-us*, a. Containing or producing gold.

AURIFORM, *aw'-re-form*, a. Ear-shaped.

AURIGA, *aw-rï'-gà*, s. In *astr.*, the Waggoner, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

AURIGATION, *aw-re-ga'-shun*, s. The act or practice of driving horses harnessed to carriages.

AURIGEROUS, *aw-ridj'-er-us*, a. Having a golden colour.

AURIGRAPHY, *aw-rig'-rà-fe*, s. A writing with liquid gold.

AURIPIGMENTUM, *aw-re-pig-men'-tum*, s. *See* ORPIMENT.

AURISCALP, *aw'-re-skalp*, s. An instrument to clean the ears.

AURIST, *aw'-rist*, s. One skilled in disorders of the ear.

AURITED, *aw'-re-ted*, a. In *zool.*, and *bot.*, eared; having lobes or appendages like the ear.

AUROCHS, *aw'-roks*, s. A name given to an animal of the bovine genus, whose bones are found in gravel and alluvion, particularly in Poland.

AURORA, *a-ro'-rà*, s. In *myth.*, the goddess of the morning. Hence, *poetically*, the rising light of the morning: the dawn of day, or morning twilight. In *bot.*, a species of crowfoot.—*Aurora borealis*, an extraordinary luminous appearance or meteor frequently visible in northern latitudes. It usually appears in streams of light ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line a few degrees above the horizon: it is also called *northern lights*, and popularly, *streamers*. The *Aurora australis* is a corresponding phenomenon in the southern hemisphere.

AURORAL, *aw-ro'-ral*, a. Belonging to the aurora, or northern lights; resembling the twilight; early, betimes in the morning.

AURULENT, *aw'-ru-lent*, a. Of a golden colour.

AURUM, *aw'-rum*, s. Gold.—*Aurum fulminans*, or *fulminating gold*, is gold dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia.

AUSCULTATION, *aws-kul-ta'-shun*, s. The act of listening or hearkening to, a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, generally by means of a tube, called a stethoscope, applied to the surface.

AUSCULTATORY, *aws-kul'-ta-to-re*, a. Pertaining to hearing or listening.

AUSPICATE, *aw'-spe-kate*, v.a. To give a favourable turn to in commencing; to foreshow.

AUSPICE, *aw'-spis*, s. AUSPICES, *aw'-spis-ez*, s.pl. In *antiq.*, the omen or omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; augury. In *present use*, and generally in the *plural*, protection; patronage; influence.

AUSPICIAL,‡ *aw-spish'-al*, a. Relating to prognostics.

AUSPICIOUS, *aw-spish'-us*, a. Having omens of success, or favourable appearances; prosperous; fortunate; propitious; lucky; happy.

AUSPICIOUSLY, *aw-spish'-us-le*, ad. With favourable omens, happily; prosperously; favourably; propitiously.

AUSPICIOUSNESS, *aw-spish'-us-nes*, s. A state of fair promise; prosperity.

AUSTER, *aws'-ter*, s. The south wind.

AUSTERE, *aw-steer'*, a. Severe; harsh, rigid; stern, sour; rough and astringent to the taste.

AUSTERELY, *aw-steer'-le*, ad. Severely; rigidly; harshly.

AUSTEREness, *aw-steer'-nes*, s. Severity in manners, harshness; austerity; roughness in taste.

AUSTERITY, *aw-stër'-e-te*, s. Severity of manners or life rigour; strictness; harsh discipline.

AUSTRAL, *aws'-tral*, a. Southern; lying or being in the south, as, the *austral signs*.

AUSTRALASIA, *aws-tral-a'-shà*, s. A general name for those countries situated to the south-east of Asia, comprehending Australia or New Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, &c.

AUSTRALASIAN, *aws-tral-a'-shan*, a. Pertaining to Australasia.

AUSTRALIA, *aws-tra'-le-à*, s. The name by which the largest of the insular countries comprehended under the term Australasia, is now known: it was formerly more commonly called New Holland.

AUSTRALIAN, *aws-tra'-le-an*, a. Pertaining to Australia.
— s. A native of Australia.

AUSTRALIZE, *aws'-tral-ize*, v.n. To tend southward.

AUSTRIAN, *aws'-tre-an*, a. Pertaining to Austria.
— s. A native of Austria.

AUSTRINE, *aws'-trin*, a. South; southerly; southern.

AUSTROMANCY, *aws'-tro-man-se*, s. The art of predicting future events from observation of the winds.

AUTARCHY,‡ *aw'-tar-ke*, s. Self-sufficiency.

AUTHENTIC, *aw-then'-tik*, AUTHENTICAL, *aw-then'-tik-al*, a. Having a genuine origin or authority; genuine; true. In *law*, vested with all due formalities, and legally attested. *Authentic melodies*, in *music*, are such as have their principal notes contained between the key-note and its octave.

AUTHENTICALLY, *aw-then'-tik-al-le*, ad. In an authentic manner; with the requisite or genuine authority.

AUTHENTICALNESS, *aw-then'-tik-al-nes*, s. The quality of being authentic; authenticity; genuineness.

AUTHENTICATE, *aw-then'-tik-ate*, v.a. To render authentic; to entitle to credit; to give authority to, by the necessary formalities; to establish by proof; to determine as genuine.

AUTHENTICATION, *aw-then-tik-a'-shun*, s. The act of authenticating; confirmation.

AUTHENTICITY, *aw-then-tis'-e-te*, s. The quality of being authentic; genuineness; authority.

AUTHENTICLY, *aw-then'-tik-le*, ad. In an authentic manner

Authenticness,† *aw-then'-tik-nes*, s. Authenticity.

Author, *aw'-ther*, s. One who produces, creates, or brings into being; the beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; the efficient cause of a thing; *appropriately*, one who composes or writes a book, or original work; a writer in general.

—‡ v.a. To occasion; to effect.

Authoress, *aw'-ther-es*, s. A female author.

Authorial,‡ *aw-thō'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to an author.

Authoritative, *aw-thor'-e-ta-tiv*, a. Having due authority; having an air of authority; positive; dictatorial; peremptory.

Authoritatively, *aw-thor'-e-ta-tiv-le*, ad. In an authoritative manner; with due authority.

Authoritativeness, *aw-thor'-e-ta-tiv-nes*, s. The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority.

Authority, *aw-thor'-e-te*, s. Legal power, or a right to command or to act; power; rule; control; warrant; order; permission; influence; credit; testimony; witness; credibility; weight of character; dignity; precedents; official declarations; respectable opinions and sayings, or the books that contain them, the executive government of a country.

Authorization, *aw-thor-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment by authority.

Authorize, *aw'-ther-ize*, v.a. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; to give a right to act; to establish by authority; to give authority, credit, or reputation to; to justify; to support as right.

Authorized, *aw'-ther-izd*, pp. of the verb *to authorize*.

Authorless, *aw'-ther-les*, a. Without author or authority.

Authorship, *aw'-ther-ship*, s. The quality or state of being an author.

Autobiographical, *aw-to-be-o-graf'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to, or containing autobiography.

Autobiographically, *aw-to-be-o-graf'-ik-al-le*, ad. In the way or manner of autobiography.

Autobiography, *aw-to-be-og'-rà-fe*, s. The biography or memoirs of a man's life written by himself.

Autocarpious, *aw-to-karp'-e-us*, a. In *bot.*, applied to such fruit as consist of pericarp only.

Autochthon, *aw-tok'-thon*, s. One who is supposed to have sprung from the soil he inhabits: the term was used by the ancient Greeks to designate native races supposed to be indigenous. Hence, an aboriginal; a native; that which is original to a particular country, or which had there its first origin.

Autochthonic, *aw-tok-thon'-ik*, **Autochthonous**, *aw-tok'-tho-nus*, } a. Indigenous.

Autocracy, *aw-tok'-rà-se*, s. Independent power; supreme, uncontrolled authority, or right of governing, vested in a single person.

Autocrat, *aw'-to-krat*, **Autocrator**, *aw-tok'-rà-ter*, } s. An absolute prince or sovereign: a title assumed by the emperors of Russia.

Autocratic, *aw-to-krat'-ik*, **Autocratical**, *aw-to-krat'-ik-al*, } a. Pertaining to autocracy; absolute.

Autocratorical, *aw-to-krat-or'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to an autocrat; supreme; absolute.

Autocratrix, *aw-tok'-rà-trix*, **Autocratrice**, *aw-tok'-rà-tris*, } s. A female absolute sovereign.

Auto da fe, *aw'-to dà fa'*. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics; a sentence given by the Inquisition, and read to a criminal, or heretic, immediately before his execution; the session of the Court of Inquisition.

Autogeneal,‡ *aw-to-jē'-ne-al*, **Autogenous**, *aw-todj'-e-nus*, } a. Self-begotten; generating itself.

Autograph, *aw'-to-graf*, s. A person's own hand-writing.

Autographal, *aw-tog'-rà-fal*, **Autographic**, *aw-to-graf'-ik*, **Autographical**, *aw-to-graf'-ik-al*, } a. Pertaining to an autograph, or one's own hand-writing; pertaining to, or used in autography.

Autography, *aw-tog'-rà-fe*, s. An original manuscript; a process in lithography, by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

Automalite, *aw-tom'-à-lite*, s. A variety of the mineral corundum, occurring in small, dark-green octahedrons: it is the spinelle zincifère of Haüy.

Automata, *aw-tom'-à-tà*, s.pl. *See* Automaton.

Automatal,‡ *aw-tom'-à-tal*, a. Automatical; automatous.

Automath, *aw'-to-math*, s. One who is self-taught.

Automatic, *aw-to-mat'-ik*, **Automatical**, *aw-to-mat'-ik-al*, } a. Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself; mechanical; not depending on the will. In *physiology*, applied to those functions which are performed involuntarily in the animal system.

Automaton, *aw-tom'-à-ton*, s. A self-moving machine, or one which moves by invisible machinery. (The classical plural is *automata*, but the regular English plural, *automatons*, is mostly used.)

Automatous, *aw-tom'-à-tus*, a. Having the power of motion within itself.

Automolite, *aw-tom'-o-lite*, s. *See* Automalite.

Autonomasy, *aw-to-nom'-à-se*, s. In *rhet.*, a word of common or general signification, used for the name of a particular thing, as, the man has gone to *town*, instead of London.

Autonomian, *aw-to-nō'-me-an*, a. Pertaining to autonomy.

Autonomous, *aw-ton'-o-mus*, a. Independent in government; having the right of self-government.

Autonomy,† *aw-ton'-o-me*, s. The power or right of self-government; the living according to one's own law.

Autopsical, *aw-top'-sik-al*, a. *See* Autoptical.

Autopsy,† *aw'-top-se*, s. Personal observation or examination; ocular view.

Autoptical, *aw-top'-tik-al*, a. Seen with one's own eyes

Autoptically, *aw-top'-tik-al-le*, ad. By means of ocular view, or one's own observation.

Autoschediastical,‡ *aw-to-sked-e-as'-tik-al*, a. Hasty, slight; extemporary.

Autumn, *aw'-tum*, s. The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter. *Astronomically*, autumn begins at the equinox, when the sun enters *libra*, and ends at the winter solstice; but, *popularly*, it comprises September, October, and November.

Autumnal, *aw-tum'-nal*, a. Belonging or peculiar to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn. The *Autumnal Equinox* is when the sun crosses the equinox about the 22nd of September

—s. A plant that flowers in autumn.

Autumnity,‡ *aw-tum'-ne-te*, s. The season of autumn.

Auxesis, *awx-ē'-sis*, s. An increasing. In *rhet.*, a figure by which any thing is magnified too much.

Auxetic, *awx-et'-ik*, a. Amplifying; increasing.

Auxiliar, *awg-zil'-yar*, **Auxiliary**, *awg-zil'-yà-re*, } a. Helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary.

Auxiliaries, *awg-zil'-yà-riz*, s.pl. Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.

Auxiliary, *awg-zil'-yà-re*, s. A helper; an assistant; a confederate. In *grammar*, a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs, as, *have*, *be*, *may*, *can*, *do*, *must*, *shall*, and *will*.

Auxiliation,‡ *awg-zil-ya'-shun*, s. Help, aid, succour

Auxiliatory,‡ *awg-zil'-yà-to-re*, a. Assisting.

Avail, *à-vayl'*, v.a. To profit one's self; to turn to advantage; to assist; to aid.

—v.n. To be of use, or service; to answer the purpose.

—s Profit; advantage; benefit; utility.

Availability, *à-vayl-à-bil'-e-te*, s. Availableness.

Available, *à-vayl'-à-bl*, a. Profitable; advantageous, efficacious: having sufficient force or power; valid.

Availableness, *à-vayl'-à-bl-nes*, s. Competent power; efficacy; legal force; validity.

Availably, *à-vayl'-à-ble*, ad. Powerfully; profitably advantageously; efficaciously; validly; legally.

Availed, *à-vayld'*, pp. of the verb *to avail*.

Availment,† *à-vayl'-ment*, s. Profit; efficacy; usefulness; successful issue.

Avails, *à-vaylz'*, s.pl. Profits or proceeds.

Avalanche, *av'-à-longsh*, s. A snow-slip; a large body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain.

Avale,‡ *à-vayl'*, v.a. To let down; to cause to descend, to depress, or to make abject.

—‡ v.n. To fall; to sink; to descend; to dismount.

Avant-courier, *à'-vong-koo'-re-a*, or *koor'-e-er*, s. One who is dispatched before another person or company to notify his or their approach.

Avant-guard, *à'-vong-gard*, s. The van or advanced body of an army.

Avanturine, *à-van'-tew-rin*, s. A glittering variety of micaceous quartz.

Avarice, *av'-à-ris*, s. An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; cupidity.

Avaricious, *av-à-rish'-us*, a. Covetous; greedy of gain.

Avariciously, *av-à-rish'-us-le*, ad. Covetously; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth.

Avariciousness, *av-à-rish'-us-nes*, s. The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for accumulating wealth; niggardliness.

Avarous,‡ *av'-à-rus*, a. Covetous.

Avast, *à-väst'*, excl. Cease; stop; stay: *a sea-term*.

Avatar, *av-à-tar'*, or *à-vä'-tar*, s. In *Hindoo mythology* the incarnation of a deity.

AVAUNCEMENT,‡ *à-vawns'-ment*, s. Advancement.
AVAUNT, *à-vawnt'*, excl. Hence; begone; depart: a word of contempt or abhorrence.
—‡ v.a. To boast; to vaunt.
—‡ v.n. To advance; to come boastfully before another.
AVAUNT,‡ *à-vawnt'*, AVAUNTANCE,‡ *à-vawnt'-ans*, AVAUNTRY,‡ *à-vawnt'-re*, } s. Boasting.
AVE, *a'-ve*, s. An Ave Mary.
AVEL,‡ *à-vel'*, v.a. To pull out or away.
AVE MARIA, AVE MARY, *a'-vemà-ri'-à*, *a'-vemà'-re*, } s. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, an address or prayer to the Virgin Mary.
AVENACEOUS, *av-e-na'-shus*, a. Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of oats
AVENAGE, *av'-e-naje*, s. A certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty.
AVENER, AVENOR, *av'-e-ner*, s. A name anciently given to an officer of the king's stable, who had charge of the horses' provender.
AVENGE, *à-venj'*, v.a. To take satisfaction for an injury by inflicting suffering on the injuring party; to vindicate; to revenge. The words *avenge* and *revenge* were originally synonymous, but they are now made distinct, the former being restricted to the taking of just punishment, and the latter to the inflicting of pain or evil, maliciously, in an illegal manner. In the *passive form*, this verb signifies to have or receive just satisfaction, by the punishment of the offender.
—‡s. Revenge.
AVENGEANCE,‡ *à-venj'-ans*, s. Punishment; vengeance.
AVENGED, *à-venjd'*, pp. of the verb *to avenge*.
AVENGEMENT, *à-venj'-ment*, s. Vengeance; punishment; the act of taking satisfaction for an injury, by inflicting pain or evil on the offender; revenge.
AVENGER, *à-venj'-er*, s. One who avenges or vindicates.
AVENGERESS, *à-venj'-er-es*, s. A female avenger.
AVENS, *av'-enz*, s. The herb bennet, *Geum urbanum*.
AVENTAILE, *av'-ent-ayl*, s. The visor of a helmet.
AVENTINE, *av'-en-tine*, a. Pertaining to Mount Aventinus, one of the seven hills of Rome.
AVENTURE, *à-ven'-tyur*, s. A mischance causing a person's death without felony.
AVENTURINE, *à-vent'-yu-rine*. *See* AVANTURINE.
AVENUE, *av'-e-new*, s. An entrance into a place; an alley, or walk in a garden or park, planted with trees, and leading to a house, gate, wood, &c.; a wide street.
AVER, *à-ver'*, v.a. To declare in a positive manner; to affirm; to assert. In *law*, to offer to verify.
AVERAGE, *av'-er-aje*, s. A mean proportion; a medium; a medial sum, or quantity, made out of unequal sums or quantities. In *commerce*, a contribution (called *general average*) to a general loss, as, for example, when, for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, or other means, all persons who have goods on board, or property in the ship, contribute to the loss according to their *average*, that is, the goods of each on board. There are also some small charges called *petty* or *accustomed averages*, payable by the shippers of goods to the master of the ship, over and above the freight, for his care of the goods.—*Upon*, or *on an average*, is taking the mean of unequal numbers or quantities.
— a. Medial; containing a mean proportion.
— v.a. To find the mean of unequal sums or quantities; to reduce to a medium, to proportion.
— v.n. To form a mean or medial sum or quantity.
AVERAGED, *av'-er-ajd*, pp. of the verb *to average*.
AVERMENT, *à-ver'-ment*, s. The act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion; establishment by evidence. In *pleading*, an offer of either party to justify or prove what he alleges.
AVERNAT, *à-ver'-nat*, s. A sort of grape.
AVERNIAN, *à-ver'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to the lake Avernus, in Italy, famous for its poisonous qualities.
AVERNUS, *à-ver'-nus*, s. A lake of Italy, ten miles west of Naples, fabled by the ancients as the entrance to the infernal regions.
VERPENNY, *av'-er-pen-ne*, s. A contribution in money formerly paid towards conveying the king's carriages.
AVERRED, *à-verd'*, pp. of the verb *to aver*.
AVERROIST, *à-ver'-ro-ist*, s. One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers, so denominated from Averroes, a celebrated Arabian author. They professed to be Christians, but denied the immortality of the soul.
AVERRUNCATE, *av-ĕr-runk'-ate*, v.a. To root up, to scrape or tear away by the roots; to prune.
AVERRUNCATION, *av-ĕr-runk-a'-shun*, s. The act of tearing up or raking away by the roots; the act of pruning.
AVERRUNCATOR, *av-ĕr-runk-a'-ter*, s. An instrument for pruning trees, consisting of a pair of shears fixed on the end of a rod or pole.
AVERSATION,‡ *av-er-sa'-shun*, s. Aversion; abhorrence.
AVERSE, *a-vers'*, a. Having a repugnance of mind, unfavourable; unwilling; contrary to; hostile; reluctant; ‡ reversed. In *ornith.*, applied to the posterior extremities when attached to the trunk near the anus, so that the body is held erect, as in the penguin.
AVERSELY, *à-vers'-le*, ad. With repugnance; unwillingly.
AVERSENESS, *à-vers'-nes*, s. Opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; disinclination; backwardness.
AVERSION, *à-ver'-shun*, s. Repugnance of mind; antipathy; hatred; dislike; disinclination; opposition, contrariety of nature; the cause of dislike.
AVERT, *à-vert'*, v.a. To turn from; to turn off or away, to keep off, divert, or prevent; † to cause to dislike.
— v.n. To turn away.
AVERTER, *à-vert'-er*, s. One who turns away or averts, a preventer; that which turns away.
AVIARY, *a'-ve-à-re*, s. A building or enclosed place for keeping rare and curious birds; a bird-cage.
AVIDIOUS, *à-vid'-e-us*, a. Eager; greedy.
AVIDIOUSLY, *à-vid'-e-us-le*, ad. Eagerly; greedily.
AVIDITY, *à-vid'-e-te*, s. Greediness; eagerness.
AVIGATO, *av-e-gä'-to*, s. *See* AVOCADO.
AVIGNON BERRY, *à'-vin-yong bĕr'-re*, s. The fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius*, used as a yellow dye or paint.
AVILE,‡ *à-vile'*, v.a. To depreciate.
AVISE,‡ *à-vize'*, AVISO,‡ *à-vi'-so*, } s. Advice; intelligence.
AVISE,‡ AVIZE,‡ *à-vize'*, v.n. To counsel; to consider, to examine.
AVISEMENT,‡ *à-vize'-ment*, s. Advisement; counsel.
AVITOUS,‡ *av'-e-tus*, a. Left by an ancestor; ancient.
AVOCADO, *av-o-kà'-do*, s. A West Indian tree, the *Persea gratissima*, or its fruit, the alligator-pear.
AVOCAT, *av'-o-kà*, s. (Fr.) An advocate; a counsellor at law
AVOCATE,‡ *av'-o-kate*, v.a. To call off, or away.
AVOCATION, *av-o-ka'-shun*, s. The act of calling off or aside, or of diverting from some special employment; the business which calls aside; any pursuit or occupation. (This word in strictness should be applied only to the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his *vocation*, or principal business, trade, or profession.)
AVOCATIVE,‡ *à-vo'-ka-tiv*, a. Calling off.
— s. That which calls aside; dissuasion.
AVOID, *à-voyd'*, v.a. To keep at a distance from; to shun, to eschew; to elude; to evade or escape; ‡ to evacuate, to quit; ‡ to emit or throw out. In *law*, to make void, to annul or vacate; in *pleading*, to set aside and defeat opposing allegations, by introducing new matter.
— v.n. To become void or vacant; ‡ to retire, to withdraw.
AVOIDABLE, *à-voyd'-à-bl*, a. That may be avoided, shunned, or escaped; that may be vacated or annulled.
AVOIDANCE, *à-voyd'-ans*, s. The act of avoiding or shunning; the act of annulling; the course by which any thing is carried off; the act of becoming vacant; the state of being vacant.
AVOIDER, *à-voyd'-er*, s. One who avoids, shuns, or escapes the person who carries any thing away; the vessel in which things are carried away.
AVOIDLESS, *à-voyd'-les*, a. Unavoidable; inevitable.
AVOIRDUPOIS, *av-er-du-poyz'*, s. or a. A weight used for the larger and coarser commodities, of which the pound contains 16 ounces, and is to the pound Troy as 17 to 14.
AVOKE,‡ *à-voke'*, v.a. To call back, or to call from.
AVOLATE,† *av'-o-late*, v.n. To fly away; to escape.
AVOLATION,† *av-o-la'-shun*, s. Flight; escape.
AVOSET, *av'-o-set*, AVOSETTA, *av-o-set'-tà*, } s. The popular name of different species of aquatic birds, with long legs, and long slender bills, turned up towards the tip.
AVOUCH, *à-vowtsh'*, v.a. To affirm; to assert; to maintain; to affirm in favour of; to vindicate; to justify.
— †s. Evidence; testimony; declaration.
AVOUCHABLE,† *à-vowtsh'-à-bl*, a. That may be avouched
AVOUCHED, *à-vowtsht'*, pp. of the verb *to avouch*.
AVOUCHER, *à'-vowtsh'-er*, s. One who avouches.
AVOUCHMENT, *à-vowtsh'-ment*, s. Declaration; the act of avouching.
AVOUTRY,‡ *à-vow'-tre*, s. Adultery.
AVOW, *à-vow'*, v.a. To declare openly; to own, to confess frankly; to profess. In *law*, to admit and justify
—‡s A vow or determination.

Avowable, *ă-vow'-ă-bl*, a. That may be avowed.
Avowably, *ă-vow'-ă-ble*, ad. In an avowable manner.
Avowal, *ă-vow'-al*, s. An open declaration; frank acknowledgment; justificatory admission.
Avowant, *ă-vow'-ant*, s. In *law*, the defendant in replevin, who *avows* the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.
Avowed, *ă-vowd'*, pp. of the verb *to avow*.
Avowedly, *ă-vow'-ed-le*, ad. In an open manner; with frank acknowledgment.
Avowee,† *ă-vow-ē'*, s. *See* Advowee.
Avower, *ă-vow'-er*, s. One who avows or justifies.
Avowry, *ă-vow'-re*, s. In *law*, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, *avows* and justifies the taking in his own right.
Avowsal,‡ *ă-vow'-zal*, s. A confession.
Avulsed, *ă-vulst'*, a. Plucked or pulled off.
Avulsion, *ă-vul'-shun*, s. A pulling or tearing from or asunder; a rending or forcible separation.
Await, *ă-wayt'*, v.a. To wait for; to look for, or expect; to be in store for; to attend; to be ready for
— ‡s. Ambush; a state of waiting for.
Awake, *ă-wake'*, v.a.; pret. *awoke, awaked*; pp. *awaked*. To rouse from sleep; to rouse or excite from a state of lethargy; to put into action, or new life.
— v.n. To waken out of sleep; to bestir; to rouse from a state of inaction; to excite; to call forth; to rouse from spiritual sleep; to rise from the dead.
— a. Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.
Awaked, *ă-waykt'*, pp. of the verb *to awake*.
Awaken, *ă-wake'-n*, v.a. and n. *See* Awake.
Awakened, *ă-wake'-nd*, pp. of the verb *to awaken*.
Awakener, *ă-wake'-n-er*, s. He or that which awakens.
Awakening, *ă-wake'-n-ing*, s. The act of awaking.
Awakeningly,† *ă-wake'-n-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to awaken.
Award, *ă-wawrd'*, v.a. To adjudge; to assign by sentence.
— v.n. To judge; to determine; to make an *award*.
— s. Judgment; sentence; the decision of arbitrators in a given case; the paper containing such a decision.
Awarder, *ă-wawrd'-er*, s. One who awards, or assigns by sentence or judicial determination; a judge.
Aware, *ă-ware'*, a. Apprised; acquainted; conscious; † vigilant, watchful, cautious
— ‡ v.n. To beware; to be cautious.
Awarn,‡ *ă-wawrn'*, v.a. To caution; to *warn*.
Awatcha, *ă-wotsh'-ă*, s. A singing bird of Kamtschatka.
Away, *ă-wa'*, ad. Absent; at a distance; apart; from. As an *exclamation*, *away*, is a command or invitation to depart; be gone, or let us go. *Away with*, is a command to remove or take from the presence. "I cannot *away* with," in Isaiah i. 13, signifies, "I cannot bear or endure." To *make away with*, is to destroy.
Awayward,‡ *ă-wa'-ward*, ad. Away, turned aside.
Awe, *aw*, s. Reverential fear or veneration; dread inspired by something great or terrific.
— v.a. To strike with fear and reverence; to influence by fear, terror, or respect.
Aweary, *ă-we'-re*, a. Tired; weary.
Aweather, *ă-weth'-er*, ad. On the weather side, or towards the wind; opposed to *alee*: a nautical term.
Awe-band, *aw'-band*, s. A check.
Awe-commanding, *aw'-kom-mand'-ing*, a. Striking with, or influencing by awe
Awed, *awd*, pp. of the verb *to awe*
Aweigh, *ă-wa'*, ad. Atrip. In *nau. lang.*, an anchor is said to be *aweigh* when it is just drawn out of the ground and hangs perpendicularly.
Awe-struck, *aw'-struk*, a. Impressed with awe.
Awful, *aw'-fûl*, a. That strikes with awe or profound reverence; solemn; dreadful; fearful; terrible: † scrupulous; ‡ obedient, or having due awe of authority.
Awful-eyed,‡ *aw'-fûl-ide*, a. Having eyes exciting awe.
Awfully, *aw'-fûl-le*, ad. In an awful manner.
Awfulness, *aw'-fûl-nes*, s. The quality of being awful; solemnity.
Awhape,‡ *ă-wape'*, v.a. To strike; to confound; to terrify.
Awheels,‡ *ă-weelz'*, ad. On wheels
Awhile, *ă-wile'*, ad. A space of time; some time; for a short time; an interval.
Awhit,‡ *ă-wit'*, ad. A jot; a tittle.
Awk,‡ *awk*, a. Odd; out of order; awkward.
Awkward, *awk'-ward*, a. Clumsy; wanting dexterity, inexpert; ungainly; ungraceful in manners; inelegant; unfortunate; unfavourable; untoward; ‡ adverse.
Awkwardly, *awk'-ward-le*, ad. In an awkward manner.
Awkwardness, *awk'-ward-nes*, s. Clumsiness; ungracefulness in manners; want of dexterity.
Awl, *awl*, s. A sharp iron instrument for piercing small holes, used by shoemakers and other workers in leather.
Awless, *aw'-les*, a. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear; wanting power to awe.
Awlwort, *awl'-wurt*, s. The popular name of the plant *subularia aquatica*, or rough-leaved *alyssum*.
Awm, **Aum**, } *awm*, s. A Dutch liquid measure, *see* Aam.
Awn, *awn*, s. The beard or slender sharp process issuing from the chaff or glume in corn and grasses.
Awned, *awnd*, a. In *bot.*, bearded; having awns.
Awning, *awn'-ing*, s. A cover of canvas or other material to shelter from the sun's rays In *naval arch.*, that part of a poop deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin.
Awnless, *awn'-les*, a. Without awns; beardless.
Awny, *awn'-e*, a. Having awns; full of beard.
Awoke, *ă-woke'*. The preterit of *Awake*.
Awork,‡ *ă-wurk'*, **Aworking**,‡ *ă-wurk'-ing*, } ad. At work; in a state of working or action.
Awry, *ă-rī'*, a. or ad. Turned or twisted towards one side; not in a straight or true direction, or position; asquint; with oblique vision; turned aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse or perversely.
Axal, *ax'-al*, a Relating to the axis.
Axayacatl, *ax-ă-ya'-katl*, s. A Mexican fly whose eggs are used as a sort of caviare.
Axe, *ax*, s. An instrument, usually of iron, for hewing timber, and chopping wood.
Axe-helve, *ax'-helv*, s. The handle of an axe.
Axestone, *ax'-stone*, s. A light green mineral, also called *jade*, or *nephrite*, found chiefly in New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, where it is used by the rude natives for making axes and other instruments.
Axial, *ax'-e-al*, a. Pertaining to an axis.
Axiferous, *ax-if'-er-us*, a. Having simply an axis without leaves or appendages, as certain fungi, lichens, &c.
Axiform, *ax'-e-form*, a. In the form of an axis.
Axil, *ax'-il*, **Axilla**, *ax-il'-lă*, } s. In *botany*, the angle formed on the upper side by a branch with the stem, or by a leaf with the stem or branch.
Axile, *ax'-il*, a. Lying in the axis of any thing.
Axilla, *ax-il'-lă*, s. In *anatomy*, the arm-pit.
Axillar, *ax'-il-lar*, **Axillary**, *ax'-il-lă-re*, } a. Pertaining to the arm-pit, or to the axil of plants. *Axillary* leaves are those which proceed from the axilla.
Axinite, *ax'-in-ite*, s. A mineral which occurs in brilliant four-sided glassy crystals, with thin and sharp edges, something like an axe. It is the thunderstone of Werner and Kirwan.
Axinomancy, *ax-in'-o-man-se*, s. In *antiq.*, a species of divination performed by means of an axe or hatchet, which was fixed on a round stake, so as to be poised, and then the names of those suspected being repeated, he at whose name the axe fell was pronounced guilty.
Axiom, *ax'-e-um*, s A self-evident truth, or a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight, that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; an established principle in some art or science.
Axiomatic, *ax-e-o-mat'-ik*, **Axiomatical**, *ax-e-o-mat'-ik-al*, } a. Pertaining to an axiom; having the nature of self-evident truths or received principles.
Axiomatically, *ax-e-o-mat'-ik-al-le*, ad. By the use of axioms.
Axiopisty, *ax'-e-o-pist-e*, s. Worthiness of being believed.
Axis, *ax'-is*, s.; pl. **Axes**. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, on which it revolves, or may revolve. In *geom.*, a straight line in a plain figure, about which it revolves to produce a solid. In *conic sections*, a right line dividing the section into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles. In *anat.*, a name of the second vertebra of the neck. In *bot.*, the central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed. In *opt.*, a particular ray of light from any object falling perpendicularly on the eye: called also, the *optic or visual axis*. In *mech.*, the *axis of a balance*, is that line about which it turns. The *axis of oscillation* is a right line parallel to the horizon about which a pendulum vibrates. The *axis in peritrochio*, or *wheel and axis*, is one of the six mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel concentric with a cylindrical axis, with which it revolves.
Axle, *ax'-l*, **Axle-tree**, *ax'-l-tre*, } s. A piece of timber, or bar of iron, which passes through the centre of a wheel, and on which it revolves.
Axolotl, *ax'-o-lotl*, s. A water lizard found in Mexico.
Axotomous, *ax-ot'-o-mus*, a. In *min.*, having a cleavage with a single face, perpendicular to the axis.

AXUNGE, *ax'-unji*, s. Hog's lard, grease used for wheels.
AY, } *i*, { ad. Yes, yea, a word expressing assent, or an
AYE, } { affirmative answer to a question.
AYE, *ay*, ad. Always; for ever; continually.
AYE-AYE, *ī'-ī*, s. A nocturnal quadruped of Madagascar, about the size of a hare, and thus named from its peculiar cry. It is the *Cheiromys* of naturalists.
AYGREEN,‡ *a'-green*, s. The herb houseleek.
AYLE, *ayl*, s. In *law*, a grandfather.
AY ME, *i-me'*, exclam. Used by Milton for *ah me!*
AYRY, *a'-re*, s. *See* AERIE.
AZALEA, *à-za'-le-à*, s. A genus of beautiful shrubby plants, having richly-coloured trumpet or bell-shaped flowers, and, in some species, highly fragrant.
AZAROLE, *az'-à-role*, s. A species of thorn.
AZERIT, *az'-er-it*, } s. A species of plum.
AZERITA, *az-er-it'-à*, }
AZIMUTH, *az'-e-muth*, s. In *astr.*, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and the azimuth, or vertical circle, passing through the centre of any object. *Azimuths*, or vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.—*Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the azimuth, passing through the centre of any heavenly body, and the magnetic meridian.—*Azimuth compass*, an instrument for finding either the magnetic azimuth or amplitude of a heavenly object.—*Azimuth dial*, a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.
AZIMUTHAL, *az'-e-muth-al*, a. Pertaining to the azimuth.
AZOIC, *à-zo'-ik*, a. Wholly destitute of organic life.
AZOTE, *à-zote'*, s. A species of gas, thus named from its destructive effects on animal life; but it is now more generally called *nitrogen*, from its forming nitric acid when combined with oxygen. It is one of the principal constituents of the atmosphere, and when pure is colourless and without taste or smell.
AZOTH,‡ *az'-oth*, s. Among *alchemists*, the first principle, or the mercury of metals; a universal medicine; the liquor of sublimated quicksilver; brass.
AZOTIC, *à-zot'-ik*, a. Pertaining to, or formed of azote.
AZOTITE, *az'-o-tite*, s. A salt formed by the combination of nitrous oxide with a base.
AZOTIZE, *az'-o-tize*, v.a. To impregnate with azote.
AZOTIZED, *az'-o-tizd*, pp. or a. Impregnated with azote.
AZURE, *ayzh'-yur*, or *azh'-yur*, a. Of a sky-blue colour; resembling the clear blue colour of the sky.
— s. A fine blue colour, like that of the sky; the sky, or azure vault of heaven. In *heraldry*, a blue colour in coats of all persons under the degree of baron.
— v.a. To colour blue.
AZURED, *ayzh'-yurd*, or *azh'-yurd*, a. Coloured azure.
AZURE-STONE, *ayzh'-yur-stone*, s. Lapis lazuli; lazulite.
AZURITE, *ayzh'-yur-ite*, s. Lazulite; blue malachite.
AZURN,† *ayzh'-yurn*, or *azh'-yurn*, a. Of a blue colour.
AZYGOS, *az'-e-gos*, a. In *anat.*, an epithet applied to *muscles, veins, bones*, &c., that occur singly and not in pairs.
AZYMA, *az'-e-mà*, s. The feast of unleavened bread among the Jews.
AZYME,‡ *az'-im*, s. Unleavened bread.
AZYMITE, *az'-e-mite*, s. The Azymites are those Christians who administer the Eucharist with unleavened bread.
AZYMOUS, *az'-e-mus*, a. Unleavened; unfermented

B.

B is the second letter, and the first consonant in the English, as well as most other alphabets. It is a *mute* and a *labial*, being formed by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the labial letters P and V, and in some languages is confounded with them.

B, as an abbreviation in writing, generally stands for *baccalaureus*, or bachelor, as B.A., bachelor of arts, B.D., bachelor of divinity, B.L., bachelor of laws, &c. B.F., before the decrees of the old Romans, stands for *bonum factum*.

B, as a numeral, was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2, by the Romans for 300, and with a dash over it, thus, $\overline{B}$ for 3000

B, *in music*, is the designation of the seventh note in the natural diatonic scale of C; it also stands for base, and B. G. for *basso continuo*, or thorough base.

B, in *chronology*, is one of the dominical letters.

BAA, *bâ*, s. The cry or appropriate bleating of sheep.
— v.n. To cry or bleat as sheep.
BAAL, *bā'-al*, s. An idol among the ancient Chaldeans and Syrians, representing the sun. In many of the oriental languages, the word also signifies *lord* or master.
BAA-LAMB, *bā'-lam*, s. A childish name for a sheep.
BABBLE, *bab'-bl*, v.n. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children; to prattle; to talk idly or irrationally; to talk incessantly; to tell secrets.
— v.a. To prate; to utter.
— s. Idle talk; senseless prattle.
BABBLEMENT, *bab'-bl-ment*, s. Idle talk; senseless prate.
BABBLER, *bab'-bler*, s. An idle talker; a teller of secrets.
BABBLING, *bab'-bling*, ppr. of the verb *to babble*. In *hunting, babbling* is when the hounds are too busy after they have found a good scent.
— a. Loquacious; uttering a succession of murmuring sounds. — s. Idle or foolish talk; loquacity.
BABE, *babe*, s. An infant; a young child of either sex.
BABEL, *bā'-bl*, s. A city and tower in the ancient land of Shinar, where the original language of the whole earth was confounded by the Lord. (Gen. xi. 1—9.) *Hence*, confusion; tumult; disorder.
BABERY, *babe'-er-e*, s. Finery to please a child.
BABILLARD, *bab'-il-yar*, s. The bird *Curruca garrula*, otherwise called the lesser white-throat, and nettle-creeper.
BABISH, *babe'-ish*, a. Like a babe; childish; foolish.
BABISHLY, *babe'-ish-le*, ad. Childishly.
BABISHNESS, *babe'-ish-nes*, s. Childishness.
BABLAH, *bab'-là*, s. The shell or rind of the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria*. It is brought from the East, contains gallic acid and tannin, and is used in dyeing drab
BABOON, *bab-boon'*, s. A name applied to several of the larger species of monkeys, having short tails.
BABY, *bā'-be*, s. An infant or young child of either sex, a babe; a small image; a doll.
— a. Like a young child; pertaining to an infant.
— ‡ v.a. To treat like a young child; to impose upon.
BABYHOOD, *bā'-be-hood*, s. The state of infancy.
BABY-HOUSE, *bā'-be-hows*, s. A place for children's dolls
BABYISH, *bā'-be-ish*, a. Like a baby; childish.
BABYISM, *bā'-be-izm*, s. The state of being babyish.
BABYLONIAN, *bab-e-lō'-ne-an*, } a. Pertaining to Babylon,
BABYLONISH, *bab-e-lō'-nish*, } like the language of Babel; mixed; confused.
BABYLONIAN, s. An inhabitant of Babylonia. In *ancient writers*, an astrologer.
BABYLONIC, *bab-e-lon'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to Babylon;
BABYLONICAL, *bab-e-lon'-ik-al*, } tumultuous; disorderly.
BABYROUSSA, *bab-e-rows'-sà*, s. In *zoology*, the Indian hog, a native of Celebes and some of the Molucca islands.
BABYSHIP,‡ *bā'-be-ship*, s. Infancy; childhood.
BAC, } *bak*, s. A ferry-boat or praam; a large tub or
BACK, } vessel used in brewing and distilling, a cooler.
BACCA, *bak'-kà*, s. In *botany*, a berry.
BACCALAUREATE, *bak-kà-law'-re-ate*, s. The degree of bachelor of arts.
BACCATE, *bak'-kate*, a. In *bot.*, berried; fleshy, that is, having seed contained in a fleshy fruit.
BACCATED, *bak'-ka-ted*, a. Having many berries; set or adorned with pearls.
BACCHANAL, *bak'-kà-nal*, } s. One who indulges
BACCHANALIAN, *bak-kà-nā'-le-an*, } in drunken revels.
— a. Revelling in intemperate drinking; pertaining to revelling and drunkenness; riotous; noisy.
BACCHANALIANLY, *bak-kà-nā'-le-an-le*, ad. In the manner of bacchanals.
BACCHANALS, *bak'-kà-nalz*, } s.pl. Drunken feasts,
BACCHANALIA, *bak-kà-nā'-le-à*, } the revels of bacchanalians. In *antiquity*, feasts in honour of Bacchus.
BACCHANT, *bak'-kant*, s. A bacchanal; a reveller.
BACCHANTE, *bak-kant'*, s.; pl. BACCHANTES, *bak-kan'-teez*. In *antiq.*, a priestess of Bacchus, or one who joined in the celebration of the feasts of Bacchus.
BACCHIC, *bak'-kik*, a. Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication; relating to Bacchus.
BACCHIUS, *bak-ki'-us*, s. In *ancient poetry*, a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones, as, *ăvārī*.
BACCHUS, *bak'-kus*, s. In *myth.*, the god of wine and revelry, and son of Jupiter by Semele.
BACCIFEROUS, *bak-sif'-ĕr-us*, a. Berry-bearing.
BACCIVOROUS, *bak-siv'-o-rus*, a. Subsisting on berries.
BACHELOR, *batsh'-e-ler*, s. A man who has not been married; one who has taken the first degree at a university in the liberal arts and sciences; a canon of the lowest rank; *anciently*, a knight of the lowest order, that is, a young knight, styled a *knight bachelor*

BACHELOR'S-BUTTONS, *batsh'-e-lerz-but'-tnz*, s. A species of ranunculus, the herb campion.

BACHELORSHIP, *batsh'-e-ler-ship*, s. The state of being a bachelor; the state of one who has taken his first degree in a college or university.

BACK, *bak*, s. The hinder part of the human body; the upper part of an animal, particularly of a quadruped; the outward or convex part of the hand; the part of any thing opposed to the front; the rear; the place behind; the part opposite to, on the reverse side of, or most remote from, that which fronts the speaker or actor; the thick and strong part of a cutting tool, opposed to the edge.

—a. That lies behind; that comes from behind; that is applied behind; that has been passed by.

—ad. To the place from which one came; backward; to a former state, condition, or station; behind; not advancing; not coming or bringing forward; towards times or things past; again, in return; again, a second time.

—v.a. To mount; to get upon the back; †to place upon the back; to support; to maintain; to second or strengthen by aid; to sign or endorse, as a warrant or note of exchange; to put backward; to cause to retreat or recede; to furnish with a *back*; to bet in favour of. To *back the field*, in *horse-racing*, is to bet against a particular horse, or horses, that some one of all the other horses in the field will beat them. To *back the oars*, in *rowing*, is to keep the oars in such a position as to stay the motion of a boat. To *back astern*, is to manage the oars so as to move the boat stern foremost.

—v.n. To move or go backward.

BACKBITE, *bak'-bite*, v.a. To censure, slander, reproach, or speak evil of the absent.

BACKBITER, *bak'-bite-er*, s. One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

BACKBITING, *bak'-bite-ing*, s. The act of calumniating the absent; slander; secret calumny.

BACKBITINGLY, *bak'-bite-ing-le*, ad. With secret slander.

BACKBOARD, *bak'-board*, s. A board placed across the after part of a boat for the passengers to lean against; a board to fasten to the back, to correct an ill-habit of stooping in young persons.

BACKBONE, *bak'-bone*, s. The bone of the back; the spine.

BACKBOXES, *bak'-box-ez*, s.pl. Among *printers*, the boxes on the top of the upper case of types, usually appropriated to small capitals.

BACKCARRY, *bak'-kar-re*, s. A having on the back.

BACKDOOR, *bak'-dore*, s. A door on the back part of a building; a private entrance; an indirect way.

BACKED, *bakt*, pp. of the verb *to back*.

—a. Having a back; a word used in composition.

BACKER, *bak'-er*, s. One who backs or supports another in a contest. In *arch.*, a small slate laid on the back of a large one, at certain intervals.

BACKFRIEND, *bak'-frend*, s. A secret enemy.

BACKGAMMON, *bak'-gam-mun*, s. A game played by two persons, with box and dice, upon a board or table divided into two parts, upon which are twelve *points* of one colour and twelve of another, on which are placed fifteen pieces, or men, of one colour for one player, and fifteen of another colour for the opponent.

BACKGROUND, *bak'-ground*, s. Ground in the rear; the rear; obscurity; shade; a situation little seen or noticed.

BACKHANDED, *bak'-hand-ed*, a. With the hand turned backward; unfair.

—ad. With the hand directed backward.

BACKHOUSE, *bak'-hows*, s. A building behind the main or front building; a necessary.

BACKING, *bak'-ing*, s. The breaking in of a colt for the saddle; the operation of preparing the back of a book for binding, before putting on the cover.

BACKING-UP, *bak'-ing-up*, s. A term used in cricket and other games, for stopping the ball and driving it back.

BACKPAINTING, *bak'-paynt-ing*, s. The method of painting *mezzotinto* prints pasted on glass with oil colours.

BACKPIECE, *bak'-pees*, s. The piece of armour which covers the back.

BACKRETURN, ‡ *bak'-re-turn*, s. Repeated return.

BACKROOM, *bak'-room*, s. A room behind the front room, or in the back part of the house.

BACKS, *baks*, s.pl. Among *dealers in leather*, the thickest and best tanned hides, used for sole leather.

BACKSET, *bak'-set*, †pp. or a. Attacked in the rear; pursued.

—s. A check; a relapse. (Scotch.)

BACKSIDE, *bak'-s-ide*, s. The back part of any thing; the hind part of an animal; the posteriors.

BACKSLIDE, *bak-slide'*, v.n. To fall off; to apostatize.

BACKSLIDER, *bak slide'-er*, s. An apostate.

BACKSLIDING, *bak-slide'-ing*, s. The act of apostatizing, apostasy; transgression; desertion of duty.

BACKSTAFF, *bak'-staff*, s. A kind of quadrant.

BACKSTAIRS, *bak'-stayrz*, s.pl. Stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs; *fig.*, a private or indirect way

BACKSTAYS, *bak'-stayz*, s.pl. Long ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to both sides of a ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast when strained by a weight of sail.

BACKSTONE, *bak'-stone*, s. A local name for a stone or iron on which oatcake is baked.

BACKSWORD, *bak'-soard*, s. A sword with one sharp edge; a stick with a basket handle, used in rustic sports.

BACKWARD, *bak'-ward*, a. Unwilling; reluctant; hesitating; sluggish; dilatory; dull of apprehension; behind in progress; late; coming after the usual time.

—‡ s. The things or state behind or past.

BACKWARD, *bak'-ward*, } ad. With the back forwards;
BACKWARDS, *bak'-wardz*, } towards the back; on the back, or with the back downward; towards past times or events; by way of reflection; from a better to a worse state; in time past; perversely; from a wrong end; in an order contrary to the natural order, in a contrary manner.

BACKWARDLY, *bak'-ward-le*, ad. Unwillingly; reluctantly; aversely; dilatorily; perversely.

BACKWARDNESS, *bak'-ward-nes*, s. Unwillingness; reluctance; dilatoriness; dulness in action; tardiness; a state of being behind in progress.

BACK-WATER, *bak'-waw-ter*, s. Water which sets *back* in a stream, owing to some obstruction below; water thrown *back* by the turning of a water-wheel.

BACKWOODSMAN, *bak'-woodz-man*, s. In the *United States*, an inhabitant of the forest in the frontier settlements, especially at the west.

BACKWORM, *bak'-wurm*, s. A small worm, in a thin skin, in the reins of a hawk: *see* FILANDERS.

BACKWOUND, ‡ *bak'-woond*, v.a. To backbite.

BACON, *ba-kn*, s. The flesh of a hog salted or pickled, and dried, usually in smoke. To *save one's bacon*, is to save one's self from harm.

BACONIAN, *ba-ko'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to the inductive philosophy of which Bacon was the founder.

BACULE, *bak'-yule*, s. In *fortification*, a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pit-fall, with a counterpoise, and supported by two great stakes.

BACULITE, *bak'-yu-lite*, s. A fossil shell, of an elongated conical form, belonging to the family of the ammonites.

BACULOMETRY, *bak-yu-lom'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring distance or altitude by a staff or staves.

BAD, *bad*, a. Ill; not good; injurious; hurtful; evil; vicious; corrupt; offensive; unfortunate; unhappy; unfavourable; sick; defective; unskilful.

BAD, } *bad*. The past tense of the verb *to bid*.
BADE, }

BADGE, *badj*, s. A mark or token by which a person or thing is distinguished or known; a cognizance; an ornament on ships, near the stern, decorated with figures

—v.a. To mark, or distinguish with a badge.

BADGER, *badj'-er*, s. A wild animal, the *Ursus meles* of naturalists. It has a thick body, with short legs, and is about the size of a fox; dwells in burrows, lives on carrion and fruit, and has a very offensive smell. It is occasionally met with in England, and is eagerly hunted by sportsmen.—In *old law*, a person licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, without incurring the penalty of engrossing.

—v.a. To pursue with cagerness; to pester; to annoy.

BADGER-LEGGED, *badj'-er-legd*, a. Having short, thick legs, like a badger.

BADIAGA, *bad-e-a'-ga*, s. A small kind of sponge, found in the north of Europe.

BADIANE, *bad'-e-ane*, } s. The seed of a tree in China,
BANDIAN, *ban'-de-an*, } which smells like anise-seeds.

BADIGEON, *bad-e-je'-on*, s. A cement used by statuaries and joiners to fill up small holes and repair other defects in the material of their work. Among the former it is made of plaster and freestone ground together, and among the latter, of whiting and glue, or putty and chalk.

BADINAGE, *bad'-in-azh*, s. Light or playful discourse.

BADLY, *bad'-le*, ad. In a bad manner; not well.

BADNESS, *bad'-nes*, s. The state of being bad; want of good qualities; depravity.

BAFFETAS, *baf-fe-tas*, } s. A cotton-cloth, or plain muslin,
BAFTAS, *baf'-tas*, } manufactured in India.

Baffle, *baf'-fl*, v.a. To mock or elude by artifice; to balk; to frustrate; to disconcert; to defeat; to confound.
— v.n. To practise deceit.
— s. A defeat by artifice, shifts, and turns.
Baffled, *baf'-fld*, pp. of the verb *to baffle*.
Baffler, *baf'-fler*, s. One that baffles.
Baffling, *baf'-fing*, ppr. of the verb *to baffle*. — a. A *baffling wind* is one which is unsteady and shifting.
Bafflingly, *baf'-fing-le*, ad. In a baffling manner.
Bafflingness, *baf'-fing-nes*, s. Quality of baffling.
Bag, *bag*, s. A sack; a pouch; a receptacle in animal bodies containing some fluid, or other substance; a sort of silken purse formerly tied to a man's hair when dressed In *com.*, a determinate quantity which a *bag* of various commodities should contain.
— v.a To put into a bag; to load with bags.
— v.n. To swell like a full bag; to puff up.
Bagasse, *bà-gas'*, s. The refuse stalks of the sugar-cane after they have been ground: it is used as fuel.
Bagatelle, *bag-à-tel'*, s. A trifle; a thing of no importance; a game played on a board having at the end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a cue.
Baggage, *bag'-gaje*, s. The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessaries of an army; the clothing and other conveniences of a traveller; a low, worthless woman; *jocosely*, a playful, saucy female.
Bagged, *bagd*, pp. of the verb *to bag*.
Bagging, *bag'-ying*, s. Cloth or materials for bags.
Bagnio, *ban'-yo*, s. A bathing-house; a brothel; a prison.
Bagpipe, *bag'-pipe*, s. A musical wind instrument, used chiefly in Scotland and Ireland. It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve, and of pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.
Bagpiper, *bag'-pipe-er*, s. One who plays on a bagpipe.
Bagre, *bag'-re*, s. A small anguilliform, bearded fish, a species of Silurus, of a silvery hue.
Bagreef, *bag'-reef*, s. A fourth and lower reef sometimes used in British ships of war.
Baguette, *bà-get'*, s. In *arch.*, a little round moulding.
Bahar, *bà-har'*, } s. Weights used in the East Indies.
Barre, *bar'-re*, }
Baigne,‡ *bayn*, v.a. To soak or drench.
Baikalite, *bayk'-al-ite*, s. A mineral, a variety of augite.
Bail, *bayl*, s. The release of a prisoner from custody upon his giving security for his appearance in court when required; the person or persons who become surety for a prisoner, or the sum of money in which they are bound. Also, a certain limit within a forest.
— v.a. To become bail, or give security, for the release of a prisoner; to admit to bail; to release upon bail; to deliver goods in trust, upon a contract; to free from water by laying out, as a boat: usually written *bale*.
Bailable, *bayl'-à-bl*, a. That may be bailed.
Bailage, *bayl'-aje*, s. *See* Balliage.
Bailbond, *bayl'-bond*, s. A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety upon being bailed.
Bailed, *bayld*, pp. of the verb *to bail*.
Bailee, *bayl-é'*, s. The person to whom goods are committed in trust.
Bailer, } *bayl'-er*, s. One who delivers goods to another
Bailor, } in trust.
Bailie, *bayl'-e*, s. A municipal officer in Scotland, corresponding to an alderman.
Bailiff, *bayl'-if*, s. An officer of the sheriff who serves writs, &c., and executes arrests; an agent or superintendent of a manor; a land steward.
Bailiwick, *bayl'-e-wik*, s. The jurisdiction of a bailiff.
Bailment, *bayl'-ment*, s. A delivery of goods in trust.
Bailpiece, *bayl'-pees*, s. A slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail.
Baily, *bayl'-e*, s. A contraction for bailiff, or for bailiwick.
Bairam, *ba'-ram*, s. The name of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one is held at the close of the fast Ramazan, and the other seventy days after.
Bairn,† *bayrn*, } s. A child: sometimes written *bearn*.
Barn,† *barn*, }
Bait, *bayt*, s. A lure; any food, or substance resembling it, used to catch fish, or other animals; food or refreshment taken on a journey, but usually applied to that given to horses and cattle; enticement; temptation.—*White bait*, the *Clupea alba*, a small delicate fish, caught in great abundance in the river Thames.
— v.a. To put food on a hook, or in an enclosure, or among snares, to entice fish, fowls, and other animals into human power; to allure; to give food and drink to a beast upon the road; to provoke and harass by the aid of dogs; to attack with violence.
Bait, v.n. To take food and drink for refreshment on a journey; to clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; to hover as a hawk, when she stoops to her prey.
Baiting, *bayt'-ing*, s. The act of baiting; refreshment on a journey, particularly food for a horse; the act of causing dogs to attack bulls, bears, and other animals.
Baize, *bayz*, s. A kind of coarse woollen cloth.
Bajadere, *bà'-yà-deer*, s. *See* Bayadeer.
Bake, *bake*, v.a. To dress and prepare for food in an oven or under hot ashes; to dry and harden any substance by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays; to heat in any close place.
— v.n. To do the work of baking; to be heated or baked; to dry and harden in heat.
Baked, *baykt*, pp. of the verb *to bake*.
Bakehouse, *bake'-hows*, s. A house or building for baking.
Bakemeats, *bake'-meets*, s.pl. Meats cooked in an oven.
Baken,† *bake'-n*, pp. of the verb *to bake*.
Baker, *bake'-er*, s. One whose occupation is to bake, one who trades in bread, biscuits, cakes, &c.
Baker-foot, *bake'-er-fóot*, s. A distorted foot.
Baker-legged, *bake'-er-legd*, a. Having crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.
Bakery, *bake'-er-e*, s. The trade of a baker; a place where bread, &c., is made.
Baking, *bake'-ing*, s. That which is baked, or to be baked; the quantity baked at one time.
Balan, *bal'-an*, s. A beautiful yellow fish of the wrasse kind, caught on the shores of England.
Balance, *bal' ans*, s. A pair of scales; one of the simple powers in mechanics; equipoise; equal weight, or equality; the weight or sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal; the difference between the debtor and creditor side of an account; the part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats; an impartial state of the mind in deliberating; that which renders weight or authority equal. In *astr.*, a sign in the zodiac, called, in Latin, *Libra*.—*Balance of power*, in *politics*, is that equality of power in different states, which offers a security for the general safety. —*Balance of trade*, in *commerce*, is the equality between importation and exportation; or, rather, the difference in value between the exports and imports of a country
— v.a. To adjust the weights in the scales of a balance, so as to bring them to an equipoise; to regulate and keep a state of just proportion; to counterpoise; to make of equal weight or force; to adjust and settle an account.
— v.n. To have on each side equal weight; to preserve the equipoise of the body; to hesitate; to fluctuate between motives which appear of equal force.
Balanced, *bal'-anst*, pp. of the verb *to balance*.
Balance-fish, *bal'-ans-fish*, s. A kind of shark, also called the hammer-fish.
Balance-knife, *bal-ans-nife*, s. A kind of table-knife, which, when laid on the table, rests wholly on the handle without the blade touching the cloth.
Balancer, *bal'-ans-er*, s. The person who weighs, or who uses a balance; a member of an insect placed under the wings, useful in balancing the body; one skilled in balancing.
Balance-reef, *bal'-ans-reef*, s. A reef-band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm.
Balancing, *bal'-ans-ing*, s. Equilibrium; poise.
Balanite, *bal'-à-nite*, s. A fossil shell of the genus Balanus.
Balass ruby, } *bal'-as ru'-be*, s. A variety of spinel
Balas ruby, } ruby.
Balaustine, *bà-laws'-tin*, s. The wild pomegranate-tree.
Balbucinate, *bal-bew'-sin-ate*, } v.n. To stammer in
Balbutiate, *bal-bew'-shate*, } speaking.
Balconied, *bal'-ko-nid*, or *bal-ko'-nid*, a. Having balconies.
Balcony, *bal'-ko-ne*, or *bal-ko'-ne*, s. A kind of open gallery or frame of wood, iron, or stone, projecting from the external wall of a house, and usually placed before windows.
Bald, *bawld*, a. Destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head; destitute of the natural or usual covering; bare; naked; unadorned; inelegant; mean; base; without dignity or value.
Baldachin, *bawl'-dà-kin*, s. In *arch.*, a structure in form of a canopy, supported by columns: it is often used as a covering to an insulated altar.
Balderdash, *bawl'-der-dash*, s. Any thing jumbled together without judgment; senseless prate; ribaldry
— v.a. To mix or adulterate liquors.
Baldhead, *bawld'-hed*, s. A man bald on the head.

BALDLY, *bawld'-le*, ad. Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.
BALDMONY, *bawld'-mun-e*, s. A name of the herb gentian.
BALDNESS, *bawld'-nes*, s. A want or loss of hair; meanness or inelegance of writing; want of ornament.
BALDPATE, *bawld'-pate*, s. A pate without hair.
BALDPATED, *bawld'-pate-ed*, a. Destitute of hair.
BALDRICK, *bawld'-rik*, s. A girdle, or richly ornamented belt; a war girdle; the zodiac.
BALE, *bale*, s. A bundle or package of goods in a cloth cover, prepared for carriage or transportation; ‡ a pair of dice; ‡ misery, calamity.
— v.a. To make up into a bale; to free from water by laving it out, as to *bale* a boat.
BALEARIC, *bal-e-ar'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the isles of Majorca and Minorca.—*Balearic crane*, or crowned heron, a beautiful species of crane, native of Africa.
BALED, *bayld*, pp. Freed from water, as a boat.
BALE-FIRE, *bale'-fire*, s. A signal or alarm fire.
BALEFUL, *bale'-fûl*, a. Producing mischief, misery, or sorrow; sad; grievous; calamitous; pernicious.
BALEFULLY, *bale'-fûl-le*, ad. Sorrowfully; perniciously; in a calamitous manner.
BALEFULNESS, *bale'-fûl-nes*, s. Destructiveness
BALISTER, *bà-lis'-ter*, s. A cross-bow.
BALISTIC, *bà-lis'-tik*, a. *See* BALLISTIC.
BALISTRARIA, *bal-is-tra'-re-à*, s. An aperture in the form of a cross in the wall of a fortress, through which the cross-bowmen discharged their arrows.
BALIZE, *bà-leez'*, s. A pole raised on a bank; a sea-mark.
BALK, *bawk*, s. A ridge of land left unploughed; any thing left untouched; a great beam, or rafter, a frustration; disappointment.
— v.a. To disappoint; to frustrate; to leave untouched; to elude; to miss or omit; to pile, as in a heap or ridge; to refuse; to turn aside; ‡ to talk beside one's meaning; to plough, leaving balks.
BALKED, *bawkt*, pp. of the verb *to balk*.
BALKER, *bawk'-er*, s. One who balks.—*Balkers*, among *fishermen*, are persons who stand on eminences to espy the shoals of herrings, and give notice to the men in the boats which way they pass.
BALKINGLY, *bawk'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to balk or frustrate.
BALL, *bawl*, s. Any thing made in a round form; a bullet; the globe or earth; a globe borne as an ensign of authority; a round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot; any part of the body that is round or protuberant, as, the eye *ball*; the weight at the bottom of a pendulum; a round, soft cushion, formerly used by printers to put ink on the types in the forms; an entertainment of dancing.—*Ball and socket*, a particular kind of joint, of which the one part is shaped like a ball, and the other, or that in which the former moves, is a hollow socket of the same diameter. Also, an instrument made usually of brass, with a perpetual screw, so as to move horizontally, vertically, and obliquely: used in managing surveying and astronomical instruments.
— v.n. To form into balls, as snow on horses' hoofs, in travelling.
BALLAD, *bal'-lad*, s. A song, generally on some historical or popular subject; a short air of simple construction.
—‡ v.n. To make or sing ballads.
BALLADER, *bal'-lad-er*, s. A writer of ballads.
BALLAD-MAKER, *bal'-lad-make'-er*, s. A maker or composer of ballads, or songs for the people.
BALLAD-MONGER, *bal'-lad-mung'-ger*, s. A trader in ballads.
BALLADRY, *bal'-lad-re*, s. The subject or style of ballads.
BALLAD-SINGER, *bal'-lad-sing'-er*, s. One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.
BALLAD-STYLE, *bal'-lad-stile*, a. The air or manner of a ballad.
BALLARAG, ‡ *bal'-là-rag*, v.a. To bully; to threaten.
BALLAST, *bal'-last*, s. Any heavy substance laid in the hold of a ship, to sink it to a sufficient depth in the water and keep it steady; that which is used to make any thing steady; the earth or gravel used to fill up the spaces between the rails on a railway.
— v.a. To place ballast in the hold of a ship, to keep it from oversetting; to keep any thing steady, by counterbalancing its force.
BALLASTAGE, *bal'-last-aje*, s. A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast in a port or harbour.
BALLASTING, *bal'-last-ing*, s. Any thing used for ballast.
BALLATED, † *bal'-là-ted*, a. Sung in a ballad.
BALLATOON, *bal-là-toon'*, s. A heavy luggage boat employed on the rivers about the Caspian Sea.
BALLATRY, *bal'-là-tre*, s. A song; a jig.
BALL-CARTRIDGE, *bawl-kar'-tridj*, s. A cartridge furnished with a ball.
BALL-COCK, *bawl'-kok*, s. A water-cock of a cistern, which has a lever attached to it, bearing a buoyant hollow metal ball, which rises and sinks with the water, and thus regulates the supply.
BALLET, *bal'-la*, s. A theatrical representation, in which the story is told by gesture and music, accompanied by dancing, with scenery and decorations as accessories; a kind of dramatic poem, representing some fabulous action or subject. In *her.*, a ball.
BALL-FLOWER, *bawl'-flow-er*, s. In *arch.*, an ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular flower, the three petals of which form a cup round it.
BALLIAGE, *bal'-le-aje*, s. A small duty paid to the city of London for the exportation of certain commodities.
BALLISTA, *bal-lis'-tà*, s. A military engine used by the ancients for throwing darts, stones, &c.
BALLISTIC, *bal-lis'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the *ballista*, or to the art of shooting darts; projectile.
BALLISTIC PENDULUM, *bal-lis'-tik pend'-yu-lum*, s. An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of cannon and musket balls.
BALLISTICS, *bal-lis'-tiks*, s. The science of throwing missive weapons by the use of an engine; projectiles.
BALLIUM, *bal'-le-um*, s. In *ancient arch.*, the court or open space within a fortified castle.
BALLOON, *bal-loon'*, s. In *general*, any spherical, hollow body; a glass receiver, of a spherical form, used in chemistry; a kind of firework resembling a bomb; an old game played with a large leathern ball, filled with air; a ball, or globe, on the top of a pillar, cupola, &c.; a kind of large spherical bag, made of silk or other light material, which being filled with hydrogen gas, or heated air, rises and floats in the air: it is commonly called, for distinction, an *air-balloon*.
BALLOON, *bal-loon'*, } s. A state barge of Siam, made of
BALLOEN, *bal'-lone*, } a single piece of timber.
BALLOONIST, *bal-loon'-ist*, s. One who makes or ascends in a balloon.
BALLOT, *bal'-lot*, s. A little ball, ticket, or any thing used to give a secret vote; the act or practice of voting by balls or tickets.
— v.n. To vote by ballot; to choose or elect by ballot.
BALLOTADE, *bal'-lo-tade*, s. *See* BALOTADE.
BALLOTATION, † *bal-lot-a'-shun*, s. A voting by ballot.
BALLOT-BOX, *bal'-lot-box*, s. A box used in voting by ballot.
BALLOTING, *bal'-lot-ing*, s. The act of voting by ballot.
BALM, *bäm*, s. The sap or juice of trees or shrubs remarkably odoriferous or aromatic; any fragrant or valuable ointment; any thing which heals, or which soothes or mitigates pain or sorrow. In *bot.*, the name of several aromatic plants, particularly of the genus *Melissa*. *Balm of Gilead*, a plant of the genus *Amyris*, the leaves of which yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent; and from this plant is obtained the *Balm of Gilead* of the shops, or balsam of Mecca or of Syria, an esteemed odoriferous unguent and cosmetic.
— v.a. To anoint with balm; to assuage; to soothe.
BALMILY, *bäm'-e-le*, ad. In a balmy manner.
BALMY, *bäm'-e*, a. Producing balm; having the qualities of balm; fragrant; assuaging; soothing; soft; mild.
BALNEAL, *bal'-ne-al*, a. Pertaining to a bath.
BALNEARY, *bal'-ne-à-re*, s. A bathing-room.
BALNEATION, *bal-ne-a'-shun*, s. The act of bathing.
BALNEATORY, *bal'-ne-à-to-re*, a. Belonging to a bath.
BALNEUM, *bal'-ne-um*, s. The Latin name for a bath.
BALOTADE, *bal'-o-tade*, s. In the *manège*, a leap of a horse between two pillars, or upon a straight line, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hind feet, without jerking out.
BALSAM, *bawl'-sum*, s. An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously, or by incision, from certain plants.—*Balsam Apple*, an annual Indian plant of the genus Momordica.—*Balsam of Sulphur*, a solution of sulphur in oil.—*Balsam of Peru*, the produce of a species of Myroxylon, a tree in Peru.—*Balsam of Tolu*, a fragrant balsam from the Tolu-tree of South America, used as a pectoral.
—‡ v.a. To render balsamic; to soften.
BALSAMATION, *bal-sam-a'-shun*, s. The act of rendering balsamic.
BALSAMIC, *bal-sam'-ik*, } a. Having the qualities of
BALSAMICAL, *bal-sam'-ik-al*, } balsam; unctuous; soft healing; mitigating; mild.
BALSAMIC, s. A warm, demulcent, oily medicine.
BALSAMICALLY, *bal-sam'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a balsamic manner.

BALSAMIFEROUS, *bal-sam-if'-er-us*, a. Producing balsam.
BALSAMINE, *bawl'-sà-mine*, s. One of the names of the plant Impatiens, Noli-me-tangere, or Touch-me-not.
BALSAM-SWEATING, *bawl'-sum-swet'-ing*, a. Yielding balsam.
BALTIC, *bawlt'-ik*, s. An inland sea on the north-west part of Europe, enclosed by Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark.
— a. Pertaining to, or situated on the Baltic Sea.
BALTIMORE-BIRD, *bal'-te-mor-berd*, s. An American bird, about the size of a linnet, of the genus Oriolus. Its head is black, and its body of a bright gold colour.
BALUSTER, *bal'-us-ter*, s. A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, used for balustrades.
BALUSTERED, *bal'-us-terd*, a. Having balusters.
BALUSTRADE, *bal'-us-trade*, s. A row of balusters, joined by a rail, serving as a fence or enclosure for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, tops of buildings, &c.
BAM, *bam*, s. A cant word for a cheat.
BAMBOO, *bam-boo'*, s. A species of cane, or plant of the reed kind, or genus Arundo. It grows in the East Indies and other tropical countries, is of a hard, woody texture, and frequently attains a very great height.
BAMBOOZLE, *bam-boo'-zl*, v.a. To deceive; to impose upon; to confound; to cheat: an inelegant word.
BAMBOOZLER, *bam-boo'-zler*, s. A tricking fellow; a cheat.
BAN, *ban*, s. A public edict, proclamation, or notice; interdiction; prohibition; a deprivation of rights, privileges, or dignities; proscription; curse; excommunication; a pecuniary mulct or penalty; a smooth, fine muslin, imported from the East Indies; a title of the governor of Croatia.
— v.a. and n. To curse; to execrate; to proscribe.
BANANA, *bà-nä'-nà*, s. A species of the genus Musa, a tropical tree, closely allied to the plantain. The fruit is five or six inches long, and one thick, grows in clusters, is very nutritious, and, in some parts, forms a most important article of food.
BANCO, *bank'-ko*, s. A bench. In *law*, a court is said to sit in *banco*, or in *bank*, when all its judges are together on the bench. In *commerce*, a bank; the term is also used to denote the bank-money of Hamburg and some other places.
BAND, *band*, s. A fillet; a cord; a tie; a chain; any narrow ligament with which a thing is bound, tied, or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together; a slip of material sewn on a larger piece, to strengthen it; something worn about the neck, as, a clergyman's *band;* a body of armed men; a company of musical performers; a company of persons united in any common design. *Figuratively*, any means of restraint; that which draws or confines; means of union or connection between persons. In *arch.*, any flat, low member or moulding, broad, but not deep. The *bands* of *a saddle* are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows to hold them in their proper situation.
— v.a. To bind together; to bind over with a band; to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy. In *her.*, to bind with a band of different colour from the charge.
— v.n. To associate; to confederate; to league.
BANDAGE, *band'-aje*, s. A fillet, roller, or swathe, used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c.; that which is bound over another substance.
— v.a. To bind with a bandage.
BANDAGED, *band'-ajd*, pp. of the verb *to bandage*.
BANDANA, } *ban-dan'-à*, s. A kind of silk handkerchief,
BANDANNA, } having a red, blue, or other dark ground, with small white or brightly-coloured spots. It was originally only manufactured in India.
BANDBOX, *band'-box*, s. A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, or other light articles.
BANDED, *band'-ed*, pp. or a. Bound with a band; united in a band; striated across with coloured bands.
BANDELET, *band'-e-let*, s. A little band or flat moulding.
BANDER, *band'-er*, s. One who unites with others.
BANDERET, *band'-er-et*, s. A Swiss general-in-chief.
BANDEROLE, *band'-er-ole*, s. In *her.*, a narrow streamer affixed under the crook of a crosier, and folding over the staff.
BANDICOOT, *band'-e-koot*, s. A marsupial animal, peculiar to Australia.
BANDIED, *ban'-did*, pp. of the verb *to bandy*.
BANDIT, *ban'-dit*, s. An outlaw; a robber; a highwayman; a lawless or desperate fellow.
BANDITTI, *ban-dit'-te*, s.pl. (It.) Robbers; highwaymen.
BANDLE, *ban'-dl*, s. An Irish measure of two feet.
BANDLET, *band'-let* s. *See* BANDELET.
BANDOG, *ban'-dog*, s. A large kind of dog, a mastiff.
BANDOLEER, *ban-do-leer'*, s. A leathern belt formerly worn by musketeers over the right shoulder, for sustaining their fire-arms. *Bandoleers*, in the *plural*, were small cases, of wood or leather, attached to a bandoleer, each containing a charge of powder.
BANDON,‡ *ban'-don*, s. Disposal; license.
BANDORE, *ban'-dore*, s. An ancient rude kind of lute.
BANDROL, *band'-role*, s. A little flag or streamer, hung on the top of masts; a little fringed silk flag attached to a trumpet.
BANDSTRING, *band'-string*, s. A string or tassel appendant to a band or neckcloth.
BANDY, *band'-e*, s. A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball; a play at ball with such a club.
— v.a. To beat to and fro, or from one to another; to agitate; to toss about; to exchange.
— v.n. To contend, as at the game of bandy, &c.
— a. Crooked; ‡flexible.
BANDY-LEG, *band'-e-leg*, s. A bent or crooked leg.
BANDY-LEGGED, *band'-e-legd*, a. Having crooked legs.
BANE, *bane*, s. Poison; any fatal cause of mischief, pest; ruin; destruction; a disease in sheep, the *rot*.
— v.a. To poison.
BANEBERRY, *bane'-bĕr-re*, s. The herb Christopher, or *Actæa spicata*, the berries of which are very noxious.
BANEFUL, *bane'-fül*, a. Poisonous; hurtful; destructive
BANEFULLY, *bane'-fül-le*, ad. Perniciously; destructively
BANEFULNESS, *bane'-fül-nes*, s. Perniciousness.
BANEWORT, *bane'-wurt*, s. The plant Deadly-nightshade.
BANG, *bang*, v.a. To beat; to thump; to cudgel; to handle roughly; to treat with violence.
— s. A blow; a thump. (An inelegant word.)
BANGING, *bang'-ing*, a. Large; great. — s. A beating vulgar, both as an adjective and substantive.
BANGLE, *bang'-gl*, v.a. To waste by little and little; to trifle away; to squander carelessly.
— s. An ornament worn upon the arms and ankles by the natives in some parts of India and Africa.
BANGLE-EARS, *bang'-gl-eerz*, s.pl. Loose hanging ears, like those of a dog: an imperfection in a horse.
BANGUE, *bang*, s. The leaf of a kind of hemp, used in the East for its narcotic qualities: also written *bang*.
BANIAN, *ban'-yan*, s. A class among the Hindoos whose employment is trade; a man's morning gown, resembling the loose dress worn by the Banians; the banyan tree, q.v.—*Banian day*, among *seamen*, a day on which no meat is served; in *popular use*, a day on which the fare for dinner are the remains of that cooked on two or three prior days: so called from the Banians, most of whom, being metempsychosists, eat no animal food.
BANISH, *ban'-ish*, v.a. To condemn to exile, or compel to leave one's country; to drive or force away.
BANISHED, *ban'-isht*, pp. of the verb *to banish*.
BANISHER, *ban'-ish-er*, s. He who exiles another.
BANISHMENT, *ban'-ish-ment*, s. The act of banishing another; the state of being banished; exile; expulsion.
BANISTER, *ban'-is-ter*, s. A corruption of *baluster*, q.v.
BANK, *bank*, s. Literally, a bench or high seat; a mound, pile, or ridge of earth, raised above the surrounding plain; a rising ground, or shoal, in the sea; any steep acclivity; the side of a river or lake; a bench, or a bench of rowers, in a galley; a collection, or stock of money; the place where a collection of money is deposited; a house used for a bank and other monetary transactions; a company of persons concerned in a bank.
— v.a. To raise a mound; to enclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; to keep or deposit money in a bank.
BANKABLE, *bank'-à-bl*, a. Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.
BANK-BILL, *bank'-bil*, s. A note, or a bill of exchange of a bank, payable at some future specified time.
BANK-BOOK, *bank'-bŏŏk*, s. A book in which the officers of a bank enter the debt and credit of a customer.
BANKED, *bankt*, pp. of the verb *to bank*.
BANKER, *bank'-er*, s. One who traffics in money; the proprietor or partner of a banking establishment; a vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; a stone bench on which masons cut and square their work.
BANKING, *bank'-ing*, s The business of a banker.
— a. Pertaining to, or conducted by a bank.
BANK-NOTE, *bank'-note*, s. A promissory note, payable on demand, issued by a banking company.
BANKRUPT, *bank'-rupt*, s. One who becomes unable to pay his just debts; *properly*, an insolvent *trader*.
— a. Unable to pay just debts; insolvent.
— v.a. To break one in trade; to make insolvent.

BANKRUPTCY, *bank'-rupt-se*, s. The state of being a bankrupt, or insolvent; inability to pay all debts; the act of becoming a bankrupt.

BANKRUPT-LAWS, *bank'-rupt-lawz*, s.pl. The special laws relating to the proceedings in regard to bankrupts.

BANK-STOCK, *bank'-stok*, s. A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BANLIEUE, *bong'-lyu*, s. The territory without the walls, but comprised within the legal limits of a town or city.

BANNER, *ban'-ner*, s. A square flag; a military ensign; the principal standard of a prince or state; a pennon; a streamer borne at the end of a lance or elsewhere. In *bot.*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous corol.

BANNERED, *ban'-nerd*, a. Furnished with banners.

BANNERET, *ban'-ner-et*, s. A little banner; in the *feudal ages*, a knight made on the field of battle, in reward for his valour; a Swiss officer who had charge of the banner of his canton.

BANNEROL, *ban'-ner-ole*, s. *See* BANDROL.

BANNITION,† *ban-nish'-un*, s. The act of expulsion.

BANNOCK, *ban'-nok*, s. A cake made of oat, pease, or barley-meal, baked on an iron plate over the fire.

BANNS, BANS, *banz*, s.pl. *Banns of matrimony*, notice of an intention of marriage, given in a church or other place prescribed by law.

BANOY, *ban'-oy*, s. A species of hawk of the Philippine isles.

BANQUET, *bank'-kwet*, s. A sumptuous feast; a rich entertainment: *appropriately*, of meat and drink; *figuratively*, of any thing delightful.

— v.a. To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.

— v.n. To feast; to regale one's self with any thing delightful.

BANQUETER, *bank'-kwet-er*, s. A feaster; one who makes feasts or rich entertainments.

BANQUETING, *bank'-kwet-ing*, s. The act of feasting; a feast; luxurious living.

BANQUETTE, BANQUET, *bong-ket'*, s. A raised way or foot bank, behind a parapet, on which the besieged stand to fire upon the enemy; the footway of a bridge, when raised above the carriage-way.

BANS, *banz*, s.pl. *See* BANNS.

BANSHEE, *ban'-she*, s. An Irish fairy: also written Benshi.

BANSTICKLE, *ban'-stik-l*, s. A small fish, the stickle-back.

BANTAM, *ban'-tam*, s. A small fowl, with feathered shanks, probably first brought from Bantam, in Java; also, the name of a kind of painted or carved work, like that from Japan, but more gaudy.

— a. Pertaining to Bantam; of Bantam breed.

BANTER, *ban'-ter*, v.a. To play upon in words and in good humour; to rally; to joke, jest, or ridicule; to deride.

— s. A joking or jesting; raillery; pleasantry; ridicule.

BANTERED, *ban'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to banter*.

BANTERER, *ban'-ter-er*, s. One who banters.

BANTERING, *ban'-ter-ing*, s. The act of bantering.

BANTLING, *bant'-ling*, s. A young child; an infant.

BANYAN, *ban'-yan*, s. The Indian fig, *Ficus Indica* of botanists, a tree whose branches, bending to the ground, take root and form new stocks, till they cover a prodigious extent of ground.

BAOBAB, *ba'-o-bab*, s. The African name of the *Adansonia digitata*, the largest known tree in the world.

BAPTISM, *bap'-tizm*, s. The application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible Church of Christ.

BAPTISMAL, *bap-tiz'-mal*, a. Pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST, *bap'-tist*, s. One who administers baptism, an appellation appropriately given to John, the forerunner of Christ; a contraction of *Anabaptist*.

BAPTISTERY, *bap'-tist-er-e*, s. A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered; a font.

BAPTISTIC, BAPTISTICAL, *bap-tist'-ik*, *bap-tist'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to baptism.

BAPTISTICALLY, *bap-tist'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a baptistical manner.

BAPTIZABLE, *bap-tize'-à-bl*, a. That may be baptized.

BAPTIZE, *bap-tize'*, v.a. To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

BAPTIZED, *bap-tizd'*, pp. of the verb *to baptize*.

BAPTIZER, *bap-tize'-er*, s. One who administers baptism.

BAR, *bar*, s. A long piece of wood, iron, or other solid matter; a cross beam or large iron bolt used to fasten a door, shutter, &c.; a gate; a bank of sand, gravel, or earth, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbour, obstructing the entrance, or rendering it difficult; any obstacle which obstructs, hinders, or defends; an interdiction; objection; exception; the railing that encloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice; the place in a court at which criminals stand during trial; a tribunal of justice; *figuratively*, any tribunal, as, the *bar* of public opinion; the enclosed place of a tavern, inn, or coffee-house, where the landlord or his servant delivers out liquors, and waits upon customers; any thing laid across another, as, stripes in colour, and the like; the highest part of the place in a horse's mouth between the grinders and tusks. In *heraldry*, an ordinary, consisting of the space included by two straight lines drawn across the escutcheon. In *law*, a peremptory exception, sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action. *The bar*, the whole body of lawyers licensed to plead in courts of justice. In *music*, *bars* are lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two a certain quantity of time, or number of beats. A *bar* of *gold* or *silver*, is an ingot, lump, or wedge, from the mines, run in a mould, and unwrought. A *bar* of *iron* is a long piece, wrought in the forge, and hammered from a pig.

— v.a. To fasten with a bar; to obstruct; to make impracticable; to hinder; to prevent; to exclude; to prohibit; to except; to cross with stripes of a different colour. In *law*, to hinder the process of a suit; to put an end to. To *bar a vein*, in farriery, is an operation upon the legs of a horse, to stop malignant humours.

BARB, *barb*, s. Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it; the down, or *pubes*, covering the surface of some plants; the points that stand backward in an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted; a Barbary horse; *poetically*, any horse; the Barbary pigeon; horse armour, *see* BARBE.

— v.a. To furnish with *barbs*, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, &c.; to put armour on a horse; ‡ to shave.

BARBACAN, *bar'-bà-kan*, s. A fortification or outer defence to a city or castle; a fort at the end of a bridge, or at the outlet of a city; an opening in the wall of a fortress, through which guns are levelled.

BARBADIAN, *bar-ba'-de-an*, s. A native of Barbadoes.

BARBADOES-CHERRY, *bar-ba'-doze-tshĕr'-re*, s. The Malpighia, a tree of the West Indies, or its fruit.

BARBADOES-LEG, *bar-ba'-doze-leg*, s. A disease common to Barbadoes and other warm climates, characterized by a great enlargement and deformity of the leg.

BARBADOES-TAR, *bar-ba'-doze-tar*, s. A mineral fluid, of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens.

BARBARIAN, *bar-ba'-re-an*, s. A man in his rude, uncivilized state; a savage; a brutal monster; one destitute of pity or humanity; ‡ a foreigner.

— a. Rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman.

BARBARIC, *bar-bar'-ik*, a. Foreign; uncivilized.

BARBARISM, *bar'-bà-rizm*, s. A form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of any language; ignorance of arts; want of learning; rudeness of manners; a savage state of society; brutality; cruelty.

BARBARITY, *bar-bar'-e-te*, s. Savageness; cruelty; inhumanity; barbarism; want of refinement.

BARBARIZE, *bar'-bar-ize*, v.a. To make barbarous.

— ‡ v.n. To commit a barbarism.

BARBAROUS, *bar'-bar-us*, a. In a state of barbarism; rude; uncivilized; ignorant; cruel; inhuman; brutal.

BARBAROUSLY, *bar'-bar-us-le*, ad. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; contrary to the rules of speech; in a savage, cruel, ferocious, or inhuman manner.

BARBAROUSNESS, *bar'-bar-us-nes*, s. Rudeness or incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.

BARBARY,† *bar'-bà-re*, s. A Barbary horse; a barb.

BARBASTEL, *bar'-bas-tel*, s. A bat with bearded lips.

BARBATE, *bar'-bate*, a. Jagged. In *bot.*, bearded, awned; also, gaping or ringent.

BARBE, *barb*, s. Armour of leather, for a horse, covered with sharp spikes. In *the military art*, to fire *in barbe* is to fire the cannon over the parapet.

BARBECUE, *bar'-be-kew*, s. A hog, an ox, or any large animal, roasted whole; hence, an entertainment in the open air, at which animals dressed whole, and provisions of other kinds, are consumed.

— v.a. To roast a hog or other large animal whole.

BARBED, *barbd*, pp. or a. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points; furnished with armour; ‡ shaved.

BARBE-FEATHERS, *barb-feth'-erz*, s.pl. The feathers under the beak of a hawk or other bird.

BARBEL, *barb'-el*, s. A large coarse river fish, allied to the carp, and which has four beard-like appendages on its upper jaw; a knot of superfluous flesh, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth.

BARBELLATE, *bar'-bel-late*, a. In *bot.*, applied to composite plants when the pappus is bearded by short, stiff, straight bristles, as in Centaurea.

Barbellulate, *bar-bel'-yu-late*, a. In *bot.*, applied to a pappus when its roughness is occasioned by extremely short points, as in Aster.

Barbels, *bar'-belz*, s.pl. Small cylindrical processes appended to the mouths of some fishes.

Barber, *barb'-er*, s. One whose occupation is to shave men, or to shave and dress hair.
— v.a. ‡ To shave and dress hair.

Barber-surgeon, *barb'-er-sur'-jun*, s. Formerly, one who joined the practice of surgery with that of a barber.

Barbered,‡ *barb'-erd*, pp. Dressed by a barber.

Barberess,‡ *barb'-er-es*, s. A female barber.

Barber-monger, *barb'-er-mung'-ger*, s. A man who frequents the barber's shop; a fop.

Barberry, *bar'-ber-re*, s. A thorny shrub, the piperidge-bush; the small, red, acid fruit of this plant.

Barbet, *bar'-bet*, s. A species of worm; a genus of tropical climbing birds, the Bucco of ornithologists; a species of dog, so called from his long hair.

Barbican, *bar'-be-kan*, s. *See* Barbacan.

Barbule, *bar'-bule*, s. A very minute barb or beard.

Barcarolle, *bar'-kà-rol*, s. A popular song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.

Bard, *bard*, s. A Celtic minstrel; a poet, ancient or modern; armour or war-trappings for a horse.

Barded, *bard'-ed*, a. In *heraldry*, caparisoned.

Bardesanists, *bar-des'-à-nists*, s.pl. A branch of the Gnostics of the second century, so called from their founder, Bardesanes of Mesopotamia. They denied the incarnation of Christ, and the resurrection, and held many other gross heresies.

Bardic, *bard'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to bards, or their
Bardish, *bard'-ish*, } poetry; written by a bard.

Bardism, *bard'-izm*, s. The learning and maxims of bards.

Bare, *bare*, a. Naked; without covering; wanting clothes; with the head uncovered, from respect; plain; simple; unadorned; laid open to view; detected, poor; destitute; empty; unfurnished; mere, thread-bare; much worn.—*Bare-poles*, the masts of a ship at sea without sails.
— v.a. To strip off the covering; to make bare or naked.

Bare. The old preterit of *bear*, now *bore*.

Barebone, *bare'-bone*, s. A very lean person.

Boneboned, *bare'-boand*, a. Lean, so that the bones appear, or, rather, so that the bones show their forms.

Bared, *bayrd*, pp. of the verb *to bare*.

Barefaced, *bare'-fayst*, a. With the face uncovered; without concealment; shameless; impudent.

Barefacedly, *bare'-fayst-le*, ad. Without disguise or reserve; openly; shamelessly; impudently.

Barefacedness, *bare'-fayst-nes*, s. Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

Barefoot, *bare'-fŏŏt*, a. or ad. With the feet bare.

Barefooted, *bare'-fŏŏt-ed*, a. Having the feet bare.

Baregnawn, *bare'-nawn*, a. Eaten bare.

Bareheaded, *bare'-hed-ed*, a. Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause.

Barelegged, *bare'-legd*, a. Having the legs bare.

Barely, *bare'-le*, ad. Nakedly; poorly; indigently; without decoration; merely; only

Barenecked, *bare'-nekt*, a. Having the neck uncovered.

Bareness, *bare'-nes*, s. Nakedness; leanness; poverty; deficiency of covering; want of ornament.

Barepicked, *bare'-pikt*, a. Picked to the bone.

Bareribbed, *bare'-ribd*, a. Lean.

Baret, *bar'-et*, s. A cardinal's cap.

Barful, *bar'-fŭl*, s. Full of obstructions.

Bargain, *bar'-gen*, s. An agreement; a contract concerning the sale of property; the thing bought or sold; an advantageous purchase; stipulation.
— v.n. To make a contract or agreement.
— v.a. To sell; to transfer for a consideration.

Bargainee, *bar-gen-e'*, s. He who accepts a bargain.

Bargainer, *bar'-gen-er*, s. He who makes a bargain.

Barge, *barj*, s. A flat-bottomed boat, used for loading and unloading ships, or for carrying heavy burdens on rivers and canals; a boat of pleasure or state; the boat of the commanding officer of a ship of war.

Barge-board, *barj'-board*, s. A term applied to inclined projecting boards placed at the gable of a building, and hiding the horizontal timbers of the roof.

Barge-couples, *barj'-kup-lz*, s.pl. In *arch.*, two beams mortised the one into the other, to strengthen the building.

Barge-course, *barj'-koars*, s. That part of the tiling of a roof which projects beyond the external face of the gable; also, the coping of a wall formed by a course of bricks set on edge

Bargeman, *barj'-man*, s. The manager of a barge.

Bargemaster, *barj'-mäs-ter*, s. The owner of a barge.

Barger, *barj'-er*, s. A bargeman.

Baria, *bà'-re-à*, s. Baryta, which see.

Barilla, *bà-ril'-là*, s. A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the best kind of mineral alkali is obtained; the alkali procured from this plant.

Bar-iron, *bar'-i-urn*, s. Iron wrought into malleable bars.

Baritone, *bar'-e-tone*, s. *See* Barytone.

Barium, *bà'-re-um*, s. The metallic base of *baryta*.

Bark, *bark*, s. The rind or exterior covering of a tree, *by way of distinction*, Peruvian bark, and also tanner's bark; the peculiar noise made by a dog, wolf, &c.
— v.a. To peel; to strip off the bark; to cover with bark.
— v.n. To make the noise of dogs, when they threaten or pursue; to clamour at; to pursue with reproaches.

Bark, } *bark*, s. A small ship; *appropriately*, a ship
Barque, } which has three masts, and carries a gaff top-sail instead of a square mizen top-sail.

Bark-bared, *bark'-bayrd*, a. Stripped of the bark.

Bark-bed, *bark'-bed*, s. In *horticulture*, a hot-bed made of tanner's bark.

Bark-bound, *bark'-bownd*, a. Having the bark too firm or close, as with trees.

Barked, *barkt*, pp. of the verb *to bark*.

Barker, *bark'-er*, s. One who strips trees of their bark, one who clamours unreasonably; one who stands at a shop door to invite customers.

Barkery, *bark'-er-e*, s. A tan-house.

Bark-galled, *bark'-gawld*, a. Having the bark galled, as with thorns.

Barking-irons, *bark'-ing-i-urnz*, s.pl. Instruments used in taking off the bark of trees.

Bark-pit, *bark'-pit*, s. A tan-vat.

Bark-stove, *bark'-stove*, s. A hot-house containing a bark bed, for forcing plants.

Barky, *bark'-e*, a. Consisting of or containing bark.

Barley, *bar'-le*, s. A species of grain, used especially for making malt.

Barley-brake, *bar'-le-brake*, s. A trial of swiftness: a rural play.

Barley-broth, *bar'-le-broth*, s. A broth made by boiling barley and flesh along with certain vegetables; also, a low word for strong beer.

Barley-corn, *bar'-le-korn*, s. A grain of barley; a measure of length, the third part of an inch.

Barley-meal, *bar'-le-meel*, s. Barley ground into flour.

Barley-mill, *bar'-le-mil*, s. A mill for making pot and pearl barley.

Barley-mow, *bar'-le-mow*, s. A mow of barley; the place where reaped barley is deposited.

Barley-sugar, *bar'-le-shŭg-ar*, s. Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

Barley-water, *bar'-le-waw-ter*, s. A cooling drink made by boiling pearl-barley in water.

Barm, *barm*, s. Yeast; the scum rising upon malt liquor when fermenting, and used as leaven.

Barmaid, *bar'-made*, s. A female who attends the bar of an inn or tavern.

Barmy, *barm'-e*, a. Containing barm or yeast.

Barn, *barn*, s. A covered building for farm work, or for storing grain, hay, straw, &c.
—‡ v.a. To lay up in a barn.

Barnacle, *bar'-nà-kl*, s. A shell-fish, commonly found on the bottoms of ships, rocks, and timber, below the surface of the sea; a species of goose, formerly fabulously supposed by some to grow from trees, and by others to be generated by the shell-fish from which it takes its name: it is found in the northern seas, but visits more southern climates in winter. *Barnacles*, in the *plural*, an instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him, for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing; also, an old name for a pair of spectacles.

Barolite, *bar'-o-lite*, s. Carbonate of barytes.

Barometer, *bà-rom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence to indicate changes of weather, and to determine the altitude of mountains.

Barometrical, *bar-o-met'-rik-al*, a. Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer.

Barometrically, *bar-o-met'-rik-al-le*, ad. By means of a barometer.

Barometz, *bar'-o-metz*, s. The Scythian Lamb, a singular vegetable production among the ferns, which, from its shaggy nature and position, has the appearance of a crouching animal.

Baron, *bar'-un*, s. A title or degree of nobility next below that of a viscount, and the lowest in the house

of peers, a title of the judges of the Exchequer. In *law*, a husband, as, *baron* and *feme* (or *femme*), husband and wife.—A *baron of beef* consists of two sirloins of beef not cut asunder.—*Barons of the Cinque Ports*, are those members of the House of Commons elected by the Cinque Ports.

BARONAGE, *bar'-un-aje*, s. The whole body of barons or peers; the dignity of a baron; the land which gives title to a baron.

BARONESS, *bar'-un-es*, s. A baron's wife or lady.

BARONET, *bar'-un-et*, s. A dignity or degree of honour next below a baron, and above a knight. It is the lowest of all the hereditary titles.

BARONETAGE, *bar'-un-et-aje*, s. The collective body of baronets.

BARONETCY, *bar'-o-net-se*, s. The dignity of a baronet.

BARONIAL, *bà-ro'-ne-al*, a. Pertaining to a baron.

BARONY, *bar'-o-ne*, s. The lordship, honour, or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal.

BAROSCOPE, *bar'-o-skope*, s. An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere.

BAROSCOPIC, *bar-o-skop'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to, or
BAROSCOPICAL, *bar-o-skop'-ik-al*, } determined by the baroscope.

BAROSELENITE, *bar-o-sel'-e-nite*, s. A mineral, sulphate of baryta, or heavy spar.

BAROUCHE, *bà-roosh'*, s. A four-wheel carriage, with a falling top, and seats as in a coach.

BAR-POSTS, *bar'-poasts*, s.pl. Posts sunk in the ground to form the sides of a field-gate.

BARRACADA, *bar-rà-kà'-dà*, s. A fish, about fifteen inches in length, with a dusky back, and a white belly.

BARRACAN, *bar'-rà-kan*, s. A thick, strong stuff, something like camlet, used for cloaks, &c.

BARRACK, *bar'-rak*, s. A building to lodge soldiers in.

BARRACK-MASTER, *bar'-rak-màs'-ter*, s. An officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.

BARRACOON, *bar'-rà-koon*, s. In *Africa*, a fort.

BARRACUDA, *bar-rà-koo'-dà*, s. A large voracious fish, of the pike kind, common in the West Indian seas.

BARRAS, *bar'-ras*, s. The resin which exudes from wounds made in the bark of fir-trees.

BARRATOR, *bar'-rà-ter*, s. An encourager of litigation; the master of a ship who defrauds the owners.

BARRATROUS, *bar'-rà-trus*, a. Guilty of barratry.

BARRATRY, *bar'-rà-tre*, s. The practice of exciting or encouraging lawsuits. In *com.*, any species of cheating or fraud, by a shipmaster, by which the owners or insurers are injured.

BARRED, *bard*, pp. of the verb *to bar*

BARREL, *bar'-rel*, s. A round wooden vessel, of more length than breadth, bulging in the middle, and closed up at either end; a cask; a certain quantity which a barrel should contain, varying according to the nature of the commodity; any thing hollow and long, as, the *barrel* of a gun; a tube; a cylinder about which any thing is wound. In *anat.*, the *barrel of the ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum.

— v.a. To put in a barrel; to pack in a barrel.

BARREL-BELLIED, *bar'-rel-bel'-lid*, a. Having a large belly.

BARRELLED, *bar'-reld*, pp. Put or packed in a barrel.

— a. Having a barrel or tube.

BARREN, *bar'-ren*, a. Not producing young, or offspring; sterile, as land; unfruitful; not fertile; not copious; scanty; not containing useful or entertaining ideas; unmeaning; uninventive; dull.—*Barren flowers*, are those which either have stamens, but no pistils, or which have neither stamens nor pistils.

— s. Properly, any unproductive tract of land; but, in some of the western states of America, it also denotes a tract of land, rising a few feet above the level of a plain, the soil of which is not *barren*, as the name imports, but often very fertile.

BARRENLY, *bar'-ren-le*, ad. Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, *bar'-ren-nes*, s. Incapability of bearing offspring; sterility; unfruitfulness; infertility; want of invention; want of matter; scantiness; defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency.

BARREN-SPIRITED, *bar'-ren-spir'-it-ed*, a. Of a poor spirit.

BARRENWORT, *bar'-ren-wurt*, s. A plant, the Epimedium of botanists.

BARRICADE, *bar-re-kade'*, s. A fortification made in haste, of trees, palisades, waggons, or any thing that will serve to obstruct the progress of an enemy, or shelter from attack; any bar or obstruction; that which defends.

— v.a. To stop up a passage; to obstruct; to fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.

BARRICADO *bar-re-kà'-do*, s The same as *barricade*.

BARRIER, *bar'-re-er*, s. A barricade; any thing which hinders approach, or attack; an obstruction; an impediment; a bar to mark the limits of a place; any limit, or boundary; a line of separation.

BARRING, *bar'-ring*, ppr. of the verb *to bar*.

BARRING-OUT, *bar'-ring-owt*, s. Exclusion of a person from a place: a boyish sport in schools.

BARRISTER, *bar'-ris-ter*, s. A counsellor at law, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar.

BARROW, *bar'-ro*, s. A large hillock, or mound of earth, raised by the ancients as repositories of the dead. A light, small carriage: a *hand-barrow*, is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men: a *wheel-barrow*, is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man. *Barrow*, in *salt-works*, is a wicker case in which the salt is put to drain. In the names of places, *barrow* is used to signify a wood or grove. *Barrow* is also a local name for a hog, or male hog castrated: hence, *Barrow-grease* is hog's lard.

BARRULET, *bar'-ru-let*, s. In *her.*, a fourth part of the bar.

BARRULY, *bar'-ru-le*, a. In *her.*, is applied to the field when divided bar-ways, that is, across from side to side, into several parts.

BARRY, *bar'-re*, a. In *her.*, an escutcheon is said to be *barry* when divided bar-ways, that is, across from side to side, into an even number of partitions, consisting of two or more tinctures interchangeably disposed.—*Barry-bendy*, is when the escutcheon is divided evenly, bar and bend-ways, by lines drawn transverse and diagonal, interchangeably varying the tinctures of which it consists.—*Barry-pily*, is a particular manner of dividing the field into six or more pieces.

BARSE, *bars*, s. A local name for the common perch.

BAR-SHOE, *bar'-shoo*, s. A kind of horseshoe, to protect a tender frog from injury.

BARSHOT, *bar'-shot*, s. Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end.

BARTER, *bar'-ter*, v.n. To traffic or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another.

— v.a. To give one thing for another in commerce.

— s. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; + the thing given in exchange; a rule in arithmetic, relating to the exchange of commodities of different value; interchange.

BARTERED, *bar'-terd*, pp. Given in exchange.

BARTERER, *bar'-ter-er*, s. One who traffics by exchange.

BARTERY, ‡ *bar'-ter-e*, s Exchange of commodities.

BARTHOLOMEW-TIDE, *bar-thol'-o-mew-tide*, s. The time of and about the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 24th.

BARTIZAN, *bar'-te-zan*, s. A small overhanging turret, projecting from the walls of ancient fortifications.

BARTON, *bar'-tun*, s. The demain lands of a manor; the manor itself, and sometimes the out-houses.

BARTRAM, *bar'-tram*, s. The plant pellitory.

BARWOOD, *bar'-wood*, s. A red dye-wood from Africa.

BARYSTRONTIANITE, *bar-e-stron'-shan-ite*, s. A mineral of a grayish-white colour, a compound of carbonate of strontian and sulphate of baryta.

BARYTA, *bà-ri'-tà*, s. In *mineralogy*, the heaviest of the earths, an oxide of barytum, or barium.

BARYTES, *bà-ri'-teez*, s. Sulphate of baryta, generally called *heavy spar*.

BARYTIC, *bà-rit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to, formed of, or containing barytes or baryta.

BARYTO-CALCITE, *bà-ri'-to-kal'-site*, s. A compound of carbonate of lime with carbonate of barytes.

BARYTONE, *bar'-e-tone*, a. Pertaining to, or noting a grave, deep sound, or male voice.

— s. In *music*, a male voice, the compass of which lies between the common base and the tenor. In *Greek grammar*, a word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

BARYTUM, *bà-ri'-tum*, s. A metal, the basis of baryta.

BASAL, *ba'-sal*, a. Pertaining to, or constituting the base.

BASALT, *bà-zolt'*, s. A rock of igneous origin, usually of a dark green or brownish-black colour, and consisting chiefly of the minerals augite and felspar, with grains of magnetic or titanic iron. It occurs amorphous, tabular, or globular, but more usually columnar

BASALTES, *bà-zal'-teez*, s. An old name for basalt; also, a kind of porcelain.

BASALTIC, *bà-zolt'-ik*, a. Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.

BASALTIFORM, *bà-zolt'-e-form*, a. Having the columnar structure of basalt.

BASALTINE, *bà-zolt'-in*, s. A variety of hornblende found in basalt and lavas; a column of basalt.

BASANITE, *baz'-ă-nite*, s. Lydian stone, or black jasper, a variety of silicious or flinty slate: it was formerly used to test the purity of gold.

BAS-BLEUE, *bă-blu'*, s. A *blue-stocking*, or very learned woman; it sometimes conveys the sense of pedantic.

BASCINET, *bas'-se-net*, } s. A light basin-shaped helmet,
BASINET, *bas'-e-net*, } generally without a vizor, worn
BASNET, *bas'-net*, } by our infantry in olden times.

BASE, *base*, a. Mean; vile; worthless; of low station; of mean account; ‡low in place or position; disingenuous; illiberal; dishonourable; of illegitimate birth; not held by honourable tenure; of little comparative value, *applied to metals*. In *music*, deep-toned, grave, *applied to sounds*: commonly written *bass*. *Base voice*, is the lowest male voice, the usual compass of which is from G or F below the base-staff, to D or E above it, but some voices exceed these limits.

— s. The foundation or bottom part of any thing; the part of a thing on which it stands or rests, as, the base of a pillar, of a pedestal, &c.; the broad part of any thing, as the bottom of a cone; the place from which racers or tilters start; the starting-post; a rustic play, called also *bays*, or *prison bars*. In *geom.*, the lowest side of the perimeter of a figure. In *war*, a fortified line from which the operations of an army proceed. In *chem.*, that with which an acid unites to form a compound, or a salt. In *music*, the lowest or gravest part, whether vocal or instrumental; also, a name commonly given to the violoncello. *Thorough base*, is continued base; the fundamental base continued throughout a composition; also, the accompaniment of a continued base, marked by figures placed over or under the notes of the instrumental base-staff. The term is sometimes also used to denote the science of harmony.

— v.a. To found; to lay the base or foundation; to set or place; +to reduce the value by the admixture of meaner metals; to embase.

BASE-BORN, *base'-born*, a. Born out of wedlock; born of low parentage; vile; mean.

BASE-COURT, *base'-koart*, s. The back yard, opposed to the chief court in front of a house; the farm-yard.

BASED, *bayst*, pp. Reduced in value; founded.

BASE-HEARTED, *base'-hart-ed*, a. Vile in heart.

BASELESS, *base'-les*, a. Without base or foundation.

BASELY, *base'-le*, ad. Meanly; dishonourably; illegitimately.

BASEMENT, *base'-ment*, s. The ground floor of a building.

BASE-MINDED, *base'-mind-ed*, a. Mean spirited.

BASE-MINDEDLY, *base'-mind-ed-le*, ad. With a base mind.

BASE-MINDEDNESS, *base'-mind-ed-nes*, s. Meanness of spirit.

BASENESS, *base'-nes*, s. Meanness; vileness; the quality of being of little comparative value; illegitimacy of birth; deepness of sound.

BASENET, *bas'-e-net*, s. A helmet. *See* BASCINET.

BASE-STRING, *base'-string*, s. The string of an instrument which produces the lowest note.

BASE-VIOL, *base'-vi-ol*, s. A musical instrument, used for playing the base, or gravest part.

BASH,+ *bash*, v.n. To be confounded with shame.

BASHAW, *bă-shaw'*, s. A title of dignity among the Turks, properly *Pacha*, and *appropriately*, the title of the viceroy or governor of a province. *Figuratively*, a proud, tyrannical, overbearing man.

BASHFUL, *bash'-fŭl*, a. Having a downcast look; very modest; timid; shy; diffident; exciting shame.

BASHFULLY, *bash'-fŭl-le*, ad. Modestly; timorously.

BASHFULNESS, *bash'-fŭl-nes*, s. Excessive or extreme modesty; appearance of shame; want of self-confidence; foolish or rustic shame; diffidence.

BASHLESS, *bash'-les*, a, Shameless; unblushing.

BASIC, *ba'-sik*, a. In *chem.*, relating to a base; performing the office of a base in a salt; having the base in excess.

BASIFIER, *ba'-se-fi-er*, s. That which converts into a salifiable base.

BASIFY, *ba'-se-fi*, v.a. To convert into a salifiable base.

BASIFIED, *ba'-se-fide*, pp. of the verb *to basify*.

BASIGYNIUM, *bas-e-jin'-e-um*, s. The pedicle on which the ovary of certain flowers is situated.

BASIL, *baz'-il*, s. The slope or angle of the edge of a chisel, plane, &c.; the skin of a sheep tanned, written also *basan*; an aromatic culinary herb, allied to thyme.

— v.a. To grind the edge of a cutting tool to an angle.

BASILAR, *baz'-il-ar*, } a. Chief; principal: an anatomi-
BASILARY, *baz'-il-ă-re*, } cal term.

BASILIAN MONKS, *bă-zil'-yan munks*, s.pl. An order of monks founded in Pontus, in the fourth century, by St. Basil, bishop of Cæsarea.

BASILIC, *bă-zil'-ik*, } s. *Anciently*, a public hall, or
BASILICA, *bă-zil'-e-kă*, } court of judicature, where princes and magistrates sat to administer justice. The term *basilica* is now sometimes used to denote a large ecclesiastical building or a regal palace. In *anat.*, the middle vein of the arm, or the interior branch of the axillary vein.

BASILIC, *bă-zil'-ik*, } a. Belonging to the middle
BASILICAL, *bă-zil'-ik-al*, } vein of the arm; noting a particular nut, the walnut; in the manner of a hall of justice, cathedral, or royal palace.

BASILICON, *ba-zil'-e-kun*, s. A kind of salve or ointment.

BASILISK, *baz'-e-lisk*, s. A fabulous serpent, the cockatrice, the mere look of which the ancients supposed to be fatal; a species of crested lizard; a kind of large cannon.

BASIL-WEED, *baz'-il-weed*, s. Wild basil, a slightly aromatic plant of the genus Chenopodium.

BASIN, *ba'-sn*, s. A hollow vessel to hold water for washing and for various other uses; that which resembles a basin in containing water; a pond, a dock; any reservoir for water; the scale of a balance, when hollow and round. In *geol.*, a depression in strata, forming a hollow. In *physical geog.*, a circular or oval valley; also, the entire tract of country drained by some river. Among *glass grinders*, a concave piece of metal, by which convex glasses are formed. Among *hatters*, a large shell or case, usually of iron, placed over a furnace, in which the hat is moulded into due shape. In *anat.*, a round cavity between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

BASINED, *ba'-snd*, a. Enclosed in a basin.

BASIS, *ba'-sis*, s.; pl. BASES. The base or foundation of any thing; that on which a thing stands or lies (*see* BASE); the ground-work, or first principle; the principal ingredient in any composition; foundation or support, in a figurative sense. In *chem.*, see BASE.

BASIST, *ba'-sist*, s. A singer of base or bass.

BASK, *bäsk*, v.n. To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; to be at ease and thriving under benign influences. — v.a. To warm by continued exposure to heat

BASKED, *bäskt*, pp. of the verb *to bask*.

BASKET, *bäsk'-et*, s. A domestic vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible things interwoven; the contents of a basket; as much as a basket will contain.

— v.a. To put in a basket.

BASKET-FISH, *bäsk'-et-fish*, s. A species of star-fish.

BASKET-HILT, *bäsk'-et-hilt*, s. The hilt of a sword constructed with a kind of basket-work, so as to defend the hand from injury.

BASKET-HILTED, *bäsk'-et hilt'-ed*, a. Having a hilt of basket-work.

BASKET-SALT, *bäsk'-et-solt*, s. A very pure kind of salt, usually put up in small baskets.

BASKET-WOMAN, *bäsk'-et-woom'-an*, s. A woman who plies at market with provisions in a basket.

BASKING-SHARK, *bäsk'-ing-shark*, s. The sun-fish, a large species of shark inhabiting the northern seas.

BASQUISH, *bäsk'-ish*, a. Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay.

BAS-RELIEF, *bă-re-leef*, s. *See* BASS-RELIEF.

BASS, *bäs*, s. The name of a kind of perch, and of several other species of fish; the linden, lime, or tiel tree, called also *bass-wood*; the inner bark of this tree, and hence matting or cordage made of it.

BASS, *bas*, s. A soft kind of sedge or rush, used by gardeners to bind plants, tie sprigs, &c.; a matting made of this material; a hassock or thick mat on which persons kneel at church.

BASS, *base*, s. and a. In *music*, a very popular, though less correct, orthography of *base*, derived from the Italian *basso*. See BASE.

— ‡v.a. To sound in a deep tone.

BASSET, *bas'-set*, s. A game at cards.

— v.n. Among *coal-diggers*, to incline upward, as strata.

— a. Inclined upward, as, the *basset* edge of strata.

BASSET-HORN, *bas'-set-horn*, s. A musical instrument resembling a clarionet, but of much greater compass.

BASSETING, *bas'-set-ing*, s. The upward direction of a vein in a coal mine.

BASSETTE, *bas-set'*, } s. A tenor or small base viol.
BASSETTO, *bas-set'-to*, }

BASSINET, *bas'-sin-et*, s. An infant's cradle, made of wicker, and having a hood over one end.

BASSOCK, *bas'-sok*, s. The same as *bass*, a mat.

BASSO-CONCERTANTE, *bas'-so-kon-tsher-tan'-ta*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, the base of the little chorus, or that which plays throughout the whole piece.

BASSO-CONTINUO, *bas'-so-kon-tin'-oo-o*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, thorough-base: *see* under BASE.
BASSOON, *bas-soon'*, s. A musical wind instrument, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped as in other large flutes.
BASSOONIST, *bas-soon'-ist*, s. A performer on the bassoon.
BASSO-RELIEVO, *bas'-so-re-le'-vo*, s. *See* BASS-RELIEF.
BASSORINE, *bas'-so-rin*, s. A substance found in a species of gum brought from Bassora, in Asiatic Turkey, and also obtained from some other substances.
BASSO-RIPIENO, *bas'-so-re-pe-a'-no*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, the base of the grand chorus, which plays only occasionally, or in particular parts.
BASS-RELIEF, *bas-re-leef'*, s. Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground or plane on which they are formed. It is sometimes called *low relief*.
BASS-VIOL, *base'-vi-ol*, s. *See* BASE-VIOL.
BAST, *bast*, s. *See* BASS.
BASTARD, *bas' tard*, s. An illegitimate child; any thing spurious or false; ‡a kind of sweet wine.
— a. Begotten and born out of wedlock; illegitimate; spurious; false; adulterate; counterfeit.
—† v.a. To make or determine to be a bastard.
BASTARDISM, *bas'-tard-izm*, s. The state of a bastard.
BASTARDIZE, *bas'-tard-ize*, v.a. To convict of being a bastard; to declare to be illegitimate; ‡to beget a bastard.
BASTARDLY *bas'-tard-le*, ad. In the manner of a bastard; spuriously. — a. Spurious.
BASTARD-WING, *bas'-tard-wing*, s. Three or five quill-like feathers rising from the middle part of a bird's wing.
BASTARDY, *bas'-tard-e*, s. State of being a bastard.
BASTARNIC, *bas-tarn'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the *Bastarnæ*, the ancient inhabitants of the Carpathian mountains, which from this people were sometimes called the *Bastarnic Alps*.
BASTE, *bayst*, v.a. To beat with a stick; to drip butter or fat upon meat whilst roasting; to sew with long stitches; to sew slightly.
BASTERNA, *bas-ter'-nâ*, s. In *antiq.*, a carriage somewhat like the modern chariot: the name is still in use for a particular build of four-wheeled carriage.
BASTILE, *bas'-teel*, s. A noted old castle in Paris, which was long used by the French monarchs as a state prison, and which was demolished by the enraged populace in 1789. *Hence*, any prison, dungeon, or gaol.
BASTIMENT, ‡ *bas'-te-ment*, s. A rampart.
BASTINADE, *bas-te-nade'*, } s. A beating with a stick or
BASTINADO, *bas-te-nà'-do*, } cudgel; the blows given with a stick or staff; a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.
— v.a. To beat with a stick or cudgel.
BASTING, *bayst'-ing*, s. A beating with a stick; a moistening with dripping; a sewing together slightly with long stitches.
BASTION, *bas'-tshun*, s. A huge mass of earth, faced with sods, brick, or stones, standing out from the angles of a rampart, or fortified work: formerly called a *bulwark*.
BASTO, *bas'-to*, s. The ace of clubs at quadrille.
BASTON, *bas'-ton*, } s. In *arch.*, a round moulding in the
BATOON, *bà-toon'*, } base of a column: also called a *tore*.
BASYLE, *bas'-il*, s. A term used by some chemists in the same sense as *radical*.
BAT, *bat*, s. A heavy stick or club; a thick, broad piece of wood, with a round handle at one end, used to strike the ball in the game of cricket; a term given by miners to shale, or bituminous shale; a sheet of cotton prepared for quilting into garments, bedding, &c.; a piece of brick, sometimes a whole brick.
— v.n. To manage a bat, or play with one at cricket.
BAT, s. A name common to a large tribe of mammiferous animals, characterized by a membrane, which, commencing at the sides of the neck and extending between their front feet and toes, constitutes wings that enable the creature to take short flights with great rapidity. The skin of the body resembles that of a mouse. The common bats in northern latitudes are very small, but some species in other parts of the globe are of considerable size. These animals are nocturnal, feed on insects, &c., and lie torpid during the winter.
BATABLE, *bate'-à-bl*, a. Disputable.
BATATAS, *bà-tà'-tas*, s. A species of tick or mite; also, the Peruvian name of the sweet potato.
BATAVIAN, *bà-ta'-ve-an*, a. Pertaining to Holland, or to Batavia in Java.
— s. A native of Holland, or of Batavia.
BATCH, *batsh*, s. The quantity of bread baked at one time; any quantity of a thing made at once.
BATE, ‡ *bate*, s. Strife; contention.
— ‡ v.a. and n. *See* ABATE.
BATEAU, *bat'-to*, s. A long narrow light boat; any boat.
BATE-BREEDING, ‡ *bate'-breed-ing*, a. Breeding strife.
BATEFUL, *bate'-fûl*, a. Contentious; given to strife.
BATELESS, *bate'-les*, a. Not to be abated.
BATEMENT, *bate'-ment*, s. Abatement; deduction.
BATENITES, *bat'-en-ites*, }
BATENISTS, *bat'-en-ists*, } s.pl. A sect of apostates from
BATENIANS, *bà-te'-ne-anz*, } Mohammedism.
BAT-FOWLER, *bat'-fowl-er*, s. One who practises bat-fowling.
BAT-FOWLING, *bat'-fowl-ing*, s. A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a light before a large net, and beating the bush or perch where they roost.
BATFUL, ‡ *bat'-fûl*, a. Rich, fertile, as land.
BATH, *bâth*, s. A place for bathing; a receptacle of water for persons to plunge or wash their bodies in; a place in which heat is applied to a body immersed in some substance, as, a *vapour* bath, a *sand* bath, &c.; a house appropriated for bathing; immersion in a bath; a Hebrew measure of 7½ gallons for liquids, and of three pecks and three pints, as a dry measure.
BATH, *Order of the*. A British order of knighthood, consisting of three classes, viz., knights grand crosses, knights commanders, and knights companions, abbreviated thus: G.C.B., K.C.B., and K.B.
BATH-BRICK, *bâth'-brik*, s. A preparation of calcareous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives.
BATHE, *bayth*, v.a. To wash the body, or some part of it, by immersion, as in a bath, in a river, or in the sea: to supple or soften by washing; to foment; to moisten or suffuse with a liquid.
— v.n. To be or lie in a bath; to lave one's body in water or in other liquid; or to be immersed in a fluid.
— s. A bath, particularly by immersion of the body in a stream or the sea.
BATHED, *baythd*, pp. of the verb *to bathe*.
BATHER, *bayth'-er*, s. One who bathes.
BATHING, *bayth'-ing*, s. The act or practice of bathing
BATHORSE, *bat'-hors*, s. A horse allowed a batman for carrying the utensils in his charge.
BATHOS, *bà'-thos*, s. The art of sinking in poetry; a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech; anti-climax.
BATH-ROOM, *bâth-room*, s. An apartment for bathing.
BATING, *bate'-ing*, ppr. Abating; deducting; excepting
BATINIST, *bat'-in-ist*, s. *See* BATENITES.
BATISTE, *bat-eest'*, s. A species of cambric, or fine linen cloth, of foreign manufacture.
BATLET, *bat'-let*, s. A small bat, or square piece of wood with a handle, for beating linen, used by laundresses.
BATMAN, *bat'-man*, s. A man allowed to each company of the army when on service in the field, who has the charge of the cooking utensils, &c.; a military officer's groom; a weight used in Smyrna, equal to 16 lbs. 6 oz. 15 dr. English.
BATON, *bat'-tong*, } s. A staff or truncheon; *appro-*
BATOON, *bat-toon'*, } *priately*, a marshal's staff, a badge of the highest military honour. In *mus.*, a rest of four semibreves. In *her.*, the *baton* is used to denote illegitimate birth.
BATRACHIA, *bà-trà'-ke-à*, s.pl. An order of animals, including frogs, toads, salamanders, and other reptiles having a naked body with two or four feet.
BATRACHIAN, *bà-trà'-ke-an*, } a. Pertaining to frogs, or
BATRACIAN, *bà-trà'-se-an*, } to the order Batrachia.
— s. An animal of the order Batrachia.
BATRACHITE, *bat'-rà-kite*, s. A fossil batrachian; a mineral; a silicate of magnesia.
BATRACHOID, *bat'-rè koyd*, a. Having the form of a frog.
BATRACHOMYOMACHY, *bat'-rà-kom-e-om'-à-ke*, s. The battle between the frogs and mice, a burlesque poem ascribed to Homer.
BATRACHOPHAGOUS, *bat-rà-kof'-à-gus*, a. Feeding on frogs.
BATSMAN, *bats'-man*, s. In *cricket*, and similar games, the one who wields the bat.
BATTA, *bat'-tà*, s. An allowance made to troops in the East India Company's service, when in the field, in addition to their pay.
BATTABLE, ‡ *bat'-tà-bl*, a. Capable of cultivation.
BATTAILANT, ‡ *bat'-tal-ant*, s. A combatant.
BATTAILOUS, ‡ *bat'-tal-us*, a. Warlike; having the form or appearance of an army arrayed for battle.
BATTALIA, *bat-tale'-yà*, s. The order of battle; the main body of an army in array.
BATTALION, *bat-tal'-yun*, s. A body of infantry, consisting of from 500 to 800 men; a division of an army.

BATTALIONED, *bat'-tal'-yund*, a. Formed into battalions.
BATTEL, *bat'-tl*, s. An account of the expenses of an Oxford student at the buttery; hence, provisions from the buttery. In *ancient times*, wager of *battel*, a species of trial for the decision of causes between parties.
— v.n. To stand indebted in the college books at Oxford for provisions and drink from the buttery; hence, to reside at the university, to keep a term; ‡ to grow fat.
— ‡ v.a. To make fat; to render fertile.
— ‡ a. Fertile; fruitful.
BATTELER, *bat'-tl-er*, } s. A student at Oxford, similar
BATTLER, *bat'-tler*, } to the sizar at Cambridge: *see* BATTEL.
BATTEMENT, ‡ *bat'-te-ment*, s. A beating; impulse.
BATTEN, *bat'-tn*, v.a. To make fat; to fertilize land; to form with battens; to fasten or secure with battens.
— v.n. To grow or become fat; to live in ease and luxury.
— s. A piece of board or scantling of a few inches in breadth.
BATTENED, *bat'-tnd*, pp. of the verb *to batten*.
BATTENING, *bat'-tn-ing*, s. The act of attaching battens to walls for nailing up laths; the battens thus attached.
BATTER, *bat'-ter*, v.a. To beat with successive blows, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish; to attack with engines of war, as cannon, &c.; to wear or impair with beating, or by use. In *Scotland*, to paste.
— v.n. To incline backwards from its base, as a wall.
— s. A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, milk, &c., beaten together, used in cookery.
BATTERED, *bat'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to batter*.
BATTERER, *bat'-ter-er*, s. One who batters or beats.
BATTERING-RAM, *bat'-ter-ing-ram*, s. An ancient military engine used to batter the walls of besieged places.
BATTERY, *bat'-ter-e*, s. The act of battering or beating; a certain number of cannon, together with their appurtenances, and the artillerymen who serve them; a raised work on which cannon are placed, usually protected by a parapet, to screen the gunners from the enemy's fire. In *law*, the unlawful beating or striking of another.—*Electrical battery*, a number of coated jars placed in such a manner that they may be charged at the same time, and discharged in the same manner.—*Galvanic battery*, a pile or series of plates, of copper and zinc, or of any substances susceptible of galvanic action.
BATTING, *bat'-ting*, s. The management of a bat at play; cotton or wool in sheets, prepared for quilts, &c.
BATTISH, *bat'-tish*, a. Resembling a bat.
BATTLE, *bat'-tl*, s. A fight; an encounter between enemies, or opposing armies; an engagement; ‡ the main body or principal division of an army.
— v.n. or a. To join in battle; to contend in fight; to struggle with difficulties.
BATTLE-ARRAY, *bat'-tl-ar-ra'*, s. Array or order of battle; the disposition of forces preparatory to a battle.
BATTLE-AXE, *bat'-tl-ax*, s. A kind of axe formerly used as a weapon of war.
BATTLED, *bat'-tld*, pp. of the verb *to battle*. In *her.*, see EMBATTLED.
BATTLEDOOR, } *bat'-tl-dore*, s. An instrument of play,
BATTLEDORE, } with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttle-cock; a racket; ‡ a child's horn-book.
BATTLEMENT, *bat'-tl-ment*, s. A parapet with openings or embrasures raised round the top of a building.
BATTLEMENTED, *bat'-tl-ment-ed*, a. Having battlements.
BATTLE-PIECE, *bat'-tl-pees*, s. In *painting*, a picture descriptive of a fight or battle.
BATTLE-ROYAL, *bat'-tl-roy'-al*, s. A fight with fists or a club, in which more than two persons are engaged; a fight of more than two game cocks at once.
BATTLING, *bat'-tling*, s. Conflict; encounter; battle.
BATTOLOGIST, † *bat-tol'-o-jist*, s. One who needlessly repeats the same thing in speaking or writing.
BATTOLOGIZE, † *bat-tol'-o-jize*, v.a. To repeat needlessly.
BATTOLOGY, *bat-tol'-o-je*, s. A needless repetition of words.
BATTON, *bat'-ten*, s. *See* BATTEN.
BATTUE, *bat'-tu*, s. In *sporting*, the surrounding of a preserve by a number of men, who gradually approach to the centre, and drive the game towards the sportsmen; the game beaten up.
BATTULATE, ‡ *bat-tu-late*, v.a. To interdict commerce.
BATTULATION, ‡ *bat-tu-la-shun*, s. A prohibition of commerce.
BATTUTA, *bat-too'-tà*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, the measuring of time by beating with the hand or foot.
BATTY, *bat'-te*, a. Belonging to a bat.
BATZ, *batz*, s. A small Swiss coin, worth about 1½*d*.
BAUBEE, *baw-be'*, s. In Scotland, a halfpenny
BAUBLE, *baw' bl*, s. *See* BAWBLE.
BAUDEKIN, ‡ *baw'-de-kin*, s. A kind of rich embroidered silk or cloth.
BAUGE, *bawj*, s. A kind of coarse cloth or drugget.
BAULK, *bawk*, s. *See* BALK.
BAVAROY, *bav'-a-roy*, s. A kind of cloak or surtout.
BAVIN, *bav'-in*, s. A brushwood faggot; a fascine used in war; a stake; a piece of waste wood.
BAWBLE, *baw'-bl*, s. A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; that which is gay or showy without real value; a court-fool's truncheon.
BAWBLING, ‡ *bawb'-ling*, a. Trifling; contemptible.
BAWCOCK, *baw'-kok*, s. A fine fellow; a fop.
BAWD, *bawd*, s. A procurer or procuress; a person who keeps a house of prostitution.
— v.n. To provide women for lewd purposes; ‡ to foul or dirty.
BAWD-BORN, *bawd'-born*, a. Descended from a bawd
BAWDILY, *bawd'-e-le*, ad. Obscenely; lewdly.
BAWDINESS, *bawd'-e-nes*, s. Obscenity; lewdness.
BAWDRICK, *bawd'-rik*, s. A belt. *See* BALDRICK.
BAWDRY, *bawd'-re*, s. The practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust; obscenity; filthy, unchaste language.
BAWDY, *bawd'-e*, a. Unchaste; lewd; obscene.
BAWDY-HOUSE, *bawd'-e-hows*, s. A house of prostitution.
BAWL, *bawl*, v.n. To cry out with a loud sound; to noot; to cry with vehemence, whether for joy or pain; to cry as a froward child; to speak in a very loud voice.
— v.a. To proclaim by outcry, as a common crier.
BAWLED, *bawld*, pp. of the verb *to bawl*.
BAWLER, *bawl'-er*, s. One who bawls.
BAWLING, *bawl'-ing*, s. The act of crying with a loud sound.
BAWN, ‡ *bawn*, s. An enclosure for cattle; a fortification.
BAWREL, *baw'-rel*, s. A kind of hawk.
BAWSIN, *baw'-sin*, s. A badger.
BAY, *ba*, a. Inclining to a chestnut colour, as a horse.
— s. An arm of the sea, extending into the land, smaller than a gulf, and larger than a creek; a pond-head, or a pond formed by a dam, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels; a low enclosed place at the end of a barn, or that part where the mow is made. In *ships*, that part on each side between decks which lies between the bitts. In *arch.*, any kind of recess or opening in walls. In *bot.*, the laurel-tree.—*At bay*, the state of being compelled to turn upon pursuers from an inability to escape. To *keep at bay*, is to ward off an attack, or to keep an enemy from closing in; also, watching, as, to keep a man *at bay*.
— v.n. To bark, as a dog at the game he is pursuing, ‡ to encompass, or enclose: *see* EMBAY.
— v.a. To bark at; to follow with barking.
BAYADEER, *bā'-yā-deer*, s. A name given to certain dancing girls in India, employed partly as priestesses, and partly as means of entertainment.
BAYARD, *ba'-ard*, s. A bay horse; a blind horse; a rude, unmannerly beholder.
BAYARDLY, *ba'-ard-le*, a. Blind; stupid.
BAY-BERRY, *ba'-bĕr-re*, s. The fruit of the bay-tree; also, the fruit of the wax-myrtle, or the plant itself.—*Bay-berry tallow*, a waxy substance obtained from the bay-berry, or wax-myrtle, also called myrtle-wax.
BAYED, *bayd*, a. Having bays, as a building.
BAYONET, *ba'-o-net*, s. A kind of dagger, made so as to fix readily on the end of a musket. In *machinery*, a pin which plays in and out of a hole made to receive it, and thus serves to engage or disengage some part of a machine.
— v.a. To stab with a bayonet; to compel or drive by the bayonet.
BAYOU, *bī'-oo*, s. In America, the outlet of a lake; a creek flowing out of a river into the lower country adjoining
BAYS, *bayz*, s. An honorary garland or crown, usually of laurel, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence; *figuratively*, learning; literary excellence.
BAY-SALT, *ba'-solt*, s. Salt formed in pits or basins by exposure of sea-water to evaporation from the heat of the sun or action of the air.
BAY-TREE, *ba'-tre*, s. A species of laurel.
BAY-WINDOW, *ba'-win'-do*, s. A window jutting out from the wall, in a polygonal form, but always straight-sided.
BAY-YARN, † *ba'-yarn*, s. Woollen yarn.
BAYZE, *bayz*, s. *See* BAIZE.
BAZA, *baz'-à*, } s. *Jerusalem cotton*, a long, fine-spun
BAZAT, *baz'-at*, } cotton, grown in Palestine.
BAZAR, } *bà-zar'*, s. In *Oriental countries*, an exchange.
BAZAAR, } market-place, or place where goods of various kinds are exposed to sale. In *Europe*, a spacious hall

or suite of rooms, fitted up with separate counters or stands, for the sale of goods.

Bdellium, *del'-yum*, s. An aromatic gum-resin, produced by a tree in the East Indies.

Be, *be*, v.n.; pp. *been*; ppr. *being*. To exist; to have a real state or existence; to be fixed; to be made to be; to become; to remain. (This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving to them the passive form.)—*Let be*, is to omit, or to let alone.

Beach, *beetsh*, s. The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand.

Beached, *beetsht*, a. Exposed to the waves; washed by the tide and waves; stranded or driven on a beach.

Beachy, *beetsh'-e*, a. Having a beach or beaches.

Beacon, *be'-kn*, s. A fire lighted on an eminence as a signal; any thing erected on rocks or shoals to warn of danger; †a light-house; a mark to direct navigators. *Figuratively*, that which gives notice of danger.
— v.a. To afford light, as a beacon; to light up.

Beaconage, *be'-kn-aje*, s. Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon, buoys, lighthouses, &c.

Beaconed, *be'-knd*, pp. or a. Having a beacon.

Bead, *beed*, s. A small perforated ball, of glass, coral, pearl, ebony, gold, &c., of which necklaces and rosaries are made; any small globular body; a round moulding; a bubble on spirits. Among *Roman Catholics*, a string of *beads* is used in saying prayers; hence, *to be at one's beads*, or to *tell one's beads*, is to be at prayer.

Beadle, *beed'-l*, s. A messenger or crier of a court; one who cites persons to appear and answer; a petty officer of a church, parish, college, or public company.

Beadleship, *beed'-l-ship*, s. The office of a beadle.

Bead-maker, *beed'-make-er*, s. One who makes beads; a paternostrier.

Bead-proof, *beed'-proof*, a. A term formerly used to express a rude method of determining the strength of spirituous liquors according to the duration of the bubbles produced on the surface by shaking.

Bead-roll, *beed'-role*, s. Among *Roman Catholics*, a list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers are to be repeated.

Beads, *beedz*, s.pl. A set of glass globules of various sizes, formerly used to determine the strength of spirit, which was said to be of the strength numbered on the bead, which remained exactly suspended on its surface.

Beads-man, *beedz'-man*, s. One devoted to prayer; one who professes to pray for others; a monk.

Beads-woman, *beedz'-woom-an*, s. A woman given to prayer, or who professes to pray for others, a woman who resides in an alms-house.

Bead-tree, *beed'-tre*, s. The azedarach, a species of melia, an Asiatic arborescent plant, the nuts of which are bored and manufactured into rosaries.

Beagle, *be'-gl*, s. A small hound, chiefly used to hunt hares.

Beak, *beek*, s. The bill of a bird; a pointed piece of wood, fortified with brass, fastened to the end of ancient galleys, intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; any thing ending in a point like a beak: *see* Peak.
— v.a. Among *cock-fighters*, to take hold with the beak.

Beaked, *beekt*, a. Having a beak; sharp-pointed; ending in a point, like a beak.

Beaker, *beek'-er*, s. A cup or glass with a beaked spout.

Beakiron, *beek'-i-urn*, s. A bickern; an iron tool, ending in a point, used by blacksmiths.

Beal,‡ *beel*, s. A pimple, pustule, or boil.
— v.n. To gather matter; to come to a head, as a pimple.

Beam, *beem*, s. A large piece of timber or metal of a rectangular section, laid across the walls, and serving to support the principal rafters in a building; a great, main, cross timber, which holds the sides of a ship from falling together; any large and long piece of timber; the part of a balance, from the ends of which the scales are suspended; the pole of a carriage; a cylinder, or part of a loom, on which weavers wind the warp; also, a cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, as it is wove; the main piece of a plough, in which the plough-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn; the shank of an anchor; the part on the head of a stag which bears the antlers, royals, and tops. A ship is said to be on her *beam ends*, when thrown so much over on one side that the beams approach a vertical position. Hence, in *fig. lang.*, *to be thrown on one's beam ends*, is to be in a position of much doubt and difficulty.

Beam, *beem*, s. A collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun, or other luminous body.
— v.a. To send forth; to emit.
— v.n To emit rays of light, or beams; to shine.

Beamed, *beemd*, pp. of the verb *to beam*.
— a. Having all its antlers, as a stag.

Beam-bird, *beem'-berd*, s. The popular name of a species of Muscicapa, the spotted fly-catcher, a small bird which often builds its nest on the end of a beam or rafter in a building; also, the name of a species of Motacilla, otherwise called petty-chaps and hay-bird.

Beam-compass, *beem'-kum-pas*, s. An instrument for describing large circles, consisting of a small beam of wood or brass, furnished with sliding sockets, that carry steel or pencil points.

Beam-feather, *beem'-feth-er*, s. One of the long feathers in the wing of a hawk.

Beam-filling, *beem'-fil-ing*, s. The filling in of mason-work between beams or joists.

Beaming, *beem'-ing*, ppr. or a. Emitting beams of light
— s. Radiation; the emission or darting of light in rays; the issuing, dawn, or first indication of intellectual light, as, the *beamings* of genius.

Beamless, *beem'-les*, a. Emitting no rays of light.

Beam-tree, *beem'-tre*, s. A species of wild service, the *Cratægus aria*, the wood of which being very tough, is much used for beams.

Beamy, *beem'-e*, a. Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining; resplendent; resembling a beam in size and weight; massy; having horns, or antlers.

Bean, *been*, s. A name given to several kinds of pulse, or leguminous seeds, and the plants producing them.

Bean-caper, *been'-ka-per*, s. A plant, a species of zygophyllum, a native of warm climates.

Bean-cod, *been'-kod*, s. A kind of small fishing vessel or pilot-boat.

Bean-fed, *been'-fed*, a. Fed with beans.

Bean-fly, *been'-fli*, s. A beautiful fly, of a pale purple colour, generally found among bean-flowers.

Bean-goose, *been'-goos*, s. A migratory bird, of the genus Anas, thus named from the resemblance of the nail of the bill to a horse-bean.

Bean-trefoil, *been'-tre'-foyl*, s. The cytisus, a genus of plants.

Bean-tressel, *been'-tres-sl*, s. A kind of herb.

Bear, *bayr*, v.a.; pret. *bore*; pp. *born*, *borne*. To support, to sustain; to carry; to convey; to wear, as a mark of authority or distinction; to endure; to suffer; to undergo; to permit; to entertain; to carry in the mind, as love or hatred; to suffer without resentment, or interference to prevent; to have patience; to admit; to be capable of; to bring forth or produce; to give birth to, or be the native place of; to possess and use as power; to exercise; to maintain; to have; to show or exhibit; to relate, as, to *bear* witness; to sustain the effect, or be answerable for; to sustain, as expense; to be the object of; to behave; to act in any character; to gain or win.—*To bear off*, is to keep from approach; and, in *seamanship*, to remove to a distance.—*To bear down*, to overthrow or crush by force.—*To bear down upon*, to press to overtake; to make all sail to come up with.—*To bear hard*, to press or urge.—*To bear on*, to press against; also, to incite, or animate.—*To bear out*, to maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last.—*To bear up*, to keep afloat.—*To bear a hand*, to make haste, be quick.
— v.n. To suffer, as with pain; to be patient; to endure, to produce, as fruit; to be fruitful; to lean upon or against; to press; to weigh upon; to affect; to act upon; to take effect; to succeed; to relate or refer to, to act in any character; to be situated as to the point of compass with respect to something else.—*To bear away*, in *navigation*, is to change the course of a ship, when close-hauled, or sailing with a side wind, and make her run before the wind.—*To bear down*, is to drive or tend to.—*To bear in*, is to run or tend toward.—*To bear up*, is to tend or move toward; to be supported; to have fortitude; to be firm. In *navigation*, same as *to beat away*.—*To bear against*, to approach for attack or seizure.—*To bear with*, to endure what is unpleasing; to b indulgent.

Bear, *bayr*, s. A name common to the wild quadrupeds of the genus Ursus, of which there are several species. They have long and usually shaggy hair, and hooked claws. *Figuratively*, a rude, unpolished man.—In *astr.*, the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and Lesser Bear.—Among *stockbrokers*, *bear* is a name given to one who contracts to deliver stock, at a certain fixed price, on a specified future day, in contradistinction to the *bull*, or he who contracts to take it. In the intervening time, it is to the interest of the former that the stocks should be de-

pressed, as the *bear* pulls down with his strong paws, and of the latter that they should rise, as the *bull* throws upwards with his horns. When the time of settlement arrives, the loser pays the difference between the price of stock quoted for that day, and the price at which the contract was made.

BEAR, *bayr*, } s. A name given in Scotland, and the
BERE, *beer*, } north of England, to a kind of inferior barley: it is also called *big*.

BEARABLE, *bayr'-à-bl*, a. That can be borne, tolerable.

BEARABLY, *bayr'-à-ble*, ad. In a bearable manner.

BEAR-BAITING, *bayr'-bayt-ing*, s. The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

BEAR-BERRY, *bayr'-bĕr-re*, s. A plant of the Heath tribe; it is termed in medicine the *Uva ursi*, and its leaves possess tonic and astringent properties.

BEAR-BIND, *bayr'-bind*, s. A plant, a species of Bindweed.

BEARD, *beerd*, s. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face; the awn or sharp prickles on the ears of corn; the barb, or sharp point of an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument, bent backward from the end, to prevent its being easily drawn out; the chuck of a horse, or that part underneath the lower mandible and above the chin, which bears the curb of the bridle; the gills or breathing organs of the oyster, and other bivalves; the fine threads or hairs of the mussel, and similar shell-fish; † the rays of a comet.

— v.a. To take or pull by the beard; to remove the beard, as of an oyster; to oppose to the face; to set at defiance.

BEARDED, *beerd'-ed*, a. Having a beard; prickly; barbed or jagged, as an arrow.

BEARD-GRASS, *beerd'-gräs*, s. A plant, the Andropogon.

BEARDLESS, *beerd'-les*, a. Without a beard; youthful.

BEARDLESSNESS, *beerd'-les-nes*, s. State of being beardless.

BEARER, *bayr'-er*, s. One who bears, sustains, or conveys; a carrier; a supporter; one who bears a corpse to the grave, at a funeral; one who wears any thing; a tree or plant that yields fruit. In *arch.*, a post or brick wall between the ends of a piece of timber, to support it. In *her.*, a figure in an escutcheon, placed by the side of a shield, and seeming to support it.

BEAR-GARDEN, *bayr'-gar-dn*, s. A place where bears were formerly kept for sport; hence, a rude, turbulent assembly. — † a. Rude; turbulent.

BEAR-HERD, *bayr'-herd*, s. One who tends bears.

BEARING, *bayr'-ing*, s. Deportment; gesture; mien; attitude; direction; the situation of one object with respect to another; relation; connection; tendency. *Bearing of a timber*, in *arch.*, is that portion of the ends of a transverse piece which are inserted into, or rest upon the wall that supports it, or it is the length or distance from one of its points of support to another. In *her.*, coats of arms, or figures of armories.

BEARISH, *bayr'-ish*, a. Partaking of the qualities of a bear; rude; churlish; uncouth.

BEARLIKE, *bayr' like*, a. Resembling a bear; bearish.

BEARN, *bayrn*, s. A child. In Scotland, *bairn*.

BEAR'S-BREECH, *bayrz'-breetsh*, s. Brank-ursine, or Acanthus, a genus of plants

BEAR'S-EAR, *bayrz'-eer*, s. The plant Primula auricula.

BEAR'S-EAR SANICLE, *bayrz'-eer san'-e-kl*, s. A small Alpine plant, a species of Cortusa.

BEAR'S-FOOT, *bayrz'-fŏŏt*, s. A plant, a species of Hellebore.

BEAR'S-GREASE, *bayrz'-grees*, s. The fat of bears made into a pomatum, for promoting the growth of the hair.

BEARSKIN, *bayr'-skin*, s. The skin of a bear; a shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats.

BEAR'S-WORT, *bayrz'-wurt*, s. An herbaceous plant.

BEARWARD, *bayr'-ward*, s. A keeper of bears.

BEAR-WHELP, *bayr'-whelp*, s. The whelp of a bear.

BEAST, *beest*, s. Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal. *Figuratively*, a brutal man; one rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature; a game at cards, like loo; hence, *to beast*.

BEASTINGS, *beest'-ingz*, s. pl. *See* BIESTINGS.

BEASTISH, † *beest'-ish*, } a. Like a beast; brutal.
BEAST-LIKE, *beest' like*, }

BEASTLINESS, *beest'-le-nes*, s. Brutality; coarseness; indelicacy; obscenity; filthiness.

BEASTLY, *beest'-le*, a. Like a beast, in form or nature; brutal; filthy; coarse; obscene.

— ‡ ad. In the manner of a beast; brutally; filthily.

BEAT, *beet*, v.a.; pret. *beat*; pp. *beat*, *beaten*. To strike repeatedly; to punish with stripes or blows; to strike an instrument of music; to break, bruise, or pulverize by beating or pounding; to extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance; to hammer into any form; to strike bushes, or make a noise to rouse game; to thresh, as corn; to break, mix, or agitate by beating; to dash or strike as water; to strike or brush, as wind; to tread or make a path; to batter with engines of war; to vanquish or conquer; to subdue; to outdo; to harass; to overlabour.—*To beat down*, to break, destroy, or throw down; to press down; to depress or crush; to lower the price.—*To beat back*, to compel to retire or return.—*To beat into*, to teach or instil.—*To beat up*, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb.—*To beat the wing*, to flutter.—*To beat off*, to repel or drive back.—*To beat the hoof*, to go on foot.—*To beat time*, to measure or regulate the time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.

— v.n. To move in a pulsatory manner; to throb; to strike at intervals; to dash with force, as a storm, flood, passion, &c.; to knock at a door; to fluctuate; to be in agitation.—*To beat about*, to try to find; to search by various means or ways.—*To beat up*, in *seamanship*, is to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.—*To beat up for*, is to go about, in order to procure.—*To beat up and down*, is to run or move first one way and then another.

BEAT, *beet*, s. A stroke; a blow; a recurring stroke; a pulsation; the rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the time in music; the sound of a drum; a transient grace-note in *music*, struck immediately before the note it is intended to ornament; a certain limit or space of ground assigned for the performance of some business or duty; a round or course which is often trodden; a place of habitual or frequent resort.

BEAT, *beet*, } pp. of the verb *to beat*.
BEATEN, *beet'-n*, }

BEATEN, a. Worn by use; tracked, as a path.

BEATER, *beet'-er*, s. One who beats, or strikes; one whose occupation is to hammer metals; an instrument for pounding, or comminuting substances; one employed to find, beat up, or drive forward game for sportsmen.

BEATH, ‡ *beeth*, v.a. To harden by exposure to heat.

BEATIFIC, *be-à-tif'-ik*, } a. That has the power to
BEATIFICAL, *be-à-tif'-ik-al*, } confer heavenly bliss.

BEATIFICALLY, *be-à-tif'-ik-al-le*, ad. In such a manner as to cause or produce perfect bliss.

BEATIFICATION, *be-at'-e-fe-ka-shun*, s. An act of the pope, by which he declares a person beatified or blessed after death. It is the first step towards canonization.

BEATIFIED, *be-at'-e-fide*, pp. of the verb *to beatify*.

BEATIFY, *be-at'-e-fi*, v.a. To make happy; to bless with celestial enjoyment. In the *Romish Church*, to declare, by a public act, that a person is received into heaven, and is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized.

BEATING, *beet'-ing*, s. The act of striking or giving blows; punishment or chastisement by blows; pulsation; a knocking; overthrow; defeat; a sailing against the wind; the keeping of time in music, with the hands or feet.

BEATITUDE, *be-at'-e-tewd*, s. Felicity of the highest kind, consummate or heavenly bliss; the declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU, *bo*, s.; pl. BEAUX, *boze*. A man of dress; a fop; a gallant; a man who escorts or attends a lady; a lover.

BEAU-IDEAL, *bo-e-da-al'*, or *bo-i-de'-al*, s. A conception or image of consummate beauty, formed in the mind, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes which nature exhibits.

BEAUISH, *bo'-ish*, a. Like a beau; foppish; fine.

BEAU MONDE, *bo'-mongd*, s. (Fr.) The gay world, the fashionable portion of society.

BEAUTEOUS, *bew'-te-us*, a. Fair; elegant; beautiful.

BEAUTEOUSLY, *bew'-te-us-le*, ad. In a beauteous manner.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, *bew'-te-us-nes*, s. The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty; loveliness to the sight.

BEAUTIFIED, *bew'-te-fide*, pp. of the verb *to beautify*.

BEAUTIFIER, *bew' te-fi-er*, s. He or that which beautifies.

BEAUTIFUL, *bew'-te-fŭl*, a. Having qualities which delight the eye, or which please the mind; elegant in form; fair; lovely; charming.

BEAUTIFULLY, *bew'-te-fŭl-le*, ad. In a beautiful manner

BEAUTIFULNESS, *bew'-te-fŭl-nes*, s. The quality of being beautiful; beauty; elegance of form.

BEAUTIFY, *bew'-te-fi*, v.a. To make or render beautiful to adorn; to embellish; to decorate; to add beauty to
— v.n. To become beautiful; to advance in beauty.

BEAUTIFYING, *bew'-te-fi-ing*, s. The act of rendering beautiful; embellishment.

BEAUTILESS, †*bew'-te-les*, s. Without beauty.
BEAUTY, *bew'-te*, s. An assemblage of properties in the form of the person, or any other object, which pleases the eye; a particular feature, grace, or ornament; any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; a beautiful person. In the *arts*, symmetry of parts; harmony; justness of composition.
—‡ v.a. To adorn; to beautify or embellish.
BEAUTY-SPOT, *bew'-te-spot*, s. A patch; a foil; a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.
BEAUTY-WANING, *bew'-te-wane'-ing*, a. Declining in beauty; fading.
BEAVER, *be'-ver*, s. An amphibious quadruped, of the genus Castor, valuable for its fur; the fur of the beaver; a hat made of beaver; that part of a helmet which covers the face, and is movable up and down.
BEAVERED, *be'-verd*, a. Covered with beaver; wearing a beaver.
BEAVERTEEN, *be'-ver-teen*, s. A kind of fustian cloth.
BEBLEED,‡ *be-bleed'*, v.a. To make blood.
BEBLOOD,‡ *be-blud'*, BEBLOODY,‡ *be-blud'-de*, } v.a. To make bloody; to stain with blood.
BEBLOT,‡ *be-blot'*, v.a. To blot; to stain.
BEBLUBBERED, *be-blub'-berd*, a. Swelled with weeping.
BECAFICO, *bek-à-fe'-ko*, s. The Fig-pecker, a bird like a nightingale, which feeds on figs and grapes.
BECALM, *be-käm'*, v.a. To still; to make quiet; to appease; to keep from motion for want of wind, as a ship.
BECALMED, *be-kämd'*, pp. of the verb *to becalm*.
BECALMING, *be-käm'-ing*, s. A calm at sea.
BECAME, *be-kame'*, pret. of the verb *to become*.
BECAUSE, *be-kawz'*, conj. By cause, or by the cause; on this account; for this reason; in as much as.
BECCABUNGA, *bek-kà-bung'-gà*, s. The plant Brooklime, or Speedwell, the *Veronica beccabunga* of botanists.
BÉCHAMEL, *baysh'-à-mel*, s. A kind of sauce, made of cream.
BECHANCE, *be-tshans'*, v.n. To befall; to happen to.
BECHARM, *be-tsharm'*, v.n. To charm; to captivate.
BÊCHE-DE-MER, *baysh'-de-mare'*, s. (Fr.) The Sea-slug, or Sea-cucumber, or *Holothuria* of naturalists, a marine animal, which being dried in the sun, is esteemed a dainty by the Chinese.
BECHIC,‡ *be'-kik*, s. A medicine for relieving coughs.
BECK, *bek*, s. A sign with the head; a nod, or a motion of the hand, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command; ‡a small brook.
— v.n. To nod or make a sign with the head or hand.
— v.a. To call by a motion of the head or hand.
BECKED, *bekt*, pp. of the verb *to beck*.
BECKET, *bek'-et*, s. A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles, or spars, as a large hook, a wooden bracket, or a rope with an eye at one end.
BECKON, *bek'-kn*, v.n. or a. To make a sign to another, by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c. — ‡s. A sign made without words.
BECKONED, *bek'-knd*, pp. of the verb *to beckon*.
BECLIP,‡ *be-klip'*, v.a. To embrace.
BECLOUD, *be-klowd'*, v.a. To cloud; to obscure; to dim.
BECOME, *be-kum'*, v.n.; pret. *became;* pp. *become*. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition.—*To become of*, to be the fate or end of: it is generally preceded by *what*.
— v.a. To suit or be suitable to; to add grace to; to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of; to be decent or proper.
BECOMING, *be-kum'-ing*, ppr. or a. Suitable; appropriate; befitting; proper; decent; graceful; pleasing.
—‡ s. Ornament.
BECOMINGLY, *be-kum'-ing-le*, ad. In a becoming manner.
BECOMINGNESS, *be-kum'-ing-nes*, s. Fitness; suitableness; propriety; decency; gracefulness; elegance.
BECRIPPLE,† *be-krip'-pl*, v.a. To make lame; to cripple.
BECURL,‡ *be-kurl'*, v.a. To curl.
BED, *bed*, s. A place or an article of furniture to sleep and take rest on; lodging; a convenient place for sleep; marriage; the place where any thing is generated or reposited; a division in a field or garden appropriated to the growth of some particular vegetable, or, in a pleasure garden, to the cultivation of shrubs and flowers; the channel of a river; a hollow place, in which any thing rests; a layer; a stratum: an extended mass of any thing, whether upon the earth or within it. *The bed* of a carronade or mortar, is the carriage on which it is mounted. Among *masons*, the horizontal courses of a wall are called *beds*.—*To bring to bed*, or *to put to bed*, in *midwifery*, is to deliver of a child.—*To be brought to bed*, to be delivered of a child.—*From bed and board*, in *law*, see A MENSA ET TORO
BED, v.a. To place in a bed; to go to bed with; to make partaker of the bed; to sow or plant; to lay in any hollow place, surrounded or inclosed; to bury for safety or concealment; to lay in a stratum; to stratify; to lay in order, or flat.
— v.n. To cohabit; to use the same bed.
BEDABBLE, *be-dab'-bl*, v.a. To wet; to sprinkle.
BEDABBLED, *be-dab'-bld*, pp. of the verb *to bedabble*.
BEDAFF,‡ *be-daf'*, v.a. To make a fool of.
BEDAGAT, *bed'-à-gat*, s. The name of the sacred books of the Buddhists in Burmah.
BEDAGGLE, *be-dag'-gl*, v.a. To soil, as clothes, by trailing in the dirt; to bespatter with mud.
BEDAGGLED, *be-dag'-gld*, pp. of the verb *to bedaggle*.
BEDARE,‡ *be-dare'*, v.a. To dare; to defy.
BEDARK,‡ *be-dark'*, BEDARKEN,‡ *be-dark'-n*, } v.a. To darken; to obscure.
BEDARKENED, *be-dark'-nd*, pp. of the verb *to bedarken*
BEDASH, *be-dash'*, v.a. To bespatter with a liquid or mud.
BEDASHED, *be-dasht'*, pp. of the verb *to bedash*.
BEDAUB, *be-dawb'*, v.a. To daub over; to besmear; to soil with any thing viscous, or thick and dirty
BEDAUBED, *be-dawbd'*, pp. of the verb *to bedaub*.
BEDAZZLE, *be-daz'-zl*, v.a. To overpower the sight by too strong a light; to dazzle; to confound with splendour.
BEDAZZLED, *be-daz'-zld*, pp. of the verb *to bedazzle*.
BEDAZZLINGLY, *be-daz'-zling-le*, ad. So as to bedazzle.
BED-CHAIR, *bed'-tshayr*, s. A frame with a movable back, to support a sick person while sitting up in bed.
BEDCHAMBER, *bed'-tshame-ber*, s. A room to sleep in.—*Lords of the Bedchamber*, certain officers of the royal household, whose duty is to wait upon the sovereign.—*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, and *Bedchamber women*, certain ladies of high degree, officially appointed to wait upon the Queen in rotation.
BED-CLOTHES, *bed'-kloathz*, s.pl. Sheets, blankets, coverlets, &c., for beds.
BEDDED, *bed'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to bed*.
BEDDER, *bed'-der*, BEDETTER, *be-det'-ter*, } s. The nether stone of an oil mill.
BEDDING, *bed'-ding*, s. A bed and its furniture; a bed; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.
BEDEAD,‡ *be-ded'*, v.a. To deaden; to deprive of sensation.
BEDECK, *be-dek'*, v.a. To deck; to adorn; to dress up.
BEDECKED, *be-dekt'*, pp. Adorned; ornamented.
BEDEGUAR, *bed'-e-gar*, s. An excrescence found on rose bushes, produced by the puncture of certain insects.
BEDE-HOUSE,‡ *beed'-hows*, s. A hospital or alms-house, where the poor prayed for their benefactors.
BEDEL, *be'-dl*, s. An obsolete orthography of *beadle*, q.v.
BEDELRY, *be'-dl-re*, s. The extent of a beadle's office.
BEDEVIL, *be-dev'-vl*, v.a. To throw into utter disorder and confusion; to destroy, or to render unfit for use.
BEDEVILED, *be-dev'-ld*, pp. of the verb *to bedevil*.
BEDEW, *be-dew'*, v.a. To moisten gently, as with dew.
BEDEWED, *be-dewd'*, pp. of the verb *to bedew*.
BEDEWER, *be-dew'-er*, s. That which bedews.
BEDEWY,† *be-dew'-e*, a. Moist with dew.
BEDFELLOW, *bed'-fel-lo*, s. One who occupies the same bed with another.
BED-HANGINGS, *bed'-hang-ingz*, s.pl. Curtains of a bed.
BEDIGHT,† *be-dite'*, v.a. To adorn, or set off with ornaments.
BEDIM, *be-dim'*, v.a. To make dim; to obscure.
BEDIMMED, *be-dimd'*, pp. of the verb *to bedim*.
BEDISMAL,‡ *be-diz'-mal*, v.a. To make dismal.
BEDIZEN, *be-diz'-zn*, v.a. To adorn; to dress out gaily.
BEDIZENED, *be-diz'-znd*, pp. Bedecked; adorned.
BEDLAM, *bed'-lam*, s. (Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, afterwards converted into a hospital for lunatics.) A mad-house; a hospital for lunatics; †a lunatic; *figuratively*, a place of uproar.
— a. Belonging to a mad-house; fit for a mad-house.
BEDLAMITE, *bed'-lam-ite*, s. An inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman; a noisy person.
BEDMAKER, *bed'-make-er*, s. One whose office is to make the beds in a college or university.
BEDMATE, *bed'-mate*, s. A bed-fellow.
BED-MOULDING, *bed'-mould-ing*, s. In *arch.*, the members of a cornice, which are placed below the coronet.
BEDOTE,‡ *be-dote'*, v.a. To make to dote.
BEDOUIN, *bed'-oo-in*, s. The name of those Arabs who live in tents, and are scattered over Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa.
BED-PAN, *bed'-pan*, s. An earthen utensil for the use of invalids in bed.
BEDPOST, *bed'-poast*, s. The post of a bedstead.
BEDPRESSER,‡ *bed'-pres-er*, s. A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed.

BEDQUILT, *oed'-kwilt*, s. The thick outer covering of a bed.
BEDRAGGLE, *be-drag'-gl*, v.a. To soil, as the garments, by allowing them, while walking, to drag in the dirt.
BEDRAGGLED, *be-drag'-gld*, pp. of the verb *to bedraggle*.
BEDRENCH, *be-drentsh'*, v.a. To drench; to saturate.
BEDRENCHED, *be-drentsht'*, pp. Drenched; soaked.
BEDRID, *bed'-rid*, BEDRIDDEN, *bed'-rid-dn*, a. Confined to the bed by age or infirmity.
BEDRITE, *bed'-rite*, s. The privilege of the marriage bed.
BEDROOM, *bed'-room*, s. An apartment intended or used for a bed; +room in a bed.
BEDROP, *be-drop'*, v.a. To besprinkle; to speckle.
BEDROPPED, *be-dropt'*, pp. of the verb *to bedrop*.
BEDSIDE, *bed'-side*, s. The side of the bed.
BEDSTAFF, *bed'-stäf*, s. A wooden pin formerly inserted on the sides of bedsteads, to keep the clothes from slipping on either side.
BEDSTEAD, *bed'-sted*, s. A frame for supporting a bed.
BED-STEPS, *bed'-steps*, s.pl. Steps for ascending a bed, and usually also serving as a night-commode.
BEDSTRAW, *bed'-straw*, s. Straw laid under a bed to make it soft; an annual plant, of the genus Galium.
BEDSWERVER, *bed'-swerv-er*, s. One who is unfaithful to the marriage vow.
BEDTICK, *bed'-tik*, s. A case of linen or cotton cloth, used for inclosing feathers or other materials of a bed.
BEDTIME, *bed'-time*, s. The hour of rest; the usual hour of going to bed.
BEDUCK,‡ *be-duk'*, v.a. To put under water; to immerse.
BEDUNG,‡ *be-dung'*, v.a. To manure or cover with dung.
BEDUSK,‡ *be-dusk'*, v.a. To smutch; to make blackish.
BEDUST, *be-dust'*, v.a. To sprinkle or cover with dust.
BEDWARD, *bed'-ward*, ad. Towards bed.
BEDWARF, *be-dworf'*, v.a. To make little; to stunt.
BEDWORK, *bed'-wurk*, s. Work easily performed.
BEDYE, *be-di'*, v.a. To dye; to stain.
BEDYED, *be-dide'*, pp. Dyed; stained.
BEE, *be*, s. A name common to all the insects of the genus *Apis*, but particularly applied to the *Apis mellifica*, or honey-bee. *Fig.*, an industrious, frugal person. In *America*, a meeting of neighbours and friends to aid a person in need, or of ladies to sew for the poor.
BEE-BREAD, *be'-bred*, s. The pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young.
BEECH, *beetsh*, s. A name common to the well-known forest trees of the genus Fagus.
BEECH-COAL, *beetsh'-koal*, s. Charcoal from beech wood.
BEECHEN, *beetsh'-n*, a. Consisting of the wood or bark of the beech; belonging to the beech.
BEECH-GALL, *beetsh'-gawl*, s. A hard nut on the leaf of a beech, produced by the maggot of a fly.
BEECH-MAST, *beetsh'-mäst*, BEECH-NUT, *beetsh'-nut*, s. The fruit or nuts of the beech.
BEECH-OIL, *beetsh'-oyl*, s. Oil expressed from beech-nuts.
BEECH-TREE, *beetsh'-tre*, s. A tree of the genus Fagus.
BEECHY, +*beetsh'-e*, a. Made of beech; consisting of beeches.
BEE-EATER, *be'-eet-er*, s. A bird that feeds on bees.
BEEF, *beef*, s. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed; ‡an ox, bull, or cow: the plural, *beeves*, is still sometimes used.
— a. Consisting of the flesh of the ox.
BEEF-EATER, *beef'-eet-er*, s. One who eats beef; a stout, hearty man; a yeoman of the guard; an African bird, the *Buphaga*.
BEE-FLOWER, *be'-flow-er*, s. A plant, a species of Ophrys.
BEEF-STEAK, *beef'-stake*, s. A slice of beef broiled, or for broiling.
BEEF-WITTED, *beef'-wit-ted*, a. Dull in intellects; stupid.
BEE-GARDEN, *be'-gar-dn*, s. A garden or enclosure in which bee-hives are kept.
BEE-GLUE, *be'-glu*, s. A soft, unctuous matter, with which bees cement the combs to the hives, and close up the cells.
BEE-HIVE, *be'-hive*, s. A case, box, or other hollow vessel, which serves as a habitation for bees.
BEELD,‡ *beeld*, s. Protection; refuge; *in the north of England*, a shepherd's hut or a shed for cattle, erected on a dreary moor, for temporary shelter.
BEELE, *beel*, s. A kind of pickaxe used by miners, for separating the ores from the rocks in which they lie.
BEELZEBUB, *be-el'-ze-bub*, s. A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron, and who was worshipped as "the god of flies," which is the literal meaning of the word. In *Scripture*, Beelzebub is also the name given to the prince of demons or devils, Satan.
BEE-MASTER, *be' más-ter*, s. One who keeps bees.
BEEMOL, *be'-mol*, s. *See* BEMOL.
BEE-MOTH, *be'-moth*, s. A species of moth, so called because pernicious to bees.
BEEN, *been* or *bin*, pp. of the verb *to be*. In *old authors*, it is also the present tense plural of *to be*.
— s. An Indian instrument of music, of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets.
BEER, *beer*, s. A fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley, flavoured with hops. This name is also given to several other inferior beverages, as *ginger-beer*, *spruce-beer*, &c.
BEER-BARREL, *beer'-bar-rel*, s. A barrel for holding beer.
BEER-HOUSE, *beer'-hows*, BEER-SHOP, *beer'-shop*, s. A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.
BEER-MEASURE, *beer'-mezh-ur*, s. The measure by which beer is computed.
BEESTINGS, *beest'-ingz*, s.pl. *See* BIESTINGS.
BEESWAX, *beez'-wax*, s. A thick, tenacious substance collected from plants by bees, and employed by them in the construction of their combs.
BEET, *beet*, s. A name common to the plants of the genus Beta, and their sweet esculent roots.
BEETLE, *be'-tl*, s. A heavy mallet or wooden hammer, used to drive piles, wedges, &c.; a rammer; a genus of insects, the Scarabæus, of many species; also, *popularly*, any insect with hard or shelly wing-cases
— v.n. To jut out; to be prominent; to hang over
BEETLE-BROW, *be'-tl-brow*, s. A prominent brow.
BEETLE-BROWED, *be'-tl-browd*, a. Having prominent or overhanging brows.
BEETLE-HEAD, *be'-tl-hed*, s. A stupid fellow.
BEETLE-HEADED, *be'-tl-hed-ed*, a. Dull; stupid, heavy.
BEETLE-STOCK, *be'-tl-stok*, s. The handle of a beetle.
BEETLING, *be'-tling*, ppr. or a. Jutting; prominent standing out from the main body; overhanging.
BEET-RAVE, *beet'-rave*, BEET-RADISH, *beet'-rad-ish*, s. A kind of beet, used for salad.
BEET-ROOT, *beet'-root*, s. The sweet, succulent root of the *Beta vulgaris*, much used as a vegetable in some parts, and also in the manufacture of sugar and beer.
BEEVES, *beevz*, s.pl. of *beef*. Cattle; bulls, oxen, or cows.
BEFALL, *be-fawl'*, v.a.; pret. *befell*; part. *befallen*. To betide; to happen to; to occur to. It usually denotes ill
— v.n. To happen; to come to pass; to take place.
BEFALLEN, *be-fawl'-n*, pp. of the verb *to befall*.
BEFALLING, *be-fawl'-ing*, s. That which befalls.
BEFELL, *be-fel'*, pret. of the verb *to befall*.
BEFIT, *be-fit'*, v.a. To suit; to be suitable to; to become
BEFITTED, *be-fit'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to befit*.
BEFITTING, *be-fit'-ting*, ppr. Suiting; becoming.
— a. Fit; suitable; appropriate.
BEFLATTER, +*be-flat'-ter*, v.a. To flatter; to cajole.
BEFLATTERED, *be-flat'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to beflatter*.
BEFLOWER, *be-flow'-er*, v.a. To besprinkle with eruptions or spots.
BEFOAM, + *be-foam'*, v.a. To cover with foam.
BEFOG, *be-fog'*, v.a. To involve in a fog.
BEFOGGED, *be-fogd'*, pp. Involved in a fog.
BEFOOL, *be-fool'*, v.a. To fool; to delude; to infatuate.
BEFOOLED, *be-foold'*, pp. of the verb *to befool*.
BEFORE, *be-fore'*, prep. Farther onward; in the front of; in presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance or jurisdiction of; in the power of; free to the choice; preceding in time; in preference to; superior to, preceding in dignity; prior to, preceding in order; previous to; in order to. *Before the wind*, denotes in the direction of the wind and by its impulse.
— ad. Sooner than; earlier in time; in time past; previously to; hitherto; already; farther onward place, in progress, or in front; in front, on the fore pa
BEFORE-CITED, *be-fore'-site-ed*, a. Cited in a preced part; mentioned before.
BEFORE-GOING, *be-fore'-go-ing*, a. Preceding.
BEFOREHAND, *be-fore'-hand*, ad. In a state of anticipation; by way of preparation or preliminary; antecedently; previously; at first, before any thing is done.
BEFORE-MENTIONED, *be-fore'-men-shund*, a Mentioned before; cited in a preceding part.
BEFORETIME,‡ *be-fore'-time*, ad. Formerly; of old.
BEFORN,‡ *be-fornn'*, prep. and ad. Before.
BEFORTUNE, *be-for'-tyun*, v.a. To happen to; to betide.
BEFOUL, *be-fowl'*, v.a. To soil; to make dirty; to pollute.
BEFRECKLE,‡ *be-frek'-l*, v.a. To freck; to spot.
BEFRIEND, *be-frend'*, v.a. To favour; to aid or benefit to be kind to; to countenance.
BEFRIENDMENT, *be-frend'-ment*, s. Act of befriending.
BEFRINGE, *be-frinj'*, v.a. To furnish or decorate with a fringe; to adorn as with a fringe.
BEFRINGED, *be-frinjd'*, pp. of the verb *to befringe*.
BEFUR, *be-fur'*, v.a. To cover with fur.
BEFURRED, *be-furd'*, pp. or a. Covered with fur

Beg, *beg*, v.a. To ask earnestly; to entreat; to beseech; to ask or supplicate in charity; to take for granted, or assume without proof; to solicit; to request.
— v.n. To practise begging; to live by asking alms.

Beg, *beg*, } s. A Turkish title, signifying prince or chief,
Bey, *ba*, } and commonly designating the governor of a town or district, and more particularly, the lord of a sangiac or banner. In *Tunis*, the *beg*, or *bey*, is the prince or king, answering to *dey*, which was the title of the former ruler of Algiers.

Begall,‡ *be-gawl'*, v.a. To gall; to fret; to chafe.

Began, *be-gan'*, pret. of the verb *to begin*.

Begawed,‡ *be-gawd'*, a. Bedecked with finery.

Beget, *be-get'*, v.a.; pret. *begot*, *begat*; pp. *begot*, *begotten*. To procreate; to generate; to produce; to cause.

Begetter, *be-get'-ter*, s. One who begets; a father

Beggable, *beg'-gà-bl*, a. That may be begged.

Beggar, *beg'-gar*, s. One who lives by asking alms; one reduced to complete poverty; a petitioner; one who assumes in argument what he does not prove.
— v.a. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to exhaust.

Beggared, *beg'-gard*, pp. of the verb *to beggar*.

Beggarliness, *beg'-gar-le-nes*, s. The state of being beggary; meanness; extreme poverty.

Beggarly, *beg'-gar-le*, a. Mean; poor; indigent.
— ad. Meanly; indigently; despicably.

Beggary, *beg'-gar-e*, s. Extreme indigence; poverty.

Begged, *begd*, pp. of the verb *to beg*.

Begging, *beg'-ging*, s. The act or practice of soliciting alms.

Beghard, } *ba'-gar*, s. A name given in Germany to
Beguard, } mendicant friars, of various orders.

Begilt, *be-gilt'*, a. Gilded.

Begin, *be-gin'*, v.n.; pret. *began*; pp. *begun*. To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence.
— v.a. To do the first act of any thing; to enter on; to commence; to trace from any thing, as the first ground; to lay the foundation; to originate.

Beginner, *be-gin'-ner*, s. The person who begins; an inexperienced attempter; one who is in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Beginning, *be-gin'-ning*, s. The first cause; origin, the first state; commencement; entrance into being; the rudiments, first ground, or materials; first act; first part.

Begird, *be-gerd'*, v.a.; pret. *begirt*, *begirded*; pp. *begirt*. To bind with a girdle; to surround; to enclose; to encompass; to besiege; to shut in.

Begirded, *be-gerd'-ed*, }
Begirt, *be-gert'*, } pp. of the verb *to begird*.

Beglerbeg, *beg'-ler-beg*, s. The governor of a Turkish province, which is hence called a *beglerbeglic*.

Begloom,‡ *be-gloom'*, v.a. To make gloomy; to darken.

Begnaw, *be-naw'*, v.a. To eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

Begod,‡ *be-god'*, v.a. To deify.

Begone, *be-gawn'*, interj. Go away; depart; haste away.

Begored, *be-goard'*, a. Besmeared with gore.

Begot, *be-got'*, }
Begotten, *be-got'-tn*, } pp. of the verb *to beget*.

Begrave,‡ *be-grave'*, v.a. To bury; to engrave.

Begrease, *be-greez'*, v.a. To soil or daub with grease.

Begrime, *be-grime'*, v.a. To soil deeply with dirt or soot.

Begrimed, *be-grimd'*, pp. of the verb *to begrime*.

Begrimer, *be-grime'-er*, s. He or that which begrimes.

Begrudge, *be-grudj'*, v.a. To envy the possession of.

Begrudged, *be-grudjd'*, pp. of the verb *to begrudge*.

Beguile, *be-gile'*, v.a. To delude; to deceive; to impose on; to elude by craft; to pass pleasingly; to amuse.

Beguiled, *be-gild'*, pp. of the verb *to beguile*.

Beguilement, *be-gile'-ment*, s. Act of beguiling; deceit.

Beguiler, *be-gile'-er*, s. He or that which beguiles.

Beguilingly, *be-gile'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to beguile.

Beguilty, *be-gilt'-e*, v.a. To render guilty.

Beguin, *ba'-gaing*, s. Same as *Beghard*, which see.

Beguine, *ba'-geen*, s. One of a class of females in Germany and the Netherlands, who without taking the vows of any order devote themselves to religious exercises and charity.

Begum, *be'-gum*, }
Begaum, *be-gawm*, } s. In the *East Indies*, a princess or lady of high rank.

Begun, *be-gun'*, pp. of the verb *to begin*.

Behalf, *be-häf'*, s. Favour; advantage; convenience; profit; support; defence; vindication; part; side; stead.

Behappen,‡ *be-hap'-pn*, v.n. To happen to; to befall.

Behave, *be-have'*, v.a. To conduct; to demean; to act; ‡ to restrain, govern, or subdue.
— v.n. To act; to conduct one's self.

Behaved, *be-hayvd'*, pp. of the verb *to behave*.

Behaviour, *be-have'-yur*, s. Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; manners; demeanour.

Behead, *be-hed'*, v.a. To cut off the head; to decapitate

Beheading, *be-hed'-ing*, s. The act of separating the head from the body.

Behell,‡ *be-hel'*, v.a. To torture as with the pains of hell.

Beheld, *be-held'*, pp. of the verb *to behold*.

Behemoth, *be'-he-moth*, s. A large animal mentioned in Job, generally supposed to be the hippopotamus.

Behen, *be'-hen*, }
Ben, *ben*, } s. Three different plants are thus named, viz., the *Cucubalus behen* of
Beken, *bek'-en*, } botanists, the *white behen*, or behen of the shops, which is spatling poppy, and the *red behen*, or sea-lavender.

Behest, *be-hest'*, s. Command; precept; injunction.

Behight,‡ *be-hite'*, v.a.; pret. *behot*. To promise; to intrust; to call, or name; to command; to adjudge; to address; to inform; to mean; to reckon.

Behind, *be-hind'*, prep. At the back of another; following another; in the rear; remaining; left after the departure of another, whether by removing to a distance, or by death; left at a distance, in progress or improvement; inferior to; on the back part; on the side opposite to that which fronts; on the other side.—*Behind the back*, out of notice or regard; overlooked; disregarded.—*Behind one's back*, when not present.
— ad. Out of sight; not yet produced, or exhibited to view; remaining; backwards; on the back part; past in the progress of time.

Behindhand, *be-hind'-hand*, a. or ad. In arrear; in an exhausted state; not upon equal terms with regard to forwardness; backwards; tardy; late.

Behold, *be-hoald'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *beheld*. To fix the eyes upon; to see; to regard; to observe with care.
— v.n. To look; to direct the eyes to an object; to fix the attention upon an object; to direct or fix the mind
— interj. See; lo; observe.

Beholden, *be-hoald'-n*, pp. or a. Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted.

Beholder, *be-hoald'-er*, s. One who beholds or sees; a spectator, witness, or looker on.

Beholding,‡ *be-hoald'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to behold*.
—‡ a. Obliged; beholden. — ‡ s. Obligation.

Beholdingness,‡ *be-hoald'-ing-nes*, s. The state of being obliged.

Behoney, *be-hun'-e*, v.a. To sweeten with honey

Behoof, *be-hoof'*, s. That which is advantageous; advantage; profit; benefit; ‡ need, necessity.

Behoovable, } *+be-hoov'-à-bl*, a. Needful; profitable; fit
Behovable, } expedient.

Behoove, } *be-hoov'*, v.a. and n. To be necessary for; to
Behove, } be fit for; to be meet for; to become.

Behooved, } *be-hoovd'*, pp. of the verb *to behoove* or
Behoved, } *behove*.

Behooveful, } *+be-hoov'-fûl*, a. Needful; useful; pro-
Behoveful, } fitable; advantageous.

Behoovefully, } *+be-hoov'-fûl-le*, ad. Usefully, profit-
Behovefully, } ably.

Behoovely, }
Behovely, } ‡ *be-hoov'-le*, a. Profitable; advantageous

Behot,‡ *be-hot'*, pret. of the verb *to behight*

Behowl,‡ *be-howl'*, v.n. To howl at.

Being, *be'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to be*.
— s. Existence; a particular state or condition; a person existing; an animal; any living creature.
—‡ conj. Since.

Being-place,‡ *be'-ing-plase*, s. An existence; an abode.

Bejade,‡ *be-jade'*, v.a. To tire; to fatigue exceedingly

Bejape,‡ *be-jape'*, v.a. To laugh at; to deceive.

Bejesuit, *be-jez'-yu-it*, v.a. To initiate in Jesuitism.

Bekah, *be'-kà*, s. A half shekel *Exod.* xxxviii. 26.

Bekiss,‡ *be-kis'*, v.a. To kiss or salute.

Beknave,‡ *be-nave'*, v.a. To call knave.

Beknit,‡ *be-nit'*, pp. or a. Knit; tied; bound.

Beknow,‡ *be-no'*, v.a. To acknowledge; to confess.

Belabour, *be-là'-bur*, v.a. To beat soundly; to thump, to ply diligently.

Belace, *be-lase'*, v.a. To fasten, as with a lace or cord; to cover or adorn with lace; to beat; to whip.

Belaced, *be-layst'*, pp. of the verb *to belace*.

Belam,‡ *be-lam'*, v.a. To beat; to bang.

Belamour,‡ *bel'-à-moor*, s. A gallant; a lover; a consort.

Belamy,‡ *bel'-à-me'*, s. A good friend; an intimate.

Belate,‡ *be-late'*, v.a. To retard; to make too late.

Belated, *be-late'-ed*, a. Benighted; abroad late at night, later than the appointed or proper time.

Belatedness, *be-late'-ed-nes*, s. A being too late.

Belave,‡ *be-lave'*, v.a. To wash.

Belawgive,‡ *be-law'-giv*, v.a. To give a law to; to legislate for.

BELAY, *be-la'*, v.a. To block up, or obstruct; to ambush, to besiege; to adorn, surround, or cover. In *nau. lang.*, to fasten, or make fast, by winding a rope round a cleat, kevil, or belaying-pin; to splice, as a rope

BELAYED, *be-layd'*, pp. of the verb *to belay*.

BELAYING-PIN, *be-la'-ing-pin*, s. A strong pin in the side of a vessel, or by the mast, around which ropes are wound, when they are fastened or *belayed*.

BELCH, *beltsh*, v.a. To throw or eject wind from the stomach with violence; to eject violently from within,
— v.n. To issue out, as by eructation.
— s. The act of belching; an eructation; ‡ a cant name for malt liquor.

BELCHED, *beltsht*, pp. of the verb *to belch*.

BELCHING, *beltsh'-ing*, s. Eructation.

BELDAM, *bel'-dam*, s. An old woman; a hag.

BELEAGUER, *be-le'-ger*, v.a. To besiege; to block up in a place; to surround with an army.

BELEAGUERED, *be-le'-gerd*, pp. of the verb *to beleaguer*

BELEAGUERER, *be-le'-ger-er*, s. One who besieges.

BELEAVE,‡ *be-leev'*, v.a. To leave.

BELECTURED, *be-lek'-tyurd*, a. Lectured much.

BELEE, *be-le'*, v.a. To place on the lee.

BELEFT,‡ *be-left'*, pp. of the verb *to beleave*.

BELEMNITE, *be-lem'-nite*, s. Arrow-head, or finger-stone, popularly called thunder-bolt, or thunder-stone, a genus of extinct fossil, cephalopodous, straight, tapering shells. They occur abundantly in the chalk rocks.

BELEPER, *be-lep'-er*, v.a. To infect with leprosy.

BEL ESPRIT, *bel'-es-pre'*, s.; pl. BEAUX ESPRITS, *boze'-es-pre'*. (Fr.) A man of wit; a fine genius.

BELFRY, *bel'-fre*, s. That part of a steeple, or other building, in which a bell is hung. In the *middle ages*, a movable tower, of several stories, erected by besiegers to overlook or command the place besieged.

BELGARD,‡ *bel-gard'*, s. A soft look or glance.

BELGIAN, *bel'-je-an*, a. Belonging to Belgium.
— s. A native of Belgium, or the Netherlands.

BELGIC, *bel'-jik*, a. Pertaining to the Netherlands, or to the Belgæ, its ancient inhabitants.

BELIAL, *be'-le-al*, s. Unprofitableness; wickedness; Satan; the devil.—*Sons of Belial*, wicked men.
— a. Worthless; wicked.

BELIBEL, *be-li'-bel*, v.a. To libel or traduce.

BELIE, *be-li'*, v.a. To give the lie to; to show to be false; to speak falsely of; to calumniate; to fill with lies; to counterfeit; to mimic.

BELIED, *be-līde'*, pp. of the verb *to belie*.

BELIEF, *be-leef'*, s. A persuasion of the truth, or an assent of mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence; credence; persuasion; opinion; faith or confidence; the thing believed; the object of belief; creed; religious tenets; a form or summary of articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE, *be-leev'-a-bl*, a. That may be believed.

BELIEVE, *be-leev'*, v.a. or n. To credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of something; to expect or hope with confidence; to have or exercise theological faith; to trust; to confide in. In *popular use*, to think or suppose.

BELIEVED, *be-leevd'*, pp. of the verb *to believe*.

BELIEVER, *be-leev'-er*, s. One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge; a professor of Christianity.

BELIEVINGLY, *be-leev'-ing-le*, ad. In a believing manner.

BELIKE,‡ *be-like'*, ad. Probably; likely; perhaps.

BELIKELY,‡ *be-like'-le*, ad. Probably.

BELIME,‡ *be-lime'*, v.a. To besmear with lime.

BELIVE,‡ *be-live'*, ad. Speedily; quickly.

BELL, *bel*, s. A vessel or hollow body of cast metal, enlarged or expanded at one end, used for making sounds; any thing in form of a *bell*.—*To bear the bell*, is to be the first, or leader, in allusion to the *bell-wether* of a flock.—*To shake the bells*, is to give an alarm: *Shak.*
— v.n. To grow in the form of bells, as buds or flowers.
— v.a. *To bell the cat*, to encounter and cripple one of greatly superior force: from the fable of the mice resolving to put a bell on the cat.

BELLADONNA, *bel-là-don'-nà*, s. A plant, the Deadly Nightshade, a species of Atropa.—*Belladonna Lily*, a species of Amaryllis.

BELLATRIX, *bel-la'-trix*, s. A ruddy, glittering star, of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion.

BELLE, *bel*, s. (Fr.) A young fashionable lady of acknowledged beauty; any young woman of superior beauty.

BELLED, *beld*, a. Hung with bells.

BELLE-LETTRIST,† *bel-let'-trist*, s. One versed in the belles-lettres.

BELLE-LETTRISTICAL,† *bel-let-trist'-ik-al*, a. Relating to the belles-lettres.

BELLES-LETTRES, *bel-let'-tr*, s.pl. (Fr.) Polite literature. It includes poetry and oratory; but authors are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted.

BELL-FASHIONED, *bel'-fash-und*, a. Of the form of a bell.

BELL-FLOWER, *bel'-flow-er*, s. The Campanula, a genus of plants, so named from the shape of its flowers.

BELL FOUNDER, *bel'-fownd-er*, s. A caster or maker of bells.

BELL-FOUNDERY, } *bel'-fownd-re*, s. A place for founding
BELL-FOUNDRY, } or casting bells.

BELL-HANGER, *bel'-hang-er*, s. One who hangs or fixes bells

BELL-HANGING, *bel'-hang-ing*, s. The act of hanging bells

BELLIBONE,‡ *bel'-e-bone*, s. A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness.

BELLICOSE, *bel'-le-kose*, a. Inclined to war; warlike; valiant.

BELLIED, *bel'-lid*, pp. or a. Swelled or prominent, like the belly; ventricose; swelled out in the middle.

BELLIGERATE,‡ *bel-lidj'-er-ate*, v.n. To make war.

BELLIGERENT. *bel-lidj'-er-ent*, a. Waging war.
— s. A nation or state carrying on war.

BELLIGEROUS,‡ *bel-lidj'-er-us*, a. Belligerent.

BELLING, *bel'-ing*, s. Growing or forming like a bell; growing full and ripe, *used of hops*.
— s. The noise of a roe in rutting time.

BELLIPOTENT,† *bel-lip'-o-tent*, a. Powerful in war.

BELLIQUE,‡ *bel-leek'*, a. Warlike.

BELLITUDE,‡ *bel'-le-tewd*, s. Beauty; handsomeness.

BELL-LESS, *bel'-les*, a. Being without a bell or bells.

BELL-MAN, *bel'-man*, s. A man who rings a bell, especially to give notice of any thing in the streets; a town-crier.

BELL-METAL, *bel'-met-til*, s. A mixture of copper and tin, and usually a small portion of zinc, used for making bells.

BELLON, *bel'-lun*, s. A disease, the lead colic.

BELLONA, *bel-lo'-nà*, s. In *myth.*, the goddess of war.

BELLOW, *bel'-lo*, v.n. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to roar; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent. In *contempt*, to vociferate or clamour.
— s. A loud outcry; a roar.

BELLOWER, *bel'-lo-er*, s. One who bellows.

BELLOWING, *bel'-lo-ing*, s. A loud, hollow sound, or roar, as of a bull; loud outcry.

BELLOWS, *bel'-lus*, or *bel'-loze*, sing. and pl. An instrument or machine for blowing a fire.

BELLOWS-FISH, *bel'-lus-fish*, s. The trumpet-fish, or sea-snipe, common in the Mediterranean.

BELLOWS-MAKER, *bel'-lus-make'-er*, s. A maker of bellows.

BELL-PEPPER, *bel'-pep-per*, s. Guinea pepper, a species of Capsicum, the red pepper of the gardens.

BELL-PULL, *bel'-pŭl*, } s. The rope by which a bell is
BELL-ROPE, *bel'-rope*, } rung.

BELL-RINGER, *bel'-ring-er*, s. One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.

BELL-SHAPED, *bel'-shaypt*, a. Having the form of a bell In *botany*, campanulate.

BELLUINE,† *bel'-lu-ine*, or *bel'-lu-in*, a. Beastly; pertaining to or like a beast; brutal.

BELL-WETHER, *bel'-weth-er*, s. A wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

BELL WORT, *bel'-wurt*, s. A plant, the Uvularia.

BELLY, *bel'-le*, s. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, and contains the bowels; the part of a beast corresponding to the human belly; the receptacle of food; the womb; the part of any thing which swells or bulges out; a hollow enclosed place.
— v.a. To fill; to swell out.
— v.n. To swell and become protuberant; to bulge out.

BELLY-ACHE,† *bel'-le-ake*, s. Pain in the bowels; colic.

BELLY-BAND, *bel'-le-band*, s. A band that encompasses the belly of a horse, and fastens the saddle; a girth.

BELLY-BOUND, *bel'-le-bownd*, a. Extremely costive.

BELLY-CHEER,‡ *bel'-le-tsheer*, s. Good cheer.
—‡ v.n. To feast; to revel.

BELLY-CHURL,‡ *bel'-le-tshurl*, s. A rustic glutton.

BELLY-FRETTING, *bel'-le-fret-ting*, s. The chafing of a horse's belly with a girth; a violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

BELLYFUL, *bel'-le fŭl*, s. As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite; a sufficiency of any thing; more than enough; a great abundance. (Vulgar.)

BELLY-GOD, *bel'-le-god*, s. A glutton; a greedy epicure.

BELLYING, *bel'-le-ing*, a. Protuberant; swelling out.

BELLY-PINCHED, *bel'-le-pintsht*, a. Pinched with hunger.

BELLY-ROLL, *bel'-le-role*, s. A roller protuberant in the middle, used to roll land between ridges, or in hollows.

BELLY-SLAVE, *bel'-le-slave*, s. A slave to the appetite.
BELLY-TIMBER, *bel'-le-tim-ber*, s. Food. (Vulgar.)
BELOCK, *be-lok'*, v.a. To lock, or fasten as with a lock.
BELOMANCY, *bel'-o-man-se*, s. A kind of divination by marked arrows, practised by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians, and other nations.
BELONE, *bel'-o-ne*, s. The gar, garfish, or sea-needle, a species of the Esox or Pike family.
BELONG, *be-long'*, v.n. To be the property of; to be the concern, province, or proper business of; to appertain; to be a resident or native of; to be appendant to; †to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of; to be suitable for; to relate to, or be referred to.
BELONGED, *be-longd'*, pp. of the verb *to belong*.
BELONGING,‡ *be-long'-ing*, s. A quality or endowment.
BELOVE,‡ *be-luv'*, v.a. To love greatly.
BELOVED, *be-luvd'*, pp. of the verb *to belove*.
— a. *be-luv'-ed*. Greatly loved; very dear.
BELOW, *be-lo'*, prep. Under in place; beneath; not so high; inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity; unworthy of.
— ad. In a lower place; on earth; in hell; in the region of the dead. In *law*, in an inferior court.
BELOWT,‡ *be-lowt'*, v.a. To treat with contemptuous language; to call names.
BEL-SIRE, *bel'-sire*, s. An illustrious ancestor.
BELSWAGGER, *bel'-swag-ger*, s. A lewd man; a bully.
BELT, *belt*, s. A girdle; a band or bandage; a circlet; any thing which encompasses; a disease among sheep. In *astr.*, certain girdles or rings which surround the planet Jupiter are called *belts*. In *geog.*, two straits or narrow passages at the entrance of the Baltic Sea are termed the *Great Belt* and *Little Belt*.
— v.a. To encircle; to encompass as with a belt.
BELTANE, *bel'-tane*, } s. An ancient festival, said to be
BELTEIN, *bel'-tin*, } of druidical origin, kept in Ireland on the 21st of June, and in the Highlands of Scotland on the 1st of May, old style. During its celebration fires are kindled on the tops of the hills, and various ceremonies are gone through.
BELTED, *belt'-ed*, a. Wearing a belt; having a belt or belts.
BELUGA, *be-lew'-gâ*, s. A species of the dolphin, found in the Arctic seas, and caught for its oil and skin.
BEL-US, *be'-lus*, s. One of the names of Baal, the chief deity of the Babylonians and Assyrians.
BELVEDERE, *bel'-ve-deer*, s. In *arch.*, a small pavilion or turret erected on the top of a house, or a small edifice constructed in a garden, for the purpose of obtaining an extensive view of the surrounding country. In *bot.*, a species of Chenopodium, popularly called goose-foot, wild orach, and annual mock cypress.
BELYE, *be-li'*, v.a. *See* BELIE.
BELZEBUB, *bel'-ze-bub*, s. Satan. *See* BEELZEBUB.
BEMA,‡ *be'-mâ*, s. A chancel. In *antiquity*, a rostrum or stage, on which speakers stood to address an assembly.
BEMAD,‡ *be-mad'*, v.a. To make mad.
BEMANGLE,† *be-mang'-gl*, v.a. To mangle; to tear asunder
BEMASK, *be-mäsk'*, v.a. To mask; to hide; to conceal
BEMAZE,† *be-maze'*, v.a. To bewilder; to perplex.
BEMETE,‡ *be-meet'*, v.a. To measure.
BEMINGLE, *be-ming'-gl*, v.a. To mingle; to mix.
BEMIRE, *be-mire'*, v.a. To soil or drag in the mire.
BEMIST,‡ *be-mist'*, v.a. To cover or involve in mist.
BEMOAN, *be-moan'*, v.a. To lament; to bewail.
BEMOANABLE,‡ *be-moan'-â-bl*, a. That may be lamented.
BEMOANED, *be-moand'*, pp. of the verb *to bemoan*.
BEMOANER, *be-moan'-er*, s. One who laments.
BEMOANING, *be-moan'-ing*, s. Lamentation.
BEMOCK,† *be-mok'*, v.a. To treat with mockery; to deride.
— v.n. To laugh at; to ridicule.
BEMOIL,‡ *be-moyl'*, v.a. To bedraggle; to soil or bemire
BEMOISTEN, *be-moys'-n*, v.a. To moisten; to wet.
BEMOL, *be'-mol*, s. In *music*, a half note; B flat.
BEMONSTER,‡ *be-mon'-ster*, v.a. To make monstrous.
BEMOURN,† *be-moarn'*, v.a. To weep or mourn over.
BEMUDDLE, *be-mud'-dl*, v.a. To confuse; to stupefy.
BEMUSED, *be-mewzd'*, a. Overcome with musing; dreaming: *a word of contempt*.
BEN, *ben*. A Hebrew prefix to many names, signifies son; a word of Saxon origin, used by old English authors for *are*, *been*, and *to be*; also, a Gaelic word prefixed to the name of many summits north of the Firths of Clyde and of Forth, to indicate that they are among the most elevated of the mountain ranges which traverse that country.
BEN, *ben*, } s. A purgative fruit or nut, the
BEN-NUT, *ben'-nut*, } fruit of the *Moringa aptera*. It yields an oil by pressure, called *oil of ben*, or *ben-oil*, used in pharmacy and perfumery.
BENCH, *bentsh*, s. A long seat to seat several; the seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice; hence, the persons who sit as judges; the court; a strong table, usually with a screw fitted to it, on which carpenters, &c., prepare their work; a ledge left on the edge of a cutting in earth-work to strengthen it. *See* BANK. In *old writers*, an idler; a tavern-lounger.
— v.a. To furnish with benches; to seat on a bench.
— v.n. To sit on a seat of justice.
BENCHER, *bentsh'-er*, s. The benchers of the inns of court, are the senior members of the society, who have the government of it, and have been readers. The word is also sometimes used for a judge, or an alderman.
BENCH-HOOK, *bentsh'-hook*, s. In *joinery*, a pin fixed to the bench to prevent the stuff in working from sliding out of its place.
BENCH-MARKS, *bentsh'-marks*, s.pl. Marks left on a line of survey for reference at a future time.
BENCH-WARRANT, *bentsh'-wor-rant*, s. An order or warrant issued by a court for the apprehension of a person guilty of contempt, or indicted for crime.
BEND, *bend*, v.a.; pp. *bended*, or *bent*. To make crooked; to curve; to inflect; to stretch; to strain; to exert; to apply closely, to exercise laboriously; to direct to a certain point, as one's course; to incline; to be determined; to subdue; to make submissive. In *seamanship*, to fasten one thing to another, as a sail to its yard, or a cable to an anchor.—*To bend the brow*, is to knit the brow; to frown.
— v.n. To be crooked; to incurvate; to incline; to lean or turn; to jut over; to resolve, or determine; to be prone to; to bow; to yield; to be submissive.
— s. A curve; a turn in a road or river; flexure; incurvation; ‡ a band; a particular kind of knot made by seamen. In *her.*, an honourable ordinary, supposed to represent a shoulder-belt or scarf. It is formed by lines drawn from the dexter corner to the sinister base, and contains a third part of the field, when charged, and a fifth, when plain.—*Bends of a ship* are the thickest and strongest planks in her sides, more commonly called *wales*.
BENDABLE, *bend'-â-bl*, a. That may be bent.
BENDER, *bend'-er*, s. The person who bends, or makes crooked; also, an instrument for bending other things.
BENDLET, *bend'-let*, s. In *her.*, a little bend, which occupies a sixth part of a shield.
BENDY, *bend'-e*, a. In *her.*, applied to the field divided into parts diagonally, and varying in metal and colour.
BENE, *ben'-e*, s. The *Sesamum orientale*, or oil plant.
BENE, *be'-ne*. A Latin adverb, familiar in the phrase *nota bene*. Its meaning, *well*, *good*, enters into that of most of the following words, which begin with *Bene*.
BENEAPED, *be-neept'*, a. Among *seamen*, a ship is said to be *beneaped* when the water does not flow high enough to float her out of a dock or over a bar.
BENEATH, *be-neeth'*, or *be-neeth'*, prep. Under; lower in place, with something directly over or on; under, *in a figurative sense;* lower in rank, dignity, or excellence unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.
— ad. In a lower place; below; on earth.
BENEDICT, *ben'-e-dikt*, s. A married man.
—‡ a. Having mild and salubrious qualities.
BENEDICTINE, *ben-e-dik'-tin*, s. A monk of the order of St. Benedict.
— a. Pertaining to the order or monks of St. Benedict.
BENEDICTION, *ben-e-dik'-shun*, s. The act of blessing; a giving praise to God, or rendering thanks for blessings received; a blessing pronounced; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness; an invocation of success in favour of any person, thing, or undertaking; a kind wish uttered; thanks; the advantage conferred by blessing; the form of instituting an abbot, answering to the consecration of a bishop.
BENEDICTIVE, *ben-e-dik'-tiv*, } a. Tending to bless; con-
BENEDICTORY, *ben-e-dik'-to-re*, } ferring a blessing.
BENEFACTION, *ben-e-fak'-shun*, s. The act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation; a gift; a kind service.
BENEFACTOR, *ben-e-fak'-ter*, s. He who confers a benefit.
BENEFACTRESS, *ben-e-fak'-tres*, s. A female who confers a benefit.
BENEFICE, *ben'-e-fis*, s. An ecclesiastical living inferior to that of a bishop; † a benefit, advantage, or kindness; ‡ a fee, or an estate in lands.
BENEFICED, *ben'-e-fist*, a. Possessed of a benefice.
BENEFICELESS,‡ *ben'-e-fis-les*, a. Having no benefice.
BENEFICENCE, *be-nef'-e-sens*, s. The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity

Beneficent, *be-nef'-e-sent*, a. Kind; doing good; performing acts of benevolence; munificent; generous.
Beneficently, *be-nef'-e-sent-le*, ad. In a beneficent manner.
Beneficial, *ben-e-fish'-al*, a. Advantageous; contributing to a valuable end, useful; helpful; medicinal.
— ‡s. A benefice.
Beneficially, *ben-e-fish'-al-le*, ad. Advantageously.
Beneficialness, *ben-e-fish'-al-nes*, s. Usefulness.
Beneficiary, *ben-e-fish'-a-re*, a. Holding some office or valuable possession in subordination to another; receiving aid; relating to fiefs.
— s. One who holds a benefice; one who receives any thing as a gift, or is maintained by charity.
Beneficiency,‡ *ben-e-fish'-en-se*, s. Kindness or favour bestowed; benignity; graciousness.
Beneficient,‡ *ben-e-fish'-ent*, a. Doing good; beneficent.
Benefit, *ben'-e-fit*, s. An act of kindness; a favour conferred; a service; any thing that contributes to promote prosperity and happiness; advantage; profit; use; avail; a performance at a theatre, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors as part of his recompense; or a performance for the *benefit* of some indigent, deserving person, or some public institution or charity.
— v.a. To do good to; to advantage; to prosper.
— v.n. To gain advantage; to make improvement.
Beneme,‡ *be-neem'*, v.a. To name; to promise; to give.
Benempt,‡ *be-nempt'*, pp. of the verb *to beneme*.
Benet,‡ *be-net'*, v.a. To catch in a net; to ensnare.
Benevolence, *be-nev'-o-lens*, s. The disposition to do good; the love of others, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness; charity; generosity; an act of kindness; good done; a species of contribution or tax, formerly levied by the kings of England.
Benevolent, *be-nev'-o-lent*, a. Possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind; affectionate; charitable; generous.
Benevolently, *be-nev'-o-lent-le*, ad. In a kind manner; with good will.
Benevolentness,‡ *be-nev'-o-lent-nes*, s. Benevolence.
Benevolous,‡ *be-nev'-o-lus*, a. Kind; benevolent.
Bengal, *ben-gawl'*, s. A kind of thin stuff, made of silk and hair: so called because originally brought from Bengal.
Bengalee, *ben-gal-e'*, or *ben-gawl'-e*, s. The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.
Bengalese, *ben-gal-eez'*, s. sing. and pl. A native, or the natives of Bengal.
Bengal-light, *ben'-gawl-lite*, s. A species of fire-work, producing a steady and vivid blue-coloured light.
Bengal stripes, *ben'-gawl-stripes*, s. A kind of cotton cloth, covered with coloured stripes.
Benight, *be-nite'*, v.a. To involve in darkness; to overtake with night; to involve in moral darkness or ignorance.
Benign, *be-nine'*, a. Kind; generous; gentle; gracious, favourable; benignant; having qualities or dispositions which tend to produce good; salutary.
Benignant, *be-nig'-nant*, a. Kind; gracious; favourable.
Benignantly, *be-nig'-nant-le*, ad. In a benignant manner.
Benignity, *be-nig'-ne-te*, s. Goodness of disposition or heart; kindness of nature; graciousness; actual goodness; beneficence; salubrity; wholesome quality.
Benignly, *be-nine'-le*, ad. Kindly; favourably; graciously.
Benison,† *ben'-e-zn*, s. Blessing; benediction.
Benjamin, *ben'-jä-min*, s. An American tree, the *Laurus benzoin*, or spice-bush; a gum or balsam, *see* Benzoin.
Bennet, *ben'-net*, s. The herb bennet, a species of Geum.
Bennet-fish, *ben'-net-fish*, s. An African fish, about two feet long, and having purple scales, streaked with gold.
Benshi or **Benshie**, *ben'-she*, s. *See* Banshee.
Bent, *bent*, pp. of the verb *to bend*.
— s. The state of being bent or crooked; flexure; curvity; +declivity; disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; inclination; propensity; fixed purpose; application of the mind; flexion; tendency; particular direction.
Bent, *bent*, **Bent-grass**, *bent'-gräs*, s. A kind of grass, the Agrostis; a withered stalk of grass.
Benting-time, *bent'-ing-time*, s. The time before peas are ripe, when pigeons feed on bents.
Benumb, *be-num'*, v.a. To make torpid; to deprive of sensation; to stupefy; to render inactive.
Benumbed, *be-numd'*, pp. of the verb *to benumb*.
Benumbedness, *be-numd'-nes*, s. Destitution of feeling.
Benumbment, *be-num'-ment*, s. The act of benumbing.
Benzoate, *ben'-zo-ate*, s. A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with any salifiable base.
Benzoic, *ben zo'-ik*, a. Pertaining to benzoin.—*Benzoic acid* or *flowers of benzoin*, is a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained in small white acicular crystals, from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction.
Benzoin, *ben-zoyn'*, s. Gum-benjamin; a fragrant, concrete resinous juice, flowing from the *Styrax benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, &c. It is used as a cosmetic, and burned as incense in Catholic churches.
Benzule, *ben'-zule*, s. A compound regarded as the base of benzoic acid, and of a series of compounds produced from the volatile oil of bitter almonds.
Bepaint,† *be-paynt'*, v.a. To cover with paint.
Bepale,‡ *be-pale'*, v.a. To make pale.
Bepinch, *be-pintsh'*, v.a. To mark with pinches.
Bepinched, **Bepincht**, *be-pintsht'*, pp. Marked with pinches.
Beplaited, *be-playt'-ed*, a. Plaited.
Beplaster, *be-pläs'-ter*, v.a. To cover with a plaster, to embellish.
Bepowder, *be-pow'-der*, v.a. To besprinkle with powder.
Bepraise, *be-prayz'*, v.a. To praise extravagantly.
Bepurple, *be-pur'-pl*, v.a. To dye with a purple colour.
Bequeath, *be-kweeth'*, v.a. To give or leave by will; to hand down to posterity.
Bequeathed, *be-kweethd'*, pp. of the verb *to bequeath*.
Bequeather, *be-kweeth'-er*, s. One who bequeaths.
Bequeathment, *be-kweeth'-ment*, s. A legacy; a bequest.
Bequest, *be-kwest'*, s. Something left by will; a legacy.
Bequote, *be-kwote'*, v.a. To quote frequently.
Berain,‡ *be-rayn'*, v.a. To rain upon; to wet.
Berate, *be-rate'*, v.a. To chide vehemently; to scold.
Berattle, *be-rat'-tl*, v.a. To fill with rattling sounds.
Beray,‡ *be-ra'*, v.a. To make foul; to soil.
Berberin, *ber'-be-rin*, s. A yellow bitter principle, contained in the alcoholic extract of the barberry plant.
Berberry, *ber'-bĕr-re*, s. *See* Barberry.
Bere, *beer*, s. A species of barley grown in Scotland.
Bereave, *be-reev'*, v.a.; pp. *bereaved*, *bereft*. To deprive of; to strip; to make destitute; to take away from.
Bereaved, *be-reevd'*, pp. of the verb *to bereave*.
Bereavement, *be-reev'-ment*, s. Deprivation, particularly by the loss of a relative or friend by death.
Bereaver, *be-reev'-er*, s. He who bereaves.
Bereft, *be-reft'*, pp. of the verb *to bereave*.
Berengarians, *bĕr-en-ga'-re-anz*, s.pl. A sect in the 11th century, named from Berengarius, who denied the doctrine of transubstantiation.
Berenice's hair, *bĕr-e-ni'-sez hayr*, s. A constellation called *Coma Berenices*, in the northern hemisphere, composed of indistinct stars, between the Lion's Tail and Boötes: so named in compliment to Berenice, wife of Ptolemy Evergetes, who made an offering of her hair to the gods for the preservation of her husband.
Berg,‡ *berg*, s. A borough, a castle: *see* Burg.
Bergamot, *ber'-gä-mot*, s. A variety of pear; a species of citron; an essence or perfume from the citron; a species of snuff perfumed with bergamot; a kind of coarse tapestry, so called from Bergamo, in Italy.
Berganer, *ber'-gan-der*, s. A species of duck that breeds in holes under cliffs.
Bergeret,‡ *bĕr'-zhe-ret*, or *ber'-je-ret*, s. A pastoral song.
Bergmanite, *berg'-man-ite*, s. A mineral, a variety of scapolite, found in Norway.
Bergmaster, *berg'-mäs-ter*, s. The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.
Bergmote, *berg'-mote*, s. A court held in Derbyshire, to decide controversies between the miners.
Bergomask, *ber'-go-mäsk*, s. A rustic dance.
Berhyme, *be-rime'*, v.a. To mention in rhyme or verse.
Berhymed, *be-rimd'*, pp. of the verb *to berhyme*.
Berlin, *ber'-lin*, or *ber-lin'*, s. A carriage of the chariot kind, first made, it is said, at Berlin.
Berlin blue, *ber'-lin blu*, s. Prussian blue.
Berluccio, *ber-luk'-se-o*, s. A small bird, somewhat like the yellow-hammer, but less and more slender.
Berme, *bĕrm*, s. In *fort.*, a space of ground of four or five feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or foss. In *canals*, the slanting bank on the side opposite the towing-path.
Bernacle, *ber'-nä-kl*, s. *See* Barnacle.
Bernardine, *ber'-nar-din*, a. Pertaining to the order of monks founded in 1115 by St. Bernard, bishop of Clairvaux, in France.
— s. A monk of the order of St. Bernard.
Bernet,‡ *ber'-net*, s. The crime of arson.
Bernouse, *ber-noos'*, s. A kind of loose mantle worn by the Arabs.
Berob,‡ *be-rob'*, v.a. To rob; to plunder.
Beroe, *ber'-o-e*, s. A marine animal of the Medusa family It is remarkable for emitting a phosphoric light.

Berried, *ber'-rid*, a. Furnished with berries.
Berry, *ber'-re*, s. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing naked seeds, including many varieties; also, a corruption of *barrow*, a small mound, hillock, or tumulus. — v.n. To bear or produce berries.
Berry bearing, *ber'-re bare'-ing*, a. Producing berries.
Bert, *bert*, s. An affix to the names of many Saxon princes and noblemen, signifying illustrious or famous, as, *Egbert*, *Sigbert*. —‡ a. Bright.
Berth, *berth*, s. A station in which a ship rides at anchor; a room in a ship; a place in a ship to sleep in, particularly a recess in a cabin; an office or situation in which a person is employed. — v a. To allot berths in a ship.
Berthella, *ber-thel'-là*, s. A genus of marine molluscs.
Berthierite, *ber'-the-er-ite*, s. A dark, steel-gray ore of antimony, consisting of antimony, iron, and sulphur.
Bertholetia, *ber-tho-le'-she-à*, s. A tall tree of South America, the fruit of which is commonly known in our markets by the name of Brazil nuts.
Bertram, *ber'-tram*, s. Bastard pellitory, an herb.
Beryl, *bèr'-il*, s. A mineral of great hardness, occurring in green, or bluish-green, six-sided prisms. It is ranked among the gems, and is nearly identical with the emerald, but is less brilliant in colour.
Berylline, *bèr'-il-lin*, a. Of the nature of, or resembling beryl; of a light or bluish-green colour.
Beryllium, *be-ril'-le-um*, s. Same as Glucinum.
Berzelite, *ber'-ze-lite*, s. In *mineralogy*, magnesian pharmacolyte.
Besaint,‡ *be-saynt'*, v.a. To make a saint.
Besayle, *be-sayl'*, s. A great-grand-father: a law term.
Bescatter,‡ *be-skat'-ter*, v.a. To scatter over.
Bescorn,‡ *be-skorn'*, v.a. To treat with scorn; to mock at.
Bescratch,‡ *be-skratsh'*, v.a. To tear with the nails.
Bescrawl, *be-skrawl'*, v.a. To scrawl; to scribble over.
Bescreen, *be-skreen'*, v.a. To screen; to shelter; to conceal.
Bescreened, *be-skreend'*, pp. of the verb *to bescreen*.
Bescribble, *be-skrib'-bl*, v.a. To scribble over.
Becumber,‡ *be-skum'-ber*, v.a. To encumber.
Besee,‡ *be-se'*, v.n. To look; to mind.
Beseech, *be-seetsh'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *besought*. To ask or pray with urgency; to entreat; to implore. —‡ s. A request; an earnest entreaty.
Beseecher, *be-seetsh'-er*, s. One who beseeches.
Beseechingly, *be-seetsh'-ing-le*, ad. In a besecching manner.
Beseek,‡ *be-seek'*, v.a. To request, to beseech.
Beseem, *be-seem'*, v.a. To become; to befit; to be worthy of.
Beseeming, *be-seem'-ing*, ppr. or a. Becoming; meet; fit; worthy of. — s. Comeliness.
Beseemingly, *be-seem'-ing-le*, ad. In a beseeming manner.
Beseemingness, *be-seem'-ing-nes*, s. Quality of being beseeming.
Beseemly, *be-seem'-le*, a. Becoming; fit; suitable.
Beseen,‡ *be-seen'*, a. Adapted; adjusted.
Beset, *be-set'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *beset*. To surround; to hem in; to besiege; to press on all sides, so as to perplex; to entangle, so as to render escape difficult or impossible; to harass; to waylay; to fall upon.
Besetting, *be-set'-ting*, ppr. of the verb *to beset*. — a. Habitually attending, or pressing.
Beshine,‡ *be-shine'*, v.a. To shine upon.
Beshrew, *be-shru'*, v.a. To wish a curse to; to execrate; ‡ to happen ill to.
Beshrouded, *be-shrowd'-ed*, a. Shrouded.
Beshut,‡ *be-shut'*, v.a. To shut up.
Beside, *be-side'*, } prep. At the side of; near; over and
Besides, *be-sidz'*, } above; distinct from; on one side; out of the regular course or order; not according to, though not contrary; out of. *To be beside one's self*, is to be out of one's wits or senses.
Beside, *be-side'*; } ad. Moreover; more than that; over
Besides, *be-sidz'*, } and above; distinct from.
Besidery, *be-sid'-er-e*, s. A species of pear.
Besiege, *be-seedj'*, v.a. To lay siege to, or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks; to beset; to throng round, and press upon.
Besieged, *be-seedjd'*, pp. of the verb *to besiege*.
Besiegement, *be-seedj'-ment*, s. Act of besieging; state of being besieged
Besieger, *be-seedj'-er*, s. One who lays siege to, or is employed in a siege.
Besieging, *be-seedj'-ing*, a. Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege.
Besiegingly, *be-seedj'-ing-le*, ad. In a besieging manner.
Besiren, *be-si'-ren*, v.a. To allure or entice as a siren.
Besit,‡ *be-sit'*, v.a. To suit; to become.
Beslave,‡ *be-slave'*, v.a. To subjugate; to enslave.
Beslaver, *be-slav'-er*, v.a. To defile or cover with slaver
Beslavered, *be-slav'-erd*, pp. Defiled with slaver.
Beslime,‡ *be-slime'*, v.a. To daub with slime; to soil.
Beslobber, *be-slob'-ber*, } v.a. To soil or smear with
Beslubber, *be-slub'-ber*, } spittle, or any thing running from the mouth or nose. (Vulgar.)
Besmear, *be-smeer'*, v.a. To bedaub; to overspread with any thing soft, viscous, or adhesive; to soil; to foul.
Besmeared, *be-smeerd'*, pp. of the verb *to besmear*.
Besmearer, *be-smeer'-er*, s. One who besmears or soils.
Besmirch,‡ *be-smurtsh'*, v.a. To soil; to discolour.
Besmoke, *be-smoke'*, v.a. To foul with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke.
Besmoked, *be-smoakt'*, pp. of the verb *to besmoke*.
Besmut, *be-smut'*, v.a. To blacken with smut or soot.
Besmutted, *be-smut'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to besmut*.
Besnow,† *be-sno'*, v.a. To scatter like snow.
Besnowed, *be-snode'*, pp. or a. Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms.
Besnuff, *be-snuff'*, v.a. To befoul with snuff.
Besnuffed, *be-snuft'*, pp. Foul with snuff.
Besom, *be'-zum*, s. A broom made of twigs. — v.a. To sweep, as with a besom.
Besomer, *be'-zum-er*, s. One who uses a besom.
Besort, *be-sort'*, v.a. To suit; to fit; to become. —‡ s. Company; attendance; train.
Besot, *be-sot'*, v.a. To make sottish or foolish; to stupefy with liquor; to infatuate; to make to dote.
Besotted, *be-sot'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to besot*.
Besottedly, *be-sot'-ted-le*, ad. In a foolish manner.
Besottedness, *be-sot'-ted-nes*, s. Stupidity; infatuation.
Besottingly, *be-sot'-ting-le*, ad. In a besotting manner.
Besought, *be-sawt'*, pp. of the verb *to beseech*.
Bespangle, *be-spang'-gl*, v.a. To adorn with spangles to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant.
Bespangled, *be-spang'-gld*, pp. of the verb *to bespangle*
Bespatter, *be-spat'-ter*, v.a. To spoil by spattering with dirt and water; to asperse with calumny or reproach.
Bespattered, *be-spat'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to bespatter*.
Bespawl, *be-spawl'*, v.a. To soil or make foul with spittle.
Bespeak, *be-speek'*, v.a.; pret. *bespoke*; pp. *bespoke*, *-spoken*. To order or engage beforehand, or against a future time; to speak for beforehand by way of apology, or to engage favour for; to speak to; to address, to forebode; to betoken; to denote; to show.
Bespeaker, *be-speek'-er*, s. One who bespeaks.
Bespeaking, *be-speek'-ing*, s. A previous speaking or discourse, by way of apology, or to engage favour.
Bespeckle, *be-spek'-l*, v.a. To mark with speckles or spots.
Bespet,‡ *be-spet'*, v.a. *See* Bespit.
Bespew, *be-spew'*, v.a. To foul with vomit.
Bespice, *be-spise'*, v.a. To season with spices.
Bespirt, } *be-spurt'*, v.a. To spurt out, upon, or over,
Bespurt, } to throw out in a stream or streams.
Bespit, *be-spit'*, v.a.; pret. *bespit*; pp. *bespit*, *bespitten* To daub or soil with spittle.
Bespitten, *be-spit'-tn*, pp. of the verb *to bespit*.
Bespoke, *be-spoke'*, } *See* Bespeak.
Bespoken, *be-spoke'-n*, }
Bespot, *be-spot'*, v.a. To mark with spots.
Bespotted, *be-spot'-ted*, pp. Marked with spots.
Bespread, *be-spred'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *bespread*. To spread over; to cover over.
Besprent,‡ *be-sprent'*, pp. Besprinkled; sprinkled over.
Besprinkle, *be-sprink'-l*, v.a. To sprinkle or scatter over.
Besprinkled, *be-sprink'-ld*, pp. Sprinkled over.
Besprinkler, *be-sprink'-ler*, s. One who sprinkles over
Besprinklings, *be-sprink'-lingz*, s.pl. Sprinklings.
Bespurt, *be-spurt'*, v.a. *See* Bespirt.
Besputter,‡ *be-sput'-ter*, v.a. To sputter over.
Best, *best*, a., superl. of *good*. Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree; most advanced; most accurate; most correct or complete.—*The best*, the utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection.—*At best*, in the best manner; in the utmost degree or extent.—*To make the best of*, to carry to its greatest perfection, to put or use to the greatest advantage.—*The best of the way*, is the greater part. — ad. superl. of *well*. In the highest degree; beyond all others; to the most advantage; with the most ease, with most profit or success; most correctly; most intimately or particularly. — s. Utmost; highest endeavour, as, to do one's *best*.
Bestain, *be-stayn'*, v.a. To mark with spots or stains.
Bestead, *be-sted'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *bestead*. To profit to accommodate · to dispose.

BESTIAL, *best'-yal*, a. Belonging to, or having the qualities of, a beast, brutal; beastly; sensual; vile.
BESTIALITY, *best-yal'-e-te*, s. The nature or quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature; beastliness.
BESTIALIZE, *best'-yal-ize*, v.a. To make like a beast.
BESTIALLY, *best'-yal-le*, ad. In a bestial manner; brutally.
BESTIALS,‡ *best'-yalz*, s.pl. Beasts or cattle of any kind.
BESTIATE,‡ *best'-yate*, v.a. To make like a beast.
BESTICK, *be-stik'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *bestuck*. To stick over, as with sharp points.
BESTIR, *be-stur'*, v.a. To put into vigorous action; to move quickly; to hasten.
BESTIRRED, *be-sturd'*, pp. of the verb *to bestir*.
BESTNESS,‡ *best'-nes*, s. The state of being best.
BESTORM,‡ *be-storm'*, v.n. To storm; to rage.
BESTOW, *be-sto'*, v.a. To give; to confer; to impart; to give in marriage; to apply; to lay out; to dispose of; to lay up in store or deposit for safe keeping; to stow.
BESTOWAL, *be-sto'-al*, s. The act of bestowing; disposal.
BESTOWED, *be-stode'*, pp. of the verb *to bestow*.
BESTOWER, *be-sto'-er*, s. One who bestows; a disposer.
BESTOWMENT, *be-sto'-ment*, s. The act of giving gratuitously; that which is conferred, or given; donation.
BESTRADDLE, *be-strad'-dl*, v.a. To bestride.
BESTRAUGHT,‡ *be-strawt'*, a. Distracted; mad.
BESTREAK, *be-streek'*, v.a. To mark with streaks.
BESTREW, *be-stru'*, v.a.; pret. *bestrewed*; pp. *bestrewed*, *bestrown*. To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow.
BESTREWED, *be-strude'*, pp. of the verb *to bestrew*.
BESTRID, *be-strid'*, } pp. of the verb *to bestride*.
BESTRIDDEN, *be-strid'-dn*, }
BESTRIDE, *be-stride'*, v.a.; pret. *bestrid*, or *bestrode*; pp. *bestrid*, *bestridden*. To stride over; to stand or sit with any thing between the legs, or with the legs extended across; to ride upon with a leg on either side; to step over.
BESTRODE, *be-strode'*, pret. of the verb *to bestride*.
BESTROWN, *be-strone'*, pp. of the verb *to bestrew*.
BESTUCK, *be-stuk'*, pp. of the verb *to bestick*.
BESTUD, *be-stud'*, v.a. To adorn with studs or bosses.
BESTUDDED, *be-stud'-ded*, pp. Adorned with studs.
BESURE, *be-shure'*, ad. Certainly. (*A vulgarism.*)
BESWIKE,‡ *be-swike'*, v.a. To allure.
BET, *bet*, s. A wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged relative to the result of some chance or performance; the subject or event on which any wager is made.
— v.a. To wager; to lay a wager or bet.
BET, the old participle of the verb *to beat*.
BETAKE, *be-take'*, v.a.; pret. *betook*; pp. *betaken*. To take to; to have recourse to; to resort to; to apply; to move; to remove; to depart; ‡ to take or seize; ‡ to intrust.
BETAKEN, *be-take'-n*, pp. of the verb *to betake*.
BETAUGHT,‡ *be-tawt'*, the obsolete preterit of *betake*.
BETEEM,‡ *be-teem'*, v.a. To bring forth; to bestow.
BETEL, *be'-tl*, s. A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed with the *areca*, or *betel-nut*, and lime, by the natives of the East Indies.—*Betel-nut*, the nut of the areca palm.
BETHINK, *be-think'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *bethought*. To recall to mind; to remember; to recollect; to reflect.
— v.n. To have in recollection; to consider.
BETHLEHEM, *beth'-le-hem*, s. A hospital for lunatics, corrupted into *bedlam*, q.v.
BETHLEMITE, *beth'-lem-ite*, s. An inhabitant of the ancient town of Bethlehem, in Judea; a lunatic.—In *Church history*, the Bethlemites were a sort of monks.
BETHOUGHT, *be-thawt'*, pret. and pp. of *to bethink*.
BETHRAL,+ *be-thrawl'*, v.a. To enslave; to subject.
BETHRALLED, *be-thrawld'*, pp. of the verb *to bethral*.
BETHUMP,+ *be-thump'*, v.a. To beat soundly.
BETID, *be-tid'*, pp. of the verb *to betide*.
BETIDE, *be-tide'*, v.a.; pret. *betid*, or *betided*; pp. *betid*. To happen to; to befall; to come to.
— v.n. To come to pass; to happen.
BETIME, *be-time'*, } ad. Seasonably; early; soon; before it is late; in a short time.
BETIMES, *be-timz'*, }
BETOKEN, *be-to'-kn*, v.a. To signify by some visible object; to foreshow; to presage; to portend; to indicate.
BETOKENED, *be-to'-knd*, pp. of the verb *to betoken*.
BETONY, *bet'-o-ne*, s. The popular name of a genus of plants, of several species.
BETOOK, *be-took*, pret. of the verb *to betake*.
BETORN, *be-toarn'*, a. Torn in pieces.
BETOSS, *be-tos'*, v.a. To toss; to agitate; to disturb.
BETOSSED, *be-tost'*, pp. or a. Tossed; violently agitated.
BETRAP,‡ *be-trap'*, v.a. To entrap; to ensnare.
BETRAY, *be-tra'*, v.a. To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery or breach of trust; to violate by fraud or unfaithfulness, as a trust; to discover or disclose that which has been intrusted to secrecy; to expose to injury by violation of confidence; to fail; to deceive; to mislead; to indicate; to discover; to show.
BETRAYAL, *be-tra'-al*, s. Betrayment; breach of trust
BETRAYED, *be-trayd'*, pp. of the verb *to betray*.
BETRAYER, *be-tra'-er*, s. One who betrays; a traitor.
BETRAYMENT, *be-tra'-ment*, s. Act of betraying; breach of trust; treachery.
BETRIM, *be-trim'*, v.a. To deck; to adorn; to decorate
BETRIMMED, *be-trimd'*, pp. of the verb *to betrim*.
BETROTH, *be-troth'*, v.a. To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage; to affiance; to promise or pledge one to be the future spouse of another; to espouse; to nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecration.
BETROTHED, *be-trotht'*, pp. of the verb *to betroth*.
BETROTHMENT, *be-troth'-ment*, s. The act of betrothing; a mutual contract between two persons, by which they bind themselves to marry; espousals.
BETRUST, *be-trust'*, v.a. To intrust; to confide.
BETRUSTMENT, *be-trust'-ment*, s. The act of intrusting, the thing intrusted.
BETSO, *bet'-so*, s. The smallest Venetian coin.
BETTED, *bet'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to bet*.
BETTER, *bet'-ter*, a. comp. of *good*. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; superior; more advantageous; more acceptable; more safe; improved in health.—*To be better off*, to be in a better condition.—*To have the better*, to have the advantage or superiority.—*To get or gain the better*, to obtain the advantage, superiority, or victory.—*For the better*, for the advantage or improvement.
— ad. comp. of *well*. In a superior or more excellent manner; more correctly, or fully; with more affection; in a higher degree; more; rather.
— v.a. To improve; to increase the good qualities of; to amend; to promote; to advance; to give advantage to.
— s. A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of his rank, age, or office.
BETTERED, *bet'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to better*.
BETTERING, *bet'-ter-ing*, s. The act of meliorating or improving.
BETTERMENT, *bet'-ter-ment*, s. Improvement.
BETTERMOST,+ *bet'-ter-moast*, a. Best.
BETTERNESS,+ *bet'-ter-nes*, s. Superiority.
BETTING, *bet'-ting*, ppr. Laying a wager.
— s. The proposing or laying of a wager.
BETTOR, *bet'-ter*, s. One who bets or lays wagers.
BETTY, *bet'-te*, s. An instrument to break open doors.
BETUMBLED, *be-tum'-bld*, a. Rolled about, disordered.
BETUTOR, *be-tew'-ter*, v.a. To instruct; to tutor.
BETUTORED, *be-tew'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to betutor*.
BETWATTLE,+ *be-twot'-tl*, v.a. To confound; to stupefy.
BETWEEN, *be-tween'*, } prep. In the space that separates
BETWIXT, *be-twixt'*, } two persons or things; in the intermediate space, without regard to distance; from one to another; noting exchange of actions or intercourse; belonging to two or more; having mutual relation to two or more; noting difference, or discrimination of one from another; noting participation.
BEUDANTITE, *bew'-dan-tite*, s. A crystallized mineral.
BEVEL, *bev'-el*, s. Among *masons*, *carpenters*, *joiners*, &c., an instrument, or kind of square, movable on a point or centre, and capable of being set to any angle; a slant or inclination of a surface from a right line. A *bevel angle* may be either an obtuse or acute angle.
— a. Slant; having the form of a bevel.
— v.a. To cut to a bevel angle.
— v.n. To slant, or incline off to a bevel edge.
BEVEL-GEAR, *bev'-el-geer*, s. Wheel-work whose cogs stand *bevelling*, or at oblique angles to the shaft.
BEVELLED, *bev'-eld*, pp. or a. Formed to a bevel angle.
BEVELLING, *bev'-el-ling*, a. Slanting towards a bevel angle; bending from a right line.
— s. A hewing of timber with a proper and regular slant towards a bevel angle, according to a mould laid on one side of its surface; the slant or bevel of timber.
BEVELMENT, *bev'-el-ment*, s. In *min.*, the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjoining planes.
BEVER,‡ *be'-ver*, s. A collation or small repast between meals; a luncheon.
—‡ v.n. To take a small repast between meals; to lunch.
BEVERAGE, *bev'-er-aje*, s. Drink; liquor for drinking, generally an agreeable liquor; a mixture of cider and water; ‡ a treat in drink on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on first coming into prison.
BEVILE, } *bev'-il*, s. In *heraldry*, a thing broken or open-
BEVILLE, } ing, like a carpenter's bevel.

Bevilled, *bev'-ild*, pp. or a. In *her.*, an epithet applied to ordinaries, &c., the outward lines of which are turned aside in a sloping direction.

Bevilways, *bev'-il-wayz*, ad. In *her.*, represented bevilled, as a charge or bearing.

Bevy, *bev'-e*, s. A flock of birds, particularly of quails; an assembly of persons, *usually applied to females.*

Bewail, *be-wayl'*, v.a. To bemoan; to lament; to deplore. — v.n. To express grief.

Bewailable, *be-wayl'-â-bl*, a. That may be lamented.

Bewailed, *be-wayld'*, pp. of the verb *to bewail.*

Bewailer, *be-wayl'-er*, s. One who laments or bewails.

Bewailing, *be-wayl'-ing*, s. Lamentation.

Bewailingly, *be-wayl'-ing-le*, ad. In a mournful manner.

Bewailment, *be-wayl'-ment*, s. The act of bewailing.

Bewake, ‡ *be-wake'*, v.a. To keep awake.

Beware, *be-ware'*, v.n. To regard with caution; to avoid; to take care; to be suspicious of danger; ‡ to have a special regard to: Exodus xxiii. 21.

Beweep, † *be-weep'*, v.a. To weep over; to bedew with tears. — † v.n. To make lamentation; to weep.

Bewept, † *be-wept'*, pp. of the verb *to beweep.*

Bewet, ‡ *be-wet'*, v.a. To wet; to moisten.

Bewhore, *be-hore'*, v.a. To corrupt with regard to chastity; to pronounce a whore.

Bewilder, *be-wil'-der*, v.a. To lose in pathless places; to entangle; to perplex; to confuse; to confound.

Bewildered, *be-wil'-derd*, pp. of the verb *to bewilder.*

Bewilderedness, *be-wil'-derd-nes*, } s. State of being

Bewilderment, *be-wil'-der-ment*, } bewildered; act of bewildering; perplexity.

Bewilderingly, *be-wil'-der-ing-le*, ad. So as to bewilder.

Bewinter, ‡ *be-win'-ter*, v.a. To make like winter.

Bewitch, *be-witsh'*, v.a. To fascinate; to charm; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance; to affect or injure by witchcraft or sorcery; to deceive and mislead by trickery or imposture.

Bewitched, *be-witsht'*, pp. of the verb *to bewitch.*

Bewitchedness, *be-witsh'-ed-nes*, s. State of being bewitched.

Bewitcher, *be-witsh'-er*, s. One who bewitches.

Bewitchery, *be-witsh'-er-e*, s. Fascination; charm; resistless power of any thing that pleases.

Bewitchful, *be-witsh'-fûl*, } a. Alluring; fascinating;

Bewitching, *be-witsh'-ing*, } that has power to bewitch; enchanting; delightful.

Bewitchingly, *be-witsh'-ing-le*, ad. In a bewitching or fascinating manner.

Bewitchingness, *be-witsh'-ing-nes*, s. Quality of bewitching.

Bewitchment, *be-witsh'-ment*, s. Fascination; charm.

Bewits, *be'-wits*, s. pl. Straps of leather by which bells are fastened to a hawk's legs.

Bewondered, ‡ *be-wun'-derd*, a. Amazed.

Bewrap, *be-rap'*, v.a. To wrap up; to enclose.

Bewray, † *be-ra'*, v.a. To disclose perfidiously; to betray.

Bewrayed, *be-rade'*, pp. of the verb *to bewray.*

Bewrayer, *be-ra'-er*, s. A betrayer; a divulger of secrets.

Bewrayingly, *be-ra'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to bewray.

Bewrayment, *be-ra'-ment*, s. Act of bewraying.

Bewreck, ‡ *be-rek'*, v.a. To ruin; to destroy.

Bewrought, ‡ *be-rawt'*, a Worked.

Bey, *ba*, s. A Turkish title of dignity; a prince; a chief; a governor of a province: *see* Beg.

Beylick, *ba-lik*, s. A province governed by a bey.

Beyond, *be-yond'*, prep. On the farther side of; farther onward than, at any indefinite distance; farther than any given limit; before; at a place not yet reached; past; out of the reach of; not within the sphere of; above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree. *-To go beyond*, to outstrip in competition; to exceed in ingenuity, in research, or in any thing else; in a *bad sense*, to deceive or circumvent. — ad. At a distance; yonder.

Bezan, *bez'-an*, s. A cotton cloth made in Bengal.

Bezant, *be-zant'*, s. *See* Byzant.

Bezantler, *be-zant'-ler*, s. The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler.

Bezel, } *bez'-zl*, s. The upper part of the collet of a ring,

Bezil, } which encompasses and fastens the stone.

Bezoar, *be'-zoar*, s. A general name for certain calculous concretions found in the intestines of animals, formerly supposed to possess antidotal qualities.—*Fossil bezoar*, a figured stone resembling the animal bezoar. *-Bezoar-mineral*, an oxide of antimony.

Bezoardic, *bez-o-ar'-dik*, a. Composed of bezoar. — s. A medicine compounded with bezoar.

Bezoar-goat, *be'-zoar goat*, s. The Indian antelope.

Bezoartical, *bez-o-ar'-tik-al*, a. Antidotal; cordial.

Bezola, *bez'-o-lâ*, s. A small tructaceous fish.

Bezonian, *be-zo'-ne-an*, s. A low fellow.

Bezzle, ‡ *bez'-zl*, v.a. To waste in riot.

Bheels, *heelz*, s. pl. An aboriginal tribe in India, remarkable for their cunning and dexterity.

Bhuchampac, *bu-tsh'-imp'-ak*, s. A beautiful plant of India, the *Kæmferia rotunda* of Linnæus.

Bi, *bi.* A Latin prefix signifying *two*, *twice*, or *twofold.*

Bia, *bi'-â*, s. A small shell, the *cowry*, which see.

Biangulate, *bi-ang'-gew-late*, } a. Having two an-

Biangulated, *bi-ang'-gew-la-ted*, } gles or corners.

Biangulous, *bi-ang'-gew-lus*, } (Little used.)

Biarchy, *bi'-ar-ke*, s. A government in which the power is vested in two persons.

Biarmian, *bi-arm'-e-an*, a. Noting a people of Finland.

Biar-eniate, *bi-ar-se'-ne-ate*, s. A salt in which there are two proportions of arsenic acid to one of the base.

Biarticulate, *bi-ar-tik'-yu-late*, a. Having two joints.

Bias, *bi'-as*, s. A weight in the side of a bowl, to regulate its course, or turn it from a straight line; a leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession; partiality; prejudice; any thing which influences one. — a. Sloping; slant; ‡ swelled. — ad. Across; diagonally.—*On the bias*, crosswise. — v a. To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to the mind; to turn away from a right, fair, or impartial judgment; to influence; to prepossess; to prejudice; to pervert.

Bias-drawing, ‡ *bi'-as-draw'-ing*, s. Partiality.

Biased, } *bi'-ast*, pp. or a. Inclined from a right line

Biassed, } warped; prejudiced.

Biasness, ‡ *bi'-as-nes*, s. Inclination to some side.

Biauriculate, *bi-aw-rik'-yu-late*, a. Applied to animals which have two auricles in the heart.

Biaxal, *bi-ax'-al*, a. Having two axes.

Bib, *bib*, s. A small piece of linen to put under the chin of an infant when feeding or teething; an upper piece to an apron to cover the breast; the name of a fish. — † v.n. To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently.

Bibacious, *bi-bâ'-shus*, a. Addicted to drinking.

Bibacity, ‡ *bi-bas'-e-te*, s. The quality of drinking much

Bibber, *bib'-ber*, s. A tippler; a man given to drinking: chiefly used in composition, as, *wine-bibber*

Bibble-babble, ‡ *bib'-bl-bab'-bl*, s. Prating; idle talk.

Bibbs, *bibz*, s. pl. In *ships*, wooden brackets bolted to the hounds of a mast to support the trestle trees.

Bibio, *bib'-e-o*, s. The wine-fly, a small insect.

Bibitory, *bib'-e-to-re*, a. Pertaining to drinking.

Bible, *bi'-bl*, s. THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God, the principles of Christian faith, and the rules of practice. It consists of two parts, called the Old and New Testaments, but the term is sometimes restricted to the former.—*Bible Society*, a society for the distribution of the Bible.

Bibler, *bib'-ler*, s. A tippler; a great drinker; a bibber.

Biblical, *bib'-lik-al*, a. Pertaining to the Bible.

Biblically, *bib'-lik-al-le*, ad. According to the Bible.

Biblicist, *bib'-le-sist*, s. One skilled in biblical knowledge.

Bibliographer, *bib-le-og'-ra-fer*, s. One skilled in the history of books and literature; one who compiles a history of literary productions; a transcriber.

Bibliographic, *bib-le-o-graf'-ik*, } a. Relating to

Bibliographical, *bib-le-o-graf'-ik-al*, } bibliography.

Bibliography, *bib-le-og'-râ-fe*, s. A history or description of books, as to their authors, subjects, dates, editions, form, type, and other particulars connected with their publication; the history of literature; the art or science of describing books.

Bibliolatry, *bib-le-ol'-â-tre*, s. Homage paid to books.

Bibliolite, *bib'-le-o-lite*, s. Bookstone; a species of schistous stones, mostly calcareous, which present, between their laminæ, the figures of leaves, or sometimes simple dendrites.

Bibliological, *bib-le-o-lodj'-ik-al*, a. Relating to bibliology.

Bibliology, *bib-le-ol'-o-je*, s. Biblical literature; theology; a treatise on books; bibliography.

Bibliomancy, *bib'-le-o-man-se*, s. A kind of divination, by selecting passages of Scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future.

Bibliomania, *bib-le-o-ma'-ne-â*, s. Book-madness, a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bibliomaniac, *bib-le-o-ma'-ne-ak*, s. One who has a rage for books.

Bibliomaniacal, *bib-le-o-ma-ni'-ak-al*, a. Pertaining to a passion for books.

BIBLIOMANIANISM, *bib-le-o-ma'-ne-an-izm*, s. Book-madness: *see* BIBLIOMANIA.
BIBLIOMANIST, *bib-le-om'-a-nist*, s. One affected by bibliomania.
BIBLIOPEGIC, *bib-le-o-pej'-ik*, a. Relating to the binding of books.
BIBLIOPEGY, *bib-le-op'-e-je*, s. The art of binding books.
BIBLIOPHILISM, *bib-le-of'-e-lizm*, s. Love of bibliography or of books.
BIBLIOPHILIST, *bib-le-of'-e-list*, s. A lover of bibliography or of books.
BIBLIOPHOBIA, *bib-le-o-fo'-be-a*, s. A dread of books.
BIBLIOPOLE,‡ *bib'-le-o-pole*, } s. A bookseller.
BIBLIOPOLIST,‡ *bib-le-op'-o-list*, }
BIBLIOPOLIC, *bib-le-o-pol'-ik*, } a. Relating to book-
BIBLIOPOLICAL, *bib-le-o-pol'-ik-al*, } selling or booksellers.
BIBLIOPOLISM, *bib-le-op'-o-lizm*, s. The employment of a bookseller; bibliomania.
BIBLIOPOLIST,‡ *bib-le-op'-o-list*, s. A bookseller.
BIBLIOPOLISTIC, *bib-le-op-o-list'-ik*, a. Relating to a bookseller or bookselling.
BIBLIOTAPHIST, *bib-le-ot'-a-fist*, s. One who hides or buries books.
BIBLIOTHECA, *bib-le-o-the'-ka*, } s. A library.
BIBLIOTHEKE, *bib'-le-o-theek*, }
BIBLIOTHECAL, *bib-le-o-the'-kal*, a. Belonging to a library.
BIBLIOTHECARY, *bib-le-oth'-e-ka-re*, s. A librarian.
BIBLIST, *bib'-list*, s. One who is conversant with the Bible; one who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith.
BIBLUS, *bib'-lus*, s. The papyrus, an Egyptian aquatic plant.
BIBRACTEATE, *bi-brak'-te-ate*, a. Doubly bracteate.
BIBULOUS, *bib'-yu-lus*, a. Spongy; absorptive.
BICALCARATE, *bi-kal'-kar-ate*, a. Armed with two spurs.
BICAPITATED, *bi-kap'-e-ta-ted*, a. Having two heads.
BICAPSULAR, *bi-kap'-su-lar*, a. In *botany*, having two capsules containing seeds to each flower.
BICARBONATE, *bi-kar'-bon-ate*, s. A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base.
BICAUDA, *bi-kaw'-da*, s. A species of sword-fish.
BICE, } *bise*, s. A colour used in painting, of which there
BISE, } are two varieties, a pale blue and a green.
BICEPHALOUS, *bi-sef'-a-lus*, a. Having two heads.
BICEPS, *bi'-seps*, s. In *anat.*, a muscle having two heads.
BICIPITAL, *bi-sip'-it-al*, } a. Having two heads; having
BICIPITOUS, *bi-sip'-it-us*, } two origins, as a muscle.
BICKER, *bik'-er*, v.n. To quarrel; to contend in petulant altercation; †to skirmish; to quiver; to be tremulous. —s. A bowl or dish for holding liquor; also, a wooden dish.
BICKERER, *bik'-er-er*, s. One who bickers, or engages in noisy disputes; a wrangler; †a skirmisher.
BICKERING, *bik'-er-ing*, } s. Quarrel; dispute; noisy
BICKERMENT,‡ *bik'-er-ment*, } altercation; skirmish.
BICKERN, *bik'-ern*, s. An iron ending in a beak or point.
BICOLLIGATE, *bi-kol'-le-gate* a. In *ornithology*, having the anterior toes connected by a basal web; web-footed.
BICOLOUR, *bi'-kul-ur*, a. Having two distinct colours.
BICONJUGATE, *bi-kon'-ju-gate*, a. In two pairs, placed side by side
BICORN, *bi'-korn*, } a. Having two horns.
BICORNOUS, *bi-korn'-us*, }
BICORPORAL, *bi-kor'-po-ral*, a. Having two bodies.
BICRURAL, *bi-kru'-ral*, a. Having two legs.
BICUSPID, *bi-kus'-pid*, } a. Having two points, or
BICUSPIDATE, *bi-kus'-pid-ate*, } two fangs.
BICUSPIS, *bi-kus'-pis*, s. A tooth that has two fangs.
BID, *bid*, v.a.; pret. *bid*, or *bade*; pp. *bid*, *bidden*. To ask; to request; to invite; to command; to order or direct; to offer; to propose, as a price; to proclaim publicly; to pronounce or declare; to wish; to denounce, or threaten; to pray.—*To bid beads*, is to pray with beads, as the Roman Catholics.—*To bid fair*, is to open or offer a good prospect; to appear fair.
BID, *bid*, }
BIDDEN, *bid'-dn*, } pp. of the verb *to bid*.
BID, s. An offer of a price, as at an auction.
BIDALE, *bid'-ale*, s. An invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity: an ancient custom in some parts of England.
BIDDERY-WARE, *bid'-der-e-ware*, s. A kind of metallic ware made at Biddery, in India, and composed of copper, lead, tin, and spelter.
BIDDER, *bid'-der*, s. One who bids or offers a price.
BIDDING, *bid'-ding*, ppr. of the verb *to bid*.
—s. Invitation; command; order; charge; offer of a price for something to be sold.
BIDDY, *bid'-de*, s. A hen; a fowl; a chicken.
BIDE,† *bide*, v.n. To dwell; to inhabit; to remain, to continue, or be permanent in a place or state.
BIDE, v.a. To endure; to suffer, to wait for: *see* ABIDE.
BIDENT, *bi'-dent*, s. A species of spear having two prongs.
BIDENTAL, *bi-dent'-al*, }
BIDENTATE, *bi-dent'-ate*, } In *bot.*, two-toothed.
BIDENTATED, *bi'-dent-a-ted*, }
BIDET, *bid' a*, or *be-det'*, s. A small horse, formerly allowed to a trooper for carrying his baggage; an article of bedroom furniture, used in washing the lower part of the body.
BIDING, *bide'-ing*, s. Residence; habitation.
BIDON, *bid'-on*, s. A measure of liquids, of about five quarts, used by seamen
BIENNIAL, *bi-en'-ne-al*, a. Continuing for two years. happening or taking place once in two years. In *bot.*, continuing for two years, and then perishing.
—s. A plant which lives but two years: its roots and leaves are formed the first year, its flowers and fruit are produced the next, after bearing which it perishes.
BIENNIALLY, *bi-en'-ne-al-le*, ad. Once in two years; at the return of two years.
BIER, *beer*, s. A carriage or frame of wood for conveying the dead to the grave.
BIER-BALK,‡ *beer'-bawk*, s. The church road for burials.
BIESTINGS, *beest'-ings*, s. The first milk given by a cow after calving.
BIFACIAL, *bi-fa'-shal*, a. Having the opposite faces alike.
BIFARIOUS, *bi-fa'-re-us*, a. Two-fold. In *botany*, pointing two ways; arranged in two rows.
BIFARIOUSLY, *bi-fa'-re-us-le*, ad. In a bifarious manner
BIFEROUS, *bif'-er-us*, a. Bearing fruit twice a year.
BIFFIN, *bif'-fin*, s. A baked apple pressed into a flat cake.
BIFID, *bi'-fid*, } a. In *botany*, two-cleft; di-
BIFIDATED, *bif' id-a-ted*, } vided; opening with a cleft.
BIFIDLY, *bif'-id-le*, ad. In a bifid manner.
BIFLOROUS, *bi-flo'-rus*, a. Bearing two flowers.
BIFOLD, *bi'-foald*, a. Two-fold; double; of two kinds.
BIFOLIATE, *bi-fo'-le-ate*, a. In *bot.*, having two leaves.
BIFOLLICULAR, *bi-fol-lik'-yu-lar*, a. Having two follicles.
BIFORATE, *bi'-fo-rate*, a. Having two perforations, as the anthers of the rhododendron.
BIFORINES, *bif'-o-rinz*, s.pl. Minute, oval sacs, found in the green, pulpy part of the leaves of some plants.
BIFORM, *bi'-form*, a. Having two forms.
BIFORMED, *bi'-formd*, a. Compounded of two forms.
BIFORMITY, *bi-form'-e-te*, s. A double form
BIFRONTED, *bi-frunt'-ed*, a. Having two fronts.
BIFURCATE, *bi'-fur-kate*, v.a. To divide into two branches.
BIFURCATE, *bi'-fur-kate*, } a. Forked; divided into
BIFURCATED, *bi-fur'-ka-ted*, } two branches or prongs.
BIFURCATION, *bi-fur-ka'-shun*, s. A forking or division into two branches.
BIFURCOUS, *bi-fur'-kus*, a. Two-forked.
BIG, *big*, a. Large; great in bulk; huge; swollen; pregnant; teeming; full of something; fraught, and about to have vent, or be brought forth; haughty in air or mien; proud; great in spirit; lofty; brave; powerful.
— s. A kind of barley.
—‡ v.a. To build.
BIGA, *bi'-ga*, s. In *antiq.*, a chariot or car drawn by two horses.
BIGAM,‡ *big'-am*, s. A bigamist.
BIGAMIST, *big'-a-mist*, s. One who has committed bigamy.
BIGAMY, *big'-a-me*, s. The crime of having two wives or husbands at a time; formerly, it also signified the marrying of a second wife after the death of the first, or of a widow as a first wife.
BIGAROON, *big-a-roon'*, s. The large white-heart cherry.
BIG-BELLIED, *big'-bel-lid*, a. Having a great belly; advanced in pregnancy; protuberant.
BIG-BONED, *big'-boand*, a. Having large bones; strong.
BIG-CORNED, *big'-kornd*, a. Having large grains.
BIGEMINATE, *bi-jem'-in-ate*, a. In *bot.*, twin-forked.
BIGENTIAL, *bi'-jen-shal*, a. Comprising two tribes of people
BIGGEL, *big'-gl*, s. An East Indian quadruped, somewhat resembling a reindeer.
BIGGIN, *big'-gin*, s. A kind of child's cap; a coffee-pot, with a top furnished with a percolator; ‡a building.
BIGHT, *bite*, s. A bend; a small bay between two points of land; the double part of a rope when folded; the coil of a cable, not including its ends; the inward bent of a horse's chambrel, and the bent of the fore knees.
BIGLANDULAR, *bi-gland'-yu-lar*, a. In *bot.*, having two glands.
BIGLY, *big'-le*, ad. Tumidly, in a haughty, blustering manner.
BIGNESS, *big'-nes*, s. Bulk; size, dimensions.
BIGNONIA, *big-no'-ne-a*, s. The Trumpet-flower, a genus of plants, chiefly shrubs, inhabiting warm climates.

BIGOT, *big'-ut*, s. One who is obstinately devoted to a particular creed, opinion, or party; a blind zealot.
BIGOT, *big'-ut*, } a. Obstinately attached to some
BIGOTED, *big'-ut-ed*, } creed, opinion, or practice; irrationally zealous.
BIGOTEDLY, *big'-ut-ed-le*, ad. In the manner of a bigot; with blind zeal; pertinaciously; superstitiously.
BIGOTRY, *big'-ut-re*, s. Obstinate unreasonable attachment to, or zeal in favour of, some particular creed, opinion, or party; excessive prejudice; superstition; the practice or tenets of a bigot.
BIG-SOUNDING, *big'-sownd-ing*, a. Having a pompous sound.
BIG-SWOLN, *big'-swoaln*, a. Turgid; ready to burst.
BIHYDROGURET, *bi-hi-drog'-yu-ret*, s. A compound of two atoms of hydrogen with a base.
BIJOU, *be'-zhoo*, s.; pl. BIJOUX. (Fr.) A trinket; a jewel; any elegant ornament.
BIJOUTRY, *be'-zhoo-tre*, s. Jewelry; trinkets.
BIJUGOUS, *bi-ju'-gus*, } a. Having two pairs of opposite
BIJUGATE, *bi-ju'-gate*, } leaflets.
BILABIATE, *bi-la'-be-ate*, a. Having two lips, as a corol.
BILACINIATE, *bi-la-sin'-e-ate*, a. In *bot.*, applied to a leaf when the margin is divided into two segments.
BILAMELLATE, *bi-lam'-el-late*, } a. In *bot.*, having the
BILAMELLATED, *bi-lam'-el-la-ted*, } form of a flatted sphere, longitudinally bifid.
BILANDER, *bil'-an-der*, s. A kind of hoy or small vessel, broad and flat, used chiefly on the Dutch canals.
BILATERAL, *bi-lat'-er-al*, a. Having two sides.
BILBERRY, *bil'-ber-re*, s. A shrub, or its fruit, a species of whortle-berry, the *Vaccinium myrtillus*.
BILBO, *bil'-bo*, s. A rapier, a sword: so named, it is said, from Bilboa, in Spain, where the best were made.
BILBOES, *bil'-boze*, s.pl. Long bars of iron with shackles, used at sea to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders.
BILBOQUET, *bil'-bo-ket*, s. The toy called a *cup and ball*.
BILDSTEIN, *bild'-stine*, s. *See* AGALMATOLITE.
BILE, *bile*, s. A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and thence discharged by the common duct; an inflamed tumour, a *boil*. *Fig.*, ill-humour; rage.
BILE-DUCT, *bile'-dukt*, s. A vessel or canal to convey bile; the hepatic duct and its branches.
BILESTONE, *bile'-stone*, s. A concretion of viscid bile.
BILGE, *bilj*, s. The protuberant part of a cask at the middle; the broadest part of a ship's bottom.
— v.n. To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge; to let in water; †to bulge.
BILGED, *biljd*, pp. or a. Having a fracture in the bilge.
BILGE PUMP, *bilj'-pump*, s. A pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.
BILGE-WATER, *bilj'-waw-ter*, s. Water which enters the leak of a ship, and accumulates on her bilge or bottom.
BILIARY, *bil'-ya-re*, a. Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile.—*Biliary calculus*, a gall-stone or concretion formed in the gall-bladder.
BILINGUAL, *bi-ling'-gwal*, } a. In two languages.
BILINGUAR, *bi-ling'-gwar*, }
BILINGUOUS, *bi-ling'-gwus*, a. Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.
BILIOUS, *bil'-yus*, a. Pertaining to bile; consisting or partaking of bile; affected by a superabundance of bile; choleric.
BILITERAL, *bi-lit'-er-al*, a. Consisting of two letters.
BILK, *bilk*, v.a. To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive; to cheat; to defraud. — s. A cheat, a trickster. (Vulgar.)
BILKED, *bilkt*, pp. of the verb *to bilk*.
BILL, *bil*, s. The beak of a fowl; a short axe or hatchet with a hooked point; a kind of halberd, or battle-axe, formerly used by foot soldiers.
BILL, s. Any written paper containing a statement of particulars; an account of goods sold or delivered, services rendered or work done, with the price or value annexed to each article; an advertisement posted up. In *law*, a declaration in writing, expressing the grievance or wrong which the plaintiff has sustained, or which some person has committed against a law; a form or draft of a law presented to a legislature, prior to its passing into an act.—A *bill of exchange*, is an order drawn on a person, requesting him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer, in consideration of value received.—A *bill of entry*, is a written account of goods entered at the custom-house.—A *bill of sight*, is a provisional entry, at the custom-house, of goods respecting which the importer has not full information so as to describe them exactly.—A *bill of lading*, is a formal receipt signed by the master of a merchant vessel, acknowledging that he has received the goods specified in it on board his ship, and binding himself, under certain exceptions, to deliver them in the like good order as received, at the place and to the individual named, &c. There are usually triplicate copies, one for the party sending, another for the party to whom the goods are sent, and the third for the captain.—*Bill of parcels*, is an account of goods bought, with their prices, given by the seller to the buyer; an invoice.—A *bill of sale*, in *law*, is a written conveyance of certain goods, therein named, by a debtor to a creditor, authorizing him to dispose of the same if his debt be not paid according to the terms of the contract.—A *bill of health*, is a certificate from the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship's company at the time of her leaving port.—A *bill of mortality*, is an account of the number of deaths in a place in a given time.—A *bill of rights*, is a summary of rights and privileges claimed by a people.—A *bill of divorce*, in the *Jewish law*, was a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved.
BILL, *bil*, v.a. or n. To caress, as doves, by joining bills; to fondle.
—‡ v.a. To advertise by a bill or public notice.
BILLAGE, *bil'-lage*, s. *See* BILGE.
BILLARD, *bil'-lard*, s. A bastard or imperfect capon, also a fish of the cod kind.
BILL-BOOK, *bil'-book*, s. A book in which a trader makes a formal entry of all bills accepted and received by him, their amount, date when due, by whom and where payable, &c.
BILLED, *bild*, a. Furnished with a bill.
BILLET, *bil'-let*, s. A small paper or note in writing, used for various purposes; a short letter, addressed to some person; a ticket, directing soldiers at what house to lodge, or the lodging thus obtained; a small log of wood; an ornament in Norman architecture. In *her.*, a bearing of an oblong square form.
— v.a To quarter or lodge, as soldiers.
BILLET-DOUX, *bil'-ya-doo*, popularly, *bil'-le-doo*, s. (Fr.) A love note or letter.
BILL-FISH, *bil'-fish*, s. A large fish, found in the great lakes of North America.
BILLIARD, *bil'-yard*, a. Pertaining to the game of billiards
BILLIARDS, *bil'-yardz*, s.pl. A game played on a rectangular table, covered with a green cloth, with small ivory balls, which the players aim to drive into pockets at the sides and corners of the tables, by impelling one ball against another, with maces or cues.
BILLING, *bil'-ling*, ppr. or s. Joining of bills; caressing.
BILLINGSGATE, *bil'-lingz-gate*, s. A fish market in London noted for foul language; hence, foul language ribaldry.
BILLION, *bil'-yun*, s. A million of millions. Among the *French*, a thousand millions.
BILLITTING, *bil'-lit-ting*, s. The ordure or dung of a fox.
BILLMAN, ‡ *bil'-man*, s. A soldier armed with a bill.
BILLON, *bil'-lon*, s. Gold or silver alloyed with copper, the copper predominating.
BILLOT, *bil'-lot*, s. Gold or silver in the bar or mass.
BILLOW, *bil'-lo*, s. A large rolling wave of the sea.
— v.n. To swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges.
BILLOW-BEATEN, *bil'-lo-beet-n*, a. Tossed by billows.
BILLOWED, *bil'-lode*, pp. Swelled, like a billow.
BILLOWING, *bil'-lo-ing*, } a. Swelling, or swelled into
BILLOWY, *bil'-lo-e*, } large waves; wavy; full of billows or surges.
BILL-STICKER, *bil'-stik-er*, s. One whose business is to stick up bills or placards in public places.
BILOBED, *bi'-loabd*, } a. Divided into two lobes.
BILOBATE, *bi-lo'-bate*, }
BILOCULAR, *bi-lok'-yu-lar*, a. In *bot.*, divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally.
BIMACULATE, *bi-mak'-yu-late*, a. Having two spots.
BIMANA, *bi-ma'-nâ*, s. Two-handed animals; a term applied to the highest order of Mammalia, of which man is the type and sole genus.
BIMANE, *bi'-mane*, } a. Having two hands.
BIMANOUS, *bi-ma'-nus*, }
BIMARGINATE, *bi-mar'-jin-ate*, a. Having a double margin.
BIMARIAN, ‡ *bi-ma'-re-an*, } a. Belonging to two seas.
BIMARICAL, ‡ *bi-mar'-e-kal*, }
BIMEDIAL, *bi-me'-de-al*, a. Belonging to a quantity arising from a particular combination of two other quantities. In *math.*, if two medial lines, A B and B C, commensurable only in power, and containing a rational rectangle, are compounded, the whole line A C will be irrational, and is called a first *bimedial* line.

BIMENSAL, *bi-men'-sal*, } a. Occurring once in two
BIMESTRIAL, *bi-mes'-tre-al*, } months; continuing two months.

BIMUSCULAR, *bi-mus'-ku-lar*, a. Having two attaching muscles and two muscular impressions, as a mollusk.

BIN, *bin*, s. A large box, or chest, for holding corn, bread, or other commodities; a partition in a cellar for stowing wine in bottles.

BIN. An obsolete form of *be* and *been*.

BINACLE, *bin'-â-kl*, s. *See* BINNACLE.

BINARY, *bi' nâ-re*, a. Two; dual; composed of two.
— s. The constitution of two.

BINATE, *bi'-nate*, a. Being double; growing in pairs.

BIND, *bind*, v.a.; pret. *bound*; pp. *bound*, and obs. *bounden*. To tie together with a cord, or any thing that is flexible; to fasten; to gird; to wrap or involve in a cover or bandage; to confine; to restrain; to oblige by a promise, vow, law, or any moral tie; to compel, to engage; to constrain by a powerful influence or persuasion; to confirm or ratify; to make costive. to make hard or firm; to form a border; to fasten with a band, or any thing that strengthens the edges. to sew together and cover with leather, or any thing firm, as a book; to cover or secure by a band; to oblige to serve by contract.
— v.n. To contract; to grow hard or stiff; to grow or become costive; to be obligatory.
— s. A stalk of hops; the indurated clay of coal mines. In *music*, a ligature or tie which groups notes together. A *bind of eels*, is a quantity numbering 250.

BINDER, *bind'-er*, s. A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; one who binds sheaves; any thing that binds, as a fillet or band.

BINDERY, *bind'-er-e*, s. A place where books are bound.

BINDING, *bind'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to bind*.
— a. That binds; that obliges; obligatory.
— s. The act of binding; a bandage; the cover of a book; any thing that binds; something that secures the edge of cloth.

BINDINGLY, *bind'-ing-le*, ad. So as to bind.

BINDINGNESS, *bind'-ing-nes*, s. State of having force to bind.

BINDWEED, *bind'-weed*, s. The popular name of a species of Convolvulus and some other plants.

BINERVATE, *bi-nerv'-ate*, a. In *bot.*, applied to leaves that have two longitudinal ribs or nerves. In *entom.*, having the wing supported by only two nerves.

BING, *bing*, s. A heap.

BINNACLE, *bin'-nâ-kl*, s. The compass-box of a ship.

BINNY, *bin' ne*, s. A fish, the barbel of the Nile.

BINOCLE, *bin'-o-kl*, s. A telescope fitted with two tubes, so that an object may be viewed with both eyes at once.

BINOCULAR, *bi-nok'-yu-lar*, } a. Having two eyes; having two apertures or tubes.
BINOCULATE, *bi-nok'-yu-late*, }

BINOMIAL, *bi-no'-me-al*, a. In *algebra*, a root consisting of two members, connected by the sign *plus* or *minus*.

BINOMINOUS, *bi-nom'-in-us*, a. Having two names.

BINOTONOUS, *bi-not'-o-nus*, a. Consisting of two notes.

BINOUS, *bi'-nus*, a. In *bot.*, double; in a pair.

BINOXIDE, ‡ *bi-nox'-i-de*, s. In *chem.*, a deutoxide, q.v.

BIOCELLATE, *bi-os'-el-late*, a. Marked with two eye-like spots, as the wings of an insect.

BIODYNAMICS, *bi-o-de-nam'-iks*, s.pl. The doctrine of vital forces or activity.

BIOGRAPHER, *bi-og'-râ-fer*, s. One who writes an account of the life of a particular person; a writer of lives.

BIOGRAPHIC, *bi-o-graf'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to, or
BIOGRAPHICAL, *bi-o-graf'-ik-al*, } containing biography.

BIOGRAPHICALLY, *bi-o-graf'-ik-al-le*, ad. In the manner of a biography.

BIOGRAPHY, *bi-og'-râ-fe*, s. The history of the life and character of a particular person; or a history of the lives of noted men generally; the art of writing lives.

BIOLOGY, *bi-ol'-o-je*, s. The science of life; physiology.

BIOTINA, *bi-o-te'-nâ*, } s. A mineral from Vesuvius: *see*
BIOTINE, *bi'-o-tin*, } ANORTHITE.

BIPAROUS, *bip'-â-rus*, a. Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPARTIBLE, *bi-part'-e-bl*, } a. That may be divided into
BIPARTILE, *bip'-ar-til*, } two parts.

BIPARTIENT, *bi-par'-shent*, a. Dividing into two parts.
— s. A number that divides another into two equal parts.

BIPARTITE, *bip'-ar-tite*, a. Having two correspondent parts. In *bot.*, divided into two parts to the base, as a leaf.

BIPARTITION, *bi-par-tish'-un*, s. The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

BIPECTINATE, *bi-pek'-tin-ate*, a. In *botany*, having two margins toothed, like a comb.

BIPED, *bi'-ped*, s. An animal having only two feet, as man.

BIPEDAL, *bip'-e-dal*, a. Having two feet; two feet long.

BIPELTATE, *bi-pel'-tate*, a. In *zool.*, applied when an animal or part has a defence like a double shield.

BIPENNATE, *bi-pen'-nate*, } a. Having two wings.
BIPENNATED, *bi-pen'-nâ-ted*, }

BIPETALOUS, *bi-pet'-â-lus*, a. Having two flower-leaves, or two petals.

BIPINNATE, *bi-pin'-nate*, } a. In *bot.*, having pinnate
BIPINNATED, *bi-pin'-nâ-ted*, } leaves on each side of the petiole.

BIPINNATIFID, *bi-pin-nat'-e-fid*, a. Doubly pinnatifid.

BIPOLAR, *bi-po'-lar*, a. Doubly polar; having two poles.

BIPONT, *bi'-pont*, } a. Relating to editions of classic authors printed at Deux-
BIPONTINE, *bi-pont'-in*, } Ponts, in Germany.

BIPUNCTUAL, *bi-punkt'-yu-al*, a. Having two points.

BIPUPILLATE, *bi-pew'-pil-late*, a. A term applied when an eye-like spot on the wing of a butterfly has two dots or pupils within it of a different colour.

BIQUADRATE, *bi-kwod'-rate*, } s. In *math.*, the fourth
BIQUADRATIC, *bi-kwod-rat'-ik*, } power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself.
— a. Pertaining to the biquadratic, or fourth power.

BIQUINTILE, *bi-kwin'-til*, s. An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other by *twice the fifth* part of a great circle, that is 144°.

BIRADIATE, *bi-ra'-de-ate*, } a. Having two rays.
BIRADIATED, *bi-ra'-de-a-ted*, }

BIRCH, *bertsh*, s. A genus of trees, the Betula of botanists, of several species; a rod of birch, or instrument of chastisement used in schools.
— v.a. To chastise, as a boy, by whipping with a birch.

BIRCH, *bertsh*, } a. Made of birch; consisting of
BIRCHEN, *bertsh'-n*, } birch.

BIRCH-BROOM, *bertsh'-broom*, s. A broom made of birch twigs.

BIRD, *berd*, s. A general name of the feathered kind; a small fowl; a chicken.
— v.a. To catch or snare birds.

BIRD-BOLT, *berd'-boalt*, s. An arrow for shooting birds.

BIRD-CAGE, *berd'-kaje*, s. A frame-work with interstitial spaces, made of wire or wicker, for keeping birds.

BIRD-CALL, *berd'-kawl*, s. A pipe, or little stick, cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant, used by fowlers to allure birds by imitating their notes.

BIRD-CATCHER, *berd'-katsh-er*, s. One whose employment is to catch birds; a fowler.

BIRD-CATCHING, *berd'-katsh-ing*, s. The art of taking birds.

BIRD-CHERRY, *berd'-tsher-re*, s. A tree, a species of Prunus, whose fruit is peculiarly grateful to birds

BIRDER, ‡ *berd'-er*, s. A bird-catcher.

BIRD-EYE, *berd'-i*, a. *See* BIRD'S-EYE.

BIRD-EYED, *berd'-ide*, a. Quick-sighted.

BIRD-FANCIER, *berd'-fan-se-er*, s. One who takes pleasure in rearing birds; one who keeps birds for sale.

BIRDING-PIECE, † *berd'-ing-pees*, s. A fowling-piece

BIRD-LIKE, *berd'-like*, a. Resembling a bird.

BIRD-LIME, *berd'-lime*, s. A viscous substance, usually made of the bark of the holly, used to catch birds.

BIRD-LIMED, *berd'-limd*, a. Smeared with bird-lime spread to ensnare.

BIRD-MAN, *berd'-man*, s. A fowler, or bird-catcher

BIRD OF PARADISE, *berd ov par'-â-dise*, s. A genus of small birds, remarkable for the beauty of some of the species, found in the Oriental isles.

BIRD-ORGAN, *berd'-or-gan*, s. A small barrel organ, used in teaching birds to sing.

BIRD-PEPPER, *berd'-pep-per*, s. A species of Capsicum.

BIRD'S-EYE, *berdz'-i*, a. Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; seen at a glance: hence, general, not minute or detailed, as, a *bird's-eye* view of a subject.
— s. A kind of tobacco; the popular name of Adonis, a genus of flowering plants, also called *pheasant's-eye*.

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, *berdz'-i ma'-pl*, s. A kind of spotted maple, much used in cabinet work.

BIRD'S-FOOT, *berdz'-fôot*, s. In *bot.*, a popular name of the plant Ornithopus, common in pastures.

BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL, *berdz'-fôot tre'-foyl*, s. The popular name of several species of leguminous plants of the genus Lotus.

BIRD'S-MOUTH, *berdz'-mowth*, s. In *arch.*, an interior angle, or notch, cut at the extremity of a piece of timber, across the grain, to receive the edge of another piece to be inserted; also, the internal angle of a polygon.

BIRD'S-NEST, *berdz'-nest*, s. The nest in which a bird lays eggs, and hatches her young; also, a popular name common to several plants.

BIRD'S-TARES, *berdz'-tayrz*, } s. Names of various
BIRD'S-TONGUE, *berdz'-tung*, } plants.

Bird-witted, *berd'-wit-ted*, a. Flighty; not having the faculty of attention.
Bireme, *bi'-reem*, s. In *antiq.*, a vessel with two tiers of oars.
Birgander, *ber'-gan-der*, s. A species of wild goose.
Birhomboidal, *bi-rom-boyd'-al*, a. Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces.
Birken, ‡ *berk'-n*, v.a. To beat with a birch or rod.
Birlaw, *ber'-law*, s. *See* By-law.
Birman, *ber'-man*, s. A native of Ava or the Birman Empire. — a. Pertaining to Birma, or the Birmans.
Birmese, *ber'-meez*, a. Same as Birman.
— s.pl. The people of Birma.
Birostrate, *bi-ros'-trate*, } a. Having a double beak,
Birostrated, *bi-ros'-tra-ted*, } or beak-like process.
Birt, *burt*, s. A fish of the turbot kind.
Birth, *berth*, s. The act of coming into life, or of being born; lineage; extraction; rank by descent; the condition or circumstances in which a person is born; that which is born; that which is produced, whether animal or vegetable; the act of bringing forth; origin; beginning; ‡ a *berth*, q.v.
Birthday, *berth'-da*, s. The day on which one is born, or the same day of the month in every succeeding year
— a. Relating to the day of one's birth.
Birthdom, † *berth'-dum*, s. Privilege of birth.
Birthing, *berth'-ing*, s. Any thing added to raise the sides of a ship.
Birthless, *berth'-les*, a. Destitute of birth.
Birthnight, *berth'-nite*, s. The night in which a person is born, or the anniversary of that night in succeeding years.
Birthplace, *berth'-plase*, s. The town, city, or country where a person is born.
Birthright, *berth'-rite*, s. The rights and privileges to which a person is entitled by birth.
Birthsin, *berth'-sin*, s. Original sin; sin from birth.
Birthsong, *berth'-song*, s. A song sung at the birth or anniversary of the nativity of a person.
Birth-strangled, *berth-strang'-gld*, a. Strangled or suffocated in being born.
Birthwort, *berth'-wurt*, s. The plant Aristolochia.
Bis, *bis*, ad. (Lat.) Twice; double; again: it is much used as a prefix. In *music*, it denotes that the passage is to be repeated.
Bisa, } *bi'-za*, s. A coin of Pegu, of the value of half a
Biza, } ducat; also, a weight.
Biscayan, *bis-ka'-an*, s. A native of Biscay, in Spain.
Biscotin, *bis'-ko-tin*, s. A kind of cake or biscuit made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs.
Biscuit, *bis' kit*, s. A kind of bread, formed into cakes, and baked hard for seamen, a cake, variously made; a kind of unglazed earthen-ware, or porcelain.
Bisect, *bi-sekt'*, v.a. To cut or divide into two equal parts.
Bisection, *bi-sek'-shun*, s. Division into two equal parts.
Bisegment, *bi-seg'-ment*, s One of the parts of a line, divided into two equal parts.
Biseriate, *bi-se' re-ate*, a. Existing in two series.
Biserrate, *bi-ser'-rate*, a. In *bot.*, doubly serrated.
Bisetose, *bi-se'-tose*, } a. Having two bristle-like ap-
Bisetous, *bi-se'-tus*, } pendages.
Bisexous, *bi-sex'-us*, a. Consisting of both sexes.
Bisexual, *bi-sex'-yu-al*, a. In *bot.*, of both sexes; hermaphrodite: a term applied to flowers which contain both stamens and pistils in the same envelope.
Bishop, *bish'-up*, s. An overseer; a spiritual superintendent, or ruler; a dignitary of the Christian church who presides over the clergy within a district called his diocese; a drink, composed of wine, oranges, and sugar; part of a lady's dress; a song-bird of America.
— v.a. To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. Among *horse-dealers*, to use arts to make an old horse look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to a bad one.
Bishopdom, *bish'-up-dum*, s. The jurisdiction of a bishop.
Bishoped, *bish' upt*, pp. of the verb *to bishop*.
Bishop-like, *bish'-up-like*, a. Resembling a bishop; belonging to a bishop.
Bishoply, *bish'-up-le*, ad. In the manner of a bishop.
— † a. Belonging to a bishop.
Bishopric, *bish'-up-rik*, s. A diocese, or the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends; the duties or office of a bishop.
Bishopsweed, *bish'-ups-weed*, s. A plant, the *Sison amm* of Linnæus.
Bishopswort, *bish'-ups-wurt*, s. A plant.
Bisk, *bisk*, s. Soup or broth, made by boiling several sorts of meat together.
Bisket, *bisk' et* s. An old orthography of *biscuit*.
Bismuth, *bis'-muth*, s. A metal of a yellowish or reddish-white colour, and a lamellar texture: when found as an oxide, it is called *bismuth-ochre*, and as a sulphuret, *bismuth-glance*.
Bismuthal, *biz'-muth-al*, a. Consisting of or containing bismuth.
Bismuthic, *biz'-muth-ik*, a. Pertaining to or resembling bismuth.
Bismuthine, *biz'-muth-in*, s. A rare mineral, composed of bismuth and sulphur; a native sulphuret of bismuth.
Bisogno, *be-zo'-nyo*, s. One of low rank; a beggar.
Bison, *bi'-sun*, s. A wild quadruped of the bovine kind.
Bissextile, *bis-sex'-til*, s. Leap-year, every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February, on account of the excess of six hours, which the civil year contains above 365 days.
— a. Pertaining to the leap-year.
Bisson, ‡ *bis'-son*, a. Blind; blear-eyed.
Bister, } *bis'-ter*, s. A dark-brown pigment, prepared
Bistre, } from the soot of wood.
Bistipuled, *bi-stip'-yüld*, a. Having two stipules.
Bistort, *bis'-tort*, s. A plant, a species of Polygonum, popularly called *Snakeweed*.
Bistoury, *bis'-tu-re*, s. A surgical instrument for making incisions.
Bisulcate, *bi-sul'-kate*, } a. Two-furrowed, cloven-
Bisulcous, *bi-sul'-kus*, } footed, as swine or oxen.
Bit, *bit*, s. A small piece; a mouthful, or morsel; that which is bitten off; a small silver coin of the West Indies, value about 5*d.*; an instrument for boring holes; the cutting part of a carpenter's plane; the iron part of a bridle which is put into a horse's mouth, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened.—This word is also used, like *jot* and *whit*, to express the smallest degree, as, he is not a *bit* wiser or better.
— v.a. To bridle a horse; to put the bit in the mouth.
— Pret. and pp. of the verb *to bite*.
Bitch, *bitsh*, s. The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox; a vulgar name of reproach for a woman of loose character.
Bite, *bite*, v.a.; pret. *bit*; pp. *bit*, *bitten*. To break, crush, seize, wound, or pierce, with the teeth, to pinch or pain, as with cold; to make the mouth smart. to pierce, cut, or wound, as a *biting* falchion, to hurt or pain with reproach or sarcasm, to injure by angry contention; to cheat, to trick, to enter the ground, and hold fast, as the bill and palm of an anchor; to take hold as a screw; to eat into or corrode, as an acid.
— s. A seizure of any thing by the teeth; a wound made by the teeth, the act of a fish taking the bait; a morsel; a mouthful. In *cant lang.*, a cheat; a trick, a fraud, a sharper, one who cheats. In *letter-press printing*, a part of the impression which is improperly printed, owing to the frisket not being sufficiently cut away.
Biter, *bite'-er*, s. One who bites; that which bites; a fish apt to take bait; one who cheats or defrauds.
Biternate, *bi-tern'-ate*, a. In *botany*, doubly ternate.
Biting, *bite'-ing*, a. Sharp; severe; sarcastic.
— s. The act of biting.
Bitingly, *bite'-ing-le*, ad. In a sarcastic or jeering manner
Bitless, *bit'-les*, a. Without a bit or bridle.
Bitmaker, *bit'-make-er*, s. One who makes bits.
Bitmouth, *bit'-mowth*, s. The bit, or that part of a bridle which is put in a horse's mouth.
Bitt, *bit*, v.a. In *nau. lang.*, to put the cable round the bitts.
Bittacle, *bit'-tă-kl*, s. *See* Binnacle.
Bitted, pp. of the verb *to bit*.
Bitten, *bit'-tn*, pp. of the verb *to bite*.
Bitter, *bit'-ter*, a. Sharp or biting to the taste; acrid, cruel; severe; reproachful; sarcastic; piercing; very inclement; painful; that makes to smart; calamitous; poignant; afflicted; distressed; hurtful; very sinful; mournful; distressing; expressive of misery.
— s. Any thing that is bitter: *see* Bitters. In *nau. lang.*, a turn of the cable which is round the bitts
Bitter-almond, *bit'-ter-ä'-mund*, s. A variety of the almond
Bitter-apple, *bit'-ter-ap'-pl*, } s. The Colo-
Bitter-cucumber, *bit'-ter-kew'-kum-ber*, } quintida, or
Bitter-gourd, *bit'-ter-goord*, } *Cucumis colocynthis*, an annual plant of the East, or its fruit, a drastic purgative.
Bitterful, *bit'-ter-fül*, a. Full of bitterness.
Bittering, *bit'-ter-ing*, s. A preparation used by brewers to adulterate beer.
Bitterish, *bit'-ter-ish*, a. Somewhat bitter.
Bitterishness, *bit'-ter-ish-nes*, s. The quality of being moderately bitter.

Bitterly, *bit'-ter-le*, ad. With a bitter taste, in a bitter or severely reproachful manner; poignantly; calamitously; keenly; sharply; severely; cruelly; painfully.
Bittern *bit'-tern*, s. A bird of the heron family. In *salt-works*, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. Among *brewers*, *see* Bittering.
Bitterness, *bit'-ter-nes*, s. A bitter taste; extreme hatred; malice, sharpness; severity; biting satire, or sarcasm; keen sorrow; vexation; calamity; deep distress of mind.
Bitter-oak, *bit'-ter-oke*, s. The *Quercus cerris* of botanists.
Bitter principle, *bit'-ter prin'-se-pl*, s. In *chem.*, a term applied to certain results of the action of nitric acid upon organized matter, of an intensely bitter taste; also, a bitter compound, peculiar to various plants.
Bitters, *bit'-terz*, s.pl. A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped; generally a spirituous liquor.
Bitter-salt, *bit'-ter-solt*, s. Epsom salt.
Bitter-spar, *bit'-ter-spar*, s. In *min.*, *see* Dolomite.
Bitter-sweet, *bit'-ter-sweet*, s. A species of nightshade, the *Solanum dulcamara*, a slender climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste; also, a variety of the apple.
Bitter-vetch, *bit'-ter-vetsh*, s. A species of Ervum, or lentil, cultivated for fodder; a genus of papilionaceous plants, the Orobus of botanists.
Bitter-wort, *bit'-ter-wurt*, s. A name common to all the British plants of the genus Gentian.
Bitting, *bit'-ting*, ppr. of the verbs *to bit* and *bitt*.
Bittour, **Bittor**, *bit'-tur*, s. The *bittern*.
Bitts, *bits*, s.pl. A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables when she rides at anchor.
Bitume,† *be-tewm'*, s. Bitumen.
Bitumed, *be-tewmd'*, a. Smeared with bitumen.
Bitumen, *be-tew'-men*, or *bit'-yu-men*, s. Various inflammable mineral substances, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, are thus named.
Bituminate, *be-tew'-min-ate*, v.a. To impregnate with bitumen.
Bituminiferous, *be-tew-min-if'-er-us*, a. Producing bitumen.
Bituminize, *be-tew'-min-ize*, v.a. To form into, or impregnate with bitumen; to coat or cover with bitumen.
Bituminization, *be-tew-min-e-za'-shun*, s. The transformation of organic matters into bitumen.
Bituminized, *be-tew'-min-izd*, pp. of *to bituminize*.
Bituminous, *be-tew'-min-us*, a. Containing bitumen; resembling, or partaking of the qualities of bitumen.
Bivalve, *bi'-valv*, s. A molluscous animal having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts; also, a pericarp, whose seed vessel opens into two valves.
Bivalve, **Bivalvular**, **Bivalvous**, *bi-valv'-yu-lar*, *bi-valv'-us*, a. Having two shells or valves which open and shut, as the oyster, and the seed vessels of certain plants.
Bivaulted, *bi-vawlt'-ed*, a. Having two vaults or arches.
Biventral, *bi-ven'-tral*, a. Having two bellies.
Bivious, *biv'-e-us*, a. Having, or leading, two ways.
Bivouac, *biv'-oo-ak*, s. An encamping of soldiers for the night, without tents, in readiness for immediate action.
— v.n. To be under arms all night in the open field, expecting an engagement; to encamp during the night, without tents, as troops.
Bixwort, *bix'-wurt*, s. An herbaceous plant.
Bizantine, *biz'-an-tine*, s. and a. *See* Byzantine.
Bizard, *biz'-ard*, s. A carnation with two stripes of two colours.
Bizarre, *be-zar'*, a. Odd; fantastic; whimsical.
Blab, *blab*, v.a. To tell what ought to be kept secret; to publish secrets or trifles in a thoughtless manner, or without discretion; ‡ to tell or utter, *in a good sense*.
— v.n. To tattle; to tell tales.
— s. A babbler; a tell-tale; one who betrays secrets
Blabbed, *blabd*, pp. of the verb *to blab*.
Blabber, *blab'-ber*, s. A tattler; a tell-tale.
—‡ v.n. To whistle to a horse; to falter; to fib.
Blabber-lipped, *blab'-ber-lipt*, a. *See* Blobber-lipped.
Blabbing, *blab'-bing*, ppr. of the verb *to blab*.
Black, *blak*, a. Of the colour of night; destitute of light; dark; darkened by clouds; sullen; having a cloudy look or countenance; atrociously wicked; horrible; dismal; mournful; calamitous.—*Black and white*, a common expression for any thing committed to writing.
— s. That which is destitute of light or whiteness; the darkest of all colours; a negro; a black dress; mourning; a particle of soot or black dirt.
— v.a. To make black; to blacken; to soil
Blackamoor, *blak'-a-moor*, s. A negro; a black man.
Black-art, *blak'-art*, s. Conjuration; magic; necromancy
Blackball, *blak'-bawl*, s. A ball of a black colour, used as a negative in balloting.
— v.a. To vote against or reject by putting black balls into the ballot-box.
Black bar, *blak'-bar*, s. In *law*, a plea obliging the plaintiff to assign the place of trespass.
Black-beetle, *blak'-be-tl*, s. A well-known insect of the genus Blatta, the cockroach.
Blackberried-heath, *blak'-ber-rid-heeth*, s. A plant.
Blackberry, *blak'-ber-re*, s. The fruit of the bramble
Blackberrying, *blak'-ber-re-ing*, s. The act of picking blackberries, or a seeking for blackberries.
Blackbird, *blak'-berd*, s. A species of thrush, a well known and much-admired singing bird. In *America*, this name is given to the grackle, and other birds.
Blackboard, *blak'-board*, s. A board painted black, used in schools, for writing or drawing lines on, and various other purposes of instruction.
Black-boding, *blak'-bode-ing*, a. Betokening evil.
Black-bonnet, *blak'-bon-net*, s. A British bird, the reed-bunting, a species of Emberiza.
Black-book, *blak'-book*, s. A book containing an account of the Exchequer and its officers, said to have been composed in 1175; a book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries, under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the enormities practised in religious houses, to *blacken* them, and to hasten their dissolution; any book which treats of necromancy.
Black-browed, *blak'-brow'd*, a. Having black eyebrows, gloomy; dismal; threatening.
Black-bryony, *blak'-bri-o-ne*, s. A plant, the Tamus.
Black-cap, *blak'-kap*, s. A bird, the mock-nightingale, an apple roasted till its skin is black.
Black-cattle, *blak'-kat-tl*, s.pl. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows, of any colour.
Black-chalk, *blak'-tshawk*, s. A mineral of a bluish-black colour; a variety of argillaceous slate.
Black-coat, *blak'-koat*, s. A common and familiar name for a clergyman, as red-coat is for a soldier.
Black-cock, *blak'-kok*, s. The heath-cock, the male of the black-game, or black-grouse.
Black-currant, *blak'-kur-rant*, s. A well-known shrub, of the genus Ribes; the fruit of this plant.
Black-day, *blak'-da*, s. A day of gloom and disaster.
Black-death, *blak'-deth*, s. The black plague.
Black-draught, *blak'-dräft*, s. A popular name for an aperient medicine, usually consisting of senna and salts.
Blackdrop, *blak'-drop*, s. An infusion of opium in vinegar
Black-eagle, *blak'-e-gl*, s. In *Scotland*, the *Falco fulvus*.
Black-earth, *blak'-erth*, s. Rich dark mould.
Blacked, *blakt'*, pp. of the verb *to black*.
Blacken, *blak'-kn*, v.a. To make black; to darken; to cloud; to soil; to sully reputations; to make infamous
— v.n. To grow black, or dark.
Blackened, *blak'-knd*, pp. of the verb *to blacken*.
Blackener, *blak'-kn-er*, s. He who blackens.
Blackey, *blak'-e*, s. A black person; a negro.
Black-fasting, *blak'-fäst-ing*, s. A rigid abstinence from food.
Blackfish, *blak'-fish*, s. A species of fish caught on the shores of North America; also, a small species of whale.
Black-fly, *blak'-fli*, s. A species of the beetle tribe, injurious to turnips.
Black-flux, *blak'-flux*, s. A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal, used as a flux.
Blackfriar, *blak'-fri-er*, s. A Dominican friar.
Black-game, *blak'-game*, s. A species of grouse.
Blackguard, *blag'-gard*, s. One who uses abusive, scurrilous language; a mean, ill-conducted fellow; a scoundrel; also, a kind of snuff made in Ireland, usually called Irish blackguard.
— v.a. To revile in scurrilous language.
— a. Scurrilous; abusive; low; disreputable; villanous.
Blackguardism, *blag'-gard-izm*, s. The conduct or language of a blackguard.
Blackguardly, *blag'-gard-le*, ad. In the manner of a blackguard; villanously.
Black-gum, *blak'-gum*, s. The name of an American tree.
Black-hearted, *blak'-hart-ed*, a. Having a bad heart; malignant; depraved; wicked; fiendish.
Blacking, *blak'-ing*, s. A substance used for blacking shoes; any factitious matter for making things black
Blackish, *blak'-ish*, a. Somewhat black.
Black-jack, *blak'-jak*, s. A name given by miners to *blende*; a leathern cup of old times.
Black-lead, *blak'-led*, s. A mineral of a dark steel-gray

colour, a carburet of iron, much used for pencils: it is also called *graphite* and *plumbago*.

Blackleg, *blak'-leg*, s. A notorious gambler; a cheat; a swindler; one who gets his living by gambling; a disease among calves and sheep, in which the legs, and sometimes the neck, become affected by a morbid deposit of gelatinous matter.

Black-letter, *blak'-let'-ter*, s. The old English, or modern Gothic letter or character.

— a. Written or printed in the black-letter characters.

Blackly, *blak'-le*, ad. Darkly; atrociously.

Black-mail, *blak'-mayl*, s. A levy formerly made by the border chiefs, on the inhabitants of adjoining districts, for the protection of their cattle and goods against depredations by marauders; a certain tax which was paid to the chief of a band of robbers to secure freedom from molestation; also, black-rent, or rents paid in corn or kind.

Black-martin, *blak'-mar-tin*, s. A bird, the swift.

Black-match, *blak'-matsh*, s. A pyrotechnical match or sponge.

Black-monday, *blak'-mun-de*, s. This name was originally given to Easter Monday, in 34 Edward III., which was remarkably dark, and so cold that men died on horseback; hence, *fig.*, any very inauspicious day on which some great calamity or adversity has befallen; and, more particularly, *among schoolboys*, the Monday on which their school re-opens after a vacation.

Black-monks, *blak'-munks*, s.pl. A name given to the Benedictines.

Blackmoor, ‡ *blak'-moor*, s. A negro: *see* Blackamoor.

Black-mouthed, *blak'-mowthd*, a. Using foul language.

Blackness, *blak'-nes*, s. The quality of being black; black colour; darkness; atrociousness; horribleness.

Black-peopled, *blak'-pe-pld*, a. Having people of a black colour.

Black-pudding, *blak'-pŭd-ding*, s. A kind of sausage made of blood, fat, and other ingredients.

Black-rent, *blak'-rent*, s. Rent paid in corn or kind.

Black-rod, *blak'-rod*, s. The usher belonging to the order of the garter: so called from the *black rod* which he carries. He is of the king's chamber, and usher of Parliament.

Black-sheep, *blak'-sheep*, s. A term figuratively applied to a person of bad character. In *Oriental history*, the ensign or standard of a race of Turkmans.

Black-silver, *blak'-sil-ver*, s. A mineral consisting of silver, antimony, and sulphur.

Blacksmith, *blak'-smith*, s. A smith who works in iron.

Black-snake, *blak'-snake*, s. A harmless serpent of a black colour, found in America. In *Australia*, a deadly venomous snake, of a dark colour, spotted red.

Black-spaul, *blak'-spawl*, s. A disease of cattle, *see* Blackleg.

Blackstrap, *blak'-strap*, s. A kind of coarse liquor.

Blacktail, *blak'-tayl*, s. A fish, a kind of perch.

Blackthorn, *blak'-thorn*, s. The sloe-tree.

Black-tin, *blak'-tin*, s. Tin ore, when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for melting.

Black-twitch, *blak'-twitsh*, s. A noxious weed, which grows in wet ground.

Black-vomit, *blak'-vom-it*, s. A copious vomiting of dark-coloured matter, resembling coffee-grounds, and which is one of the most fatal attendants of the yellow fever.

Black-wadd, *blak'-wod*, s. An ore of manganese.

Black-wash, *blak'-wosh*, s. A lotion composed of calomel and lime-water.

Black-work, *blak'-wurk*, s. Iron wrought by blacksmiths.

Blad-apple, *blad'-ap-pl*, s. In *bot.*, a species of Cactus.

Bladder, *blad'-der*, s. A thin membranous sac or bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid; *by way of eminence*, it denotes the urinary vessel, either within the animal, or when detached from the body; any vesicle, blister, or pustule. In *botany*, a distended, membranaceous pericarp.

Bladder-angling, *blad'-der-ang'-gling*, s. A mode of fishing by means of a baited hook attached to an inflated bladder.

Bladdered, *blad'-derd*, a. Swelled like a bladder; put up in bladders, as, *bladdered* lard.

Bladder-kelp, *blad'-der-kelp*, s. A marine plant.

Bladder-nut, *blad'-der-nut*, s. In *bot.*, the popular name of a tree and its fruit, of the genus Staphylea; also, a species of Royena, and a species of Ilex.

Bladder-senna, *blad'-der-sen'-nă*, s. A popular name of plants of the genus Colutea: also called *bastard-senna*.

Bladder-wort, *blad'-der-wurt*, s. A name common to the plants of the genus Utricularia.

Bladder-wrack, *blad'-der-rak*, s. A sea-weed, the *Fucus vesiculosus*: also called the *Sea-oak* and *Sea-wrack*.

Bladdery, *blad'-der-e*, a. Resembling a bladder; containing bladders.

Blade, *blade*, s. The leaf or flat part of the leaf of gramineous plants; the spire of grass; the cutting part of a knife, sword, &c.; the broad, flat part of an oar. In *pop. lang.*, a reckless, daring man; a gay dashing fellow; a rake.

— v.a. To fit or furnish with a blade.

Bladebone, *blade'-bone*, s. The *scapula*, or upper bone in the shoulder, of a flat and triangular form.

Bladed, *blade'-ed*, a. Having a blade or blades, or spires In *min.*, composed of long and narrow plates.

Bladesmith, *blade'-smith*, s. A sword cutler.

Blae, *bla*, s. A thin plate; a scale; a lamina.

Blain, *blayn*, s. A pustule; a blotch; a blister; a disease in cattle, characterized by an inflammation of the tongue.

Blake, *blake*, a. Yellow: *a local term*.

Blamable, *blame'-ă-bl*, a. Censurable; culpable; faulty.

Blamableness, *blame'-ă-bl-nes*, s. Culpableness; fault.

Blamably, *blame'-ă-ble*, ad. Culpably; censurably.

Blame, *blame*, v.a. To censure; to find fault with; to condemn; ‡ to bring blame or reproach upon.—*To be to blame*, to be blamable.

— s. Imputation of a fault; disapprobation; censure, reproach; fault; sin; crime; ‡ hurt; injury.

Blamed, *blaymd*, pp. of the verb *to blame*.

Blameful, *blame'-fŭl*, a. Faulty; culpable; censurable.

Blamefully, *blame'-fŭl-le*, ad. In a culpable manner.

Blamefulness, *blame'-fŭl-nes*, s. State of being blameful

Blameless, *blame'-les*, a. Innocent; not meriting censure; faultless; irreproachable.

Blamelessly, *blame'-les-le*, ad. Innocently; without fault

Blamelessness, *blame'-les-nes*, s. Innocence.

Blamer, *blame'-er*, s. One who finds fault; a censurer.

Blameworthiness, *blame'-wur-the-nes*, s. The quality of deserving censure.

Blameworthy, *blame'-wur-the*, a. Censurable; culpable.

Blancard, *blank'-ard*, s. A kind of linen cloth, manufactured in Normandy.

Blanch, *blantsh*, v.a. To whiten: to bleach; to obliterate; to peel, as almonds, &c.; ‡ to slur, pass over, or leave blank. In *gardening*, to whiten the stalks or leaves of plants, by making them grow in the dark.

— v.n. To grow or become white. ‡ To evade; to shift, to speak softly; to be reserved; to remain *blank*, or empty; to shrink; to start back; to give way.

Blanched, *blantsht*, pp. of the verb *to blanch*.

Blancher, *blantsh'-er*, s. One who blanches or whitens, one who anneals and cleanses money.

Blanch-ferm, *blantsh'-fĕrm*, } s. In *ancient law*, a white
Blank-farm, *blank'-farm*, } farm; a farm of which the rent was paid in silver, and not in cattle.

Blanch-holding, *blantsh'-hoald-ing*, s. In *law*, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only an elusory yearly duty to his superior.

Blanchimeter, *blantsh-im'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of certain chemical ingredients.

Blanching, *blantsh'-ing*, s. The art or act of making any thing white.—In *coinage*, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver.

— a. Whitening; that has the quality of making white.

Blanc-mange, *blong-mongzh'*, s. (Fr.) A confection or kind of jelly, made of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled to a thick consistence.

Bland, *bland*, a. Courteous; soft; mild; gentle.

Blandation, ‡ *bland-ă'-shun*, s. Gross flattery.

Blandiloquence, *bland-il'-o-kwens*, s. Fair, mild, flattering speech; courteous language.

Blandiment, *bland'-e-ment*, s. Blandishment.

Blandish, *bland'-ish*, v.a. To soften; to caress; to flatter

Blandisher, *bland'-ish-er*, s. One who flatters and soothes.

Blandishing, *bland'-ish-ing*, } s. Soft words; kind
Blandishment, *bland'-ish-ment*, } treatment; caresses; flattery; that which soothes or pleases.

Blandness, *bland'-nes*, s. State of being bland.

Blank, *blank*, a. Void; empty; white; not written upon; without marks or stain; pale; confused; dispirited; dejected; without rhyme, as, *blank* verse; not containing balls or bullets, as, a *blank* cartridge; † pure, entire, complete. *Fig.*, unsuccessful; unprofitable.

— s. Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written instrument; a paper unwritten; a ticket in a lottery which draws no prize; a disappointment; a white point in the centre of a target to which an arrow or shot is directed; ‡ aim, shot; object to which any

thing is directed; a small copper coin, formerly current in France.—*Point-blank*, see under POINT.

BLANK,† v.a. To make void; to annul; to efface; to deprive of colour; to dispirit; to confuse.

BLANK-CARTRIDGE, *blank'-kar-tridj*, s. A cartridge without a ball or bullet.

BLANKED, *blankt*, pp. of the verb *to blank*.

BLANKET, *blank'-et*, s. A soft loosely woven woollen cloth, used for various purposes; *more particularly*, a cover for a bed made of this material.

— v.a. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment; to cover with a blanket.

BLANKETING, *blank'-et-ing*, s. Cloth or materials for blankets; the punishment or act of tossing in a blanket.

BLANKLY, *blank'-le*, ad. In a blank manner; with paleness or confusion.

BLANKNESS, *blank'-nes*, s. State of being blank.

BLANK-VERSE, *blank'-vers*, s. Metrical language; any kind of verse in which there is not rhyme, particularly the heroic verse of five feet without rhyme.

BLARE,† *blayr*, v.n. To roar; to bellow.

— s. †Roar, noise; a small copper coin of Bern.

BLARNEY, *blar'-ne*, s. Persuasive prattle; smooth, deceitful talk; flattery. (*An Irish word, of inelegant use.*)

BLASPHEME, *blas-feem'*, v.a. To curse; to speak in terms of impious irreverence of God, or of things sacred; ‡ to speak evil of, to utter abuse or calumny against.

—v.n. To utter blasphemy; to arrogate the attributes or prerogatives of God.

BLASPHEMED, *blas-feemd'*, pp. of the verb *to blaspheme*.

BLASPHEMER, *blas-feem'-er*, s. One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLASPHEMING, *blas-feem'-ing*, s. The act of blasphemy.

BLASPHEMOUS, *blas'-fe-mus*, a. Impiously irreverent to God; containing blasphemy; †calumnious.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, *blas'-fe-mus-le*, ad. Impiously; with impious irreverence to God.

BLASPHEMY, *blas'-fe-me*, s. An indignity offered to God, or to divine things, in words or writing; that which derogates from the prerogatives of God.

BLAST, *blăst*, s. A gust or puff of wind; the sound made by blowing any wind instrument; a forcible stream of air from the mouth, from a bellows, or the like; a violent explosion of gunpowder, in splitting rocks; the explosion of inflammable air in a mine; a sudden compression of air, attended with a shock, caused by the discharge of cannon; the whole blowing of a forge necessary to melt one supply of ore; any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants; a blight; a flatulent disease in sheep.

— v.a. To strike with some sudden violence, plague, or calamity; to make to wither by some pernicious influence; to blight; to frustrate; to destroy; to ruin; to confound or strike with terror; to split, as rocks, &c., by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLASTEMA, *blas-te'-mà*, s. In *bot.*, the axis of growth of an embryo. In *anat.*, the homogeneous, gelatinous, and granular basis of the ovum.

BLASTER, *blăst'-er*, s. He or that which blasts or destroys.

BLAST-FURNACE, *blăst'-fur-nase*, s. A furnace for smelting ores, in which the supply of air is furnished by very powerful bellows or other pneumatic apparatus.

BLASTING, *blăst'-ing*, s. A blast; a blight; destruction by a pernicious cause; the act or practice of splitting and detaching by an explosion of gunpowder.

BLASTMENT,‡ *blăst'-ment*, s. Blast; sudden stroke of some destructive cause.

BLASTOCARPOUS, *blas'-to-kar'-pus*, a. A term applied to fruits which germinate inside of the pericarp.

BLASTODERM, *blas'-to-derm*, s. The germinal skin or membrane, which lies immediately beneath the *membrana vitelli* of the ovum.

BLAST-PIPE, *blăst'-pipe*, s. A pipe in locomotive engines to convey waste steam up the chimney; also, a pipe to urge the fire, by creating a stronger current of air.

BLATANT, *bla'-tant*, a. Bellowing as a calf; noisy.

BLATE, *blate*, a. Bashful; sheepish; blunt. (*Scotch.*)

BLATERATION,‡ *blat-er-a'-shun*, s. Noise.

BLATTA, *blat'-tà*, s. The generic name of the cockroach or black beetle, a well-known insect.

BLATTER, *blat'-ter*, v.n. To make a senseless noise.

BLATTERER, *blat'-ter-er*, s. A noisy, blustering boaster.

BLATTERING, *blat'-ter-ing*, s. Senseless blustering.

BLAUD, *blawd*, s. A large piece of any thing; a considerable portion; a flat piece of any thing. (*Scot h.*)

BLAUNBOK, *blawn'-bok*, s. A species of antelope.

BLAY, *bla*, s. A small river fish, the bleak.

BLAZE, *blaze*, s. Flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning; light; expanded light publication; wide diffusion of report; a white spot on the forehead or face of a horse; a mark made on trees by removing the bark with a hatchet; noise; agitation; tumult; gaudy show.

— v.n. To flame; to send forth or show a bright and expanded light; to be conspicuous.

— v.a. To make known far and wide; to publish; ‡ to blazon; to mark trees by paring off a part of the bark

BLAZED, *blayzd*, pp. of the verb *to blaze*.

BLAZER,‡ *blaze'-er*, s. One who publishes or spreads reports.

BLAZING, *blaze'-ing*, a. Emitting flame or light; flaming.

BLAZING-STAR, *blaze'-ing-star*, s. A comet.

BLAZON, *bla'-zn*, v.a. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck; to embellish; to display; to celebrate; to make public far and wide.

— s. The act or art of drawing or explaining coats of arms; publication; celebration; pompous display.

BLAZONED, *bla'-znd*, pp. of the verb *to blazon*.

BLAZONER, *bla'-zn-er*, s. One who blazons; a herald; an evil speaker, or propagator of scandal.

BLAZONING, *bla'-zn-ing*, } s. The art of describing coats

BLAZONRY, *bla'-zn-re*, } of arms in proper terms.

BLEA,† *ble*, s. The liber or inner bark of a tree.

BLEABERRY, *blé'-bĕr-re*, s. A plant of the genus Vaccinium, and its fruit, little purple berries.

BLEACH, *bleetsh*, v.a. To make white or whiter; to whiten by exposure to the open air.

— v.n. To grow white in any manner.

BLEACHED, *bleetsht*, pp. or a. Whitened; made white.

BLEACHER, *bleetsh'-er*, s. One who bleaches, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.

BLEACHERY, *bleetsh'-er-e*, s. A place for bleaching.

BLEACH-FIELD, *bleetsh'-feeld*, s. A field where cloth or yarn is bleached.

BLEACHING, *bleetsh'-ing*, s. The act or art of whitening, especially cloth.—*Bleaching liquid*, a solution of *bleaching powder*, or chloride of lime.

BLEAK, *blèek*, a. Open; exposed to a free current of air; unsheltered; cold; cheerless; ‡ pale.

— s. A small river fish, with silvery scales.

BLEAKISH, *bleek'-ish*, a. Rather bleak.

BLEAKLY, *bleek'-le*, ad Coldly; in an exposed situation.

BLEAKNESS, *bleek'-nes*, s. Openness of situation, exposure to the wind; coldness.

BLEAKY, *bleek'-e*, a. Open; unsheltered; cold; chilly.

BLEAR, *bleer*, a. Sore, with a watery rheum Lm.

— v.a. To make the eyes watery, sore, or dim.

BLEARED, *bleerd*, pp. Dimmed by a watery humour.

BLEAREDNESS, *bleer'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being bleared.

BLEAR-EYED, *bleer'-ide*, a. Having sore eyes.

BLEAT, *bleet*, v.n. To cry as a sheep.

— s. The cry of a lamb or sheep.

BLEATING, *bleet'-ing*, s. The same as *bleat*.

BLEB, *bleb*, s. A little tumour, vesicle, or blister.

BLEBBY, *bleb'-be*, a. Abounding with blebs.

BLED, *bled*, pp. of the verb *to bleed*.

BLEE,‡ *ble*, s. Colour; complexion.

BLEED, *bleed*, v.n. To lose blood; to die a violent death, or by slaughter; to issue forth, or drop as blood, from an incision or pressure; to lose sap, gum, or juice. *Figuratively*, to suffer or be in extreme pain from sympatny or pity; *popularly*, to disburse.

— v.a. To let blood; to take blood from, by opening a vein; in *pop. lang.*, to cause to disburse.

BLEEDING, *bleed'-ing*, s. A running or issuing of blood, a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

BLEIT, *bleet*, a. *See* BLATE.

BLEMISH, *blem'-ish*, v.a. To mark with any deformity, to injure or impair; to tarnish; to taint; to defame.

— s. Any mark of deformity; any scar or defect that diminishes beauty; spot; speck; flaw; fault; that which impairs reputation; taint; reproach; disgrace.

BLEMISHED, *blem'-isht*, pp. of the verb *to blemish*.

BLEMISHLESS, *blem'-ish-les*, a. Without blemish or spot.

BLEMISHMENT,† *blem'-ish-ment*, s. Disgrace.

BLENCH, *blentsh*, v.n. To shrink; to start back; to give way. — v.a. To obstruct; to render ineffectual.

—‡ s. A start or shrinking back.

BLENCHED, *blentsht*, pp. of the verb *to blench*.

BLENCHER,† *blentsh'-er*, s. He or that which frightens, or causes to start back; he or that which frustrates.

BLENCH-HOLDING, s. *See* BLANCH-HOLDING.

BLENCHING, *blentsh'-ing*, s. A shrinking; a giving way

BLEND, *blend*, v.a. To mix; to mingle together; to confound; ‡ to pollute, spoil, or corrupt; ‡ to blind.

— v.n. To be mixed; to be united.

Blende, *blend*, s. An ore, the native sulphuret of zinc.
Blender, *blend'-er*, s. One who mingles or confounds.
Blendous, *blend'-us*, a. Pertaining to blende.
Blennorrhœa, *blen-nor-re'-â*, s. An inordinate discharge of mucus; gonorrhœa.
Blenny, *blen'-ne*, s. The name of different species of small fishes, of the genus Blennius.
Blent, *blent*. The obsolete participle of *blend*.
Blend-water, *blend'-waw-ter*, s. A distemper incident to cattle, in which the liver is affected.
Bless, *bles*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *blessed*, or *blest*. To invoke a blessing upon; to wish happiness to; to make happy; to make successful; to prosper; to set apart or consecrate to holy purposes; to make and pronounce holy; to consecrate by prayer, to praise; to glorify; to esteem blessed, or count happy; ‡ to brandish.
Blessed, *blest*, pp. of the verb *to bless*.
Blessed, *bles'-ed*, a. Happy; prosperous in worldly affairs; holy; enjoying or pertaining to heavenly felicity; having received benediction.
Blessedly, *bles'-ed-le*, ad. Happily; fortunately.
Blessedness, *bles'-ed-nes*, s. Happiness; heavenly bliss; divine favour; sanctity.
Blessed-thistle, *bles'-ed-this'-sl*, s. A medicinal plant of the genus Centaurea.
Blesser, *bles'-er*, s. He who blesses or prospers.
Blessing, *bles'-ing*, s. Benediction; a wish of happiness; a prayer imploring happiness or success upon any person or thing; any means or cause of happiness; a gift, benefit, or advantage; divine favour.
Blest, pp. of the verb *to bless*.
—a. Happy; enjoying felicity; making happy; cheering.
Blet, *blet*, s. A spot produced on stale fruit in a state of decomposition.
Bletonism, *ble'-tun-izm*, s. The faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by sensation: so called from one *Bleton*, a Frenchman, who was said to possess this faculty.
Bletonist, *ble'-tun-ist*, s One who is said to possess the faculty of bletonism.
Bletted, *blet'-ted*, a. Having *blets*, as stale fruit in a state of decomposition.
Blew, *blew*, pret. of the verb *to blow*.
Bleyme, *bleem*, s. An inflammation in a horse's foot.
Blicea, *bli-se'-â*, s. A small fish resembling a sprat.
Blight, *blite*, s. A disease incident to plants; mildew; any thing nipping or blasting.
—v.a. To affect with blight; to frustrate; to blast; to ruin.
Blighted, *blite'-ed*, pp. or a. Blasted; ruined.
Blighting, *blite'-ing*, s. Act of blighting.
Blightingly, *blite'-ing-le*, ad. In a blighting manner.
Blin,‡ *blin*, v.a. To stop, or cease.
Blind, *blind*, a. Destitute of the sense of seeing; destitute of intellectual light; unable to understand or judge; ignorant; unseen; out of public view; private; dark; obscure; not easy to be found; heedless; inconsiderate; having but one opening, or no outlet.
—v.a. To deprive of sight; to darken; to darken the understanding; to make obscure; to eclipse; to deceive.
—s. Something to hinder the sight, or to intercept the light; a screen; a cover; something to mislead the eye or the understanding; a false pretence.
Blindfold, *blind'-foald*, a. Having the eyes covered; having the mental eye darkened.
—v.a. To cover the eyes; to hinder from seeing.
Blindly, *blind'-le*, ad. Without sight or understanding; implicitly; without judgment or direction.
Blindman's-ball, *blind'-manz-bawl*, s. A species of fungus, lycoperdon, or puff-ball.
Blindman's-buff, *blind'-manz-buf*, s. A play in which one of the company, being blindfolded, tries to catch the others.
Blindness, *blind'-nes*, s. Want of sight; want of intellectual discernment; ignorance.
Blindnettle, *blind'-net-tl*, s. A species of Galeopsis.
Blinds, *blindz*, s.pl. In *the military art*, a defence made of osiers or branches interwoven, used at the heads of trenches, to shelter and conceal the workmen.
Blindside, *blind'-side*, s. The side which is most easily assailed; weakness; foible; weak part of one's character.
Blind-worm, *blind'-wurm*, s. A small harmless reptile, more commonly called the *slow-worm*.
Blink, *blink*, v.n. To wink; to twinkle with the eye; to see obscurely, or with the eyes half shut.
—v.a. To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade.
—s. A glimpse; a glance.—*Blink of ice*, a dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea
Blinkard, *blink'-ard*, s. A person who blinks, or has bad eyes; that which twinkles, or glances.
Blink-beer, *blink'-beer*, s. Beer kept unbroached till it is sharp.
Blinked, *blinkt*, pp. of the verb *to blink*.
Blinkers, *blink'-ers*, s.pl. Broad pieces of leather attached to a horse's bridle, to prevent him from seeing on either side.
Bliss, *blis*, s. The highest degree of happiness; heavenly joys, beatitude; blessedness, felicity.
Blissful, *blis'-fûl*, a. Full of joy and felicity
Blissfully, *blis'-fûl-le*, ad. In a blissful manner; happily.
Blissfulness, *blis'-fûl-nes*, s. Happiness; fulness of joy.
Blissless, *blis'-les*, a. Destitute of bliss.
Blissom,‡ *blis'-som*, v.n. To be lustful; to caterwaul.
Blister, *blis'-ter*, s. A pustule; a thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter or serum; any tumour made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants, or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel; a vesicatory; a plaster to raise a vesicle.
—v.n. To rise in blisters.
—v.a. To raise a blister, by any hurt, or violent action upon the skin; to apply a blistering plaster; to raise tumours on iron bars, in converting them into steel.
Blistered, *blis'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to blister*.
Blister-fly, *blis'-ter-fli*, s. The *Cantharis*, or Spanish fly, used in making blistering plasters.
Blistery, *blis'-ter-e*, a. Full of blisters.
Blitu, *blite*, s. A genus of plants, the Strawberry-spinach; a species of Amaranth, or Flower-gentle.
Blithe, *blîth*, a. Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly.
Blithful, *blîth'-fûl*, a. Gay; full of gayety.
Blithely, *blîth'-le*, ad. In a gay, joyful manner.
Blitheness, *blîth'-nes*, } s. The quality of being
Blithesomeness, *blîth'-sum-nes*, } blithe or blithesome.
Blithesome, *blîth'-sum*, a. Gay; merry; cheerful.
Bloat, *bloat*, v.a. To swell, or make turgid; to inflate, to puff up; to make vain; to dry by smoke, *applied to fish*, especially herrings. — v.n. To grow turgid, to dilate.
Bloat,‡ *bloat*, a. } Swelled; puffed up; grown
Bloated, *bloat'-ed*, pp. or a. } turgid; inflated.
Bloatedness, *bloat'-ed-nes*, } s. A state of being swelled
Bloating,† *bloat'-ing*, } or bloated; turgidness.
Bloater, *bloat'-er*, s. One who bloats; a dried herring.
Blobber, *blob'-ber*, s. A bubble; blubber.
Blobberlip, *blob'-ber-lip*, s. A thick lip.
Blobberlipped, *blob'-ber-lipt*, a. Having thick lips.
Blobtale, *blob'-tale*, s. A tell-tale; a blab.
Block, *blok*, s. A large heavy piece of wood, usually with one plain surface; any massy body, solid and heavy; a continuous row of buildings; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; a piece of wood, with one or more sheaves or wheels for ropes, used to increase the purchase; a solid piece of hard wood, on which figures are cut or engraved; a wooden or other mould on which any thing is formed or shaped; an obstruction; a stop hinderance; obstacle; a blockhead, a stupid fellow.
—v.a. To inclose or shut up; to stop up; to obstruct: to place or form on a block; to shape.
Blockade, *blok-ade'*, s. A siege carried on by surrounding a place with hostile troops or ships, so as to prevent the besieged from receiving any supplies of men or provisions, or having any communication from without.
—v.a To surround a place with troops by land, or with ships by sea, so as to shut out all intercourse with it; to close by obstruction.
Blocked, *blokt*, pp. of the verb *to block*.
Blockhead, *blok'-hed*, s. A stupid dull person; a dolt.
Blockheaded, *blok'-hed-ed*, a. Stupid; dull.
Blockheadism, *blok'-hed-izm*, s. The quality of a blockhead.
Blockheadly, *blok'-hed-le*, ad. Like a blockhead.
Block-house, *blok'-hows*, s. A small fort, so called because constructed chiefly of timber.
Blocking, *blok'-ing*, s. In *carpentry*, a rough piece of wood glued on the joints on the under side of stairs.—*Blocking-course*, in *arch.*, a course of stones or bricks erected on the upper part of a cornice to make a termination.
Blockish, *blok'-ish*, a. Stupid; dull.
Blockishly, *blok'-ish-le*, ad. In a stupid manner.
Blockishness, *blok'-ish-nes*, s. Stupidity; dulness.
Block like, *blok -like*, a. Like a block; stupid.
Block-machine, *blok'-mâ-sheen*, s. A machine for making blocks or pulleys.
Block-printing, *blok'-print-ing*, s. A mode of printing from engraved wooden blocks.
Block-tin, *blok'-tin*, s. Pure unwrought tin.
Blomary, *bloom'-â-re*, s. The first forge through which

iron passes, after it is melted from the ore, a mass of iron that has undergone the first hammering.

Blondf, *blond*, s. A person of very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes.

Blond-lace, *blond'-lase*, s. Lace made of silk.

Blonket,‡ *blonk'-et*, a. Gray.

Blood, *blud*, s. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of animals; consanguinity; progeny; kindred; a family or race; royal lineage; honourable birth; high extraction; life; slaughter; murder; guilt; punishment; carnal part opposed to spiritual; temper; state of the passions; a man of a fiery spirit; a rake, or dissipated character; the juice of any thing, especially if red.—In *law*, kinsmen of the *whole blood* are those who are born of the same ancestors on both sides. Kinsmen of the *half blood*, are those who have the same ancestors only on one side.

— v.a. To bleed by opening a vein; to stain with blood; to inure to blood, as a hound; to exasperate.

Blood-bespotted, *blud'-be-spot-ted*, a. Spotted with blood.

Blood-boltered,‡ *blud'-boal-terd*, a. Blood-soiled.

Blood-bought, *blud'-bawt*, a. Got by shedding blood.

Blood-brother, *blud'-bruth-er*, s. A brother by birth from the same parents.

Blood-consuming, *blud'-kon-sewm-ing*, a. Wasting the blood.

Blood-flower, *blud'-flow-er*, s. A plant, the Hæmanthus.

Blood-frozen, *blud'-froze-n*, a. Having the blood chilled.

Blood-guiltiness, *blud'-gilt-e-nes*, s. The guilt or crime of shedding blood unlawfully; murder.

Blood-guilty, *blud'-gilt-e*, a. Guilty of murder.

Blood-heat, *blud'-heet*, s. A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, which is about 98° of Fahr.

Blood-horse, *blud'-hors*, s. A horse of the purest and most highly-prized origin or stock; a racehorse.

Blood-hot, *blud'-hot*, a. Of the same temperature as the blood: *see* Blood-heat.

Blood-hound, *blud'-hownd*, s. A variety of the dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, its sagacity, and its fierceness; and thus called from its having been formerly much employed in tracking individuals pursued for crime or otherwise.

Bloodily, *blud'-e-le*, ad. In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.

Bloodiness, *blud'-e-nes*, s. The disposition to shed blood; the state of being bloody.

Bloodless, *blud'-les*, a. Destitute of blood; without slaughter; dead; without spirit or activity.

Bloodlessly, *blud'-les-le*, ad. Without bloodshed.

Bloodlet, *blud'-let*, v.n. To bleed; to let blood.

Bloodletter, *blud'-let-ter*, s. One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist.

Bloodletting, *blud'-let-ting*, s. The act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein; phlebotomy.

Blood-pudding, *blud'-pud-ding*, s. A pudding made with blood, fat, and other materials; a black-pudding.

Blood-red, *blud'-red*, s. Red as blood.

Blood-relation, *blud'-re-la-shun*, s. One related by blood or descent.

Blood-root, *blud'-root*, s. A small herbaceous plant, thus named from the colour of its root.

Blood-shaken,‡ *blud'-shake-n*, a. Having the blood in commotion.

Bloodshed, *blud'-shed*, s. The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.

Bloodshedder, *blud'-shed-der*, s. One who sheds blood.

Bloodshedding, *blud'-shed-ding*, s. The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood.

Bloodshot, *blud'-shot*, } a. Red and inflamed, as
Bloodshotten, *blud'-shot-tn*, } the eye, by a turgid state of the blood-vessels; filled with blood.

Blood-shottenness, *blud'-shot-tn-nes*, s. State of being bloodshotten.

Blood-snake, *blud'-snake*, s. A species of snake, the Hæmorrhus.

Blood-spavin, *blud'-spav-in*, s. A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse.

Blood-stained, *blud'-staynd*, a. Stained with blood; guilty of murder.

Bloodstone, *blud'-stone*, s. A green silicious stone, or variety of the heliotrope, spotted with jasper, as if with blood; it is classed among the gems. Among the *ancients*, an amulet to prevent bleeding at the nose.

Bloodsucker, *blud'-suk-er*, s. Any animal that sucks blood, a leech, a cruel man; a murderer; a usurer.

Bloodsucking, *blud'-suk-ing*, a. That sucks blood.

Blood-swelled, *blud'-sweld*, a. Swelled with blood.

Blood-swoln, *blud'-swoaln*, a. Suffused with blood

Bloodthirstiness, *blud'-therst-e-nes*, s. Thirst for shedding blood; vindictiveness.

Bloodthirsty, *blud'-therst-e*, a. Desirous to shed blood; vindictive; murderous.

Bloodvessel, *blud'-ves-sel*, s. Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery; a vein.

Blood-warm, *blud'-wawrm*, a. Warm as blood; lukewarm.

Blood-wite, *blud'-wite*, s. In *ancient law*, a fine paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.

Blood-won, *blud'-wun*, a. Won by shedding blood.

Bloodwood, *blud'-wood*, s. A name given to log-wood.

Bloodwort, *blud'-wurt*, s. The plant *Rumex sanguineus*.

Bloody, *blud'-e*, a. Stained with blood; cruel; murderous; attended with bloodshed; marked by cruelty.

— v.a. To stain with blood.

Bloody-eyed, *blud'-e-ide*, a. Having bloody eyes; having a ferocious, savage look.

Bloody-faced, *blud'-e-fayst*, a. Having a bloody face or appearance.

Bloody-flux, *blud'-e-flux*, s. The dysentery.

Bloody-fluxed, *blud'-e-fluxt*, a. Afflicted with dysentery.

Bloody-hunting, *blud'-e-hunt-ing*, a. Hunting for blood.

Bloody-minded, *blud'-e-mind-ed*, a. Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood.

Bloody-red, *blud'-e-red*, a. Having the colour of blood.

Bloody-sceptred, } *blud'-e-sep'-terd*, a. Having a sceptre obtained by shedding blood.
Bloody-sceptered, }

Bloody-sweat, *blud'-e-swet*, s. A sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; also, a disease, called the *sweating sickness*.

Bloom, *bloom*, s. A blossom; an expanded bud; the flowers on a plant which precede the fruit; a state of blossoming; the blue colour upon plums, grapes, &c., newly gathered; youth; the prime of life, beauty, vigour, or intellect; a healthy flush on the cheeks; a mass of iron that has passed the blomary, and undergone the first hammering.

— v.n. To produce or yield blossoms; to flower; to be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigour to be flourishing. — ‡ v.a. To put forth, as blossoms.

Bloomary, *bloom'-a-re*, s. *See* Blomary.

Blooming, *bloom'-ing*, ppr. or a. Opening in blossoms, flowering; thriving in health, beauty, and vigour; showing the freshness and beauty of youth; flourishing; prosperous.

Bloomingly, *bloom'-ing-le*, ad. In a blooming manner.

Bloomingness, *bloom'-ing-nes*, s. State of being blooming.

Bloomy, *bloom'-e*, a. Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing.

Blore,‡ *blore*, s. The act of blowing; a blast.

Blossom, *blos'-sum*, s. The flower or corol of a plant; the colour of a horse that has white hairs intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs.

— v.n. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower; to flourish and prosper.

Blossomed, *blos'-sumd*, pp. of the verb *to blossom*.

Blossoming, *blos'-sum-ing*, s. The flowering of plants.

Blossomy, *blos'-sum-e*, a. Full of blossoms.

Blot, *blot*, v.a. To spot or stain with ink; to obliterate writing or letters with ink; to dry fresh writing with blotting-paper; to obliterate, *in a figurative sense*; to efface; to erase; to cancel; to destroy; to stain with dishonour or infamy; to disgrace; to darken.

— s. A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink, an obliteration of something written or printed; a spot in reputation; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish. In the game of *backgammon*, a single man that lies open to be taken up.

Blotch, *blotsh*, s. A pustule upon the skin; an eruption, usually of a large kind.

— v.a. To blacken; to mark with blotches.

Blotchy, *blotsh'-e*, a. Having blotches; spotted.

Blote, *bloat*, v.a. To dry and smoke, as a fish: also written *bloat*.

Blotted, *blot'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to blot*.

Blotter, *blot'-ter*, s. He or that which blots; a waste book, used in book-keeping.

Blotting, *blot'-ting*, s. The making of blots.—*Blotting-paper*, a soft, unsized paper, serving to imbibe or dry the ink of fresh writing, and thus prevent blots.

Blouse, } *blowz*, s. A light, loose, outer garment.
Blowse, }

Blow, *blo*, v.n.; pret. *blew*; pp. *blown*. To make a current of air; to move as air; to pant; to breathe hard or quick; to sound with being blown, as a horn or trumpet; to flower; to blossom.—*To blow over*, to pass away without effect; to cease or be dissipated.—*To blow up*, to rise in the air; to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder.

Blow, v.a. To throw or drive a current of air upon; to drive or impel by a current of air; to warm with the breath; to put out of breath; to inflate; to puff into size; to swell out; to form or shape by the breath; to sound a wind instrument; to spread by report; to taint by depositing eggs upon, as flies; to melt tin, after being freed from the mundic.—*To blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air.—*To blow up*, to puff up; to kindle; to burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by the explosion of gunpowder; *figuratively*, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly; in *pop. lang.*, to scold; to chide.—*To blow upon*, to make stale or common, as a passage in a writer; to speak ill of; to regard as worthless; in *vulgar language*, to divulge or betray, as a secret or plot.
— s. The act of striking; a stroke; the fatal stroke; a stroke that kills; death; an act of hostility; a sudden calamity; a sudden event; an attempt; a flower; a blossom; a gale of wind; an ovum or egg deposited by a fly, more commonly termed a *fly-blow*.

Blowball, *blo'-bawl*, s. The downy head of the dandelion.

Blower, *blo'-er*, s. One who blows; a melter of tin; a plate of iron used to increase the draught of a chimney.

Blow-fly, *blo'-fli*, s. A fly which is troublesome in summer, from depositing its eggs in meat.

Blowing, *blo'-ing*, s. The motion of wind; the act of blowing.

Blow-milk, *blo'-milk*, s. Milk from which the cream has been blown off.

Blown, *blone*, pp. of the verb *to blow*.

Blow-pipe, *blo'-pipe*, s. An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it.

Blowpoint, *blo'-poynt*, s. A kind of play among children.

Blowse, *blowz*, s. *See* Blouse.

Blowth, *bloath*, s. Bloom, or blossom; state of blossoming.

Blowy, *blo'-e*, a. Windy; blowing.

Blowze, *blowz*, s. A ruddy, fat-faced woman; a slattern; a kind of cap; a kind of light outer garment.

Blowzed, *blowzd*, a. Sun-burnt; ruddy and coarse.

Blowzy, *blowz'-e*, a. Ruddy-faced; sun-burnt; tawdry.

Blub,‡ *blub*, v.a. To swell. — s. A little vesicle.

Blubber, *blub'-ber*, s. A blobber or bubble; the fat of whales and other large sea animals; the sea-nettle.
— v.n. To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks; to cry noisily. — v.a. To swell the cheeks with weeping.

Blubbered, *blub'-berd*, pp. of the verb *to blubber*.

Bludgeon, *bludj'-un*, s. A short stick, with one end loaded, or thicker and heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon.

Blue, *blu*, s. One of the seven primary colours, and of which there are various shades.—*The blues* (a contraction for *blue devils*), lowness of spirits; melancholy.—To *look blue*, to look dejected or apprehensive; to be confounded or dismayed.—To *look blue at*, to appear angry or displeased.
— a. Of a blue colour; sky-coloured.
— v.a. To make blue; to dye or stain of a blue colour.

Blue-bell, *blu'-bel*, s. The popular name of a well-known British herb, a species of Campanula, thus called from the colour and shape of its flowers.

Blueberry, *blu'-ber-re*, s. A plant, or its fruit, of several varieties.

Blue-bird, *blu'-berd*, s. A small bird, the *Motacilla sialis*, very common in the United States. It is a cheerful songster, and is the harbinger of spring to the Americans.

Bluebonnet, *blu'-bon-net*, s. An annual plant and flower, the *Centaurea cyanus*; a small British bird.

Blue-book, *blu'-book*, s. A book containing some official account, statement, or report, published by authority of parliament, and thus named from the usual colour of its cover.

Blue-bottle, *blu'-bot-tl*, s. A pretty wild flower, *see* Blue-bonnet; a fly with a large blue belly.

Blue-breast, *blu'-brest*, s. The English name of a pretty song-bird, the *Motacilla suecica*, resembling the redstart and wagtail: it is also called the *Blue-throated warbler*.

Blue-cap, *blu'-kap*, s. A fish of the salmon kind; a small bird, the blue titmouse, or tomtit.

Blue-devils, *blu'-dev-lz*, s.pl. A cant term for great dejection, or lowness of spirits; hypochondria.

Blue-cat, *blu'-kat*, s. A species of Siberian cat.

Blue-eyed, *blu'-ide*, a. Having blue eyes.

Blue-fish, *blu'-fish*, s. A fish, a species of Coryphæna; also, a fish allied to the mackerel.

Blueing, *blu'-ing*, s. The giving a bluish tint to clothes by laundresses; the process of heating iron and other metals in the fire, until they assume a blue colour.

Blue-john, *blu'-jon*, s. Among *miners*, fluor-spar.

Blue-light, *blu'-lite*, s. A composition burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal.

Bluely, *blu'-le*, ad. With a blue colour.

Blueness, *blu'-nes*, s. The quality of being blue.

Blue-peter, *blu'-pe-ter*, s. A blue flag with a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing.

Blue-ointment, *blu'-oynt-ment*, s. Mercurial ointment

Blue-pill, *blu'-pil*, s. Mercurial pill.

Blue-ruin, *blu'-ru-in*, s. A cant name for gin, whiskey, &c.

Blue-stocking, *blu'-stok-ing*, s. A literary or learned woman, usually with the imputation of pedantry.

Blue-stockingism, *blu'-stok-ing-izm*, s. Female pedantry

Blue-stone, *blu'-stone*, s. Sulphate of copper.

Blue-throat, *blu'-throat*, s. A bird found in northern countries marked with a sky-blue crescent on its throat.

Blue-veined, *blu'-vaynd*, a. Having blue veins or streaks.

Blue vitriol, *blu-vit'-re-ol*, s. Sulphate of copper.

Bluey, *blu'-e*, a. Somewhat blue; bluish.

Bluff, *bluf*, a. Big; swelled; surly; blustering.
— s. A high bank, almost perpendicular, projecting into the sea; any high bank, presenting a steep front.

Bluff-bowed, *bluf'-bowd*, a. Having broad and flat bows.

Bluff-headed, *bluf'-hed-ed*, a. Having an upright stem.

Bluffness, *bluf'-nes*, s. Bloatedness; surliness.

Bluffy, *bluf'-e*, a. Having bluffs or bold points of coast

Bluish, *blu'-ish*, a. Blue in a small degree.

Bluishly, *blu'-ish-le*, ad. In a bluish manner.

Bluishness, *blu'-ish-nes*, s. A small degree of blue colour.

Blunder, *blun'-der*, v.n. To mistake grossly; to err widely or stupidly; to move, speak, or write with sudden and blind precipitance; to flounder; to plunge at an object; to stumble.
— v.a. To mix confusedly; to confound; to cause to err.
— s. A gross mistake or oversight; a palpable error.

Blunderbuss, *blun'-der-bus*, s. A short gun with a large bore, capable of discharging several bullets at a time, a stupid, blundering fellow.

Blundered, *blun'-derd*, pp. of the verb *to blunder*.

Blunderer, *blun'-der-er*, s. One who is apt to blunder, or to make gross mistakes; a careless person.

Blunderhead, *blun'-der-hed*, s. A stupid fellow; a dolt.

Blundering, *blun'-der-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to blunder*.
— a. Apt to move with blind precipitance and commit gross mistakes; ridiculously erring; apt to stumble.

Blunderingly, *blun'-der-ing-le*, ad. In a blundering manner.

Blunt, *blunt*, a. Having a thick edge or point; not sharp; obtuse; dull in understanding; abrupt in address; rough; uncivil; rude; plain; unceremonious.
— v.a. To dull the edge or point; to repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.
— s. A cant term for money; cash.

Blunting, *blunt'-ing*, s. Act of dulling; restraint.

Bluntish, *blunt'-ish*, a. Somewhat blunt.

Bluntly, *blunt'-le*, ad. In a blunt manner; coarsely plainly; abruptly; rudely; without delicacy.

Bluntness, *blunt'-nes*, s. Want of edge or point; want of sharpness; dulness; obtuseness; coarseness of address roughness of manners; rude sincerity or plainness.

Blunt-witted, *blunt'-wit-ted*, a. Dull; stupid.

Blur, *blur*, s. A spot; a blot; a stain; a blemish.
— v.a. To blot; to soil; to obscure; to sully.

Blurred, *blurd*, pp. of the verb *to blur*.

Blurt, *blurt*, v.a. To throw at random, hastily, or unadvisedly; to utter suddenly or inadvertently.

Blush, *blush*, v.n. To be suddenly suffused with a red colour in the cheeks or face, from shame, confusion, modesty, diffidence, or surprise; to feel ashamed; to bear a blooming red colour, or any soft, bright colour.
—‡ v.a. To make red.
— s. Redness in the cheeks raised by shame, confusion, modesty, diffidence, or surprise; a red or reddish colour; sudden appearance or glance, as, "at the first *blush*."

Blushed, *blusht*, pp. of the verb *to blush*.

Blushet,‡ *blush'-et*, s. A young, modest girl.

Blushful, *blush'-fül*, a. Full of blushes; apt to blush.

Blushfully, *blush'-fül-le*, ad. In a blushful manner.

Blushing, *blush'-ing*, s. The act of turning red; the appearance of colour on the cheek.
— a. Red; reddish; modest; diffident; fresh; newly-won

Blushingly, *blush'-ing-le*, ad. In a blushing manner.

Blushless, *blush'-les*, a. Without a blush; unblushing past blushing; impudent.

Blushy, *blush'-e*, a. Having the colour of a blush.

BLUSTER, *blus'-ter*, v.n. To make a loud noise; to bully; to swagger; to boast; to roar, and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; to puff; to hurry.
— v.a. To blow down.
— s. Noise; tumult; confusion; boasting; swaggering; hurry; roar of a tempest; violent wind; boisterousness.
BLUSTERED, *blus'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to bluster*.
BLUSTERER, *blus'-ter-er*, s. A swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, tumultuous fellow; a loud boaster.
BLUSTERING, *blus'-ter-ing*, s. Noisy pretension; swaggering; noise; tumult; hurry and confusion.
— a. Noisy; tumultuous; windy; boastful; bullying.
BLUSTERINGLY, *blus'-ter-ing-le*, ad. In a blustering manner.
BLUSTEROUS, BLUSTROUS, †*blus'-trus*, a. Noisy; tumultuous; boastful.
Bo, *bo*, excl. A word used to frighten children.
BOA, *bo'-à*, s. A genus of large serpents, which have the belly and tail furnished with scuta, and are remarkable for crushing their prey within their coils; a long and round fur tippet, so called from its resemblance to a large serpent.
BOA CONSTRICTOR, *bo'-à kon-strikt'-er*, s. The largest known serpent, a species of the genus Boa, peculiar to tropical America. It sometimes measures 30 or 40 feet in length, and is terribly remarkable for its immense muscular power, crushing even bullocks to pieces in its folds.
BOANERGES, *bo-an-er'-jeez*, s.pl. Sons of thunder; an appellation given by Jesus Christ to his two disciples, James and John: *Mark* iii. 17.
BOAR, *boar*, s. The male of swine; the wild boar.
— v.n. A horse is said *to boar*, when he shoots out his nose as high as his ears, and tosses it in the wind.
BOARD, *board*, s. A piece of timber sawed thin, of considerable length, and usually between 4 and 9 inches in breadth; a table; entertainment; food; diet; a table at which a council or court is held, the members composing a court or council; a number of persons who have the management of some public office or trust; a table or frame for a game, as, a chess-*board*; the deck of a ship; the interior part of any ship or boat; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack.
— v.a. To lay or cover with boards; to enter a ship by force; to attack; †to accost; to furnish with food, or food and lodging, at a settled rate of compensation; to place as a boarder in the house of another.
— v.n. To be furnished with food, or with food and lodging, in the house of another, at a settled rate.
BOARDABLE, *board'-à-bl*, a. That may be boarded, as a ship, approachable.
BOARDER, *board'-er*, s. One who diets or lives in the house of another, at a settled rate; one who boards a ship in action; one who is selected to board ships.
BOARDING, *board'-ing*, s. The act of entering a ship, particularly by force in combat; the act of covering with boards, and also the covering itself; food; diet.
BOARDING-HOUSE, *board'-ing-hows*, s. A house in which food and lodging are provided at a settled price.
BOARDING-PIKE, *board'-ing-pike*, s. A weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship.
BOARDING-SCHOOL, *board'-ing-skool*, s. A school, the scholars of which *board* with the master.
BOARD-RULE, *board'-rule*, s. A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, without calculation.
BOARD-WAGES, *board'-wa-jez*, s.pl. Money allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.
BOARISH, *boar'-ish*, a. Swinish; brutal; cruel.
BOAR-SPEAR, *boar'-speer*, s. A spear used in boar-hunting.
BOAST, *boast*, v.n To brag; to talk ostentatiously; to vaunt; to exalt one's self; to glory in; to speak of with laudable pride and ostentation.
— v.a. To brag of; to display in ostentatious language; to magnify or exalt; to exult in confident expectation.
— s. An expression of ostentation; a vaunting speech; a brag; cause of boasting; laudable exultation.
BOASTER, *boast'-er*, s. One who boasts; a braggart; a broad chisel used by stone-masons.
BOASTFUL, *boast'-fûl*, a. Given to boasting; ostentatious.
BOASTFULLY, *boast'-fûl-le*, ad. In a boastful manner.
BOASTFULNESS, *boast'-fûl-nes*, s. State of being boastful.
BOASTING, *boast'-ing*, s. Act of boasting; ostentation; boast; vaunting; glorying; parade. In *stone-cutting*, the paring of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.
BOASTINGLY, *boast'-ing-le*, ad. Ostentatiously.
BOASTIVE, † *boast'-iv*, a. Presumptuous; boastful.
BOASTLESS, *boast'-les*, ad. Without ostentation.
BOAT, *boat*, v.a. To carry or transport in a boat.
BOAT, s. A small open vessel, moved by oars or rowing; a small vessel, moved by steam or sails.
BOATABLE, *boat'-à-bl*, a. Navigable for small boats.
BOAT-BILL, *boat'-bil*, s. The Cancroma, a bird of the Heron tribe, about the size of the domestic hen, and remarkable for its long bill, which in form resembles the bowls of two spoons placed upon one another with the rims in contact.
BOAT-BUILDER, *boat'-bild-er*, s. One who makes boats.
BOAT-FLY, BOAT-INSECT, *boat' fli*, *boat'-in-sekt*, s A genus of insects, found in stagnant waters.
BOAT-HOOK, *boat'-hook*, s. An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.
BOAT-HOUSE, *boat'-hows*, s. A kind of shed on the banks of a river or other stream, to stow away and shelter boats when not in use.
BOATING, *boat'-ing*, s. The act or practice of sailing or transporting in boats.—In *Persia*, a punishment formerly inflicted on capital offenders, which consisted in binding them to the bottom of a covered boat, and leaving them there to perish.
BOATION, ‡ *bo-a'-shun*, s. A crying out; a roar.
BOATMAN, BOATSMAN, *boat'-man*, *boats'-man*, s. A man who manages a boat; a rower of a boat.
BOAT-ROPE, *boat'-rope*, s. A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a *painter*.
BOAT-SHAPED, *boat'-shaypt*, a. Having the shape of a boat; navicular, cymbiform; hollow like a boat.
BOATSWAIN, *boat'-swayn*; by seamen *bo'-sn*, s. An officer on board of ships, who has charge of the boats, sails, rigging, &c., and calls the men to their duty.
BOB, *bob*, s. A short, jerking action; a slight blow or jog; any small appendage which moves with a jerking action, or plays loosely; a pendant; an ear-ring; the ball of a pendulum; a knot of worms, at the end of a line, used in catching eels; a joke, jeer, or sneering jest; ‡ the words repeated at the end of a stanza; a bob-wig; a cant term for a shilling. Among *bell-ringers*, a peal of several courses, or sets of changes.
— v.a. To move with a short, jerking motion; to clip, to cut short; to touch gently; to jog; to beat; to drub; to cheat; to gain by fraud; to mock or delude.
— v.n. To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing; to angle for eels with a bob.
BOBANCE, ‡ *bo-bans'*, s. A boasting.
BOBBED, *bobd*, pp. of the verb *to bob*.
BOBBIN, *bob'-bin*, s. A small, cylindrical, wooden pin, on which thread, silk, or yarn is wound for making lace, &c., or in spinning; a spool, round tape.
BOBBINET, *bob'-bin-et*, s. A kind of netted gauze.
BOBBIN-WORK, *bob'-bin-wurk*, s. Work woven with bobbins.
BOBBISH, *bob'-bish*, a. Hearty; tolerably well; in good spirits: *a familiar word*.
BOB-CHERRY, *bob'-tsher-re*, s. A play among children, in which a cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.
BOBO, *bo'-bo*, s. A delicate Mexican fish, about two feet in length.
BOBOLINK, BOBLINK, *bob'-o-link*, *bob'-link*, s. A popular name of the Rice-bird, or Reed-bird of America
BOBSTAYS, *bob'-stayz*, s.pl. Ropes to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem.
BOBTAIL, *bob'-tayl*, s. A short tail, or a tail cut short; also, a word applied in contempt to the rabble.
BOBTAILED, *bob'-tayld*, a. Having the hair or tail cut short.
BOBTAIL-WIG, BOBWIG, *bob'-tayl-wig*, *bob'-wig*, s. A short wig, or a wig of short hair.
BOCAKE, BOCAQUE, *bo-kake'*, s. An animal found on the banks of the Dnieper, somewhat resembling a rabbit, but having no tail.
BOCARDO, *bo-kar'-do*, s. In *logic*, a species of syllogism.
BOCASINE, *bok'-à-seen*, s. A sort of fine linen or buckram.
BOCE, *bose*, s. A beautiful fish, the Sparus.
BOCKELET, BOCKERET, *bok'-e-let*, *bok'-e-ret*, s. A kind of long-winged hawk.
BOCKING, *bok'-ing*, s. A coarse woollen cloth; a red herring
BOCKLAND, *bok'-land*, s. *See* BOOKLAND.
BODE, *bode*, v.a. and n. To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to be an omen of. — ‡ s. An omen; delay; a stop.
BODEMENT, † *bode'-ment*, s. An omen; portent.
BODGE, ‡ *bodj*, v.n. To boggle; to stop; to botch.
— ‡ s. A botch.
BODICE, *bod'-is*, s. A sort of stays for women: a corset.
BODIED, *bod'-id*, a. Having a body.
BODILESS, *bod'-e-les*, a. Having no body; incorporeal.
BODILINESS, *bod'-e-le-nes*, s. Corporality.
BODILY, *bod'-e-le*, a. Having or containing a body; relating or pertaining to the body; corporeal; real; actual

BODILY, *bod'-e-le*, ad. Corporeally; united with a body or matter; in respect to the whole body or mass; entirely.
BODING, *bode'-ing*, s. An omen; a foreshowing.
BODKIN, *bod'-kin*, s. An instrument for making holes by piercing; an instrument with an eye for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, &c.; an instrument to dress the hair; ‡a dagger.
BODKIN-WORK, *bod'-kin-wurk*, s. A sort of trimming.
BODLE, *bo'-dl*, s. A copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, worth about the third of an English penny.
BODLEIAN, *bod'-le-an*, a. Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, or to the celebrated library which he founded at Oxford in 1597, and which bears his name.
BODY, *bod'-e*, s. The frame of an animal, whether living or dead; the material substance of an animal; the main central part of an animal, in distinction from the head and extremities; matter, as opposed to spirit a person; reality; a collective mass; a number of individuals or particulars united; a band; a corporation; the main army; the main part; the bulk; any mass distinct from others; a system; a code; strength; substance; ‡appetite. In *geom.*, any solid figure.
— v.a. To change to or produce in some form.
BODY-CLOTHES, *bod'-e-kloathz*, s.pl. Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse.
BODY-GUARD, *bod'-e-gard*, s. A life-guard; a small body of troops, specially appointed to protect and escort the person of the sovereign, or of some distinguished commander; *figuratively*, security.
BODY-POLITIC, *bod'-e-pol'-e-tik*, s. A people under a civil government, or a nation in its political capacity.
BODY-SNATCHER, *bod'-e-snatsh-er*, s. One who robs graves for the purposes of dissection.
BODY-SNATCHING, *bod'-e-snatsh-ing*, s. The robbing of graves for the purposes of dissection.
BŒOTIAN, *be-o'-shan*, a. Belonging to Bœotia; dull; rude.
— s. A native of Bœotia, in Greece.
BOG, *bog*, s. A marsh; a morass; a quagmire.
— v.a. To whelm or plunge, as in mud and mire.
BOG-BEAN, *bog'-been*, s. A marsh plant, a species of Menyanthes, with beautiful flowers, and intensely bitter leaves: also called Buckbean, and Water-trefoil.
BOG-BERRY, *bog'-bĕr-re*, s. A name of the cranberry.
BOG-EARTH, *bog'-erth*, s. An earth or soil composed of sand and a portion of decomposed vegetable fibre.
BOGGLE, *bog'-gl*, v.n. To start or stop, as if afraid to proceed; to hesitate; to doubt; to waver; to dissemble.
— v.a. To embarrass with difficulties. (*Vulgar.*)
— s. *See* BOGLE.
BOGGLED, *bog'-gld*, pp. of the verb *to boggle*.
BOGGLER, *bog'-gler*, s. A doubter; a timorous man.
BOGGLISH, ‡ *bog'-glish*, a. Doubtful.
BOGGY, *bog'-ge*, a. Full of bogs; marshy, swampy.
BOG-HOUSE, *bog'-hows*, s. A house of office; a privy.
BOG-IRON-ORE, *bog'-i-ern-oar*, s. *See* BOG-ORE.
BOG-LAND, *bog'-land*, s. A boggy country; marshy land.
— a. Living in or pertaining to a marshy country.
BOGLE, *bo'-gl*, s. A bugbear; a spectre.
BOGMOSS, *bog'-mos*, s. A genus of aquatic moss plants.
BOG-ORE, *bog'-oar*, s. An iron ore found in boggy or swampy land. It is a hydrate of iron, supposed to have been deposited by water which has passed through rocks containing iron.
BOG-RUSH, *bog'-rush*, s. A rush that grows in bogs; a bird, a species of warbler, about the size of a wren.
BOG-SPAVIN, *bog'-spav-in*, s. An encysted tumour on the inside of a horse's hough.
BOGUS, *bo'-gus*, s. Sham, spurious, counterfeit.
BOG-WHORT, *bog'-hwurt*, s. The bilberry or whortleberry.
BOHEA, *bo-he'*, s. An inferior sort of black tea.
BOHEMIAN, *bo he'-me-an*, a. Belonging to Bohemia.
— s. A native of Bohemia.
BOIAR, *boy'-ar*, s. *See* BOYAR.
BOIL, *boyl*, v.n. To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat; to bubble; to be agitated by any other cause than heat, as waves; to be in boiling water; to suffer boiling heat in water or other liquid, for cookery or other purpose; to effervesce; to be hot or fervid; to be irritated.—*To boil away*, to evaporate by boiling.
— v.a. To heat to a boiling state, or till it bubbles; to dress or cook by boiling; to subject to heat in a boiling liquid; to seethe.
— s. A sore, angry tumour terminating in a pustule.
BOILED, *boyld*, pp. of the verb *to boil*.
BOILER, *boyl'-er*, s. A person who boils anything; a vessel in which any thing is boiled; that part of a steam-engine in which the steam is generated.
BOILERY, *boyl'-er-e*, s. A place where salt is boiled.
BOILING, *boyl'-ing*, s. The act of boiling; ebullition.
BOILING-POINT, *boyl'-ing-poynt*, s. The temperature at which a fluid is converted into vapour with ebullition. That of water is 212° of Fahrenheit.
BOIOBI, *boy-o'-be*, s. A green snake found in America.
BOISTEROUS, *boys'-ter-us*, a. Loud; turbulent; violent, stormy; noisy; disorderly; ‡huge, unwieldy, clumsy.
BOISTEROUSLY, *boys'-ter-us-le*, ad. Violently; furiously; with loud noise; tumultuously.
BOISTEROUSNESS, *boys'-ter-us-nes*, s. The state or quality of being boisterous; turbulence; disorder.
BOITIAPO, *boy-te-a'-po*, s. A venomous serpent of Brazil.
BOLARY, *bo'-là-re*, a. Partaking of the nature of clay.
BOLBITINE, *bol'-be-tin*, a. An epithet given to one of the channels or mouths of the Nile.
BOLD, *boald*, a. Courageous; brave; daring; intrepid; fearless, requiring courage in the execution; executed with spirit or boldness; planned with courage and spirit; confident; not timorous; rude, forward, impudent; standing out to view; striking to the eye, steep; abrupt; prominent.—*To make bold*, or *to be bold* is to take freedoms; to make free; to venture.
—‡ v.a. To make daring; to bolden.
BOLDEN, † *boald'-dn*, v.a. To make bold; to embolden.
BOLD-FACE, *boald'-fase*, s. Impudence; sauciness; an impudent, saucy person; a term of reprehension.
BOLD-FACED, *boald'-fayst*, a. Impudent; shameless.
BOLDLY, *boald'-le*, ad. In a bold manner; courageously intrepidly; confidently; impudently.
BOLDNESS, *boald'-nes*, s. Courage; bravery; fearlessness; confidence; assurance; excess of freedom, bordering on impudence; prominence; steepness.
BOLD-SPIRITED, *boald'-spir-it-ed*, a. Courageous; daring
BOLE, *bole*, s. The trunk or stem of a tree; a friable clayey earth, of which one kind, *Armenian Bole*, is much used as a drug; a measure of corn, &c., *see* BOLL.
BOLERO, *bo-lare'-o*, s. A popular Spanish dance.
BOLETIC, *bo-let'-ik*, a. Obtained from boletus, as *boletic acid*.
BOLETUS, *bo-le'-tus*, s. A genus of fungi or mushrooms.
BOLIDES, *bol'-e-deez*, s. Plural of Bolis.
BOLIS, *bo'-lis*, s. A fire-ball darting through the air, followed by a train of light or sparks; a plummet.
BOLL, *boal*, s. The pod or capsule of a plant; a pericarp, an old measure which contained four bushels of wheat or beans, and six of oats, barley, or potatoes
— v.n. To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.
BOLLING, *boal'-ing*, s. A tree whose top and branches have been cut off; a pollard.
BOLOGNA-SAUSAGE, *bo-lone'-yà-saw'-saje*, s. A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin.
BOLOGNESE, *bo-lun-yeez'*, a. Relating to Bologna.
BOLOGNIAN STONE, *bo-lone'-e-an stone*, s. Radiated sulphate of barytes, first discovered near Bologna.
BOLSTER, *boal'-ster*, s. A round, long pillow, to support the head when reclining; a pad or quilt, used to hinder pressure, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wounded part; a compress; a part of a saddle raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh; a kind of hard cushion used in ships, to preserve the stays from being worn or chafed by the masts.
— v.a. To support with a bolster, pillow, or any soft pad or quilt; to support; to hold up; to maintain; to swell out; † to afford a bed to.
— v.n. To lie together in a bed; to occupy the same bed.
BOLSTER-CASE, *boal'-ster-kase*, s. A case to hold a bolster.
BOLSTERED, *boal'-sterd*, a. Swelled out; supported.
BOLSTERER, *boal-ster'-er*, s. One who bolsters; a supporter.
BOLSTERING, *boal'-ster-ing*, s. A propping; a support.
BOLT, *boalt*, s. An arrow; a dart; a strong cylindrical pin, of iron or other metal, used to fasten a door, shutter, fetter, &c.; a thunder-bolt; a stream of lightning; a sieve. A *bolt of canvas* is a piece of 28 ells.
— v.a. To fasten or secure with a bolt, or iron pin; to fetter; to shackle; to restrain; to blurt out; to utter or throw out precipitately; to swallow hastily, or without chewing; to sift; to separate bran from flour; to examine by sifting; to purify; to purge; to discuss, or argue.—Among *sportsmen*, to start or dislodge, as a coney, &c.
— v.n. To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth; to run off suddenly.
BOLT-AUGER, *boalt'-aw-ger*, s. A large boring instrument used by shipwrights.
BOLT-BOAT, *boalt'-boat*, s. A strong boat, for a rough sea.
BOLTEL, *bol'-tel*, s. In *arch.*, see ROUTLIN.

Bolter, *boalt'-er*, s. One who bolts; a machine for separating bran from flour; a sieve; a net.
—‡ v.a. To besmear.
Boltered, *boalt'-erd*, a Pierced in the manner of a bolter, or sieve.
Bolt-head, ‡ *boalt'-hed*, s. A long, straight-necked glass vessel, for chemical distillations; a matrass, or receiver.
Bolting, *boalt'-ing*, s. The act of fastening with a bolt; a sifting; a running away; ‡ a discussion.
Bolting-cloth, *boalt'-ing-kloth*, s. A linen or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal.
Bolting-house, *boalt'-ing-hows*, s. The house or place where meal is bolted.
Bolting-hutch, *boalt'-ing-hutsh*, s. A tub for bolted flour.
Bolting-mill, *boalt'-ing-mil*, s. A machine or engine for sifting meal.
Bolting-tub, *boalt'-ing-tub*, s. A tub to sift meal in.
Boltonite, *boal'-tun-ite*, s. A grayish or yellowish granular mineral, found at Bolton, Massachusetts.
Bolt-rope, *boalt'-rope*, s. A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.
Bolt-sprit, *boalt'-sprit*, s. *See* Bowsprit.
Bolt-upright, *boalt'-up-rite*, a. Perfectly upright; erect.
Bolus, *bo'-lus*, s. A soft mass of any thing medicinal, made into a large pill, to be swallowed at once.
Bom, *bom*, s. A large serpent found in America.
Bomb, *bum*, s. A loud noise; a large iron ball or shell filled with gunpowder, and having a vent for a fusee, to be thrown from a mortar; the sound of a large bell.
—‡ v.a. To attack with bombs; to bombard.
— v.n. To sound.
Bombard, ‡ *bum'-bard*, s. A piece of short, thick ordnance with a large mouth; an attack with bombs; a barrel a drinking vessel.
Bombard, *bum-bard'*, v.a. To attack with bombs.
Bombardier, *bum-bard-eer'*, s. An artilleryman who has the charge of, or attends to the loading and firing of mortars. In *entom.*, a kind of beetle.
Bombardment, *bum-bard'-ment*, s. An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort, or ship.
Bombardo, *bum-bar'-do*, s. A musical wind instrument, much like the bassoon, used as a base to the hautboy.
Bombasin, **Bombazine**, } *bum-bà-zeen'*, s. A twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted, chiefly of a black colour.
Bombast, *bum-bast'*, or *bum'-bast*, s. ‡ A stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell garments; *hence*, big, high-sounding, senseless language; an inflated style; fustian.
— a. High sounding; inflated; big without meaning.
Bumbast, ‡ *bum-bast'*, v.a. To inflate.
Bombastic, *bum-bast'-ik*, a. High-sounding; of great sound, but little meaning; senseless; inflated; turgid.
Bombastry, *bum'-bast-re*, s. Swelling words without much meaning; fustian; bombast.
Bombax, *bom'-bax*, s. The silk-cotton tree.
Bombazette, *bum-bà-zet'*, s. A sort of thin woollen cloth.
Bombazine, *bum-bà-zeen'*, s. *See* Bombasin.
Bomb-chest, *bum'-tshest*, s. A chest filled with combustible matter, to place underground, and cause destruction by its explosion.
Bombernickel, *bom-ber-nik'-el*, s. A kind of coarse bran bread, eaten by the peasants of Westphalia: the word is also often used as a term of contempt or derision.
Bombiate, *bom'-be-ate*, s. A salt formed by a combination of the bombic acid and a base.
Bombic, *bom'-bik*, a. Pertaining to the silk-worm.—*Bombic acid*, an acid obtained from the silk-worm.
Bombilation, † *bum-be-là'-shun*, s. Sound; report; noise.
Bombilious, *bum-bil'-yus*, a. Having or making a humming noise.
Bombite, *bom'-bite*, s. A bluish-black mineral, found at Bombay, and apparently a variety of flinty slate.
Bomb-ketch, **Bomb-vessel**, } *bum'-ketsh*, *bum'-ves-sel*, s. A small, strongly-built ship or vessel, constructed for firing or throwing bombs.
Bomb-proof, *bum'-proof*, a. Made secure against bombs.
Bomb-shell, *bum'-shel*, s. A bomb, or hollow globe, filled with gunpowder, to be discharged from a mortar.
Bombycinous, *bom-bis'-e-nus*, a. Silken, made of silk; of the colour of the silk-worm.
Bombyx, *bom'-bix*, s. The silk-worm.
Bon, *bon*, s. The Egyptian name of the coffee-tree.
Bon, *bong*, s. A good saying; a jest; a tale.
Bona fide, *bo'-nà fi'-de*, a. (Lat.) With good faith; without fraud or deception; sincere; really meant.
Bonair, ‡ *bo-nayr'*, a. Complaisant; yielding.
Bonapartean, *bo-nà-part'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to Napoleon Bonaparte, to his policy, or to his government.
Bonapartism, *bo'-nà-part-izm*, s. Attachment to Bonaparte and his principles; the policy of Bonaparte.
Bonapartist, *bo'-nà-part-ist*, s. One attached to the person or principles of Bonaparte; one of a political party in France, attached to the memory of Bonaparte and to the Bonapartean dynasty.
Bona peritura, *bo'-nà pĕr-e-tu'-rà*, s.pl. (L.) Perishable goods.
Bona-roba, *bo'-nà-ro'-bà*, s. (Ital.) A showy wanton.
Bonasus, **Bonassus**, } *bo-na'-sus*, *bo-nas'-sus*, s. A species of bison, or wild ox.
Bonbon, *bong'-bong*, s. Sugar confectionery; a sugar plum.
Bon-chief, ‡ *bon'-tsheef*, s. Good consequence.
Bon-chretien, *bong-kret'-yäng*, s. (Fr.) A species of pear
Bond, *bond*, s. Any thing that binds, as a cord, a band, a ligament; union; connection; a binding; cause of union; link of connection. In *law*, an obligation or deed, by which a person binds himself and his heirs to pay a certain sum, on or before a future day appointed. In *the plural*, chains; imprisonment; captivity. In *masonry*, the disposition of the stones or bricks in the courses of the work in such a manner that the vertical joints are separated from each other.
— a. In a state of servitude or slavery; captive; bound.
— v.a. To give bond for; to secure payment of, by giving a bond; to put imported goods in the warehouses appointed by the officers of customs, till the duties chargeable thereon are paid.
Bondage, *bond'-aje*, s. Slavery; imprisonment; captivity; + obligation, tie of duty.
Bond-creditor, *bond'-kred-it-er*, s. A creditor who is secured by a bond.
Bond-debt, *bond'-det*, s. A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.
Bonded, *bond'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to bond*.—*Bonded goods*, those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom-house.
Bonding-warehouse, *bond'-ing-ware'-hows*, s. A warehouse in which imported goods are deposited under the custody of the officers of customs till the duties chargeable thereon are paid.
Bondmaid, *bond'-mayd*, s. A young female slave.
Bondman, *bond'-man*, s. A man slave.
Bondservant, *bond'-ser-vant*, s. A slave.
Bondservice, *bond'-serv-is*, s. A state of slavery.
Bondslave, *bond'-slave*, s. A person in a state of slavery.
Bondsman, *bondz'-man*, s. A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security for another; ‡ a slave.
Bondswoman, **Bondwoman**, } *bondz'-woom-an*, *bond'-woom-an*, s. A woman slave.
Bonduc, *bon'-duk*, s. The Nickar-tree, a species of Guilandina, a leguminous plant, with yellow flowers, common to both Indies.
Bone, *bone*, s. A firm, hard substance, composing the skeleton, or frame-work of an animal body; a piece of bone, with or without flesh adhering to it; something made of bone.—*To make no bones*, is to make no scruple.
— v.a. To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery; to put bones in, as whalebone into stays.
Bone-ace, *bone'-ase*, s. A game at cards.
Bone-ache, *bone'-ake*, s. Pain in the bones.
Bone-ash, *bone'-ash*, s. The residue of burnt bones.
Boneblack, *bone'-blak*, s. Animal charcoal, a black substance produced by burning bones in close vessels.
Bonebreaker, *bone'-brake-er*, s. The sea-eagle or osprey.
Boned, *boand*, pp. Deprived of bones, as in cookery.
— a. Having bones; bony.
Bone-dust, *bone'-dust*, s. Bones ground for the purpose of being used as manure.
Bone-earth, *bone'-erth*, s. The earthy residuum of bones after they have been calcined.
Bonelace, *bone'-lase*, s. A lace made of linen thread, so called because woven with bobbins of bone.
Boneless, *bone'-les*, a. Without bones; wanting bones
Bones, *boanz*, s.pl. A sort of bobbins, made of bones or ivory, for weaving lace; also, dice.
Boneset, *bone'-set*, v.a. To set a dislocated bone, or to unite a broken bone.
— s. A plant, the Thoroughwort.
Bonesetter, *bone'-set-ter*, s. One who professes to set and restore dislocated or broken bones.
Bonesetting, *bone'-set-ting*, s. The art of setting bones.
Bone-spavin, *bone'-spav-in*, s. A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg.
Bonetta, *bo-net'-tà*, s. A sea-fish: *see* Bonito.
Bonfire, *bon'-fire*, s. A large fire made on festive occasions.
Bongrace, ‡ *bon'-grase*, or *bun'-gräs*, s. A forehead cloth or a covering for the forehead; a large bonnet formerly

worn by females to protect them from the sun; a kind of canvas screen or curtain placed round the sides of a ship to protect the sailors from flakes of ice or keen winds in high latitudes.

Boniform, *bon'-e-form*, a. Of a good shape.

Bonify,‡ *bon'-e-fi*, v.a. To convert into good.

Boning, *bone'-ing*, ppr. Depriving of bones.

— s. The act of judging of a plane surface, or of setting objects in the same plane or line by the eye. Among surveyors and architects, this operation is usually performed by means of poles, termed *boning rods*, set up at certain distances; these are adjusted to the required line by looking along their vertical surfaces. Joiners, &c., bone their work with two straight edges.

Bonito, *bo-ne'-to*, s. A fish of the tunny kind.

Bonity,‡ *bon'-e-te*, s. Goodness.

Bon mot, *bong'-mo'*, s. (Fr.) A jest; a witty repartee.

Bonne bouche, *bun'-boosh*, s. (Fr.) A delicious morsel.

Bonnet, *bon'-net*, s. A woman's hat, or covering for the head; a small sail, attached to a larger. In *fort.*, a kind of little ravelin.

—† v.n. To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance.

Bonneted, *bon'-net-ed*, a. Wearing a bonnet.

Bonnet-pepper, *bon'-net-pep'-per*, s. A species of capsicum, or Guinea pepper.

Bonnibel, *bon'-ne-bel*, s. A handsome girl.

Bonnie, *bon'-ne*, a. A Scotch orthography of *bonny*, q.v.

Bonnilass, *bon'-ne-las*, s. A beautiful girl.

Bonnily, *bon'-ne-le*, ad. Gaily; handsomely; plumply.

Bonniness,† *bon'-ne-nes*, s. Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.

Bonniviss, *bon'-ne-vis*, s. A kind of kidney bean.

Bonny, *bon'-ne*, a. Handsome; pretty; merry; plump.

— s. Among *miners*, an isolated bed of ore

Bonny-clabber, *bon'-ne-klab'-ber*, s. Sour buttermilk.

Bonten, *bon'-ten*, s. A narrow woollen stuff.

Bon-ton, *bong'-tong'*, s. (Fr.) The height of fashion.

Bonum magnum, *bo'-num mag'-num*, s. A species of plum.

Bonus, *bo'-nus*, s. An advantage; a premium given for a privilege or charter, or, in addition to interest, for a loan; an extra dividend to the shareholders of a joint-stock company out of accumulated profits.

Bon-vivant, *bong'-ve-vong*, s. (Fr.) A high or luxurious liver; an epicure; a jovial companion.

Bony, *bo'-ne*, a. Consisting of, full of, or pertaining to bones; having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.

Bonze, *bon'-ze*, s. A Buddhist priest in China, Japan, &c.

Booby, *boo'-be*, s. A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber; a water-fowl, allied to the pelican, remarkable for its apparent stupidity in allowing itself to be caught.

Booby-hut, *boo'-be-hut*, s. A kind of covered sleigh.

Booby-hutch, *boo'-be-hutsh*, s. A clumsy, ill-contrived, covered carriage or seat, used in the east of England.

Boodh, *bood*, s. The pagan deity of the Buddhists.

Boodhism, *bood'-izm*, s. *See* Buddhism.

Boodhist, *bood'-ist*, s. *See* Buddhist.

Book, *bŏŏk*, s. A literary composition printed, and, *appropriately*, bound; a printed volume; a particular part of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume; a volume or collection of sheets for writing, or in which accounts are kept.—*In books*, in kind remembrance; in favour.—*Without book*, by memory; without reading; without notes; without authority.

— v.a. To enter, write, or register in a book.

Book-account, *bŏŏk'-ak-kownt*, s. An account or register of debt or credit in a book.

Bookbinder, *bŏŏk'-bind-er*, s. One who binds books.

Bookbindery, *bŏŏk'-bind-er-e*, s. A place where books are bound.

Bookbinding, *bŏŏk'-bind-ing*, s. The art or act of binding books

Bookcase, *bŏŏk'-kase*, s. A case with shelves for books.

Book-debt, *bŏŏk'-det*, s. A debt for articles delivered and charged by the seller in his book-account.

Booked, *bŏŏkt*, pp. Entered in a book; registered.

Bookful, *bŏŏk'-ful*, a. Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested learning.

— s. As much as a book contains.

Booking, *bŏŏk'-ing*, s. An entry in a register, acknowledging some act.

Bookish, *bŏŏk'-ish*, a. Given to reading; fond of study; better acquainted with books than with men.

Bookishly, *bŏŏk'-ish-le*, ad. In the manner of one addicted to books, or much reading.

Bookishness, *bŏŏk'-ish-nes*, s. Addiction to books.

Book-keeper, *bŏŏk'-keep-er*, s. One who keeps accounts, or the accounts of another; a clerk.

Book keeping, *bŏŏk'-keep-ing*, s. The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts.

Book-knowledge, *bŏŏk'-nol-ledj*, s. Knowledge gained by reading books.

Bookland, *bŏŏk'-land*, s. In *old law*, a possession or inheritance held by evidence in writing; charter-land.

Book-learned, *bŏŏk'-lern-ed*, a. Versed in books; well-read; possessed of such knowledge as is obtained from books.

Book-learning, *bŏŏk'-lern-ing*, s. Learning acquired by reading, as opposed to that gained by experience and observation.

Bookless, *bŏŏk'-les*, a. Without books; unlearned.

Book-madness, *bŏŏk'-mad-nes*, s. Bibliomania.

Bookmaker, *bŏŏk'-make-er*, s. One who writes and publishes books. Among *gamesters*, one who wagers largely and systematically upon horse-races, entering his bets in a book.

Bookmaking, *bŏŏk'-make-ing*, s. The practice of compiling and publishing books. Among *gamesters*, the art of betting systematically upon horse-races.

Bookman, *bŏŏk'-man*, s. A scholar by profession.

Bookmate, *bŏŏk'-mate*, s. A school-fellow.

Book-mindedness, *bŏŏk'-mind-ed-nes*, s. Love of books.

Bookmonger,† *bŏŏk'-mung-ger*, s. A dealer in books.

Book-muslin, *bŏŏk'-muz-lin*, s. A kind of fine muslin.

Book-oath, *bŏŏk'-oath*, s. An oath made on the Bible.

Bookseller, *bŏŏk'-sel-ler*, s. One who trades in books.

Bookselling, *bŏŏk'-sel-ling*, s. The business of a bookseller

Bookstall, *bŏŏk'-stawl*, s. A stall or stand, commonly in the open air, for retailing books.

Bookstand, *bŏŏk'-stand*, s. A stand or case for books.

Bookstone, *bŏŏk'-stone*, s. *See* Bibliolite.

Bookstore, *bŏŏk'-store*, s. In the *United States*, a bookseller's shop.

Bookworm, *bŏŏk'-wurm*, s. A mite that eats holes in books one closely attached to books, or addicted to study a reader without judgment.

Booley, *boo'-le*, s. In *Ireland*, a nomad, or one who has no settled habitation.

Boom, *boom*, s. A long pole or spar to extend a sail; a strong iron chain, cable, or line of spars bound together, and extended across a river, or the mouth of a harbour, to obstruct the passage; a pole set up as a mark to direct seamen; a hollow roar, as of waves, &c.

— v.n. To rush with violence, as a ship under a press of sail; to swell; to roll and roar, as waves; to make a loud pealing noise, as cannon, &c.; to cry as the bittern.

Boomerang, *boom'-e-rang*, s. A wooden missile peculiar to the aborigines of Australia. It has the shape of the small segment of a circle, and is usually about 2½ inches broad, ½ inch thick, and 2 feet long, the extremities being rounded. One side is flat, the other is rounded, and it is brought to a bluntish edge.

Boomkin, *boom'-kin*, s. *See* Bumkin.

Boon, *boon*, s. A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a favour, a prayer, or petition; the refuse from dressed flax.

— a. Gay; merry; kind; bountiful.

Boops, *bo'-ops*, s. A genus of fishes found chiefly in the Mediterranean; the pike-headed whale.

Boor, *boor*, s. A peasant; a rustic; a clown; a lout; a rude man; a Dutch farmer of the Cape colony.

Boorish, *boor'-ish*, a. Clownish; rustic, rude; uncivilized; awkward in manners; illiterate.

Boorishly, *boor'-ish-le*, ad. In a boorish manner.

Boorishness, *boor'-ish-nes*, s. Clownishness; rusticity

Boose,‡ *boos*, s. A stall for an ox or cow.

Boose, *booz*, v.n. To drink intemperately; to guzzle.

Booser, *booz'-er*, s. A hard drinker; a tippler; a drunkard.

Boost, *boost*, v.a. To lift or raise by pushing. (*Vulgar.*)

Boosy, *boo'-ze*, a. A little intoxicated; merry with liquor.

Boot, *boot*, s. A shoe of which the leather, or other material of which it is made, is continued so as to cover the leg or a part of it; a kind of rack for the leg, formerly used to torture criminals; a box or receptacle in the fore or hind part of a coach; † an apron or leathern cover to protect the riders in a chaise, gig, &c.; a leathern case in which to put a filled bottle to guard against accident in corking.

— v.a. To put on boots; to furnish with boots

Boot, v.a. To profit; to advantage; to enrich; to benefit.

— s. Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to make the exchange equal; ‡ spoil, booty.—*To boot*, in addition to; over and above.

Boot-catcher, *boot'-katsh-er*, s. Same as Boots, q.v.

Bootcrimp, *boot'-krimp*, s. A frame used by bootmakers for drawing in and shaping the body of a boot.

Booted, pp. or a. Having boots on.

Bootee, *boot-ē'*, s. A kind or nail or short boot
Bootes, *bo-o'-teez*, s. A northern constellation.
Booth, *booth*, s. A house or shed built of slight materials, for temporary purposes; a stall or tent erected in a fair.
Boot-hose, *boot'-hoze*, s. Spatterdashes; a kind of stockings used to cover the legs, in lieu of boots.
Bootikin, *boot'-e-kin*, s. A little boot.
Bootjack, *boot'-jak*, s. An instrument to assist in drawing off one's boots
Boot-last, *boot'-läst*, s. *See* Boot-tree.
Bootleg, *boot'-leg*, s. Leather cut for the leg of a boot.
Bootless, *boot'-les*, a. Unavailing; unprofitable; useless.
Bootlessly, *boot'-les-le*, ad. Without use or profit.
Bootlessness, *boot'-les-nes*, s. State of being bootless.
Boots, *boots*, s. The servant at an inn who pulls off and cleans the boots of the travellers.
Boot-topping, *boot'-top-ping*, s. The operation of cleansing a ship's bottom, near the surface of the water, and rubbing on it a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin.
Boot-tree, *boot'-tre*, s. An instrument for stretching boots, or for keeping them in shape.
Booty, *boot'-e*, s. Spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage; prey.—*To play booty*, is to agree with another to cheat a third party at play, and divide the spoils.
Bopeep, *bo-peep'*, s. A play to amuse children by peeping from behind something, and crying *bo!*
Borable,† *bore'-à-bl*, a. That may be bored.
Borachio, *bo-rätsh'-yo*, s. ‡ A bottle or cask; a drunkard.
Boracic, *bo-ras'-ik*, a. Pertaining to, or produced from borax.—*Boracic acid*, a compound of boron and oxygen.
Boracite, *bo'-rà-site*, s. Native borate of magnesia.
Boracous, *bo'-rà-kus*, a. Partaking of, or resembling borax.
Borage, *bur'-raje*, s. A plant of the genus Borago.
Boramez, *bor'-à-mez*, s. A plant, *see* Barometz.
Borate, *bo'-rate*, s. A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with a base.
Borax, *bo'-rax*, s. A compound of boracic acid and soda. It is used by workers in metal as a flux and as a solder, and also in pharmacy.
Borborygm, *bor'-bo-rim*, s. A rumbling noise of wind in the bowels.
Bord,‡ *bord*, s. A jest; a feigned story.
Bordage, *bord'-aje*, s. *See* Bordland.
Bordel, *bord'-el*, **Bordello**, *bor-del'-lo*, } s. A brothel; a house devoted to prostitution.
Bordeller, *bord'-el-ler*, s. The keeper of a brothel.
Border, *bord'-er*, s. The outer part or edge of any thing, as of a garment, garden, &c.; a fringe; the confine or exterior limit of a country or place; boundary; a bank raised at the side of a garden; verge; brink.
— v.n. To touch at the edge, side, or end; to be contiguous or adjacent; to approach near to.
— v.a. To make a border; to adorn with a border of ornaments; to reach to; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to; ‡ to confine within bounds, to limit.
Bordered, *bord'-erd*, pp. of the verb *to border*.
Borderer, *bord'-er-er*, s. One who dwells on the borders of a country or near to a place.
Bord-halfpenny, *bord'-ha-pen-e*, s. A toll formerly paid for setting up boards or a stall in a fair or market.
Bord land, *bord'-land*, s. In *old law*, the demain land which a lord reserved to himself for the maintenance of his *bord*, board, or table.
Bord-lode, **Board-load**, *bord'-load*, s. The service required of a tenant to carry timber from the woods to the lord's house.
Bord-man, *bord'-man*, s. A tenant of bord-land, who supplied his lord with provisions.
Bord-raging,‡ *bord'-raje-ing*, s. An incursion upon the borders of a country.
Bord-service, *bord'-serv-is*, s. The tenure by which bord-land was held.
Bordure, *bord'-yur*, or *bor'-dewr*, s. In *her.*, a tract or compass of metal, within the escutcheon, and around it.
Bore, *bore*, v.a. To pierce; to perforate; to make a hole in; to eat out or make a hollow, by gnawing or corroding, as a worm; to vex or weary by petty acts or tedious iteration; to tease; to annoy; to pester.
— v.n. To be pierced or penetrated; to pierce or enter by boring; to push forward toward a certain point; to carry the nose near the ground, as a horse.
— s. The hole made by boring; the cavity or hollow of a gun, or other fire-arm; the calibre; any instrument used for boring; a person that annoys by iteration; any thing that vexes or wearies; a sudden rise of the tide in certain narrow estuaries, conflicting with the water from above.
Bore, pret. of the verb *to bear*
Boreal, *bo'-re-al*, a. Northern; pertaining to the north, or to the north wind.
Boreas, *bo'-re-as*, s. The north wind.
Borecole, *bore'-koal*, s. A kind of winter cabbage, the leaves of which are not formed into a compact head, but are loose, and generally curled or wrinkled.
Bored, *board*, pp. of the verb *to bore*.
Boree, *bo-re'*, s. A kind of dance; a figure in dancing.
Borer, *bore'-er*, s. One who bores; an instrument to make holes with, a sea-worm that pierces wood.
Boring, *bore'-ing*, s. The act of perforating any substance; a hole made by perforating.—**Borings**, s.pl., are the chips produced in perforation.
Born, *born*, pp. of *bear*. Brought forth, as an animal.—*To be born*, is to be produced, or brought into life.
Borne, *boarn*, pp. of *bear*. Carried; supported; defrayed.
Bornite, *bor'-nite*, s. A tellurite of bismuth.
Bornouse, *bor-noos'*, s. *See* Bernouse.
Boron, *bo'-ron*, s. The elementary base of boracic acid
Borough, *bur'-o*, s. *Originally*, a fortified city or town. In *present use*, a town incorporated with certain privileges; a town, or part of a town, whether corporate or not, which sends burgesses or representatives to parliament. In *Saxon times*, a main pledge, or association of men, who were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other.
— a. Corporate; having the privileges of a borough.
Borough-english, *bur'-o ing'-glish*, s. A customary descent of lands and tenements to the youngest son, or youngest brother, instead of the eldest.
Borough-hea, ‡ *bur'-o-hed*, **Borough-holder**, *bur'-o-hoald'-er*, } s. A head-borough a borsholder.
Borough-master, *bur'-o-mäs'-ter*, s. The mayor, go vernor, or bailiff of a borough.
Borough-monger, *bur'-o-mung'-ger*, s. One who buys or sells the patronage of a borough.
Borough-town, *bur'-o-town*, s. A corporate town
Borrel,‡ *bor'-rel*, a. Rustic; rude.
Borrow, *bor'-ro*, v.a. To take from another by request and consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and return it, or an equivalent; to copy or select from the writings or sayings of another; to assume to imitate; ‡ to relieve, to redeem.
—‡ s. A borrowing; the thing borrowed; a pledge; a surety.
Borrowed, *bor'-rode*, pp. of the verb *to borrow*.
Borrower, *bor'-ro-er*, s. One who borrows.
Borrowing, *bor'-ro-ing*, s. The act of borrowing.
Borsholder, *bors'-hoald-er*, s. The head or chief of a tithing or *burg* of ten men; a head-borough.
Bos, *bos*, s. In *zoology*, the technical name of a genus of quadrupeds, including the ox and allied animals.
Bosa, *bo'-sà*, s. An intoxicating drink among the Egyptians, made from the meal of darnel and hemp-seed.
Boscage, *bosk'-aje*, s. A wood; woodlands; underwood, food for cattle yielded by bushes and trees. In *painting*, a landscape representing thickets and woodlands.
Boschas, *bos'-kas*, s. The common wild duck.
Bosh, *bosh*, s. Outline; figure: in *pop. lang.*, nonsense; folly
Boshbok, *bosh'-bok*, s. A species of antelope.
Bosjesmans, *boz'-jez-manz*, s.pl. Bushmen, a wild and erratic race of South Africa.
Bosket, **Bosquet**, **Busket**, *bosk'-et*, } s. A little wood; a grove; a compartment in a garden, formed by branches of trees.
Bosky, *bosk'-e*, a. Woody; covered with thickets.
Bosom, *booz'-um*, s The breast of a human being, and the parts adjacent, the folds of the dress that cover the breast; the breast, or the interior of the breast, considered as the seat of tenderness, or of the passions, the breast, or its interior, considered as a close place, the receptacle of secrets; any inclosed place; the interior; the tender affections; the arms, or embrace of the arms; ‡ inclination, desire.
— a. Intimate; confidential; fond: *used in composition*.
— v.a. To enclose in the bosom; to keep with care; to conceal; to cherish or press to the bosom.
Bosomed, *booz'-umd*, pp. of the verb *to bosom*.
Boson, *bo'-sn*, s. A corruption of boatswain, q.v.
Bosphorian, **Bosporian**,‡ *bos-fo'-re-an*, } a. Pertaining to a strait, or narrow sea between two seas.
Bosphorus, **Bosporus**,‡ *bos'-fo-rus*, *bos'-po-rus*, } s. A narrow sea, or a strait. *particularly* the strait between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea.
Boss, *bos*, s. A protuberant part; a stud or knob; a protuberance raised as an ornament on any work; the part rising in the middle of a shield; a water-conduit, in form of a *tun-bellied* figure. In the *United States*, a master mechanic; a foreman, or superintendent.

Bossage, *bos'-aje*, s. A stone in a building which is left projecting and rough, to be afterwards finished in sculpture; rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the nave or level of the building.
Bossed, *bost*, pp. or a. Studded; ornamented with bosses.
Bossive, *bos'-iv*, a. Crooked; deformed by humps.
Bossy, *bos'-e*, a. Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.
Bostangi, *bos-tan'-je*, s.pl. In *Turkey*, the guards of the Sultan's seraglio.
Bostrychite, *bos'-tre-kite*, s. A gem in the form of a lock of hair.
Bosvel, *boz'-vel*, s. A plant, a species of Crowfoot.
Boswellism, *bot'-wel-izm*, s. A peculiarity of Boswell the biographer of Dr. Johnson.
Bot, *bot*, s. A small worm: *see* Bots.
Botanic,‡ *bo-tan'-ik*, s. One who is skilled in botany.
Botanic, *bo-tan'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to botany; con-
Botanical, *bo-tan'-ik-al*, } taining plants.—*Botanic garden*, a garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.
Botanically, *bo-tan'-ik-al-le*, ad. According to the system of botany.
Botanist, *bot'-a-nist*, s. One skilled in botany.
Botanize, *bot'-a-nize*, v.n. To seek for plants for the purpose of botanical investigation; to study plants.
Botanizing, *bot'-an-ize-ing*, s. The seeking of plants for botanical purposes.
Botanology, *bot-a-nol'-o-je*, s. Botany.
Botanomancy, *bot'-a-no-man-se*, s. An ancient species of divination by means of plants.
Botany, *bot'-a-ne*, s. That branch of natural history which treats of the structure and economy of plants, and their classification.
Botargo, *bo-tar'-go*, s. A kind of sausage or food made of the roes of the mullet.
Botch, *botsh*, s. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin; a clumsy patch; ill-finished work in mending; a part added clumsily or unsuitably.
— v.a. To mend or patch in a clumsy manner; to put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to mark with botches.
Botched, *botsht*, pp. of the verb *to botch*.
Botcher, *botsh'-er*, s. A clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler.
Botcherly,† *botsh'-er-le*, a. Clumsy; patched.
Botchery, *botsh'-er-e*, s. A botching, or that which is done by botching; patchwork.
Botchy, *botsh'-e*, a. Marked with botches; full of botches.
Bote, *bote*, s. In *law*, compensation, satisfaction, or reparation, as, *man-bote*, a compensation for a man slain; a privilege or allowance of necessaries, as, *house-bote*, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house, or for fuel.
Boteless, *bote'-les*, a. In vain: *see* Bootless.
Bot-fly, *bot'-fli*, s. An insect which lays eggs on horses, from which bots are produced.
Both, *boath*, a. The one and the other; the two.
— **coj**. As well as; on the one side.
Bother, *both'-er*, v.a. To tease or perplex; to confound: a corruption of *pother*. (Inelegant.)
Botheration, *both-er-a'-shun*, s. Trouble; vexation; perplexity. (Vulgar.)
Bothnian, *both'-ne-an*, } a. Pertaining to Bothnia, a
Bothnic, *both'-nik*, } territory on the Baltic, and also to a gulf of that name.
Bothrodendron, *both-ro-den'-dron*, s. An extinct genus of fossil plants, found in coal formations.
Bothy, *both'-e*, s. A rude kind of cottage.
Bototoe, *bo-to'-to*, s. A bird of the parrot kind.
Botryllarians, *bot-ril-la'-re-anz*, s.pl. A family of compound tunicaries, each example of which presents an oval body, formed by several individuals united together like the rays of a star, and having an aperture in the centre common to the rectum of each.
Botryoid, *bot'-re-oyd*, } a. Having the form of a
Botryoidal, *bot-re-oyd'-al*, } bunch of grapes.
Botryolite, *bot'-re-o-lite*, s. In *min.*, Grapestone, or a variety of Datholite, occurring in botryoidal forms.
Bots, *bots*, s.pl. Small worms found in the intestines of horses. They are the larvæ of the gad-fly.
Bottle, *bot'-tl*, s. A vessel of glass, earthen-ware, leather, or other material, of various sizes, with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors; the contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains, a quart; a bundle of hay.
— v.a. To put into bottles.
Bottle-companion, *bot'-tl-kom-pan'-yun*, } s. A friend or
Bottle-friend, *bot'-tl-frend*, } companion in drinking.
Bottled, *bot'-tld*, pp. or a. Put into bottles; enclosed in bottles; having a protuberant belly.
Bottle-flower, *bot'-tl-flow-er*, s. A plant, the Cyanus
Bottle-glass, *bot'-tl-glas*, s. A coarse green glass used for making bottles.
Bottle-gourd, *bot'-tl-goord*, s. The common gourd.
Bottle-nosed, *bot'-tl-nozd*, a. Having a bottle-shaped or large thick nose.
Bottle-screw, *bot'-tl-skrew*, s. A corkscrew.
Bottling, *bot'-tling*, s. The act of putting into bottles.
Bottom, *bot'-tum*, s. The lowest part of any thing; the ground under any body of water; the foundation or ground-work of any thing; the base; a dale; a valley, the extremity of the trunk of animals; a ship or vessel; the grounds or dregs of any liquor; a ball of thread. *Figuratively*, bound; limit; the deepest part; that which is most remote from the view; cause, spring, or origin; the utmost extent or depth of intellect, whether deep or shallow; stamina, strength.
— v.a. To found, or build upon; to fix upon as a support; to furnish with a seat, or bottom; to wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.
— v.n. To rest upon, as its ultimate support.
— a. Low, or lowest; having a low situation.—*Bottom-heat*, in *hort.*, the temperature communicated to certain soils, by fermenting and decomposing substances placed underneath them.
Bottomed, *bot'-tumd*, pp. of the verb *to bottom*.
— a. Having a bottom.
Bottomless, *bot'-tum-les*, a. Without a bottom; fathomless.
Bottomry, *bot'-tum-re*, s. The act or practice of borrowing money, and pledging the keel or *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security.
Bottony, *bot'-ton-e*, s. In *heraldry*, a cross which terminates at each end in three buds, knots, or buttons.
Bouche, *boosh*, s. *See* Bouge.
Bouchet, *boo'-sha*, or *boo-shet'*, s. A sort of pear.
Boud, *bowd*, s. An insect that breeds in malt or other grain; a weevil.
Boudoir, *boo'-dwor*, s. (Fr.) A small private apartment, usually that of a lady, and adjoining the dressing or bed-room.
Bouge,† *boodj*, v.n. To swell out; to bulge.
—‡ s. Provisions; food.
Bough, *bow*, s. An arm, branch, or large shoot of a tree.
Bought, *bawt*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to buy*.
Bought, *bawt*, or *bowt*, s. A twist; a knot; a flexure, or bend, the part of a sling that contains the stone.
Boughty, *baw'-te*, or *bow'-te*, a. Bending; crooked.
Bougie, *boo'-zhe*, s. A wax taper. In *surgery*, a long, slender instrument, that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to remove obstructions.
Bouilli, *bool'-ye*, s. (Fr.) Boiled or stewed meat.
Bouillon, *bool'-yong*, s. (Fr.) Broth; soup.
Bouk, *bowk*, v.n. To nauseate. (Local.)
Boulangerite, *boo-lan'-jer-ite*, s. In *min.*, a sulphuret of antimony and lead.
Boulder, *boal'-der*, s. *See* Bowlder.
Boulet, *boo'-la*, or *boo-let'*, s. In the *manège*, a horse is so called when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward and out of its natural position.
Boulevard, } *bool'-var*, s. (Fr.) *Originally*, the rampart
Boulevart, } of a fortified city; *now*, a principal street or promenade planted with trees, and often encompassing the town.
Boulimy, *boo'-le-me*, s. *See* Bulimy.
Boult, *boalt*, s. *An incorrect orthography of* Bolt, q.v.
Boultin, *boal'-tin*, s. In *architecture*, a moulding, the convexity of which is one fourth of a circle.
Bounce, *bowns*, v.n. To leap, spring, or rush out suddenly; to hit or come against with force, or so as to rebound; to thump so as to make a loud noise; to boast or brag; to swagger; to bully; to lie;‡ to be bold or strong.
—‡ v.a. To drive against; to thrust.
— s. A heavy blow, thrust, or thump with a large, solid body; a loud, heavy sound, as by an explosion; a boast, a threat; a species of dog-fish or shark.
Bouncer, *bown'-ser*, s. A boaster; a bully; a bold lie; a liar; a large, fat person.
Bouncing, *bown'-sing*, a. Large and heavy; huge; great; stout; bold; strong; swaggering.
— s. Act of falling or striking; a boast.
Bouncingly, *bown'-sing-le*, ad. Boastingly; with a bounce.
Bound, *bownd*, s. Boundary; limit; restraint; a leap; a spring, a jump; a rebound.
— v.a. To set limits to; to restrain; to circumscribe; to confine; to restrict; to border; to cause to bound.
— v.n. To leap; to move forward by leaps; to rebound.
Bound, pret. and pp. of the verb *to bind*.
— a. Destined; tending; going, or intending

BOUNDARY, *bownd'-à-re*, s. A visible mark designating a limit; limit; bound; border; restraint.
BOUND-BAILIFF, *bownd'-bayl-if*, s. A sheriff's officer.
BOUNDEN, *bownd'-en*, a. Appointed; indispensable; obligatory; beholden to.
BOUNDENLY, ‡ *bownd'-en-le*, ad. In a dutiful manner.
BOUNDER, *bownd'-er*, s. One who limits; a boundary.
BOUNDING-STONE, *bownd'-ing-stone*, } s. A stone to play
BOUND-STONE, *bownd'-stone*, } with.
BOUNDLESS, *bownd'-les*, a. Without bound or limit.
BOUNDLESSLY, *bownd'-les-le*, ad. In a boundless manner.
BOUNDLESSNESS, *bownd'-les-nes*, s. The quality of being without limits.
BOUNTEOUS, *bown'-te-us*, a. Liberal; kind; bountiful.
BOUNTEOUSLY, *bown'-te-us-le*, ad. Liberally; largely.
BOUNTEOUSNESS, *bown'-te-us-nes*, s. Liberality in bestowing gifts or favours; munificence; kindness.
BOUNTIFUL, *bown'-te-fŭl*, a. Liberal; generous; munificent.
BOUNTIFULLY, *bown'-te-fŭl-le*, ad. In a bountiful manner.
BOUNTIFULNESS, *bown'-te-fŭl-nes*, s. The quality of being bountiful; liberality; generousness.
BOUNTIHEDE, } ‡ *bown'-te-hed*, } s. Goodness; bounty;
BOUNTIHEAD, } ‡ *bown'-te-hŏŏd*, } virtue.
BOUNTY, *bown'-te*, s. Liberality; generosity; munificence; kindness; a present or gift; a premium offered or given to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage any branch of industry.—*Queen Anne's bounty*, a provision made in her reign for augmenting poor church livings.
BOUQUET, *boo'-ka*, s. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; an aromatic odour from the best wines when uncorked.
BOURD, ‡ *boord*, s. A jest; a joke. — v.n. To jest or joke.
BOURDER, ‡ *boord'-er*, s. A jester.
BOURDINGLY, ‡ *boord'-ing-le*, ad. In sport; jestingly.
BOURDON, *boor'-don*, s. A pilgrim's staff.
BOURGEOIS, *bur-joys'*, s. A small kind of printing type, in size between long primer and brevier.
BOURGEOIS, *boor'-zhwà*, s. (Fr.) A citizen.
BOURGEON, *bur'-jun*, v.n. To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth as a branch.
BOURN, *boorn*, or *boarn*, s. A bound; a limit · ‡ a brook, a torrent, a rivulet.
BOURNLESS, *boarn'-les*, a. Without limits.
BOURNONITE, *boor'-nun-ite*, s. In *min.*, an antimonial sulphuret of lead.
BOURSE, *boors*, s. The French name of an exchange.
BOUSE, *booz*, v.n. To drink freely; to guzzle. (Vulgar.)
—‡ s. Liquor; drink.
BOUSTROPHEDON, *bow-stro-fe'-don*, s. An ancient mode of writing, in which the lines go from right to left, and then from left to right, like oxen in ploughing.
BOUSY, *boo'-ze*, a. Drunken; intoxicated. (Vulgar.)
BOUT, *bowt*, s. A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time; essay; attempt.
BOUTADE, *boo-tăd'*, s. A whim; a fancy; a caprice.
BOUTANT, *boo'-tong*, s. *See* ARC-BOUTANT.
BOUTEFEU, *boot'-feu*, s. (Fr.) An incendiary; a make-bate.
BOUTISALE, ‡ *boo'-te-sale*, s. A cheap sale, as booty or plunder is commonly sold; or, a sale by a lighted match, during the burning of which a man may bid.
BOUTS-RIMES, *boo-re'-ma*, s.pl. Words which rhyme, given out to be formed into verses.
BOVATE, *bo'-vate*, s. An ox-gate, or as much land as a yoke of oxen can plough in a year.
BOVEY-COAL, *bo'-ve-koal*, s. Brown lignite, a species of bituminous inflammable fossil.
BOVID, + *bo'-vid*, } a. Pertaining to oxen and cows, or
BOVINE, *bo'-vine*, } to quadrupeds of the genus *bos*.
BOVIFORM, *bo'-ve-form*, a. Having the form of an ox.
BOW, *bow*, v.a. To bend; to bend the body in token of respect or civility; to incline toward, in condescension; to depress; to crush; to subdue.
— v.n. To bend; to incline; to make a reverence; to stoop; to kneel; to give way, yield, or submit, in deference or from respect; to sink under pressure.
—s. An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, salutation, or submission; the rounding part of a ship's side forward.
BOW, *bo*, s. An instrument made of wood, or other elastic matter, with a string fastened to each end, to throw arrows; any thing bent, or in form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string, ribbon, &c., in a knot; the part of a yoke which embraces the neck, &c; the instrument, formed with a stick and hairs, with which the chords of a violin, &c., are sounded; an instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea; an instrument for turning a drill. *Bows* of a saddle are the two pieces of wood laid archwise to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. In *arch.*, a circular end of a church, apartment, or building.
BOWABLE, ‡ *bow'-à-bl*, a. Of a flexible disposition.
BOW-BEARER, *bo'-bare-er*, s. An under officer of the forest, whose duty is to inform of trespasses.
BOW-BENT, *bo'-bent*, a. Crooked, like a bow.
BOW-COMPASSES, *bo'-kum-pas-sez*, s. Compasses, one leg of which slides on a *bow*, or curved plate of metal, which is riveted into the other leg.
BOW-DRILL, *bo'-dril*, s. A drill worked by a bow and spring
BOW-DYE, *bo'-di*, s. A kind of scarlet colour.
BOWED, *bowd*, pp. of the verb *to bow*.
BOWED, *boad*, a. Bent, like a bow.
BOWEL, *bow'-el*, v.a. To take out the bowels; to evis cerate; to penetrate the bowels.
BOWELLED, *bow'-eld*, pp. of the verb *to bowel*.
— a. Having bowels or a belly.
BOWELLESS, *bow'-el-les*, a. Without tenderness or pity
BOWELS, *bow'-elz*, s.pl. The intestines of an animal; the entrails, especially of man; the interior part of any thing; the heart; the seat of pity or kindness: tenderness, compassion.
BOWER, *bow'-er*, s. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees; a shady recess; a bedchamber; a private room; ‡ a cottage; an anchor. In *anat.*, a muscle that bends a joint.
— v.a. + To embower; to enclose. — + v.n. To lodge.
BOWERY, *bow'-er-e*, a. Shading; containing bowers.
BOWESS, *bow'-es*, } s. A young hawk: a term in fal-
BOWET, *bow'-et*, } conry.
BOWGE, *bowj*, v.n. To swell out. — v.a. To perforate.
BOW-GRACE, *bow'-grase*, s. In *nau. lang.*, a frame or composition of junk, laid out at the sides or bows of ships to secure them from injury by ice.
BOW-HAND, *bo'-hand*, s. The hand that draws a bow.
BOWIE-KNIFE, *bo'-e-nife*, s. A long knife, or dagger, used by hunters and others in America.
BOWINGLY, *bow'-ing-le*, ad. In a bending manner.
BOWL, *boal*, s. A concave vessel to hold liquors, rather wide than deep; the hollow part of any thing; a basin.
BOWL, *boal*, or *bowl*, s. A ball of wood, used for play.
— v.n. To play with bowls, or at bowling; to move smoothly and rapidly like a ball. In the *game of cricket*, to throw, roll, or aim the ball at the wicket.
—v.a. To roll or throw as a bowl or ball; to pelt with any thing rolled.—*To bowl out* at cricket, is to break down one's wicket by bowling.
BOWLDER, *boal'-der*, s. A moderately-sized stone, of a rounded form, very common on the sea-shore in some places. In *geology*, a rounded mass of rock lying on the surface, and apparently borne by water or ice from its original position.
BOWLDER-WALL, *boal'-der-wawl*, s. A wall built of round pebbles or bowlders laid in a strong mortar.
BOW-LEG, *bo'-leg*, s. A leg crooked as a bow.
BOW-LEGGED, *bo'-legd*, a. Having crooked legs.
BOWLER, *boal'-er*, or *bowl'-er*, s. One who plays at bowls, or who bowls the ball at cricket.
BOWLESS, *bo'-les*, a. Destitute of a bow.
BOWLINE, *bo'-lin*, or *bow'-lin*, s. A rope fastened near the middle of the leech, or perpendicular edge of the square sails, to keep them out to windward.
BOWLING, *boal'-ing*, or *bowl'-ing*, s. The act or art of playing at bowls, or of delivering the ball at the wicket in the game of cricket.—*Bowling-alley*, a place for playing at bowls.—*Bowling-green*, a level piece of ground kept smooth for playing at bowls.
BOWMAN, *bo'-man*, s. A man who uses a bow; an archer.
BOWMAN, *bow'-man*, s. The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat.
BOWNET, *bo'-net*, s. A kind of wicker basket used for catching lobsters and crawfish, also called *bow-wheel*.
BOW-PEN, *bo'-pen*, s. A metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink bowed out toward the middle.
BOW-PIECE, *bow'-pees*, s. A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.
BOW-SAW, *bo'-saw*, s. A flexible saw for cutting curves.
BOWSE, *bows*, v.n. In *nau. lang.*, to pull or haul together.
BOW-SHOT, *bo'-shot*, s. The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow.
BOWSPRIT, *bo-sprit*, s. A large boom or spar, which projects over the stem of a ship to carry sail forward.
BOWSSEN, ‡ *bows'-sn*, v.a. To drink; to drench.
BOW-STRING, *bo'-string*, s. The string of a bow.
— v.a. To strangle with the string of a bow: a common mode of execution in Turkey

Bow-stringed, *bo'-stringd*, pp. of the verb *to bow-string*. —a. Furnished with a bow-string.

Bow-window, *bo'-win-do*, s. A window projecting from the general face of a building, of a curved form, whence it differs from a *bay-window*, which is polygonal and straight-sided.

Bow-wow, *bow'-wow*, s. The bark of a dog; a child's name for a dog.

Bowyer,† *bo'-yer*, s. An archer; a maker of bows.

Box, *box*, s. A coffer or chest, either of wood, metal, or other matter; the quantity of any thing that a box contains; an enclosed space with seats in a theatre, &c.; the case that contains the mariner's compass; a money chest; a tree or shrub, constituting the genus *Buxus*, or the wood of this tree; a blow on the head with the hand; a cylindrical hollow iron used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs; a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve; the driver's seat on a coach.

— v.a. To inclose in a box; to furnish with boxes; to strike with the hand or fist, especially on the side of the head; to rehearse the several points of the compass in their proper order; to sail round; to make a hole or cut in a tree, to procure the sap.

— v.n. To fight with the fists.

Box-coat, *box'-koat*, s. An overcoat worn by coachmen.

Box-drain, *box'-drayn*, s. An underground drain, *boxed up* on the sides and on the top, and covered with earth.

Boxed, *boxt*, pp. of the verb *to box*.

Box-elder, *box-el'-der*, s. The ash-leaved maple.

Boxen, *box'-n*, a. Made of box-wood; resembling box.

Boxer, *box'-er*, s. One who fights with his fists; a pugilist.

Boxhaul, *box'-hawl*, v.a. To veer a ship in a particular manner in going from one tack to another.

Boxing, *box'ing*, s. The art or act of fighting with the fists; a combat with the fists.

Box-lobby, *box'-lob-be*, s. *In a theatre*, the lobby leading to the boxes.

Box-thorn, *box'-thorn*, s. A plant of the genus Lycium.

Box-tree, *box'-tre*, s. A tree or shrub of the genus Buxus.

Box-wood, *box'-wood*, s. The wood of the box-tree: it is fine-grained, and much esteemed by turners and engravers on account of its hardness.

Boy, *boy*, s. A male child; a youth not yet arrived at the age of puberty; one in the state of adolescence; a lad; also used in contempt for a young man.

— v.a. To treat as a boy; to act as a boy.

Boyar, *boy'-ar*, s. In *Russia*, *Transylvania*, &c., a nobleman; a lord; a person of quality.

Boyau, *boy'-o*, s.; pl. **Boyaux**. In *fortification*, a ditch covered with a parapet.

Boy-blind,‡ *boy'-blind*, a. Undiscerning, like a boy

Boyer, *boy'-er*, s. A Flemish sloop, with a castle at each end.

Boyhood, *boy'-hood*, a. The state of being a boy, or of immature age; youth; adolescence.

Boyish, *boy'-ish*, a. Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling; resembling a boy in manners or opinions; puerile.

Boyishly, *boy'-ish-le*, ad. Childishly; in a boyish manner.

Boyishness, *boy'-ish-nes*, s. Childishness; the manners or behaviour of a boy; youthfulness.

Boyism, *boy'-izm*, s. Childishness; puerility; state of a boy.

Boyn, *boyn*, s. A vat or tub used in making cheese.

Boy's-play, *boyz'-pla*, s. Childish amusement.

Boyuna, *bo-yu'-nà*, s. A large serpent of America.

Bp. An abbreviation of *bishop*.

Brabantine, *brà-bant'-in*, a. Pertaining to Brabant.

Brabble,‡ *brab'-bl*, s. A brawl; a broil; a wrangle.

—‡ v.n. To clamour; to wrangle; to contest noisily.

Brabblement,‡ *brab'-bl-ment*, s. Contentious quarrel.

Brabbler,‡ *brab'-bler*, s. A noisy quarrelsome fellow.

Braccate, *brak'-kate*, a. In *ornithology*, having the feet concealed by long feathers, descending from the legs.

Brace, *brase*, s. That which holds any thing tight, or supports; a cincture or bandage; a thick strap which supports the body of a coach; a narrow band or strap to pass over the shoulder and sustain the pantaloons; a pair; a couple; armour for the arm; tension; tightness; a curved instrument of iron or wood for boring holes or driving screws, by pressure against the breast; a crooked line in printing or writing, connecting two or more words or lines; in *arch.*, a piece of timber, framed in with bevel joints, to keep the building from swerving either way; in *nau. lang.*, a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard. The *braces* of a drum are the cords on the sides of it, for tightening the heads and snares.

— v.a. To tighten; to bind, or tie close; to make tense; to strain up; to furnish with braces; to strengthen.

Braced, *brayst*, pp. of the verb *to brace*

Bracelet, *brase'-let*, s. An ornament for the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

Bracer, *bra'-ser*, s. That which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage; armour for the arm; a medicine which braces or strengthens the body.

Brach,‡ *bratsh*, s. A bitch of the hound kind.

Brachial, *brak'-yal*, or *bra'-ke-al*, a. Belonging to the arm.

Brachiate, *brak'-e-ate*, a. In *botany*, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

Brachiopod, *brak'-e-o-pod*, s. One of a class of acephalous bivalve mollusks, having two fleshy arms instead of feet, which the animal can protrude or retract at pleasure.

Brachiopodous, *brak-e-op'-o-dus*, a. Having arms instead of feet and legs; belonging to the class Brachiopoda.

Brachman, *brà'-min*, s. *See* Brahmin.

Brachycatalectic, *brak-e-kat-à-lek'-tik*, s. A Greek or Latin verse wanting two syllables at its termination.

Brachydiagonal, *brak-e-de-ag'-o-nal*, s. The shortest of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

Brachygrapher, *brà-kig'-rà-fer*, s. A short-hand writer.

Brachygraphy, *brà-kig'-rà-fe*, s. The art or practice of writing in short-hand; stenography.

Brachylogy, *brà-kil'-o-je*, s. In *rhet.*, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner; laconic speech.

Brachypterous, *brà-kip'-ter-us*, a. In *ornith.*, short-winged; having wings which when folded do not reach to the base of the tail, as in the Divers.

Brachystochrone, *brà-kist'-o-krone*, s. A curve in which a body, descending by the force of gravity, moves through a given space in the shortest time.

Brachytypous, *brak'-e-tipe-us*, a. In *min.*, of a short form.

Brachyurous, *brak-e-yu'-rus*, a. Short-tailed; an epithet of a tribe of crustacea, comprehending the crabs.

Bracing, *brase'-ing*, s. Act of bracing; state of being braced — a. Having the quality of giving strength or tone.

Brack,† *brak*, s. A crack; a breach; a broken part.

Bracken, *brak'-n*, s. Fern · *see* Brake.

Bracket, *brak'-et*, s. An angular wooden stay, in form of the knee bent, to support a shelf, &c.; a cramping-iron to stay timber-work; any small support against a wall for a figure, clock, lamp, &c.; the cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank. In *printing*, hooks, inclosing one or more words, thus, [ ].

—v.a. To inclose in or connect by brackets.

Brackish, *brak'-ish*, a. Saltish; somewhat salt.

Brackishness, *brak'-ish-nes*, s. Saltness in a small degree.

Bracky,‡ *brak'-e*, a. Brackish.

Bract, *brakt*, } s. An irregularly developed leaf,

Bractea, *brak'-te-a*, } differing from other leaves in colour, growing out from the peduncle of a flower, and so near the flower as easily to be mistaken for the perianth.

Bracteate, *brak'-te-ate*, } a. Furnished with bracts.

Bracted, *brak'-ted*, }

Bracteolate, *brak'-te-o-late*, a. Having bracteoles.

Bracteole, *brak'-te-ole*, s. A little bract.

Bractless, *brakt'-les*, a. In *bot.*, destitute of bracts.

Brad, *brad*, s. A kind of thin nail without a head.

Brad-awl, *brad'-awl*, s. An awl to make holes for brads.

Bradypoda, *brad-ip'-o-da*, } s.pl. A family of Edentate

Bradypods, *brad'-e-podz*, } mammals, including the two-toed and three-toed sloths.

Bradypus, *brad'-e-pus*, s. The generic name of the sloth.

Brae, *bra*, s. The declivity or slope of a hill; the bank of a river; a hill; a hilly district. (*Scotch.*)

Brag, *brag*, v.n. To boast; to vaunt; to swagger.

—s. A boast; the thing boasted; a game at cards.

Braggadocio, *brag-ga-do'-she-o*, s. A vain, boasting fellow.

Braggardism, *brag'-gard-izm*, s. Boastfulness; vain, silly ostentation.

Braggart, *brag'-gart*, s. A boaster; a vain fellow.

—a. Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Bragger, *brag'-ger*, s. One who brags; a boaster.

Bragget, *brag'-get*, s. A kind of sweet drink made by fermenting the wort of ale with spice and honey.

Bragged, *bragd*, pp. of the verb *to brag*.

Bragging, *brag'-ging*, s. Boastful language.

Braggingly, *brag'-ging-le*, ad. Boastingly.

Bragless, *brag'-les*, a. Without a boast.

Bragly,‡ *brag'-le*, ad. Finely; so as it may be bragged of.

Brahma, } *bra'-ma*, s. The first person in the trinity of

Brama, } the Hindoos, the creator. The others are *Vishnoo*, the preserver, and *Siva*, the destroyer.

Brahmaic, *bra-ma'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to Brahma, or

Brahmanic, *bra-man'-ik*, } to the Brahmins; Braminical.

Brahmin, *bra'-min*, s. A Gentoo or Hindoo priest. The Brahmins constitute the highest of the four castes of Hindostan, and represent the learned or sacerdotal class

Brahminical, *brâ-min'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to, or relating to the Brahmins.
Brahminism, *bram'-in-izm*, s. The religion of the Brahmins.
Braid, *brayd*, v.n. To weave or infold several strands into one; to plait; ‡ to reproach. *See* Upbraid.
— s. A kind of narrow band or tape, formed by weaving together different strands, and much used as a trimming for women's and children's dresses; ‡ a start.
— a. Crafty; deceitful; hasty; fickle.
Brail, *brayl*, s. A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing; a small rope, used to draw up or furl a ship's sail.
— v.a. *To brail up*, is to haul up by the brails, or to truss up with the brails.
Brain, *brayn*, s. The soft, whitish mass, inclosed in the cranium or skull, in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate, and which is regarded as the seat of the intelligent principle in man. *Fig.*, the understanding; the affections; fancy; imagination.
—v.a. To dash out the brains; ‡ to conceive, to understand.
Brained, *brayn'd*, a. Having brains; intelligent.
Brain-fever, *brayn'-fe-ver*, s. Inflammation of the brain.
Brainish, *brayn'-ish*, a. Hot-headed; furious.
Brainless, *brayn'-les*, a. Silly; thoughtless; witless.
Brainpan, *brayn'-pan*, s. The skull containing the brain.
Brainsick, *brayn'-sik*, a. Disordered in the understanding; giddy; thoughtless.
Brainsickly, *brayn'-sik-le*, ad. Weakly; with a disordered understanding.
Brainsickness, *brayn'-sik-nes*, s. Disorder of the understanding; giddiness; indiscretion.
Braird, *brayrd*, s The springing up of seeds.
— v.n. To spring up as seeds.
Brait, *brayt*, s. Among *jewellers*, a rough diamond.
Brake,‡ *brake*, pp. of *to break: broke* is now used.
Brake, s. A name given to various species of fern; a place overgrown with brake, or with shrubs and brambles; a thicket; an instrument to break flax or hemp; the handle or lever of a pump; a baker's kneading-trough; a sharp bit or snaffle; a machine for confining refractory horses while shoeing them; that part of the carriage of a movable battery or engine which enables it to turn; a heavy harrow for breaking clods. *See* Break.
Brakeman, *brake'-man*, s. *See* Breakman.
Braky, *brake'-e*, a. Full of brakes; rough; thorny.
Brama, *brä'-mâ*, s. *See* Brahma.
Bramble, *bram'-bl*, s. The blackberry bush; any rough, prickly, wild shrub.
Bramble, *bram'-bl*, } s. A bird, the mountain
Brambling, *bram'-bling*, } finch.
Brambled, *bram'-bld*, a. Overgrown with brambles.
Bramble-net, *bram'-bl-net*, s. A kind of net to catch birds.
Brambly, *bram'-ble*, a. Full of brambles.
Bramin, *bram'-in*, or *brä'-min*, s. *See* Brahmin.
Braminee, *bram-in-e'*, } s. The wife of a Brahmin.
Braminess, *bram'-in-es*, }
Braminical, *brâ-min'-ik-al*, a. *See* Brahminical.
Braminism, *bram'-in-izm*, s. The religion of the Bramins.
Bran, *bran*, s. The husks or outer coats of ground corn, separated from the flour by bolting.
Brancard,‡ *brank'-ard*, s. A litter borne by horses.
Branch, *brantsh*, s. The shoot of a tree; a limb; any arm or extended part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing; any member or part of a body or system; a part, section, or subdivision; any individual of a family descending in a collateral line; a chandelier. In *America*, a warrant or commission given to a pilot. *Branches of a bridle*, are two pieces of bent iron which bear the bit, the cross chains, and the curb.
— v.n. To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify; to divide into separate parts or subdivisions. *To branch out*, to speak diffusively.
— v.a. To divide or form as into branches; to make subordinate divisions; to adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.
Branched, *brantsht*, pp. of the verb *to branch*.
Branched-work, *brantsht'-wurk*, s. The sculptured leaves and branches in monuments and friezes.
Brancher, *brantsh'-er*, s. That which shoots forth branches; a young hawk or other bird when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches.
Branchery, *brantsh'-er-e*, s. The ramifications or ramified vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.
Branchiæ, *brank'-e-e*, s.pl. The gills or organs of respiration in fishes and certain other aquatic animals.
Branchiness, *brantsh'-e-nes*, s. Fulness of branches.
Branching, *brantsh'-ing*, a. Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.
Branchiopoda, *brank-e-op'-o-dâ*, } s.pl. An order of
Branchiopods, *brank'-e-o-podz*, } fresh-water crustaceans, chiefly microscopic, in which the gills serve as organs of locomotion.
Branchiopodous, *brank-e-op'-o-dus*, a. Pertaining to the Branchiopods; gill-footed.
Branchiostegans, *brank-e-os'-te-ganz*, } s.pl. An order of
Branchiostegi, *brank-e-os'-te-ji*, } cartilaginous fishes which have the gills covered with a membrane.
Branchiostegous, *brank-e-os'-te-gus*, a. Having the gills covered; pertaining to the Branchiostegans.
Branchireme, *brank'-e-reem*, s. An animal that has legs terminating in a bundle of setiform branches, connected with its respiration.
Branchless, *brantsh'-les*, a. Destitute of branches or shoots; without any valuable product; barren; naked.
Branchlet, *brantsh'-let*, s. A little branch; a twig.
Branch-pilot, *brantsh'-pi-lot*, s. In *America*, a pilot who has a branch, or public commission.
Branchy, *brantsh'-e*, a. Full of branches; spreading.
Brand, *brand*, s. A burnt or burning piece of wood, †a sword; †a thunder-bolt; a mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a criminal, or upon a cask, &c., a mark of infamy; a stigma; a disease in vegetables.
— v.a. To burn or impress a mark upon with a hot iron; to mark with a brand or note of infamy; to stigmatize as infamous.
Brandgoose, *brand'-goos*, s. A species of wild goose.
Brandied, *bran'-did*, a. Mingled or strengthened with brandy.
Branding-iron, *brand'-ing-i-urn*, } s. An iron to brand
Brand-iron, *brand'-i-urn*, } with; an iron frame to set a pot on; a trivet.
Brandish, *bran'-dish*, v.a. To wave in the air, as a weapon; to flourish; to shake, to vibrate; to play with.
—‡ s. A flourish.
Brandished, *bran'-disht*, pp. of the verb *to brandish*.
Brandisher, *bran'-dish-er*, s. One who brandishes.
Brandle,‡ *bran'-dl*, v.n. To shake; to totter.
Brandling, *brand'-lin*, s. The dew-worm.
Brand-new, *brand'-new*, a. Quite new; bright as a brand of fire.
Brandrith, *bran'-drith*, s. A fence or rail round the opening of a well.
Brandy, *bran'-de*, s. An ardent spirit, distilled from wine and the husks of grapes.
Brandy-wine, *bran'-de-wine*, s. Brandy.
Brangle, *brang'-gl*, v.a. A wrangle; a squabble
— v.n. To wrangle; to squabble.
Branglement,‡ *brang'-gl-ment*, s. Wrangle; a brangle
Brangler, *brang'-gler*, s. A quarreller; a wrangler.
Brangling, *brang'-gling*, s. A quarrel.
Brank, *brank*, s. Buckwheat; a scolding-bridle, or instrument for correcting scolding women.
Brankursine, *brank'-ur-sin*, s. The plant Bear's-breech.
Branlin, *bran'-lin*, s. A fish of the salmon kind.
Bran-new, *bran'-new*, a. Quite new; bright and shining.
Branny, *bran'-ne*, a. Consisting of, or resembling, bran containing bran; dry; foul.
Bransle,‡ *bran'-sl*, s. A brawl; a dance.
Brant, *brant*, s. A species of wild goose; the *brand goose*.
— a. Steep: *a local word*.
Brant-fox, *brant'-fox*, s. A kind of small fox.
Brasen, *bra'-zn*, a. *See* Brazen.
Brash, *brash*, a. Hasty in temper; impetuous; rash.
Brasier, *braze'-yer*, s. An artificer who works in brass, a pan for holding coals.
Brasil, *brâ-zil'*, or *brâ-zeel'*, s. *See* Brazil.
Brass, *bräs*, s. An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow colour. *Figuratively*, impudence; a brazen face.
Brassage, *bras'-saje*, s. A sum formerly levied to defray the expense of coinage.
Brassart, *bras'-sart*, s. In *plate armour*, the piece which protected the upper part of the arm.
Brass-band, *bräs'-band*, s. A company of musicians who perform on wind-instruments of brass.
Brasse, *bras*, s. A fish, the pale-spotted perch.
Brasses, *bräs'-ez*, s.pl. Monumental slabs of brass, much used in the middle ages, with effigies engraved in outline upon them.
Brasset, *bras'-set*, s. A casque, or head-piece of armour.
Brass-foil, *bräs'-foyl*, s. Dutch leaf, formed by beating out plates of brass to great thinness.
Brassica, *bras'-se-kâ*, s. A genus of plants, comprising the cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, borecole, &c.
Brassiness, *bräs'-e-nes*, s. An appearance like brass.
Brass-paved, *bräs'-payvd*, a. Hard as brass.
Brass-visaged, *bräs'-viz-ajd*, a. Impudent; brazen-faced.

Brassy, *brăs'-ĕ*, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or made of brass; hard as brass; impudent.
Brast,‡ *brast*, a. Burst; broken.
Brat, *brat*, s. A child, so called in contempt; offspring.
Braul, *brawl*, s. Indian cloth, with blue and white stripes.
Braunite, *braw'-nite*, s. An oxide or ore of manganese.
Bravado, *brâ-va'-dō*, or *brâ-vä'-do*, s. A boast; a brag; an arrogant menace, intended to intimidate.
Brave, *brave*, a. Courageous; valiant; daring; fearless; bold; gallant; heroic; high-spirited; generous; having a noble mien; excellent; dignified; magnificent; grand; ‡ gaudy, showy in dress.
— s. A hector; a man daring beyond discretion; a boast; a challenge; a defiance; ‡ an Indian warrior.
— v.a. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance; to encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to carry a boasting appearance of.
Braved, *brayvd*, pp. of the verb *to brave*.
Bravely, *brave'-le*, ad. In a brave manner; gallantly; nobly; generously; splendidly; excellently; exceedingly well; finely; gaudily.
Bravery, *brave'-er-e*, s. Courage; fearlessness of danger; gallantry; magnanimity; heroism; hardihood; bravado; boast; ‡ splendour, magnificence, ‡ show, ostentation, fine dress; ‡ a showy person.
Bravingly, *brave'-ing-le*, ad. In a defying manner.
Bravo, *brä'-vo*, or *bra'-vo*, s. A daring villain; a bandit; an assassin who murders for hire.
Bravo, *brä'-vo*, interj. Well done.
Bravura, *brâ-voo'-râ*, s. (Ital.) An air of very difficult execution, and so written as to enable the singer to show his skill by making additional embellishments.
— a. In *music*, spirited, difficult, and brilliant.
Braw, *braw*, a. Fine; gaily dressed; handsome; pleasant; agreeable; worthy; excellent. (*Scotch.*)
Brawl, *brawl*, v.n. To quarrel noisily; to wrangle; to speak loudly and indecently; to make a noise.
— v.a. To drive or beat away.
— s. Quarrel; noisy contention; ‡ a kind of dance.
Brawled, *brawld*, pp. of the verb *to brawl*.
Brawler, *brawl'-er*, s. A noisy fellow; a wrangler.
Brawling, *brawl'-ing*, a. Noisy; quarrelsome.
— s. The act of quarrelling.
Brawlingly, *brawl'-ing-le*, ad. In a quarrelsome manner
Brawn, *brawn*, s. The fleshy, muscular part of the body, muscular strength; the arm; bulk; the flesh of a boar, or the animal itself; the flesh of swine, freed from bones, formed into a roll, with spices, &c., and boiled.
—‡ v.a. To render strong.
Brawned, *brawnd*, or *brawn'-ed*, a. Brawny; strong.
Brawner, *brawn'-er*, s. A boar killed for the table.
Brawniness, *brawn'-e-nes*, s. The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness.
Brawny, *brawn'-e*, a. Muscular; fleshy; strong; bulky.
Braxy, *brax'-e*, s. A disease or scouring in sheep.
Bray, *bra*, v.a. To pound, beat, or grind small; to make a harsh, disagreeable, grating sound.
— v.n. To make a noise, as an ass.
— s. The noise of an ass; a harsh, grating sound; ‡ a bank or mound of earth: a *brae*, q.v.
Brayed, *brayd*, pp. of the verb *to bray*.
Brayer, *bra'-er*, s. One who brays like an ass; an instrument to temper ink in printing offices; a pestle.
Braying, *bra'-ing*, s. The voice peculiar to an ass; roar; noise; clamour.
Brayle, *brayl*, s. *See* Brail.
Braze, *braze*, v.a. To solder with an alloy of brass and zinc; to harden to impudence.
Brazed, *brayzd*, pp. of the verb *to braze*.
Brazed, *bra'-zed*, a. In *her.*, applied when three chevérons clasp one another.
Brazen, *bra'-zn*, a. Made of brass; impudent—*Brazen age*, or age of brass, in *mythology*, the degenerate age which succeeded the *silver age*.
— v.n. To be impudent; to bully.
Brazen-browed, *bra'-zn-browd*, a. Shameless; impudent.
Brazen-face, *bra'-zn-fase*, s. An impudent person.
Brazen-faced, *bra'-zn-fayst*, a. Impudent; shameless.
Brazenly, *bra'-zn-le*, ad. In a bold, impudent manner.
Brazenness, *bra'-zn-nes*, s. Brassiness; appearance like brass; impudence; excess of assurance.
Brazier, *braze'-yer*, s. *See* Brasier.
Brazil, *brâ-zil'*, or *brâ-zeel'*, } s. A heavy wood, used for
Brazil-wood, *brâ-zil'-wood*, } dyeing red, brought from Brazil, and other tropical countries.
Braziletto, *braz-il-et'-to*, s. An inferior kind of Brazil-wood, brought from Jamaica.
Brazilian, *brâ-zil'-yan*, s. A native of Brazil.
Brazilian, *brâ-zil'-yan*, a. Pertaining to Brazil.
Brazil-nut, *brâ-zil'-nut*, s. The nut or fruit of the *Ber tholletia excelsa*, a large South American tree.
Brazing, *braze'-ing*, s. The act of uniting metals by an alloy of brass and zinc.
Breach, *breetsh*, s. The act of breaking, or state of being broken; a rupture; a break; an opening; a gap, particularly in a fortification made by a battery; violation of a law or contract; non-performance of a moral duty; infraction; infringement; injury; misunderstanding; quarrel and separation between friends; bereavement; affliction by loss of a friend.
— v.a. To make a breach or opening, as in a wall.
Breachful, *breetsh'-fûl*, a. Full of breaches.
Breachy, *breetsh'-e*, a. Apt to break fences; unruly.
Bread, *bred*, s. Food made of flour or ground corn, mixed with water and yeast, and baked; food in general; maintenance; support.
—‡ v.a. To spread; to make broad.
Bread-chipper, *bred'-tshipper*, s. One who chips bread, a baker's servant; an under butler.
Bread-corn, *bred'-korn*, s. Corn of which bread is made.
Breaden,† *bred'-dn*, a. Made of bread.
Bread-fruit-tree, *bred'-frute-tre*, s. The Artocarpus, a tree of the South-Sea Islands. It grows to a great height, and produces a large, globular fruit, which, when roasted, forms an excellent substitute for bread.
Breadless, *bred'-les*, a. Without bread; destitute of food.
Bread-room, *bred'-room*, s. An apartment in a ship's hold, where the bread and biscuit are kept.
Breadstuff, *bred'-stuff*. s. Bread-corn; flour; meal.
Breadth, *bredth*, s. The measure or extent of any plain surface from side to side; width.
Breadthless, *bredth'-les*, a. Having no breadth.
Break, *brake*, v.a.; pret. *broke*, ‡ *brake*; pp. *broke*, or *broken*. To part or divide by force and violence; to rend apart; to burst or open by force; to shatter; to demolish; to destroy; to batter; to discolate; to dissipate the strength of; to weaken, or impair; to crush; to subdue; to tame; to make tractable; to make bankrupt, to ruin; to discard, dismiss, or cashier; to infringe or violate, as a law, contract, or moral obligation; to interrupt; to stop; to intercept; to lessen the force of; to part, or separate company; to dissolve any union; to cause to abandon; to reform; to make a first disclosure of opinions; to announce, as tidings; to frustrate; to prevent; to stretch, strain, or rack.—*To break the back*, to disable one's fortune.—*To break bulk*, to begin to unload.—*To break cover*, to come forth from a lurking place, as hunted game.—*To break a deer*, to cut it up at table.—*To break ground*, to plough; to dig; to open trenches; to commence an undertaking.—*To break the heart*, to afflict grievously; to destroy with grief.—*To break in*, to tame; to train, or accustom to some particular employment or service.—*To break up*, to dissolve, or put an end to; to open, or lay open; to separate; to disband.—*To break upon the wheel*, to stretch and break the bones by torture upon the wheel.—*To break wind*, to give vent to wind from the body.
— v.n. To part; to separate; to divide in two; to burst to open; to dash against, as waves; to show the first light; to dawn; to burst forth; to utter or exclaim; to become bankrupt; to decline in health and strength; to issue out with vehemence; to make way with violence or suddenness; to rush; to suffer an interruption of friendship; to fall out; to faint, flag, or pant.—*To break in*, to enter by force; to enter unexpectedly; to intrude.—*To break loose*, to escape from captivity; to shake off restraint.—*To break off*, to desist suddenly.—*To break out*, to issue forth; to discover itself by its effects; to arise or spring up; to appear in eruptions, as pustules; to throw off restraint, and become dissolute.—*To break up*, to dissolve itself and separate.—*To break with*, to part in enmity; to cease to be friends.
— s. A state of being open, or the act of separating; an opening made by force; an open place; breach; failure; a pause; an interruption; a line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense, or a stop in the sentence; the first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; a drag or contrivance for retarding or stopping the motion of wheels, particularly of railway and other heavy carriages, a strong-built carriage, used for *breaking in* horses, and training them to draught a projection from, or recess in, the wall of a building.
Breakable, *brake'-â-bl*, a. Capable of being broken.
Breakage, *brake'-aje*, s. A breaking; an allowance for things broken in transportation.

Breaker, *brake'-er*, s. One who breaks, or who is apt to break; a violator, or transgressor; a rock which breaks the wave, or the wave itself which is broken; a pier, mound, or other erection, made in a river, to break floating ice; a destroyer.

Breakfast, *brek'-fust*, s. The first meal in the day; or the food eaten at the first meal.
— v.n. To eat the first meal in the day.
—‡ v.a. To furnish with the first meal in the day.

Breakfasting, *brek'-fust-ing*, s. The act of taking breakfast; a party at breakfast.

Breaking, *brake'-ing*, s. The act of rending, of dissolving friendship, of subduing, of taming, &c.; *see the verb to break*; bankruptcy; irruption; eruption; dissolution.

Breaking-in, *brake'-ing-in*, s. The training of a horse, &c.; inroad; invasion.

Breaking joint, *brake'-ing joynt*, s. In *masonry*, or *brick-work*, the disposition of the stones or bricks in such a manner, that the vertical joints in the course immediately above another shall not fall over those of the one beneath.

Breakman, *brake'-man*, s. He whose business it is to manage the *break* of a railway train.

Breakneck, *brake'-nek*, s. A fall that breaks the neck; a steep place endangering the neck.
—a. Endangering the neck.

Breakpromise,‡ *brake'-prom-is*, s. One who makes a practice of breaking his promise.

Breakshare, *brake'-share*, s. A disease or diarrhœa in sheep.

Breakvow,‡ *brake'-vow*, s. One who breaks his vows.

Breakwater, *brake'-waw-ter*, s. Any mole, mound, or wall raised, or any obstruction placed or sunk, at the entrance of a roadstead, estuary, or harbour, to break or diminish the force of the waves, and protect the shipping, &c., in harbour.

Bream, *breem*, s. A fresh-water fish, the *Cyprinus brama*.
— v.a. In *nau. lang.*, to burn off the filth, such as grass, sea-weed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom.

Breamed, *breemd*, pp. of the verb *to breem*.

Breast, *brest*, s. The fore part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; the soft protuberance on the thorax, terminating in a nipple, and which in females furnishes milk for infants; the bosom; the part or a beast which answers to the breast in man. *Figuratively*, the heart; the conscience; the disposition of the mind; the seat of the affections and passions.
— v.a. To oppose breast to breast; to meet in front; to face; to struggle against.—*To breast up a hedge*, is to cut the face or side of it.

Breastbone, *brest'-bone*, s. The sternum, or flat bone in the fore part of the thorax.

Breastcasket, *brest'-kăsk-et*, s. The largest and longest of the caskets on the middle of the yard of a ship.

Breast-deep, *brest'-deep*, a. Up to the breast.

Breasted, *brest'-ed*, a. Having a broad breast; having a capacious chest, and a fine voice.

Breastfast, *brest'-fast*, s. A large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or quay, or to another ship.

Breast-high, *brest'-hi*, a. High as the breast.

Breasthooks, *brest'-hooks*, s.pl. The timbers placed across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part.

Breastknot, *brest'-not*, s. An ornament or knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

Breastpin, *brest'-pin*, s. An ornamental pin worn in the breast of the shirt or neckcloth; a brooch.

Breastplate, *brest'-plate*, s. Armour for the breast; a strap that runs across a horse's breast. In *Jewish antiquity*, a part of the vestment of the high-priest.

Breastplough, *brest'-plow*, s. A kind of small plough propelled by the hands, used to cut or pare turf.

Breastrope, *brest'-rope*, s. In *a ship*, *breastropes* are those which fasten the yards to the parrels.

Breastsummer, *brest'-sum-mer*, s. *See* Bressummer.

Breastwheel, *brest'-hweel*, s. A water-wheel, which receives the water at about half its height, or at the level of its axis.

Breastwork, *brest'-wurk*, s. In *fort.*, a work thrown up breast-high to afford protection against the shot of an enemy; a parapet.

Breath, *breth*, s. The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals; life; power of breathing freely; a single respiration; the time of a single respiration; respite; time to breathe; breeze; air in gentle motion; a single act; an instant; a word.

Breathable, *breeth'-à-bl*, a. That may be breathed.

Breathableness, *breeth-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being breathable.

Breathe, *breeth*, v.n. To respire; to inspire and expire air; to live; to pause; to rest; to pass as air.
— v.a. To inhale as air into the lungs, and expel it; to infuse; to expire; to eject by breathing; to exercise, to keep in breath; to inspire or blow into; to cause to sound by breathing; to exhale; to utter softly or in private; to give air or vent to; ‡ to open, as a vein; to express; to manifest.

Breathed, *breethd*, pp. of the verb *to breathe*.

Breather, *breeth'-er*, s. One who breathes.

Breathful, *breth'-fûl*, a. Full of breath; full of odour.

Breathing, *breeth'-ing*, a. Exhibiting to the life.
— s. Respiration; respite; aspiration; secret prayer, breathing-place; vent; an accent.

Breathing-place, *breeth'-ing-plase*, s. A place to pause at.

Breathing-pore, *breeth'-ing-pore*, s. A microscopic aperture in the cuticle of plants.

Breathing-time, *breeth-ing-time*, s. Time for breathing; pause; relaxation; rest.

Breathless, *breth'-les*, a. Out of breath; spent with labour or violent action; dead.

Breathlessness, *breth'-les-nes*, s. The state of being exhausted of breath.

Breccia, *bretsh'-yà*, s. A kind of pudding-stone; a rock composed of angular fragments of the same, or of different minerals, united by a cement, and presenting a variety of colours.

Brecciated, *bretsh'-ya-ted*, a. Consisting of angular fragments, cemented together.

Bred, *bred*, pp. of the verb *to breed*.

Brede,‡ *breed*, s. A braid.

Bredsore, *bred'-sore*, s. A whitlow, or a sore coming without a wound or visible cause.

Breech, *britsh*, or *breetsh*. The lower part of the body behind; the hinder part of a gun or of any thing else; ‡ breeches.
— v.a. To put into breeches; to whip on the breech, to furnish or fasten with breeching.

Breech-band, *britsh'-band*, s. Part of the harness of a carriage horse: *see* Breeching.

Breeched, *britsht*, pp. of the verb *to breech*.

Breeches, *britsh'-ez*, s.pl. A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs.—*To wear the breeches* is, in the wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

Breeching, *britsh'-ing*, s. A whipping; that part of a harness which comes round the breech of a horse; ropes with which cannon are lashed to the sides of a ship, to prevent their running back.

Breed, *breed*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *bred*. To procreate; to generate; to engender; to hatch; to multiply; to occasion; to produce; to cause; to originate; to contrive; to produce by plotting; to give birth to; to educate; to form by education; to nurse and foster; to take care of from infancy; to bring up; to rear.
— v.n. To bear and nourish, as in pregnancy; to be generated, or to grow, as young before birth; to have birth; to be produced; to multiply; to be increased by a new production; to raise a breed.—To *breed in and in*, to breed from animals of the same stock, and very nearly related.
— s. A race or progeny from the same parents or stock; a cast; a kind; progeny; offspring; a number produced at once; a hatch; a brood.

Breed-bate,‡ *breed'-bate*, s. One who breeds quarrels.

Breeder, *breed'-er*, s. A female that is prolific; the person who educates or brings up another; a producer; one who raises a particular breed, or breeds.

Breeding, *breed'-ing*, s. The act of generating or of producing; the raising of a breed or breeds; nurture, education; instruction; manners; qualification. *Good breeding*, is politeness.

Breeding-sore, *breed'-ing-sore*, s. A whitlow.

Breese, **Breeze**, } *breez*, s. A stinging fly, the gad-fly.

Breeze, *breez*, s. A light wind; a gentle gale, small ashes and cinders, used in the burning of bricks. In *pop. lang.*, disturbance; commotion; riot.
— v.n. Among *seamen*, to blow gently.

Breezeless, *breez'-les*, a. Destitute of breezes; very calm; motionless.

Breezy, *breez'-e*, a. Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; subject to frequent breezes; full of gales.

Brehon, *bre'-hon*, s. In *Irish antiquity*, a judge. There was one to each tribe, and his judgments were given in the open air on the tops of hills. The *Brehon laws*, were the unwritten common laws of Ireland.

Breislakite, *brees'-là-kite*, s. A Vesuvian mineral.

Breme,‡ *breem*, a. Cruel; sharp

Bren,‡ *bren*, v.a. To burn.

Brennage, *bren'-naje*, s. A tribute anciently paid by tenants to their lord, in lieu of bran, which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

Brent,‡ *brent*, pp. Burnt. — a. Steep; high. — s. A brant, or brand-goose.

Brephotrophy, *bre-fot'-ro-fe*, s. The nurture of orphans.

Bressummer, *bres' sum-mer*, } s. In *arch.*, a beam
Brestsummer, *brest'-sum-mer*, } placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition.

Brest, } *brest*, s. In *arch.*, the moulding or member of
Breast, } a column, more usually called the *torus*.

Bret, *bret*, s. A local name of a fish of the turbot kind.

Bretful,‡ *bret'-fûl*, a. Brimful.

Brethren, *breth'-ren*, s.pl. One of the forms of the plural of *Brother*. *Brothers* is generally used to denote the male children of the same parents, and *Brethren* members of the same profession, society, or persuasion. In solemn and Scriptural language, *Brethren* is invariably used in addressing a congregation, men being regarded as all of one family.

Brettices, *bret'-te-seez*, s.pl. The name given by miners to the wooden supports of the roof of a coal mine.

Breve, *breev*, s. In *old music*, a note or character of time equal to two semibreves. In *law*, see Brief.

Brevet, *bre-vet'*, or *brev'-et*, s. A commission to an officer, which entitles him to an honorary rank in the army above his actual rank and pay; a patent; a warrant without a seal.

Brevet, *brev'-et*, a. Taking rank by brevet.

Brevetcy, *brev'-et-se*, s. The rank or condition of a brevet.

Breviary, *breev'-yà-re*, or *brev'-yà-re*, s. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome; a book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic Church.

Breviat,† *bre'-ve-at* } s. A short compend; a sum-
Breviate,† *bre'-ve-ate*, } mary; a lawyer's brief.

Breviate,‡ *bre'-ve-ate*, v.a. *See* Abbreviate.

Breviature,‡ *bre'-ve-à-tyur*, s. An abbreviation.

Brevicite, *brev'-e-site*, s. A white zeolitic mineral.

Brevier, *bre-veer'*, s. A small kind of printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion.

Breviloquence, *bre-vil'-o-kwens*, s. A brief and pertinent mode of speaking; conciseness in speech.

Breviped, *brev'-e-ped*, a. Having short legs. — s. A bird having short legs.

Brevipen, *brev'-e-pen*, s. One of an order of graliatory birds, having short wings, as the ostrich and cassowary.

Brevipennate, *brev'-e-pen'-nate*, a. Having short wings.

Brevity, *brev'-e-te*, s. Briefness; shortness; conciseness; succinctness.

Brew, *brew*, v.a. To boil, and mix; to make beer; to prepare liquors from malt and hops; to mingle; to contrive; to plot; +to put in a state of preparation. — v.n. To be in a state of preparation; to be forming or collecting; to perform the business of brewing. — s. The mixture formed by brewing.

Brewage, *brew'-aje*, s. Something brewed; a mixture.

Brewed, *brewd*, pp. of the verb *to brew*.

Brewer, *brew'-er*, s. One who brews; one whose trade is to prepare and vend malt liquors.

Brewery, *brew'-er-e*, } s. A building appropriated
Brewhouse, *brew'-hows*, } to brewing.

Brewing, *brew'-ing*, s. The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops; the quantity brewed at once; a collection of black clouds portending a storm.

Brewis,† *brew'-is*, s. Broth; a piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

Brewsterite, *brews'-ter-ite*, s. A silicious mineral.

Briar, *brī'-er*, s. *See* Brier.

Briarean, *bri-a'-re-an*, a. Many-handed.

Briareus, *bri-a'-re-us*, s. In *myth.*, a giant who had fifty heads and one hundred arms.

Bribe, *bribe*, s. A reward, gift, or favour bestowed or promised, with a view to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct of any person; that which seduces. — v.a. To give or promise a bribe to; to gain, persuade, influence, or corrupt by a bribe.

Bribed, *bribd*, pp. of the verb *to bribe*.

Bribeless, *bribe'-les*, a. That can not be bribed; that is not bribed; free from bribery.

Briber, *bribe'-er*, s. One who bribes.

Bribery, *bribe'-er-e*, s. The act or crime of giving or taking bribes.

Brick, *brik*, s. A sort of factitious stone, extensively used in building. It is composed of an argillaceous earth, formed into an oblong square in a mould, and hardened by drying in the sun and afterwards burning in a clamp or kiln. Among *bakers*, a loaf of bread shaped like a brick.

Brick, *brik*, v.a. To lay or pave with bricks; to imitate or counterfeit a brick wall on plaster.

Brickbat, *brik'-bat*, s. A piece or fragment of a brick

Brickbuilt, *brik'-bilt*, a. Built with bricks.

Brickclay, *brik'-kla*, } s. Clay or earth used or suit-
Brickearth, *brik'-erth*, } able for making bricks.

Brickdust, *brik'-dust*, s. Dust of pounded bricks.

Bricked, *brikt*, pp. of the verb *to brick*.

Brickkiln, *brik'-kil*, s. A kiln for burning bricks.

Bricklayer, *brik'-layer*, s. One whose occupation is to build with bricks; a mason.

Bricklaying, *brik'-la-ing*, s. The art of building with bricks.

Brickle,‡ *brik'-kl*, a. Brittle; easily broken.

Brickleness,‡ *brik'-kl-nes*, s. Fragility; brittleness.

Brickmaker, *brik'-make-er*, s. One who makes bricks.

Brick-nogging, *brik'-nog-ging*, s. In *arch.*, brickwork carried up and fitted in between timber framing.

Brick-trimmer, *brik'-trim-mer*, s. In *arch.*, a brick arch built against a wooden trimmer, in front of a fire-place, to prevent accidents by fire.

Brickwork, *brik'-wurk*, s. The art of laying bricks, the part of a building formed of bricks.

Brickyard, *brik'-yard*, s. A place where bricks are made.

Bricky, *brik'-e*, a. Full of, formed of, or fit for bricks.

Bridal, *bride'-al*, a. Belonging to a wedding; nuptial. — s. A nuptial festival; a wedding.

Bridalty,‡ *bride'-al-te*, s. Celebration of a nuptial feast.

Bride, *bride*, s. A woman newly married or about to be married. —+ v.a. To make a wife of; to marry.

Bridebed, *bride'-bed*, s The marriage-bed.

Bridecake, *bride'-kake*, s. A kind of rich cake made for distribution to the guests at a wedding.

Bridechamber, *bride'-tshame-ber*, s. The nuptial apartment.

Brided, *bride'-ed*, a. Made a bride.

Bridegroom, *bride'-groom*, s. A man newly married, or a man about to be married.

Bridemaid, *bride'-mayd*, } s. A woman who attends
Bride's-maid, *bridz'-mayd*, } on a bride at her wedding.

Brideman, *bride'-man*, } s. A man who attends upon
Bride's-man, *bridz'-man*, } a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

Bride's-stake, *bridz'-stake*, s. A stake or post set in the ground to dance round at nuptials.

Bridewell, *bride'-wel*, s. A house of correction for disorderly persons: so called from the palace built near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's well*, in London, which was turned into a hospital and penitentiary.

Bridge, *bridj*, s. A structure raised over a river, lake, canal, road, &c., to connect the opposite sides, and form a passage across; the supporter of the strings of certain musical instruments; the two pieces of timber which go between the two transoms of a gun-carriage. The *bridge of the nose*, is the upper part of it. — v.a. To build a bridge or bridges over; to erect bridges on; to make a passage by a bridge or bridges.

Bridged, *bridjd*, pp. of the verb *to bridge*.

Bridge-head, *bridj'-hed*, s. A fortification covering the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy: it is more commonly called a *tête de pont*.

Bridgeless, *bridj'-les*, a. Having no bridge.

Bridgy,‡ *bridj'-e*, a. Full of bridges.

Bridle, *brī'-dl*, s. The instrument, consisting of a head stall, bit, and reins, with which a horse is governed and restrained by a rider; a restraint; a curb; a check; a short piece of cable attached to a swivel on a chain, laid in a harbour, and the upper end drawn into a ship, and secured to the bitts. — v.a. To put a bridle upon; to guide by a bridle; to check; to restrain; to govern; to repress. — v.n. To hold up the head, and draw in the chin.

Bridled, *brī'-dld*, pp. of the verb *to bridle*.

Bridle-hand, *brī'-dl-hand*, s. The hand which holds the bridle in riding; the left hand.

Bridler, *brī'-dler*, s. One who bridles or restrains.

Bridle-way, *brī'-dl-wa*, s. A path for horsemen.

Bridoon, *brid-oon'*, s. A light snaffle or bit of a bridle, in addition to the principal bit, having a distinct rein.

Brief, *breef*, a. Short; concise; contracted; ‡rife. — s. An epitome; a short or concise writing; a summation in writing; a papal rescript; a letter patent authorizing a collection or charitable contribution of money in churches for any public or private purpose. In *law*, an abridgment of a client's case made out for the instruction of counsel; also, a writ, summoning a man to answer to any action.

Briefless, *breef'-les*, a. Having no brief.

Briefly, *breef'-le*, ad. Concisely; in few words; quickly.
Briefman, *breef'-man*, s. One who makes a brief; a copier of a manuscript.
Briefness, *breef'-nes*, s. Shortness; conciseness.
Brier, *bri'-er*, s. A prickly plant or shrub; the bramble; a wild species of the rose.
Briered, *bri'-erd*, a. Set with briers.
Briery, *bri'-er-e*, a. Full of briers; rough; thorny.
— s. A place where briers grow.
Brig, *brig*, s. A small vessel with two masts, square-rigged; †a bridge; ‡a town or burg.
Brigade, *bre-gade'*, s. A division of troops, whether cavalry or infantry, regular or militia, commanded by a brigadier. It consists of an indeterminate number of regiments, squadrons, or battalions. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions, or regiments.
— v.a. To form into a brigade, or into brigades.
Brigade-major, *bre-gade'-ma'-jer*, s. An officer who assists the brigadier in the management of his brigade.
Brigadier, *brig-à-deer'*, s. A general officer who commands a brigade. He ranks next below a major-general, and is often styled a *brigadier-general*.
Brigand, *brig'-and*, s. A robber; a highwayman.
Brigandage, *brig'-and-aje*, s. Theft; robbery; plunder.
Brigandine, *brig'-an-din* or *-dine*, s. A coat of mail.
Brigantine, *brig'-an-tin* or *-tine*, s. A light, swift-sailing vessel, rigged as a brig. *See* Brig.
Bright, *brite*, a. Shining; full of light and splendour; brilliant; luminous; transparent; glittering; clear; evident; resplendent with charms; sparkling; animated; illustrious; glorious; witty; ingenious; possessing an active mind; promising good or success.
Brighten, *bri'-tn*, v.a. To make bright or brighter; to make to shine; to make luminous; to make gay; to cheer up; to make illustrious; to make acute or witty.
— v.n. To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up.
Brightened, *bri'-tnd*, pp. of the verb *to brighten*.
Bright-eyed, *brite'-ide*, a. Having bright eyes.
Bright-hued, *brite'-hewd*, a. Having a bright colour.
Brightly, *brite'-le*, ad. Splendidly; with lustre.
Brightness, *brite'-nes*, s. The state of being bright; splendour; lustre; brilliancy; clearness; acuteness.
Brightshining, *orite'-shine-ing*, a. Shining brightly.
Brigose,‡ *bre-gose'*, a. Contentious.
Brigue,‡ *breeg*, s. A cabal; intrigue; strife; quarrel.
— † v.a. and n. To canvass; to solicit.
Brill, *bril*, s. A fish somewhat resembling the turbot.
Brillante, *bril-lant'-a*, a. (Ital.) In *music*, in a gay and lively manner.
Brilliance, *bril'-yans*, } s. Lustre; splendour; glitter.
Brilliancy, *bril'-yan-se*, }
Brilliant, *bril'-yant*, a. Shining; sparkling; splendid.
— s. A diamond of the finest cut, formed into a number of facets, so as to refract the light, and display great brilliancy; ‡a high-spirited horse.
Brilliantly, *bril'-yant-le*, ad. Splendidly.
Brilliantness,† *bril'-yant-nes*, s. Brilliancy; splendour.
Brills, *brilz*, s. The hair on the eyelids of a horse.
Brim, *brim*, s. The rim, lip, or broad border of any vessel or other thing; the upper edge of any vessel; the top; the edge or brink of a fountain or river; the verge.
—‡ a. Public; well-known; celebrated.
— v.a. To fill to the top. — v.n. To be full to the top.
Brimfill,† *brim'-fil*, v.a. To fill to the top.
Brimful, *brim'-fûl*, a. Full to the top; completely full.
Brimfulness,‡ *brim'-fûl-nes*, s. Fulness to the top.
Brimless, *brim'-les*, a. Having no brim.
Brimmed, *brimd*, pp. of the verb *to brim*.
Brimmer, *brim'-mer*, s. A bowl full to the top.
Brimming, *brim'-ming*, a. Full to the top or brim.
Brimstone, *brim'-stone*, s. Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon-yellow colour.
Brimstony, *brim'-stone-e*, a. Full of brimstone, or containing it; resembling brimstone; sulphurous.
Brinded, *brin'-ded*, } a. Marked with spots; having
Brindled, *brin'-dld*, } different colours; streaked; tabby.
Brindle, *brin'-dl*, s. The state of being brindled.
Brine, *brine*, s. Water impregnated with salt; the ocean or sea; tears, so called from their saltness.
— v.a. To steep in brine; to mix salt with.
Brinepan, *brine'-pan*, s. A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.
Brinepit, *brine'-pit*, s. A pit or well of salt water.
Brinespring, *brine'-spring*, s. A spring of salt water.
Bring, *bring*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *brought*. To fetch; to bear, convey, or lead from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person; to produce; to procure as a cause; to attract or draw along; to cause to come; to induce; to prevail upon.—*To bring about*, to bring to pass; to effect.—*To bring back*, to recall.—*To bring down*, to reduce; to humble or abase; to impoverish.—*To bring forth*, to give birth to; to produce; to bring to light, to disclose.—*To bring in*, to import; to introduce; to place in a particular condition; to produce; to induce to join, or accede to.—*To bring off*, to procure to be acquitted; to clear from condemnation; to cause to escape.—*To bring on*, to cause to begin; to originate or cause to exist; to aid in advancing.—*To bring over*, to convert; to cause to change sides, or an opinion.—*To bring out*, to introduce; to exhibit, or cause to exhibit; to publish, to expose; to detect.—*To bring to*, in *navigation*, to check the course of a ship.—*To bring under*, to subdue; to restrain; to reduce to obedience.—*To bring up*, to nurse; to educate; to feed and clothe; to cause to advance near. In *navigation*, to cast anchor.
Bringer, *bring'-er*, s. One who brings, or conveys to.—*Bringer-in*, the person who introduces.—*Bringer-up*, an instructor; one who feeds, clothes, and educates.
Brinish, *brine'-ish*, a. Like brine; saltish.
Brinishness, *brine'-ish-nes*, s. Quality of being saltish
Brink, *brink*, s. The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice; verge.
Briny, *bri'-ne*, a. Partaking of the nature of brine; salt.
Brionine, *bri'-o-nin*, s. *See* Bryonine.
Briony, *bri'-o-ne*, s. *See* Bryony.
Brisk, *brisk*, a. Active; lively; full of spirit; quick; nimble; gay; sprightly; prompt, effervescing, as liquors; burning freely; †vivid, bright.
—‡ v.a. To make brisk.
Brisket, *brisk'-et*, s. The breast of an animal; or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs.
Briskly, *brisk'-le*, ad. In a brisk manner; actively.
Briskness, *brisk'-nes*, s. Liveliness; vigour in action quickness; gayety; vivacity; effervescence of liquors
Brisk up, *brisk' up*, v.a. To enliven; to animate.
— v.n. To come up with life and speed; to take an erect or bold attitude; to assume spirit.
Bristle, *bris'-sl*, s. The stiff, glossy hair of swine, especially that growing on the back, or similar hair on other animals; a species of hairy pubescence on plants.
— v.a. To erect as bristles; to fix a bristle or bristles to
— v.n. To rise or stand erect as bristles; to raise the head and strut, as in anger or defiance.
Bristle-armed, *bris'-sl-armd*, a. Armed with bristles.
Bristle-bearing, *bris'-sl-bare-ing*, a. Having bristles.
Bristled, *bris'-sld*, pp. of the verb *to bristle*.
Bristle-like, *bris'-sl-like*, a. Stiff as a bristle.
Bristle-shaped, *bris'-sl-shaypt*, a. Resembling a bristle, of the thickness and length of a bristle.
Bristliness, *bris'-sle-nes*, s. Quality of being bristly.
Bristly, *bris'-le*, a. Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough; angry.
Bristol-flower, *bris'-tul-flow'-er*, s. A species of Lychnis, bachelor's button, or catch-fly.
Bristol-stone, *bris-tul-stone*, } s. Small, brilliant pieces
Bristol-diamond, *bris'-tul-di'-à-mund*, } of quartz, or rock-crystal, found in a rock near Bristol
Brit, *brit*, s. A small fish of the herring kind.
Britannia-metal, *bre-tan'-ne-à-met'-tl*, s. A metallic compound, consisting chiefly of block-tin, with some antimony, and a small proportion of copper and brass.
Britannic, *bre-tan'-nik*, a. British.
Britch, *britsh*, v.a. and s. *See* Breech.
Britching, *britsh'-ing*, s. *See* Breeching.
Britchka, *britsh'-kà*, s. *See* Britzska.
Brite, } *brite*, v.n. To be or become over-ripe, as
Bright, } wheat, barley, hops, &c.
British, *brit'-ish*, a. Pertaining to Britain, or Great Britain, or its inhabitants.
British gum, *brit'-ish gum*, s. A gum made from starch, used for stiffening goods.
Briton, *brit'-un*, s. A native of Britain. —‡ a. British.
Brittle, *brit'-tl*, a. Apt to break; fragile; not tough.
Brittlely, *brit'-tl-le*, ad. In a brittle manner.
Brittleness, *brit'-tl-nes*, s. Aptness to break; fragility.
Britzska, *bris'-kà*, s. A kind of open, four-wheeled carriage, with a calash top, and shutters to close at pleasure, and having space sufficient for reclining at length when used for a journey.
Briza, *bri'-zà*, s. A plant, spelt wheat, or quaking grass.
Brize, *brize*, s. The gad-fly, *see* Breeze. In *agriculture*, land that has long lain untilled.
Broach, *broatsh*, s. A spit; an awl; a bodkin: a musical instrument; a clasp to fasten a vest, *see* Brooch a start of the head of a young stag; ‡a spire.

Broach, *broatsh*, v.a. To spit; to pierce, as with a spit; to tap; to pierce, as a cask, in order to draw off the liquor: †to open any store; to let out; to utter; to tell; to publish first. Among *masons*, to rough-hew. —*To broach to*, in *navigation*, is to incline suddenly to windward.

Broached, *broatsht*, pp. of the verb *to broach*.

Broacher, *broatsh'-er*, s. A spit; one who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher.

Broad, *brawd*, a. Wide; extended in breadth: extensive; vast; open; clear; unconfined; not restricted in sense or application; comprehensive; bold; plain; gross, coarse; fulsome; indelicate; obscene.—*It is as broad as it is long*, means it is equal on the whole.

Broad-awake, *brawd'-à-wake*, a. Fully awake.

Broad-axe, *brawd'-ax*, s. An ancient military weapon; an axe for hewing timber.

Broad-blown, *brawd'-blone*, a. Full blown.

Broadcast, *brawd'-käst*, s. In *agric.*, the sowing of seed by casting or throwing it from the hand at large.
— v.a. To sow seed with the hand extended.
— a Sown by the hand at large; opposed to planting in drills or rows.
— ad. By scattering or throwing at large from the hand.

Broadcloth, *brawd'-kloth*, s. A fine kind of woollen cloth, so called from its breadth.

Broad-eyed, *brawd'-ide*, a. Having a wide survey.

Broaden, † *brawd'-n*, v.n. To grow broad.
— v.a. To make broad; to increase in breadth.

Broad-horned, *brawd'-hornd*, a. Having wide-spread horns.

Broadish, *brawd'-ish*, a. Rather broad.

Broadly, *brawd'-le*, ad. In a broad manner.

Broadness, *brawd'-nes*, s. Breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness; grossness; fulsomeness.

Broad-piece, *brawd'-pees*, s. An English gold coin current in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. It was larger and broader than a guinea, and worth about 24*s*.

Broad-seal, *brawd'-seel*, s. The great seal of England; the public or official seal of a government.
—‡ v.a. To stamp or sanction with the broad-seal.

Broadshouldered, *brawd'-shoal'-derd*, a. Broad across the shoulders; strong.

Broadside, *brawd'-side*, s. The side of a ship; a simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship. —In *printing*, a sheet of paper printed on one side only, and containing one full page.

Broad-sighted, *brawd'-site-ed*, a. Having a wide view; seeing far.

Broadspread, *brawd'-spred*, a. Wide-spread.

Broadspreading, *brawd'-spred-ing*, a. Spreading widely.

Broadsword, *brawd'-soard*, s. A broad-bladed sword.

Broadwise, *brawd'-wize*, ad. In the direction of the breadth.

Brocade, *bro-kade'*, s. Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or raised and enriched with flowers, foliage, and other ornaments.

Brocade-shell, *bro-kade'-shel*, s. The trivial name of the Conus geographicus.

Brocaded, *bro-kade'-ed*, a. Woven or worked in the manner of brocade; dressed in brocade.

Brocage, *bro'-kaje*, s. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business for others, as a broker; the business of a broker; the hire given for any unlawful office; the trade of a broker; a dealing in old things; the act of pimping.

Brocatel, *bro'-kà-tel*, } s. A variegated kind of cal-
Brocatello, *bro-kà-tel'-lo*, } careous stone; a kind of coarse brocade, used chiefly for tapestry.

Broccoli, *brok'-ko-le*, s. A variety of the cauliflower.

Brochan, *brok'-an*, s. Oatmeal gruel. (*Scotch*)

Brochantite, *brok'-an-tite*, s. A basic sulphate of copper occurring in emerald-green crystals.

Broche, *broatsh*. *See* Broach.

Brochure, *bro'-shure*, s. (Fr.) A pamphlet.

Brock, *brok*, s. A badger; a brocket.

Brocket, *brok'-et*, s. A red deer two years old.

Brodekin, *broad'-e-kin*, s. A buskin, or half-boot.

Brogan, *bro'-gan*, s. A stout, coarse shoe; a brogue.

Broggle, † *brog'-gl*, v.n. To fish for eels.

Brogue, *broag*, s. A kind of coarse shoe; a cant word for a corrupt dialect, accent, or pronunciation.—*Brogues*, in the *plural*, breeches.

Brogue-maker, *broag'-make-er*, s. A maker of brogues.

Broid, ‡ *broyd*, v.a. To braid: *see* Braid.

Broider, ‡ *broyd'-er*, v.a. To embroider.

Broiderer, ‡ *broyd'-er-er*, s. One who embroiders.

Broidery, ‡ *broyd'-er-e*, s. Embroidery

Broil, *broyl*, s. A tumult; a quarrel; discord.
— v.a. To dress or cook over coals, or before the fire, but more generally upon a gridiron over coals.
— v.n. To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated, or to sweat with heat.

Broiled, *broyld*, pp. of the verb *to broil*.

Broiler, *broyl'-er*, s. One who excites broils; that which dresses by broiling; a gridiron.

Broiling, *broyl'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to broil*.
— a. Extremely hot; burning; scorching.

Broke, † *broke*, v.n. To transact business for others, or by others; to deal as a broker.
— pret. and pp. of the verb *to break*.

Broken, *bro'-kn*, pp. of the verb *to break*.

Broken-backed, *bro'-kn-bakt*, a. Having the back broken; applied also to a ship when she is so weakened in her frame as to droop at each end.

Broken-bellied, *bro'-kn-bel-lid*, a. Having a ruptured belly.

Broken-hearted, *bro'-kn-hart-ed*, a. Having the spirits crushed by grief or despair; contrite; penitent.

Brokenly, *bro'-kn-le*, ad. In a broken, interrupted manner; without any regular series.

Broken-meat, *bro'-kn-meet*, s. Meat that has been cut up; fragments of victuals.

Brokenness, *bro'-kn-nes*, s. A state of being broken, unevenness; contrition.

Broken-wind, *bro'-kn-wind*, s. A disease in the lungs of horses, causing difficulty of respiration.

Broken-winded, *bro'-kn-wind'-ed*, a. Having short breath, or a diseased respiration.

Broker, *bro'-ker*, s. An agent, or negotiator, who is employed by merchants to make and conclude bargains for them, and transact other business; a factor; one who purchases or sells stock or shares for others; a dealer in old household goods; a pimp or procurer.

Brokerage, *bro'-ker-aje*, s. The business or employment of a broker; the fee or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.

Brokerly, *bro'-ker-le*, a. Mean; low; servile.

Brokery, ‡ *bro'-ker-e*, s. The business of a broker.

Broma, *bro'-mà*, s. A preparation of the chocolate nut.

Bromal, *bro'-mal*, s. A colourless oily fluid obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

Bromate, *bro'-mate*, s. A salt formed by the combination of the bromic acid with a base.

Bromatology, *brom-à-tol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on food.

Brome, *brome*, s. *See* Bromine.

Brome-grass, *brome'-gräs*, s. A name common to many species of coarse grass, of the genus Bromus.

Bromelia, *bro-me'-le-à*, s. A genus of plants; the pine-apple.

Bromic, *brom'-ik*, a. Appertaining to brome.—*Bromic acid*, a compound of bromine and oxygen.

Bromide, *bro'-mide*, s. A compound formed by the union of bromine with a metallic base.

Bromine, *bro'-min*, s. An elementary acidifying and basifying substance, commonly procured from the liquid called bittern, which remains after the manufacture of sea-salt. It also exists in small quantities in sea-water and in marine productions. It is a deep-red fluid, very offensive in smell, and is a powerful and dangerous poison

Bromlite, *brom'-lite*, s. A carbonate of lime and baryta.

Bronchi, *bronk'-i*, }
Bronchia, *bronk'-e-à*, } s.pl. The ramifications of the trachea or windpipe; the two
Bronchiæ, *bronk'-e-e*, } tubes which arise from the bifurcation of the trachea, and carry air into the lungs.

Bronchial, *bronk'-e-al*, }
Bronchic, *bronk'-ik*, } a. Belonging to the bronchiæ.

Bronchitis, *bronk-i'-tis*, s. An inflammation of the bronchiæ, or of some part of the bronchial membrane.

Bronchocele, *bronk'-o-seel*, s. A tumour on the fore part of the neck, formed by an indolent enlargement of the thyroid gland: it is also called goitre.

Bronchophony, *bronk-of'-o-ne*, s. A loud, clear, thrilling sound in the body, occurring in certain diseases, and which is detected by auscultation; resonance.

Bronchotomy, *bronk-ot'-o-me*, s. The operation of making an incision into the windpipe or larynx.

Bronchus, *bronk'-us*, s. The windpipe.

Brond, ‡ *brond*, s. A sword. *See* Brand.

Brontology, *bron-tol'-o-je*, s. A dissertation upon thunder.

Bronze, *bronz*, or *brunz*, s. A metal compounded of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc; a colour prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze; any ancient work of art cast in bronze; a bronze statue; a copper medal

Bronze, *bronz, or brunz*, v.a. To imitate bronze, by means of copper-dust, or leaf fastened on the outside; to make of the colour of bronze; to brown; to harden.
Bronzed, *bronzd*, pp. of the verb *to bronze*.
Bronzing, *bronz'-ing*, s. The act or art of imitating bronze.—*Bronzing-salt*, chloride of antimony: it is used in browning or bronzing gun-barrels, &c.
Bronzite, *bronz'-ite*, s. In *min.*, a variety of diallage.
Brooch, *broatsh*, s. A jewel; an ornamental pin or small buckle for fastening the vest, or the bosom of a shirt. With *painters*, a painting all of one colour
— v.a. To adorn with brooches or jewels.
Brood, *brood*, v.n. To sit on, as a fowl on her eggs in order to hatch them; to cover chickens under the wing; to spread over, as with wings; to remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought; to mature any thing by care.
— v.a. To sit over and cover; to hatch; to cherish.
— s. A hatch; the number of birds hatched at once; offspring; progeny; that which is bred; that which is produced; † the act of covering the eggs, or of brooding.
Broodmare, *brood'-mare*, s. A mare kept for breeding.
Brooding, *brood'-ing*, s. The act of cherishing or brooding.
Broody, † *brood'-e*, a. In a state of sitting on eggs for hatching; inclined to brood.
Brook, *brook*, s. A small natural stream of water, less than a river; a rivulet.
-v.a. To bear; to endure; to support. — ‡ v.n. To endure.
Brooklet, *brook'-let*, s. A small brook.
Brooklime, *brook'-lime*, s. A plant, the Beccabunga, q.v.
Brookmint, *brook'-mint*, s. The water-mint.
Brookweed, *brook'-weed*, s. A plant, water-pimpernel.
Brooky, *brook'-e*, a. Abounding with brooks.
Broom, *broom*, s. The name of a genus of plants, but more especially of the Cytisus Scoparius, a well-known shrub, with yellow butterfly-shaped flowers, common on sandy pastures and heaths; a besom made of twigs; any brush with a long handle for sweeping.
— v.a. *See* Bream.
Broomcorn, *broom'-korn*, s. A plant of the genus Sorghum, bearing a head, of which brooms are made.
Broomland, *broom'-land*, s. Land producing broom.
Broomrape, *broom'-rape*, s. The Orobanche, or Strangle-weed, a genus of British perennial epiphyte plants.
Broomstaff, *broom'-stäf*, } s. The staff or handle of a
Broomstick, *broom'-stik*, } broom.
Broomy, *broom'-e*, a. Full of broom; consisting of broom.
Broose, *broos*, s. In *Scotland*, a race at country weddings.
Brose, *brose*, s. A Scotch dish made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal.
Brosen, ‡ *bro'-sn*, a. Burned.
Broth, *broth*, s. Liquor in which flesh has been boiled.
Brothel, *broth'-el*, } s. A house for lewd-
Brothel-house, *broth'-el-hows*, } ness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution.
Brotheller, *broth'-el-ler*, s. One who frequents brothels.
Brothelry, ‡ *broth'-el-re*, s. Lewdness; obscenity.
Brother, *bruth'-er*, s.; pl. **Brothers**, or **Brethren**. A male born of the same parents; any one closely united; one who resembles another in form or manners; an associate; one of the same profession, society, or denomination; a fellow-Christian; a fellow-creature.
Brother-german, *bruth-er-jer'-mun*, s. A brother by the same father and mother, in contradistinction to a uterine brother, or one by the same mother only.
Brotherhood, *bruth'-er-hood*, s. The state or quality of being a brother; a fraternity; an association; a class of men of the same kind, profession, or occupation.
Brother-in-law, *bruth'-er-in-law*, s. The brother of a husband or wife, or the husband of one's sister.
Brotherless, *bruth'-er-les*, a. Without a brother.
Brotherlike, *bruth'-er-like*, a. Becoming a brother.
Brotherliness, *bruth'-er-le-nes*, s. State of being brotherly.
Brotherlove, *bruth'-er-luv*, s. Brotherly affection.
Brotherly, *bruth'-er-le*, a. Such as is natural for brothers; such as beseems a brother; kind; affectionate.
— ad. As a brother; with kindness and affection.
Brought, *brawt*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to bring*.
Brow, *brow*, s. The prominent ridge over the eye; the hair that covers the brow, forming an arch, called the *eye-brow*; the forehead; the general air of the countenance; the edge of a precipice, hill, or any high place; a fringe of coppice, adjoining to the hedge of a field.—*To knit the brows*, is to frown.
—‡ v.a. To bound; to limit.
Brow-antler, *brow'-ant-ler*, s. The first shoot or branch of a deer's horn, next the head.
Browbeat, *brow'-beet*, v.a. To depress or bear down with stern and haughty looks, or with angry and arrogant speech; to humble; to bully.
Browbeaten, *brow'-be-tn*, pp. of the verb *to browbeat*.
Browbeating, *brow'-beet-ing*, s. The act of depressing another by stern looks, or by angry and haughty language.
Browbound, *brow'-bownd*, a. Crowned.
Browless, *brow'-les*, a. Without shame.
Brown, *brown*, a. Dusky; of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to redness
— s. A colour, of various shades, resulting from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.
— v.a. To make brown or dusky.
Brownbill, *brown'-bil*, s. A weapon formerly used by the English foot-soldiers.
Brown coal, *brown' koal*, s. Wood coal or lignite, q.v.
Brownie, *brown'-e*, s. In *Scotland*, a good-natured spirit, formerly supposed to haunt old houses by night.
Browning, *brown'-ing*, s. The process by which a brown colour is imparted to various articles of iron, especially gun-barrels.
Brownish, *brown'-ish*, a. Somewhat brown.
Brownism, *brown'-izm*, s. The doctrines of the Brownists.
Brownist, *brown'-ist*, s. A follower of Robert Brown, who, towards the close of the 16th century, held that each local church has the power to govern itself, and is absolutely independent of every other church. These sectarians are now called *Independents*.
Brownness, *brown'-nes*, s. A brown colour.
Brown-spar, *brown'-spar*, s. A magnesian carbonate of lime, tinged by oxide of iron and manganese.
Brown-study, *brown'-stud-e*, s. Gloomy meditation, deep study; reverie; dull thoughtfulne
Brownwort, *brown'-wurt*, s. A plant, Prunella; a species of Scrophularia, the vernalis, or yellow figwort.
Browny, ‡ *brown'-e*, a. Brown.
Brow-post, *brow'-poast*, s. Among *builders*, a beam that goes across a building.
Browse, *browz*, v.a. To eat the ends of the branches of trees and shrubs, or the young shoots, as cattle, &c.
—v.n. To feed on the shoots of shrubs and trees, as cattle.
Browse, *brows*, or *browz*, s. The tender branches of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals
Browser, *browz'-er*, s One that browses.
Browse-wood, *brows'-wood*, s. Shrubs and bushes on which animals browse.
Browsick, ‡ *brow'-sik*, a. Dejected; melancholy.
Browsing, *browz'-ing*, s. The act of feeding on shrubs
Bruchus, *bru'-kus*, s. A genus of small coleoptorous insects.
Brucia, *bru'-se-ä*, } s. A vegetable alkaloid, extracted
Brucina, *bru'-se-nä*, } from the bark of the false Angus-
Brucine, *bru'-sin*, } tura, or *Strychnos nux vomica*. It is very bitter and poisonous.
Brucite, *bru'-site*, s. A native hydrate of magnesia, a white, pearly mineral, otherwise called chondrodite.
Bruin, *bru'-in*, s. A cant name for a bear.
Bruise, *bruze*, v.a. To crush by beating or pounding with an instrument not edged or pointed; to hurt, break, or injure, by a blow, fall, or squeeze; to contuse.
—s. A hurt with a blunt or heavy instrument; a contusion.
Bruised, *brewzd*, pp. of the verb *to bruise*.
Bruiser, *bruze'-er*, s. The person or thing that bruises, a concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. In *vulgar lang.*, a boxer.
Bruisewort, *bruze'-wurt*, s. A plant, a species of soapwort.
Bruising, *bruze'-ing*, s. The act of crushing. In *pop. lang.*, a beating or boxing; the art of boxing.
Bruit, *brute*, s. Report; rumour; fame.
— v.a. To report; to noise abroad.
Brumal, *bru'-mal*, a. Of or belonging to the winter.
Brumalia, *bru-mä'-le-ä*, s.pl. Ancient feasts in honour of Bacchus, celebrated during winter time.
Brume, *brume*, s. Mist; fog; vapours.
Brun, ‡ *brun*, s. A river or stream.
Brunet, } *bru-net'*, s. A woman with a brown or dark
Brunette, } complexion.
Brunion, *brun'-yun*, s. A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.
Brunswick-green, *brunz'-wik-green*, s. A pigment or colour composed of one part of chloride of copper and three parts of oxide of copper.
Brunt, *brunt*, s. The heat or violence of an onset or a contest; shock; violence; blow; a sudden effort.
Brush, *brush*, s. An instrument for cleaning by sweeping or rubbing, generally made of bristles set in wood a large kind of hair pencil used by painters; brushwood; the small trees and shrubs of a wood; a thicket

a skirmish, a slight encounter; a quarrel, a rude assault; a bushy tail, particularly that of a fox. In *electricity*, the luminous appearance of electric matter.
— v.a. To clean, sweep, or rub with a brush; to strike or touch slightly in passing; to paint with a brush; to pass over with a light contact; to carry away by an act like that of brushing.
— v.n. To move with haste; to fly over; to skim lightly.

Brushed, *brusht*, pp. of the verb *to brush*.
Brusher, *brush'-er*, s. One who brushes.
Brushet, *brush'-et*, s. *See* Busket.
Brushiness, *brush'-e-nes*, s. The quality of being brushy.
Brushing, *brush'-ing*, s. A rubbing or sweeping.
— a. Brisk; light.
Brushlike, *brush'-like*, a. Resembling a brush.
Brush-wheels, *brush'-hweelz*, s.pl. Wheels which turn each other without coggs or teeth. The rubbing surfaces are often covered with stiff hairs; sometimes with woollen cloth, or buff leather.
Brushwood, *brush'-wood*, s. Rough, low, close thickets; underwood; branches of trees cut off.
Brushy, *brush'-e*, a. Rough or shaggy, like a brush.
Brusk, } *brŭsk*, a. Rude; rough; uncivil; abrupt in
Brusque, } manner.
Brussels-sprouts, *brus'-selz-sprowts*, s.pl. Small green heads, each a cabbage in miniature, which sprout forth from an upright stem or stalk.
Brustle, *brus'-sl*, v.n. To crackle; to rustle; to bully.
Brustled, *brus'-sld*, pp. of the verb *to brustle*.
Brut,‡ *brut*, v.n. To browse.
Brutal, *bru'-tal*, a. Pertaining to a brute; unfeeling, like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman.
Brutalism, *bru'-tal-izm*, s. Quality of a brute; brutality.
Brutality, *bru-tal'-e-te*, s. Inhumanity; savageness.
Brutalization, *bru-tal-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of brutalizing.
Brutalize, *bru'-tal-ize*, v.a. To make brutal or cruel.
— v.n. To become brutal, inhuman, or bestial.
Brutalized, *bru'-tal-ized*, pp. of the verb *to brutalize*.
Brutally, *bru'-tal-le*, ad. Cruelly; inhumanly.
Brute, *brute*, a Senseless; unconscious; irrational; bestial; uncivilized; rough; savage; ferocious.
— s. An irrational animal; any animal except man, but used in general only of the larger animals; a beast; a brutal person; a savage; a low-bred, unfeeling man.
—‡ v.a. To report: *see* Bruit.
Brutely,† *brute'-le*, ad. In a rude, brutish manner.
Bruteness,† *brute' nes*, s. Brutality.
Brutify, *bru'-te-fi*, v.a. To render the mind brutal, to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling.
Brutish, *bru'-tish*, a. Like a brute; bestial; gross; cruel; savage; ferocious; ignorant; uncivilized.
Brutishly, *bru'-tish-le*, ad. In a brutish manner.
Brutishness, *bru'-tish-nes*, s. Brutality; savageness.
Brutism, *bru'-tizm*, s. The nature or quality of a brute; extreme stupidity; beastly vulgarity.
Brutting,‡ *brut'-ting*, s. Browsing.
Brutum fulmen, *bru'-tum ful'-men*, s. (Lat.) A loud but harmless threatening.
Bryonine, *bri'-o-nin*, s. A bitter poisonous principle extracted from the root of the white bryony.
Bryony, *bri'-o-ne*, s. White jalap; a genus of climbing plants, of several species.—*Black bryony* is the popular name of a genus of plants called Tamus.
Bub, *bub*, s. An old cant word for strong malt liquor.—*Bub and Grub*, in *cant lang.*, drink and food; victuals.
—‡ v.a. To throw out in bubbles.
Bubble, *bub'-bl*, s. A small bladder or vesicle of water or other fluid, inflated with air; any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; a delusive or fraudulent scheme; a false show; a cheat; a dupe.
— v.n. To rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise.
— v.a. To cheat; to deceive or impose on.
Bubbled, *bub'-bld*, pp. of the verb *to bubble*.
Bubbler, *bub'-bler*, s. One who cheats.
Bubbling, *bub'-bling*, s. The act of rising in bubbles.
Bubbly, *bub'-ble*, a. Full of bubbles.
Bubby, *bub'-be*, s. A woman's breast. (*A low word.*)
Bubo, *bew'-bo*, s.; plur. **Buboes**. The groin; a tumour in the groin or armpit. In *ornith.*, the horned owl.
Bubonocele, *bew'-bo-no-seel*, s. Inguinal hernia, or a rupture in the groin.
Bubukle,‡ *bew'-bu-kl*, s. A red pimple.
Bubulca, *bu-bul'-kà*, s. A flat fresh-water fish.
Bucanier, } *buk-kà-neer'*, s. *Primarily*, one who dries
Buccaneer } and smokes flesh or fish after the manner of the Indians; *see* Buccan. The name was more particularly applied to certain English and French piratical adventurers who, towards the close of the 16th century, combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America. In *modern use*, a pirate; a sea-robber.
Bucao, *bu-ka'-o*, s. A species of large owl, of beautiful plumage, found in the Philippine islands.
Buccal, *buk'-kal*, a. Pertaining to the cheek.
Buccan, *buk'-kan*, s. A grating or hurdle made of sticks
— v.a. To dry or smoke flesh or fish on a buccan, particularly long stripes of beef newly salted: an Indian mode, said to have been practised by the buccaneers
Buccaneer, *buk-kà-neer'*, s. *See* Bucanier.
— v.a. To act the part of a pirate.
Buccaneering, *buk'-kà-neer'-ing*, s. Piracy.
Buccellation, *buk-sel-la'-shun*, s. The act of breaking into large pieces.
Buccina, *buk'-se-nà*, s. An ancient military musical instrument of the trumpet kind; a herdsman's horn.
Buccinator, *buk-se-na'-ter*, s. A muscle of the cheek, used in blowing.
Buccinal, *buk'-se-nal*, a. Trumpet-shaped; resembling a trumpet; sounding like a trumpet.
Buccinite, *buk'-se-nite*, s. Fossil remains or petrifactions of the shells called Buccinum.
Buccinum, *buk'-se-num*, s. The whelk or trumpet-shell, a genus of univalve shells.
Bucco, *buk'-ko*, s. The barbet, a genus of birds.
Bucentaur, *bu-sent'-or*, s. A mythological beast, half ox, and half man; the state barge or galley used by the ancient doges of Venice.
Bucephalus, *bu-sef'-à-lus*, s. An animal of the gazelle tribe; a celebrated horse of Alexander the Great was thus named in allusion to the great size of his head.
Buceros, *bew'-se-ros*, s. The hornbill, or Indian raven, a genus of birds remarkable for their enormous beak.
Bucholzite, *buk'-ul-zite*, s. A fibrous mineral, spotted black and white, of great hardness.
Buck, *buk*, s. Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed; the cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye; the male of the fallow deer, rabbit, hare, &c.; a gay, dashing young fellow; a beau.
— v.a. To soak or steep in lye; to wash in lye or suds.
— v.n. To copulate as bucks and does.
Buckbasket, *buk' bäsk-et*, s. A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.
Buckbean, *buk'-been*, s. *See* Bog-bean.
Bucked, *bukt*, pp. of the verb *to buck*.
Bucket, *buk'-et*, s. A vessel in which water is drawn or carried.
Bucketful, *buk'-et-fŭl*, s. As much as a bucket will hold.
Buckeye, *buk'-i*, s. A forest tree, indigenous in the Western States of America; *hence*, a cant term for an inhabitant of Ohio.
Bucking, *buk'-ing*, s. The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; the lye or liquor in which clothes are bleached or washed; a washing.
Bucking-stool, *buk'-ing-stool*, s. A washing-block.
Buckish, *buk'-ish*, a. Pertaining to a buck, or gay young fellow; smart, foppish; boastful.
Buckism, *buk'-izm*, s. The quality of a buck; foppery.
Bucklandite, *buk'-land-ite*, s. A crystallized mineral resembling pyroxene.
Buckle, *buk'-l*, s. A metallic link, with a tongue or catch, for fastening together certain parts of dress, as the straps of shoes, knee-bands, &c., or other straps and bands, as in a harness; a curl of hair, or the state of the hair crisped and curled. In *coats of arms* a token of the surety, faith, and service of the bearer.
— v.a. To fasten with a buckle; to prepare for action, to join in battle; to confine or limit; to put into curl.
— v.n. *To buckle to*, to bend to; to bow; to submit; to apply to with vigour; to engage with zeal.—*To buckle with*, to engage with in close combat; to encounter.
Buckled, *buk'-ld*, pp. of the verb *to buckle*.
Buckler, *buk'-ler*, s. A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armour, formerly borne on the left arm.
—‡ v.a. To shield; to defend; to support.
Buckler-headed, *buk'-ler-hed-ed*, a. Having a head like a buckler.
Buckler-thorn, *buk'-ler-thorn*, s. Christ's thorn.
Buckmast, *buk'-mäst*, s. The fruit of the beech-tree
Buckram, *buk'-ram*, s. A kind of coarse linen cloth, stiffened with gum. — a. Stiff; precise.
Buckrams, *buk'-ramz*, s. Wild garlic.
Buck's-horn, *buks'-horn*, s. A plant, a species of plain tain, the *Plantago coronopus*, a British annual.
Buckskin, *buk'-skin*, s. The skin of a buck.
— a. Made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck
Buckstall, *buk'-stawl*, s. A toil or net to take deer

Buckthorn, *buk'-thorn*, s. The popular name of a genus of ornamental shrubs, called Rhamnus. The berries of one species afford a powerful cathartic, and the bark and berries of several are used in dyeing.

Buck-washing, *buk'-wosh-ing*, s. The act of washing linen, &c.

Buckwheat, *buk'-hweet*, s. A plant, and a species of edible grain, otherwise called Brank.

Bucolic, *bu-kol'-ik*, a. Pastoral.

— s. A pastoral poem; a writer of pastorals.

Bucolical, *bu-kol'-ik-al*, a. Pastoral; bucolic.

Bud, *bud*, s. A gem; a small protuberance on the stem or branch of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves or of a flower; an unexpanded flower.

— v.n. To put forth young shoots or buds; to germinate; to begin to grow; to be in the bloom.

— v.a. To inoculate a plant; to graft by inserting the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree.

Budded, *bud'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to bud*.

Buddha, *bood'-dă*, s. The founder of the religion of the Buddhists of India, China, Japan, &c. He is supposed to have lived about 1022 B.C. His image, which constitutes the great idol of the worship of his followers, usually represents him sitting cross-legged, and apparently in profound meditation.

Buddhism, *bood'-dizm*, s. A system of religion which prevails over the greater part of Eastern Asia, and which is thus named from its founder Buddha. Its chief doctrine teaches that the human soul is an emanation from God, and will be subjected, again and again, after the present life, to the miseries of a terrestrial existence, unless the individual to whom it belongs shall have, by the attainment of wisdom, and the practice of prayer and contemplation, rendered it fit to be absorbed into the Divine essence, from which it originally sprung.

Buddhist, *bood'-dist*, s. A believer in Buddhism.

Buddhistic, *bood-dist'-ik*, a. Relating to Buddhism.

Budding, *bud'-ding*, s. The act of putting forth buds; the act of inserting a bud of one tree within the bark of another for propagation.

Buddingness, *bud'-ding-nes*, s. State of budding.

Buddle, *bud'-dl*, s. A large square frame of boards used in washing tin ore. — v.n. To wash or cleanse ore.

Bude-light, *bewd'-lite*, s. A very brilliant light, produced by burning purified coal-gas in a compound Argand lamp of a peculiar construction.

Budge, *budj*, v.a. To stir; to move off the place.

— s. The dressed skin or fur of lambs.

—‡ a. Brisk; jocund; pompous; surly; stiff; formal.

Budge-bachelors, *budj'-batsh'-e-lerz*, s. Certain men dressed in robes lined with lamb's fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor of London at his inauguration.

Budge-barrel, *budj'-bar-rel*, s. A small barrel, with only one head, used for carrying powder.

Budged, *budjd'*, pp. of the verb *to budge*.

Budgeness,‡ *budj'-nes*, s. Sternness; severity.

Budger, *budj'-er*, s. One who moves or stirs.

Budgero, *budj'-er-o*, s. A large Bengal pleasure-boat.

Budget, *bud'-jet*, s. A bag; a little sack, with its contents; a stock or store; a bag containing documents to lay before an assembly, particularly relating to finances; a statement or speech respecting the finances of the kingdom which is annually made to parliament by the English chancellor of the exchequer, comprehending a general view of the national debt, income, and expenditure, with a general view of the actual product of the last budget, and the minister's proposed plan of taxation for the ensuing year.

Budgy,‡ *budj'-e*, a. Consisting of fur.

Budlet, *bud'-let*, s. A little bud.

Buff, *buf'*, s. Buff-skin; a sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, and also of the elk and of some other animals; a military coat made of thick leather; the colour of buff, a very light yellow; a yellow, viscid substance, formed on the surface of blood drawn in inflammatory diseases.

— a. Of the colour of buff leather; light yellow.

—‡ v.a. To strike: *see* Buffet.

Buffalo, *buf'-fă-lo*, s. The *Bos bubalus*, a species of the bovine genus; any wild ox, particularly the bison of North America; the skin of the bison, prepared with the hair on, and more correctly called *buffalo-robe*.

Buffel, *buf'-fel*, s. Buffel's-head duck, an American bird with a short blue bill and large head.

Buffer, *buf'-fer*, s. A contrivance attached to railway carriages to check or deaden the force of the concussion produced by the collision between one carriage and another. It consists of a framing furnished with powerful springs, and having at each end a projecting head strongly padded and covered with leather.

Buffet, *buf'-fa*, s. A sideboard, cupboard, or set of shelves, for plates, glass, china, and other like furniture

Buffet, *buf'-fet*, s. A blow with the fist; a box on the ear or face; a slap; ‡ a footstool.

— v.a. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat; to beat in contention; to contend against.

— v.n. To exercise or play at boxing.

Buffeter, *buf'-fet-er*, s. One who buffets; a boxer.

Buffeting, *buf'-fet-ing*, s. A striking with the hand a succession of blows; contention; attack; opposition.

Buffin, *buf'-fin*, s. A sort of coarse stuff or cloth.

Buffing-apparatus, *buf'-fing ap-pă-ra'-tus*, s. *See* Buffer.

Buffle,‡ *buf'-fl*, s. The buffalo.

—‡ v.n. To puzzle; to be at a loss.

Bufflehead, *buf'-fl-hed*, s. One who has a large head.

Bufflehead, *buf'-fl-hed-ed*, a. Having a large head; dull: stupid; foolish.

Buffo, *buf'-fo*, s. The comic actor in an opera.

Buffoon, *buf-foon'*, s. One whose profession is to divert others by low jests, antic postures, &c.; a clown; a jester; a droll; a mimic; one who uses indecent raillery.

— v.a. To make ridiculous.

—† v.n. To act the part of a buffoon.

Buffoonery, *buf-foon'-er-e*, s. Low jests; mimicry ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

Buffooning, *buf-foon'-ing*, s. Buffoonery.

Buffoonish, *buf-foon'-ish*, a. Partaking of buffoonery.

Buffoonism, *buf-foon'-izm*, s. The practices of a buffoon.

Buffoonize,‡ *buf-foon'-ize*, v.n. To play the buffoon.

Buffoonlike, *buf-foon'-like*, a. Resembling a buffoon.

Buffoonly,† *buf-foon'-le*, a. Consisting of vulgar tricks.

— ad. In a buffoon-like manner; ridiculously.

Buffy, *buf'-fe*, a. Of the colour of buff; pertaining to or resembling the buff on the blood.

Bufonite, *bew'-fun-ite*, s. Toadstone, or the fossil tooth of the sea-wolf.

Bug, *bug*, s. The generic name of a vast multitude of insects, which infest houses and plants; *appropriately*, the fetid house-bug or bed-bug, *Cimex lectularius*.

Bug, *bug*, **Bugbear**, *bug'-bear*, s. A frightful object; a walking spectre; a false terror.

— v.a. To alarm or frighten with idle phantoms.

Bugee, *bew-je'*, s. A species of Indian monkey.

Bugginess, *bug'-ge-nes*, s. The state of being buggy.

Buggy, *bug'-ge*, s. A kind of light carriage, without a top, to be drawn by one horse.

— a. Infested with bugs; full of bugs.

Bugle, *bew'-gl*, s. An elongated bead of glass, usually black; a genus of plants, Ajuga; a sort of wild ox.

Bugle, *bew'-gl*, **Bugle-horn**, *bew'-gl-horn*, s. A kind of trumpet used by huntsmen and in the army.

Bugle-weed, *bew'-gl-weed*, s. A plant, the *Lycopus virginicus*, used in medicine; also, a species of Ajuga.

Bugloss, *bew'-glos*, s. A name common to plants of the genus Anchusa, also popularly called Ox-tongue.

Bugwort, *bug'-wurt*, s. A plant, the Cimicifuga.

Buhl, *bewl*, s. Unburnished gold, brass, or mother of pearl, used for inlaying.—*Buhl-work*, work in which wood or tortoise-shell is inlayed with *buhl*.

Buhr-stone, *bur'-stone*, s. A sub-species of silex or quartz, much used for mill-stones for flour-mills.

Build, *bild*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *built*, or †*builded*. To construct and raise, as an edifice; to erect; to raise by art; to found; to create; to make or form; to frame or shape into a particular form; to raise any thing on a support or foundation.

— v.n. To exercise the art, or practise the business of building; to rest or depend on for support.

— s. Make; form; shape; figure.

Builder, *bild'-er*, s. One who builds; an architect.

Building, *bild'-ing*, s. The art of raising fabrics; architecture; an edifice of any kind.

Built, *bilt*, pp. of the verb *to build*.

— s. Form; shape; build; species of building.

Bul, *bul*, s. A fish, the common flounder.

Bulb, *bulb*, s. Any round body or spherical protuberance, *appropriately*, a scaly body formed on a plant, either above or below ground, emitting fibrous roots from its base, and producing a stem from its centre, as the tulip, lily, onion, &c.

—† v.n *To bulb out*, is to project, or be protuberant.

Bulbaceous, *bul-ba'-shus*, a. Bulbous.

Bulbed, *bulbd*, or *bulb'-ed*, a. Round-headed.

Bulbiferous, *bulb-if'-er-us*, a. Producing bulbs.

Bulbiform, *bulb'-e-form*, a. Having the form of a bulb.
Bulbo-tuber, *bulb'-o-tew'-ber*, s. A short, roundish, underground stem, resembling a bulb.
Bulbous, *bulb'-us*, a. Containing bulbs, or a bulb; growing from bulbs; round or roundish; protuberant.
Bulbul, *bul'-bul*, s. The nightingale of the Persians.
Bulbule, *bulb'-bewl*, s. A little bulb.
Bulchin, *bŭl'-tshin*, s. A young male calf.
Bulge, *bulj*, s. The protuberant part of a cask; a protuberance; a leak; a breach in a ship that admits water.
— v.n. To swell out; to be protuberant; to leak; to let in water, *see* Bilge.
Bulging, *bulj'-ing*, a. Protuberant.
Bulimia, *bu-lim'-e-a*, } s. A voracious appetite; a disease
Bulimy, *bew'-le-me*, } in which the patient has a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food.
Bulk, *bulk*, s. Magnitude; size; quantity; the gross; the majority; the main mass or body; main fabric; a part of a building jutting out; the whole content of a ship's hold for the stowage of goods.—*Laden in bulk*, having the cargo loose in the hold.—*To break bulk*, to begin to unload a vessel.
Bulkhead, *bulk'-hed*, s. A partition built up in a ship between two decks.
Bulkiness, *bulk'-e-nes*, s. Greatness in bulk or size.
Bulky, *bulk'-e*, a. Large; of great size.
Bull, *bŭl*, s. The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, of which *cow* is the female; Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; a letter or edict of the Pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order, or decision; a gross blunder or contradiction. In a *Scriptural sense*, an enemy, powerful, fierce, and violent. Among *Stockbrokers*, a cant term for one who nominally buys stock on the speculation of its rising in value: *see* Bear.—Bull. as a prefix, generally denotes large size.
Bulla, *bul'-là*, s. A genus of mollusca; a vesicle, or elevation of the cuticle, containing a watery fluid.
Bullace, *bŭl'-lase*, s. A kind of wild plum.
Bullantic, *bŭl-an'-tik*, a. Designating certain ornamental capital letters, used in apostolic bulls. It is also used as a noun.
Bullary, *bŭl'-à-re*, s. A collection of papistical bulls.
Bullate, *bŭl'-late*, a. Having elevations, like blisters.
Bull-baiting, *bŭl'-bate-ing*, s. The sport or practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.
Bull-beef, *bŭl'-beef*, s. The flesh of a bull; coarse beef.
Bull-beggar, *bŭl'-beg-gar*, s. Something terrible, or frightful; a bugbear.
Bull-calf, *bŭl'-kaf*, s. A male calf; a stupid fellow.
Bull-dog, *bŭl'-dog*, s. A species of English dog, of remarkable courage: so named from its large head, or from being employed in baiting bulls.
Bullen-nails, *bŭl'-len-naylz*, s.pl. Nails with round heads and short shanks, tinned and lackered.
Bullet, *bŭl'-et*, s. A round ball of metal; a shot.
Bulletin, *bŭl'-e-tin*, or *bŭl'-e-teen*, s. An official account of public news, or any official report, particularly of military events, or of the health of some distinguished personage.
Bullet-proof, *bŭl'-et-proof*, a. Capable of resisting the force of a bullet.
Bull-faced, *bŭl'-fayst*, a. Having a large face.
Bull-feast, *bŭl'-feest*, } s. A public combat with a bull.
Bull-fight, *bŭl'-fite*, } It is the favourite national sport in Spain, and on some great occasions, in the larger cities, is conducted with much ceremony by the public authorities.
Bull-finch, *bŭl'-fintsh*, s. A small singing bird, of the sparrow kind, with a black head, and crimson breast.
Bull-fly, *bŭl'-fli*, } s. The gad-fly, or breeze, a tor-
Bull-bee, *bŭl'-be*, } mentor of cattle.
Bull-frog, *bŭl'-frog*, s. A large species of frog.
Bull-head, *bŭl'-hed*, s. The Cottus, a genus of fishes, a stupid fellow; a small, black water insect.
Bullied, *bŭl'-lid*, pp. of the verb *to bully*.
Bullion, *bŭl'-yun*, s. *Properly*, uncoined gold or silver in the mass; but, the word is sometimes also used to denote gold and silver coin.
Bullirag, *bŭl'-le-rag*, v.a. To abuse grossly. (*Vulgar.*)
Bullish, *bŭl'-ish*, a. Having the appearance or nature of a bull; partaking of the nature of a blunder.
Bullist, *bul'-ist*, s. A writer of papal bulls.
Bullite, *bul'-lite*, s. A fossil shell of the genus Bulla.
Bullition, ‡ *bul-lish'-un*, s. Ebullition, q.v.
Bullock, *bŭl'-uk*, s. An ox, or castrated bull.
Bull's-eye, *bŭlz'-i*, s. A small circular window or opening; a thick, round glass let into a ship's ports or deck to give light; a piece of wood in the form of a ring, used by sailors; Aldebaran, a star in the constellation Taurus; the centre of a target; a small, obscure cloud, portending a storm; a kind of sweetmeat.
Bull's-nose, *bŭlz'-noze*, s. In *arch.*, the external angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle.
Bull-terrier, *bŭl'-tĕr-re-er*, s. A species of dog, a cross-breed between the bull-dog and the terrier.
Bull-trout, *bŭl'-trowt*, s. A large species of trout.
Bull-weed, *bŭl'-weed*, s. Knap-weed, a plant.
Bull-wort, *bŭl'-wurt*, s. Bishop's-weed, a plant.
Bully, *bŭl'-le*, s. A noisy, blustering, overbearing, quarrelsome fellow, with little or no real courage.
— v.a. To insult and overbear with blustering menaces
— v.n. To be noisy and quarrelsome; to bluster.
Bulrush, *bŭl'-rush*, s. A large kind of rush, growing in wet land or water.
Bulrushy, *bŭl'-rush-e*, a. Made of bulrushes.
Bulse, *buls'*, s. An East Indian word, denoting a certain quantity of diamonds.
Bultel,† *bul'-tel*, s. A bolter; the bran after sifting.
Bulwark, *bŭl'-wurk*, s. A bastion; a fortification; any means of defence; a screen or shelter; security.
— v.a. To fortify; to strengthen with bulwarks.
Bum, *bum*, s. The buttocks; a bumbailiff. (*Vulgar.*)
— v.n. To make a noise or report.
Bumbailiff, *bum-bayl'-if*, s. An under-bailiff; a sheriff's officer: *a vulgar corruption of Bound-bailiff*.
Bumbard, *bum'-bard*, s. *See* Bombard.
Bumbast, *bum'-bast*, s. *See* Bombast.
Bumblebee, *bum'-bl-be*, s. A species of large wild bee, the humble-bee.
Bumboat, *bum'-boat*, s. A large, clumsy boat, used in carrying provisions for sale to vessels anchored at a distance from shore.
Bumkin, *bum'-kin*, s. A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship; a small out-rigger over the stern of a boat.
Bump, *bump*, s. A swelling or protuberance; a thump, a heavy blow; the noise of the bittern.
— v.n. To make a loud or hollow noise, as the bittern.
— v.a. To strike against any thing large or solid; to thump; to beat.
Bumper, *bump'-er*, s. A cup or glass filled to the brim; a crowded house at a theatre, &c., on the occasion of some benefit.
Bumpkin, *bump'-kin*, s. An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout.
Bumpkinly, *bump'-kin'-le*, a. Clownish.
Bun, *bun*, s. A small cake, or a kind of sweet bread.
Bunch, *buntsh*, s. A hard lump; a hunch; a cluster; a number of the same kind growing together; a number of things tied together; a knot; a tuft.
—v.n. To swell out in a bunch; to be protuberant, or round.
—v.a. To form or tie in a bunch or bunches.
Bunch-backed, *buntsh'-bakt*, a. Having a bunch on the back; crookbacked.
Bunchiness, *buntsh'-e nes*, s. The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.
Bunchy, *buntsh'-e*, a. Growing in bunches; having tufts.
Bundle, *bun'-dl*, s. A number of things put together loosely; any thing bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance; a roll.
—v.a. To tie or bind in a bundle; to put up together.
—*To bundle off*, to send away in a hurry or pet.
—v.n. To prepare for departure; to depart; to enter or proceed hurriedly or confusedly.
Bung, *bung*, s. A stopple for the orifice of a barrel.
—v.a. To stop the hole of a cask with a bung; to close up.
Bungalow, *bung'-ga-lo*, s. In *India* the country-house of a European, of a single floor, with a thatched roof, and usually built of very light materials.
Bung-drawer, *bung'-draw-er*, s. A wooden mallet, of a peculiar form, for taking the bung out of a cask.
Bunghole, *bung'-hole*, s. The hole in a cask by which it is filled, and which is afterwards closed up.
Bungle, *bung'-gl*, v.n. To perform clumsily.
— v.a. To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; to mismanage.
— s. A botch; a clumsy performance; a gross blunder.
Bungler, *bung'-gler*, s. A bad or clumsy workman; an awkward, unskilful person; one apt to make blunders.
Bungling, *bung'-gling*, a. Clumsy; awkward; ill-done.
Bunglingly, *bung'-gling-le*, ad. Clumsily; awkwardly
Bunion, *bun'-yun*, s. An excrescence on the great toe.
Bunk, *bunk*, s. In *America*, a frame of boards for a bed also, a piece of timber that crosses a sled.

Bunker, *bunk'-er*, s. In *Scotland*, a large bin or receptacle for various things, as coals, &c.

Bunn, *bun*, s. *See* Bun.

Bunsing, *bun'-sing*, s. An animal resembling a large ferret, peculiar to the Cape of Good Hope.

Bunt, *bunt*, s. The middle part or cavity of a sail.

— v.n. To swell out, as a sail. In *pop. lang.*, to push with the horns; to butt.

Bunter, *bunt'-er*, s. A cant word for a woman who picks up rags in the streets; a low, vulgar woman.

Bunting, *bunt'-ing*, s. A bird of the genus Emberiza.

Bunting, *bunt'-ing*, } s. A thin stuff of which the flags
Buntine, *bunt'-in*, } and signals of ships are made.

Buntlines, *bunt'-linz*, s.pl. Small ropes fastened to cringles on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards.

Buoy, *boy*, or *bwoy*, s. A floating object, usually a close empty cask, or a block of wood, or cork, moored over some particular spot, to indicate a shoal, a rock, the proper channel for a ship to steer, or the position of an anchor, or any other sunken object.—*Life buoy*, a float to sustain persons who have fallen overboard, till relief can be afforded them.

— v.a. To keep afloat; to bear up; to sustain; to give hope to; to keep from sinking into melancholy or despair; to fix buoys, as a direction to mariners.

— v.n. To float; to rise by specific lightness.

Buoyancy, *boy'-*, or *bwoy'-an-se* s. The quality of floating; specific lightness. *Fig.*, lightness of spirits; animation; vivacity.

Buoyant, *boy'-*, or *bwoy'-ant*, a. Floating; light; elastic; †bearing up, as a fluid. *Fig.*, cheerful; cheering.

Buoyantly, *boy'-*, or *bwoy'-ant-le*, ad. In a buoyant manner.

Buoyed, *boyd*, or *bwoyd*, pp. of the verb *to buoy*.

Buoy-rope, *boy'-*, or *bwoy'-rope*, s. The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

Buphaga, *bu'-fâ-gâ*, s. The beef-eater, an African bird which alights upon the backs of cattle to prey upon the larvæ of the æstri, lodged beneath their hide.

Buprestidans, *bu-pres'-te-danz*, s.pl. A tribe of coleopterous insects, several of which are remarkable for their highly brilliant metallic colours.

Bur,‡ *bur*, s. A chamber; a cottage; a bower.

Bur, *bur*, s. The prickly head of the chestnut, burdock, &c.; a broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear used in tilting. *See* Burr.

Burbolt,‡ *bur'-boalt*, s. A birdbolt.

Burbot, *bur'-bot*, s. An anguilliform fish, the eel-pout.

Burdelais, *bur'-de-la*, s. A sort of grape.

Burden, *bur'-dn*, s. Something borne or carried; a load; any thing that is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; a birth; the verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus; that which is often repeated, or a subject on which one dwells, a fixed quantity of certain commodities; cargo; freight; the quantity or number of tons that a ship will carry; ‡a club.

—v.a. To load; to encumber; to oppress; to surcharge.

Burdened, *bur'-dnd*, pp. of the verb *to burden*.

Burdener, *bur'-dn-er*, s. One who burdens; an oppressor.

Burdenous,‡ *bur'-dn-us*, } a. Heavy to be borne;
Burdensome, *bur'-dn-sum*, } cumbersome; useless; wearisome; grievous; oppressive.

Burdensomely, *bur'-dn-sum-le*, ad. In a burdensome manner.

Burdensomeness, *bur'-dn-sum-nes*, s. The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

Burdock, *bur'-dok*, s. A broad-leaved, prickly plant, a well-known troublesome weed.

Bureau, *bu'-ro*, s. (Fr.) A chest of drawers, for keeping papers, or clothes, and fitted with conveniences for writing; an office, or place for the transaction of business, particularly by a public functionary.

Bureaucracy, *bu-ro'-krâ-se*, s. A system by which the government is administered in departments, each under the control of a chief.

Bureaucratic, *bu-ro-krat'-ik*, a. Relating to bureaucracy.

Bureaucratist, *bu-ro'-krâ-tist*, s. An advocate of bureaucracy.

Burette, *bu-ret'*, s. An instrument for dividing a given portion of any liquid into 100 or 1000 equal parts.

Burg, *burg*, s. ‡A walled town; a city or town which sends members to parliament: *see* Burgh, Borough.

Burgage, *burg'-aje*, s. In *law*, a tender in secage proper to cities and towns; whereby lands or tenements are held of the king, or some other lord, for a certain yearly rent; a dwelling-house in a borough.

Burgamot, *burg'-â-mot*, s. *See* Bergamot.

Burganet, *burg'-â-net*, s. A kind of ancient helmet.

Burgeois, *boor'-zhwâ*, s. A burgess: *see* Bourgeois.

Burgeois, *bur-jois'*, s. A species of type: *see* Bourgeois.

Burgeon, *bur'-jun*, v.n. *See* Bourgeon.

— s. A small knot or button put forth by the branch of a tree in the spring.

Burger-master, *burg'-er-mäs'-ter*, s. An aquatic fowl.

Burgess, *bur'-jes*, s. An inhabitant of a borough, or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough; a representative of a borough in parliament; a magistrate of a borough.

Burgess-ship, *bur'-jes-ship*, s. Quality of a burgess.

Burggrave, *burg'-grave*, s. In *Germany*, an hereditary governor of a burg or castle.

Burgh, *burg*, s. A different orthography of *burg*, *borough*, which see.—A *royal burgh*, is a corporate body erected by a charter from the crown. A *burgh of barony*, in *Scotland*, is a corporation somewhat analogous to a royal burgh, consisting of a determinate tract of ground within the barony, erected by the feudal superior, and subjected to the government of magistrates.

Burghal, *burg'-al*, a. Pertaining to a burg.

Burghbote, *burg'-bote*, s. A contribution levied in former times for the building or repairing of the castles and walls of a city or town.

Burgh-brech, *burg'-breetsh*, s. A fine imposed on a burgh, for a breach of the peace.

Burgher, *burg'-er*, s. An inhabitant of a burgh, or borough; a freeman of a burgh, or one who enjoys the privileges of a place; one of a sect of Christians, seceders from the Church of Scotland.

Burghership, *burgh'-er-ship*, s. The privilege of a burgher.

Burgh-master, *burg'-mäs'-ter*, s. A burgomaster; also, an officer in the tin-mines.

Burgh-mote, *burg'-mote*, s. A borough court.

Burglar, *burg'-lar*, }
Burglarer,‡ *burg'-lar-er*, } s. One guilty of breaking into the dwelling-house
Burglarian,‡ *burg-la'-re-an*, } of another in the night, with intent to commit felony.

Burglarious, *burg-la'-re-us*, a. Pertaining to burglary constituting the crime of burglary.

Burglariously, *burg-la'-re-us-le*, ad. With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

Burglary, *burg'-lâ-re*, s. The act or crime of breaking into the dwelling-house of another in the night, with an intent to commit felony.

Burg-mote, *burg'-mote*, s. A borough court.

Burgomaster, *burg'-o-mäs'-ter*, s. A burgh-master; the chief magistrate of a Dutch or German municipal town; an aquatic bird, the glaucous gull.

Burgonet, *burg'-o-net*, s. *See* Burganet.

Burgout, *bur-goo'*, s. A kind of thick gruel made at sea.

Burgrave, *bur'-grave*, s. *See* Burggrave.

Burgundy, *bur'-gun-de*, s. A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy, in France, where it is made.

Burgundy-pitch, *bur'-gun-de-pitsh*, s. A resin obtained from the *Pinus abies*, and some other pines.

Burh,‡ *bur*, s. A city, castle, house, or tower.

Burial, *bĕr'-e-al*, s. The act of burying: a funeral; interment; the church service for funerals. — *Burial-place*, a place set apart for the burial of the dead.—*Burial-service*, the church service for burials.

Buried, *bĕr'-rid*, pp. of the verb *to bury*.

Burier, *bĕr'-e-er*, s. One who buries.

Burin, *bew'-rin*, s. A graver; a tool for engraving.

Burke, *burk*, v.a. To murder a person, particularly by strangling, and with the intention of selling the body for dissection; to put a sudden end to, as to *burke* a speech or purpose.

Burked, *burkt*, pp. of the verb *to burke*.

Burkism, *burk'-izm*, s. The practice of burking.

Burl, *burl*, v.a. To pick knots and other inequalities off cloth in the process of fulling.

— s. A small knot or end of thread in cloth.

Burlace, *bur'-lase*, s. A sort of grape.

Burler, *burl'-er*, s. A dresser of cloth.

Burlesque, *bur-lesk'*, a. Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it; jocular; comic.

— s. A ludicrous representation, or contrast; a composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous or ridiculous; comic poetry; humorous wit; satire.

— v.a. To turn to ridicule; to lampoon.

BURLESQUER, *bur-lesk'-er*, s. One who burlesques.
BURLETTA, *bur-let'-tà*, s. A comic opera; a musical farce.
BURLINESS, *bur'-le-nes*, s. The state of being burly; bulk.
BURLY, *bur'-le*, a. Big; bulky; tumid; falsely great; blustering; loud; boisterous.
BURN, *burn*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *burned* or *burnt*. To consume with fire; to subject to the action of fire; to calcine; to bake or harden by heat; to wound, hurt, or injure with fire or heat; to scorch; to affect with heat in cookery, so as to give the food a disagreeable taste; to cause to wither by heat; to inflame; to affect with excessive heat, as a fever.
v.n. To be on fire; to flame; to shine; to sparkle; to act with destructive violence, as fire; to be inflamed with passion or desire; to be in commotion; to rage: to be in a glow; to feel excess of heat; to be affected with a sensation of heat, pain, or acidity.
— s. A hurt or injury caused by the action of fire; the operation of burning or baking, as in *brickmaking*, ‡ a brook, a rivulet.
BURNABEE,† *burn'-à-bl*, a. That may be burned.
BURNED, *burnd*, } pp. of the verb *to burn*.
BURNT, *burnt*, }
BURNER, *burn'-er*, s. A person who burns or sets fire to any thing; the part of a lamp or a gas pipe which gives out the light.
BURNET, *burn'-et*, s. The name of a plant, Poterium.
BURNET-SAXIFRAGE, *burn'-et-sax'-e-fraje*, s. A plant, the Pimpinella.
BURNING, *burn'-ing*, s. The act of burning; combustion, fire; conflagration; the heat or raging of passion; state of inflammation; cauterization.
— a. Much heated; very hot; scorching; ardent; powerful; vehement; flagrant.—*Burning-glass*, a glass so formed as to concentrate the rays of the sun into a small space, called a *focus*, and produce an intense heat. —*Burning-mirror*, a concave mirror, usually of metal, which concentrates the sun's rays to a focus, and produces an intense heat.
BURNISH, *burn'-ish*, v.a. To polish; to make bright.
— v.n. To grow bright or glossy; ‡ to spread out.
— s. Gloss; brightness; lustre.
BURNISHED, *burn'-isht*, pp. Polished; made glossy.
BURNISHER *burn'-ish-er*, s. A person who burnishes; an instrument used in polishing, of different kinds.
BURNOOSE, *burn'-oos*, s. *See* BERNOUSE.
BURNT, *burnt*, pp. of the verb *to burn*.
BURNT-EAR, *burnt'-eer*, s. A disease in corn, by which the fructification is rendered abortive, and becomes black and pulverulent.
BURNT-OFFERING, *burnt'-of-fering*, } s. Something of-
BURNT-SACRIFICE, *burnt'-sak-re-fise*, } fered, and burned on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice.
BURR, *bur*, s. The lobe or lap of the ear; the round knob of a horn next a deer's head; the sweetbread; a triangular chisel; a round iron ring used with a cannon, and also with a lance; the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r*, common in some of the northern provinces.
BURRAS-PIPE, *bur'-ras-pipe*, s. An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in.
BUR-REED, *bur'-reed*, s. A plant, the Sparganium.
BURREL, *bur'-rel*, s. A sort of pear.
BURREL-FLY, *bur'-rel-fli*, s. The ox-fly, gad-bee, or breeze.
BURREL-SHOT, *bur'-rel-shot*, s. A sort of case-shot.
BURROCK, *bur'-rok*, s. A small weir for catching fish.
BURROW, *bur'-ro*, s. A hole in the earth excavated by a rabbit or other small animal for its shelter and habitation; ‡ a barrow; ‡ a borough.
— v.n. To excavate holes in, and dwell under ground; to mine; to lodge in any deep or concealed place.
BURROWED, *bur'-rud*, pp. of the verb *to burrow*.
BURROW-DUCK, *bur'-ro-duk*, s. An aquatic bird, the sheldrake.
BURRY, *bur'-re*, a. Having or resembling burs.
BURR-PUMP, *bur'-pump* s. A large kind of pump.
BURR-STONE, *bur'-stone*, s. *See* BUHR-STONE.
BURSAR, *burs'-ar*, s. The treasurer of a college or monastery; a purser; a student in a university to whom an allowance for maintenance is granted out of a burse, or fund, derived from endowments; an exhibitioner.
BURSAR-SHIP, *burs'-ar-ship*, s. The office of a bursar.
BURSARY, *burs'-à-re*, s. The treasury of a college, or monastery. In *Scotland*, an endowment or exhibition in a university for the support of indigent students.
BURSE, *burs*, s. A purse; a public edifice in which merchants meet to consult on matters of trade and money; an exchange; a fund for the support of poor scholars.
BURST, *burst*, v.n., pret. and pp. *burst*. The old participle *bursten* is obsolete. To break or fly open suddenly, to suffer a violent disruption; to fly asunder; to explode; to break away; to spring from; to come or fall upon suddenly or with violence; to break or rush in with violence; to issue suddenly, to come from a hidden or retired place into more open view; to break forth into action suddenly.
— v.a. To break open suddenly; to rend by violence.
— s. A sudden breaking forth; a sudden explosion or shooting forth; a rent; a rupture; a hernia.
BURST, *burst*,
BURSTEN,‡ *burst'-n*, } pp. of the verb *to burst*, q.v.
— a. Affected with a rupture or hernia.
BURSTENNESS,‡ *burst'-n-nes*, s. A rupture; a hernia
BURSTER, *burst'-er*, s. He or that which bursts.
BURSTWORT, *burst'-wurt*, s. The Herniaria, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures.
BURT, *burt*, s. A flat fish of the turbot kind.
BURTHEN, *bur'-thn*, s. and v.a. *See* BURDEN.
BURTHENOUS, *bur'-thn-us*, a. Burdenous.
BURTHENSOME, *bur'-thn-sum*, a. *See* BURDENSOME.
BURTON, *bur'-tn*, s. A small tackle formed by two blocks
BURY,‡ *bĕr'-re*, s. A house, habitation, or castle; a burg or borough. The word is still retained in many names of places, as in *Shrewsbury*, *Danbury*, *Aldermanbury*.
BURY, *bĕr'-re*, v.a. To deposit a deceased person in a grave; to inter with funeral rites; to put into the earth; to cover with any thing; to overwhelm; to conceal; to hide; to repress; to withdraw into seclusion; to commit to the water, to place one thing within another; to forget and forgive.—*To bury the hatchet*, in the *language of American Indians*, is to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace.
BURYING, *bĕr'-re-ing*, s. Interment; burial.
BURYING-GROUND, *bĕr'-re-ing-grownd*, s. A place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a cemetery.
BURYING-PLACE, *bĕr'-re-ing-plase*, s. A burying-ground, grave; sepulchre.
BURY-PEAR, *bew'-re-pare*, s. A delicate variety of pear.
BUSH, *bŭsh*, s. A thick shrub; the bough of a tree; a cluster of shrubs; a branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign; a closely wooded district; a circle of metal let into round holes or orifices, or into the sheaves of such blocks as have iron pins, to prevent their wearing: Among *hunters*, the tail of a fox.
— v.n. To grow thick or bushy.
— v.a. To furnish a block with a bush, or to line any orifice with metal to prevent its wearing.
BUSHED, *bŭsht*, pp. of the verb *to bush*.
BUSHEL, *bŭsh'-el*, s. A dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks; a measure that will hold four pecks; *pop.*, a large quantity; a circle of iron in the nave of a carriage wheel, sometimes called the box.
BUSHELAGE, *bŭsh'-el-aje*, s. A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.
BUSHET, *bŭsh'-et*, s. A wood.
BUSH-HARROW, *bŭsh'-har-ro*, s. An implement of husbandry for harrowing grass lands, and covering grass or clover seeds. It consists of a frame with three or more bars, in which bushes are interwoven.
BUSHINESS, *bŭsh'-e-nes*, s. The quality of being bushy
BUSHMAN, *bŭsh'-man*, s. A woodsman. BUSHMEN, or *Bosjesmans*, a name given by the Dutch colonists to the wild erratic tribes of the Cape of Good Hope.
BUSHMENT,‡ *bŭsh'-ment*, s. A thicket; a cluster of bushes.
BUSHY, *bŭsh'-e*, a. Full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush; full of, or overgrown with shrubs
BUSIED, *biz'-zid*, pp. of the verb *to busy*.
BUSILESS, *biz'-ze-les*, a. Without business; at leisure.
BUSILY, *biz'-ze-le*, ad. With constant occupation; actively; earnestly; with an air of hurry or importance, with too much curiosity; officiously.
BUSINESS, *biz'-nes*, s. Employment; occupation; trade, profession; concerns which demand attention; employment of importance; the subject of employment, that which engages the care and attention; an affair; serious engagement; concern; right of action or interposing; duty; office; a point; a matter of question; something to be considered or performed.—*To do the business for a man*, is to kill, destroy, or ruin him.
BUSINESS-LIKE, *biz'-ness-like*, a. Having an appearance of business; habituated to the forms of business; done according to the forms of business; practical.
BUSK, *busk*, s. A piece of steel, whalebone, or wood to strengthen a woman's stays in front; ‡ a bush.
—‡ v.n. To be active or busy.
— v.a. ‡ To make ready, to prepare; to dress or attire

BUSKED, *buskt*, a. Wearing a busk.
BUSKET,‡ *busk'-et*, s. A sprig; a small bush; a compartment in a garden, formed of trees, shrubs, &c.; a grove.
BUSKIN, *busk'-in*, s. A kind of half-boot, chiefly worn on the stage by actors in tragedy: those of the ancient tragedians were furnished with high soles. In *classic authors*, tragedy; also, a lofty and elevated style.
BUSKINED, *busk'-ind*, a. Dressed in buskins; tragic.
BUSKY, *busk'-e*, a. Bushy; woody; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs: generally written *bosky*.
BUSS, *bus*, s. A kiss; a salute with the lips; a kind of small vessel used in the herring fishery.
— v.a. To kiss; to salute with the lips. (*Vulgar.*)
BUST, *bust*, s. A statue of a human figure as far down as the breast; that part of the human figure which comprises the head, neck, breast, and shoulders; the human figure as low as the hips, with or without the head and arms; †a funeral pile.
BUSTARD, *bust'-ard*, s. A name common to several species of grallic birds of the genus Otis. The great bustard, *O. tarda*, is the largest land bird of Europe.
BUSTLE, *bus'-sl*, v.n. To be busy; to stir about; to be very active; to be quick in motion; to hurry; to be in a confused hurry.
— v.a. To confuse; to make busy.
— s. Hurry; great stir; confusion; commotion; tumult; an article of female dress.
BUSTLED, *bus'-sld*, pp. of the verb *to bustle*.
BUSTLER, *bus'-ler*, s. An active, stirring person.
BUSTO, *bus'-to*, s. (Ital.) A bust; a statue.
BUSY, *biz'-ze*, a. Employed with diligence or earnestness; engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient; actively employed; bustling; diligent; industrious; meddling; officious; importunate; troublesome; vexatious; appropriated to business or labour; marked by great, or more than ordinary activity.
— v.a. To employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.
BUSYBODY, *biz'-ze-bod"-e*, s. A meddling officious person.
BUT, *but*, conj. Except; besides; save; unless; yet; however; notwithstanding; nevertheless; if it were not for this; even, not longer ago than; now; only; nothing more than; otherwise than that; more; further; moreover.
— prep. Without; except.
— ad. Only; no more than.
— s. The end of any thing; a limit; a boundary; the end of any plank which unites with another on the outside of a ship. *See* BUTT.
— v.a. To lie contiguous to; to touch at one end; to abut.
BUTCHER, *bŭtsh'-er*, s. One who slaughters animals for market; one who trades in meat for the table; one who delights in slaughter, or who recklessly causes the destruction of human life, particularly in war or civil commotions.
— v.a. To kill or slaughter animals for food, or for market; to murder, especially with circumstances of uncommon cruelty; to recklessly sacrifice the lives of men, as a military commander, or to mercilessly slaughter defenceless men.
BUTCHER-BIRD, *bŭtsh'-er-burd*, s. The shrike, a bird of prey, of the genus Lanius.
BUTCHERED, *bŭtsh'-erd*, pp. of the verb *to butcher*.
BUTCHERING, *bŭtsh'-er-ing*, s. The trade, business, or employment of a butcher.
BUTCHERLINESS, *bŭtsh'-er-le-nes*, s. A cruel, savage, butcherly manner.
BUTCHERLY, *bŭtsh'-er-le*, a. Cruel; savage; murderous; grossly and clumsily barbarous.
BUTCHER-ROW, *bŭtsh'-er-ro*, s. A row of shambles.
BUTCHER'S-BROOM, *bŭtsh'-erz-broom*, s. Ruscus, a genus of plants, called also Kneeholly.
BUTCHERY, *bŭtsh'-er-e*, s. The trade or business of a butcher; the place where animals are killed; murder committed with unusual barbarity; great destruction of human life; massacre; slaughter.
BUT-END, *but'-end*, s. The largest or blunt end of a thing
BUTLER, *but'-ler*, s. An upper servant in wealthy families, whose principal business is to take charge of the wines, plate, &c., and to see that the table is properly served.
BUTLERAGE, *but'-ler-aje*, s. A duty on wine imported, formerly paid to the king's butler.
BUTLERSHIP, *but'-ler-ship*, s. The office of a butler.
BUTLERY, *but'-ler-e*, s. A butler's pantry; a larder.
BUTMENT, *but'-ment*, s. A support on which the foot of an arch is sustained; a buttress; an abutment.
BUTSHAFT, *but'-shăft*, s. An arrow to shoot at butts with.
BUTT, *but*, s. A mark to be shot at, the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at: the object of aim, the point to which a purpose or effort is directed; a person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed; a push or thrust given by the head of an animal; a large cask or barrel; a liquid measure containing 126 gallons, or two hogsheads or one pipe of wine, or 108 gallons of beer; the end of a plank in a ship's side or bottom; a kind of hinge for doors, &c. Among *ploughmen*, a short, angular ridge. *See* BUT.
— v.n. To strike with the head or horns, as a ram, &c.
BUTTED, *but'-ted*, pp. of the verbs *to but* and *to butt*.
BUTTER, *but'-ter*, s. An unctuous substance obtained from cream by churning, and used as an article of diet in most countries; any substance resembling butter.
— v.a. To spread with butter. In *cant language*, to add something in the way of advantage or relish; to flatter; to induce by soft words; to increase the stakes at every throw or every game.
BUTTERBUMP, *but'-ter-bump*, s. A bird, the bittern.
BUTTERBUR, *but'-ter-bur*, s. A species of Tussilago, or Colt's-foot, a perennial medicinal plant, remarkable for its very large leaves.
BUTTERCUP, *but'-ter-kup*, BUTTERFLOWER, *but'-ter-flow'-er*, s. A species of Ranunculus, or Crowfoot, a well-known yellow flower, common in pastures and meadows.
BUTTERFLY, *but'-ter-fli*, s. The popular name of an extensive group of diurnal lepidopterous insects, forming the genus Papilio, and including many species of great beauty.
BUTTERFLY-SHELL, *but'-ter-fli-shel*, s. A genus of testaceous mollusca, with a spiral, unilocular shell.
BUTTERIS, *but'-ter-is*, s. A kind of knife used by farriers for paring a horse's hoof.
BUTTERMILK, *but'-ter-milk*, s. The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it.
BUTTERNUT, *but'-ter-nut*, s. An American tree and its fruit, the *Juglans cinerea*, so called from its oily nature.
BUTTER-PRINT, *but'-ter-print*, BUTTER-STAMP, *but'-ter-stamp*, s. A piece of carved wood, used to mark cakes of butter.
BUTTERTOOTH, *but'-ter-tooth*, s. A broad fore tooth.
BUTTER-TREE, *but'-ter-tre*, s. A name commonly given to the plants of the genus Bassia, the nuts of which yield by pressure a substance resembling butter. One species, the Shea Tree, is found in the interior of Africa; the others are natives of India.
BUTTERWIFE, *but'-ter-wife*, BUTTERWOMAN, *but'-ter-woom-an*, s. A woman who sells butter.
BUTTERWORT, *but'-ter-wurt*, s. The popular name of plants of the genus Pinguicula, but more especially of the *P. vulgaris*, or Yorkshire sanicle, which grows in bogs and marshes. Its leaves are covered with soft pellucid prickles, which secrete an unctuous fluid.
BUTTERY, *but'-ter-e*, a. Having the qualities or appearance of butter.
— s. A place for stowing away provisions; a pantry; a larder; a room in some colleges where refreshments are kept for sale to the students.
BUTTING, *but'-ting*, pp. of the verbs *to but* and *to butt*.
— s. A boundary of land.
BUTTOCK, *but'-tuk*, s. The rump or protuberant part behind; the convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.
BUTTON, *but'-tn*, s. A knob; a small ball; a catch of metal, or other substance, used to fasten different parts of dress; any small protuberant body; a flat piece of wood, turning on a nail or screw, to fasten a door, &c.; the bud of a plant; the sea-urchin; a round mass of metal collected at the bottom of a crucible after fusion. The *button of a bridle*, is a ring of leather, through which the reins are passed, and which slides along their length.
— v.a. To fasten with a button or buttons; to furnish with a button or buttons; ‡ to dress or clothe.
BUTTON-BUSH, *but'-tn-bŭsh*, s. A North American shrub, the *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.
BUTTONED, *but'-tnd*, pp. of the verb *to button*.
BUTTON-HOLE, *but'-tn-hole*, s. A hole or loop to admit a button.
BUTTON-MAKER, *but'-tn-make-er*, s. One who makes buttons.
BUTTON-STONE, *but'-tn-stone*, s. A species of figured stone, or hard flint, resembling a button.
BUTTON-TREE, *but'-tn-tre*, s. The Conocarpus, a tropical plant, called also Button-wood.
BUTTON-WEED, *but'-tn-weed*, s. The Spermacoce, a genus of herbaceous plants, mostly tropical.

BUTTON-WOOD, *but'-tn-wood*, s. The *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, an American shrub; the *Platanus occidentalis*, or western plane-tree, a large tree of North America; also, a name of the Button-tree.

BUTTRESS, *but'-tres*, s. An abutment, or a mass of masonry, serving to strengthen and support a wall that is very high, or that is loaded with a heavy superstructure, or that is pressed on the opposite side by an adventitious force; a pier; any prop or support.

— v.a. To support by a buttress; to prop.

BUTTRESSED, *but'-trest*, pp. or a. Supported with a buttress.

BUTTS, *buts*, s.pl. A place where archers meet to shoot at a mark; short ridges commonly left at the angles of a field in ploughing land; sides of the thickest and stoutest sole-leather.

BUT-WINK, *but'-wink*, s. The name of a bird.

BUTYRACEOUS, *bew-te-ra'-shus*, } a. Having the qualities
BUTYROUS, *bew'-te-rus*, } of butter; buttery.

BUTYRATE, *bew-tir'-ate*, s. A salt formed by the union of the butyric acid with a base.

BUTYRIC, *bew-tir'-ik*, a. Relating to or derived from butter.—*Butyric acid*, a colourless acid liquid, with a rancid smell, found in butter, and also occurring in the gastric juice, and in urine.

BUTYRINE, *bew'-te-rin*, s. A peculiar oily matter existing in butter, associated with oleine and stearine.

BUXEOUS, *bux'-e-us*, a. Pertaining to the box-tree.

BUXINA, *bux'-e-nă*, } s. A vegetable alkali obtained from
BUXINE, *bux'-in*, } the box-tree (*Buxus sempervirens*). It is a translucent brown-coloured mass, has a bitter taste, and excites sneezing.

BUXOM, *bux'-um*, a. Gay; lively; brisk; wanton; jolly; amorous. ‡ Obedient; obsequious; ready to obey.

BUXOMLY, *bux'-um-le*, ad. Gayly; wantonly; amorously.

BUXOMNESS, *bux'-um-nes*, s. Liveliness; amorousness. ‡ Meekness; obedience.

BUY, *bi*, v.a.; prct. and pp. *bought*. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to procure by a consideration given; to bribe.—*To buy off*, to detach from any cause or party, or induce to yield any position, by giving some consideration.—*To buy out*, to buy off, or detach from; to purchase the share or shares of a person in a stock.

— v.n. To negotiate or treat about a purchase.

BUYER, *bi'-er*, s. One who buys; a purchaser.

BUZZ, *buz*, v.n. To make a sound like a bee or fly; to hum; to whisper; to speak with a low, humming voice.

— v.a. To whisper; to spread abroad secretly.

— s. The noise of a bee or fly; a hum; a whisper.

BUZZARD, *buz'-zard*, s. The Buteo, a species of hawk, a rapacious, but sluggish bird; a blockhead; a dunce.

— a. Senseless; stupid.

BUZZARDET, *buz'-ard-et*, s. A species of hawk.

BUZZER, *buz'-er*, s. A secret whisperer or tattler.

BUZZING, *buz'-ing*, s. A humming noise; low talk.

BUZZINGLY, *buz'-ing-le*, ad. With a low, humming sound.

BY, *bi*, prep. Near; close; in the presence of; at, present, or come to; according to; for; on; with; through; by means of; for the sake or love of. It is used to denote or specify the agent, means instrument, cause, way, manner, time, or place of any act, action, or occurrence. It denotes possession; also, quantity, measure, or proportion. Before himself, herself, itself, or themselves, it denotes alone, without company, or in the absence of all others.—*By-and-by*, in a short time after; presently; soon.—*By-the-by* signifies, as we proceed or pass, noting something interposed in the progress of a discourse, which is distinct from the main subject: *see* the substantive BY or BYE.—*To stand by*, is to stand near, or to support

— ad. Near; denoting nearness, closeness, or presence; beside; at a short distance: passing; past; over or neglectingly; away.

— a. Private; retired; obscure; out of the way; irregular; separate; distinct from the main or principal; incidental; casual. (*This adjective is chiefly used in composition, and usually with a hyphen.*)

— v.a. ‡ To aby: *see* ABY.

BY or BYE, *bi*, s. Something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as, by the *by*, or *bye*.

BYARD, *bi'-ard*, s. A strap worn across the breast by the men who drag the sledges in coal mines.

BYAS, *bi'-as*, s. *See* BIAS.

BY-BLOW, *bi'-blo*, s. A side or incidental blow; an accidental encounter; an illegitimate child.

BY-CONCERNMENT, *bi-kon-sern'-ment*, s. An affair distinct from the main business.

BY-CORNER, *bi'-korn-er*, s. A private corner.

BY-DEPENDENCE, *bi-de-pend'-ens*, s. An appendage.

BY-DESIGN, *bi-de-sine'*, s. An incidental purpose.

BY-DRINKING, *bi'-drink-ing*, s. A private drinking.

BYE, *bi*, s. A dwelling, village, or town. In *certain games*, a station or place of an individual player.

BY-END, *bi'-end*, s. Private interest; self-interested purpose; secret advantage.

BYGONE, *bi'-gawn*, a. Past; gone by.—*Let bygones be bygones*, let the past be forgotten.

BY-INTEREST, *bi'-in-ter-est*, s. Private interest.

BY-LANE, *bi'-lane*, s. A lane out of the usual road.

BY-LAW, *bi'-law*, s. A private law or order of a society

BY-MATTER, *bi'-mat-ter*, s. Something incidental.

BY-NAME, *bi'-name*, s. A nickname; a name of reproach —*To be a by-name*, to be the object of common reproach or general scorn.

— v.a. To give a nickname.

BY-PASSAGE, *bi'-pas-saje*, s. A private or retired passage

BY-PAST, ‡ *bi'-pâst*, a. Past; gone by.

BY-PATH, *bi'-păth*, s. A private path; an obscure way.

BY-PLAY, *bi'-pla*, s. A scene carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds.

BY-PURPOSE, *bi'-pur-pus*, s. Indirect or concealed design.

BYRE, *bire*, s. A cow-house. (Local.)

BY-RESPECT, *bi'-re-spekt*, s. Private end or view.

BY-ROAD, *bi'-road*, s. An obscure or unfrequented road.

BY-ROOM, *bi'-room*, s. A private room or apartment.

BY-SPEECH, *bi'-speetsh*, s. An incidental or casual speech

BY-SPELL, ‡ *bi'-spel*, s. A proverb.

BYSSIN, ‡ *bis'-sin*, } s. A silk or linen hood.
BYSSUS, ‡ *bis'-sus*, }

BYSSINE, *bis'-sin*, a. Made of silk or fine linen; having a silky or flax-like appearance.

BYSSOLITE, *bis'-so-lite*, s. A soft, fibrous mineral, a variety of Amianthus, found in the Alps.

BYSSUS, *bis'-sus*, s. A tuft or thread of fibres, by which certain shell-fish are attached to rocks; a genus of filamentous fungi; a name sometimes given to asbestus. Among *the ancients*, a cloth of exceedingly fine texture, either of linen, cotton, or silk.

BY-STANDER, *bi'-stand-er*, s. A looker-on; a spectator.

BY-STREET, *bi'-street*, s. An obscure street.

BY-STROKE, *bi'-stroke*, s. An incidental or sly stroke.

BY-TURNING, *bi'-turn-ing*, s. An obscure road.

BY-VIEW, *bi'-vew*, s. A self-interested purpose.

BY-WALK, *bi'-wawk*, s. A secluded or private walk.

BY-WAY, *bi'-wa*, s. A private or obscure way.

BY-WEST, ‡ *bi'-west*, ad. Westward; to the west of.

BY-WIPE, *bi'-wipe*, s. A secret stroke or sarcasm.

BY-WORD, *bi'-wurd*, s. A common saying; a proverb.

BYZANT, *biz'-ant*, } s. An ancient gold coin of
BYZANTINE, *biz'-an-tine*, } the value of £15 sterling, so called from its being struck at Byzantium (now Constantinople).

BYZANTINE, *be-zan'-tin*, } a. Belonging or relating to
BYZANTIAN, *be-zan'-shan*, } Byzantium.

C.

C is the third letter and second consonant of the English alphabet. Before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, it has a hard, or close sound, like *k*; and before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it has a soft, or sibilant sound, precisely like *s*. When combined with the letter *h*, it has three different sounds; the first is equivalent to *tsh*, as in *chair*, *church*; the second is equivalent to *k*, as in *character*, *chemistry*; and the third, occurring only in a very few words, derived from the French, is equivalent to *sh*, as in *chaise*, *chagrin*, *chemise*.

C, as an abbreviation, stands for Christ, as A. C. for *Anno Christi* or *ante Christum*; also for companion, as C. B., Companion of the Bath. On medals, C stands for many names of persons, as *Cæsar*, *Caius*, *Cassius*, *Carolus*, &c.; and also of offices, as *Censor*, *Consul*.

C, as a numeral, stands for 100, CC, for 200, &c.

C, in *music*, when placed after the clef, is the mark of common time; and when a bar is perpendicularly drawn through it, *alla-breve* time is indicated. C is also the first note of the diatonic scale, answering to the *do* of the Italians, and the *ut* of the French.

CAABA, *kâ-a'-bâ*, s. The name of a famous square stone in the temple of Mecca, which is regarded with great adoration by Mohammedans, being reputed by them to have been presented to Abraham by the archangel Gabriel. The temple of Mecca is sometimes also called by this name.

CAB, *kab*, s. A Hebrew measure, equal to nearly three pints English corn measure; a light carriage, with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse. *See* CABRIOLET.

CABAL, *kà-bal'*, s. A small number of persons closely united in some secret intrigue, usually to effect some party or sinister purpose; a junto; secret artifices of a faction; plot; conspiracy. In *political history*, this name was applied to a ministry of Charles II., noted for the secrecy and intrigue with which all its designs were carried on. It consisted of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names compose the word.

— v.n. To unite in a party for the purpose of promoting private views by intrigue; to plot; to conspire.

CABALA, *kab'-à-là*, s. A mystical interpretation or exposition of the Pentateuch, alleged to have been received from the Deity by Moses, and transmitted by an uninterrupted tradition through Joshua and the seventy elders to the Rabbinical doctors. In a *more general sense*, the term *cabala* is applied to the whole secret or esoteric philosophy of the Jewish doctors. According to the Cabalists, every letter, word, number, and accent of the law contains a mystery.

CABALISM, *kab'-à-lizm*, s. The secret science of the cabalists.

CABALIST, *kab'-à-list*, s. A Jewish doctor skilled in the cabala, or Jewish traditions. *See* CABALA.

CABALISTIC, *kab-à-list'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the
CABALISTICAL, *kab-à-list'-ik-al*, } cabala; containing an occult meaning; mysterious; secret.

CABALISTICALLY, *kab-à-list'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a cabalistic manner.

CABALIZE, † *kab'-à-lize*, v.n. To speak or reason as a cabalist.

CABALLA, *kab'-bal-là*, s. *See* CABALA.

CABALLED, *kà-bald'*, pp. of the verb *to cabal*.

CABALLER, *kà-bal'-ler*, s. One who cabals; an intriguer.

CABALLINE, *kab'-al-line*, a. Pertaining to a horse.

CABALLING, *ka-bal'-ling*, ppr. of the verb *to cabal*.

CABARET, *kab'-à-ra*, s. (Fr.) A tavern.

CABAS, *kà-bas'*, s. A basket made of rushes.

CABBAGE, *kab'-baje*, s. A well-known vegetable, the *Brassica oleracea*; shreds of cloth filched by tailors.

— v.n. To form a head in growing.

— v.a. To purloin, as small pieces of cloth, left after cutting out a garment; to steal; to embezzle.

CABBAGE-NET, *kab'-baje-net*, s. A net to boil cabbage in.

CABBAGE-ROSE, *kab'-baje-roze*, s. A kind of large rose, having many close petals.

CABBAGE-TREE, *kab'-baje-tre*, s. A species of palm-tree.

CABBAGE-WORM, *kab'-baje-wurm*, s. A caterpillar.

CABBAGED, *kab'-bajd*, pp. of the verb *to cabbage*.

CABBALA, *kab'-bà-là*, s. *See* CABALA.

CABECA, *kà-be'-kà*, s. The finest India silk.

CABIAI, *kab'-ya-e*, s. An animal of S. America resembling a hog. It is a species of Cavy, living on the margins of rivers, and feeding on fish.

CABIN, *kab'-in*, s. A small room; a cottage, or small house; a hut; a shed; an apartment in a ship for officers and passengers.

— v.n. To live in a cabin. — v.a. To confine in a cabin.

CABIN-BOY, *kab'-in-boy*, s. A boy who waits on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

CABIN-MATE, *kab'-in-mate*, s. One who occupies the same cabin with another.

CABINED, *kab'-ind*, pp. of the verb *to cabin*.

CABINET, *kab'-in-et*, s. A closet; a small room; a private room, in which consultations are held; the secret council of a monarch, composed of the principal members of the administration; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or state; a piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors; any close place where things of value are reposited for safe keeping; ‡ a hut, cottage, or small house.

— † v.a. To enclose.

CABINET-COUNCIL, *kab'-in-et-kown'-sil*, s. A council held with privacy; a council of state, or of cabinet ministers; the members of a privy council.

CABINET-MAKER, *kab'-in-et-make-er*, s. One who makes the more valuable kinds of wooden furniture, requiring nice workmanship.

CABINETED, *kab'-in-et-ed*, pp. Confined in a cabinet; engaged in close conference with another in his cabinet.

CABIREAN, *kab-e-re'-an*, s. One of the Cabiri.

CABIRI, *kà-bi'-ri*, s.pl. *See* CABIRIAN.

CABIRIAN, *kà-bir'-e-an*, } a. Pertaining to the Cabiri,
CABIRIC, *ka-bir'-ik*, } certain deities greatly venerated by the ancient pagans in Greece and Phœnicia.
CABIRITIC, *kab-e-rit'-ik*, }

CABLE, *ka'-bl*, s. A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor; any large rope. In *arch.*, a wreathed, circular moulding, resembling a rope.

— v.a. To fasten with a cable; to fill with cylindrical pieces, as columns.

CABLED, *ka'-bld*, pp. of the verb *to cable*.

— a. Having wreathed circular mouldings resembling a cable. A *cabled cross*, in *her.*, is one formed of the two ends of a ship's cable in representation.

CABLET, *ka'-blet*, s. A little cable; a tow-rope.

CABLE-TIER, *ka'-bl-teer*, s. The place where the cables are kept coiled up.

CABMAN, *kab'-man*, s. The driver of a cab.

CABOB, *kà-bob'*, v.a. To roast meat in a certain mode.

CABOCHED, } *kà-bosht'*, a. In *her.*, a term applied to the
CABOSHED, } head of an animal when represented full-faced and cut off close to the ears, so as to have no part of the neck visible.

CABOOSE, *kà-boos'*, s. The cook-room of a ship; in smaller vessels, an inclosed place on the deck fitted with a stove for cooking; a box that covers the chimney in a ship.

CABRIOLET, *kab-re-o-la'*, s. A one-horse chaise, with a calash top, and a covering for the legs and lap. This word is commonly shortened into *cab*.

CABURNS, *kab'-urnz*, s.pl. Small lines made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like.

CABURE, *kab'-yure*, s. A Brazilian bird of the owl kind.

CACAO, *kà-ka'-o*, or *ka'-ko*, s. The chocolate-tree, a species of Theobroma, native of the West Indies. *See* COCOA.

CACHALOT, *katsh'-à-lot*, s. The spermaceti whale.

CACHE, *kash*, s. (Fr.) A hole dug in the ground for hiding and preserving provisions or goods which it is inconvenient to carry: a practice common among the settlers in the western states of America.

CACHECTIC, *kà-kek'-tik*, } a. Having an ill habit of
CACHECTICAL, *kà-kek'-t:k-al*, } body.

CACHET, *kash'-a*, s. A seal; a signet.—*Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state, or warrant for the imprisonment of some person or persons.

CACHEXY, *kà-kex'-e*, s. A bad state or habit of the body

CACHINNATION, † *kak-in-na'-shun*, s. Loud laughter.

CACHOLONG, *kash'-o-long*, s. In *Mineralogy*, a variety of chalcedony, of a milk-white colour.

CACHUNDE, *kà-kun'-de*, s. An aromatic medicine in great repute among the Chinese and Indians.

CACIQUE, *kà-seek'*, s. *See* CAZIQUE.

CACK, *kak*, v.n. To ease the body by stool.

CACKEREL, *kak'-er-el*, s. A species of fish.

CACKLE, *kak'-kl*, v.n. To make a noise as a hen or goose, to giggle; to talk in a silly manner; to prate; to tattle.

— s. The voice of a goose or fowl; idle talk; silly prattle.

CACKLER, *kak'-ler*, s. A fowl that cackles; a tattler.

CACKLED, *kak'-kld*, pp. of the verb *to cackle*.

CACKLING, *kak'-ling*, s. The voice of a hen or goose.

CACOCHYMIC, *kak-o-kim'-ik*, } a. Having the fluids
CACOCHYMICAL, *kak-o-kim'-ik-al*, } of the body vitiated especially the blood.

CACOCHYMY, *kak'-o-kim-e*, s. A diseased state of the vital humours, especially of the blood.

CACODEMON, † *kak-o-de'-mon*, s. An evil spirit; a demon.

CACOETHES, *kak-o-e'-theez*, s. A bad custom or habit: a bad disposition; an incurable ulcer.—*Cacoethes scribendi*, a diseased propensity for writing.

CACOGRAPHY, ‡ *kà-kog'-rà-fe*, s. Bad spelling.

CACOLOGY, *kà-kol'-o-je*, s. Vicious pronunciation.

CACOPHONIC, *kak-o-fon'-ik*, } a. Sounding harshly.
CACOPHONICAL, *kak-o-fon'-ik-al*, }

CACOPHONIOUS, *kak-o-fo'-ne-us*, } a. Harsh sounding; re-
CACOPHONOUS, *kà-kof'-o-nus*, } lating to cacophony.

CACOPHONY, *kà'-kof-o-ne*, s. A harsh or disagreeable sound of words; a depraved or altered state of the voice. In *music*, a combination of discordant sounds.

CACOTECHNY, *kak'-o-tek-ne*, s. A corrupt art.

CACOTROPHY, *kà-kot'-ro-fe*, s. A vicious nutrition.

CACOXENE, *kà-kox'-een*, } s. A fibrous mineral.
CACOXENITE, *kà-kox'-e-nite*, }

CACTAL, *kak'-tal*, s. A cactaceous plant.

— a. Resembling a cactus; cactaceous.

CACTACEOUS, *kak-ta'-shus*, a. Pertaining to the Cactaceæ a natural order of beautiful plants, of which the cactus is the type. natives of the West Indies and S. America.

CACTUS, *kak'-tus*, s. A genus of plants, remarkable for their large and beautiful flowers.

CACUMINATE, *kà-kew'-min-ate*, v.a. To make sharp or pyramidal.

CAD, *kad*, s. One who tends the door of an omnibus; a runner or messenger; a coachman's helper; a low hanger-on; one employed irregularly in menial services.

CADAVER, *kà-dā'-ver*, s. A corpse.
CADAVEROUS, *kà-dāv'-er-us*, a. Having the appearance of a corpse ; pale ; wan ; ghastly.
CADAVEROUSLY, *kà-dāv'-er-us-le*, ad. In a cadaverous form.
CADAVEROUSNESS, *kà-dāv'-er-us-nes*, s. The quality of being cadaverous ; a corpse-like appearance.
CADDICE, } *kad'-dis*, s. Worsted galloon ; a kind of tape
CADDIS, } or ribbon ; lint for dressing a wound ; an aquatic worm or grub, otherwise called the *cade-worm* and the *case-worm*, from its living in a portable tube, constructed by itself out of grains of sand or shells, or bits of wood, straw, leaves, &c.
CADDOW, ‡ *kad'-do*, s. A chough ; a jackdaw.
CADDY, *kad'-de* s. A small box for keeping tea.
CADE, *kade*, a. Tame ; bred by hand ; domesticated.
— v.a. To bring up by hand ; to tame.
— s. A barrel or cask. A *cade* of herrings is the quantity of 500 ; of sprats, 1000.
CADENCE, *kā'-dens*, } s. A fall ; a decline ; a fall of the
CADENCY, *kā'-den-se*, } voice at the end of a sentence ; the general tone of reading verse ; sound or tone ; the modulation of the bars or clauses in music ; the termination of a harmonical phrase on a repose, or on a perfect chord. In *horsemanship*, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions. In *heraldry*, the descent and distinction of families.
CADENCE, *kā'-dens*, v.a. To regulate by musical measure.
CADENCED, *kā'-denst*, pp. or a. Having a particular cadence.
CADENE, *kà-deen'*, s. An inferior sort of Turkey carpet.
CADENT, *kā'-dent*, a. Falling down ; sinking.
CADENZA, *kà-dent'-zà*, s. (Ital.) The fall or modulation of the voice in singing.
CADE-OIL, *kade'-oyl*, s. A medicinal oil prepared from the fruit of the oxycedrus.
CADET, *kà-det'*, s. The younger, or youngest son ; a gentleman who serves in the army as a private soldier, with a view to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission ; a pupil in a military academy.
CADEW, *kà-dew'*, s. The caddis, q.v. ; an Irish mantle.
CADE-WORM, *kade'-wurm*, s. The case-worm or caddis.
CADGE, ‡ *kadj*, v.a. To carry a burden.
CADGER, *kad'-jer*, s. One who brings butter, eggs, poultry, &c., to market ; a huckster. (*Vulgar.*)
CADGY, *kad'-je*, a. Cheerful ; merry after good eating and drinking. (*Local, and vulgar.*)
CADI, *kā'-de*, s. A Turkish judge or magistrate.
CADILLAC, *kà-dil'-lak*, s. A sort of pear.
CADMEAN, *kad-me'-an*, } a. Relating to Cadmus, a reputed
CADMIAN, *kad'-me-an*, } prince of Thebes, who is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet—*α*, *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *ε*, *ι*, *κ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ο*, *π*, *ρ*, *σ*, *τ*, *υ*. These are called *Cadmean* letters.
CADMIA, *kad'-me-à*, s. An oxide of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc is sublimed.
CADMIUM, *kad'-me-um*, s. A white metal, resembling tin, found among the ores of zinc.
CADUCARY, ‡ *kà-dew'-kà-re*, a. Falling or happening by chance.
CADUCEAN, *kà-dew'-se-an*, a. Belonging to Mercury's wand.
CADUCEUS, *kà-dew'-se-us*, s. The rod of Mercury, a wand entwisted by two serpents ; also, a herald's staff.
CADUCITY, † *kà-dew'-se-te*, s. Frailty ; tendency to fall.
CADUCOUS, *kà-dew'-kus*, a. Falling early in the summer, as leaves, or soon after development, as a flower.
CADUKE, ‡ *kà'-dewk*, a. Fleeting or frail.
CÆCIAS, *sē'-she-as*, s. A wind from the north-east.
CÆCUM, *sē'-kum*, s. In *anat.*, the first portion of the large intestine : so named because perforated at one end only.
CÆLIFEROUS, *se-lif'-e-rus*, a. Sustaining the heavens.
CÆLIPOTENT, *se-lip'-o-tent*, a. Mighty in heaven.
CÆRULE, *sē'-rule*, a. *See* CERULE and CERULEAN.
CÆSARIAN, *se-zā'-re-an*, a. *See* CESARIAN.
CÆSIUS, *sē'-zhe-us*, a. In *bot.*, of a bluish-gray colour.
CÆSPITOSE, *ses-pe-tose'*, a. In *bot.*, growing in tufts.
CÆSTUS, *ses'-tus*, s. In *antiq.*, the boxing-glove of the Grecian and Roman pugilists.
CÆSURA, *se-zew'-rà*, or *se-sew'-rà*, s. A pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the versification more melodious. In *Latin verse*, the separation of the last syllable of any word from those which precede it, and the carrying it forward into another foot. It always renders the syllable on which it falls long, and is accompanied with a slight pause, called the *cæsural pause*.
CÆSURAL, *se-zew'-ral*, a. Pertaining to the cæsura.
CÆTERIS PARIBUS, *sēt' e-ris par'-e-bus*. (Lat.) Other things being equal ; in like circumstances.
CAFÉ, *ka -fā*, s. (Fr.) Coffee ; a coffee-house ; a house where refreshments of various kinds are kept on sale.
CAFENET, *kaf'-e-net*, s. A Turkish inn or coffee-house.
CAFFEIC, *kaf-fē'-ik*, a. Obtained from coffee, as *caffeic* acid
CAFFEIN, } *kaf-fē'-in*, s. A bitter crystallizable substance
CAFFEINE, } obtained from coffee.
CAFFRE, *kaf'-fer*, s. A native of Caffraria, in South Africa.
CAFTAN, *kaf'-tan*, s. A Persian or Turkish garment.
CAG, ‡ *kag*, s. A small barrel ; a keg.
CAGE, *kaje*, s. A box or enclosure made of wire and wood, or of twigs, for confining birds or small animals ; an enclosure made with iron bars, or with palisades, for confining wild beasts ; any place of confinement ; a prison for petty criminals. In *carpentry*, an outer work of timber, enclosing another within it.
— v.a. To confine in a cage ; to shut up or confine.
CAGED, *kajd*, pp. of the verb *to cage*.
CAGET, *ka'-jet*, s. A green parrot of the Philippine isles
CAGMAG, *kag'-mag*, s. Tough old geese sent to market, tough dry meat ; the worst kind of meat.
CAGUI, *kà'-gwe*, s. A species of Brazilian monkey.
CAHIER, *kà'-ya*, s. (Fr.) A book formed of a number of sheets of paper loosely put together ; *hence*, any work or report printed on loose sheets tacked together ; a number of a work that is published in parts.
CAIC, *ka'-ik*, } s. A skiff belonging to a galley ; a light
CAIQUE, *ka-eek'*, } kind of boat used in the Bosphorus.
CAIMAN, *ka'-man*, s. *See* CAYMAN.
CAINCIC, *kà-in'-sik*, a. The *caincic acid* is an acid obtained from the root of the cainca, a Brazilian plant, used in intermittent fevers.
CAIRN, *kayrn*, s. A name given to rounded or conical heaps of stones, which are frequently met with in various parts of Great Britain, and which were anciently erected as sepulchral monuments, or to commemorate some great event, or for the purpose of some religious rite.
CAIRNGORM, *kayrn'-gorm*, s. A yellow or brown variety of rock crystal, from the mountain of Cairngorm, in Scotland. It is used for seals and other trinkets.
CAISSON, *kā'-is-ong*, *ka'-sun*, or *ka-soon'*, s. A wooden chest filled with bombs or gunpowder, &c., to bury beneath the path of an enemy and explode at the moment of his passing ; an ammunition chest or waggon ; a wooden frame used in laying the foundation of the pier of a bridge ; a sunken panel in a flat or arched ceiling.
CAITIFF, *kā'-tif*, s. A mean villain ; a despicable knave.
— a. Base ; servile.
CAJEPUT, *kaj'-e-put*, s. A volatile oil obtained from the leaves of the cajeput-tree, an East Indian plant.
CAJOLE, *kà-jole'*, v.a. To deceive or delude by flattery to flatter ; to wheedle ; to soothe ; to coax.
CAJOLED, *kà-joald'*, pp. of the verb *to cajole*.
CAJOLEMENT, † *kà-jole'-ment*, s. Cajolery.
CAJOLER, *kà-jole'-er*, s. One who cajoles ; a flatterer.
CAJOLERY, *kà-jole'-er-e*, s. Flattery ; wheedling ; deceit.
CAKE, *kake*, s. A small mass of dough baked ; a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked usually in a small mass ; any thing in the form of a cake, rather flat than high, but roundish ; any mass of matter concreted.
— v.a. To form into a cake or mass.
— v.n. To concrete, or form into a hard mass ; ‡ to cackle
CAKED, *kaykt*, pp. of the verb *to cake*.
CAKING, *kake'-ing*, s. The act of forming into a hard mass.
CALABAR-SKIN, *kal'-à-bar-skin*, s. In *com.*, the Siberian squirrel-skin, of various colours, used in making muffs, tippets, &c.
CALABASH, *kal'-à-bash*, s. A tree of two species, of the genus Crescentia, indigenous in the West Indies and tropical parts of America ; the fruit of this tree ; a vessel made of a dried gourd-shell, or of a calabash shell ; also, a name of the gourd-plant, or Cucurbita.
CALABRIAN, *kà-là'-bre-an*, a. Belonging to Calabria, in Italy. — s. A native of Calabria.
CALADE, *kà-lade'*, s. The slope or declivity of a rising manége-ground.
CALAITE, *kà-là'-ite* s. A gem, the turquoise, which see.
CALAMANCO, *kal-à-mank'-o*, s. A kind of woollen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp.
CALAMAR, *kal'-à-mar*, } s. A cephalopodous animal,
CALAMARY, *kal'-à-mar-e*, } the cuttle-fish, or sea-sleeve.
CALAMBAC, *kal'-am-bak*, s. *See* AGALLOCHUM.
CALAMBOUR, *kal'-am-boor*, s. A species of aloes-wood, much used in cabinet-making.
CALAMIFEROUS, *kal-à-mif'-er-us*, a. Having a long, hollow, knotted stem ; reedy ; producing reeds.

CALAMINE, *kal'-à-min*, s. In *min.*, the *lapis calaminaris*, an ore of zinc, much used in the manufacture of brass.
CALAMINT, *kal'-à-mint*, s. An aromatic plant.
CALAMIST,† *kal'-à-mist*, s. A piper.
CALAMISTRATE,‡ *kal-à-mis'-trate*, v.a. To curl or frizzle the hair.
CALAMISTRATION,‡ *kal'-à-mis-tra'-shun*, s. The act of curling the hair.
CALAMIT, *kal-à-mit*, } s. A variety of hornblende allied
CALAMITE, *kal'-à-mite*, } to tremolite, of a vitreous lustre, and frequently reed-shaped; also, a fossil plant of the genus Horse-tail, or Equisetum.
CALAMITOUS, *kà-lam'-e-tus*, a. Involved in deep distress; very unhappy; wretched; producing distress and misery; deplorable; grievous; sad; disastrous.
CALAMITOUSLY, *kà-lam'-e-tus-le*, ad. In a distressing or calamitous manner; very unfortunately.
CALAMITOUSNESS, *kà-lam'-e-tus-nes*, s. Deep distress; misery; wretchedness.
CALAMITY, *kà-lam'-e-te*, s. Any great misfortune, or cause of misery; adversity; affliction; disaster.
CALAMUS, *kal'-à-mus*, s. The Indian cane; a genus of palms, one species of which yields the resin called dragon's blood; the sweet-flag; the root of a sort of reed, or sweet-scented cane, used by the Jews as a perfume. In *antiquity*, a pipe or fistula, a wind instrument, made of a reed; also, a reed used as a pen to write on parchment or papyrus.
CALANDO, *kà-lan'-do*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, directs to a diminution of time and sound, till the sound is nearly lost.
CALANDRA, *kà-lan'-drà*, s. A species of lark.
CALANDRE, *kal'-ongdr*, s. (Fr.) The corn or grain weevil, an insect of the beetle tribe, very destructive in granaries.
CALANGAY, *kà-lang'-ga*, s. A species of white parrot.
CALAPPA, *kà-lap'-pà*, s. A genus of Crustaceans.
CALASH, *kà-lash'*, s. A light, low-wheeled carriage, with a covering to be let down at pleasure; a sort of hood sometimes worn by ladies to protect their headdress; a hood or top of a carriage, which can be thrown back.
CALATHIDIUM, *kal-à-thid'-e-um*, } s. In *bot.*, the flower-
CALATHIUM, *kal-a'-the-um*, } head of a composite plant, the anthodium of older authors.
CALATHUS, *kal'-à-thus*, s. A genus of coleopterous insects. In *antiquity*, a sort of basket in which females kept their work; also, a sort of cup used in sacrifices.
CALCADIS, *kal'-kà-dis*, s. White vitriol.
CALCAR, *kalk'-ar*, s. A calcinating furnace used in glass-works; a spur in flowers, or a hollow prolongation of leaves downwards; a genus of coleopterous insects.
CALCARATE, *kalk'-ar-ate*, a. In *bot.*, furnished with, or resembling, a spur.
CALCAREO-ARGILLACEOUS, *kal-ka'-re-o-ar-jil-la'-shus*, a. Consisting of calcareous and argillaceous earth.
CALCAREO-BITUMINOUS, *kal-ka'-re-o-be-tew'-min-us*, a. Consisting of lime and bitumen.
CALCAREO-SILICIOUS, *kal-ka'-re-o-se-lish'-us*, a. Consisting of calcareous and silicious earth.
CALCAREO-SULPHUROUS, *kal-ka'-re-o-sul'-fur-us*, a. Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.
CALCAREOUS, *kal-ka'-re-us*, a. Partaking of the nature of lime; containing lime.—*Calcareous spar*, crystallized carbonate of lime.—*Calcareous tufa*, see CALC-TUFF.
CALCAREOUSNESS, *kal-ka'-re-us-nes*, s. Quality of being calcareous.
CALCAVALLA, *kal-kà-val'-là*, s. A superior kind of sweet white wine made in Portugal.
CALCEATED, *kal'-se-a-ted*, s. Shod; wearing shoes.
CALCEDON, *kal'-se-don*, s. With *jewellers*, a foul vein, like chalcedony, occurring in some precious stones.
CALCEDONIC, *kal-se-don'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to, or re-
CALCEDONIAN, *kal-se-do'-ne-an*, } sembling, chalcedony.
CALCEDONY, *kal-sed'-o-ne*, or *kal'-se-do-ne*, s. *See* CHALCEDONY, the more correct orthography.
CALCEOLARIA, *kal-se-o-la'-re-à*, s. Slipperwort, a genus of beautiful herbaceous or shrubby plants.
CALCES, *kal'-seez*, s.pl. of *Calx*, which see.
CALCIFEROUS, *kal-sif'-er-us*, a. Producing calx or lime.
CALCIFORM, *kal'-se-form*, a. In the form of calx.
CALCIMURITE,‡ *kal-se-mew'-rite*, s. An earthy mineral of the muriatic genus, of a blue or olive-green colour
CALCINABLE, *kal-sine'-à-bl*, or *kal'-se-nà-bl*, a. That may be calcined.
CALCINATE, *kal'-se-nate*, v.a. To calcine.
CALCINATION, *kal-se-na'-shun*, s. The process of subjecting a substance to the action of fire, to drive off its volatile parts, and thus reduce it to a friable state; —the operation of reducing a metal to a metallic calx.
CALCINATORY, *kal-sin'-à-to-re*, s. A vessel used in calcination.
CALCINE, *kal-sine'*, or *kal'-sin*, v.a. To reduce a substance to powder, or to a friable state, by heat; ‡ to reduce to a metallic calx; to consume or destroy.
— v.n. To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.
CALCINED, *kal-sind'*, pp. of the verb *to calcine*.
CALCITRATE,‡ *kal'-se-trate*, v.n. To kick.
CALCITRATION,‡ *kal-se-tra'-shun*, s. The act of kicking.
CALCIUM, *kal'-se-um*, s. The metallic base of lime.
CALCOGRAPHICAL, *kal-ko-graf'-ik-al*, a. Relating to calcography.
CALCOGRAPHY, *kal-kog'-rà-fe*, s. The art of engraving in chalk, or the likeness of chalk; an engraving after the manner of a chalk drawing.
CALC-SINTER, *kalk'-sin-ter*, s. Stalactitic carbonate of lime
CALC-SPAR, *kalk'-spar*, s. Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime.
CALC-TUFF, *kalk'-tuf*, s. Calcareous tufa, a loose deposit of carbonate of lime from water holding it in solution.
CALCULABLE, *kal'-ku-là-bl*, a. That may be calculated.
CALCULARY, *kal'-ku-là-re*, s. A congeries of little stony knots dispersed through the parenchyma of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.
— a. Relating to the disease of the stone in the bladder
CALCULATE, *kal'-ku-late*, v.a. To compute; to reckon to adjust by computation; to estimate; to project for any certain end; to suit; to adapt; to fit or prepare by the adaptation of the means to the end; to consider with a due regard to the probable result.
— v.n. To make a computation.
CALCULATION, *kal-ku-la'-shun*, s. The art or act of computing by numbers; computation; reckoning; a deduction of reason; inference; opinion.
CALCULATIVE, *kal'-ku-là-tiv*, } a. Pertaining to calcu-
CALCULATORY, *kal'-ku-là-to-re*, } lation, or computation.
CALCULATOR, *kal'-ku-la-ter*, s. A computer, a reckoner.
CALCULE,‡ *kal'-kule*, s. Reckoning; computation.
—‡ v.a. To calculate.
CALCULI, *kal'-ku-li*, s.pl. *See* CALCULUS.
CALCULOSE, *kal'-ku-lose*, } a. Stony; gritty; affected with
CALCULOUS, *kal'-ku-lus*, } the gravel or stone.
CALCULUS, *kal'-ku-lus*, s.; pl. CALCULI. In *med.*, a morbid concretion of a hard or stony consistence, formed in the bladder or kidneys, and sometimes in other parts, as the gall-bladder, &c.—In *math.*, the term *calculus* is applied to various branches of algebraical analysis: thus, the *differential calculus*, is the method of differencing quantities, or of finding an infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, shall be equal to a given quantity. The *exponential calculus*, is a method of finding and summing up the differentials of exponential quantities. *Integral calculus*, is a method of integrating or summing up differential quantities. *Literal calculus*, is specious arithmetic or algebra.
CALDRON, *kawl'-dron*, s. A large kettle or boiler.
CALECHE, *kà-laysh'*, s. A kind of carriage, *see* CALASH.
CALEDONIAN, *kal-e-do'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to Scotland.
— s. A native of Caledonia, the ancient name of Scotland.
CALEDONITE, *kal'-e-don-ite*, s. A mineral of a green colour, consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of lead.
CALEFACIENT, *kal-e-fa'-shent*, a. Warming; heating.
— s. That which warms or heats.
CALEFACTION, *kal-e-fak'-shun*, s. The act or process of warming or heating; state of being heated.
CALEFACTIVE, *kal-e-fak'-tiv*, } a. That makes warm
CALEFACTORY, *kal-e-fak'-to-re*, } or hot; heating.
CALEFACTOR, *kal-e-fak'-ter*, s. A small cooking-stove.
CALEFY,† *kal'-e-fi*, v.n. To grow hot; to be heated.
—† v.a. To make warm or hot.
CALEMBOURG, *kal'-ong-boor*, s. (Fr.) A pun; a witticism
CALENDAR, *kal'-en-der*, s. A register of the year; an almanac; an orderly table or enumeration of persons or things; a list of prisoners in the custody of the sheriff, or a list of criminal causes which stand for trial.—*Calendar-month*, a solar month as it stands in almanacs. *Gregorian Calendar*, see GREGORIAN
— v.a. To enter or write in a calendar.
CALENDARIAL, *kal-en-da'-re-al*, a. Belonging to the calendar.
CALENDER, *kal'-en-der*, v.a. To press cloth, &c., between rollers, for the purpose of making smooth and glossy; to hot-press; to glaze linen.
— s. A hot-press or machine for making cloth smooth and glossy; an Eastern dervise.
CALENDERED, *kal'-en-derd*, pp. of the verb *to calender*.

Calendrer, *kal'-en-drer*, s. The person who calenders.
Calendrical, *kà-len'-drik-al*, a. Belonging to the calendar.
Calends, *kal'-endz*, s.pl. The first day of each month in the ancient Roman calendar.
Calendula, *kà-len'-dew-là*, s. In *bot.*, the marigold, an extensive genus of plants.
Calendulin, *kà-len'-dew-lin*, s. A mucilaginous substance or species of gum, obtained from the marigold.
Calenture, *kal'-en-tyur*, s. An ardent fever, attended with delirium, incident to seamen in tropical latitudes.
Calescence, *kà-les'-sens*, s. A growing warmth or heat.
Calf, *käf*, s.; pl. **Calves**, *kävz*. The young of a cow; a stupid fellow; the thick part of the leg below the knee.—*The calves of the lips*, in Hosea, signify the pure offerings of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving.
Calf-like, *käf'-like*, a. Resembling a calf.
Calf-skin, *käf'-skin*, s. The hide or skin of a calf.
Caliber, } *kal'-e-ber*, s. The diameter of a round body;
Calibre, } the bore of a gun, or the capacity of its bore
Caliber-compasses, or *calibers*, see **Calipers**.
— v.a. To measure with caliber-compasses, as a round body.
Calibre, *kal'-e-ber*, or *kà-le'-br*, s. The compass or capacity of the mind; sort or kind; quality, state, or degree.
Calice, *kal'-is*, s. A cup: *see* **Chalice**.
Calico, *kal'-e-ko*, s. A plain or printed cotton cloth.
Calico-printer, *kal'-e-ko-print'-er*, s. One whose occupation is to print calicoes.
Calico-printing, *kal'-e-ko-print'-ing*, s. The art of printing figured patterns on calico, or white cotton cloth.
Calicular, *kà-lik'-yu-lar*, a. Formed like a cup.
Calid, *kal'-id*, a. Hot burning; ardent.
Calidity, *kà-lid'-e-te*, s. Heat; state of being hot.
Caliduct, *kal'-e-dukt*, s. A pipe or tube used to convey heat from a furnace to the apartments of a house.
Calif, *ka'-lif*, s. *See* **Caliph**.
Califate, *kal'-e-fate*, s. *See* **Caliphate**.
Caligation,† *kal-e-ga'-shun*, s. Darkness; dimness; cloudiness; obscurity of vision; impaired sight.
Caliginous,† *kà-lidj'-in-us*, a. Dim; obscure; dark.
Caliginously, *kà-lidj'-in-us-le*, ad. Obscurely.
Caliginousness, *kà-lidj'-in-us-nes*, s. Dimness; darkness; obscurity.
Caligo, *kal'-e-go*, s. A disease of the eye, causing dimness of sight or blindness.
Caligraphy, *kà-lig'-rà-fe*, s. *See* **Calligraphy**.
Calin, *ka'-lin*, s. A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea-canisters, and the like.
Calipash, *kal-e-pash'*, s. In *cookery*, that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shell.
Calipee, *kal-e-pe'*, s. In *cookery*, that part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell.
Caliper, *kal'-e-per*, s. Same as *caliber*, or *calibre*.
Calipers, *kal'-e-perz*, } s.pl. A sort
Caliper compasses, *kal'-e-per kum'-pas-ez*, } of compasses made with curved legs for measuring the caliber or diameter of round bodies, as masts, shot, &c.
Caliph, *ka'-lif*, s. A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet, who were vested with absolute sovereignty in both civil and religious matters.
Caliphate, *kal'-if-ate*, } s. The office, dignity, or go-
Caliphship, *ka'-lif-ship*, } vernment of a caliph.
Calippic, *kà-lip'-pic*, a. The *calippic period*, in *chronology*, is a recurring period of 76 years, at the termination of which it was erroneously supposed by Calippus, an Athenian astronomer, that the lunations, &c., of the moon would return again in the same order.
Calisthenic, *kal-is-then'-ik*, a. Pertaining to calisthenics; gymnastic.
Calisthenics, *kal-is-then'-iks*, s.pl. Exercises designed to promote grace of movement and strength of body.
Caliver, *kal'-e-ver*, s. A hand-gun; an arquebuse.
Calix. *ka'-lix*, s. A cup: *see* **Calyx**.
Calixtins, *ka-lix'-tins*, s.pl. A sect of Hussites in Bohemia, who differed from the Catholics chiefly in giving the communion cup to laymen.
Calk, *kawk*, v.a. To stop or stuff the seams of a ship with oakum. In *America*, to arm the shoes of a horse or an ox with sharp points, to prevent the animal from slipping: called in England, to *rough-shoe*.
— s. In *America*, the same as *calkin* in England, q.v.; also, an instrument with sharp iron points, worn on the shoes of men to prevent slipping on the ice.
Calk, *kalk*, v.a. To copy a drawing, by covering the back of it with black lead or red chalk, and then tracing the lines through on paper, &c., with a blunt style.
Calked, *kawkt*, pp. of the verb *to calk* (*kawk*)
Calked, *kalkt*, pp. of the verb *to calk* (*kalk*).
Calker, *kawk'-er*, s. One who calks a ship; a calkin.
Calkin, *kawk'-in*, s. A prominent part at the extremity of a horse-shoe, bent downwards, and brought to sort of point, to prevent the animal from slipping.
Calking, *kawk'-ing*, s. The act or art, or practice of stopping up the seams of a vessel with oakum.
Calking, *kalk'-ing*, s. The act or art of copying a drawing by covering the back of it with black lead or red chalk, and then tracing the lines of the design with a style on to a paper, waxed plate, or other prepared surface, placed behind it.
Calking-iron, *kawk'-ing-i-urn*, s. An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.
Call, *kawl*, v.a. To name; to denominate; to hail; to request to come; to summon; to convoke; to convene; to invite; to proclaim; to appoint, or designate, as for an office, duty, or employment; to warn; to exhort; to invoke; to appeal to; to own and acknowledge; to esteem or account.—*To call back*, to revoke; to retract; to recall.—*To call for*, to demand, require, or claim; to ask; to request.—*To call in*, to collect; to withdraw from circulation; to summon together; to invite to come together.—*To call forth*, to bring or summon to action.—*To call off*, to summon away; to divert.—*To call over*, to read aloud a list, name by name; to recite separate particulars in order.—*To call out*, to summon to fight; to challenge; to summon into service.—*To call to mind*, to recollect.—*To call up*, to bring into view or recollection; to bring into action or discussion.
— v.n. To address by name; to utter the name; to stop without intention of staying; to make a short visit.—*To call on*, to make a short visit to; to solicit a favour, to demand the performance of a duty, or the payment of a debt. In a *theological sense*, to pray to, or worship.—*To call out*, to utter in a loud voice; to bawl.—*To call upon*, to implore.
— s. A vocal address, of summons or invitation; demand; requisition; public claim; request of a public body or society; command; divine vocation or summons from heaven; impulse; a short visit; vocation, calling, or employment in life; a nomination; a mineral otherwise called tungsten; the cry of a bird to its young or to its mate at coupling time; a noise or cry made by a fowler in imitation of a bird, or a pipe to call birds, by imitating their voice; a lesson blown on the horn by a huntsman to cheer the hounds in their search of game; a whistle or pipe used on board ship by the boatswain and his mates to summon the sailors to their duty.—*A call of the house*, in parliamentary language, is a calling over the names of the members, to ascertain who are absent without leave, or for some other purpose; also, a summons to the various members to be present at a stated time, for the consideration of some important measure.
Callat,‡ *kal'-lat*, s. *See* **Callet**.
Call-bird, *kawl'-berd*, s. A bird taught to allure others into a snare.
Called, *kawld*, pp. of the verb *to call*.
Caller, *kawl'-er*, s. One who calls.
Callet,‡ *kal'-let*, s. A trull or a scold.
—‡ v.n. To rail; to scold.
Callico,‡ *kal'-le-ko*, s. *See* **Calico**.
Callid,† *kal'-lid*, a. Crafty; wise; cunning.
Callidity, *kal-lid'-e-te*, } s. Skill; discernment
Callidness,‡ *kal'-lid-nes*, } shrewdness; craftiness.
Calligraphic, *kal-le-graf'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
Calligraphical, *kal-le-graf'-ik-al*, } caligraphy.
Calligraphist, *kal-lig'-rà-fist*, s. An elegant penman.
Calligraphy, *kal-lig'-rà-fe*, s. The art of beautiful writing; elegant penmanship; †polite literature.
Callimanco, *kal-le-mank'-o*, s. *See* **Calamanco**.
Calling, *kawl'-ing*, s. A naming, or inviting; a reciting in order; a call of names with a view to obtain an answer; vocation; profession; trade; usual occupation, or employment; station; class of persons engaged in any profession or employment; divine summons, vocation, or invitation.
Callionymus, *kal-le-on'-e-mus*, s. A genus of beautiful Acanthopterygious fishes, commonly called Dragonets. In *bot.*, the lily of the valley, a species of Convallaria.
Calliope, *kal-li'-o-pe*, s. In *mythology*, the muse who presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.
Callipædia, *kal-le-pe'-de-à*, s. A beautiful progeny.
Callipers, *kal'-le-perz*, s.pl. *See* **Calipers**.
Callisthenics, *kal-lis-then'-iks*, s.pl. *See* **Calisthenics**.

Callosity, *ka-los'-e-te*, s. A hard swelling, without pain; a piece of bare hardened skin, as on the breast and limbs of camels, and the buttocks of monkeys; a knob.
Callot, *kal'-lot*, s. *See* Calotte.
Callous, *kal'-lus*, a. Hard; indurated; hardened in mind; insensible; unfeeling; obdurate.
Callously, *kal'-lus-le*, ad. In a callous manner.
Callousness, *kal'-lus-nes*, s. Hardness; insensibility.
Callow, *kal'-lo*, a. Unfledged; naked.
Callus, *kal'-lus*, s. A preternatural hardness of any part of the body, particularly of the skin from friction; the new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.
Calm, *käm*, a. Still; quiet; serene; not agitated or excited; undisturbed; tranquil; composed.
— s. Stillness; tranquillity; quiet; repose; peace; freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance.
— v.a. To still; to quiet; to pacify; to allay; to compose.
Calm-browed, *käm'-browd*, a. Wearing a calm mien.
Calmer, *käm'-er*, s. The person or thing that calms.
Calmly, *käm'-le*, ad. In a calm manner; quietly; gently; coolly; dispassionately.
Calmness, *käm'-nes*, s. Quietness; stillness; tranquillity; serenity; repose; composure; mildness.
Calmy, *käm'-e*, a. Calm; quiet; peaceable.
Calography, *kà-log'-rà-fe*, s. Same as *Caligraphy*.
Calomel, *kal'-o-mel*, s. A chloride of mercury, much used in medicine, especially as a purgative.
Caloric, *kà-lor'-ik*, s. Heat, or the matter, cause, or principle of heat.
— a. Pertaining to the matter of heat.
Calorifere, *kà-lor'-e-feer*, s. An apparatus for conveying and distributing heat, especially in conservatories.
Calorific, *kal-o-rif'-ik*, a. Heating; causing heat.—*Calorific rays*, certain invisible, heating rays of the sun.
Calorification, *kà-lor-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The production of heat, especially of animal heat.
Calorimeter, *kal-o-rim'-e-ter*, s. An apparatus for measuring relative quantities of heat, or the specific caloric of bodies; or an instrument for measuring the heat given out by a body in cooling, from the quantity of ice it melts.
Calorimotor, *kà-lor-e-mo'-ter*, s. A galvanic instrument for evolving caloric, in which the caloric influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power.
Calotte, *kà-lot'*, } s. (Fr.) A cap or coif worn by Romish
Calote, *kà-lote'*, } ecclesiastics; also, a military skull-cap. In *arch.*, a round cavity or depression.
Calotype, *kal'-o-tipe*, s. A particular kind of photography, invented by H. F. Talbot.
Caloyers, *kà-loy'-erz*, } s.pl. Monks of the Greek
Calogeri, *kà-lodj'-e-ri*, } Church.
Calp, *kalp*, s. Argillo-ferruginous limestone.
Caltha, *kal'-thà*, s. The marsh marigold, a genus of ranunculaceous plants.
Caltrop, *kal'-trop*, s. An instrument with four iron spikes disposed in a triangular form, so that three of them being on the ground, the other point is upward. They are sometimes used to impede the progress of an enemy's cavalry, by endangering the feet of the horses. In *bot.*, the Tribulus, a kind of thistle.
Calumba, *kà-lum'-bà*, s. The *Cocculus palmatus*, a plant of Mozambique. The *calumba root* is a bitter tonic, much used in medicine.
Calumet, *kal'-yu-met*, s. Among the North American Indians, a pipe for smoking tobacco, used in making treaties, and particularly as a symbol of peace.
Calumniate, *kà-lum'-ne-ate*, v.a. To charge falsely and maliciously with something criminal, immoral, or disgraceful; to slander; to vilify; to traduce.
— v.n. To accuse falsely; to propagate evil reports, with a design to injure the reputation of another.
Calumniation, *kà-lum-ne-a'-shun*, s. False accusation of a crime or offence, or a malicious and false representation of the words or actions of another.
Calumniator, *kà-lum'-ne-a-ter*, s. One who maliciously propagates false accusations or reports; a slanderer.
Calumniatory, *kà-lum'-ne-a-to-re*, } a. Slanderous; false;
Calumnious, *kà-lum'-ne-us*, } defamatory.
Calumniously, *kà-lum'-ne-us-le*, ad. Slanderously.
Calumniousness, *kà-lum'-ne-us-nes*, s. Slanderousness.
Calumny, *kal'-um-ne*, s. False accusation of a crime or offence, maliciously made or reported; slander.
Calvary, *kal'-và-re*, s. A place of skulls, the name of the mount where Christ was crucified; a Roman Catholic chapel erected on a hillock near a city, in which are represented the mysteries of the crucifixion. In *her.*, a cross so called, set upon steps.
Calve, *käv*, v.n. To bring forth young, as a cow. In a *metaphorical sense*, to bring forth; to produce.
Calves, *kävz*, s.pl. of *Calf*.
Calves'-snout, *kävz'-snowt*, s. A plant, the snapdragon
Calver,‡ *käv'-er*, v.a. To cut in slices, as fish.
—‡ v.n. To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces.
Calville, *kal'-vil*, s. A sort of apple.
Calvinism, *kal'-vin-izm*, s. The system of religious doctrine maintained by Calvin and his followers.
Calvinist, *kal'-vin-ist*, s. A follower of the theological doctrines of Calvin.
Calvinistic, *kal-vin-ist'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the
Calvinistical, *kal-vin-ist'-ik-al*, } doctrines of Calvin.
Calvinize, *kal'-vin-ize*, v.a. To convert to Calvinism.
Calvish, *käv'-ish*, a. Like a calf.
Calvity, *kal'-ve-te*, s. Baldness.
Calx, *kalx*, s. (Lat. plur., *Calces*; Eng., *Calxes*.) Properly, lime or chalk; more appropriately, the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, solution by acids, or detonation by nitre, and which is or may be reduced to a fine powder. Metallic calces are now called oxides.—*Calx viva*, quicklime, or lime not slacked.
Calycanthus, *kal-e-kan'-thus*, s. A genus of shrubs
Calycinal, *kà-lis'-in-al*, } a. Pertaining to a calyx; situ
Calycine, *kal'-e-sin*, } ated on a calyx.
Calycle, *kal'-e-kl*, s. In *bot.*, a row of leaflets at the base of the calyx on the outside. In *zool.*, a small cup like prominence on a coral, containing a polype-cell.
Calyculate, *kà-lik'-yu-late*, }
Calycled, *kal'-e-kld*, } a. Having a calycle.
Calyculé, *kal'-e-kewl*, s. In *bot.*, a little calyx; a membranaceous border surrounding the apex of a seed.
Calymene, *kà-lim'-e-ne*, s. A genus of trilobites.
Calypso, *kà-lip'-so*, s. In *mythology*, the goddess of Silence, and queen of Ogygia, in the Ionian Sea. Ulysses being shipwrecked on her coast, she became enamoured of him, and tried every art in vain to detain him.—In *bot.*, a genus of perennial plants.
Calypter, *kà-lip'-ter*, } s. In *bot.*, the calyx or hood of a
Calyptra, *kà-lip'-trà*, } moss; a species of seed covering.
Calyptrate, *kà-lip'-trate*, a. Having a calyptra.
Calyptriform, *kà-lip'-tre-form*, a. Having the form of a calyptra.
Calyx, *ka'-lix*, s. (Lat. plur. *Calyces*; Eng. *Calyxes*.) The outer covering of a flower.
Calzoons,‡ *kal-zoonz'*, s.pl. Drawers.
Cam, *kam*, s. A mechanical contrivance for changing a circular motion into an alternate one, or *vice versâ*.
Camaieu,‡ *kà-ma'-yu*, s. A *cameo*, q.v.; a monochrome, a kind of painting wherein there is only one colour, chiefly employed in representing basso-relievos.
Camber, *kam'-ber*, s. Among *builders*, an arch on the top of an aperture, or on the top of a beam.—*Camber-beam*, a piece of timber cut archwise, or with an obtuse angle in the middle.—*Camber-window*, one which is arched above.—A *cambered-deck*, is an arched deck declining towards the stem and stern.
— v.a. or n. To bend; to arch.
Cambering, *kam'-ber-ing*, ppr. or a. Arched; bending
Cambial, *kam'-be-al*, a. Pertaining to cambistry.
Cambist, *kam'-bist*, s. A banker; one who deals in bills and notes of exchange; one skilled in cambistry.
Cambistry, *kam'-bist-re*, s. The science of commercial exchanges, of the relative value of foreign coins, and also of weights and measures.
Cambium, *kam'-be-um*, s. A viscid secretion which, in the spring, separates the alburnum of an exogenous plant from the liber, or inner bark, during vegetation.
Camblet, *kamb'-let*, s. *See* Camlet.
Camboge. *See* Gamboge.
Camboose, *kam-boos'*, s. A ship's cook-room or kitchen.
Cambrel, *kam'-brel*, s. A crooked piece of wood or iron to hang meat on: *see* Gambrel.
Cambrian, *kam'-bre-an*, a. Pertaining to Cambria or Wales; Welsh. — s. A native of Wales; a Welshman
Cambric, *kame'-brik*, s. A species of fine white linen originally manufactured at Cambray.
Came, *kame*, pret. of the verb *to come*.
— s. A small slender rod of cast lead, of which glaziers make their turned lead for the glass of casements.
Camel, *kam'-el*, s. A large ruminant quadruped, without horns, much used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden. There are two species, the *Bactrian camel*, distinguished by two humps on the back, and the *Arabian camel*, or Dromedary, which has one hump only. In *Holland*, a large floating machine for bearing ships over bars into a harbour.

Camel-backed, *kam'-el-bakt*, a. Having a back like a camel; humpbacked.
Cameleon, *kà-mē'-le-on*, s. *See* Chameleon.
Camellia, *kà-mel'-le-à*, s. A genus of beautiful flowering evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan.
Camelopard, *kà-mel'-o-pärd*, or *kam'-el-o-pärd*, s. An African ruminant animal, the tallest of known animals, somewhat resembling a camel, but spotted like a panther. It is now usually called the *giraffe*.
Camelot, *kam'-e-lot*, s. *See* Camlet.
Cameo, *kam'-e-o*, s. A variety of onyx; any stone so veined as to represent various figures or representations of landscapes; a general name for any precious stone or shell cut in relief, but more particularly, a stone composed of several different coloured layers having a subject in relief cut upon one or more of the upper layers, an under layer forming the ground. (This word was formerly written Camaieu.)
Camerade,‡ *kam'-e-rade*, s. *See* Comrade.
Cameralistic, *kam-e-rà-lis'-tik*, a. Pertaining to finance.
Cameralistics, *kam-e-rà-lis'-tiks*, s.pl. The science of public finance or revenue.
Camera lucida, *kam'-e-rà lu'-se-dà*, s. An optical instrument by means of which the image of any object may be made to appear on the wall in a light room, or on paper, canvas, &c. It affords great facilities for drawing objects in true perspective, and for copying, reducing, or enlarging other drawings.
Camera obscura, *kam'-e-rà ob-sku'-rà*, s. An optical machine or contrivance by means of which the images of external objects are exhibited distinctly, and in their native colours, on a white surface placed within a *darkened* chamber.
Camerate,† *kam'-er-ate*, v.a. To vault, to ceil.
Camerated, *kam'-er-a-ted*, pp. or a. Arched; vaulted.
— a. In *conchology*, divided into chambers.
Cameration, *kam-er-a'-shun*, s. An arching or vaulting.
Cameronians, *kam-e-ro'-ne-anz*, s.pl. A sect of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, thus named from their founder, Richard Cameron, a nonconformist divine.
Camery, *kam'-e-re*, s. A disease in horses, *see* Frounce.
Camis,‡ *kam'-is*, s. A thin, transparent dress.
Camisade, *kam-is-ade'*, or *kam-e-sad'*, } s. An attack
Camisado, *kam-e-sa'-do*, or *käm-e-sä'-do*, } by soldiers at night, when the enemy is supposed to be in bed.
Camisated *kam'-is-a-ted*, a. Dressed with a shirt outward.
Camlet, *kam'-let* s. A thin cloth or stuff, originally made of camel's hair, but now usually of wool, or of goat's hair, sometimes mixed with silk, cotton, or linen.
Camleted, *kam'-let-ed*, a. Coloured or veined.
Cammas, *kam'-mas*, s. A kind of bulbous root, found in Oregon, and used as food by the Indians.
Cammock, *kam'-mok*, s. Rest-harrow, a weed.
Camomile, *kam'-o-mile*, s. *See* Chamomile.
Camous, *kà'-mus*, } a. Flat; depressed: *applied only*
Camoys, *ka-moys'*, } *to the nose, and little used.*
Camoused, *kà'-must*, a. Depressed; crooked.
Camously, *kà'-mus-le*, ad. Awry.
Camp, *kamp*, s. The ground on which an army pitches its tents; the order or disposition of the tents of a body of troops in the field; an army or body of troops encamped; an encampment; the tent or tents, and the place on which they are pitched, of any travelling or wandering party. In *agriculture*, a heap of potatoes, turnips, &c., laid up for preservation through the winter.
— v.a. or n. To encamp; to pitch a camp; to fix tents.
Campagnol, *kam-pag'-nol*, s. A species of short-tailed rat.
Campaign, *kam-pane'*, s. An extensive tract of open country without considerable hills; the time that an army engaged in war keeps the field without entering into winter-quarters.
— v.n. To serve in a campaign.
Campaigner, *kam-pane'-er*, s. One who has served in many campaigns; an old experienced soldier; a veteran.
Campana, *kam-pa'-nà*, s. The pasque-flower.
Campania,‡ *kam-pa'-ne-à*, s. *See* Campaign.
Campaniform, *kam-pan'-e-form*, a, In *bot.*, bell-shaped.
Campanile, *kam-pà-ne'-la*, s. (It.) A clock or bell-tower.
Campanology, *kam-pà-nol'-o-je*, s. The art of ringing bells.
Campanula, *kam-pan'-yu-là*, s. The bell-flower.
Campanulate, *kam-pan'-yu-late*, a. In *bot.*, bell-shaped.
Camp-bedstead, *kamp'-bed-sted*, s. A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space.
Camp-boy, *kamp'-boy*, s. A boy that serves in a camp.
Campeachy-wood, *kam-peetsh'-e-wood*, s. *See* Logwood.
Campestral, *kam-pes'-tral*, } a. Pertaining to fields;
Campestrian, *kam-pes'-tre-an*, } growing in fields.
Camp-fight, *kamp'-fite*, s. In old *law writers*, the trial of a cause, by the legal combat of two champions.
Camphene, *kam'-feen*, s. A name given to pure oil of turpentine, or, as more commonly called, spirit of turpentine, when sold for burning in lamps.
Camphire,‡ *kam'-fer*, s. *See* Camphor.
Camphogen, *kam'-fo-jen*, s. In *chem.*, a hydrocarbon, or compound of hydrogen and carbon, nearly identical with camphene.
Camphor, *kam'-fer*, s. A whitish, solid, semi-translucent, concrete substance, existing in several plants, but chiefly obtained from two Asiatic trees, the *Laurus camphora*, or Indian laurel-tree, and the *Dryobalanops camphora*, a native of Borneo, Sumatra, and Japan. From the first named of these trees it is procured by distillation of the wood, but in the second it is found in solid masses within the stem and larger branches. Camphor has a bitterish, aromatic taste, and a very fragrant smell, and is highly volatile. It is used in medicine as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.
Camphoraceous, *kam-fer-a'-shus*, a. Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor.
Camphorate, *kam'-fer-ate*, s. In *chem.*, a salt formed by the combination of camphoric acid with a base.
— a. Pertaining to camphor, or impregnated with it.
— v.a. To impregnate with camphor.
Camphorated, *kam'-fer-a-ted*, a. Impregnated with camphor.
Camphoric, *kam-for'-ik*, a. Pertaining to, or containing camphor.—*Camphoric acid*, a crystallized, colourless acid, produced by long distillation of camphor.
Camphor-oil, *kam'-fer-oyl*, s. A fragrant essential oil which exudes from the *Dryobalanops camphora*. It is camphor in an imperfect state of formation; and concrete camphor may be reduced to oil, by nitric acid.
Camphor-tree, *kam'-fer-tre*, s. The *Dryobalanops camphora*, found in Borneo, Sumatra, and Japan.
Campilla, *kam-pil'-là*, s. A plant used by dyers.
Camping, *kamp'-ing*, s. A playing at football.
Campion, *kamp'-e-on*, s. A popular name of several plants, viz., a species of Agrostemma, of Lychnis, of Cucubalus, and of Silene.
Camp-stool, *kamp'-stool*, s. A seat or stool with cross legs to fold up
Campulitropus, *kam-pu-lit'-ro-pus*, a. In *bot.*, a term applied to such ovules as bend upon themselves till their apex touches the base.
Camp-vinegar, *kamp'-vin-e-gar*, s. A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-catchup, anchovies, and garlic.
Camus,† *kam'-us*, s. A thin, transparent dress.
Camwood, *kam'-wood*, s. A fine red dye-wood, imported from Brazil and Sierra Leone.
Can, *kan*, s. A metal cup or vessel for liquors.
— v.n. (pret. *could*.) To be able; to have sufficient moral or physical power; to have sufficient capacity.
—‡ v.n. To know; to understand.
Canaanite, *ka'-nan-ite*, s. A native of Canaan.
Canaanitish, *ka-nan-ite'-ish*, a. Pertaining to Canaan.
Canadian, *kà-na'-de-an*, a. Pertaining to Canada.
— s. A native or inhabitant of Canada.
Canail, *kà-nale'*, s. The coarser part of meal.
Canaille, *kà-nile'*, s. The lowest of the people; the rabble; the vulgar, the degraded offscourings of society.
Canakin, *kan'-à-kin*, s. A little can or cup.
Canal, *kà-nal'*, s. A watercourse made by art; a passage for water or fluid; a duct in the body of an animal, through which any of the juices flow, or other substances pass; a flute on a column, &c.; a groove; a gutter; a furrow; a surgical instrument, a splint.
Canal-coal, *kan'-al-koal*, s. *See* Cannel-coal.
Canaliculate, *kan-à-lik'-yu-late*, } a. Channelled,
Canaliculated, *kan-à-lik'-yu-la-ted*, } furrowed.
Canalization, *kà-nal-e-za'-shun*, s. The construction of canals; the art or act of constructing a canal.
Canary, *kà-na'-re*, a. Noting several islands in the Atlantic, near the continent of Africa; pertaining to or brought from those islands.
— s. Wine made in the Canary islands, sometimes called sack; the canary-bird; an old dance.
—† v.n. To dance the canary; to frolic. (*A cant word.*)
Canary-bird, *kà-na'-re-berd*, s. A well-known singing-bird, a species of Fringilla, originally brought from the Canary Islands.
Canary-grass, *kà-na'-re-gräs*, s. The common name of the *Phalaris canariensis*, a plant which affords the *canary-seed* so extensively used as food for singing-birds
Canary-seed, *kà-na'-re-seed*, s. *See* Canary-grass.

CANASTER, *kà-nas'-ter*, s. A rush basket in which tobacco is packed in South America.
CAN-BUOY, *kan'-boy*, s. A large buoy in the form of a cone.
CANCEL, *kan'-sel*, v.a. To cross the lines of a writing, and deface them; to efface; to obliterate; to set aside or render invalid by any means; to revoke; to annul. —‡ v.n. To become obliterated.
CANCELLAREATE, *kan-sel-la'-re-ate*, a. Pertaining to a chancellor.
CANCELLARIA, *kan-sel-la'-re-à*, s. A genus of mollusks.
CANCELLATE, *kan'-sel-la-te*, a. In *bot.*, noting leaves, consisting entirely of veins, resembling open net-work.
CANCELLATED, *kan'-sel-la-ted*, a. Cross-barred; having cross lines; reticulated; cancellate; cellular.
CANCELLATION, *kan'-sel-la'-shun*, s. The act of expunging or defacing by cross lines; a cancelling; obliteration.
CANCELLED, *kan'-seld*, pp. of the verb *to cancel*.
CANCELLING, *kan'-sel-ling*, ppr. of the verb *to cancel*. — s. The act of effacing, obliterating, or annulling.
CANCER, *kan'-ser*, s. The crab or crab-fish. In *zool.*, a genus of crustacea, comprehending the crab, lobster, cray-fish, and shrimp. In *astr.*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the sign of the summer solstice, represented by the form of a crab. In *med.*, a roundish, scirrhous tumour, which usually ulcerates, is very painful, and generally fatal.
CANCERATE, *kan'-ser-ate*, v.n. To become cancerous.
CANCERATION, *kan-ser-a'-shun*, s. A growing cancerous.
CANCEROUS, *kan'-ser-us*, a. Having the nature of a cancer.
CANCEROUSLY, *kan'-ser-us-le*, ad. In the manner of a cancer.
CANCEROUSNESS, *kan'-ser-us-nes*, s. The state of being cancerous.
CANCRIFORM, *kan'-kre-form*, a. Cancerous; having the form of a cancer or crab.
CANCRINE, *kan'-krin*, a. Having the qualities of a crab.
CANCRINITE, *kan'-kre-nite*, s. In *min.*, same as nepheline.
CANCRITE, *kan'-krite*, s. A fossil or petrified crab.
CANCROMA, *kan-kro'-mà*, s. A genus of South American wading birds of the heron tribe: *see* BOAT-BILL.
CANDELABRUM, *kan-de-la'-brum*, s.; pl. CANDELABRA. (L.) A tall stand or support for a lamp; a high and ornamental candlestick; a candlestick with branches.
CANDENT, *kan'-dent*, a. Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.
CANDICANT, *kan'-de-kant*, a. Growing white; whitish.
CANDID, *kan'-did*, a. Fair; open; ingenuous; frank; sincere; honest; unbiassed; impartial; ‡ white.
CANDIDATE, *kan'-de-date*, s. One who seeks or aspires to some office or privilege; one who offers himself, or who is proposed, for some office or station; one who is in contemplation for an office, or for preferment; one who is in a state of trial or probation.
CANDIDLY, *kan'-did-le*, ad. Openly; frankly; honestly.
CANDIDNESS, *kan'-did-nes*, s. Candour; frankness; fairness; ingenuousness.
CANDIED, *kan'-did*, pp. or a. Preserved or incrusted with sugar; covered with crystals of ice.
CANDIFY, *kan'-de-fi*, v.a. or n. To make or become white.
CANDITE, *kan'-dite*, s. In *min.*, a variety of spinel.
CANDITEERS, *kan-de-teerz'*, s.pl. In *fort.*, frames to lay fagots or brushwood on, for covering workmen.
CANDIAN, *kan'-de-an*, a. Pertaining to Candy, in Asia. — s. A native of Candy, a former kingdom of Ceylon.
CANDIOT, *kan'-de-ot*, a. Pertaining to the island of Candia. —s. A native of Candia, the ancient Crete.
CANDLE, *kan'-dl*, s. A roll of tallow, wax, or spermaceti, having a wick in the centre, used for giving light; a light; *poetically*, a luminary.
CANDLEBERRY-TREE, *kan'-dl-ber-re-tre*, s. The *myrica cerifera*, or wax-bearing myrtle, a shrub of N. America.
CANDLE-BOMB, *kan'-dl-bum*, s. A small glass bubble, filled with water, placed in the wick of a candle, where it bursts with a report.
CANDLE-COAL, *kan'-dl-koal*, s. *See* CANNEL-COAL.
CANDLE-HOLDER, *kan'-dl-hoald-er*, s. One who holds a candle; *hence*, one who remotely aids another.
CANDLE-LIGHT, *kan'-dl-lite*, s. The light of a candle; ‡ the necessary candles for use; the close of day; night.
CANDLEMAS, *kan'-dl-mas*, s. A feast of the Romish church, celebrated on the 2nd of February, in honour of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, and so called from the great number of lights used on the occasion.
CANDLES-ENDS, *kan'-dlz-endz*, s.pl. Scraps; fragments.
CANDLESTICK, *kan'-dl-stik*, s. An instrument to hold a candle.
CANDLE-STUFF, *kan'-dl-stuf*, s. Any material of which candles are made, as tallow, wax, &c.
CANDLE-WASTER, *kan-dl-wayst-er*, s. One who wastes or consumes candles; a hard student, or one who studies by candle-light; a spendthrift.
CANDLE-WICK, *kan'-dl-wik*, s. The wick for candles.
CANDOCK, *kan'-dok*, s. A weed that grows in rivers.
CANDOUR, *kan'-der*, s. Openness of mind; frankness fairness; ingenuousness; sincerity; impartiality.
CANDY, *kan'-de*, v.a. To conserve with sugar; to form into congelations; to incrust with congelations or crystals — v.n. To form into crystals; to congeal; to concrete. — s. Sugar or molasses concreted or crystallized; a species of confectionary. In *Bombay*, a weight of 560 lbs.
CANDYING, *kan'-de-ing*, s. The act of preserving simples in substance, by boiling them in sugar.
CANDY-LION'S-FOOT, *kan'-de-li'-unz-fobt*, s. A plant.
CANDY-TUFT, *kan'-de-tuft*, s. A plant, the iberis.
CANE, *kane*, s. A term applied to several species of plants, among the principal of which are the *sugar-cane*, the *bamboo*, and the *ratan*; a walking-stick; ‡ a lance or dart made of cane; a foreign measure of length. — v.a. To beat with a cane or walking-stick.
CANE-BRAKE, *kane'-brake*, s. A thicket of canes.
CANE-HOLE, *kane'-hole*, s. A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane on sugar plantations.
CANELLA, *kà-nel'-là*, s. The name of a West Indian tree, and of an aromatic bark obtained from it.
CANELLEACEOUS, *kà-nel-le-a'-shus*, a. In *bot.*, pertaining to an order of plants of which the Canella is the type.
CANE-MILL, *kane'-mil*, s. A mill for grinding sugar-canes.
CANESCENT, *kà-nes'-sent*, a. Growing white or hoary.
CANES VENATICI, *ka'-neez ve-nat'-e-si*, s. The *Hounds*, or *Greyhounds*, a northern constellation, situate between Bootes, Coma Berenices, and Ursa Major.
CANE-TRASH, *kane'-trash*, s. Refuse of sugar-cane after grinding, reserved as fuel to boil the sugar-juice.
CAN-HOOK, *kan'-hook*, s. An instrument to sling or lift a cask.
CANICULA, *kà-nik'-yu-là*, } s. A star in the constellation
CANICULE, *kan'-e-kewl*, } Canis Major, called also the *Dog-star*, or *Sirius*.
CANICULAR, *kà-nik'-yu-lar*, a. Pertaining to the Dog-star; hot in a great degree, as in the dog-days.
CANINE, *kà-nine'*, a. Pertaining to dogs; having the properties of a dog. — *Canine appetite*, insatiable hunger.—*Canine teeth*, two sharp-pointed teeth in each jaw of an animal, one on each side, between the incisors and molars.
CANING, *kane'-ing*, s. A beating with a cane or stick.
CANIS, *ka'-nis*, s. In *zool.*, a genus of quadrupeds, of many species; the dog.—*Canis Major*, the Greater or Great Dog, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.—*Canis Minor*, the Lesser or Little Dog, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.
CANISTER, *kan'-is-ter*, s. A small box or case, for tea, coffee, &c.; ‡ a small basket.
CANKER, *kank'-er*, s. A disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall; certain small eroding ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children; any virulent corroding ulcer; any thing that corrodes, corrupts, or destroys; a disease in a horse's foot, consisting of a running thrush of the worst kind; corrosion; a kind of rose, the dog-rose. — v.n. To grow corrupt; to decay or waste away by means of any noxious cause; to grow rusty. — v.a. To corrode; to corrupt; to infect; to pollute.
CANKER-BIT, *kank'-er-bit*, a. Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth.
CANKERED, *kank'-erd*, pp. of the verb *to canker*. — a. Crabbed; uncivil.
CANKEREDLY, *kank'-erd-le*, ad. Crossly; adversely.
CANKER-FLY, *kank'-er-fli*, s. A fly that preys on fruit.
CANKER-LIKE, *kank'-er-like*, a. Corroding or corrupting like a canker; cankerous.
CANKEROUS, *kank'-er-us*, a. Corroding like a canker.
CANKER-WORM, *kank'-er-wurm*, s. A kind of caterpillar, very destructive to plants, and especially to fruit trees. In *pop. lang.*, money; cash.
CANKERY, *kank'-er-e*, a. Rusty; surly; cankered.
CANNA, *kan'-nà*, s. In *zool.*, a species of antelope. In *bot.*, a genus of tropical plants of the Arrow-root tribe.
CANNABINE, † *kan'-nà-bine*, a. Hempen.
CANNABIS, *kan'-nà-bis*, s. Hemp, a genus of plants.
CANNEL-COAL, *kan'-nel-koal*, s. A species of hard, compact, bituminous coal, which burns with a bright flame, unmixed with smoke: hence its name, *cannel* being a provincial corruption of *candle*. It does not soil the fingers, and, like jet, is capable of a high polish, and of being cut into various trinkets.

CANNEQUIN, *kan'-ne-kwin*, s. A kind of white cotton cloth made in the East Indies.

CANNIBAL, *kan'-ne-bal*, s. A person who eats human flesh.

CANNIBALISM, *kan'-ne-bal-izm*, s. The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind; murderous cruelty.

CANNIBALLY, *kan-ne-bal-le*, ad. In the manner of a cannibal.

CANNIPERS, *kan'-ne-perz*, s.pl. *See* CALIPERS.

CANNON, *kan'-nun*, s. A great gun, for throwing balls, shells, &c., by the force of gunpowder.

CANNONADE, *kan-nun-ade'*, s. An attack with artillery; a sustained firing of cannon; the noise of cannon being discharged.

— v.a. To attack with artillery; to batter with cannon-shot. — v.n. To discharge cannon.

CANNONADING, *kan-nun-ade'-ing*, s. *See* CANNONADE.

CANNON-BALL, *kan'-nun-bawl*, } s. A ball, usually

CANNON-BULLET, ‡ *kan'-nun-bŭl'-let*, } made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon.

CANNON-BONE, *kan'-nun-bone*, s. The single metacarpal or metatarsal bone of the horse.

CANNONEER, } *kan-nun-eer'*, s. One who manages

CANNONIER, } cannon; an artilleryman.

CANNONING, † *kan'-nun-ing*, s. Same as CANNONADE.

CANNON-METAL, *kan'-nun-met'-al*, s. An alloy of copper and tin.

CANNON-PROOF, *kan'-nun-proof*, a. Proof against cannon-shot.

CANNON-SHOT, *kan'-nun-shot*, s. A ball for cannon; the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

CANNOT, *kan'-not*, v.n. To be unable. (This word is compounded of *can* and *not*, which are commonly united; but it would be more analogical to write them separately, as *canst not* and *could not* are never united.)

CANNULA, *kan'-nu-là*, s. A metallic tube used by surgeons. It is often adapted to a sharp instrument, along with which it is thrust into a cavity containing a fluid, that the latter may pass through it.

CANNULAR, *kan'-nu-lar*, a. Tubular; shaped like a tube.

CANNY, *kan'-ne*, a. Cautious; prudent; artful; skilful; dexterous; clever; frugal; neat; gentle; safe; worthy; easy in circumstances; comfortable; fortunate. (*Scotch.*)

CANOE, *kà-noo'*, s. A boat formed of the trunk of a tree excavated; a boat made of bark or skins, used by savages.

CANON, *kan'-un*, s. A law or rule in general; *appropriately*, a law or rule of ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline; a formula; the genuine books of the Holy Scriptures, called the *sacred canon*; a dignitary of the church; a person who possesses a prebend, or revenue, allotted for the performance of Divine service in a cathedral, or collegiate church; a catalogue of saints, acknowledged and canonized by the Romish church; a book containing the rules of some monastic order. At *billiards*, is when the player's ball strikes, or is struck by, both the other balls, thus effecting a score of two. In *music*, a kind of perpetual fugue. In *ancient music*, a rule or method for determining the intervals of notes. In *printing*, one of the largest kinds of type. In *surgery*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.—*Canon-law*, a collection of ecclesiastical laws, serving as the rule of church government.

CANON-BIT, *kan'-un-bit*, s. That part of a bit which is put into a horse's mouth.

CANONESS, *kan'-un-es*, s. A woman who enjoys a prebend, without being obliged to make any vows, or renounce the world.

CANONIC, *kà-non'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to a canon;

CANONICAL, *kà-non'-ik-al*, } belonging to or included in the canon; according to the canon, or to a rule; regular; spiritual; ecclesiastical.—*Canonical books*, or *Canonical Scriptures*, are those books of the Scriptures which are admitted by the canons of the Church to be of divine origin.—*Canonical hours* are certain stated times of the day fixed by the ecclesiastical law for prayer and devotion.

CANONICALLY, *kà-non'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a manner conformable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS, *kà-non'-ik-al-nes*, s. The quality of being canonical.

CANONICALS, *kà-non'-ik-als*, s.pl. The full dress of a clergyman when officiating.

CANONICATE, *kà-non'-ik-ate*, s. The office of a canon.

CANONICITY, *kan-un-is'-e-te*, s. The state of belonging to the canon, or genuine books of Scripture.

CANONIST, *kan'-un-ist*, s. One skilled in the canon-law.

CANONISTIC, *kan-un-ist'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a canonist.

CANONIZATION, *kan-un e-za'-shun*, s. The act of canonizing a deceased person; the state of being canonized.

CANONIZE, *kan'-un-ize*, v.a. To declare a man a saint, and rank him in the catalogue called the canon.

CANONIZED, *kan'-un-izd*, pp. of the verb *to canonize*.

CANONIZER, *kan'-un-ize-er*, s. One who canonizes.

CANONRY, *kan'-un-re*, } s. A benefice in a cathedral

CANONSHIP, *kan'-un-ship*, } or collegiate church; the office of a canon.

CANON-WISE, *kan'-un-wize*, a. Versed in the canon-law

CANOPIED, *kan'-o-pid*, a. Covered with a canopy.

CANOPUS, *kà-no'-pus*, s. A star of the first magnitude, in the rudder of the constellation Argo.

CANOPY, *kan'-o-pe*, s. A covering suspended over an altar, a throne, a tribunal, or bed, &c.; any covering above the head. In *arch.*, a projecting moulding that surrounds the head of a Gothic arch.

— v.a. To cover with a canopy.

CANOROUS, *kà-no'-rus*, a. Musical; tuneful; sonorous.

CANOROUSNESS, *kà-no'-rus-nes*, s. Musicalness.

CANT, *kant*, s. A whining, sing-song manner of speaking; a whining, affected, or hypocritical speech; an affectation of goodness or superior holiness; corrupt or vulgar dialect; a mode of speaking peculiar to a certain class of people; barbarous jargon; slang; the act of crying out things for sale; an auction; an external angle or quoin of a building; a niche; an inclination from an horizontal line; ‡ a sudden thrust, a jerk.

— a. Vulgar; inelegant; affected: *applied to language*.

— v.n. To speak with a whining voice, or in an affected, singing tone; to use cant language.

—† v.a. To sell or bid at an auction, to turn over or round by a sudden jerk. Among *builders*, to cut off the external angles formed by the meeting of any two planes.

CANTAB, *kan-tab'*, s. An abbreviation of Cantabrigian.

CANTABILE, *kan-tab'-e-la*, ad. (It.) In *music*, in a graceful singing style, as a song.

CANTABRIAN, *kan-ta'-bre-an*, a. Pertaining to Cantabria.

— s. A native of Cantabria, an ancient country on the northern coast of Spain.

CANTABRIGIAN, *kan-tà-bridj'-e-an*, s. A student of the university of Cambridge: often abridged into *Cantab*

— a. Relating to Cambridge or its university.

CANTALIVER, *kan'-tà-liv-er*, s. In *arch.*, a bracket, or projecting piece of wood, stone, or iron, supporting a cornice, moulding, or balcony, &c.

CANTALOUPE, } *kan'-tà-loop*, s. A small, round variety

CANTALEUP, } of musk-melon.

CANTATA, *kan-tä'-tà*, s. A poem set to music; a vocal composition intermixed with recitatives and airs.

CANTATION, ‡ *kan-ta'-shun*, s. The act of singing; a song

CANTATORY, *kan'-tà-to-re*, a. Containing cant or affectation; whining.

CANTEEN, *kan-teen'*, s. A tin or wooden vessel for holding liquor, used by soldiers; a sutling-house; a barrack tavern; a box or case furnished with various table utensils, for use in campaigning or travelling.

CANTEL, } *kan'-tl*, s. The hind-bow of a saddle.

CANTLE, }

CANTER, *kant'-er*, s. An easy or moderate gallop; one who cants or whines; a hypocrite.

— v.n. To move as a horse in a moderate gallop.

— v.a. To ride upon a canter; to make to canter.

CANTERBURY, *kant'-er-bur-e*, s. A kind of stand with divisions, to hold music, portfolios, loose papers, &c

CANTERBURY-BELL, *kant'-er-bur-e-bel'*, s. A plant, a species of Campanula.

CANTERBURY-GALLOP, *kant'-er-bur-e-gal'-lop*, s. The moderate gallop of a horse, commonly called a *canter*, said to be derived from the pilgrims who formerly rode to Canterbury at this pace on easy ambling horses.

CANTERBURY-TALE, *kant'-er-bur-e-tale*, s. Any fabulous or exaggerated story: so called from the tales of Chaucer

CANTERED, *kant'-erd*, pp. of the verb *to canter*

CANTHARIDES, *kan-thar'-e-deez*, s.pl. of CANTHARIS. A genus of coleopterous insects, commonly called Spanish flies, much used in the composition of vesicatories.

CANTHARIDIN, } *kan-thar' e-din*, s. The active principle

CANTHARIDINE, } of cantharides, causing vesication.

CANTHARIS, *kan'-thà-ris*, s. *See* CANTHARIDES.

CANTHUS, *kanth'-us*, s. The corner of the eye.

CANTICLE, *kan'-te-kl*, s. A song; a hymn; a canto; a division of a song or of a poem.—*Canticles*, in the *plural*, the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon, a canonical book of the Old Testament.

CANTILEVER, *kan'-te-le ver*, s. *See* CANTALIVER.

Cantillate,† *kan'-til-late*, v.a. To chant; to sing.
Cantillation,† *kan-til-la'-shun*, s. A chanting.
Canting, *kant'-ing*, ppr. and a. Whining; hypocritical.
Cantingly, *kant'-ing-le*, ad. In a canting manner.
Cantingness, *kant'-ing-nes*, s. The habit of canting.
Cantion,‡ *kan'-shun*, s. A song or verses.
Cantle,‡ *kan'-tl*, s. A fragment, piece, or portion; the hind bow of a saddle.
—‡ v.a. To cut into pieces; to cut out a piece.
Cantlet, *kant'-let*, s. A piece; a very small fragment.
Canto, *kan'-to*, s. A part or division of a poem. In *mus.*, the treble part, the highest vocal part, or the leading melody.—*Canto-fermo*, in *mus.*, a chant or melody; the subject song; the part which is the subject of counterpoint.
Canton, *kan'-tun*, s. A small division of territory; the inhabitants of a canton; a distinct part or division, as, the *canton* of a painting; the corner of an heraldic shield In *Switzerland*, a canton is one of the primary political divisions of the country, constituting a distinct state or government.
— v.a. To divide into small parts or districts; to allot quarters to the different divisions of a body of troops.
Cantonal, *kan'-tun-al*, a. Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.
Cantoned, *kan'-tund*, pp. of the verb *to canton*.
Cantonize, *kan'-tun-ize*, v.a. To canton; to parcel out.
Cantonment, *kan'-tun-ment*, s. A part of a town or village, assigned to a particular body of troops.
Cantoon, *kan-toon'*, s. A kind of fustian.
Cantrap, *kan'-trap*, s. An incantation or spell; mischief artfully performed. (*Scottish.*)
Cantred, *kan'-trd*, **Cantref,** *kan'-tref*, **Cantreth,** *kan'-treth*, s. A subdivision of a Welsh county, formerly consisting of a hundred villages.
Canty, *kan'-te*, a. Cheerful; talkative. (*Local.*)
Canvas, *kan'-vas*, s. A coarse cloth, made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, for painting on, and for other purposes; a clear, unbleached cloth, wove regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle; sails in general.
— a. Made of canvas; noting a kind of coarse cloth, made of hemp or flax.
Canvas-back, *kan'-vas-bak*, s. A kind of duck, which frequents the coasts of North America.
Canvas-climber, *kan'-vas-klime'-er*, s. A sailor.
Canvass, *kan'-vas*, v.a. To discuss; to debate; to examine; to search or scrutinize; to solicit votes.
— v.n. To seek, or go about to solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain; to make interest in favour of.
— s. Close examination; discussion; solicitation.
Canvassed, *kan'-vast*, pp. of the verb *to canvass*.
Canvasser, *kan'-vas-er*, s. One who solicits votes, or goes about to make interest; an examiner or scrutinizer.
Canvassing, *kan'-vas-ing*, s. The act of discussing, examining, or soliciting.
Cany, *ka'-ne*, a. Consisting of canes; made of cane.
Canzone, *kan-zo'-ne*, s. (Ital.) A song or air in two or three parts.
Canzonet, *kan-zo-net'*, s. A short air or song.
Caoutchouc, *kă'-oo-tshook*, or *koo'-tshook*, s. A kind of Indian rubber, or elastic impermeable substance obtained from the *Siphonia elastica*, and other trees of South America and Asia.
Caoutchine, *kă'-oo-tshin*, or *koo'-tshin*, **Caoutchoucine,** *kă'-oo-tshoo-sin*, or *koo'-tshoo-sin*, s. An inflammable, light, volatile, oily liquid, obtained by distillation from caoutchouc.
Cap, *kap*, s. A covering for the head; a cover; the ensign of a cardinalate; the top, or the uppermost; the highest; a vessel in form of a cap; a reverence made by uncovering the head.—*Cap of maintenance*, an ornament of state, carried before the sovereigns of England at the coronation, and also before the mayors of some cities on particular occasions.—*Cap-paper*, a kind of coarse paper.—*Cap-squares*, strong plates of iron which come over the trunnions of a cannon and secure it to the carriage.
— v.a. To cover the top, or end; to furnish with a cap; to spread over; to deprive of the cap, or take off a cap; to complete; to excel; to surpass.—*To cap verses*, is to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.
—† v.n. To uncover the head in reverence or civility.
Capability, *ka-pă-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being capable; capacity; capableness.
Capable, *ka'-pă-bl*, a. Able; competent; efficient; having the requisite power or qualifications, intellectual, physical, or moral; intelligent; skilful; sufficiently capacious; ‡ hollow.
Capableness, *ka'-pă-bl-nes*, s. The state or quality of being capable; capacity; power of understanding.
Capacify,† *kă-pas'-e-fi*, v.a. To qualify.
Capacious, *kă-pa'-shus*, a. Able to hold or embrace much; large; wide; extensive; ample; comprehensive.
Capaciously, *kă-pa'-shus-le*, ad. In a capacious manner.
Capaciousness, *kă-pa'-shus-nes*, s. Wideness; largeness; extensiveness; comprehensiveness.
Capacitate, *kă-pas'-e-tate*, v.a. To make capable; to enable; to qualify; to make fit.
Capacitation,† *kă-pas-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of making capable.
Capacity, *kă-pas'-e-te*, s. The power of containing or holding; extent of room or space; capability; ability; talent; condition; state; character; profession; occupation; legal power or right; qualification. In *geom.* the solid contents of a body.
Cap-a-pie, *kap-ă-pe'*, ad. From head to foot; all over.
Caparison, *kă-par'-e-sun*, s. An ornamental cloth or covering laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse.
— v.a. To cover with a cloth, as a horse; to dress pompously; to adorn with rich dress.
Caparisoned, *kă-par'-e-sund*, pp. of the verb *to caparison*.
Capcase,‡ *kap'-kase*, s. A covered case; a chest.
Cape, *kape*, s. A point or neck of land extending into the sea, beyond the common shore; a headland; a promontory; the neck-piece of a coat or cloak.
Capelan, *kap'-e-lan*, s. A small fish of the northern seas.
Capella, *kă-pel'-lă*, s. A bright fixed star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga.
Capellet, *kap'-e-let*, s. A kind of swelling, like a wen, growing on the heel of the hough of a horse.
Caper, *ka'-per*, s. A leap, skip, spring, or jump, a frolicsome trick; a Dutch privateer; the flower bud of the caper-bush, extensively used as a pickle.
— v.n. To skip, or jump; to dance frolicsomely; to frisk about; to spring; to prance.
Caper-bush, *ka'-per-bŭsh*, s. A low shrub, the *Capparis spinosa*, a native of the south of Europe, the buds of which constitute the capers of the shops.
Capercail, *ka'-per-kale*, **Capercailzie,** *ka'-per-kal-ze*, s. The wood-grouse, moun tain cock, or cock of the wood, *Tetrao urogallus* of Linnæus.
Caper-cutting, *ka'-per-kut'-ting*, a. Frolicsome.
Caperer, *ka'-per-er*, s. One who capers and skips about.
Capias, *ka'-pe-as*, s. In *law*, a name of various writs.
Capibara, *kă-pib'-ă-ră*, s. The largest known rodent animal, a native of South America, otherwise called the *water-hog*, and the *cabiai*.
Capillaceous, *kap-il-la'-shus*, a. Having long filaments; hairy; resembling a hair; capillary.
Capillaire, *kap-il-layr'*, s. A kind of syrup extracted from the *Adiantum capillus veneris*, or maiden-hair fern, flavoured with orange-flower water.
Capillament, *kă-pil'-lă-ment*, s. A filament, like a hair, situate in the middle of a flower, with a little knob at the top; a chive, or stamen. In *anat.*, one of the fine fibres or filaments of which the nerves are composed.
Capillariness, *kap'-il-lă-re-nes*, **Capillarity,** *kap-il-lar'-e-te*, s. The state of being capillary.
Capillary, *kap'-il-lă-re*, s. A small hair-like tube; a minute blood-vessel.
Capillary, *kap'-il-lă-re*, or *kă-pil'-lă-re*, a. Resembling a hair; pertaining to capillary vessels.—*Capillary attraction or repulsion*, the cause which determines the ascent or descent of a fluid in capillary vessels.
Capillation,‡ *kap-il-la'-shun*, s. In *anat.*, a capillary.
Capillature, *kă-pil'-lă-tewr*, s. Hair of the head.
Capilliform, *kă-pil'-le-form*, a. In the shape of a hair.
Capillitum, *kă-pil'-le-tum*, s. A kind of purse or net enclosing the spores of certain fungi.
Capillose, *kă-pil-lose'*, a. Hairy.
Capital, *kap'-e-tal*, a. Pertaining to the head; first in importance; chief; principal; affecting life; punishable by loss of the head or of life; great; important; large; noble; excellent; affording great satisfaction.
— s. The uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster; the chief city or town in a kingdom or state a metropolis; a large letter or printing type; stock in trade; the whole amount of money embarked in any business or trade.
Capitalist, *kap'-e-tal-ist*, s. One who possesses a large amount of ready money, or of funded property.
Capitally, *kap'-e-tal-le*, ad. Chiefly; principally; in a capital manner; excellently; nobly.

CAPITALNESS,‡ *kap'-e-tal-nes*, s. A state of being capital, a capital offence.

CAPITAN-PACHA, *kap-e-tan'-pà-shà'*, s. The chief admiral of the Turkish fleet.

CAPITATE, *kap'-e-tate*, a. In *bot.*, growing in a head.

CAPITATION, *kap-e-tà'-shun*, s. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons; a tax upon each head or person; a poll-tax, sometimes called a *capitation tax*.

CAPITE, *kap'-e-te*, s. (Lat.) In *law*, a tenant *in capite*, or *in chief*, is one who holds lands immediately of the king.

CAPITOL, *kap'-e-tol*, s. A celebrated temple and citadel in Rome, which stood on the Capitoline or Tarpeian rock, and was dedicated to Jupiter, who was thence called Jupiter Capitolinus. In the *United States*, the edifice in which the Congress holds its deliberations; also, the senate-house of any of the States.

CAPITOLIAN, *kap-e-to'-le-an*, } a. Pertaining to the Capi-
CAPITOLINE, *kap'-e-to-line*, } tol in Rome.—*Capitoline games*, were annual games instituted by Camillus in honour of Jupiter and in commemoration of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls; the name was also given to other games instituted by Domitian, and celebrated by the Romans every five years.

CAPITULAR, *kà-pit'-yu-lar*, } s. An act or statute passed
CAPITULARY, *kà-pit'-u-là-re*, } in a chapter, either of knights, canons, or religious; the body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of a general council; a member of an ecclesiastical chapter.

— a. Belonging to a chapter; relating to the chapter of a cathedral. In *bot.*, growing in small heads.

CAPITULARLY, *kà-pit'-yu-lar-le*, ad. In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

CAPITULATE, *kà-pit'-yu-late*, v.n. To surrender, as an army or garrison to an enemy, by treaty; to yield on certain stipulations; to draw up a writing in heads or articles; †to agree; ‡to confederate.

— v.a. To yield or surrender on conditions.

CAPITULATION, *kà-pit-yu-la'-shun*, s. The act of capitulating; the treaty or conditions of surrender; a reducing to heads; †a formal agreement.

CAPITULATOR, *kà-pit'-yu-la-ter*, s. One who capitulates.

CAPITULE,‡ *kap'-e-tewl*, s. A summary; a recapitulation.

CAPITULUM, *kà-pit'-yu-lum*, s. A species of inflorescence, in which the flowers are sessile, and arranged in a globular form upon a common peduncle.

CAPIVI, *kà-pe'-ve*, s. A medicinal balsam obtained from the Copaiva, a tree of South America.

CAPLIN, *kap'-lin*, s. Same as *Capelan;* also, a thong of leather or skin by which the swingel of a flail is fastened to the staff.

CAPNOMANCY, *kap'-no-man-se*, s. In *antiquity*, divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

CAPNOMOR, *kap'-no-mor*, s. A transparent, colourless, oil-like fluid, obtained from the smoke of organic bodies, or from the tar of wood.

CAPOC, *kà-pok'*, s. A kind of short fine Indian cotton.

CAPOCH, } *kà-pootsh'*, s. A monk's cowl, or hood; also,
CAPOUCH, } the hood of a cloak.

—‡ v.a. To cover with a hood; to hoodwink or blindfold.

CAPON, *ka'-pn*, s. A male fowl emasculated.

— v.a. To castrate, as a male fowl.

CAPONET, *ka'-pn-et*, s. A young capon.

CAPONIERE, *kap-un-yare'*, s. (Fr.) In *fort.*, a passage from one part of a work to another, protected on each side by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead.

CAPONIZE, *ka'-pn-ize*, v.a. *See* CAPON.

CAPOT, *kà-po'*, or *kà-pot'*, s. (Fr.) A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet.

— v.a. To win all the tricks of cards at piquet.

CAPOTTED, *kà-pot'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to capot*.

CAPOTE, *kà-pote'*, s. A kind of long cloak.

CAPOUCH, *kà-pootsh'*. *See* CAPOCH.

CAPPER, *kap'-per*, s. One who makes or sells caps.

CAPRA, *kap'-rà*, s. (Lat.) The goat, the type of the ruminating animals composing the tribe Capridæ.

CAPRATE, *kap'-rate*, s. A salt formed by the union of capric acid with a base.

CAPREOLATE, *kap'-re-o-late*, a. In *bot.*, winding and clasping with tendrils; cirrous.

CAPRIC ACID, *kap'-rik-as'-id*, s. A peculiar acid existing in the milk of the goat and the cow.

CAPRICCIO, *kà-prit'-sho*, s. (Ital.) A loose, irregular musical composition.

CAPRICCIOSO, *kà-prit'-sho'-zo*, a. (Ital.) Noting a free, fantastic style of music.

CAPRICE, *kà-prees'*, s. A sudden change of opinion or humour; a whim; a freak; a fancy.

CAPRICHIO,‡ *kà-preetsh'-e-o*, s. Caprice freak · fancy.

CAPRICIOUS, *kà-prish'-us* a. Whimsical, fickle; fanciful; subject to change or irregularity.

CAPRICIOUSLY, *kà-prish'-us-le*, ad. In a capricious manner.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, *kà-prish'-us-nes*, s. The quality of being led by caprice; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion; liableness to sudden changes.

CAPRICORN, *kap'-re-korn*, s. The goat, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice; a particular species of goat; a genus of beetles.

CAPRID, *kap'-rid*, a. Relating to that tribe of ruminant mammals, of which the genus Capra is the type.

CAPRIFICATION, *kap-re-fe-kà'-shun*, s. The supposed impregnation of the ovules of the fruit of the fig by an insect, which penetrates it, and carries in the pollen adhering to its body; or, sometimes, caprification is effected by the puncture of a needle dipped in oil

CAPRIFOLE,† *kap'-re-fole*, s. Honeysuckle; woodbine.

CAPRIFORM, *kap'-re-form*, a. Having the form of a goat

CAPRIGENOUS, *kà-prij'-e-nus*, a. Produced by a goat.

CAPRIMULGUS, *kap-re-mul'-gus*, s. The Goat-sucker, a genus of passerine birds, allied to the swallows.

CAPRINE, *kap'-rin*, or *ka'-prine*, a. Like a goat; pertaining to a goat; lustful; libidinous.

CAPRINE, *kap'-rin*, s. A substance found in butter, which, with butyrine and caprone, gives it its peculiar taste and odour.

CAPRIOLE, *kap -re-ole*, s A leap made by a horse without advancing from the place on which he stands; a caper in dancing.

CAPRIPED, *kap'-re-ped*, a. Having feet like a goat.

CAPRIZANT, *kap'-re-zant*, a. In *med.*, uneven; leaping.

CAPROATE, *kav'-ro-ate* s. In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

CAPROIC ACID, *kap-ro'-ik-as'-id*, s. An acid formed during the saponification of butter.

CAPRONE, *kap'-rone*, s. A substance found in butter.

CAPSHEAF, *kap'-sheef*, s. The top sheaf of a stack of grain.

CAPSICINE, *kap'-se-sin*, s. An alkaline principle found in some species of capsicum.

CAPSICUM, *kap'-se-kum*, s. A genus of tropical plants, the seeds and fruits of which are powerful stimulants, and afford a pungent red pepper, called cayenne.

CAPSIZE, *kap -size'*, v.a. To upset or overturn.

CAPSIZED, *kap-sizd'*, pp. of the verb *to capsize*.

CAPSTAN, *kap'-stan*, s. A species of windlass which turns on a vertical axis, commonly employed on board ships to raise heavy weights, as the anchors, &c., or to perform other work requiring great power. It consists of a massy column of timber, formed like a truncated cone, furnished with a strong cable, and having its upper extremity pierced to receive a series of levers, by which it is turned.

CAPSTERN, *kap'-stern*, s. An incorrect orthography of *Capstan*.

CAPSTONE, *kap'-stone*, s. A kind of fossil echinite.

CAPSULAR, *kap'-su-lar*, } a. Hollow, like a chest.
CAPSULARY, *kap'-su-là-re*, }

CAPSULATE, *kap'-su-late*, } a. Enclosed in a capsule,
CAPSULATED, *kap'-su-la-ted*, } or as in a chest or box.

CAPSULA, *kap'-su-là*, } s. A small cap, or cover; the
CAPSULE, *kap'-sewl*, } seed-vessel of a plant; a small basin or cup in which samples of ores are melted, also, a small, shallow, evaporating dish. In *anat.*, a membranous production enclosing a part like a bag. In *phar.*, a small, usually globular, lozenge, containing some nauseous specific.

CAPTAIN, *kap'-tin*, s. A head or chief officer; the commander of a company of foot, of a troop of horse, or of a ship; a chief commander; a man skilled in war or military affairs.—*Captain-general*, a commander-in-chief; the military commander of a province, &c.

—† a. Chief; valiant.

CAPTAINCY, *kap'-tin-se*, s. The rank, post, or commission of a captain; the jurisdiction of a captain.

CAPTAINRY, *kap'-tin-re*, s. The command or jurisdiction over a certain district; chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, *kap'-tin-ship*, s. The condition or post of a captain or chief commander; the rank, quality, or post of a captain; the command of a clan, or government of a certain district; military skill.

CAPTATION,‡ *kap-ta'-shun*, s. The art or practice of gaining favour or applause by flattery; flattering address; adulation; courtship.

CAPTION, *kap'-shun*, s. The act of taking; seizure; *appropriately*, the act of taking a person by a judicial process; an arrest; a certificate appended to a legal instrument, showing when, where, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed; a preamble

CAPTIOUS, *kap'-shus*, a. Disposed to find fault or raise objections; apt to cavil; proceeding from a cavilling disposition; censorious; peevish; insidious; ensnaring.
CAPTIOUSLY, *kap'-shus-le*, ad. In a captious manner.
CAPTIOUSNESS, *kap'-shus-nes*, s. Disposition to find fault or to censure, inclination to object; peevishness.
CAPTIVATE, *kap'-te-vate*, v.a. To take prisoner; to make captive; to subdue; to charm; to fascinate.
—‡ a. Taken prisoner.
CAPTIVATING, *kap'-te-va-ting*, ppr. of the verb *to captivate*.
— a. Apt to captivate; charming; fascinating.
CAPTIVATION, *kap-te-va'-shun*, s. The act of taking captive.
CAPTIVE, *kap'-tiv*, s. One taken in war; a prisoner; one charmed by beauty or excellence; one ensnared by love or flattery, or by wiles; a slave.
— a. Made prisoner; kept in bondage or confinement; holding in confinement.
—‡ v.a. To take prisoner; to bring into subjection.
CAPTIVITY, *kap-tiv'-e-te*, s. The state of being a prisoner; subjection; confinement; imprisonment; slavery.
CAPTOR, *kap'-ter*, s. One who takes a prisoner or a prize.
CAPTURE, *kapt'-yur*, s. The act of taking or seizing; the thing taken; a prize; seizure; arrest.
— v.a. To take or seize by force, as in war; to take as a prize; to make prisoner.
CAPTURED, *kapt'-yurd*, pp. of the verb *to capture*.
CAPUCCIO, *kà-pūtsh'-e-o*, s. (Ital.) A capuchin, or hood.
CAPUCHED,† *kà-pootsht'*, a. Covered with a hood.
CAPUCHIN, *kap-yu-sheen'*, s. A sort of cloak with a hood, worn by females; a pigeon whose head is covered with feathers; a Franciscan monk.
CAPUCINE, *kap'-yu-sin*, s. A species of monkey.
CAPULET, *kap'-yu-let*, s. A tumour or enlargement on a horse's hough.
CAPULIN, *kap'-yu-lin*, s. The Mexican cherry.
CAPUT, *ka'-put*, s. (Lat.) *Literally*, the head. In the *university of Cambridge*, one of the chief councils connected with its polity.—*Caput mortuum*, death's head; a fanciful term used by the old chemists to denote the inert residuum after the sublimation or distillation of any substance. *Hence*, in *fig. lang.*, refuse; dregs; dross; worthless residuum or remains.
CAR, *kar*, s. A small carriage; a light cart; an open railway carriage; a particular kind of one-horse carriage used in Ireland, in which the riders usually sit at the sides, back to back. In *poetical language*, a chariot of war or triumph. In *astronomy*, the constellation called Charles's Wain, or the Bear.
CARABINE, *kar'-à-bin*, s. A kind of short gun, chiefly used by cavalry.
CARABINEER, *kar-à-be-neer'*, s. A soldier armed with a carabine; a sort of light dragoon.
CARABOID, *kar'-à-boyd*, a. Pertaining to the Carabi.
CARABUS, *kar'-à-bus*, s.; plur. *Carabi*. A genus of carnivorous coleopterous insects.
CARAC, } *kar'-ak*, s. A large ship of burden; a Spanish
CARACK, } or Portuguese Indiaman; a galleon.
CARACAL, *kar'-à-kal*, s. A species of lynx.
CARACOLE, *kar'-à-kole*, s. The oblique movement made by a horse in wheeling, or making a half turn. In *arch.*, a winding staircase.
— v.n. To move in a caracole; to wheel.
CARACOLED, *kar'-à-koald*, pp. of the verb *to caracole*.
CARACOLY, *kar'-à-kol-e*, s. An alloy of gold, silver, and copper: used in the manufacture of inferior jewelry.
CARAFE, *kàr'-af*, s. (Fr.) A water-bottle, or decanter.
CARAMEL, *kar'-à-mel*, s. Burned sugar, used for colouring spirits; a sugar-plum.
CARANX, *kà'-ranx*, s. A genus of fishes, popularly called the *Scad*, or *Horse-mackerel*.
CARAPACE, *kar'-à-pase*, s. The hard vaulted shell or covering which protects the upper part of the body of the turtle, tortoise, crab, lobster, &c.
CARAT, *kar'-at*, s. Among *jewellers*, a weight of four grains, used in weighing diamonds, and other precious stones; also, a term used to express the fineness of alloys of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into 24 equal parts, and as many 24th parts as it contains of pure gold, it is called gold of so many *carats*; thus, gold of twenty-two parts of pure metal is gold of twenty-two *carats*.—*Not to be worth a carat*, in *pop. lang.*, is to be of little or no value.
CARAVAN, *kar-à-van'*, s. A number or company of merchants or pilgrims, associated together for mutual security in traversing various desert parts of Asia and Africa; a large, close carriage for transporting wild beasts; a large light-covered waggon, commonly abbreviated into *van*.
CARAVANEER, *kar-à-van-eer'*, s. One in charge of the camels of a caravan.
CARAVANSARY, *kas-à-van'-sà-re*, } s. A kind of large inn
CARAVANSERA, *kar-à-van'-se-rà*, } in the East, having a spacious court in the middle, for the accommodation of caravans and other travellers at night.
CARAVEL, *kar'-à-vel*, s. A small vessel used in the French herring fishery; a light, old-fashioned ship.
CARAWAY, *kar'-à-wa*, s. The plant *Carum carui*, much cultivated in some parts for its aromatic seeds (*caraway-seed*), which are extensively used by confectioners.
CARBAZOTATE, *kar-baz'-o-tate*, s. In *chem.*, a salt formed of carbazotic acid and a base.
CARBAZOTIC ACID, *kar-bà-zot'-ik as'-id*, s. A yellow, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other substances.
CARBINE, *kar'-bine*, s. *See* CARABINE.
CARBINEER, *kar-bin-eer'*, s. *See* CARABINEER.
CARBON, *kar'-bon*, s. Pure charcoal; an elementary, combustible substance, black, brittle, light, and inodorous. It is usually the remains of some vegetable body, from which all volatile matter has been expelled by heat; but it may be obtained from most organic matters, animal as well as vegetable, by ignition in close vessels. When crystallized, it forms the diamond.
CARBONACEOUS, *kar-bun-a'-shus*, a. Pertaining to, containing, or composed of carbon.
CARBONADE, *kar'-bo-nade*, } s. Meat cut across, sea-
CARBONADO, *kar-bo-na'-do*, } soned, and broiled on coals
— v.a. To cut or hack, as meat for broiling.
CARBONATE, *kar'-bun-ate*, s. In *chem.*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.
CARBONATED, *kar'-bun-ate-ed*, a. Combined with carbon or carbonic acid.
CARBONIC, *kar-bon'-ik*, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.—*Carbonic acid*, a combination of carbon and oxygen, in which the latter exists in a greater proportion: often called *fixed air*. It is gaseous, colourless, and cannot support either respiration or combustion.—*Carbonic oxide*, a gaseous compound of oxygen and carbon, containing a less proportion of oxygen than exists in carbonic oxide.
CARBONIFEROUS, *kar-bun-if'-er-us*, a. Producing or containing carbon or coal.
CARBONIZATION, *kar-bun-e-za'-shun*, s. The act or process of carbonizing.
CARBONIZE, *kar'-bun-ize*, v.a. To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire.
CARBONIZED, *kar'-bun-izd*, pp. of the verb *to carbonize*.
CARBONO-HYDROUS, *kar'-bun-o-hi'-drus*, a. Composed of carbon and hydrogen.
CARBONOUS,† *kar'-bun-us*, a. Same as CARBONACEOUS.
CARBOY, *kar'-boy*, s. A large globular bottle of dark green glass, usually protected by basket-work.
CARBUNCLE, *kar'-bunk-l*, s. An anthrax; an inflammatory tumour, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer; a small protuberance or elevation on any part of an animal, vegetable, or mineral; a beautiful gem, of a deep-red colour. In *heraldry*, a bearing consisting of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four a saltier.
CARBUNCLED, *kar'-bunk-ld*, a. Set with carbuncles spotted; deformed or afflicted with carbuncles.
CARBUNCULAR, *kar-bunk'-yu-lar*, a. Pertaining to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.
CARBUNCULATION, *kar-bunk-yu-la'-shun*, s. The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or cold; the state of being reduced to charcoal.
CARBURET, *kar'-bu-ret*, s. A combination of carbon with some other substance, as a metal, alkali, &c.
CARBURETTED, *kar'-bu-ret-ted*, a. Combined with or containing carbon: a term applied to gaseous compounds, as *carburetted hydrogen*, &c.
CARCAJOU, *kar'-kà-joo*, s. A voracious carnivorous quadruped, allied to the glutton.
CARCANET, *kar'-kà-net*, s. A chain or collar of jewels.
CARCASS, *kar'-kas*, s. The body of an animal, usually the body when dead; the body, ludicrously or in contempt; the decaying remains of a bulky thing, as of a boat or ship; the frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament; a house before it is lathed and plastered, or the boards are laid; a shell or hollow ball of iron, perforated in several places, and filled with combustible substances, to be discharge from a mortar, to set fire to buildings, &c.
CARCELAGE,‡ *kar'-sel-aje*, s. Prison fees.
CARCER, *kar'-ser*, s A starting-post.

CARCERAL, *kar'-ser-al*, a. Belonging to a prison.
CARCINOMA, *kar-se-no'-mà*, s. A cancer; a virulent ulcer; also, a turgescence of the veins of the eye.
CARCINOMATOUS, *kar-se-nom'-à-tus*, a. Cancerous.
CARD, *kard*, s. A small piece of pasteboard, of an oblong figure, on which are painted figures or points, *used in games*; a piece of pasteboard, on which is engraved or written a person's name, address, &c., or an invitation, a business advertisement, &c.; a paper on which the points of the compass are marked; an instrument for combing wool or flax.
— v.a. To comb wool, flax, hemp, &c.
—† v.n. To play at cards; to game.
CARDAMINE, *kard'-à-mine*, s. A genus of plants, the Meadow-cress and Lady's-smock or Cuckoo-flower.
CARDAMOM, *kard'-à-mum*, s. A plant of the genus Amomum; an aromatic, pungent, medicinal seed, produced by various species of Amomum.
CARDBOARD, *kard'-board*, a. A kind of thick paper, consisting of several sheets pasted together; pasteboard.
CARDER, *kard'-er*, s. One who cards wool; †one who plays much at cards, a gamester.
CARDIAC, *kar'-de-ak*, a. Pertaining to the heart; exciting action in the heart through the medium of the stomach; cordial; strengthening.
— s. A medicine which excites action in the stomach, and animates the spirits; a cordial.
CARDIACAL, *kar-dī'-ak-al*, or *kar'-de-ak-al*, a. Strengthening; cordial; cardiac.
CARDIACE, *kar'-de-ase*, s. A heart-shaped precious stone.
CARDIAGRAPHY, *kar-de-ag'-rà-fe*, s. An anatomical description of the heart.
CARDIALGIA, *kar-de-al'-je-à*, } s. The heartburn, also
CARDIALGY, *kar'-de-al-je*, } called the *cardiac passion*.
CARDINAL, *kar'-de-nal*, a. Chief; principal; pre-eminent; or fundamental.—*Cardinal numbers*, the numbers *one, two, three*, &c., in distinction from *first, second, third*, &c., which are *ordinal numbers*.—*Cardinal points*, the four points of the compass.—*Cardinal signs*, in *astr.*, are Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn, or the two equinoxes, and two solstices.—*Cardinal virtues*, with the ancients, were Prudence, Temperance, Justice, and Fortitude.—*Cardinal's cap*, a red cap or hat of a peculiar form, worn by cardinals.
— s. A dignitary of the Romish church, next in rank to the pope; a woman's short cloak
CARDINALATE, *kar'-de-nal-ate*, } s. The office, rank, or
CARDINALSHIP, *kar'-de-nal-ship*, } dignity of a cardinal.
CARDINAL-FLOWER, *kar'-de-nal-flow'-er*, s. A plant, the *Lobelia cardinalis*, bearing brilliant red flowers.
CARDINALIZE, *kar'-de-nal-ize*, v.a. To make a cardinal.
CARDING,† *kard'-ing*, ppr. or a. Combing, as flax, wool, &c.; that cards.
— s. The act of combing or cleansing wool, &c., †the act of playing at cards.
CARDING-MACHINE, *kard'-ing-mà-sheen'*, s. A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool, cotton, &c. It consists of cylinders thickly set with teeth, and is moved by water-power or steam.
CARDIOID, *kar'-de-oyd*, s. An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart.
CARDIOLOGY, *kar-de-ol'-o-je*, s. The science which treats of the heart.
CARDITE, *kar'-dite*, s. A fossil shell of the genus Cardium.
CARDITIS, *kar-dī'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the heart.
CARDIUM, *kar'-de-um*, s. The cockle, a genus of heart-shaped shells, of numerous species.
CARD-MAKER, *kard'-make-er*, s. A maker of cards.
CARD-MATCH, *kard' matsh*, s. A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.
CARDOON, *kar-doon'*, s. A plant, a species of artichoke.
CARD-PLAYER, *kard' pla-er*, s. One given to, or fond of, playing at cards.
CARD-TABLE, *kard' ta-bl*, s. A table constructed for playing cards on.
CARDUUS, *kar'-du-us*, s. The thistle, a genus of composite plants.—*Carduus benedictus*, the blessed thistle, a popular name of a species of Centaurea.
CARE, *kare*, s. Solicitude; anxiety; caution; regard; attention; heed; charge or oversight; direction; the object of care, or of watchful regard and attention.
— v.n. To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned about; to be inclined; to have regard to.
CARE-CRAZED, *kare'-krayzd*, a. Broken or disordered by care or solicitude.
CARECT,‡ *kar'-ekt*, s. A charm; a charact.
CAREEN, *kà-reen'*, v.a. To lay a ship on one side, for the purpose of calking, paying, or repairing.
CAREEN, v.n. To incline to one side, as a ship under press of sail.
CAREENAGE, *kà-reen'-aje*, s. A place to careen a ship; expense of careening.
CAREENED, *kà-reend'*, pp. of the verb *to careen*.
CAREENING, *kà-reen'-ing*, s. The act of heaving a ship on one side, for the purpose of repairing the other.
CAREER, *kà-reer'*, s. The ground on which a race is run; a course; a race; speed; general course of action course of proceeding; time of service; life.
—† v.n. To move or run rapidly.
CAREFUL, *kare'-fûl*, a. Full of care, producing care, anxious; solicitous; cautious; circumspect; provident heedful; vigilant; watchful.
CAREFULLY, *kare'-fûl-le*, ad. With care: anxiously; heedfully; attentively; providently; cautiously.
CAREFULNESS, *kare'-fûl-nes*, s. Anxiety; solicitude; heedfulness; caution; vigilance.
CARELESS, *kare'-les*, a. Having no care; heedless; negligent; incautious; free from care or anxiety; unconcerned for; thoughtless; contrived; without art.
CARELESSLY, *kare'-les-le*, ad. Heedlessly; inattentively; negligently; without care or concern.
CARELESSNESS, *kare'-les-nes*, s. Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care.
CARENCY,‡ *kà'-ren-se*, s. Lack; want.
CARENTANE, *kar'-en-tane*, s. A papal indulgence.
CARESS, *kà-res'*, v.a. To treat with affection or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with affection.
— s. An act of endearment; a tender embrace.
CARESSED, *kà-rest'*, pp. of the verb *to caress*.
CARESSING, *kà-res'-ing*, s. The act of treating with endearment or affection; caress
CARESSINGLY, *kà-res'-ing-le*, ad. In a caressing manner.
CARET, *ka'-rét*, s. A mark thus, ∧, used in writing, to indicate that something has been there omitted, which is interlined above, or inserted in the margin.
CARE-TUNED, *kare'-tewnd*, a. Tuned by care; mournful.
CARE-WOUNDED, *kare'-woond-ed*, a. Wounded with care.
CARGASON,‡ *kar'-gà-sun*, s. A cargo, which see.
CARGO, *kar'-go*, s. The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or wares conveyed in a ship.
CARGOOSE, *kar'-goos*, s. A water-fowl of the genus Colymbus, the Crested-diver.
CARIATED,† *ka'-re-a-ted*, a. Rotten; carious.
CARIATIDES, *kar-e-at'-e-deez*, s.pl. *See* CARYATIDES.
CARIB, *kar'-ib*, s. An aboriginal of the West India Islands.
CARIBBEE, *kar-ib-be'*, a. Denoting the eastern group of the West India Islands, otherwise called the Leeward and the Windward Islands.
CARIBBEEAN, *kar-ib-be'-an*, a. Pertaining to the Caribbee Islands. *The Caribbeean* Sea is that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies south of the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico.
CARIBOO, *kar'-e-boo*, s. A quadruped of the stag kind.
CARICA, *kar'-e-kà*, s. The generic name of the Papaw-tree; also, the trivial name of the common fig-tree.
CARICATURE, *kar'-e-kà-tyure*, s. A representation or description, which, though bearing a resemblance to the original, is so exaggerated as to be ridiculous.
— v.a. To make or draw an exaggerated or grotesque resemblance of; to ridicule.
CARICATURED, *kar'-e-kà-tewrd*, pp. of *to caricature*.
CARICATURIST, *kar-e-kà-tyure'-ist*, s. One who caricatures.
CARICOGRAPHY, *kar-e-kog'-rà-fe*, s. That branch of botany which treats of the Sedges.
CARICOUS, *kar'-e-kus*, a. Resembling a fig.
CARIES, *kà'-re-eez*, s. Rottenness or ulceration of a bone, a decayed bone or tooth.
CARILLON, *kar'-il-lun*, s. A small hand-bell; an air for performance on small bells; a chime.
CARINA, *kà-re'-nà*, s. In *bot.*, the keel or that part of a papilionaceous flower consisting of two petals united, or separate, which encloses the parts of fructification
CARINATE, *kar'-e-nate*, } s. In *bot.* and *conch.*, shaped
CARINATED, *kar'-e-na-ted*, } like the keel of a ship.
CARINTHIN, } *kà-rin'-thin*, s. In *min.*, a black, massive
CARINTHINE, } variety of hornblende.
CARIOLE, *kar'-e-ole*, s. A small open carriage, resembling a calash.
CARIOPSIS, *ka-re-op'-sis*, s. *See* CARYOPSIS.
CARIOSITY, *ka-re-os'-e-te*, s. Mortification or ulceration of a bone; rottenness.
CARIOUS, *kà'-re-us*, a. Rotten or ulcerated, as a bone, &c.
CARK,† *kark*, s. Care; anxiety; solicitude. —‡ v.n. To be careful, anxious, or solicitous; to be concerned.
CARKING,‡ *kark'-ing*, s. Same as CARK.
—‡ pp. or a. Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety

CARL, } *karl*, s. A kind of hemp, ‡ a rude, rustic, brutal
CARLE, } man; a churl. — ‡ v.n. To act like a churl.
CARLINE, *kar'-lin*, s. A silver coin of Naples, the tenth part of a ducat, = *4d.*
CARLINE, *kar'-lin*, } s. A piece of timber in a ship,
CARLING, *kar'-ling*, } ranging fore and aft, from one deck beam to another, directly over the keel, and serving as a foundation for the body of the ship.—*Carline-knees*, timbers in a ship lying across from the sides to the hatchway, and serving to sustain the deck.
CARLINE-THISTLE, *kar'-lin-this'-tl*, s. The English name of the composite plant *Carlina vulgaris*.
CARLISH, ‡ *karl'-ish*, a. Churlish; rude.
CARLISHNESS, *karl'-ish-nes*, s. *See* CHURLISHNESS.
CARLOCK, ‡ *kar'-lok*, s. A kind of isinglass obtained from Russia; a plant of the mustard kind.
CARLOT, ‡ *kar'-lot*, s. A countryman; a rustic.
CARLOVINGIAN, *kar-lo-vin'-je-an*, s. Pertaining to Charlemagne.
CARMAN, *kar-man*, s. A man whose occupation is to drive a cart, or convey goods and other things in a cart.
CARMAGNOLE, *kar-man-yole*, s. A name given during the earlier part of the first French revolution to the military recruits who joined the cause of the republic.
CARMELIN, *kar'-mel-in*, } s. Belonging to the order of
CARMELITE, *kar'-mel-ite*, } Carmelites.
CARMELITE, s. A mendicant friar of the order of Mount Carmel; a sort of pear.
CARMINATIVE, *kar-min'-a-tiv*, a. Expelling wind from the body; warming; antispasmodic.
— s. A medicine which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulency.
CARMINE, *kar'-mine*, s. A lake-red pigment or colour.
CARNAGE, *kar'-naje*, s. Slaughter; massacre; havoc; destruction of flesh; †heaps of flesh, as in shambles.
CARNAL, *kar'-nal*, a. Pertaining to flesh; fleshly; opposed to spiritual; sensual; lustful.—*Carnal knowledge*, sexual intercourse.
CARNALISM, *kar'-nal-izm*, s. Indulgence of sensuality.
CARNALIST, *kar'-nal-ist*, s. One given to carnality.
CARNALITE, † *kar'-nal-ite*, s. A worldly-minded man.
CARNALITY, *kar-nal'-e-te*, s. Fleshly lust; sensuality; grossness of mind or desire; love of sensual pleasures.
CARNALIZE, *kar'-nal-ize*, v.a. To debase to carnality.
CARNALLY, *kar'-nal-le*, ad. In a carnal manner; lustfully; according to the flesh; not spiritually.
CARNAL-MINDED, *kar'-nal-mind'-ed*, a. Worldly-minded.
CARNAL-MINDEDNESS, *kar'-nal-mind'-ed-nes*, s. Grossness of mind.
CARNATION, *kar-na'-shun*, s. The flesh colour of temperate climes; the naked parts of a picture, exhibiting the colour of the flesh; the popular name of the plant *Dianthus caryophyllus*, or clove pink.
CARNATIONED, *kar-na'-shund*, a. Of a ruddy hue.
CARNAVAL, *kar'-nà-val*, s. *See* CARNIVAL.
CARNEL, † *kar'-nel*, a. Rugged; shapeless.
CARNELIAN, *kar-neel'-yan*, s. A siliceous stone, a variety of chalcedony, of a red, white, flesh-red, or brown-red colour. It is used for various articles of jewellery.
CARNEL-WORK, *kar'-nel-werk*, s. In *ship-building*, the putting together the timbers, beams, and planks.
CARNEOUS, *kar'-ne-us*, s. Fleshy; resembling flesh.
CARNEY, *kar'-ne*, s. A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.
CARNIFEX, *kar'-ne-fex*, s. A public executioner.
CARNIFICATION, *kar-ne-fe-ka'-shun*, s. A turning to flesh.
CARNIFY, *kar'-ne-fy*, v.n. To form flesh in growth.
CARNIVAL, *kar'-ne-val*, s. A feast or season of festivity and revelry observed in Roman Catholic countries during the week before Lent.
CARNIVORA, *kar-niv'-o-rà*, s.pl. An order of animals, including such as subsist on flesh, or prey upon others.
CARNIVORACITY, *kar-niv-o-ras'-e-te*, s. Greediness of appetite for flesh.
CARNIVOROUS, *kar-niv'-o-rus*, a. Feeding on flesh.
CARNOSE, *kar-nose'*, } a. Fleshy; of a consistence resem-
CARNOUS, *kar'-nus*, } bling that of flesh
CARNOSITY, *kar-nos'-e-te*, s. A fleshy excrescence.
CARNY, *kar'-ne*, v.n. To interlard discourse with hypocritical terms, or tones of endearment.
— s. One who carnies; a wheedler; a flatterer.
CAROB, *kar'-ub*, s. An evergreen tree of the south of Europe, the *Ceratonia siliqua*. It bears fruit-pods of about a foot in length, containing a reddish pulp of an agreeable taste, which is sometimes used for food.
CAROCHE, ‡ *kà-roash'*, s. A carriage of pleasure.
CAROCHED, ‡ *kà-roasht'*, a. Placed in a caroche.
CAROCOLLA, *kar-o-kel'-là*, s. A genus of land-snails.
CAROL, *kar'-ul*, s. A song of joy and exultation, a song of devotion or praise; a warble.
— v.n. To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity.
— v.a. To praise or celebrate in song.
CAROLINE, *kar'-o-lin*, s. A small silver coin of Naples, *see* CARLINE; a gold coin of Bavaria, = 20*s.*
CAROLITIC, *kar-o-lit'-ik*, a. Decorated with branches.
CAROLLED, *kar'-uld*, pp. of the verb *to carol*.
CAROLLING, *kar'-ul-ling*, ppr. of the verb *to carol*.
— s. A song of praise or devotion.
CAROMEL, *kar'-o-mel*, s. Burnt sugar, used for colouring spirits; the smell exhaled by sugar at a calcining heat.
CAROTEEL, *kar-o-teel'*, s. An Oriental weight, varying from five to nine pounds.
CAROTID, *kà-rot'-id*, a. In *anat.*, a term applied to two arteries of the neck which convey the blood from the aorta to the head.
— s. The name of two arteries of the neck.
CAROTIDAL, ‡ *kà-rot'-ta-al*, a Carotid.
CAROUSAL, *kà-rowz'-al*, s. A feast or banquet; a noisy drinking-bout or revelling; festivity.
CAROUSE, *kà-rowz'*, v.n. To drink hard; to guzzle; to revel.
— ‡ v.a. To drink lavishly.
— s. A revel; a noisy drinking match; a hearty draught of liquor.
CAROUSED, *kà-rowzd'*, pp. of the verb *to carouse*.
CAROUSER, *kà-rowz'-er*, s. A hard drinker; a toper, a noisy reveller, or bacchanalian.
CAROUSINGLY, *kà-rowz'-ing-le*, ad. In a carousing manner.
CARP, *karp*, v.n. To snap or catch at; to censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or petulantly.
— ‡ v.a. To blame.
— s. A fish, the *Cyprinus carpio*, found in rivers and ponds
CARPAL, *kar'-pal*, a. Pertaining to the wrist.
CARPATHIAN, *kar-pa'-the-an*, a. Pertaining to the Carpates, a range of mountains between Poland, Hungary and Transylvania.
CARPEL, *kar'-pel*, } s. In *bot.*, a small seed vessel
CARPELLUM, *kar-pel'-lum*, } or pericarp; one of the parts of a compound pistil; a single leaf rolled up into one of the integers of a pistil.
CARPELLARY, *kar'-pel-là-re*, a. Belonging to, or containing carpels.
CARPENTER, *kar'-pen-ter*, s. An artificer who works in timber; one whose business is to cut, fashion, and join timber for building.
CARPENTERING, *kar'-pen-te-ring*, s. The employment of a carpenter.
CARPENTRY, *kar'-pen-tre*, s. The art or business of a carpenter; the work of a carpenter.
CARPER, *kar'-per*, s. One who carps; a caviller.
CARPET, *kar'-pet*, s. A woollen fabric, usually of variegated colours, for covering floors or stairs; level ground covered, as with grass.—*To be on the carpet*, is to be the subject of consideration.
— v.a. To cover with a carpet.
CARPET-KNIGHT, *kar'-pet-nite*, s. One who has had no experience as a soldier, but has been knighted, or obtained other military honours, through favour at court.
CARPET-MONGER, *kar'-pet-mung-ger*, s. A dealer in carpets; a lover of ease and pleasure.
CARPET-WALK, *kar'-pet-wawk*, s. A smooth turf walk.
CARPET-WAY, *kar'-pet-wa*, s. A border of green sward left round the margin of a ploughed field.
CARPETING, *kar'-pet-ing*, s. Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.
CARPING, *karp'-ing*, ppr. or a. Cavilling; captious.
— s. The act of cavilling; a cavil; unreasonable censure.
CARPINGLY, *karp'-ing-le*, ad. Captiously; censoriously.
CARPMEALS, *karp'-meelz*, s. A kind of coarse cloth.
CARPOLITE, *kar'-po-lite*, s. A putrefaction of fruit or seed.
CARPOLOGIST, *kar-pol'-o-gist*, s. One versed in carpology.
CARPOLOGY, *kar-pol'-o-ge*, s. A description of fruits; that part of botany which treats of fruit and seeds.
CARPUS, *kar'-pus*, s. In *anat.*, the wrist
CARRAC, *kar'-rak*, s. *See* CARAC.
CARRAGEEN, *kar'-rà-jeen*, s. A sea-weed, the *Chondrus crispus*, used for making jellies, &c.
CARRAT, *kar'-rat*, s. *See* CARAT.
CARRAWAY, *kar'-rà-wa*, s. A kind of apple. *See* CARAWAY
CARREL, *kar'-rel*, s. A peculiar kind of arrow used in the cross-bow; also written *quarrel*.
CARRIABLE, *kar'-re-à-bl*, a. That may be carried.
CARRIAGE, *kar'-rij*, s. The act of carrying; that which carries; a vehicle, more particularly a coach or vehicle of pleasure; the price or expense of carrying; † that which is carried; burden; the manner of carrying one's self; behaviour; manners · conduct In *arch.*, the

framework which supports the steps of a wooden stair. Among *printers*, that part of a printing-press on which the types are placed to be printed.

CARRIAGE-HORSE, *kar'-ridj-hors*, s. A horse used or fit for drawing a carriage.

CARRICK-BEND, *kar'-rik-bend*, s. A particular kind of knot.

CARRICK-BITTS, *kar'-rik-bits*, s.pl. In a *ship*, the bitts which support the windlass.

CARRIED, *kar'-rid*, pp. of the verb *to carry*.

CARRIER, *kar'-re-er*, s. One who carries; one whose trade or occupation is to convey goods for others; a messenger; a species of pigeon trained to convey letters from one place to another.

CARRION, *kar'-re-un*, s. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food; a term of reproach for a worthless woman. — a. Relating to, or feeding upon, putrefying carcases.

CARRONADE, *kar-run-ade'*, s. A short piece of ordnance.

CARROON, *kar-roon'*, s. A variety of cherry; a toll paid for the privilege of driving a cart in the city of London.

CARROT, *kar'-rut*, s. An esculent root, of a red or yellow colour, the *Daucus carota*.

CARROTINESS, *kar'-rut-e-nes*, s. The state of being carroty.

CARROTY, *kar'-rut-e*, a. Like a carrot in colour; reddish; yellowish; an epithet given to red hair.

CARROWS, *kar'-roze*, s.pl. In *Ireland*, a name formerly given to strolling gamesters, or persons who wandered about and got their living by cards and dice.

CARRY, *kar'-re*, v.a. To bear, convey, or transport; to support or sustain; to cause to go; to transfer; to produce; to effect; to accomplish; to gain; to bear out; to face through; to urge, impel, lead, or draw, noting moral impulse; to have; to imply or import; to show, display, or exhibit to view; to contain or comprise; to obtain possession of any place by force, as in war.—*To carry on*, to manage; to transact; to prosecute; to continue; to assist; to help forward.—*To carry one's self*, to behave, conduct, or demean.—*To carry off*, to remove; to destroy.—*To carry through*, to accomplish.—*To carry away*, among *seamen*, to lose.—*To carry coals*, to bear injuries.—*To carry coals to Newcastle*, to bring things to a place where they already abound; to lose one's labour.

— v.n. To transport; to convey or propel, as a gun, &c.; to run on rotten ground, or on frost, which sticks to the feet, as a hare; to bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse.

—‡ s. The motion of the clouds.

CARRY-ALL, *kar'-re-awl*, s. A light vehicle for one horse, designed to carry a number of persons.

CARRYING, *kar'-re-ing*, s. A bearing, conveying, removing, or transporting.—*Carrying trade*, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place.—*Carrying wind*, among horsemen, is when a horse tosses his nose as high as his ears.

CARRY-TALE, *kar'-re-tale*, s. A tale-bearer.

CARSE, or CARSE-LAND, *kars'-land*, s. Low, fertile land, adjacent to a river; alluvial soil in a state of aration.

CART, *kart*, s. A two-wheeled carriage used in husbandry, or for carrying goods, &c.

— v.a. To carry or convey in a cart; to place in a cart.

— v.n. To use carts for carriage.

CARTAGE, *kart'-aje*, s. The act of carting or of carrying in a cart; the price paid for carting.

CART-BOTE, *kart'-bote*, s. In *old law*, an allowance of wood to which a tenant was entitled for making and repairing carts and other implements of husbandry.

CARTE, *kart*, s. (Fr.) A card; a bill of fare.

CARTE-BLANCHE, *kart-blongsh'*, s. (Fr.) A blank paper signed at the bottom with a person's name, given to another person with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases; *hence*, unconditional terms; unlimited power to decide.

CARTEL, *kar-tel'*, or *kar'-tel*, s. An agreement between hostile states relating to the exchange of prisoners; a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy; †a letter of defiance or challenge.

—‡ v.n. To challenge; to defy.

CARTER, *kart'-er*, s. The man who drives a cart; one whose occupation is to drive a cart.

CARTERLY,‡ *kart'-er-le*, ad. Rude, like a carter.

CARTESIAN, *kar-te'-zhan*, a. Pertaining to the philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy. — s. One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes.

CARTHAGINIAN, *kar-thà-jin'-e-an*, s. Pertaining to ancient Carthage. — s. A native of Carthage.

CARTHAMINE, *kar'-thà-min*, s. A red colouring matter obtained from the flowers of the *Carthamus tinctoria*.

CARTHAMUS, *kar'-thà-mus*, s. The generic name of the safflower or bastard saffron.

CART-HORSE, *kart'-hors*, s. A horse used to draw a cart.

CARTHUSIAN, *kar-thu'-zhan*, s. One of an order of monks, so called from *Chartreuse*, the place of their institution — a. Pertaining to the order of Carthusians.

CARTILAGE, *kar'-te-laje*, s. Gristle; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone.

CARTILAGINOUS, *kar-te-ladj'-in-us*, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of cartilage; gristly; resembling cartilage. In *ichthyology*, cartilaginous fishes are those whose muscles are supported by cartilages instead of bones.

CARTING, *kart'-ing*, s. The act of carrying in a cart.

CART-JADE, *kart'-jade*, s. A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart.

CART-LOAD, *kart'-load*, s. A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.

CARTOGRAPHER, *kar-tog'-rà-fer*, s. A person who prepares charts.

CARTOGRAPHICAL, *kar-to-graf'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to cartography.

CARTOGRAPHICALLY, *kar-to-graf'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a cartographical manner.

CARTOGRAPHY, *kar-tog'-rà-fe*, s. The art of preparing charts or maps.

CARTOON, *kar-toon'*, s. A design drawn on strong paper for fresco subjects, or as a pattern for tapestry.

CARTOUCH, *kar-toosh'*, s. A portable box for cartridges, a cartridge-box; a wooden bomb filled with shot; a discharge or pass given to a soldier; a modillion or scroll on the cornice of a column; a shield or carved ornament to receive an inscription.

CARTRIDGE, *kar'-tridj*, s. A case of paper, or pasteboard, or other materials, holding the charge for a fire-arm.

CARTRIDGE-BOX, *kar'-tridj-box*, s. A case for cartridges

CARTRIDGE-PAPER, *kar'-tridj-pa'-per*, s. Thick, stout paper, of which cartridges are usually made.

CART-ROPE, *kart'-rope*, s. A strong rope for binding hay or other articles on a cart.

CART-RUT, *kart'-rut*, s. The cut or track of a cart-wheel.

CART-TIRE, *kart'-tire*, s. The bands of iron used to bind the wheel of a cart.

CARTULARY, *kar'-tu-là-re*, s. A register-book; a place where records are kept; a chartulary, or ecclesiastical officer who had charge of the records of a monastery.

CART-WAY, *kart'-wà*, s. A way that may be passed with carts, or other wheel carriages.

CART-WRIGHT, *kart'-rite*, s. An artificer who makes carts.

CARUCAGE, *kar'-u-kaje*, s. Ploughing; a tax on a plough.

CARUCATE, *kar'-u-kate*, s. As much land as one team can plough in the year.

CARUNCLE, *kar'-un-kl*, s. A soft, fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid; a naked, fleshy excrescence on or under the head of certain birds.

CARUNCULAR, *kà-runk'-yu-lar*, a. In the form of a caruncle

CARUNCULATED, *kà-runk'-yu-la-ted*, a. Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft, fleshy protuberance.

CARVE, *karv*, v.a. To cut; to hew; to cut wood, stone, or other material into some particular form; to sculpture; to cut figures or devices on hard materials; to engrave; to make or shape by cutting; to cut into slices, as meat at table; to apportion; to divide.—*To carve out*, is to cut out; to lay out by design; to plan.

— v.n. To cut any material; to cut up meat; to exercise the trade of a sculptor; to engrave or cut figures.

—‡ s. A carucate.

CARVED, *karvd*, pp. of the verb *to carve*.

CARVEL, *kar'-vel*, s. The *Urtica marina*, or sea-blubber a small ship, *see* CARAVEL.

CARVER, *karv'-er*, s. One who cuts meat at table; a sculptor; a large knife used at table for carving.

CARVING, *karv'-ing*, s. The act or art of cutting, as meat; the act or art of cutting figures in wood or stone; sculpture; figures carved.

CARVIST, *kar'-vist*, s. A hawk sufficiently trained to be carried on the hand.

CARWITCHET,‡ *kar-witsh'-et*, s. A jest; a pun; a crotchet.

CARYATES, *kar-e-a'-teez*, } s.pl. In *arch.*, figures of
CARYATIDES, *kar-e-at'-e-deez*, } women dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures.

CARYATIC, *kar-e-at'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Caryans or to Caryatides.—*Caryatic order*, in *arch.*, an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures.

CARYATID, *kar-e-at'-id*, s. A caryatic figure. —a. Pertaining to the Caryatides; caryatic.

CARYOCAR, *kar-e-o'-kar*, s. A genus of tropical trees, one species of which yields the butter-nut.
CARYOPHYLLACEOUS, *kar-e-o-fil-la'-shus*, } a. In *bot.*, a
CARYOPHYLLEOUS, *kar-e-o-fil'-le-us*, } term applied to corollas having five petals with long claws and expanded limbs, in a tubular calyx, as in the pink; a *caryophyllaceous plant* is one pertaining to the order Caryophyllaceæ, or Caryophylleæ.
CARYOPHYLLIC ACID, *kar-e-o-fil'-lik as'-id*, s. An acid obtained from oil of cloves.
CARYOPHYLLINE, *kar-e-o-fil'-lin*, s. A crystalline substance extracted from cloves by means of alcohol.
CARYOPHYLLUS, *kar-e-o-fil'-lus*, s. The Clove-tree.
CARYOPSIS, *kâ-re-op'-sis*, s. In *bot.*, a one-celled, one-seeded, superior, indehiscent, dry pericarp.
CASARCA, *kâ-sar'-kâ*, s. A species of wild goose.
CASCABEL, *kas'-kâ-bel*, s. The pommelion or knob at the extremity of a cannon, behind the breech.
CASCADE, *kas-kade'*, s. A waterfall; a small cataract.
CASCALHO, *kas-kal'-ho*, s. In *Brazil*, a deposit of pebbles, gravel, &c., in which the diamond is usually found.
CASCARILLA, *kas-kâ-ril'-lâ*, s. The aromatic bark of the *Croton Cascarilla*. It is a powerful tonic.
CASE, *kase*, s. That which encloses or contains; a covering, box, or sheath; the cover or skin of an animal; the receptacle for types in a printing office; the outer part of a building; †a building unfurnished; a certain quantity.—*To be in case*, or *in good case*, is to be fat, or in good condition.
— v.a. To cover with a case; to put in a case or box; †to strip off a case, a covering, or the skin.
CASE, *kase*, s. That which falls, comes, or happens; an event; the particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; predicament; an individual occurrence, or particular instance of disease; the state of the body, with respect to health or disease; a question; a state of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; a cause or suit in court. In *grammar*, the inflection of nouns, or a change of termination.—*In case*, in the event of; if it should so happen.
—‡ v.n. To put cases.
CASEATION, *ka-se-a'-shun*, s. The act of being converted into cheese, as milk.
CASED, *kayst*, pp. of the verb *to case*.
CASEHARDEN, *kase'-hard-n*, v.a. To harden the outer part or superficies, as of iron, by converting it into steel.
CASEHARDENED, *kase'-hard-nd*, pp. of *to caseharden*.
CASEHARDENING, *kase'-hard-n-ing*, s. The act or process of converting the surface of iron into steel.
CASEIC, *ka'-se-ik*, a. Obtained from cheese, as, *caseic acid*.
CASEINE, *ka'-se-in*, s. The curd, or coagulable portion of milk; a substance, identical with caseine, found in certain leguminous plants, also called legumine.
CASE-KNIFE, *kase'-nife*, s. A large kitchen or table-knife, formerly kept in a case.
CASEMAN, *kase'-man*, s. Among *printers*, a compositor.
CASEMATE, *kase'-mate*, s. In *fort.*, a vault of mason's work in the flank of a bastion.
CASEMATED, *kase'-ma-ted*, a. Furnished with a casemate.
CASEMENT, *kase'-ment*, s. A portion of a window-sash made to open or turn on hinges; a hollow moulding.
CASEMENTED, *kase'-ment-ed*, a. Having casements.
CASEOUS, *ka'-se-us*, a. Like cheese; having the qualities of cheese.
CASERN, *kâ'-zern*, s. A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns; barracks.
CASE-SHOT, *kase'-shot*, s. Musket balls, stones, old iron, &c., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon.
CASEUM, *ka'-se-um*, s. The basis of cheese the purified curd of milk.
CASE-WORM, *kase'-wurm*, s. An aquatic grub, the caddis.
CASH, *kash*, s. Money; ready money.
— v.a. To turn into money, or to exchange for money; to give money for; ‡ to discard, to cashier.
CASH-ACCOUNT, *kash'-ak-kownt'*, s. An account of money received, paid, or on hand.
CASH-BOOK, *kash'-book*, s. A book in which an account is kept of the receipts and disbursements of money.
CASHED, *kasht*, pp. of the verb *to cash*.
CASHEW, *kâ-shu'*, or *kash'-ew*, s. A tree of the West Indies, the *Anacardium occidentale*.—*Cashew-nut*, the fruit of the cashew-tree.
CASHIER, *kash-eer'*, s. One who has the charge of money; a cash-keeper; one who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of a bank.
— v.a. To dismiss from an office or place of trust; to discard from service or from society; to reject; to annul.
CASHIERED, *kash-eerd'*, pp. of the verb *to cashier*.
CASHIERER, *kash-eer'-er*, s. One who cashiers.
CASH KEEPER, *kash'-keep-er*, s. One intrusted with the keeping of money, a cashier
CASHMERE, *kash' meer*, s. A costly kind of fabric, formed of the downy wool of the Thibet goat, a cashmere shawl. — a. Made of cashmere.
CASHOO, *kash'-oo*, s. The gum of an East Indian tree.
CASING, *kase'-ing*, s. The act of covering; a covering a case; that which is used for covering; the plastering a house on the outside with mortar, and marking it with lines, so as to make it resemble stonework, a local term for dried cow-dung.
CASINO, *kâ-se'-no*, s. On the *continent of Europe*, a club-house, or public building used for social meetings, having commonly a reading-room, a dancing saloon, &c. In *England*, a public dancing saloon.
CASK, *käsk*, s. A close wooden vessel for containing liquors, as a pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.; the quantity contained in a cask.
—‡ v.a. To put into a cask.
CASKET, *kask'-et*, s. A small box for jewels, &c. In *naut. lang.*, a small rope, fastened to gromets; a gasket.
— v.a. To put into a casket.
CASPIAN, *kas'-pe-an*, a. An epithet given to a large lake between Persia and Astrachan, called the *Caspian Sea*.
CASQUE, } *kask*, s. A helmet; a piece of armour to cover
CASK, } and protect the head and neck in battle.
CASQUE-SHAPED, *kask'-shaypt*, a. Shaped like a casque.
CASS,‡ *kass*, v.a. To quash; to defeat; to annul; to break.
CASSADA, *kas-sä'-dâ*, or *kas'-sâ-dâ*, } s. A tropical plant,
CASSADO, *kas-sä'-do*, or *kas'-sâ-do*, } the *Jatropha* or *Janipha Manihot*, the roots of which afford a very nutritious substance, which, prepared in one way, is called *cassava*, and in another, *tapioca*.
CASSATE,‡ *kas'-sate*, v.a. To vacate, annul, or make void
CASSATION, *kas-sa'-shun*, s. The act of annulling.—*Court of Cassation*, in *France*, the highest court of appeal.
CASSAVA, *kas-sä'-vâ*, or *kas'-sâ-vâ*, s. *See* CASSADA.
CASSAWARE, *kas'-sâ-ware*, s. *See* CASSOWARY.
CASSE-PAPER, *kas'-se-pa-per*, s. Broken paper, the two outside quires of a ream.
CASSIA, *kash' yâ*, s. A genus of plants of many species, including the senna; a species of *laurus*, the bark of which is the well-known *cassia bark* used in medicine; an aromatic oil, used as a perfume by the ancient Jews.
CASSIDEOUS, *kas-sid'-e-us*, a. A term applied to the upper petal of a flower when broad and helmet-shaped.
CASSIDONY, *kas'-se-do-ne*, s. In *bot.*, a species of *Gnaphalium*, the cotton-weed. In *min.*, see CHALCEDONY.
CASSIMERE, *kas'-se-meer*, s. A twilled woollen cloth, also called *kerseymere*.
CASSINETTE, *kas-se-net'*, s. A cloth made of cotton warp, and the woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.
CASSINO, *kas-se'-no*, s. The name of a game at cards.
CASSIOBERRY, *kas'-se-o-bĕr'-re*, s. The fruit of plants of the genus *Cassine*; also, the fruit of the *Viburnum lævigatum*.
CASSIOPEIA, *kas-se-o-pe'-yâ*, s. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated near to Cepheus.
CASSITERIA, *kas-se-te'-rē-â*, s. A kind of crystals which appear to have an admixture of tin.
CASSIUS (*purple of*), *kas'-se-us*, s. A beautiful purple colour obtained from the chloride of gold by means of tin. It gives a beautiful colour to glass and enamel.
CASSOCK, *kas'-suk*, s. *Formerly*, a cloak or gown worn over the other garments. *In present use*, a vestment or close garment worn by clergymen under their surplice or gown; also, a kind of military cloak.
CASSOCKED, *kas'-sukt*, a. Wearing a cassock.
CASSONADE, *kas-son-ade'*, s. Cask-sugar; unrefined sugar.
CASSOWARY, *kas'-so-wâ-re*, s. A genus of large birds, allied to the ostrich, of which there are two species, the one inhabiting the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and the other peculiar to Australia The latter is now usually called the Emeu
CASSUMUNAR, *kas-sew-mew'-nar*, s. An aromatic root of a plant of the ginger kind, *Zingiber cassumunar*.
CASS-WEED, *kas'-weed*, s. A weed, *Shepherd's pouch*.
CAST, *käst*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *cast*. To throw, fling, or send; to drive or impel by violence; to sow; to scatter seed; to shed or throw off; to throw, as dice or lots; to throw on the ground, as in wrestling, to thrust; to put, or set in a particular state; to condemn; to convict, as a criminal; to overcome in a civil suit, or in any contest of strength or skill; to cashier or discard; to make to preponderate, to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers: to

contrive; to plan; to judge, or to consider, in order to judge; to fix, or distribute the parts of a play among the actors; to throw, as the sight; to direct, or turn, as the eye; to glance; to found; to form into a particular shape, by pouring liquid metal into a mould; to shape; to form by a model; to spread over; to communicate or impart to. Among *seamen*, to loose, or untie.—*To cast aside*, to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.—*To cast away*, to reject; to throw away; to waste; to turn to no use; to wreck, as a ship.—*To cast by*, to dismiss or discard with neglect or hate, or as useless.—*To cast down*, to throw down; to deject or depress the mind.—*To cast forth*, to throw out, or eject, as from an enclosed place; to emit, or send abroad; to exhale.—*To cast off*, to discard or reject; to drive away; to put off; to put away; to disburden. Among *huntsmen*, to set loose or free.—*To cast out*, to reject or turn out; to speak, or give vent to; to emit.—*To cast up*, to compute; to reckon; to calculate; also, to eject, to vomit.—*To cast upon*, to refer to, to attribute to; to impute to.—*To cast one's self on*, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve.—*To cast young*, to miscarry; to suffer abortion.—*To cast in the teeth*, to upbraid; to charge; to twit.—*To cast off copy*, is to ascertain how many printed pages will be made out of a manuscript, by setting up a portion for trial.

— v.n. To turn or revolve in the mind; to contrive; to receive form or shape; to warp; to fall off, or incline.

— s. The act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the distance thrown; manner of throwing; a stroke; a touch; a flight; a number of hawks let go at once; motion or turn of the eye; direction, look, or glance; a squinting; a throw of dice; the chance of a throw; chance; hazard; form; shape; manner; air; mien, tinge; shade; an impression in plaster; a small statue of bronze, &c.; a mould; any thing cast or formed from a mould; a little brazen funnel at one end of a mould, for casting metal pipes; the assignment of the parts of a play to the different actors; ‡an unexpected opportunity or advantage.

CASTALIAN, *kas-tā'-le-an*, a. Pertaining to Castalia, a cool spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the muses.

CASTANEA, *kas-tan'-e-ā*, s. A genus of trees, one species of which, *C. vesca*, produces the edible chestnut.

CASTANETS, *kas'-tà-nets*, s.pl. Small, spoon-shaped, concave shells of ivory or hard wood, which being strung in pairs, and fastened to the fingers, are rattled to the time of a dance, song, or tune.

CASTAWAY, *käst'-à-wa*, s. That which is thrown away; one abandoned by God; a reprobate.

— a. Rejected; useless; of no value.

CASTE, *käst*, s. An order or class; a distinct order in society; a distinct, hereditary order or class of people among the Hindoos, the members of which are of the same rank, profession, or occupation.

CASTELLAN, *kas'-tel-lan*, s. The governor of a castle.

CASTELLANY, *kas'-tel-là-ne*, s. The lordship of a castle.

CASTELLATED, *kas'-tel-la-ted*, a. Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle; enclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern.

CASTELLATION, ‡ *kas-tel-la'-shun*, s. The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle.

CASTER, *käst'-er*, s. One who throws or casts; one who makes castings in metal, &c.; one who computes; one who calculates fortunes; a small bottle for holding pepper, oil, vinegar, &c., for use at table; a small wheel on a swivel, attached to the leg of a table, sofa, bedstead, &c., that it may be readily moved on the floor.

CASTERS, *käst'-erz*, s.pl. A stand with bottles for pepper, oil, vinegar, &c.

CASTIGATE, *kas'-te-gate*, v.a. To chastise; to punish by stripes; to correct; to chasten.

CASTIGATION, *kas-te-ga'-shun*, s. Chastisement, correction by the infliction of stripes; severe animadversion, by way of chastisement, either in writing or speech.

CASTIGATOR, *kas'-te-ga-ter*, s One who castigates.

CASTIGATORY, *kas'-te-gà-to-re*, a. Corrective; punitive.

— s. An engine formerly used to punish arrant scolds; also called a *ducking-stool*, and a *trebucket*.

CASTILE-SOAP, *kas'-teel-soap*, s. A sort of refined soap.

CASTILIAN, *kas-til'-yan*, a. Pertaining to Castile, in Spain.

— s. An inhabitant or native of Castile.

CASTING, *käst'-ing*, s. The act of throwing, discarding, founding, moulding, or warping; any thing formed by casting melted metal into a mould, or in sand; a cast; the taking of casts and impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c; the assigning of parts in a play.—*Casting of draperies*, in *painting* and *sculpture*, the disposition of the folds of garments

CASTING-NET, *käst'-ing-net*, s. A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net that is set and left.

CASTING-VOICE, *käst'-ing-voys*, } s. The vote of a pre-
CASTING-VOTE, *käst'-ing-vote*, } siding officer in an assembly or council, which turns the balance when the votes are equally divided.

CAST IRON, *käst'-i-urn*, s. Iron as it is extracted from its ores, or which has been cast into moulds for various utensils; pig-iron.

CASTLE, *käs'-sl*, s. A fortified house; particularly, a house with towers, encompassed by walls and moats; a fortress; the house or mansion of a nobleman or prince. In a *ship*, two short decks above the upper deck are thus named, one at the fore part, called the *forecastle*, and the other at the stern, called the *hind-castle*.—*Castle in the air*, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.

— v.a. In the *game of chess*, to cover the king with a castle, by a certain move.

CASTLE-BUILDER, *käs'-sl-bild'-er*, s. A fanciful projector one who forms visionary schemes.

CASTLE-BUILDING, *käs'-sl-bild'-ing*, s. The act of building castles in the air.

CASTLE-CROWNED, *käs'-sl-krownd*, a. Crowned or topped with a castle.

CASTLED, *käs'-sld*, a. Furnished with castles.

CASTLE-GUARD, *käs'-sl-gard*, s. A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time.

CASTLERY, *käs'-sl-re*, s. The government of a castle.

CASTLET, *käs'-slet*, s. A small castle.

CASTLE-WARD, *käs'-sl-wawd*, s. An imposition formerly laid upon such as dwelt within a certain distance of a castle for maintaining watch and ward within it.

CASTLING, *käs'-sling*, s. An abortive or abortion.

CAST-OFF, *käst'-off*, part. a. Set aside as of no further use; rejected.

CASTOR, *käs'-ter*, s. The beaver, a genus of amphibious rodent quadrupeds; a reddish-brown substance, of a strong, penetrating smell, taken from bags or cods in the groin of the beaver; a hat, properly, a beaver hat, a small wheel, for the legs or supports of furniture, *see* CASTER.—*Castor and Pollux*, two bright stars which give name to the constellation Gemini. In *meteorology*, a fiery meteor, which appears sometimes adhering to a part of a ship at sea, in the form of balls.

CASTOREUM, *kas-to'-re-um*, s. Castor; the peculiar substance found in the inguinal sacs of the beaver.

CASTORINE, *kas'-to-rin*, s. An animal principle, prepared by boiling castor in alcohol.

CASTOR-OIL, *käs'-ter-oyl*, s. An oil obtained from the seeds of the *Ricinus communis*, or *Palma Christi*, a West Indian plant. It is used as a mild cathartic.

CASTORY, ‡ *kas'-to-re*, s. An oil drawn from the castoreum, and used in the preparation of colours.

CASTRA, *kas'-trà*, s.pl. (Lat.) Camps; soldiers' quarters.

CASTRAMETATION, *kas-trà-me-ta'-shun*, s. The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

CASTRATE, *kas'-trate*, v.a. To geld; to emasculate; to mutilate; ‡to take away or cancel the obscene parts of a writing; ‡to take out a leaf or sheet from a book, and render it imperfect.

CASTRATION, *kas-tra'-shun*, s. The act or practice of castrating. In *bot.*, the cutting off of the anthers before the ripening of the pollen.

CASTRATO, *kàs-trä'-to*, s. (Ital.) A eunuch; a person emasculated for the purpose of improving his voice for singing.

CASTREL, *kas'-trel*, s. A kind of hawk.

CASTRENSIAL, *kas-tren'-shal*, } a. Belonging to a
CASTRENSIAN, † *kas-tren'-shan*, } camp.

CAST-STEEL, *käst'-steel*, s. Steel that has been fused in a crucible, and then cast into bars.

CASUAL, *kazh'-yu-al*, a. Happening by chance. accidental; fortuitous; occasional. incidental

CASUALLY, *kazh'-yu-al-le*, ad. Accidentally; by chance occasionally.

CASUALNESS, *kazh'-yu-al-nes*, s. Accidentalness. the quality of being casual.

CASUALTY, *kazh'-yu-al-ty*, s. An accident; chance, unexpected occurrence; contingency; incident; anyinjury to the body from accident, whether resulting in death or not. In *war*, a return of *casualties*, is a list of the killed, wounded, and captured or otherwise missing, immediately after an engagement with the enemy.

Casuist, *kazh'-yu-ist*, s. One who is versed in casuistry, one who studies and resolves cases of conscience.
—‡ v.n. To play the part of a casuist.

Casuistic, *kazh-yu-ist'-ik*, **Casuistical**, *kazh-yu ist'-ik-al*, } a. Relating to casuistry, or cases of conscience.

Casuistry, *kazh'-yu-ist-re*, s. That branch of ethics which determines cases of conscience, or the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do by rules and principles drawn from the Scriptures, from the laws of society, or from equity and natural reason.

Casus belli, *kā'-sus bel'-li*. (Lat.) A cause of war. a term commonly used in diplomatic language.

Casus fœderis, *kā'-sus fed'-e-ris*. (Lat.) The case stipulated by treaty; that which comes within the terms of compact.

Cat, *kat*, s. A domestic animal, the *Felis catus;* a ship employed in the coal trade; a strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to draw an anchor to the cathead of a ship; a double tripod, having six feet.

Catabaptist, *kat-à-bap'-tist*, s. One opposed to baptism.

Catacaustic, *kat-à-kaws'-tik*, a. In *geometry* and *optics*, *Catacaustic curves*, are curves formed by reflection.
— s. A curve formed by reflection.

Catachresis, *kat-à-kre'-sis*, s. In *rhet.*, an abuse of a trope or of words; a trope which borrows the name of one thing to express another; a metaphor.

Catachrestic, *kat-à-kres'-tik*, **Catachrestical**, *kat-à-kres'-tik'-al*, } a. Belonging to a catachresis; far-fetched; wrested from its natural sense.

Catachrestically, *kat-à-kres'-tik-al-le*, ad. In a forced or exaggerated manner.

Cataclysm, †*kat'-à-klizm*, s. A deluge; an inundation; a shower-bath; a clyster.

Catacomb, *kat'-à-kome*, s. A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead.

Catacoustic, *kat-à-kows'-tik*, a. Relating to an echo, or to reflected sounds.

Catacoustics, *kat-à-kows'-tiks*, s. That part of acoustics which treats of echoes, or reflected sounds.

Catadioptric, *kat-à-di-op'-trik*, **Catadioptrical**, *kat-à-di-op'-trik-al*, } a. Reflecting light.

Catadupe, *kat'-à-dewp*, s. A cataract or waterfall.

Catafalco, *kat-à-fal'-ko*, s. A temporary structure, representing a tomb, decorated with paintings and sculpture, used in funeral ceremonies.

Catagmatic, *kat-ag-mat'-ik*, a. That has the quality of consolidating fractured bones.

Catagraph, *kat'-à-graf*, s. The first draught of a picture; a profile.

Catalan, *kat'-à-lan*, s. A native of Catalonia.

Catalectic, *kat-à-lek'-tik*, a. In *prosody*, wanting a syllable at the end, or terminating with an imperfect foot.

Catalepsis, *kat-à-lep'-sis*, **Catalepsy**, *kat'-à-lep-se*, } s. A sudden suppression of voluntary motion and sensation, in which the patient is speechless, senseless, and fixed in one posture.

Cataleptic, *kat-à-lep'-tik*, a. Pertaining to catalepsy.

Catalogize, ‡*kat'-à-lo-jize*, v.a. To insert in a catalogue

Catalogue, *kat'-à-log*, s. A list; a classified enumeration. — *Catalogue raisonné* (*ra-zon-a'*), a catalogue of books classed according to their several subjects.
— v.a. To make a list of.

Catalpa, *kà-tal'-pà*, s. A genus of N. American trees.

Catalysis, *kà-tal'-e-sis*, s. Dissolution. In *chem.*, is when certain changes, either of composition or decomposition, are effected by the mere presence of a substance which itself does not undergo any change.

Catalytic, *kat-à-lit' ik*, a. Relating to catalysis.—*Catalytic force*, that modification of the force of chemical affinity which determines catalysis.

Catamaran, *kat-à-mà-ran'*, s. A kind of raft composed of logs; a large flat-bottomed boat; a fire-ship.

Catamenia, *kat-à-me'-ne-à*, s. The menses, or menstrual uterine discharges.

Catamenial, *kat-à-me'-ne-al*, a. Pertaining to catamenia.

Catamite, *kat'-à-mite*, s. A boy kept for heinous purposes.

Catamount, *kat'-à-mount*, **Catamountain**, *kat-à-mount'-in*, } s. Cat of the mountain; the wild cat.

Catanadromous, *kat-an-ad'-ro-mus*, **Catandromous**, *kat-an'-dro-mus*, } a. In *ichthyology*, moving once a year from salt water into fresh.

Catapasm, *kat'-à-pazm*, s. A medicinal dry powder for sprinkling on the body.

Catapeltic, *kat-à-pelt'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a catapult.

Catapetalous, *kat-à-pet'-al-us*, a. In *bot.*, an epithet applied to a flower whose petals are held together by stamens which grow to their bases, as in the mallow

Cataphonic, *kat-à-fon'-ik*, a. Pertaining to reflected sounds.

Cataphonics, *kat-à-fon'-iks*, s. The doctrine of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics.

Cataphract, *kat'-à-frakt*, s. In *antiq.*, a piece of heavy armour which protected the entire body; a horseman in complete armour.

Cataphracted, *kat'-à-frakt-ed*, a. Completely armed. In *nat. hist.*, covered with a hard, callous skin, or horny plates of scales.

Cataplasm, *kat'-à-plazm*, s. A poultice; a plaster.

Catapuce, ‡*kat'-à-pews*, s An herb, the spurge.

Catapult, *kat'-à-pult*, s. A military engine used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, &c.

Cataract, *kat'-à-rakt*, s. A great fall of water over a precipice; a large cascade. In *surgery*, a disease of the eye, consisting of an opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule, by which vision is impaired or destroyed; or, in a more comprehensive sense, any perceptible obstacle to vision, situated between the vitreous humour and the uvea and pupil.

Cataractous, *kat-à-rakt'-us*, a. Relating to, or partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

Catarrh, *kà-tar'*, s. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages, more particularly of that portion which lines the nostrils, producing, among other symptoms, an increased defluxion of mucus from the nose. *Common catarrh* is popularly called a *cold*, and *epidemic catarrh* is termed *influenza*.

Catarrhal, *kà-tar'-al*, **Catarrhous**, *kà-tar'-us*, } a. Pertaining to catarrh, producing it, or attending it

Catarrhine, *kat'-ar-rine*, s. A genus of monkeys.

Catastasis, *kat-as'-tà-sis*, s. In *rhet.*, the exordium, or narrative part of the orator's speech, in which he unfolds the matter in question. *Among the ancients*, the third division of a drama, or that wherein the plot or action is carried on and heightened, till the whole is ripe for the catastrophe.

Catasterism, *kà-tas'-te-rizm*, s. A constellation; a placing among the stars.

Catastrophe, *kà-tas'-tro-fe*, s. The fourth and last division of the ancient drama; the change or revolution which produces the final event of a dramatic piece, or the winding up of the plot; final event; an unfortunate conclusion; a great calamity or disaster. In *geology*, a supposed violent convulsion of the globe, causing the elevation or subsidence of its solid parts.

Catastrophist, *kà-tas'-tro-fist*, s. One who maintains that the great changes of our globe have been the result of catastrophies, or violent physical convulsions

Cat-bird, *kat'-berd*, s. The *Turdus felivox*, an American bird, whose cry resembles that of a cat.

Cat-block, *kat'-blok*, s. A strong block, with an iron strap and large hook, used on board ships to draw up an anchor to the cat-head.

Catcall, *kat'-kawl*, s. A squeaking instrument, used in play-houses to condemn plays.

Catch, *katsh*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *catched*, or *caught*. To seize; to lay hold of; to stop any thing flying; to intercept from falling; to overtake; to seize in pursuit; to capture; to ensnare; to entangle; to snatch; to take suddenly; to receive something passing; to take or receive by contagion or infection; to please; to engage and attach to; to captivate; to incur censure.—*To catch at*, to endeavour to seize suddenly.
— v.n. To communicate; to be contagious; to seize and hold.
— s. Seizure; the act of seizing; any thing that seizes or takes hold; a hook; a bolt; a watching an opportunity to seize; a sudden advantage taken; an object of desire; advantage; a snatch; a short interval of action; a little portion; a small, hasty repast; a song, the parts of which are caught up in succession by different singers: a play upon words; a quibble; a small swift sailing vessel, commonly written *ketch*.

Catchable, *katsh'-à-bl*, a. That may be caught.

Catch-drain, *katsh'-drayn*, s. A drain across a declivity, to catch the surface water; also, a drain along the side of a canal to catch the surplus water.

Catcher, *katsh'-er*, s. One who catches; that which catches, or in which any thing is caught.

Catchfly, *katsh'-fli*, s. The name of a species of Silene, and of several other plants which have the property of retaining insects, either by their viscid surface, or by some other means.

Catching, *katsh'-ing*, a. Infectious; contagious.

Catchland, *katsh'-land*, s. Land of which it is not known to what parish it belongs.

Catch-meadow, *katsh'-med-do*, s. A meadow which is irrigated by water from a hill-side.
Catchpenny, *katsh'-pen-ne*, s. A worthless publication; any trivial thing offered for sale under deceptive guise.
Catchpoll,‡ *katsh'-pole*, s. A bailiff's assistant.
Catchup, *katsh'-up*, s. A sauce made from mushrooms, or walnuts, &c.
Catchweed, *katsh'-weed*, s. The plant *Galium aparine*.
Catchword, *katsh'-werd*, s. A word placed under the last line of a page, which is repeated at the top of the next page.
Cate, *kate*, s. *See* Cates.
Catechetic, *kat-e-ket'-ik*, } **Catechetical**, *kat-e-ket'-ik-al*, } a. Relating to oral instruction; consisting of questions and answers.
Catechetically, *kat-e-ket'-ik-al-le*, ad. By question and answer; in the way of oral instruction.
Catechine, *kat'-e-tshin*, s. In *chem.*, a peculiar principle obtained from catechu.
Catechisation, *kat-e-ke-za'-shun*, s. Act of catechising.
Catechise, *kat'-e-kize*, v.a. To instruct by asking questions and receiving answers; to interrogate.
Catechised, *kat'-e-kizd*, pp. of the verb *to catechise*.
Catechiser, *kat'-e-kize-er*, s. One who catechises.
Catechising, *kat'-e-kize-ing*, s. Interrogation.
Catechism, *kat'-e-kizm*, s. A form of instruction by means of questions and answers; an elementary book containing a summary of the principles of religion, or of any science or art, familiarly explained by means of questions and answers.
Catechist, *kat'-e-kist*, s. One who instructs by question and answer; a catechiser; one appointed by the church to instruct in the principles of religion.
Catechistic, *kat-e-kist'-ik*, } **Catechistical**, *kat-e-kist'-ik-al*, } a. Pertaining to a catechist, or to catechism; instructing by question and answer.
Catechistically, *kat-e-kist'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a catechistical manner.
Catechu, *kat'-e-tshu*, s. A brown astringent substance, chiefly obtained from the *Acacia catechu*, an Indian tree. It is one of the most valuable astringents known in medicine, and, containing a large portion of tannin, it is also largely employed in the arts. It is sometimes improperly called *terra japonica*.
Catechuic acid, *kat-e-tshu'-ik as'-id*, s. An acid soluble in water, obtained from catechu.
Catechumen, *kat-e-kew'-men*, s. One who is in the first rudiments of Christianity; one who is receiving instruction and preparing himself for baptism; a beginner in any art or science.
Catechumenical, *kat-e-kew-men'-ik-al*, a. Relating or belonging to catechumens.
Catechumenist, *kat-e-kew'-men-ist*, s. A catechumen.
Categorematic, *kat-e-gor-e-mat'-ik*, a. In *logic*, an epithet applied to a word capable of being employed by itself as a term, or predicate of a proposition.
Categorical, *kat-e-gor'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to a category; absolute; positive; direct; explicit.
Categorically, *kat-e-gor'-ik-al-le*, d Absolutely; directly; expressly; positively.
Categorize, *kat'-e-go-rize*, v.a. To place in a category or list; to class.
Category, *kat'-e-go-re*, s. An order of ideas; a class; an affirmation, a predicament. In *logic*, a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus. The logic of Aristotle comprised ten categories, viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit.
Catenarian, *kat-e-na'-re-an*, } **Catenary**, *kat'-e-nà-re*. } a. Relating to a chain; like a chain.
Catenary, *kat'-e-nà-re*, s. In *geom.*, the curve formed by a rope, or chain, of uniform density and thickness, when hanging freely between two points of suspension, whether the points be horizontal or not.
Catenate,† *kat'-e-nate*, v.a. To connect by a series of links; to chain.
Catenation, *kat-e-na'-shun*, s. Connection of parts by links, as in a chain; regular connection.
Catenulate, *kà-ten'-yu-late*, a. Consisting of links or chains; formed like a chain; presenting a surface with a series of ridges or tubercles resembling a chain.
Cater, *ka'-ter*, v.n. To provide food; to buy provisions. —‡ s. A provider; a caterer; the four of cards or dice.
Cater-cousin, *ka'-ter-kuz'-n*, s. A quarter-cousin; a remote relation.
Caterer, *ka'-ter-er*, s. One who provides, procures, or buys provisions; a purveyor
Cateress, *ka'-ter-es* } a woman who provides food.
Caterpillar, *kat'-er-pil-lar*, s. The coloured and often hairy larva, or grub, of the lepidopterous insects, or of butterflies and moths; the popular name of plants of the genus Scorpiurus.
Caterpillar-eater, *kat'-er-pil-lar-eet'-er*, s. A worm bred in a caterpillar, which feeds upon its intestines.
Caterwaul, *kat'-er-wawl*, v.n. To make a noise as cats in rutting time; to make any harsh, offensive noise.
Caterwauling, *kat'-er-wawl-ing*, s. The cry of cats; a harsh, disagreeable noise or cry; a wooing by night.
Catery, *ka'-ter-e*, s. A place where provisions are stored
Cates, *kayts*, s.pl. Viands; delicious food; dainties.
Cat-eyed, *kat'-ide*, s. Having eyes like a cat; seeing in the dark; sharp-sighted.
Cat-fall, *kat'-fawl*, s. In *ships*, a rope used in hoisting the anchor up to the cat-head.
Cat-fish, *kat'-fish*, s. A species of shark, the anarrhicas, also, a fish of the bullhead kind.
Catgut, *kat'-gut*, s. A string for violins and other musical instruments, made of the intestines of sheep and other animals, dried and twisted; a kind of linen or canvas with wide interstices.
Catharine-wheel, *kath'-à-rin-weel*, s. In *Gothic arch.*, a circular window, or compartment of a window, ornamented with rosettes and radiating divisions, of various colours. In *pyrotechnics*, a sort of firework constructed in the form of a wheel, which when lighted keeps turning till consumed.
Catharist, *kath'-à-rist*, s. One who pretends to greater purity than others.
Cat-harpings, *kat'-harp-ingz*, s.pl. In *ships*, ropes serving to tighten the shrouds, and give more room to draw in the yards, when the ship is close-hauled.
Catharsis, *kà-thar'-sis*, s. Purgation; alvine discharges.
Cathartic, *kà-thar'-tik*, } **Cathartical**, *kà-thar'-tik-al*, } a. Purging; promoting evacuations by stool.
Cathartic, *kà-thar'-tik*, s. A purgative medicine.
Cathartically, *kà-thar'-tik-al-le*, ad. In the manner of a cathartic.
Catharticalness, *kà-thar'-tik-al-nes*, s. The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.
Cathartina, *kà-thar'-te-nà*, } **Cathartine**, *kà-thar'-tin*, } s. The active or purgative principle of senna.
Cat-head, *kat'-hed*, s. A strong beam projecting horizontally over a ship's bows.
Cathedra, *kath'-e-drà*, or *kà-the'-drà*, s. A chair, *appropriately*, the chair or seat of a person in authority; a professor's chair.—*Ex cathedra*, with authority; from high or official authority.
Cathedral, *kà-the'-dral*, s. The principal or head church in a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop. — a. Pertaining to the head church of a diocese, or to a bishop's seat or see; containing the see of a bishop, resembling the aisles of a cathedral.
Cathedrated, *kath'-e-dra-ted*, a. Relating to the authority of the chair, or office, of a teacher.
Cathelectrode,† *kath-e-iek'-trode*, s. *See* Cathode
Catheretic, *kath-e-ret'-ik*, s. In *med.*, a slightly caustic substance used to destroy granulations, &c., situated on the mucous membrane.
Catherine-pear, *kath'-e-rin-pare*, s. An inferior kind of small pear.
Catherine-wheel, *kath'-e-rin-weel*, s. *See* Catharine-wheel.
Catheter, *kath-e-ter*, s. In *surg.*, a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced into the bladder, to draw off the urine when suppressed.
Cathetus, *kath'-e-tus*, s. In *geom.*, a line falling perpendicularly on another; a right line. In *arch.*, a perpendicular, passing through the middle of a cylindrical body; also, the centre of the Ionic volutes.
Cathode, *kà-thode'*, s. In *electro-chemistry*, the way or surface by which the electric current leaves substances through which it passes. It is opposed to *anode*, and is equivalent to *negative pole*.
Cat-holes, *kat'-hoalz*, s.pl. Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports of a ship.
Catholic, *kath'-o-lik*, a. Universal or general; liberal, pertaining to or affecting the Roman Catholics.—*Catholic Church*, literally, the whole Christian church, specially, the Roman Catholic church. — s. A member of the Catholic church; a Roman Catholic; a papist.
Catholical, *kà-thol'-ik-al*, a. General; catholic.
Catholicism, *kà-thol'-e-sizm*, or †*kath'-o-le-sizm*, s. Adherence to the Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic religion; universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church; liberality of sentiment

CATHOLICITY, *kath-o-lis'-e-te*, s. The doctrine of, or adherence to, the Catholic church; catholicism; liberality; the quality of being catholic, or liberal.
CATHOLICIZE,† *kà-thol'-e-size*, v.n. To become a Catholic.
CATHOLICLY, *kath'-o-lik-le*, ad. Generally; universally; in a catholic manner.
CATHOLICNESS, *kath'-o-lik-nes*, s. Universality.
CATHOLICON, *kà-thol'-e-kon*, s. A universal remedy.
CATHOLICOS, *kà-thol'-e-kos*, s. The primate or head of the Armenian Church.
CAT-HOOK, *kat'-hook*, s. In a *ship*, a strong hook fitted to the cat-block.
CATILINARIAN, *kat-e-le-na'-re-an*, a. Resembling Catiline, the Roman conspirator; pertaining to conspiracy. — s. One who resembles Catiline; a conspirator.
CATILINISM, *kat'-e-lin-izm*, s. Conspiracy; treachery.
CATKIN, *kat'-kin*, s. In *bot.*, see AMENTUM.
CATLING, *kat'-ling*, s. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons; a down or moss resembling the hair of a cat, which grows on certain trees; ‡ catgut.
CATMINT, *kat'-mint*, } s. A strong-scented perennial
CATNIP, *kat'-nip*, } plant, the *Nepeta cataria*.
CATODON, *kat'-o-don*, s. The spermaceti whale.
CATONIAN, *kà-to'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to or resembling Cato; grave; severe; inflexible.
CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, *kat-o-nine'-taylz*, s. A whip or scourge having nine or more lashes or cords.
CATOPSIS, *kà-top'-sis*, s. A morbid quickness of vision.
CATOPTER,‡ *kà-top'-ter*, } s. An optical glass or in-
CATOPTRON,‡ *kà-top'-tron*, } strument; a mirror.
CATOPTRIC, *kà-top'-trik*, } a. Relating to catoptrics,
CATOPTRICAL, *kà-top'-trik-al*, } or vision by reflection.
CATOPTRICS, *kà-top'-triks*, s. That part of optics which treats of the properties of reflected light.
CATOPTROMANCY, *kà-top'-tro-man-se*, s. A species of divination among the ancients, performed by looking into a mirror placed under water.
CAT-PIPE, *kat'-pipe*, s. *See* CATCALL.
CAT-SALT, *kat'-solt*, s. A beautifully granulated kind of salt, formed out of the bittern or leach-brine.
CAT'S-EAR, *kats'-eer*, s. A plant, the *Hypochæris glabra*.
CAT'S-EYE, *kats'-i*, s. A beautiful variety of rhombohedral quartz, having an opalescence resembling the light from the eye of a cat: hence the name.
CAT'S-FOOT, *kats'-foot*, s. A plant, the *Glechoma hederacea*.
CAT'S-HEAD, *kats'-hed*, s. A kind of large apple.
CAT-SILVER, *kat'-sil-ver*, s. A mineral, a variety of mica.
CAT'S-PAW, *kats'-paw*, s. One who, under some specious promise of advantage to himself, is made the instrument by which another accomplishes solely his own purpose; a dupe. Among *seamen*, a light air, perceived, in a calm, by a rippling of the surface of the water; also, a particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on.
CAT'S-TAIL, *kats'-tale*, s. A tall reed, the bulrush, or *Typha latifolia:* the grass *Phleum pratense;* a catkin.
CATSUP, *kat'-sup*, s. *See* CATCHUP.
CATTLE, *kat'-tl*, s. In a *general sense*, all beasts of pasture that are used for tillage or other labour, or for food by man, including the domesticated varieties of the bovine genus, horses, asses, camels, sheep, and goats, but in *common usage*, the word is usually restricted to oxen, bulls, cows.
CATTLE-SHOW, *kat'-tl-sho*, s. An exhibition of cattle and other domestic animals for prizes, with a view to the improvement of the breeds.
CATTY, *kat'-te*, s. A Chinese weight of 1⅓ lb.
CAUCASEAN, *kaw-kà-se'-an*, } a. Pertaining to Mount
CAUCASIAN, *kaw-ka'-shan*, } Caucasus, in Asia.
CAUCUS, *kaw'-kus*, s. In the U. S. of America, a meeting of citizens, to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures respecting some political matter.
CAUDAL, *kaw'-dal*, a. Pertaining to an animal's tail, or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant.
CAUDATE, *kaw'-date*, } a. Having a tail; having a
CAUDATED, *kaw'-da-ted*, } long termination, like a tail.
CAUDEX, *kaw'-dex*, s. In *bot.*, the trunk or stem of a tree, properly, of a palm or fern.
CAUDLE, *kaw'-dl*, s. A kind of warm drink for the sick, consisting of wine, gruel, and other ingredients. — v.a. To make or prepare caudle; to give caudle to.
CAUF, *kawf*, s. A chest with holes in the top, for keeping fish alive in water.
CAUGHT, *kawt*, pret. and pp. of *to catch*.
CAUK, *kawk*, s. *See* CAWK.
CAUL, *kawl*, s. The omentum, a membrane covering the lower intestines; a thin membrane encompassing the head of some children at their birth, the amnion; a kind of net in which women enclose their hair, the hinder part of a woman's cap.
CAULESCENT, *kaw-les'-sent*, a. In *bot.*, having a herbaceous stem which bears both leaves and fructification.
CAULET, *kaw'-let*, s. A variety of cabbage, colewort.
CAULICOLES, *kaw'-le-koalz*, } s.pl. In *arch.*, the slender
CAULICULI, *kaw-lik'-u-li*, } stems or stalks of the leaves of the abacus in the Corinthian capital.
CAULICULE, *kaw'-le-kewl*, } s. In *bot.*, a little stalk or
CAULICULUS, *kaw-lik'-u-lus*, } stem; the slender stalk which connects the cotyledon of a seed with the radicle
CAULIFEROUS, *kaw-lif'-er-us*, a. In *bot.*, bearing a stalk.
CAULIFLOWER, *kol'-le-flow-er*, s. An esculent vegetable, one of the most esteemed varieties of cabbage.
CAULIFORM, *kaw'-le-form*, a. Having the form of a stalk.
CAULINE, *kaw'-lin*, a. In *bot.*, of or belonging to the stem.
CAULK, *kawk*, v.a. and s. *See* CALK.
CAULOCARPOUS, *kaw-lo-kar'-pus*, a. In *bot.*, a term applied to trees that produce both flowers and fruits on their branches.
CAUPONATE,‡ *kawp'-o-nate*, v.n. To keep a victualling house.
CAUPONISE,‡ *kawp'-o-nize*, v.a. To sell wine or victuals
CAUSABLE, *kawz'-à-bl*, a. That may be caused or effected
CAUSAL, *kawz'-al*, a. Relating to or implying causes. — s. In *grammar*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces the reason.
CAUSALITY, *kawz-al'-e-te*, s. The agency of a cause. In *phrenology*, the faculty of tracing effects to causes.
CAUSALLY, *kawz'-al-le*, ad. According to the order or series of causes.
CAUSALTY, *kawz'-al-te*, s. Among *miners*, the lighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by washing.
CAUSATION, *kawz-a'-shun*, s. The act of causing or producing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced
CAUSATIVE, *kawz'-à-tiv*, a. That expresses a cause or reason; that effects as an agent.
CAUSATIVELY, *kawz'-à-tiv-le*, ad. In a causative manner
CAUSATOR, *kawz-a'-ter*, s. A causer; an agent.
CAUSE, *kawz*, s. That which produces an effect; that by virtue of which any thing is done; that from which any thing proceeds, and without which it would not exist; reason; motive; inducement; the object sought; sake; account; side; party; pursuit; subject of debate a legal suit or action. — v.a. To produce; to occasion; to effect. —‡ v.n. To assign sufficient cause; to talk idly.
CAUSED, *kawzd*, pp. of the verb *to cause*.
CAUSELESS, *kawz'-les*, a. Having no cause, or producing agent; without just ground, reason, or motive.
CAUSELESSLY, *kawz'-les-le*, ad. Without cause or reason.
CAUSELESSNESS, *kawz'-les-nes*, s. The state of being causeless; groundlessness.
CAUSER, *kawz'-er*, s. One that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.
CAUSEWAY, *kawz'-wa*, } s. A way raised above the natu-
CAUSEY, *kawz'-a*, } ral level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving either as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or to prevent a river from overflowing lower ground; a road laid regularly with stones; a highway; a pavement.
CAUSEWAYED, *kawz'-wayd*, } a. Having a causeway or
CAUSEYED, *kawz'-ayd*, } raised way.
CAUSIDICAL, *kaw-zid'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defence of suits.
CAUSTIC, *kaws'-tik*, s. Any substance which burns, corrodes, or disorganizes animal bodies when brought into contact with them; an escharotic.
CAUSTIC, *kaws'-tik*, } a. Burning; searing; cor-
CAUSTICAL, *kaws'-tik-al*, } roding; pungent. *Fig.*, severe; cutting; searching.—*Caustic curve*, in *geom.*, a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. The *catacaustic* is formed by reflection, and the *diacaustic* by refraction.
CAUSTICITY, *kaws-tis'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being
CAUSTICNESS, *kaws'-tik-nes*, } caustic.
CAUTEL,‡ *kaw'-tel*, s. Cunning; subtlety; caution.
CAUTELOUS,‡ *kaw'-tel-us*, a. Cautious: wily; treacherous
CAUTELOUSLY,‡ *kaw'-tel-us-le*, ad. Cunningly; warily.
CAUTELOUSNESS,‡ *kaw'-tel-us-nes*, s. Wariness
CAUTER, *kaw'-ter*, s. A searing hot iron.
CAUTERANT, *kaw'-ter-ant*, s. A cauterizing substance.
CAUTERISM, *kaw'-ter-izm*, s. The application of cautery.
CAUTERIZATION, *kaw-ter-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of cauterizing.
CAUTERIZE, *kaw'-ter-ize*, v.a. To burn or sear some morbid part with a caustic or a hot iron.
CAUTERIZED, *kaw'-ter-izd*, pp. of the verb *to cauterize*.

CAUTERIZING, *kaw'-ter ize-ing*, s. The act of burning with a cautery.

CAUTERY, *kaw'-ter-e*, s. A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, either by a hot iron, which is called *actual cautery*, or by a caustic substance, which is called *potential cautery*; an iron for burning; a caustic.

CAUTION, *kaw'-shun*, s. Prudence; provident care; provision or security against contingent evil; vigilance; circumspection; warning; admonition; exhortation; advice; security for.—*Caution money*, a deposit, or sum lodged by contractors as a security for their good faith in fulfilling all the conditions of their contract.

— v.a. To give notice of danger; to warn; to admonish.

CAUTIONARY, *kaw'-shun-à-re*, a. Containing caution, or warning; admonishing; given as a pledge or in security.

CAUTIONED, *kaw'-shund*, pp. of the verb *to caution*.

CAUTIONER, *kaw'-shun-er*, s. In *Scots law*, one who becomes security for another.

CAUTIONRY, *kaw'-shun-re*, s. In *Scots law*, the act of giving security for another.

CAUTIOUS, *kaw'-shus*, a. Careful; prudent; wary; watchful.

CAUTIOUSLY, *kaw'-shus-le*, ad. Carefully; warily.

CAUTIOUSNESS, *kaw'-shus-nes*, s. The quality of being cautious; prudence; circumspection; provident care.

CAVALCADE, *kav-al-kade'*, s. A procession on horseback.

— v.n. To ride in a cavalcade; to canter and prance about, as a horseman.

CAVALIER, *kav-à-leer'*, s. A horseman; an armed horseman; a knight; a gay, sprightly, military man; a beau; a chaperon; an adherent of King Charles I. In *fort.*, an elevation of earth, situated ordinarily in the gorge of a bastion, bordered with a parapet, with embrasures.

— a. Haughty; arrogant; disdainful; discourteous. ‡ Gay; sprightly; warlike; brave; generous.

CAVALIERISM, *kav-à-leer'-ism*, s. The practice or principles of cavaliers; haughtiness; arrogance; rudeness.

CAVALIERLY, *kav-à-leer'-le*, ad. Haughtily; disdainfully.

CAVALIERNESS, *kav-à-leer'-nes*, s. Haughty or disdainful conduct; capriciousness of manner.

CAVALRY, *kav'-al-re*, s. A body of military troops on horses.

CAVATE,‡ *ka'-vate*, v.a. *See* EXCAVATE.

CAVATINA, *kav-à-te'-nà*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, a short air, without a return or second part, which is sometimes relieved by recitative.

CAVATION, *kà-va'-shun*, } s. In *arch.*, the underdigging
CAVAZION, *kà-va'-zhun*, } or hollowing of the earth for the foundation of a building, or for cellarage.

CAVE, *kave*, s. A hollow place in the earth; a den; a cell.

— v.a. To make hollow. —† v.n. To dwell in a cave.

—*To cave in*, to fall in and leave a hollow.

CAVEA, *ka'-ve-à*, s.; pl. *Caveæ*. (Lat.) In *ancient arch.*, the subterranean cells in an amphitheatre, in which the wild beasts were confined, in readiness for the fights in the arena.

CAVEAT, *ka'-ve-at*, s. A caution; warning; admonition; hint. In *law*, a writ or process to stop proceedings; a formal notice or caution; also, a notice of intention to apply for a patent for some invention.

— v.n. To apply for or enter a caveat.

CAVEATING, *ka'-ve-a-ting*, s. In *fencing*, the shifting of the sword from one side of an adversary to another.

CAVEATOR, *ka'-ve-a-ter*, s. One who enters a caveat.

CAVERN, *kav'-ern*, s. A hollow place in the earth.

CAVERNED, *kav'-ernd*, a. Full of caverns, or deep chasms; having caverns; inhabiting a cavern.

CAVERNOUS, *kav'-ern-us*, a. Hollow; full of caverns.

CAVERNULOUS, *kà-vern'-yu-lus*, a. Full of little cavities.

CAVETTO, *kà-vet'-to*, s. In *architecture*, a hollowed moulding, whose profile is the quadrant of a circle.

CAVESSON, *kav'-es-sun*, } s. A sort of noseband, used in
CAVEZON, *kav'-e-zun*, } breaking horses in.

CAVIAR, *kav-e-ar'*, (Fr.) } s. The roes of certain large
CAVIARE, *kav-e-ar'-a*, (Ital.) } fish, principally sturgeons, prepared and salted.

CAVICORN, *kav'-e-korn*, s. A name given to a tribe of hollow-horned ruminant animals, including the antelope.

CAVIL, *kav'-il*, v.n. To raise captious and frivolous objections; to carp; to censure; to wrangle.

—† v.a. To receive or treat with objections.

— s. False or frivolous objections; a sophism.

CAVILLATION, *kav-il-la'-shun*, s. The act or practice of cavilling, or raising frivolous objections.

CAVILLER, *kav'-il-er*, s. One who cavils; a wrangler.

CAVILLING, *kav'-il-ing*, s. The raising of frivolous objections; a dispute.

CAVILLINGLY, *kav'-il-ing-le*, ad. In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLINGNESS, *kav'-il-ing-nes*, s. The disposition to cavil.

CAVILLOUS, *kav'-il-us*, a. Captious; unfair in argument.

CAVILLOUSLY, *kav'-il-us-le*, ad. In a cavillous manner.

CAVILLOUSNESS, *kav'-il-us-nes*, s. Captiousness.

CAVIN, *kav'-in*, s. In the *military art*, a hollow way, or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops, and facilitate their approach to a place.

CAVITY, *kav'-e-te*, s. A hollow place; an aperture.

CAVOLINITE, *kav'-o-lin-ite*, s. A Vesuvian mineral, a variety of nepheline.

CAVY, *ka'-ve*, s. A genus of small rodent animals, of which the Guinea-pig is the type.

CAW, *kaw*, v.n. To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.

CAWING, *kaw'-ing*, s. The cry of the crow, rook, or raven

CAWK, *kawk*, s. A compact variety of sulphate of baryta

CAWKER, *kawk'-er*, s. *See* CALKIN

CAWKY, *kawk'-e*, a. Pertaining to or like cawk.

CAXON, *kax'-n*, s. A cant expression for a wig.

CAXOU, *kax'-oo*, s. A chest of ores of any metal that has been burned, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined.

CAYENNE-PEPPER, *ka-yen'*, or *ka'-en-pep'-per*, s. A pungent red pepper, obtained from several varieties of Capsicum.

CAYMAN, *ka'-man*, s. The name given in the West Indies to the alligator.

CAZIC, } *kà-zeek'*, s. The title of a prince or chief
CAZIQUE, } among several tribes of American Indians.

CAZZON, *kaz'-zon*, s. Dried manure used for fuel. (*Local.*)

CEASE, *sees*, v.n. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist; to discontinue; to abstain; to fail; to be wanting; to be at an end.

— v.a. To put a stop to; to put an end to.

—‡ s. Failure; extinction.

CEASED, *seest*, pp. of the verb *to cease*.

CEASELESS, *sees'-les*, a. Without a stop or pause; incessant; without end; enduring for ever; perpetual.

CEASELESSLY, *sees'-les-le*, ad. Incessantly; perpetually.

CEASING, *sees'-ing*, s. Cessation; pause; intermission.

CECCHIN, *tsha-keen'*, s. A gold coin of Italy and Barbary, value about 9*s*. *See* SEQUIN and ZECHIN.

CECITY, *se'-se-te*, or *ses'-e-te*, s. Blindness.

CECUTIENCY,‡ *se-kew'-shen-se*, s. Tendency to blindness.

CEDAR, *se'-dar*, s. A name common to several species of trees, but more especially to those of the genus Cedrus, and of which the *Cedar of Lebanon* is the type.

— a. Made of cedar; belonging to cedar.

CEDARED, *se'-derd*, a. Covered or furnished with cedars.

CEDARN, *se'-dern*, a. Pertaining to the cedar.

CEDE, *seed*, v.a. To yield; to give up; to surrender; to resign, to relinquish; to grant.

— v.n. To submit; to give way.

CEDILLA, *se-dil'-là*, s. A mark used under the *c* (thus, ç), in the French and Spanish languages, to show that it is to be sounded like *s*.

CEDRAT, *se'-drat*, s. A species of citron-tree.

CEDRINE, *se'-drin*, or *se'-drine*, a. Belonging to cedar.

CEDRY, *se'-dre*, a. Having the colour or properties of cedar

CEDULE,‡ *sed'-yule*, s. *See* SCHEDULE.

CEDUOUS,‡ *sed'-yu-us*, a. Fit to be felled.

CEIL, *seel*, v.a. To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building, or room.

CEILED, *seeld*, pp. of the verb *to ceil*.

CEILING, *seel'-ing*, s. The upper horizontal or curved surface of an apartment; the covering which overlays the inner roof of a building, or the timbers which form the top of a room.

CEILINGED, *seel'-ingd*, a. Furnished with a ceiling.

CELANDINE, *sel'-an-dine*, s. The plant, swallow-wort, *Chelidonium majus*.

CELATURE, *sel'-à-tyur*, s. The act or art of engraving or embossing; that which is engraved.

CELEBRANT, *sel'-e-brant*, s. One who performs a public religious act: applied particularly to the officiating priest in any service of the Roman Catholic church.

CELEBRATE, *sel'-e-brate*, v.a. To praise; to extol; to make famous; to distinguish by solemn rites; to keep holy; to honour or distinguish by ceremonies and marks of joy and respect; to commemorate.

CELEBRATED, *sel'-e-bra-ted*, a. Having celebrity, famous; renowned; illustrious; distinguished.

CELEBRATION, *sel'-e-bra'-shun*, s. The act of celebrating; commemoration; praise; renown; honour, fame, or distinction bestowed.

CELEBRATOR, *sel'-e-bra-ter*, s. One who celebrates.

CELEBRIOUS, *se-leb'-re-us*, or *se-le'-bre-us*, a. Famous, renowned; noted.

CELEBRIOUSLY, *se-leb'-re-us-le*, or *se-le'-bre-us-le*, ad. With praise or renown; in a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS, *se-leb'-re-us-nes*, or *se-le'-bre-us-nes*, s. Fame; renown; celebrity.

Celebrity, *se-leb'-re-te*, s. Fame; renown; distinction; eminence; a celebrated or great'y distinguished person.
Celeriac, *se-le'-re-ak*, s. The turnip-rooted celery.
Celerity, *se-ler'-i-te*, s. Rapidity; swiftness; speed.
Celery, *sel'-er-e*, s. A culinary plant, the *Apium graveolens*.
Celestial, *se-lest'-yal*, a. Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; excellent in a supreme degree; angelic; divine.
— s. An inhabitant of heaven.
Celestialize, *se-les'-tyal-ize*, v.a. To make celestial.
Celestialized, *se-lest'-yal-izd*, pp. of *to celestialize*.
Celestially, *se-les'-tyal-le*, ad. In a heavenly manner.
Celestialness, *se-lest'-yal-nes*, s. The quality of being celestial; heavenliness.
Celestify,‡ *se-les'-te-fi*, v.a. To give some heavenly quality to.
Celestin, **Celestine**, } *sel'-es-tin*, s. The native sulphate of strontian, a mineral.
Celestins, *sel'-es-tinz*, s.pl. An order of monks founded by Pope Celestin V., in the 13th century.
Celiac, *se'-le-ak*, a. Pertaining to the lower belly.
Celibacy, *sel'-e-bà-se*, s. An unmarried state; single life.
Celibate, *sel'-e-bate*, s. A person who is unmarried; ‡ the state of being unmarried.
Celidography, *sel-id-og'-rà-fe*, s. A description of apparent spots on the disk of the sun, or on planets.
Cell, *sel*, s. A small cavity or hollow place; a cave; a small close room, particularly in a prison or a convent; a dungeon; a cellar; a small, mean place of residence; the secluded habitation of an austere religionist. In *ancient arch.*, the part of a temple within the walls. In *anat.*, a little bag, or bladder, containing fluid or other matter. In *bot.*, a hollow place in a pericarp, particularly in a capsule, in which seeds are lodged; a little vessel or bladder which enters into the composition of cellular tissue.
Cellar, *sel'-ler*, s. A room under a house or other building, used as a repository of liquors, provisions, &c.
Cellarage, *sel'-ler-aje*, s. A cellar, or cellars; space for cellars; charge for storage in a cellar.
Cellarer, *sel'-ler-er*, **Cellarist**, *sel'-ler-ist*, } s. An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar; a butler; an officer in chapters who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of distributing bread, wine, and money to canons, for their attendance in the choir.
Cellaret, *sel-là-ret'*, s. A case of cabinet-work for holding bottles of liquors.
Cell-bred, *sel'-bred*, a. Bred in a cell; brought up in a cellar
Celliferous, *sel-lif'-er-us*, a. Bearing or producing cells.
Cellular, *sel'-lew-lar*, a. Containing cells; consisting of an infinite number of minute cells, as the *cellular membrane*, or tissue, in animal bodies, or the *cellular tissue* of certain plants.
— s. A plant devoid of spiral vessels, and flowerless.
Cellulated, *sel'-lew-la-ted*, a. Formed with cells.
Cellule, *sel'-lewl*, s. A little cell.
Cellulliferous, *sel-lew-lif'-er-us*, a. Bearing little cells.
Cellulose, *sel'-lew-lose*, a. Containing cells.
Celsitude, *sel'-se-tewd*, s. Height; altitude.
Celt, *selt*, s. One of the primitive inhabitants of Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Britain.
Celtiberian, *selt-e-be'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to Celtiberia, or to its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, or Celts of the Iberus, a river of Spain; hence, Spanish.
— s. An inhabitant of Celtiberia.
Celtic, *selt'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Celts.
— s. The language of the Celts.
Celticism, *selt'-e-sizm*, s. The manners and customs of the Celts; a Celtic idiom.
Cement, *se-ment'*, or *sem'-ent*, s. Any glutinous or other substance, capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, as glue, mortar, solder, &c. *Fig.*, bond of union; that which unites firmly
Cement, *se-ment'*, v.a. To unite by means of a cement; to unite firmly or closely, in a *figurative sense*.
— v.n. To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.
Cementation, *sem-en-ta'-shun*, s. The act of cementing; cohesion; union. In *chem.*, a process which consists in surrounding a solid body with the powder of other substances, and heating the whole to redness in a close vessel, without fusing: iron is thus converted into steel by being surrounded with charcoal powder, which, during combustion, yields its carbon to the iron, green bottle-glass is converted into porcelain by cementation with sand, &c.
Cementatory, *se-ment'-à-to-re*, s. Cementing; having the quality of uniting, or uniting firmly.
Cemented, *se-ment'-ed*, pp. or a. United by cement; changed by cement; firmly united; consolidated.
Cementer, *se-ment'-er*, s. He or that which cements.
Cementitious, *sem-en-tish'-us*, a. Having the quality of cementing; conglutinating.
Cemetery, *sem'-e-ter-e*, s. An edifice area, or place where the dead bodies of human beings are buried.
Cenatory, *sen'-à-to-re*, a. Pertaining to supper.
Cenobite, *sen'-o-bite*, s. One of a religious order who lives in a convent, or in community, in contradistinction to an anchorite, who lives in solitude.
Cenobitic, *sen-o-bit'-ik*, **Cenobitical**, *sen-o-bit'-ik-al*, } a. Living in community.
Cenoby,‡ *se'-no-be*, or *sen'-o-be*, s. A place where persons live in community.
Cenotaph, *sen'-o-taf*, s. A monument or empty tomb erected to the memory of one who is buried elsewhere.
Cense,‡ *sens*, s. A public rate or tax, condition; rank.
— v.a. To perfume with odours from burning substances.
Censer, *sen'-ser*, s. A vessel in which incense is burnt.
Cension,‡ *sen'-shun*, s. A rate, tax, or assessment.
Censor, *sen'-sor*, s. An officer in ancient Rome, whose business was to superintend the taking of the census, impose taxes, and inspect the manners and morals of the citizens. In *present use*, a person appointed to examine all manuscripts and books, before they are committed to the press, and see that they contain nothing heretical or immoral.
Censor,† *sen'-ser*, s. One given to censure; a censurer.
Censorial, *sen-so'-re-al*, **Censorian**, *sen-so'-re-an*, } a. Pertaining to a censor, or to the correction of public morals; full of censure; severe; censorious.
Censorious, *sen-so'-re-us*, a. Addicted to censure; disposed to blame and condemn; severe in judging of others or their acts; implying or expressing censure.
Censoriously, *sen-so'-re-us-le*, ad. In a censorious or severe manner.
Censoriousness, *sen-so'-re-us-nes*, s. The quality of being censorious; the habit of censuring or reproaching.
Censor-like, *sen'-ser-like*, a. Censorious; austere.
Censorship, *sen'-sor-ship*, s. The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.
Censual, *sen'-shu-al*, a. Relating to or containing a census; liable to be rated.
Censurable, *sen'-shu-rà-bl*, a. Deserving of censure, blamable; culpable.
Censurableness, *sen'-shu-rà-bl-nes*, s. Blamableness.
Censurably, *sen'-shu-rà-ble*, ad. Blamably; reprehensibly; in a manner denoting censure.
Censure, *sen'-shur*, s. Blame; imputation of wrong or fault; reproach; reproof; reprehension; disapprobation; judgment that condemns; an ecclesiastical sentence of condemnation, or punishment; ‡ estimate.
— v.a. To blame; to find fault with and condemn as wrong; to condemn by a judicial sentence, as in ecclesiastical affairs; ‡ to judge, or estimate.
—‡ v.n. To judge.
Censured, *sen'-shurd*, pp. of the verb *to censure*.
Censurer, *sen'-shu-rer*, s. One who censures.
Censuring, *sen'-shu-ring*, s. Blame; reproach.
Census, *sen'-sus*, s. In *ancient Rome*, an authentic declaration made by the citizens every five years before the censors, of the names of themselves and family, their place of abode, their condition in life, and the amount and nature of their estate. In *modern use*, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country. That of Great Britain is made every ten years.
Cent, *sent*, s. A hundred; a copper coin of the United States of America, whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar. In *com.*, *per cent*, denotes a certain rate by the hundred.
Centage, *sent'-aje*, s. Rate by the cent or hundred.
Centaur, *sen'-tawr*, s. In *myth.*, a fabulous monster, half man and half horse. In *astr.*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, the Archer in the zodiac.
Centaurize, *sen'-tawr-ize*, v.n. To act like a centaur to be a man and act like a brute.
Centaur-like, *sen'-tawr-like*, a. Resembling a centaur.
Centaury, *sen'-taw-re*, s. The popular name of numerous plants, generally herbaceous.
Centenarian, *sen-te-na'-re-an*, s. A person a hundred years old.
Centenary, *sen'-te-nà-re*, s. The number of a hundred.
— a. Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.
Centennial, *sen-ten'-ne-al*, a. Consisting of, pertaining to, or completing a hundred years; happening every hundred years.
Center, *sen'-ter*, s., v.a., and v.n. *See* Centre.

CENTERED, *sen'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to center*.
CENTERING, *sen'-ter-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to center*
— s. In *arch.*, the temporary frame or woodwork on which an arch is supported during its construction.
CENTESIMAL, *sen-tes'-e-mal*, s. A hundredth part.
— a. Denoting a hundredth part.
CENTESIMATION, *sen-tes-e-ma'-shun*, s. A military punishment for desertion, mutiny, or the like, where one person in a hundred is selected for execution.
CENTESM,‡ *sen'-tezm*, s. A hundredth part.
CENTICIPITOUS, *sen-te-sip'-it-us*, a. Having a hundred heads.
CENTIFIDOUS, *sen tif'-e-dus*, a. Divided into a hundred parts.
CENTIFOLIOUS, *sen-te 'o'-le-us*, a. Having a hundred leaves.
CENTIGRADE, *sen'-te-grade*, a. Divided into a hundred degrees.—The *Centigrade thermometer*, has the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water divided into 100 degrees.
CENTIGRAM, *sen'-te-gram*, CENTIGRAMME, *song'-te-gram*, (Fr.) s. A French weight, the hundredth part of a *gramme*.
CENTILITER, *sen-til'-e-ter*, CENTILITRE, *song'-te-le'-tr*, (Fr.) s. A French liquid measure, the hundredth part of a *litre*.
CENTILOQUY,‡ *sen-til'-o-kwe*, s. A hundred-fold discourse.
CENTIME, *song'-teem'*, s. (Fr.) The hundredth part of a franc; the hundredth part of any thing.
CENTIMETER, *sen tim'-e-ter*, CENTIMETRE, *song'-te-ma'-tr*, (Fr.) s. A French measure, the hundredth part of a *metre*.
CENTINODY,‡ *sen-tin'-o-de*, s. The herb Knotgrass.
CENTIPED, *sen'-te-ped*, CENTIPEDE, *sen'-te-pede*, s. A many-legged insect; a myriapod.
CENTIPEE, *sen'-te-pe*, s. A corruption of *Centipede*, q.v.
CENTNER, *sent'-ner*, s. In *metallurgy*, and *assaying*, a weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into smaller ones.
CENTO, *sen'-to*, s A composition formed by verses or passages from various authors.
CENTRAL, *sen'-tral*, a. Relating to or placed in or near the centre or middle.—*Central forces*, in *mechanics*, the two antagonist forces (the centrifugal and centripetal) by whose united action bodies are caused to revolve round a central point.
CENTRALITY, *sen-tral'-e-te*, s. The state of being central.
CENTRALIZATION, *sen-tral-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of centralizing, or bringing to a centre.
CENTRALIZE, *sen'-tral-ize*, v.a. To draw to a central point; to bring to a centre.
CENTRALLY, *sen'-tral-le*, ad. In a central manner.
CENTRE, *sen'-ter*, s. A point equally distant from the extremities of a line, figure, or body; the middle point or place of any thing; the middle or central object; a single body. In *an army*, the body of troops occupying the place in the line between the wings.—*Centre of gravity*, the point about which the parts of a body exactly balance each other.
— v.a. To place on a centre; to fix on a central point; to collect to a point; to concentrate.
— v.n. To be collected to a point; to rest on; to be placed in the centre; to be central.
CENTREBIT, *sen'-ter-bit* s. An instrument turning on a centre, for boring holes.
CENTRED, *sen'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to centre*.
CENTRIC, *sen'-trik*, CENTRICAL, *sen'-trik-al*, a. Placed in the centre or middle; central.
CENTRICALLY, *sen'-trik-al-le*, ad. In a central position.
CENTRICALNESS, *sen'-trik-al-nes*, s. Central situation.
CENTRICITY, *sen-tris'-e-te*, s. The state of being centric.
CENTRIFUGAL, *sen-trif'-yu-gal*, or *sen-tre-few'-gal*, a. Tending to recede from the centre. In *bot.*, expanding first at the summit, and later at the base, like a flower.—*Centrifugal force*, the force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve tend to fly off from the axis of their motion.
CENTRING, *sen'-tring*, ppr. of the verb *to centre*.
CENTRIPETAL, *sen-trip'-e-tal*, or *sen-tre-pe'-tal*, a. Tending towards the centre. In *bot.*, expanding first at the base, and afterwards at the summit, as a flower.—*Centripetal force*, the force which draws or impels a body towards some point as a centre
CENTROLINEAD, *sen-tro-lin'-e-ad*, s. An instrument for drawing lines converging towards a point, though the point be inaccessible
CENTROLINEAL, *sen-tro-lin'-e-al*, a. Applied to lines converging towards a centre
CENTUMVIR, *sen-tum'-vir*, s. One of a certain number of judges in ancient Rome, appointed to decide common causes among the people. They were selected three from each of the 35 tribes, thus making 105 in all, though, for the sake of the round number, they were called *Centumviri*; and this name they retained even at a later period, when their number was increased to 180.
CENTUMVIRAL, *sen-tum'-ve-ral*, a. Pertaining to the centumvirs.
CENTUMVIRATE, *sen-tum'-ve-rate*, s. The office or dignity of the centumviri.
CENTUMVIRI, *sen-tum'-ve-ri*, s.pl. (Lat.) *See* CENTUMVIR.
CENTUPLE, *sen'-tew-pl*, s. A hundred-fold.
— v.a. To multiply a hundred-fold.
CENTUPLICATE, *sen-tew'-ple-kate*, v.a. To make a hundredfold.
CENTURIAL, *sen-tew'-re-al*, a. Relating to a century.
CENTURIATE, *sen-tew'-re-ate*, v.a. To divide into hundreds.
CENTURIATOR, *sen-tew'-re-a-ter*, CENTURIST, *sen'-tew-rist*, s. An historian or a chronologist who distinguishes time into centuries.
CENTURION, *sen-tew'-re-on*, s. Among the *Romans*, a military officer who commanded a hundred men.
CENTURY, *sen'-tew-re*, s. A hundred; a period of a hundred years; a company consisting of a hundred men; a division of the Roman people.
CEORL, *se'-orl*, s. A freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons.
CEPHALALGIC, *sef al-al'-jik*, a. Relating to headache.
— s. A medicine for the headache.
CEPHALALGY, *sef'-al-al-je*, s. The headache.
CEPHALANTHIUM, *sef-à-lan'-the-um*, s. In *bot.*, the head or capitate inflorescence of a composite plant.
CEPHALATOMY, *sef-à-lat'-o-me*, s. In *anat.*, dissection of the head.
CEPHALOGRAPHY, *sef-à-log'-rà-fe*, s. An anatomical description of the head.
CEPHALITIS, *sef-à-li'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the brain
CEPHALOID, *sef'-à-loyd*, a. In *bot.*, capitate; headshaped
CEPHALIC, *se-fal'-ik*, s. Pertaining to the head.
— s. A medicine for disorders of the head.
CEPHALOPOD, *sef'-al-o-pod*, s. A molluscous animal which has its organs of motion arranged on or around the head. *See* CEPHALOPODA.
CEPHALOPODA, *sef-à-lop'-o-dà*, s.pl. A class of mollusca, CEPHALOPODS, *sef'-à-lo-podz*, in which the body is developed in a muscular sac or purse, from the opening of which a large head projects, furnished with two prominent eyes, and crowned with eight or ten long flexible arms, or organs of motion. Some of the genera are *naked*, or shell-less, and others *testaceous*, or shell-protected; the Sepia, or Cuttle-fish, is an example of the former, and the Nautilus, of the latter.
CEPHALOPODIC, *sef-à-lo-pod'-ik*, CEPHALOPODOUS, *sef-à-lop'-o-dus*, a. Pertaining to the cephalopoda.
CEPHEUS, *se'-fe-us*, s. A constellation in the northern hemisphere, surrounded by Cassiopeia, Ursa Minor, Draco, and Cygnus.
CEPHUS, *se'-fus*, s. A fowl of the duck kind; a species of monkey, the *mona*; a genus of hymenopterous insects.
CEPOLA, *se-po'-là*, s. A genus of ribbon-shaped fishes.
CERACEOUS, *se-ra'-shus*, a. Waxy, or like wax.
CERAMBYX, *se-ram'-bix*, s. A genus of longicorn coleopterous insects; the Goat-chafer.
CERASIN, *sĕr'-à-sin*, s. A peculiar gum which exudes from the cherry and plum-tree; any gummy substance which swells in cold water, but does not dissolve in it.
CERASITE, *sĕr'-à-site*, s. A petrifaction resembling a cherry; the native muriate of lead, a rare mineral.
CERASTES, *se-ras'-teez*, s. A genus of venomous African snakes, remarkable for two small horns, which sprout from the crown of the head.
CERATE, *se'-rate*, s. A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax and oil, with or without other ingredients.
CERATED, *se'-ra-ted*, a. Covered with wax.
CERATRIN, CERATRINE, *sĕr'-à-trin*, s. The bitter principle of Iceland moss.
CERBEREAN, *ser-beer'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to or resembling Cerberus.
CERBERUS, *ser'-be-rus*, s. In *myth.*, the watch-dog of the infernal regions. He is represented by different ancient writers as having three, fifty, and even a hundred heads. In *zool.*, a genus of innocuous scaly serpents. In *bot.*, a genus of poisonous milky plants.
CERE, *scer*, s. The naked skin that covers the base of the bill of some birds, as that of the hawk.
— v.a. To wax or cover with wax.

Cereal, *sē'-re-al*, a. Belonging to Ceres, the fabled goddess of corn; pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, and millet; an epithet applied to all grasses that produce bread-corn.

Cerealia, *se-re-ā'-le-ȧ*, s.pl. The edible grains; the cereal grasses; ancient festivals in honour of Ceres.

Cerealious,‡ *se-re-ā'-le-us*, a. Pertaining to corn.

Cerebel, *sĕr'-e-bel*, } s. In *anat.*, the hinder and
Cerebellum, *sĕr-e-bel'-lum*, } lower part of the brain, or the little brain.

Cerebral, *sĕr'-e-bral*, } a. Pertaining to the cere-
Cerebrine,‡ *sĕr'-e-brin*, } brum, or brain.

Cerebrose,‡ *sĕr-e-brose'*, a. Brainsick; mad; wilful.

Cerebrum, *sĕr'-e-brum*, s. The brain. In *anat.*, the front and larger part of the brain.

Cerecloth, *seer'-kloth*, s A cloth smeared with melted wax, bitumen, or other glutinous matter.

Cered, *seerd*, pp. of the verb *to cere*.

Cerement, *seer'-ment*, s. Cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were enfolded when embalmed.

Ceremonial, *sĕr-e-mo'-ne-al*, a. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; formal; ceremonious.
— s. Outward form; external rite; ceremony; the title, service, or form due to any one; the prescribed order for any rite; the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

Ceremonially, *sĕr-e-mo'-ne-al-le*, ad. In a ceremonial or formal manner.

Ceremonialness, *sĕr-e-mo'-ne-al-nes*, s. Formality; ceremonial form; ceremoniousness.

Ceremonious, *sĕr-e-mo'-ne-us*, a. Consisting of outward forms and rites; full of ceremony or solemn forms; according to the rules of civility; formally respectful; formal; exact; precise.

Ceremoniously, *sĕr-e-mo'-ne-us-le*, ad. In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.

Ceremoniousness, *sĕr-e-mo'-ne-us-nes*, s. The quality of being ceremonious; great formality in manners.

Ceremony, *sĕr'-e-mo-ne*, s. Outward rite; external form in religion; observance; solemnization; forms of civility; prescribed forms to be observed in matters of state; formality.—*Master of ceremonies*, one who conducts or superintends any festivity; an officer who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion; an officer of state, who receives and conducts ambassadors, &c., to the royal audience.

Cereolite, *sē'-re-o-lite*, s. A mineral substance which in appearance and softness resembles wax.

Cereopsis, *se-re-op'-sis*, s. The generic name of a natatorial bird, allied to the goose, native of Australia.

Cereous, *sē'-re-us*, a. Waxen, like wax.

Ceres, *sē'-reez*, s. In *myth.*, the goddess of corn. In *astr.*, an asteroid, discovered by Piazzi, in 1801.

Cerin, } *sē'-rin*, s. A constituent of common wax
Cerine, } which dissolves in alcohol; a waxy substance obtained from grated cork when boiled in alcohol; a variety of the mineral Allanite.

Cerinthians, *se-rin'-the-anz*, s.pl. The followers of Cerinthius, a heretic of the first or second century.

Cerite, *sē'-rite*, s. The silicious oxide of cerium, a mineral of a pale rose-red colour.

Cerium, *sē'-re-um*, s. A grayish metal found in cerite.

Cernuous, *ser'-nu-us*, a. In *bot.*, nodding; drooping.

Cerographical, *se-ro-graf'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to cerography.

Cerographist, *se-rog'-rȧ-fist*, s. One who is versed in or who practises cerography.

Cerography, *se-rog'-rȧ-fe*, s. A writing on wax; the art of painting or of engraving on wax.

Ceroma, *se-ro'-mȧ*, s. A part of the ancient baths and gymnasia in which bathers and wrestlers used to anoint themselves with a composition of oil and wax.

Ceromancy, *sĕr'-o-man-se*, s. Divination by dropping melted wax into water.

Ceroon, *se-roon'*, s. A bale or package made of skins.

Ceroplastic, *se-ro-plas' tik*, s. The art of modelling in wax.

Cerote,‡ *sē'-rote*, s. *See* Cerate.

Ceroxylon, *se-rox'-e-lon*, s. The Wax-palm, a tall tree of South America.

Cerrial, *sĕr'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to the *Cerris*.

Cerris, *sĕr'-ris*, } s. The bitter oak.
Cerrus, *sĕr'-rus*, }

Certain, *ser'-ten*, a. Sure. true; existing in fact and truth; undeniable; assured in mind; incontrovertible; unfailing; not doubtful or casual; regular; constant; stated; fixed; established and settled; determinate; particular; one; some. —‡ s. Quantity; part.

Certainly, *ser'-ten-le*, ad. Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without failure; readily.

Certainness,† *ser'-ten-nes*, } s. A fixed or real state;
Certainty, *ser'-ten-te*, } fact; truth; full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt or failure; regularity.

Certes,† *ser'-teez*, ad. Certainly; in truth; verily.

Certificate, *ser-tif'-e-kate*, s. A written testimony; a written declaration, under the hand or seal, or both, of some public officer, or other person, to be used as evidence in a court, or to substantiate a fact.
—v.a. or v.n. To give a certificate; to verify by certificate.

Certification, *ser-te-fe-kā'-shun*, s. The act of certifying, making known, or verifying.

Certified, *ser'-te-fide*, pp. of the verb *to certify*.

Certifier, *ser'-te-fi-er*, s. One who certifies, or assures.

Certify, *ser'-te-fi*, v.a. To testify to or declare in writing; to make known or establish a fact; to give certain information of, or to; to apprise.

Certiorari, *ser-sho-rā'-ri*, s. A writ issuing out of chancery, or other superior court, to call up the records of an inferior court, or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in the superior court.

Certitude, *ser'-te-tewd*, s. Certainty; assurance.

Cerule,† *sĕr'-ule*, a. Blue.

Cerulean, *se-rū'-le-an*, } a. Sky-coloured; blue.
Ceruleous,† *se-rū'-le-us*, }

Cerulific, *sĕr-u-lif'-ik*, a. Producing a blue colour.

Cerulin, *sĕr'-u-lin*, s. Indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid: it is used in dyeing Saxon blue.

Cerumen, *se-rū'-men*, s. The wax secreted by the ear.

Ceruse, *sē'-ruse*, s. White-lead; a carbonate of lead, the basis of white oil-paint.

Cerused, *sē'-rŭst*, a. Washed with white-lead.

Cervical, *ser'-ve-kal*, a. Pertaining to the neck.

Cervine, *ser'-vine*, a. Pertaining to a stag or deer, or to animals of the genus Cervus.

Cervus, *ser'-vus*, s. The stag; a genus of animals.

Cesarean, *se-zā'-re-an*, a. The *Cæsarean* operation is the taking of a child from the womb by cutting. Julius Cæsar is said to have been brought into the world by this operation, hence his and its name.

Cesious, *sē'-zhe-us*, a. Of a bluish gray colour.

Cespititious, *ses-pe-tish'-us*, a. Pertaining to or resembling turf; made of turf.

Cespitose, *ses'-pe-tose*, a. In *botany*, growing in tufts.

Cespitous, *ses'-pe-tus*, a. Pertaining to turf; turfy.

Cess,† *ses*, s. A rate or tax.
—† v.a. To rate or lay a tax on; to assess.
—‡ v.n. To cease; to neglect a legal duty.

Cessant,† *ses'-sant*, a. Ceasing; intermitting action.

Cessation, *ses-sā'-shun*, s. A ceasing or suspension of any action or motion; intermission; pause; rest; discontinuance; stop; respite.—*Cessation of arms*, a truce.

Cessavit, *ses-sā'-vit*, s. In *law*, an obsolete writ to recover lands, when the tenant had failed for two years to perform the conditions of his tenure.

Cesser, *ses'-ser*, s. In *law*, a ceasing; a discontinuance, a neglect to perform services or payment for two years.

Cessibility,† *ses-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The act of giving way.

Cessible, *ses'-se-bl*, a. Yielding; easy to give way.

Cessio bonorum, *sesh'-she-o bo-no'-rum*, s. (Lat.) In *Scotch law*, the process by which an insolvent debtor surrenders his entire property to his creditors, and becomes exempt from personal arrest for all debts contracted to that period.

Cession, *sesh'-un*, s. The act of giving way; a yielding or surrender, as of property or rights, to another person; relinquishment. In *ecclesiastical law*, when an incumbent accepts of a second benefice or dignity in the church, which is incompatible by law with that which he previously held, the latter is said to be void by *cession*.

Cessionary, *sesh'-un-ā-re*, a. Giving up; yielding. *Cessionary bankrupt*, in *law*, one who has surrendered all his effects for division among his creditors.

Cessment,‡ *ses'-ment*, s. An assessment or tax.

Cessor, *ses'-sor*, s. In *law*. a tenant who has become liable to a writ of cessavit; an assessor, or taxer.

Cesspool, *ses'-pool*, s. A cavity sunk in the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains. Also written *sesspool*.

Cest, *sest*, s. A lady's girdle.

Cestracion, *ses-trā'-shun*, s. In *ich.*, a genus of sharks.

Cestrian, *ses'-tre-an*, a. Pertaining to Cheshire.

Cestus, *ses'-tus*, s. The girdle of Venus. In *antiq.*, a marriage-girdle, worn by a bride on her nuptial-day a kind of boxing-glove used by the athletæ, *see* Cæstus

Cesura, *se-zew'-rȧ*, } s. A division or pause in a verse
Cesure *sē'-zhewr*, } *see* Cæsura.

CESURAL, *sē'-zew-ral*, a. Pertaining to the cesura
CETACEA, *se-tā'-se-ā*, s.pl. In *zool.*, an order of marine mammalia, including the whale, narwhal, porpoise, dolphin, &c. They are warm-blooded, breathe air by means of lungs, are viviparous, and suckle their young.
CETACEAN, *se-tā'-se-an*, s. A cetaceous animal.
CETACEOUS, *se-tā'-shus*, a. Pertaining to the cetacea.
CETATE, *sē'-tate*, s. A compound of cetic acid with a base.
CETERACH, *set'-e-rak*, s. A plant, a species of Grammitis.
CETIC, *sē'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the whale; obtained from spermaceti, as, the *cetic acid*.
CETIN, CETINE, *sē'-tin*, s. Pure spermaceti; the crystallizable part of spermaceti.
CETOLOGICAL, *set-o-lod'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to cetology.
CETOLOGIST, *se-tol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in cetology.
CETOLOGY, *se-tol'-o-je*, s. The natural history of the Cetacea.
CETRARIA, *se-trā'-re-ā*, s. In *bot.*, a genus of lichens.
CETRARINE, *sē'-trā-rin*, s. A vegetable principle extracted from several species of Cetraria.
CETULE, *sē'-tewl*, s. In *chemistry*, a hypothetical radical found in spermaceti.
CETUS, *sē'-tus*, s. In *astronomy*, the Whale, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere.
CEVADIC, *sev'-ā-dik*, a. The *sevadic acid* is obtained from the seeds of the plant *Veratrum sabadilla*.
CEVADILLA, *sev-ā-dil'-lā*, s. In *bot.*, a species of Veratrum, or its seeds: the latter abound with *veratria*. This word is also written *sabadilla* and *cebadilla*.
CEYLANITE, *sē'-lan-ite*, s. In *min.*, a dingy blue, or grayish-black variety of spinel: also called *pleonaste*.
CHABASIE, *tshab'-ā-se*, or *kab'-ā-se*, CHABASITE, *tshab'-ā-site*, or *kab'-ā-site*, s. A mineral allied to zeolite.
CHABLIS, *shā-blē'*, s. A white French wine.
CHACE, *tshase*. *See* CHASE.
CHACONE, *tshā-kone'*, CHACOON, *tshā-koon'*, s. A Spanish tune and kind of dance resembling a saraband.
CHAD, *shad*, s. A kind of fish; the shad.
CHAFE, *tshafe*, v.a. To excite heat or inflammation by friction; to heat by hurry; to rub; to wear by rubbing; to gall; to fret; to make angry; to vex; to excite to violent action; †to perfume.
— v.n. To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to be in violent action; to fret against, as waves against a shore; to be fretted and worn by rubbing.
— s. Heat excited by friction; fret; rage; fury; passion.
CHAFED, *tshayft*, pp. of the verb *to chafe*.
CHAFER, *tshafe'-er*, s. One who chafes; an insect, a beetle.
CHAFERY, *tshafe'-er-e*, s. In *iron works*, a forge in which the metal is subjected to a welding heat.
CHAFE-WAX, *tshafe'-wax*, s. An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for sealing writs.
CHAFF, *tshäf*, s. The husks or dry calyces of corn and grasses; fodder consisting of hay and straw finely cut, refuse; worthless matter, especially that which is light, and apt to be driven by the wind. In *pop. lang.*, joke; quizzing; raillery; banter.
— v.a. In *pop. lang.*, to joke; to banter; to rally.
CHAFF-CUTTER, *tshäf'-kut-ter*, s. A chaff-cutting machine.
CHAFFED, *tshäft*, pp. of the verb *to chaff*.
CHAFFER, †*tshaf'-fer*, v.n. To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to chop and change.
—‡ v.a. To buy; to exchange.
—‡ s. Wares; merchandise.
CHAFFERED, *tshaf'-ferd*, pp. of the verb *to chaffer*.
CHAFFERER, † *tshaf'-fer-er*, s. One who chaffers; a buyer.
CHAFFERN, † *tshaf'-fern*, s. A vessel for heating water; a kettle; a chafing-dish.
CHAFFERY, ‡ *tshaf'-fer-e*, s. Traffic; buying and selling.
CHAFFINCH, *tshaf'-finsh*, s. A well-known small British bird, the *Fringilla cœlebs*.
CHAFFING, *tshäf'-ing*, s. Joking; banter. (*Inelegant.*)
CHAFFLESS, *tshäf'-les*, a. Without chaff.
CHAFFWEED, *tshäf'-weed*, s. A plant, cudweed, a species of Gnaphalium; also, the bastard pimpernel, a species of Centunculus.
CHAFFY, *tshäf'-e*, a. Like chaff; full of chaff; light; worthless; bad; full of joke and banter.
CHAFING, *tshafe'-ing*, s. The act of rubbing or fretting; state of being chafed; gall; irritation; vexation.
CHAFING-DISH, *tshafe'-ing-dish*, s. A dish or vessel for holding live-coal or charcoal; a kind of small portable grate for coals.
CHAGREEN, *shā-green'*, s. *See* SHAGREEN.
CHAGRIN, *shā-grin'*, or *shā-green'*, s. Ill-humour; vexation; mortification; grief; sorrow.
—v.a. To fret; to vex; to mortify; to grieve.
–‡ a. Fretful: morose; splenetic.
CHAGRINED, *shā-grind'*, pp. of the verb *to chagrin*.
CHAIN, *tshayn*, s. A series of links or rings connected, or fitted into one another; a manacle; a fetter; a bond; any thing which restrains or binds; a range o line of things connected; a succession; a series linke together, as of causes or thoughts; bondage; affliction. In *land surveying*, a chain for measuring, consisting of 100 links, and equal to 4 rods, or 66 feet.
— v.a. To fasten or guard with a chain; to fetter; to bind; to confine; to unite; to connect; to enslave.
CHAINED, *tshaynd*, pp. of the verb *to chain*.
CHAINLESS, *tshayn'-les*, a. Having no chains; free.
CHAIN-PUMP, *tshayn'-pump*, s. A hydraulic machine, often used in large vessels. It consists principally of a long chain equipped with a number of buckets, which are lowered and raised by means of wheels.
CHAIN-SHOT, *tshayn'-shot*, s. Two balls, or half balls, connected by a chain.—*Chain-wales* of a ship, *see* CHANNEL.
CHAIN-STITCH, *tshayn'-stitsh*, s. A particular stitch used to form chainwork.
CHAINWORK, *tshayn'-wurk*, s. Work consisting of threads, or cords, &c., linked together in the form of a chain.
CHAIR, *tshayr*, s. A movable seat for one person, made with a back; a seat of justice or of authority; a seat for a professor, and hence his office; the seat for a speaker or presiding officer of a public council or assembly, and hence, also, the occupier of the chair; a sedan, or small vehicle borne on poles by men; a small carriage on wheels for an invalid, moved by an attendant; an iron socket which supports and secures the rails of a railroad.—*Chair day* and *chair* are used by Shakspeare for the evening of life.
— v.a. To carry publicly in a chair, in triumph.
CHAIRED, *tshayrd*, pp. of the verb *to chair*.
CHAIRING, *tshayr'-ing*, s. The carrying of a successful candidate for office in a chair, in token of triumph.
CHAIRMAN, *tshayr'-man*, s. The president of an assembly or of a committee; the porter of a sedan chair.
CHAIRMANSHIP, *tshayr'-man-ship*, s. The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting.
CHAISE, *shaze*, s. A light two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse; a gig: it is open or hooded.
CHALAZA, *kā-lā'-zā*, s. In *botany*, a small brown spot upon the testa of a seed; a part of a seed, springing from an expansion of the raphe.
CHALCEDONIC, *kal-se-don'-ik*, a. Pertaining to, made of, resembling, or containing chalcedony.
CHALCEDONY, *kal'-se-do-ne*, or *kal-sed'-o-ne*, s. In *min.*, a siliceous stone, used in jewelry: it is semitransparent, of several varieties, and of various colours.
CHALCEDONYX, *kal-sed'-o-nix*, s. A variety of agate.
CHALCITE, *kal'-site*, s. Sulphate of iron, of a red colour, so far calcined as to have lost much of its acid.
CHALCOGRAPHER, *kal-kog'-rā-fer*, s. An engraver on copper or brass.
CHALCOGRAPHIMANIA, *kal-kog-rā-fe-mā'-ne-ā*, s. The rage for collecting old and curious engravings.
CHALCOGRAPHIST, *kal-kog'-rā-fist*, s. One skilled in chalcography.
CHALCOGRAPHY, *kal-kog'-rā-fe*, s. The act or art of engraving on copper or brass.
CHALDAIC, *kal-dā'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Chaldea.
— s. The language or dialect of the Chaldeans.
CHALDAISM, *kal'-dā-izm*, s. An idiom or peculiarity in the Chaldee dialect.
CHALDEAN, *kal-dē'-an*, s. A native of Chaldea.
CHALDEE, *kal'-dē*, a. and s. Same as CHALDAIC.
CHALDRON, *tshawl'-dron*, or *tshäl'-dron*, s. An obsolete measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels.
CHALICE, *tshal'-is*, s. A cup, *usually*, a communion cup.
CHALICED, *tshal'-ist*, a. Having a cell or cup, as a flower.
CHALK, *tshawk*, s. A white opaque earth, or massive carbonate of lime, much used in the arts.
— v.a. To rub or mark with chalk; to manure with chalk.—*To chalk out*, to lay out; to design; to plan.
CHALK-CUTTER, *tshawk'-kut'-ter*, s. A man that digs chalk.
CHALKINESS, *tshawk'-e-nes*, s. The state of being chalky.
CHALK-PIT, *tshawk'-pit*, s. A pit from which chalk is dug.
CHALK-STONE, *tshawk'-stone*, s. A small lump of chalk; a whitish concretion in the hands and feet of persons violently affected with the gout.
CHALKED, *tshawkt*, pp. of the verb *to chalk*.
CHALKY, *tshawk'-e*, a. Containing chalk; white.
CHALLENGE, *tshal'-lenj*, s. A defiance or summons to fight a duel, or to combat; a calling upon one to make good an assertion or charge; an invitation to a contest of any kind; the call of a sentinel; a demand; a claim made of a right or supposed right; the opening and crying of hounds at first finding the scent of their

game. In *law*, an exception to a juror or jury who is returned to serve on a trial. In *elections*, an exception to a person, as not legally qualified to vote.
— v.a. To call, invite, or summon to answer for an offence by single combat, or duel; to call to a contest of any kind; to summon to answer; to demand as a right; to call to the performance of conditions. In *law*, to call off a juror, or jurors, or to demand that jurors shall not sit in trial upon a cause. In *elections*, to object to a person, as not qualified to vote.
CHALLENGEABLE, *tshal'-lenj-à-bl*, a. That may be challenged; that may be called to account.
CHALLENGED, *tshal'-lenjd*, pp. of the verb *to challenge*.
CHALLENGER, *tshal'-lenj-er*, s. One who challenges; one who defies to a contest; a claimant.
CHALLIS, *shal'-le*, s. A fine woollen fabric.
CHALYBEAN, *kà-lib'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to steel.
CHALYBEATE, *kà-lib'-e-ate*, a. Impregnated with iron.
— s. Any water or other liquor into which iron enters.
CHAM, *kam*, s. The sovereign of Tartary. *See* KHAN.
CHAMA, *kam'-à*, s. A genus of gigantic bivalve shells.
CHAMADE, *shà-made'*, s. The beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley
CHAMBER, *tshame'-ber*, s. An apartment in any story above the lower floor of a dwelling-house; a bedroom; a private apartment; an office; any retired room or place; a hollow or cavity; a place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself; a hall of justice or legislation; a legislative body. In *Scrip. lang.*, the clouds; also, certain southern constellations which are hid from us.—*Chamber of a mortar*, that part of the bore where the powder lies.—A *powder-chamber*, or *bomb-chamber*, a place under ground for holding powder and bombs.—*Chamber of a mine*, a place, generally of a cubical form, where the powder is confined.—*Chambers of a lock*, the space between the gates of a lock in a canal.—*Chamber of commerce*, a board for the protection of commerce, chosen from among the merchants and traders of a city.
— v.n. To reside in or occupy as a chamber; to be wanton; to indulge in lewd or immodest behaviour.
— v.a. To shut up as in a chamber.
CHAMBER-COUNCIL, *tshame'-ber-kown'-sl*, s. A private or secret council.
CHAMBER-COUNSEL, *tshame'-ber-kown'-sl*, s. A counsellor who gives his opinion or advice at his chambers, but does not plead in court.
CHAMBERED, *tshame'-berd*, pp. of the verb *to chamber*.
— a. In *conchology*, divided into compartments.
CHAMBERER,† *tshame'-ber-er*, s. One who intrigues.
CHAMBER-FELLOW, *tshame'-ber-fel'-lo*, s. One who sleeps in the same apartment.
CHAMBER-HANGING, *tshame'-ber-hang'-ing*, s. Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.
CHAMBERING,‡ *tshame'-ber-ing*, s. Intrigue; wantonness.
CHAMBERLAIN, *tshame'-ber-lin*, s. An officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or noble; a servant who has the care of the chambers in an inn or hotel; a municipal officer who has the charge of the city rent and revenues.—The *Lord High Chamberlain of Great Britain* is the sixth officer of the crown.
CHAMBERLAINSHIP, *tshame'-ber-lin-ship*, s. The office of a chamberlain.
CHAMBER-LYE, *tshame'-ber-li*, s. Urine.
CHAMBER-MAID, *tshame'-ber-mayd*, s. A female servant who has the care of the bedrooms.
CHAMBER-POT, *tshame'-ber-pot*, s. A bedroom utensil.
CHAMBER-PRACTICE, *tshame'-ber-prak'-tis*, s. The practice of a chamber-counsel.
CHAMBLET,‡ *kam'-blet*, v.a. To vary; to variegate.
CHAMBREL, *kam'-brel*, s. The joint or bending of the upper part of a horse's hind leg: also written *gambrel*.
CHAMELEON, *kà-me'-le-on*, s. A small, lizard-like animal, remarkable for its sudden changes of colour, and fabled to live upon air. In *bot.*, a kind of thistle.
CHAMELEONIZE,† *kà-me'-le-on-ize*, v.a. To change into various colours.
CHAMFER, *tsham'-fer*, v.a. To channel; to furrow; to flute, as a column; to slope or bevel: ‡ to wrinkle.
CHAMFER, *tsham'-fer*, s. A small channel or furrow cut in wood, stone, &c.; a slope or bevel.
CHAMFERED, *tsham'-ferd*, pp. of the verb *to chamfer*.
CHAMFRET, *tsham'-fret*, s. Same as *chamfer*, q.v.
CHAMITE, *kam'-ite*, s. Fossil remains of the chama, a shell.
CHAMLET, *kam'-let*, s. *See* CAMLET.
CHAMOIS, *shà'-mwà*, or *sham'-me*, s. An animal of the Antelope tribe, inhabiting the Alps and some other mountainous districts. Its skin is made into soft leather, called *chamois*, *chamois leather*, or *shammy*.
CHAMOMILE, *kam'-o-mile*, s. A bitter plant, the *Anthemis nobilis*, much used in medicine.
CHAMP, *tshamp*, v.a. and v.n. To bite with repeated action of the teeth; to chew; to masticate; to devour.
— s. In *arch.*, a small, flat, sloping surface.
CHAMPAGNE, *sham-payn'*, s. A kind of light, brisk sparkling wine, from Champagne, in France.
CHAMPAIGN, *sham-payn'*, s. A flat, open country.
— a. Open, level, as, a *champaign* country. In *her.*, *champain*, or *point champain*, is a mark of dishonour in the coat of arms of him who has killed a prisoner of war after he asked for quarter.
CHAMPED, *tshampt*, pp. of the verb *to champ*.
CHAMPER, *tshamp'-er*, s. One who champs or bites.
CHAMPERTOR, *tsham'-per-ter*, s. One guilty of champerty
CHAMPERTY, *tsham'-per-te*, s. A maintenance of any man in a suit at law, upon condition of sharing with him the thing at issue, if it be recovered.
CHAMPIGNON, *sham-pin'-yun*, s. A kind of mushroom.
CHAMPION, *tsham'-pe-un*, s. A man who undertakes a combat in the place or cause of another, or in his own cause; a successful combatant or competitor; a hero; a brave warrior; one bold in contest; a zealous advocate or supporter; a protector; a defender.
— v.a. To challenge to a combat.
CHAMPIONED, *tsham'-pe-und*, pp. of the verb *to champion*.
CHAMPIONESS, *tsham'-pe-un-es*, s. A female champion.
CHAMPIONSHIP, *tsham'-pe-un-ship*, s. State of being a champion; the rank or quality of a champion.
CHANCE, *tshans*, s. An event that happens without being contrived, intended, expected, or foreseen; accident; casualty; an event, good or evil; fortune; luck; risk, hazard; possibility of an occurrence; opportunity.
— v.n. To happen; to fall out; to occur unexpectedly
— a. Happening by chance; fortuitous; casual.
CHANCEABLE,† *tshans'-à-bl*, a. Accidental; casual.
CHANCEABLY,† *tshans'-à-ble*, ad. Casually; by chance.
CHANCE-COMER, *tshans'-kum-er*, s. One who comes unexpectedly.
CHANCED, *tshanst*, pp. of the verb *to chance*.
CHANCEFUL,† *tshans'-fûl*, s. Hazardous; full of risk.
CHANCEL, *tshan'-sel*, s. That part of a church where the altar or communion table is placed, having usually a railing in front.
CHANCELLOR, *tshan'-sel-ler*, s. *Originally*, a chief notary or scribe, under the Roman emperors. In *modern use*, an officer of the highest power and dignity in various public establishments; a president or chief officer of a court, public department, or collegiate body. The *Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain* is the highest officer of the crown; he is the keeper of the great seal, presides over the high court of chancery, and is prolocutor of the house of lords by prescription.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, is an officer who presides in that court, and takes care of the interest of the crown. He is the highest finance minister of the British government.—*Chancellor of the Order of the Garter*, or other military order, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter.
CHANCELLORSHIP, *tshan'-sel-ler-ship*, s. The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is chancellor.
CHANCE-MEDLEY, *tshans'-med-le*, s. In *law*, the killing of another in self-defence, upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter; a homicide by misadventure.
CHANCERY, *tshan'-ser-e*, s. The high court of equity, or highest court of justice, next to the parliament.
CHANCRE, *shank'-er*, s. A venereal ulcer.
CHANCROUS, *shank'-rus*, a. Ulcerous; like a chancre.
CHANDELIER, *shan-de-leer'*, s. A frame with branches to hold a number of lights. In *fort.*, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.
CHANDLER, *tshand'-ler*, s. A general term for a dealer, the particular meaning being determined by a prefix, as, tallow-chandler, corn-chandler, &c.
CHANDLERLY,† *tshand'-ler-le*, ad. Like a chandler.
CHANDLERY, *tshand'-ler-e*, s. The commodities sold by a chandler.
CHANDRY, *tshand'-re*, s. The place where candles are kept.
CHANFRIN, *shan'-frin*, s. The fore-part of a horse's head.
CHANGE, *tshaynj*, v.a. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to make different; to alter; to vary; to diversify; to put one thing in the place of another; to shift; to quit one thing or state for another; to give and take reciprocally; to exchange; to barter: to quit, as one place for another.
— v.n. To alter; to undergo change; to veer.

CHANGE, *tshaynj*, s. Alteration in quality or essence; a passing from one state or form to another; variation; vicissitude; revolution; variety; innovation; a different state by removal; transition; reverse; alteration in the order of ringing bells; variety of sounds, small money; petty cash; coin; the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased. *Change* is sometimes used, for *exchange*, hence, *to be on change*, is to be transacting business in the Exchange.

CHANGEABILITY, *tshaynj-à-bil'-e-te*, s. Changeableness.

CHANGEABLE, *tshaynj'-à-bl*, a. Subject to change; that may be changed; variable; fickle; inconstant; unstable; uncertain; capricious.

CHANGEABLENESS, *tshaynj'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being changeable; mutability; fickleness; inconstancy.

CHANGEABLY, *tshaynj'-à-ble*, ad. Inconstantly; variably.

CHANGED, *tshaynjd*, pp. of the verb *to change*.

CHANGEFUL, *tshaynj'-fûl*, a. Full of change; subject to alteration; inconstant; fickle; uncertain.

CHANGEFULLY, *tshaynj'-fûl-le*, ad. In a changeful manner.

CHANGEFULNESS, *tshaynj'-fûl-nes*, s. The quality of being changeful.

CHANGELESS, *tshaynj'-les*, a. Without change; not subject to variation; constant; not admitting alteration.

CHANGELING, *tshaynj'-ling*, s. A child left or taken in the place of another; any thing substituted for another; one apt to change; a waverer; an idiot, a fool.

CHANGER, *tshaynj'-er*, s. One who alters the form of any thing; one given to change; a money-changer.

CHANGING, *tshaynj'-ing*, s. Change; alteration; an altering or putting one thing for another.

CHANGING-PIECE, *tshaynj'-ing-pees*, s. A term of contempt for a fickle-minded person.

CHANK, *tshank*, s. A species of conch shell.

CHANNA, *tshan'-nà*, s. A fish resembling the sea-perch.

CHANNEL, *tshan'-nel*, s. A passage; a place of passing or flowing; a water-course; the deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbour, where the principal current flows; that through which any thing passes; means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; source; a gutter or furrow in a column; an arm of the sea; a strait or narrow sea, between two continents, or between a continent and an isle.—*Channels* of a ship, broad pieces of plank, bolted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, and used for spreading the lower rigging.

—v.a. To form a channel; to cut channels in; to groove.

CHANNELLED, *tshan'-neld*, pp. or a. Having a channel or channels; grooved longitudinally; furrowed.

CHANSON, *shong'-song*, s. (Fr.) A song.

CHANSONNETTE, *shong-song-net'*, s. (Fr.) A little song.

CHANT, *tshant*, v.a. and v.n. To sing; to celebrate in song; to sing or repeat after the manner of a chant; to intone.—*To chant a horse*, is to advertise it by qualities which on trial are found wanting.

— s. Song; melody; a peculiar kind of musical recitation, practised in cathedrals and other churches.

CHANTER, *tshant'-er*, s. One who chants; a singer; the chief singer, or priest of the chantry; the pipe which sounds the tenor or treble in a bag-pipe.

CHANTICLEER, *tshant'-e-kleer*, s. A crowing cock.

CHANTING, *tshant'-ing*, s. The act of singing; the practice of intoning, or of repeating in the manner of a chant.

CHANTLATE *tshant'-late*, s. In *building*, a wooden ledge to support tiles forming the eaves of a wall.

CHANTRESS, *tshant'-res*, s. A female singer.

CHANTRY, *tshant'-re*, s. An endowed church or chapel, where one or more priests daily sing or say mass for the souls of the donors, or such as they appoint.

CHAOLOGY,† *ka-ol'-o-je*, s. A description of chaos; a treatise on chaos, or chaotic matter.

CHAOS, *ka'-os*, s. That confusion, or confused mass, in which matter is supposed to have existed before it was reduced to order by the Creator; any mixed mass, without due form or order; confusion; disorder.

CHAOTIC, *ka-ot'-ik*, a. Resembling chaos; confused; in a state of great disorder; indigested.

CHAP, *tshap*, or *tshop*, v.a. To cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin, particularly of the hands or lips.

— v.n. To crack; to open in long slits.

— v.a. To exchange; to barter. *See* CHOP.

— s. A longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink.

CHAP, *tshap*, s. A man or a boy; a youth; an abbreviation of chapman; *familiarly*, a fellow.

—‡ v.n. To cheapen; to bargain.

CHAP, *tshop*, s. The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw. It is applied to beasts, and, vulgarly, to men; generally in the plural, the *chaps*, or mouth.

CHAPBOOK, *tshap'-book*, s. A small book carried about for sale by hawkers.

CHAPE, *tshape*, s. The catch of any thing, as the hook of a scabbard, or the catch of a buckle; a thin metal plate at the end of a scabbard.

CHAPEAU, *shàp'-po*, s.; plur. CHAPEAUX. In *her.*, a cap or bonnet of dignity formerly worn by dukes, and sometimes called a cap of maintenance.

CHAPEL, *tshap'-el*, s. A private oratory, or house of worship belonging to a private person; a place of worship attached to a church, or not attached, but subordinate to it; any place of worship which is not called a church; a meeting-house, or place of worship for dissenters. Among *printers*, an association of workmen to maintain their rights and privileges.—*Chapels of ease* are additional churches built in large parishes for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

—‡ v.a. To deposit in a chapel.

CHAPELESS, *tshape'-les*, a. Without a chape.

CHAPELET, *tshap'-let*, s. A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups attached: also written *Chaplet*.

CHAPELLANY, *tshap'-el-là-ne*, s. A chapel and jurisdiction within the precincts of a church, and subordinate to it.

CHAPELLING, *tshap'-el-ling*, s. In *nau. lang.*, the act of turning a ship round in a light breeze, when close hauled.

CHAPELRY, *tshap'-el-re*, s. The jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAPERON, *shap'-er-ong*, s. A kind of hood or cap; one who attends a lady in public places as a protector and guide. In *her.*, a little escutcheon placed on the forehead of a horse that draws a hearse at a funeral.

CHAPERON, *shap'-er-one*, v.a. To attend on a lady in public places as a guide and protector.

CHAPERONED, *shap-er-oand'*, pp. of the verb *to chaperon*.

CHAP-FALLEN, *tshop'-fawl-n*, a. Having the lower chap depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced.

CHAPITER, *tshap'-e-ter*, s. The upper part or capital of a column; + the charge of the judge at an inquest.

CHAPLAIN, *tshap'-lin*, s. An ecclesiastic appointed or retained to perform divine service in the army or navy, or in a nobleman's or private family, or in a public establishment, &c.

CHAPLAINCY, *tshap'-lin-se*, } s. The office or station of
CHAPLAINRY,† *tshap'-lin-re*, } a chaplain.

CHAPLAINSHIP, *tshap'-lin-ship*, s. The office or business of a chaplain; the possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS, *tshop'-les*, a. Without flesh about the mouth.

CHAPLET, *tshap'-let*, s. A garland or wreath for the head; the circle of a crown; a paternoster, rosary, or string of beads used by Roman Catholics to count the number of their prayers; a little moulding, carved into round beads, pearls, olives, or the like; a tuft of feathers on a peacock's head; a small chapel or shrine; a chapelet, which see.

CHAPMAN, *tshap'-man*, s. A cheapener; a buyer; a seller; a market-man; a hawker.

CHAPPED, *tshapt*, or *tshopt*, pp. of the verb *to chap*.

CHAPPY, *tshap'-pe*, or *tshop'-pe*, a. Full of chaps; cleft

CHAPS, *tshops*, s.pl. The mouth or jaws.

CHAPT, *tshapt*, or *tshopt*, pp. *See* CHAPPED.

CHAPTER, *tshap'-ter*, s. The summary stated at the beginning of a division of a book or treatise, and more usually the division itself; a decretal epistle; a body consisting of the dean, prebends, and other clergymen attached to a cathedral or collegiate church; a meeting of the members of an order of knighthood; an organized branch of some society or fraternity, as of freemasons, &c.

—‡ v.a. To tax; to rebuke; to lecture; to correct.

CHAPTER-HOUSE, *tshap'-ter-hows*, s. An apartment in a cathedral or collegiate church, in which the chapter meet to transact business.

CHAPTREL, *tshap'-trel*, s. An impost or support of an arch.

CHAR, *tshar*, s. A small delicate fish, of the salmon or trout kind, inhabiting deep lakes in mountainous regions.

CHAR, *tshayr*, v.n. To work at others' houses by the day, without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.

—‡ v.a. To perform a business.

— s. Work done by the day; a single job or task.

CHAR, *tshar*, v.a. To burn wood to a black cinder; to reduce to charcoal; to burn partially; to expel all volatile matter from stone or earth by heat.

CHAR-À-BANC, *shar'-à-bong*, s. (Fr.) A long four-wheeled carriage, having several seats.

CHARACT, *kar'-akt*, } s. An inscription.
CHARECT, *kar'-ekt*, }

CHARACTER, *kar'-ak-ter*, s. A mark made by cutting, or engraving; a mark, stamp, or figure, as on a coin, &c; a mark or figure made with a pen or style; a

letter or figure used in writing or printing; a peculiar form of letters or characters; the hand or manner of writing; the peculiar qualities, impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him from others; the peculiar qualities or properties by which one thing is distinguished from another, as animals, plants, and minerals; an account, description, or representation of any thing, exhibiting its qualities and the circumstances attending it; distinctive quality of any kind strongly marked, *particularly* energy or force; a person; reputation; repute; probity; part; office.—*Generic characters*, in *nat. hist.*, are those which distinguish many things of a kind, and constitute a genus. —*Specific characters*, are those which distinguish the several individuals of the same genus from each other.

—† v.a. To inscribe; to engrave; to describe.

CHARACTERED, *kar'-ak-terd*, pp. of the verb *to character*.

CHARACTERISM, *kar'-ak-ter-izm*, s. The distinction of character; the particular aspect of a planet.

CHARACTERISTIC, *kar-ak-ter-is'-tik*, } a. That con-
CHARACTERISTICAL, *kar-ak-ter-is'-tik-al*, } stitutes the character; that marks the peculiar, distinctive qualities of a person or thing.

CHARACTERISTIC, *kar-ak-ter-is'-tik*, s. That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.—In *grammar*, the principal letter of a word, which is preserved in most of its tenses, in its derivatives and compounds. The *characteristic of a logarithm* is its index or exponent.

CHARACTERISTICALLY, *kar-ak-ter-is'-tik-al-le*, ad. In a manner peculiar to, or consistent with, the character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, *kar-ak-ter-is'-tik-al-nes*, s. The state or quality of being characteristic.

CHARACTERIZATION, *kar-ak-ter-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of characterizing.

CHARACTERIZE, *kar'-ak-ter-ize*, v.a. To give an account of the personal qualities of; to describe by peculiar qualities; to mark, express, or exhibit the peculiar qualities of; to distinguish; to mark with a peculiar stamp or figure; † to engrave or imprint.

CHARACTERIZED, *kar'-ak-ter-ized*, pp. of *to characterize*.

CHARACTERLESS, *kar'-ak-ter-les*, a. Having no character; destitute of any peculiar character.

CHARACTERY,‡ *kar'-ak-ter-e*, s. Mark; distinction.

CHARADE, *shà-rad'*, or *shà-rade'*, s. A species of riddle, the subject of which is a name or a word that is proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its several syllables, and of the whole word.

CHARCOAL, *tshar'-koal*, s. Coal made by charring wood.

CHARD, *tshard*, s. The leaves of artichokes, cardoons, or white beet, in a peculiar mode of cultivation.

CHARE,‡ *tshayr*, s. A narrow street or court. (*Local.*)

CHARFRON, *tshar'-frun*, s. A defence for a horse's head, made of plates of steel or pieces of leather.

CHARGE, *tsharj*, v.a. To rush on or at; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets; to load, as a musket or cannon; to load; to burden; to throw on or impose that which oppresses; to impose; to lay on; to enjoin; to exhort; to command; to set to, as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account; to impute to; to accuse; to impeach; to intrust; to commission; to give directions to; to authorize; to communicate electrical matter to, as to a coated phial, or an electrical battery.

— v.n. To make an onset.

— s. Care; management; trust; custody; responsibility; the person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; injunction; order; command; commission; that which is enjoined; duty; office; attack; onset; assault; a signal to attack; the posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat; that which is laid on or in; burden; the quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used or proper to be used in loading a musket, cannon, &c.; the instructions given by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to the clergy of his diocese; an exhortation; imputation; accusation; expense incurred; claim; demand; price; cost; an entry of money, or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account. In *electricity*, a quantity of electrical fluid communicated to a Leyden jar, &c. In *her.*, the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another. In *painting*, an exaggerated representation of any thing. In the *veterinary art*, a medicament for sprains, &c.—*A charge of lead* is thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds.

CHARGEABLE, *tshary'-à-bl*, a. That may be charged; subject to be charged; expensive; costly, imputable; censurable; accusable.

CHARGEABLENESS, *tshary'-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being chargeable; expensiveness; cost; costliness.

CHARGEABLY, *tshary'-à-ble*, ad. Expensively; at great cost.

CHARGED, *tsharjd*, pp. of the verb *to charge*.

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, *shar'-zha daf-fare'*, s. (Fr.) A person intrusted with the public interest in a foreign nation. The Chargés d'Affaires constitute the third or lowest class of foreign ministers.

CHARGEFUL,‡ *tsharj'-fûl*, a. Expensive; costly.

CHARGE-HOUSE,‡ *tsharj'-hows*, s. A school-house.

CHARGELESS, *tsharj'-les*, a. Free from charge; unexpensive.

CHARGER, *tsharj'-er*, s. One who charges another; a horse ridden in battle by an officer or trooper; a large dish.

CHARGIST,† *tsharj'-ist*, s. A maker or writer of charges.

CHARILY, *tsha'-re-le*, ad. Carefully; warily; frugally.

CHARINESS, *tsha'-re-nes*, s. Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.

CHARING, *tshare'-ing*, s. The business of a char-woman.

CHARIOT, *tshar'-e-ut*, s. A half-coach, or light four-wheeled carriage of pleasure and convenience; a car or vehicle formerly used in war.

— v.a. To convey in a chariot.

CHARIOTEER, *tshar-e-ut-eer'*, s. The person who drives or conducts a chariot: used only in speaking of the cars or chariots used by the ancients in war and public games.

CHARIOTEERING, *tshar-e-ut-eer'-ing*, ppr. Driving a chariot. — a. Using a chariot.

— s. The act, art, or practice of driving a chariot.

CHARIOT-MAN, *tshar'-e-ut-man*, s. The driver of a chariot.

CHARIOT-RACE, *tshar'-e-ut-rase*, s. A race with chariots.

CHARITABLE, *tshar'-e-tà-bl*, a. Benevolent; full of charity kind; liberal in judging of the acts of others; pertaining to, springing from, or intended for charity; dictated by kindness; founded by charity; favourable.

CHARITABLENESS, *tshar'-e-tà-bl-nes*, s. Disposition to be charitable; the exercise of charity; kindness; liberality

CHARITABLY, *tshar'-e-tà-ble*, ad. In a charitable manner.

CHARITATIVE,‡ *tshar'-e-tà-tiv*, a. Disposed to tenderness.

CHARITY, *tshar'-e-te*, s. Benevolence; love; kindness, tenderness; good will; the theological virtue of universal love to mankind; active goodness; liberality to the poor; alms-giving; alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief; any act of kindness or benevolence; liberality in judging of men and their actions; indulgence; a charitable institution.—*Charity-school*, a school supported by voluntary contributions, for educating poor children.—*Sisters of Charity, among Roman Catholics*, an order or society of females, whose office is to attend the sick.

CHARIVARI, *shar-e-và-re'*, s. (Fr.) A mock serenade of discordant music, designed to insult and annoy; a caricature; a journal devoted to caricaturing and the writing of political and other squibs.

CHARK,‡ *tshark*, v.a. To burn to a cinder; to char.

CHARLATAN, *sharl'-à-tan*, s. A boastful, ignorant pretender; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

CHARLATANIC, *sharl-à-tan'-ik*, } a. Quackish; mak-
CHARLATANICAL, *sharl-à-tan'-ik-al*, } ing undue pretensions to skill; ignorant.

CHARLATANICALLY, *sharl-à-tan'-ik-al-le*, ad. After the manner of a charlatan.

CHARLATANISM, *sharl'-à-tan-izm*, } s. Undue pretensions
CHARLATANRY, *sharl'-à-tan-re*, } to skill; quackery; empiricism; wheedling; deception by fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, *tsharlz'-ez-wane*, s. In *ast.*, seven stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear.

CHARLOCK, *tshar'-lok*, s. The English name of the *Raphanus raphanistrum* and *Sinapis arvensis*, two pernicious weeds abounding in corn-fields.

CHARM, *tsharm*, s. Words, sounds, philters, characters, or other things imagined to possess some occult or unintelligible power; spell; enchantment; incantation; fascination; that which has power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; that which can please irresistibly; that which delights and attracts the heart.

— v.a. To subdue or control by incantation or secret influence; to allay, or appease; to bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant; to delight; to enrapture; to captivate; to summon by incantation; ‡ to fortify with charms against evil.

— v.n. To act as a charm; to sound harmonically.

CHARMA, *tshar'-mà*, s. A fish resembling the sea-wolf.

CHARMED, *tsharmd*, pp. or a. Subdued or defended by charms; fascinated; delighted; enchanted.

CHARMER, *tsharm'-er*, s. One who charms; an enchanter, one who fascinates, or who delights and attracts the affections; one much loved; a word of endearment.

CHARMERESS,† *tsharm'-er-es*, s. An enchantress.

CHARMFUL,† *tsharm'-fûl*, a. Abounding with charms.

CHARMING, *tsharm'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to charm*.
— a. Pleasing in the highest degree; enchanting; bewitching; fascinating; delightful; amiable.
CHARMINGLY, *tsharm'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to charm, or to give great delight; in a delightful manner.
CHARMINGNESS, *tsharm'-ing-nes*, s. The quality of being delightful; the power of pleasing.
CHARMLESS, *tsharm'-les*, a. Destitute of charms or beauty.
CHARNECO, *tshar-ne'-ko*, s. A kind of sweet Spanish wine.
CHARNEL, *tshar'-nel*, a. Containing flesh or carcasses.
CHARNEL-HOUSE, *tshar'-nel-hows*, a. A place under or near a church, where the bones of the dead are reposited.
CHARON, *ka'-ron*, s. In *myth.*, the son of Erebus and NOX, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of Acheron and Styx, or rivers of hell.
CHARPIE, *shar'-pe*, s. Lint for dressing a wound.
CHARR, *tshar*, s. A fish of the salmon kind: *see* CHAR.
CHARRED, *tshard*, pp. Reduced to a coal.—*Charred wood*, wood whose surface has been carbonized by burning.
CHARRY, *tshar'-re*, a. Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.
CHART, *tshart*, s. A map; *appropriately*, a hydrographical or marine map, or a delineation of some part of the sea, on paper, with the coasts, isles, rocks, banks, channels or entrances into harbours, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or depth of water, &c., to assist seamen in regulating the courses of ships.
CHARTA, *kar'-tà*, s. (Lat.) A charter; a public deed conveying a grant.
CHARTACEOUS, *kar-ta'-shus*, a. Papery; resembling paper; having a texture like paper.
CHARTE, *shart*, s. The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, established at the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814.
CHARTEL, *kar'-tel*, s. *See* CARTEL.
CHARTER, *tshar'-ter*, s. A written instrument, executed in due form, by a sovereign or prince, conferring or confirming certain powers, rights, privileges, and immunities; a patent; a grant; a contract.
v.a. To establish by charter; to incorporate; to hire — or let a ship by charter.
CHARTERED, *tshar'-terd*, pp. or a. Invested with privileges by charter; privileged; granted by charter; hired, or let, as a ship.
CHARTERER, *tshar'-ter-er*, s. One who charters.
CHARTERIST, *tshar'-ter-ist*, s. The upholder of a charter.
CHARTER-LAND, *tshar'-ter-land*, s. Land held by charter.
CHARTER-PARTY, *tshar'-ter-par'-te*, s. In *com.*, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight.
CHARTISM, *tshart'-izm*, s. The principles held and promulgated by a democratic body called Chartists, as contained in a document called the *People's Charter*, in which universal suffrage, annual parliaments, vote by ballot, electoral districts, and payment of members of parliament, are the leading points.
CHARTIST, *tshart'-ist*, s. A supporter or advocate of Chartism; an ultra-radical reformer.
CHARTLESS, *tshart'-les*, a. Without a chart; of which no chart has been made; not delineated on paper.
CHARTREUSE, *shar'-trerz*, s. (Fr.) A celebrated monastery of Carthusians, in France.
CHARTREUX, *shar'-tru*, s. (Fr.) A Carthusian friar.
CHARTULARY, *tshar'-tu-là-re*, s. *See* CARTULARY.
CHAR-WOMAN, *tshayr'-wŭm-un*, s. A woman who works as a house-servant by the day, or who does odd jobs.
CHARY, *tshare'-e*, a. Careful; wary; frugal; niggard.
CHASABLE, *tshase'-à-bl*, a. That may be chased; fit for the chase.
CHASE, *tshase*, v.a. To pursue for the purpose of taking; to hunt; to pursue, as a retreating enemy; to follow or pursue, as an object of desire; to drive away; to follow in close or rapid succession; to disperse; to dispel; to emboss, as metals.
— s. Pursuit; earnest seeking; hunt; a race; hunting; that which may be chased, or which is fitted to be chased; game; that which is pursued; an open ground or place of retreat for deer and other wild beasts; an iron frame used by printers to confine types, when set in columns or pages; a wide groove; the whole length of a gun's bore; a term in the game of tennis.—*Chase guns*, in a ship of war, guns which have their ports at the head or stern, used in chasing an enemy, or in defending the ship when chased.
CHASED, *tshayst*, pp. of the verb *to chase*.
CHASER, *tshase'-er*, s. One who chases; a pursuer; a hunter; an enshaser. *See* ENCHASE.
CHASING, *tshase'-ing*, s. The act or art of embossing on metals; embossed work.
CHASM, *kazm*, s. A cleft; a fissure; a gap; a void spa
CHASMED, *kazmd*, a. Having gaps or a chasm.
CHASMY, *kazm'-e*, a. Abounding with chasms.
CHASSELAS, *shas'-là*, or *shas'-se-las*, s. (Fr.) A sort of grape.
CHASSEUR, *shas-sur'*, s. (Fr.) A hunter; a huntsman a horseman; one of a body of light infantry, or light cavalry; a groom or domestic attached to the suite of an ambassador or nobleman.
CHASTE, *tshayst*, a. Pure from adultery; free from obscenity; modest; virtuous; uncorrupt; pure in taste and style; free from barbarisms or unnatural phrases.
CHASTE-EYED, *tshayst'-ide*, a. Having modest eyes.
CHASTELY, *tshayst'-le*, ad. In a chaste manner.
CHASTEN, *tshays'-n*, v.a. To correct by affliction; to punish; to purify from errors or faults.
CHASTENED, *tshays'-nd*, pp. of the verb *to chasten*.
CHASTENER, *tshays'-n-er*, s. One who chastens.
CHASTENESS, *tshayst'-nes*, s. Chastity; purity.
CHASTENING, *tshays'-n-ing*, s. Correction; suffering inflicted for the purpose of reclaiming; chastisement.
CHASTE-TREE, *tshayst'-tre*, s. The *Agnus castus*, or *Vitex*.
CHASTISABLE, *tshas-tize'-à-bl*, a. Deserving chastisement.
CHASTISE, *tshas-tize'*, v.a. To castigate; to punish; to reduce to order or obedience; to correct.
CHASTISED, *tshas-tizd'*, pp. of the verb *to chastise*.
CHASTISEMENT, *tshas'-tiz-ment*, s. Punishment; correction; castigation.
CHASTISER, *tshas-tize'-er*, s. One who chastises.
CHASTITY, *tshas'-te-te*, s. The state of being chaste; purity of the body; purity of conduct; freedom from obscenity; freedom from bad mixture, purity in words and phrases; unadulterated state.
CHASUBLE, *tshaz'-u-bl*, s. An outward vestment worn by a Romish priest over the alb when officiating at mass, and which is distinguished by a large gilt or embroidered cross on the back; a cope.
CHAT, *tshat*, v.n. To converse in a familiar manner, or without form or ceremony; to talk idly; to prate.
—‡ v.a. To talk of.
— s. Familiar conversation; idle talk; prate; †a twig, or little stick.
CHATEAU, *shà-to'*, s. (Fr.) A castle; a country seat.
CHATELET, *shat'-e-let*, s. A little castle.
CHATELAINE, *shat'-e-lane*, s. (Fr.) A kind of ornamental chain, having numerous articles eccentrically chosen appended to it, usually worn by ladies.
CHATELLANY, *shat'-el-là-ne*, s. The lordship or jurisdiction of a castle: also written *Castellany*.
CHATOYANT, *shà-twoy'-ant*, or *shà'-twoy-ong*, s. (Fr.) Having a changeable, undulating lustre or colour, like that of a cat's eye in the dark.
— s. A hard stone, with a changeable lustre.
CHATOYMENT, *shà-twoy'-ment*, s. Changeable colours, or changeableness of colour, in a mineral; play of colours.
CHAT-POTATOES, *tshat-po-ta'-toze*, s.pl. Small potatoes, fit only for pigs, &c.
CHATTAH, *tshat'-tà*, s. In *India*, an umbrella.
CHATTED, *tshat'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to chat*.
CHATTEL, *tshat'-tl*, s. Any movable property. In *law*, all goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold.
CHATTER, *tshat'-ter*, v.n. To talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to prate; to jabber; to utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey; to clatter the teeth, as in chilliness or in fright
— s. Sounds like those of a pie or monkey, idle talk.
CHATTER-BOX, *tshat'-ter-box*, s. An incessant talker.
CHATTERER, *tshat'-ter-er*, s. A prater; an idle or incessant talker; a genus of birds, so called from their loud and monotonous notes.
CHATTERING, *tshat'-ter-ing*, s. Rapid, inarticulate sounds, as of birds; idle talk; a clattering of the teeth.
CHATTING, *tshat'-ting*, ppr. of the verb *to chat*.
CHATTY, *tshat'-te*, a. Given to free conversation; talkative.
CHATWOOD, *tshat'-wood*, s. Little sticks; fuel.
CHAUDRON, ‡*tshaw'-dron*, s. *See* CHAWDRON and CHALDRON.
CHAUFFER, *tshauf'-fer*, s. A small iron furnace, used by chemists.
CHAUMONTELLE, *sho-mon-tel'*, s. (Fr.) A sort of pear.
CHAUN, ‡ *tshawn*, s. A gap; a chasm.
—† v.n. To open; to yawn.
CHAUNT, *tshant*, s. and v. *See* CHANT.
CHAVENDER, *tshav'-en-der*, s. The chub, or cheven, a fish.
CHAW, *tshaw*, v.a. To grind with the teeth; to masticate; to chew; to ruminate (*vulgar*). ‡ To turn over in the mind; to revolve and consider.
—‡ s. The jaw or chap. In *vulgar language*, a cud; a chew, as much as is put into the mouth at once.

CHAWDRON,‡ *tshaw'-drun*, s. Entrails.
CHAWED, *tshawd*, pp. of the verb *to chaw*.
CHAWN,‡ *tshawn*, s. *See* CHAUN.
CHAY-ROOT, *tsha'-root*, } s. The root of the plant
CHAYA-ROOT, *tsha'-yà-root*, } *Oldenlandia umbellata*, used in India to give the beautiful red to the Madras cottons.
CHEAP, *tsheep*, a. Bearing a low price; purchased at a low price; of small value; easy to be had; common; not respected. —‡ s. Bargain; purchase; a market.
CHEAPEN, *tsheep'-n*, v.a. To bargain for; to beat down the price of; to lessen the value of; ‡to ask the price of a commodity; to endeavour to obtain.
CHEAPENED, *tsheep'-nd*, pp. of the verb *to cheapen*.
CHEAPENER, *tsheep'-n-er*, s. One who cheapens.
CHEAPLY, *tsheep'-le*, ad. At a small price; at a low rate.
CHEAPNESS, *tsheep'-nes*, s. Lowness of price.
CHEAR, *tsheer*, s. and v. *See* CHEER.
CHEAT, *tsheet*, v.a. To defraud by artifice; to deceive; to impose on; to trick; to beguile.
— s. A fraud committed by deception; deception; artifice; trick; imposition; a person who cheats.
CHEATABLE, *tsheet'-à-bl*, a. That may be cheated; liable to be cheated.
CHEATABLENESS, *tsheet'-à-bl-nes*, s. Liability to be cheated.
CHEAT-BREAD,‡ *tsheet'-bred*, s. Fine bread purchased.
CHEATER, *tsheet'-er*, s. One who cheats; a cheat.
CHEATERY,† *tsheet'-er-e*, s. Deception; fraud; cheating.
CHEATING, *tsheet'-ing*, s. The act or practice of defrauding by deceitful arts; deception; knavery.
CHEATINGLY, *tsheet'-ing-le*, ad. In a cheating manner.
CHECK, *tshek*, v.a. To stop; to restrain; to hinder or repress; to curb; to control; to chide or reprove; to compare any paper with its counterpart or with a tipher, with a view to ascertain its authenticity; to compare corresponding papers; to control by a counter-register; to make a mark against names in going over a list.—In *seamanship*, to ease off a little of a rope, which is too stiffly extended; to stopper the cable.
—† v.n. To stop; to make a stop; to clash or interfere, to strike with repression.
— s. A stop; hinderance; restraint; curb; control, obstruction; he or that which stops or restrains; reproof; reprimand; a mark put against names in going over a list; the correspondent cipher of a bank-note; a corresponding indenture; any counter-register, an order for money drawn on a banker, payable to the bearer, but in this sense the word is *now usually written cheque*; a token serving for identification; a ticket; a checkered cloth; a term used in the game of *chess*, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king; a term used in *falconry*, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, to follow rooks, pies, or other fowls that cross her in her flight.—*Check*, or *check-roll*, a roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a sovereign or great personage.—*Clerk of the check*, a person in the royal household who has the check and control of the yeomen of the guard.
CHECK-BOOK, *tshek'-book*, s. A book containing blank checks upon a bank, kept by persons who have accounts with it.
CHECKED, *tshekt*, pp. of the verb *to check*.
CHECKER, *tshek'-er*, v.a. To variegate with cross lines; to form into little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colours; to diversify; to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events.
— s. One who checks or restrains; a rebuker; †a chess-board; †checker-work.
CHECKER-WORK, *tshek'-er-wurk*, s. Work consisting of cross lines; work varied alternately as to its colours or materials.
CHECKERED, *tshek'-erd*, pp. of the verb *to checker*.
CHECKERS, *tshek'-erz*, s.pl. Draughts, a game played on a checkered board; cross stripes of different colours.
CHECKLESS, *tshek'-les*, a. Uncontrollable; violent.
CHECKMATE, *tshek'-mate*, s. In *chess*, the final or winning movement, or a check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check. *Figuratively*, defeat; overthrow.
— v.a. In the game of *chess*, to defeat: *see* the substantive. *Fig.*, to arrest and defeat; to place in a position of difficulty, from which there is no escape.
CHECKY, *tshek'-e*, s. In *heraldry*, a border that has more than two rows of checkers, or when the bordure or shield is checkered like a chess-board.
CHEDDER, *tshed'-der*, s. A kind of cheese, so called from a village in Somersetshire, where it is made
CHEDDER-PINK, *tshed'-der-pink*, s. A flower, a species of Dianthus.
CHEEK, *tsheek*, s. The side of the face below the eyes, on either side. Among *mechanics*, *cheeks* are those pieces of a machine, or other kind of workmanship, which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike.—*Cheek by jowl*, closeness, proximity.
CHEEK-BONE, *tsheek'-bone*, s. The bone of the cheek.
CHEEKED, *tsheekt*, a. Brought near the cheek.
CHEEK-TOOTH, *tsheek'-tooth*, s. The hinder tooth or tusk.
CHEEP, *tsheep*, v.n. To chirp, as a young bird; to pule.
CHEER, *tsheer*, v.a. To salute with shouts of joy; to applaud; to encourage; to animate; to incite; to gladden; to enliven; to cause to rejoice, to console; to comfort; to refresh.
—v.n. To grow cheerful; to become gladsome or joyous
— s. A shout of joy, triumph, or applause; stamping or other expressions of applause; a state of gladness or joy; gaiety; that which makes cheerful; entertainment; provisions for a feast; good intelligence, state or condition as to enjoyment; food.
CHEERED, *tsheerd*, pp. of the verb *to cheer*.
CHEERER, *tsheer'-er*, s. One who cheers; he or that which gladdens.
CHEERFUL, *tsheer'-fûl*, s. Having good spirits; lively animated; gay; merry; joyful; willing; contented.
CHEERFULLY, *tsheer'-fûl-le*, ad. In a cheerful manner willingly; readily.
CHEERFULNESS, *tsheer'-fûl-nes*, s. Good spirits; liveliness; animation; alacrity; mirth; gayety.
CHEERILY, *tsheer'-e-le*, ad. Cheerfully.
CHEERINESS, *tsheer'-e-nes*, s. Cheerfulness.
CHEERINGLY, *tsheer'-ing-le*, ad. In a cheering manner.
CHEERISHNESS, *tsheer'-ish-nes*, s. State of cheerfulness.
CHEERLESS, *tsheer'-les*, a. Joyless; sad; dejected; comfortless; dull; gloomy.
CHEERLESSNESS, *tsheer'-les-nes*, s. Destitution of comfort or enjoyment; gloominess.
CHEERLY, *tsheer'-le*, a. Gay; cheering.
— ad. Cheerfully; joyously; heartily; readily.
CHEERUP, *tsheer'-up*, v.a. To make cheerful; to enliven to animate; to quicken: also written *chirrup*.
CHEERY, *tsheer'-e*, a. Gay; sprightly.
CHEESE, *tsheez'*, s. The curd of milk, coagulated usually by rennet, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mould; a mass of pomace or ground apples; any thing in the form of cheese.
CHEESE-CAKE, *tsheez'-kake*, s. A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.
CHEESE-FLY, *tsheez'-fli*, s. A small black insect, the *Piophila casei*, produced from the cheese-hopper.
CHEESE-HOPPER, *tsheez'-hop-per*, s. A cheese maggot.
CHEESE-MITE, *tsheez'-mite*, s. A mite found in cheese.
CHEESE-MONGER, *tsheez'-mung-ger*, s. A dealer in cheese
CHEESE-PARING, *tsheez'-pare-ing*, s. The rind of cheese.
CHEESE-PRESS, *tsheez'-pres*, s. A press or engine for pressing curd in the making of cheese.
CHEESE-RENNET, *tsheez'-ren-net*, s. The plant Ladies Bed-straw, *Galium verum*, used in coagulating milk.
CHEESE-VAT, *tsheez'-vat*, s. The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.
CHEESY, *tsheez'-e*, a. Having the nature or taste of cheese.
CHEETAH, *tshe'-tà*, s. The hunting leopard of India, *Felis jubata*: also written CHETAH.
CHEF-D'ŒUVRE, *sha'-durvr*, s. (Fr.) A master-piece; a fine work of art; the principal production of an artist.
CHEGRE, *tshe'-ger*, } s. A tropical insect which enters the
CHEGOE, *tshe'-go*, } skin of the feet, multiplies incredibly, and proves a source of great annoyance to the negroes. It is also written *chigger*, *chigre*, *jigger*.
CHEIROPTER, *ki-rop'-ter*, s. } A family of mam-
CHEIROPTERA, *ki-rop'-ter-à*, s.pl. } miferous animals, characterized by having the anterior toes of the fore legs greatly lengthened, and connected by a folding membranous expansion of skin, which extends from the neck along the sides of the whole body as far as the hinder feet, and thus enable the animals to fly small distances.
CHEIROPTEROUS, *ki-rop'-ter-us*, a. Belonging to or resembling the Cheiroptera.
CHEIROPODA, *ki-rop'-o-dà*, } s.pl. Mammiferous animals
CHEIROPEDS, *ki'-ro-pedz*, } possessed of hands.
CHEIROMYS, *ki'-ro-mis*, s. A lemurine animal found in the island of Madagascar: *see* AYE-AYE.
CHEIROTHERIUM, *ki-ro-the'-re-um*, s. An extinct animal whose footprints have been met with in various parts of Germany, and which is supposed to have been a gigantic species of batrachian.

CHEKOA, *tshek-o'-à*, s. The Chinese porcelain clay.
CHELA, *ke'-là*, s. The claw of a crab, lobster, &c.
CHELIDON, *kel'-e-don*, s. A brown fly with silvery wings.
CHELIFER, *kel'-e-fer*, s. A scorpion-like insect of the spider tribe, which walks sideways like a crab.
CHELIFEROUS, *ke-lif'-er-us*, a. Furnished with claws.
CHELIFORM, *kel'-e-form*, a. Having the form of a claw.
CHELONE, *ke-lo'-ne*, s. A plant, the Tortoise-flower.
CHELONIA, *ke-lo'-ne-à*, s.pl. } An order of reptiles, inclu-
CHELONIAN, *ke-lo'-ne-an*, s. } ding the tortoises and turtles; also, a genus of beautiful lepidopterous insects.
CHELONIAN, *ke-lo'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.
CHELY, *ke'-le*, s. The chela or claw of a shell-fish.
CHEMICAL, *kem'-ik-al*, or *kim'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to chemistry; resulting from the operation of natural agents; according to the principles of chemistry.
CHEMICALLY, *kem'-ik-al-le*, or *kim'-ik-al-le*, ad. According to the principles of chemistry; by chemical process.
CHEMISE, *she-meez'*, s. A shift, or under garment worn by females. In *fort.*, a wall that lines the face of any work of earth.
CHEMISETTE, *shem-e-zet'*, s. A lace or linen article of dress worn over the bosom by women.
CHEMIST, *kem'-ist*, or *kim'-ist*, s. One versed in chemistry; *popularly*, one who retails drugs, a druggist.
CHEMISTICAL,† *ke-mis'-tik-al*, a. Chemical.
CHEMISTRY, *kem'-ist-re*, or *kim'-ist-re*, s. The science which relates to the elements of matter, the proportions in which they unite, the means of their separation, and the laws which govern and affect these agencies.
CHEQUE, *tshek*, s. A draft or order for money payable to bearer, drawn on a banker or merchant. *See* CHECK.
CHEQUER, *tshek'-er*, v. and s. *See* CHECKER.
CHEQUIN, *tshe-keen'*, s. *See* CECCHIN, or SEQUIN.
CHEQUY, *tshek'-e*, s. *See* CHECKY.
CHERIF, *shêr'-if*, s. The prince of Mecca; a high priest among the Mohammedans: also written *scherif*.
CHERISH, *tshêr'-ish*, v.a. To treat with tenderness and affection; to hold as dear; to nurse; to foster; to nourish; to protect and aid; to encourage; to harbour in the mind; to entertain.
CHERISHED, *tshêr'-isht*, pp. of the verb *to cherish*.
CHERISHER, *tshêr'-ish-er*, s. One who cherishes; an encourager; a comforter; a supporter.
CHERISHING, *tshêr'-ish-ing*, } s. Support; encourage-
CHERISHMENT,‡ *tshêr'-ish-ment*, } ment; comfort.
CHERISHINGLY, *tshêr'-ish-ing-le*, ad. In an affectionate or encouraging manner; with tenderness.
CHERMES,† *ker'-meez*, s. *See* KERMES.
CHEROOT, *she-root'*, s. A kind of cigar, imported, when genuine, from Manilla.
CHEROPOTAMOS, *ker-o-pot'-à-mus*, s. A pachydermatous animal, allied to the hog, now extinct.
CHERRY, *tshêr'-re*, s. A well-known stone fruit, of many varieties, the produce of several species of Cerasus
— a. Of or pertaining to cherries; made of cherry-wood; of the colour of a cherry; red; ruddy; blooming.
CHERRY-BAY, *tshêr'-re-ba*, s. The Laurel, an evergreen tree.
CHERRY-BRANDY, *tshêr'-re-bran'-de*, s. Brandy in which cherries are steeped.
CHERRY-CHEEKED, *tshêr'-re-tsheekt*, a. Ruddy-cheeked.
CHERRY-LAUREL, *tshêr'-re-law'-rel*, s. A shrub, the Cerasus Lauro-cerasus, commonly called Laurel.
CHERRY-PIT, *tshêr'-re-pit*, s. A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole.
CHERRY-TREE, *tshêr'-re-tre*, s. A name common to trees of the genus Cerasus which produce edible cherries.
CHERSONESE, *ker'-so-neez*, s. A peninsula.
CHERT, *tshert*, s. An impure variety of flint; hornstone.
CHERTY, *tsher'-te*, a. Like or containing chert, flinty.
CHERUB, *tshêr'-ub*, s.; plur., CHERUBS or CHERUBIM. A celestial spirit or angel, next in order to the seraphim. In *fig. lang.*, an epithet for a beautiful child. In *eccles. arch.*, an ornament consisting of an infant's head joined to two wings.
CHERUBIC, *tsher-u'-bik*, } a. Pertaining to cherubs;
CHERUBICAL, *tsher-u'-bik-al*, } angelic.
CHERUBIM, *tsher'-u-bim*, s. The Hebrew plural of *cherub*.
CHERUBIN,‡ *tsher'-u-bin*, a. Cherubic; angelic
—‡ s. A cherub.
CHERUP, *tshêr'-up*, v. and s. A corruption of *cheerup*.
CHERVIL, *tsher'-vil*, s. A culinary herb, the *Scandix cerefolium*; also, the *Chærophyllum sylvestre*.
CHESIBLE, *tshez'-e-bl*, s. A short vestment without sleeves, worn by a Popish priest at mass; a chasuble.
CHESILD, *tshes'-lip*, s. A small vermin commonly found under stones, tiles, &c.

CHESNUT, *tsnes'-nut*, s. *See* CHESTNUT.
CHESS, *tshes*, s. A scientific game played by two parties, with different pieces, on a board divided into sixty-four squares. The pieces of each player are differently coloured, and consist of a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, two rooks or castles, and eight pawns —In *bot.*, a grass, the *Bromus secalinus*.
CHESS-APPLE, *tshes'-ap-pl*, s. A species of wild service.
CHESS-BOARD, *tshes'-board*, s. A checkered board on which chess is played.
CHESS-MAN, *tshes'-man*, s. A piece used in playing chess.
CHESSOM, *tshes'-sum*, s. Mellow earth.
CHESS-PLAYER, *tshes'-pla-er*, s. One who plays chess one skilled in the game of chess.
CHESS-TREE, *tshes'-tre*, s. In *ships*, a piece of wood, bolted perpendicularly on the side, to confine the clews of the mainsail.
CHEST, *tshest*, s. A large box; a coffer; the trunk of the human body, from the neck to the belly; the breast, the thorax. In *com.*, a certain quantity.—*Chest of drawers*, a case of movable boxes, called *drawers*.
—† v.a. To reposit in a chest; to hoard.
CHESTED, *tshest'-ed*, a. Having a chest: *used in composition*, as, *broad-chested*, &c.
CHEST-FOUNDERING, *tshest'-fownd-er-ing*, s. A disease in horses, resembling the pleurisy in the human body.
CHESTNUT, *tshes'-nut*, s. The fruit of the chestnut-tree.
— a. Of the colour of a chestnut; of a brown colour.
CHESTNUT-TREE, *tshes'-nut-tre*, s. The *Castanea vesca*, or tree which produces the edible chestnut.
CHESTON, *tshes'-tun*, s. A species of plum.
CHETAH, *tshe'-tà*, s. *See* CHEETAH.
CHETWERT, *tshet'-wert*, s. A corn measure in Russia, equal to nearly six bushels.
CHEVACHIE,‡ *shev'-à-she*, s. An expedition with cavalry.
CHEVAGE, *tshe'-vaje*, s. *See* CHIEFAGE.
CHEVAL, *shev-al'*, s. (Fr.) A horse; *in composition*, a support or frame.—*Cheval glass*, a large swing-glass mounted in a frame.
CHEVAL DE FRISE, *shev-al'-de-freez'*, s. (generally used in the plural, CHEVAUX DE FRISE, *shev'-o-de-freez'*. (Fr.) A military fence composed of a piece of timber traversed with long spikes; a kind of trimming.
CHEVALIER, *shev-al'-ya*, or *shev-à-leer'*, s. (Fr.) A knight, a gallant young man; a bird, about the size of a pigeon. In *her.*, a horseman armed at all points.
CHEVEN, *tshev'-en*, s. A river fish, the chub.
CHEVERIL,† *tshev'-er-il*, s. A kid; kid-leather.
—‡ a. Yielding; pliable
CHEVERILIZE,‡ *tshev'-er-il-ize*, v.a. To make as pliable as kid-leather.
CHEVISANCE, *shev'-e-zans*, s. ‡ Achievement; deed; performance; enterprise. In *law*, an agreement or contract, a final composition between a debtor and his creditor.
CHEVRETTE, *shev-ret'*, s. An engine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages.
CHEVRON, *shev'-run*, s. In *her.*, an honourable ordinary, representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top. In *arch.*, an ornament in the form of zigzag work. In the *army*, the mark on the coat-sleeves which distinguishes a non-commissioned officer.
CHEVRONED, *shev'-rund*, a. Having a chevron, or the form of it.
CHEVRONEL, *shev'-run-el*, s. A small chevron.
CHEVROTAIN, *shev-ro-tane'*, s. The smallest of the antelope kind.
CHEW, *tshu*, v.a. To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate; to meditate; to champ: to bite, hold, or roll about in the mouth.
— v.n. To champ upon; to ruminate.
— s. That which is chewed; a cud. (*Vulgar.*)
CHEWED, *tshude*, pp. of the verb *to chew*.
CHEWET,‡ *tshu'-et*, s. A mince pie; minced meat.
CHEWING, *tshu'-ing*, s. The act or practice of chewing
CHIA, *tshi'-à*, s. A beautiful Mexican plant.
CHIAN, *ki'-an* a. Pertaining to the island of Chios.
CHIARO-OSCURO, *ke-à'-ro-os-koo'-ro*, s. (Ital.) In *paint ing*, the art of judiciously combining light and shade.
CHIASTOLITE, *ke-as'-to-lite*, s. In *min.*, see ANDALUSITE.
CHIBBAL, *tshib'-bal*, s. A small sort of onion.
CHIBOOK, *tshe-book'*, s. A Turkish smoking pipe.
CHICA, *tshi'-kà*, s. A fermented liquor made in Peru, of Indian corn; a red colouring substance, a deposit from a decoction of the leaves of the *Bignonia chica*, used by some of the American Indians to stain their skins
CHICANE, *she-kane'*, s. Any artifice or stratagem; deceit, fraud; dispute; sophistry. In *law*, shift; turn; trick; cavil; idle objection.

Chicane, *she-kane'*, v.n. To use shifts, cavils, or artifices, to prolong a contest by tricks, to cheat.
Chicaner, *she-kane'-er*, s. One who chicanes; an unfair disputant; a sophister; a caviller, a cheat.
Chicanery, *she-kane'-er-e*, s. Sophistry, mean or unfair artifices to perplex; trickery; cheating; wrangling.
Chich, *tsh'sh*, s. } Chick-pea; dwarf pease.
Chiches, *tshitsh'-ez*, s.pl. }
Chichling, } *tshitsh'-ling-vetsh*, s. A vetch or
Chichling-vetch, } pea, of the genus Lathyrus.
Chick,† *tshik*, v.n. To sprout as seed; to vegetate.
Chick, *tshik*, } s. The young of a bird, particularly
Chicken, *tshik'-en*, } of the domestic hen; a person of tender years; a word of tenderness.
Chickara, *tshik'-à-rà*, s. A species of antelope.
Chickaree, *tshik'-à-re*, s. The American red squirrel.
Chicken-hearted, *tshik'-en-hart'-ed*, a. Timid; fearful, cowardly.
Chicken-pox, *tshik'-en-pox*, s. A pustulous, contagious disease, generally appearing in children.
Chickling, *tshik'-ling*, s. A small chick or chicken.
Chickpea, *tshik'-pe*, s. A kind of degenerate pea, cultivated chiefly for feeding poultry.
Chickweed, *tshik'-weed*, s. A low, creeping weed, the *Stellaria media*, which birds are fond of.
Chicory, *tshik'-o-re*, s. A plant, the *Cichorium intybus*, also called *succory*. The leaves are used as a salad, and the root, roasted and ground, is extensively employed to adulterate coffee.
Chid, *tshid*, pret. of the verb *to chide*.
Chidden, *tshid'-dn*, pp. of the verb *to chide*.
Chide, *tshide*, v.a.; pret. *chid*; pp. *chidden*. To scold; to reprove; to censure; to reprimand; to reproach.
— v.n. To scold; to clamour; to find fault; to quarrel.
—‡ s. Murmur; gentle noise.
Chider, *tshide'-er*, s. One who rebukes or clamours.
Chideress,‡ *tshide'-er-es*, s. A female who chides.
Chiding, *tshide'-ing*, s. A scolding; reproof; rebuke; contention; quarrel; clamouring.
Chidingly, *tshide'-ing-le*, ad. In a reproving manner.
Chief, *tsheef*, a. Principal; highest in office or rank; most eminent; most important; leading; main; especial; prime.
— s. A military or naval commander; a leader; master or proprietor; foreman; the principal person, part, or thing; the top of any thing; the most or largest part of one thing or of many; ‡an achievement, or mark of distinction. In *her.*, the upper part of an escutcheon.
In chief, in law, *in capite*. To hold land *in chief*, is to hold it directly from the sovereign, by honourable personal services.
ad. Chiefly.
Chiefage,‡ *tsheef'-aje*, s. A tribute by the head.
Chief-baron, *tsheef-bar'-un*, s. The president of the court of Exchequer.
Chiefdom,† *tsheef'-dum*, s. Sovereignty.
Chiefess,‡ *tsheef'-es*, s. A female chief.
Chief-justice, *tsheef-jus'-tis*, s. The principal judge of a court; a title of the presiding judges in the courts of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench.
Chief-justiceship, *tsheef-jus'-tis-ship*, s. The office of chief justice.
Chiefless, *tsheef'-les*, a. Without a chief or leader; weak.
Chiefly, *tsheef'-le*, ad. Principally; especially; above all.
Chiefrie, *tsheef'-re*, s. A small feudal rent.
Chieftain, *tsheef'-tin*, s. A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a clan.
Chieftaincy, *tsheef'-tin-se*, } s. The office or station
Chieftainry, *tsheef'-tin-re*, } of chieftain; head-
Chieftainship, *tsheef'-tin-ship*, } ship; captaincy.
Chiego, *tshe'-go*, s. *See* Chegoe.
Chievance,‡ *tsheev'-ans*, s. An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted.
Chieve,‡ *tsheev*, v.n. To come to an end; to issue.
Chiffonnier, *shif'-fun-ya*, s. (Fr.) One who gets his living by picking up rags, &c., in the streets.
Chiffonier, *shif-fun-eer'*, s. A receptacle for rags or shreds; a movable ornamental cupboard or receptacle.
Chiffy, *tshif'-fe*, s. An instant; a *jiffy*. (*Inelegant.*)
Chigger, *tshig'-ger*, } s. *See* Chegoe.
Chigo, *tshe'-go*, }
Chilblain, *tshil'-blane*, s. A sore or inflammation produced by cold or frost.
— v.a. To produce chilblains; to render sore by frost.
Child, *tshild*, s.; **Children**, *tshil'-dren*, s.pl. A son or a daughter; issue; offspring; progeny; a very young person; an infant; one weak in knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments; a disciple; any thing the product or effect of another. In the *plural*, the descendants of a man, however remote; the inhabitants of a country.—*To be with child*, to be pregnant.
—‡ v.n. and v.a. To bring forth children; to be prolific to beget
Childbearing, *tshild'-bare-ing*, ppr. or a. Bearing children, pregnant with child.
— s. The act of bearing children; parturition.
Child-bed, *tshild'-bed*, s. The period of a woman's lying-in; childbirth.
Childbirth, *tshild'-berth*, s. The time or act of bringing forth a child; travail; labour; parturition.
Childe, *tshild*, or *tshild*, s. A noble youth; the son of a nobleman; a cognomen formerly prefixed to the family name by the eldest son.
Childed,‡ *tshild'-ed*, a. Furnished with a child.
Childermas-day, *tshil'-der-mas-dà*, s. An anniversary of the Church of England, held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod: it is also called *Innocents'-Day*.
Childhood, *tshild'-hood*, s. The state of a child; in fancy; the time from birth, or from infancy, to puberty; adolescence; the properties of a child.
Childing, *tshild-ing*, ppr. or a. Bearing children; being with child.
Childish, *tshild'-ish*, a. Pertaining to a child or children like a child; puerile; trifling; silly; weak.
Childishly, *tshild'-ish-le*, ad. In the manner of a child in a weak or foolish manner.
Childishness, *tshild'-ish-nes*, s. The state or qualities of a child; innocence; puerility; trifingness.
Childless, *tshild'-les*, a. Having no child or offspring.
Childlessness, *tshild'-les-nes*, s. State of being childless.
Childlike, *tshild'-like*, a. Resembling a child, or that which belongs to children; puerile; beseeming a child; meek; submissive; simple; artless
Childly,† *tshild'-le*, ad. Like a child.
Childness,‡ *tshild'-nes*, s. Childishness.
Children, *tshil'-dren*, s.pl. of **Child**.
Childrenite, *tshil'-dren-ite*, s. A crystallized mineral
Chilese, *tshe-leez'*, s. sing. and plur. A native or natives of Chili; the people of Chili.
—† a. Pertaining to Chili; Chilian.
Chiliad, *kil'-e-ad*, s. A thousand; a thousand years.
Chiliagon, *kil'-e-à-gon*, s. A plane geometrical figure of a thousand equal angles.
Chiliahedron, *kil-e-à-he'-dron*, s.; (pl. **Chiliahedra**, *kil-e-à-he'-drà.*) A figure of a thousand equal sides.
Chilian, *tshil'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to Chili.
Chiliarch, *kil'-e-ark*, s. A military chief or commander of a thousand men.
Chiliarchy, *kil'-e-ark-e*, s. A corps of a thousand men.
Chiliasm, *kil'-e-azm*, s. The millennium, or thousand years, when Satan is to be bound: Rev. xx.
Chiliast, *kil'-e-ast*, s. A Millenarian.
Chiliastic, *kil-e-ast'-ik*, a. Relating to the millennium
Chilifactive, *kil-e-fak'-tiv*, a. *See* Chylifactive.
Chilioliter, *kil-e-ol'-e-ter*, s. *See* Kiloliter.
Chiliometer, *kil-e-om'-e-ter*, s. *See* Kilometer.
Chill, *tshil*, s. Cold; sensation of cold; chilliness; coldness. *Fig.*, a check to feelings of joy; discouragement.
— a. Cold; shivering with cold; cool; formal; wanting in affection; cold of temper; dejected; discouraged.
— v.a. To make cold; to cool; to blast with cold; to depress; to deject; to discourage. —‡ v.n. To shiver.
Chilled, *tshild*, pp. of the verb *to chill*.
Chilli, *tshil'-le*, s. The pod of the Cayenne or Guinea pepper; a plant of the genus Capsicum.
Chilliness, *tshil'-e-nes*, } s. A sensation of shivering;
Chilness, *tshil'-nes*, } coldness; want of warmth.
Chillingly, *tshil'-ing-le*, ad. In a chilling manner.
Chilly, *tshil'-le*, a, Cool; somewhat cold; cold; easily affected by cold; depressing; discouraging; wanting in kindness. —‡ ad. Coldly; with coldness.
Chilogram, *kil'-o-gram*, s. *See* Kilogram.
Chiloma, *ki-lo'-mà*, s. The upper lip or muzzle of a quadruped, when tumid, and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel.
Chilonean, *ki-lo'-ne-an*, } a. Relating to Chilo, the Gre-
Chilonic, *ki-lon'-ik*, } cian sage; brief; concise.
Chilopod, *kil'-o-pod*, s. One of an order of centipeds, in which the lower lip is formed by a pair of feet.
Chiltern hundreds, *tshil'-tern-hund'-redz*, s. A tract in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, to which is attached the nominal office of steward under the crown. As members of parliament cannot resign their seats, when they wish to go out they accept this nominal office, or stewardship, and thus vacate their seats

CHILTONITE, *tshil'-tun-ite*, s. A mineral, a variety of prehnite.
CHIMB, *tshime*, s. The edge of a cask, &c. *See* CHIME.
CHIME, *tshime*, s. The consonant or harmonic sounds of several correspondent instruments; correspondence of sound; a set of bells which chime, or ring in harmony; the musical sounds of a set of bells struck with hammers; a kind of periodical music, or tune of a clock, produced by an apparatus annexed to it; correspondence of proportion or relation; harmony; the or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.
— v.n. To sound in consonance or harmony; to harmonize; to accord; to agree; to jingle.
— v.a. To move, strike, or cause to sound in harmony.
CHIMER, *tshime'-er*, s. One who chimes.
CHIMERA, *ke-me'-rà*, s. In *fabulous history*, a monster with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, vomiting flames. In *modern usage*, a vain or idle fancy; an illusory or unnatural conception of the mind. In *ich.*, a cartilaginous fish.
CHIMERE, *she-meer'*, s. The upper robe of a bishop.
CHIMERICAL, *ke-mĕr'-ik-al*, a. Wildly or vainly conceived; imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; delusive.
CHIMERICALLY, *ke-mĕr'-ik-al-le*, ad. Wildly, vainly; fancifully; fantastically; delusively.
CHIMERIZE,‡ *kim'-er-ize*, v.n. To entertain wild fancies.
CHIMINAGE, *shim'-in-aje*, s. In *law*, a toll for passage through a forest.
CHIMISTRY, *kim'-is-tre*, s. *See* CHEMISTRY.
CHIMNEY, *tshim'-ne*, s.; plur., CHIMNEYS. A hollow body of brick or stone, attached to, or forming part of, the wall of a building, to convey the smoke of a fire made on the hearth, which is formed at its base, to the open air, generally through the roof; a passage for smoke; a flue; a fire-place; a tall glass tube to protect the flame of a lamp; a fireplace.
CHIMNEY-BOARD, *tshim'-ne-board*, s. A fire-board, q.v.
CHIMNEY-CORNER, *tshim'-ne-kor'-ner*, s. The corner of a chimney or fireplace; a place near the fire.
CHIMNEY-HOOK, *tshim'-ne-hook*, s. A hook for holding pots and kettles over a fire.
CHIMNEY-MONEY, *tshim'-ne-mun-ne*, s. Hearth-money, a duty formerly paid in England for each chimney.
CHIMNEY-PIECE, *tshim'-ne-pees*, s. An ornamental piece of wood, stone, or marble, set round a fireplace; a shelf over the fireplace.
CHIMNEY-POT, *tshim'-ne-pot*, s. A cylinder of earthenware, or other material, placed at the top of a chimney to prevent smoking.
CHIMNEY-SHAFT, *tshim'-ne-shäft*, s. The portion of a chimney which rises above the rest of a building.
CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *tshim'-ne-sweep-er*, s. One whose occupation is to sweep or clean chimneys.
CHIMPANZEE, *tshim-pan'-ze*, s. An animal of the ape kind, the African or black orang-outang
CHIN, *tshin*, s. The lower extremity of the face below the mouth, the point of the under jaw.
CHINA, *tshi'-nà*, s. A species of fine earthenware, of which the first specimens were brought from China.
CHINA-ORANGE, *tshi'-nà-or-enj*, s. The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China.
CHINA-PINK, *tshi'-nà-pink*, s. A perennial plant, the *Dianthus chinensis*.
CHINA-ROOT, *tshi'-nà-root*, s. The root of the *Smilax China*.
CHINAR, *tshi'-nar*, s. A tree of India.
CHINA-ROSE, *tshi'-nà-roze*, s. A beautiful flowering shrub of the Mallow tribe, the *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*.
CHINA-WARE, *tshi'-nà-ware*, s. Articles made of china; china.
CHINCAPIN, *tshink'-à-pin*, s. The dwarf chestnut, a small tree of the southern states of North America.
CHINCH, *tshintsh*, s. A fetid insect of the bug kind, destructive to grain.
CHINCHILLA, *tshin-tshil'-là*, s. A small rodent animal of South America, or its fur.
CHINCOUGH, *tshin'-kof*, s. The hooping-cough.
CHINE, *tshine*, s. The back-bone, or spine of an animal; a piece of the back of an animal, appropriately of a pig, cut for cooking, corresponding to a baron of beef, or a saddle of mutton; the chime or brim of a cask.
—v.a To cut through the back-bone, or into chine-pieces.
CHINED, *tshind*, a. Pertaining to or having a back.
CHINESE, *tshi nez'*, s. sing and pl A native or the people of China. the language of China.
a. Pertaining to, or brought from, China.
CHINGLE, *shing'-gl*, a. Gravel free from dirt: *see* SHINGLE.
CHINGLY, *shing'-gle*, a. Gravelly: *see* SHINGLY
CHINK, *tshink*, s. A narrow aperture; a cleft, rent or fissure.
— v.a. To open or part, and form a fissure; to cause to sound as small pieces of metal, &c.; to jingle as money
— v.n. To make a small, sharp sound by striking each other, as little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies, to jingle; to crack; to open.
CHINKAPIN, *tshink'-à-pin*, s. *See* CHINCAPIN.
CHINKY, *tshink'-e*, a. Full of chinks or fissures; gaping
CHINNED, *tshind*, a. Having a long chin.
CHINSCAB, *tshin'-skab*, s. A disease in sheep, the *dartars*
CHINSE, *tshins*, v.a. To thrust oakum into the seams or chinks of a ship with a chisel or point of a knife.
CHINTZ, *tshintz*, s. A peculiar kind of cotton cloth or calico, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colours.
CHIOPPINE, *tshop-peen'*, s. A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.
CHIP, *tship*, s. A small piece of wood, or other substance, cut or broken off from a larger body; a fragment.
— v.a. To cut into small pieces, or chips; to hew.
— v.n. To break or fly off in small pieces.
CHIPAXE, *tship'-ax*, s. An axe for chipping.
CHIPPED, *tshipt*, pp. of the verb *to chip*.
CHIPPER, *tship'-per*, v.n. To chirp, or chirrup. (*Local.*)
— a. Lively; talkative; cheerful; comfortable. (*Local.*)
CHIPPING, *tship'-ping*, s. The act of cutting in small pieces; a chip; a fragment; the flying or breaking off, in small pieces, of the edges of earthenware, &c.
CHIPPY, *tship'-pe*, a. Abounding in chips.
CHIRAGRA, *ki-ra'-grà*, s. Gout in the hands.
CHIRAGRICAL, *ki-rag'-rik-al*, a. Having the gout in the hand, or subject to that disease.
CHIRK,‡ *tshĕrk*, v.n. To chirp.
— a. Lively; cheerful; in a comfortable state. (*Local.*
CHIRM,‡ *tshĕrm*, v.n. To sing as a bird.
CHIROGRAPH, *ki'-ro-graf*, s. *Anciently*, a deed, or legal instrument, engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment, with a space between, in which was written the word *chirographum*, through which the parchment was cut, and one part given to each party; a charter-party, also, a fine, so called from the manner of engrossing.
CHIROGRAPHER, *ki-rog'-rà-fer*, s. One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing; an officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who engrosses fines.
CHIROGRAPHIC, *ki-ro-graf'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
CHIROGRAPHICAL, *ki-ro-graf'-ik-al*, } chirography
CHIROGRAPHIST, *ki-rog'-rà-fist*, s. A chirographer; one who tells fortunes by examining the hand
CHIROGRAPHY, *ki-rog'-rà-fe*, s. The art of writing; handwriting, penmanship.
CHIROLOGICAL, *ki-ro-loj'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to chirology.
CHIROLOGIST, *ki-rol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in, or who practises chirology.
CHIROLOGY, *ki-rol'-o-je*, s. The art or practice of discoursing by signs made by the hands and fingers, as practised by the deaf and dumb; dactyology.
CHIROMANCER, *ki'-ro-man-ser*, s. One who pretends to foretel future events, or the fortunes of persons, by inspecting their hands
CHIROMANCY, *ki'-ro-man-se*, or *kir'-o-man-se*, s Divination by inspecting the lines of the hand; palmistry.
CHIROMANIST,† *ki'-ro-man-ist*, } s. A chiromancer; a
CHIROMANTIST,† *ki'-ro-man-tist*, } fortune-teller.
CHIROMANTIC, *ki-ro-man'-tik*, a. Pertaining to chiromancy, or divination by the hand.
CHIRONOMIC, *ki-ro-nom'-ik*, a. Relating to chironomy.
CHIRONOMY, *ki-ron'-o-me*, s. The science which treats of gesture, or oratorical action and pantomime; the practice of gesture in oratory.
CHIROPLAST, *ki'-ro-plast*, s. An instrument used by some learners of the pianoforte to accustom the hand to a particular position when playing.
CHIROPEDIST, *ki-rop'-e-dist*, } s. One who treats of or
CHIROPODIST, *ki-rop'-o-dist*, } cures diseases of the hands and feet; a corn-cutter or extractor.
CHIROSOPHIST, *ki-ros'-o-fist*, s. A chiromancer.
CHIRP, *tsherp*, v.n. To make a cheerful noise, as certain small birds and insects
—† v.a. To cheer up; to make cheerful, to enliven.
— s. The voice of certain small birds, as that of a sparrow; the noise of certain insects, as the cricket, &c.
CHIRPED, *tsherpt*, pp. of the verb *to chirp*.
CHIRPER, *tsherp'-er*, s One that chirps; a chirping bird or insect; †one who is cheerful
CHIRPING, *tsherp'-ing*, s. The noise of certain small birds and insects. *see* CHIRP.
CHIRPINGLY, *tsherp'-ing-le*, ad. In a chirping manner.
CHIRRE, *tsher*, v.n To coo, as a pigeon

Chirrup, *tshir' rup*, v.a. To cheer-up. — v.n. To chirp.
Chirurgeon,‡ *ki-rur'-jun*, s. A surgeon.
Chirurgeonly, *ki-rur'-jun-le*, ad. In a surgical manner.
Chirurgery,‡ *ki-rur'-je-re*, s. Surgery.
Chirurgic,‡ *ki-rur'-jik*, } a. Pertaining to surgery;
Chirurgical,‡ *ki-rur'-jik-al*, } surgical.
Chiru, *ki'-ru*, s. A species of Antelope.
Chirus, *ki'-rus*, s. A genus of Gobioid fishes.
Chisel, *tshiz'-il*, s. An instrument of iron or steel, for paring or hollowing wood or stone. In *pop. lang.*, unfair gain; cheat; deception; fraud.
— v.a. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel. In *pop. lang.*, to take advantage of in dealing; to cheat.
Chiselled, *tshiz'-ild*, pp. of the verb *to chisel*.
Chisleu, *kis'-lu*, s. The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and December.
Chiseey, *tshiz'-le*, a. Noting a soil between sandy and clayey, containing a large admixture of small pebbles.
Chit, *tshit*, s. A shoot or sprout; a child; a baby; a pert, insignificant person; an instrument for cleaving laths; †a freckle, or push.
— v.n. To sprout; to shoot, as a seed or plant.
Chit-chat, *tshit'-tshat*, s. Prattle; familiar talk.
Chiton, *ki'-ton*, s. One of a family of Gastropodous mollusks, remarkable for having their protecting shell formed of many portions, never truly articulated.
Chitter,‡ *tshit'-ter*, v.n. To shiver; to chatter.
Chitterling,‡ *tshit'-ter-ling*, s. The frill of a shirt.
Chitterlings, *tshit'-ter-lingz*, s.pl. The smaller intestines of an animal used for food, particularly of swine; small sausages.
Chitty, *tshit'-te*, a. Childish; like a babe; full of chits.
Chivalric, *shiv'-*, or *tshiv'-al-rik*, } a. Pertaining to,
Chivalrous, *shiv'-*, or *tshiv'-al-rus*, } or partaking of, chivalry; warlike; bold; gallant; adventurous.
Chivalrously, *shiv'-*, or *tshiv'-al-rus-le*, ad. In a chivalrous spirit.
Chivalry, *shiv'-*, or *tshiv'-al-re*, s. Knighthood; the usages and customs pertaining to the order of knighthood; the body or order of knights; the system of knighthood; the privileges, characteristics, or manners of knights; the practice of knight-errantry; the qualifications of a knight; gallantry; heroism. In *law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service.
Chive, *tshive*, s. A species of small onion.
Chives, *tshivez*, s.pl. The slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants; stamens.
Chlamyphore, *klam'-e-for*, } s. A small edentate
Chlamyphorus, *klâ-mif'-o-rus*, } animal of South America, allied to the armadillo, but in its habits much resembling the mole, and thus named from the cloak-like shape of its tesselated corneous back-plate.
Chlamys, *kla'-mis*, s. A tunic or loose coat worn by the ancients; also, a genus of coleoptera.
Chloracetic acid, *klo-râ-se'-tik as'-id*, s. An acid formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid exposed to bright sunshine.
Chloral, *klo'-ral*, s. A liquid composed of chlorine, carbon, and oxygen, obtained by the action of chlorine upon alcohol.
Chlorate, *klo'-rate*, s. A salt formed by the union of chloric acid with a salifiable base.
Chloric, *klo'-rik*, a. Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it.—*Chloric acid*, an acid composed of chlorine and oxygen, the latter being in greater proportion.
Chlorid, *klo'-rid*, } s. A non-acid combination of
Chloride, *klo'-ride*, } chlorine with another element.
Chloridic, *klo-rid'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a chloride.
Chlorine, } *klo'-rin*, s. A greenish-yellow gas, formerly
Chlorin, } called *oxymuriatic acid*, obtained from common salt. It is a powerful agent in disinfecting, and also in bleaching.
Chlorinised, *klo'-rin-izd*, a. Compounded with chlorine.
Chloriodate, *klo'-re-od-ate*, s. A compound of the chloriodic acid with a salifiable base.
Chloriodic, *klo-re-od'-ik*, a. Consisting of chlorine and iodine, or obtained from them, as the *chloriodic acid*.
Chloriodine, *klo-ri'-o-din*, s. Chloriodic acid.
Chloris, *klo'-ris*, s. The greenfinch, a small bird.
Chlorite, *klo'-rite*, s. A soft, olive-green mineral, allied to talc, and somewhat soapy to the touch. In *chem.*, a salt formed of chloric acid and a base.
Chloritic, *klo-rit'-ik*, a. Containing chlorite.
Chlorocarbonic, *klo'-ro-kar-bon'-ik*, } a. Terms ap-
Chlorocarbonous, *klo'-ro-kar'-bun-us*, } plied to a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxide.
Chlorocyanic, *klo-ro-se-an'-ik*, a. Composed of chlorine and cyanogen, as the *chlorocyanic acid*.
Chloroform, *klo'ro-form*, s. A peculiar compound limpid fluid, composed of chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen. It is much used in surgery to produce insensibility prior to painful operations.
Chlorometer, *klo-rom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for testing the bleaching powers of chloride of lime.
Chlorometry, *klo-rom'-e-tre*, s. The process of testing the bleaching power of any combination of chlorine.
Chloropal, *klo-ro'-pal*, s. A greenish earthy mineral.
Chlorophæite, *klo-ro-fe'-ite*, s. A green mineral, found in small nodules. It soon becomes black when broken.
Chlorophane, *klo'-ro-fane*, s. A variety of fluor spar.
Chlorophyl, *klo'-ro-fil*, s. In vegetable physiology, the green colouring matter of leaves.
Chlorosis, *klo-ro'-sis*, s. The green sickness, a disease incident to young females, giving them a pale, greenish hue; also, a disease in plants.
Chlorotic, *klo-rot'-ik*, a. Pertaining to, or affected by chlorosis.
Chlorous, *klo'-rus*, a. Pertaining or containing chlorine.—*Chlorous acid*, an acid composed of chlorine and oxygen, the latter being in the smaller proportion.
Chloroxalic acid, *klo-rox-al'-ik as'-id*, s. Same as **Chloracetic acid**, which see.
Chloruret,† *klo'-ru-ret*, s. A compound of chlorine.
Choak, *tshoak*, v.a. *See* **Choke**.
Choanite, *ko'-an-ite*, s. A fossil zoophyte of the chalk.
Chock, *tshok*, s. A kind of wedge to confine a cask or other body, to prevent it from moving; ‡an encounter
— † v.a. To fill up a cavity; ‡ to encounter.
Chock-full, *tshok'-fûl*, a. Quite full; chokefull.
Chocolate, *tshok'-o-late*, s. An alimentary paste or cake, composed of the kernels of cacao-nuts, roasted, ground, and mixed with other ingredients, usually cinnamon, vanilla, cloves, and sugar; a beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water.
Chocolate-house, *tshok'-o-late-hows*, s. A house where company may be served with chocolate.
Chocolate-nut, *tshok'-o-late-nut*, s. The fruit of the Cacao, a West Indian tree.
Chode, *tshode*. The old preterit of *chide*.
Choice, *tshoys*, s. The act or power of choosing; election; option; selection; preference; the thing chosen, care in selecting; the best part of any thing; that which is preferable; the object of choice; variety.
— a. Select; of great value; precious; costly; exquisite; uncommon; sparing; careful; chary.
Choice-drawn,† *tshoys'-drawn*, a. Carefully selected.
Choiceless, *tshoys'-les*, a. Without the power of choosing
Choicely, *tshoys'-le*, ad. With care in choosing; valuably; excellently; curiously; carefully.
Choiceness, *tshoys'-nes*, s. Valuableness; nicety; excellence; particular value or worth.
Choir, *kwire*, s. An assembly or band of singers, especially in divine service, in a church; the part of a church appropriated for the choristers or singers; the chancel of a cathedral or collegiate church. In *nunneries*, a large hall adjoining to the body of the church, separated by a grate, where the nuns sing the office.
Choir-service, *kwire'-ser-vis*, s. The service of singing performed by a choir.
Choke, *tshoke*, v.a. To stop the passage of the breath, by filling the windpipe, or compressing the neck; to suffocate; to strangle; to smother; to stifle; to suppress; to stop by filling; to obstruct; to overpower. In *pop. lang.*, to offend; to put to silence.
— v.n. To have the windpipe stopped; to be offended.
— s. The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.
Choke-cherry, *tshoke'-tsher'-re*, s. The popular name of a species of wild cherry.
Choked, *tshoakt*, pp. of the verb *to choke*.
Choke-damp, *tshoke'-damp*, s. A name given by miners and well-diggers to a noxious vapour (carbonic acid gas), generated in wells, coal mines, and other pits.
Choke-full, *tshoke'-fûl*, a. Full as possible; quite full.
Choke-pear, *tshoke'-pare*, s. A kind of pear that has a rough, astringent taste. In *pop lang.*, a sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.
Choker, *tshoke'-er*, s. One who chokes another; *popularly*, one who puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered.
Choke-weed, *tshoke'-weed*, s. A plant so called.
Choky, *tshoke'-e*, a. Having a tendency to suffocate.
Cholagogue, *kol'-â-gog*, s. A medicine that has the specific quality of evacuating the bile.
Choleic, *ko-le'-ik*, a. Obtained from bile, as *choleic acid*.
Choledography, *kol-e-dog'-râ-fe*, } s. A treatise on the
Choledology, *kol-e-dol'-o-je*, } bile.

Choler, *kol'-er*, s. The bile; irascibility; anger; rage.
Cholera, *kol'-er-à*, s. A bilious disease characterized by vomiting and purging, with great pain and debility, often called *English* or *simple cholera*.—*Cholera morbus*, an epidemic disease, of Asiatic origin, of a totally different nature from simple cholera, though characterized by most of its symptoms in a very aggravated form.—*Cholera asphyxia*, is an aggravated form of cholera morbus, being accompanied with more frequent watery discharges, retchings, severe spasms, and usually asphyxy, collapse, and speedy death.
Choleraic, *kol-e-rà'-ik*, a. Having the nature or character of cholera; pertaining to cholera.
Choleric, *kol'-er-ik*, a. Full of choler; irascible; angry.
Cholericly, *kol'-er-ik-le*, ad. In a choleric manner.
Cholericness, *kol'-er-ik-nes*, s. Irascibility; anger.
Cholerine, *kol'-er-in*, s. The first stage of cholera.
Cholesteric, *ko-les'-ter-ik*, a. Pertaining to cholesterine, or obtained from it.
Cholesterine, *ko-les'-ter-rin*, s. A fatty substance resembling spermaceti, found in the bile and biliary concretions.
Choliamb, *kol'-le-amb*, **Choliambic**, *ko-le-am'-bik*, } s. A verse having an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth or last.
Choltry, *tshole'-tre*, s. An East Indian inn or caravansary.
Chondrine, *kon'-drin*, s. The substance which forms the tissue of cartilage in the ribs, trachea, nose, &c.
Chondrodite, *kon'-dro-dite*, s. A mineral, otherwise called Brucite. It occurs in grains, of various colours.
Chondrography, *kon-drog'-rà-fe*, **Chondrology**, *kon-drol'-o-je*, } s. A treatise on cartilages.
Chondrometer, *kon-drom'-e-ter*, s. A balance for weighing corn.
Chondropterygians, *kon-drop-te-rij'-e-anz*, **Chondropterygii**, *kon-drop-te-rij'-e-i*, } s.pl. One of the two great sections into which the class Pisces is divided, comprehending those fishes the bones and fin-spines of which are formed of gristle, as in the sturgeons, sharks, rays, lampreys, &c.
Chondropterygian, *kon-drop-te-rij'-e-an*, a. Having gristly fins; pertaining to the chondropterygii.
Chonikrite, *kon'-e-krite*, s. A massive white mineral.
Choose, *tshooz*, v.a.; pret., *chose*; pp., *chosen*, *chose*. To pick out; to take by way of preference from two or more things offered; to make choice of; to prefer; to select; to elect; to adopt; to will.
— v.n. To prefer; to have the power of choice.
Chooser, *tshooz'-er*, s. One who chooses; an elector.
Choosing, *tshooz'-ing*, s. Selection; choice; election.
Choosingly, *tshooz'-ingly*, ad. By choosing.
Chop, *tshop*, v.a. To cut off or separate, by striking with a sharp instrument, either by a single blow or by repeated blows; to cut into small pieces; to mince; to devour eagerly; to break or open into chinks or fissures; to crack; to chap; to barter; to exchange. ‡ To altercate; to bandy words.
— v.n. To do anything with a quick motion, like that of a blow; to vary, change, or shift suddenly, as the wind *chopped* round; + to light or fall on suddenly; ‡ to catch or attempt to seize with the mouth.—‡ *To chop in*, to become modish.—‡ *To chop out*, to give vent to.
—s. A piece chopped off; a small piece of meat attached to a bone, as a *mutton-chop*; a crack or cleft; the chap, *see* Chap; a Chinese word signifying quality, applied to goods. In *China*, a permit, or stamp.
Chop-church, *tshop'-tshurtsh*, s. An exchange or an exchanger of benefices. (*Vulgar.*)
Chop-fallen, *tshop'-fawl-n*, a. *See* Chap-fallen.
Chop-house, *tshop'-hows*, s. A dining-house, or house in which a repast may be obtained for payment.
Chopin, *tshop'-in*, or *tsho-peen'*, s. A French half-pint liquid measure, nearly equal to an English pint. In *Scotland*, a quart of English wine measure.
Chopness, *tshop'-nes*, s. A kind of spade.
Chopped, *tshopt*, pp. of the verb *to chop*.
Chopper, *tshop'-per*, s. One who chops; a butcher's cleaver.
Chopping, *tshop'-ping*, a. Stout; lusty; large; jolly.
— s. The act of chopping or bartering; a cutting; a mincing; altercation; a high-heeled shoe, formerly worn by ladies, also written *chioppine*.
Chopping-block, *tshop'-ping-blok*, s. A wooden block on which anything is laid to be chopped.
Chopping-knife, *tshop'-ping-nife*, s. A large knife for mincing meat, having, usually, a handle at either end.
Choppy, *tshop'-pe*, a. Full of clefts or cracks.
Chops, *tshops*, s.pl. The mouth of a beast. *See* Chaps.
Chopsticks, *tshop'-stiks*, s.pl. Two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese to eat with.
Choragic, *ko-raj'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the ancient chorus, or to a choragus.—*Choragic monument*, in *antiq.*, a monument erected in honour of a choragus, for the exhibition of the best musical or theatrical entertainment at the festival of Bacchus
Choragus, *ko-rà'-gus*, s. In *ancient Athens*, the leader of a chorus, or the superintendent of a musical or theatrical entertainment.
Choral, *ko'-ral*, a. Belonging to or composing a choir or chorus; singing or sung in a choir
Chorally, *ko'-ral-le*, ad. In the manner of a chorus.
Chord, *kord*, s. A tendon; the string of a musical instrument; the union of two or more sounds forming an entire harmony. In *geom.*, a right line drawn or supposed to extend from one extremity of an arc of a circle to the other.
— v.a. To furnish with musical strings, to string.
Chordee, *kor-de'*, s. In *med.* and *surg.*, a morbid erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved.
Chore, *tshore*, s. A small piece of domestic work; a little job: an *American word*, the English *char*.
Chorea, *ko'-re-à*, s. St. Vitus's dance, a disease which manifests itself in convulsive motions of the limbs, occasioning strange and involuntary gesticulations.
Choree, *ko-re'*, s. Same as Choreus, which see.
Choreography, *ko-reg'-rà-fe*, s. The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is by notes.
Chorepiscopal, *ko-re-pis'-ko-pal*, a. Pertaining to the power of a suffragan or local bishop.
Chorepiscopus, ‡ *ko-re-pis'-ko-pus*, s. A suffragan or local bishop.
Choreus, *ko-re'-us*, s. In *ancient poetry*, a foot of two syllables, the first long, the second short; a trochee.
Choriamb, *ko'-re-amb*, **Choriambic**, *ko-re-am'-bik*, **Choriambus**, *ko-re-am'-bus*, } s. In *ancient poetry*, a foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short.
— a. Pertaining to a choriamb
Choric, + *ko'-rik*, a. Pertaining to a chorus.
Chorion, *ko'-re-on*, s. In *anat.*, the exterior membrane which invests the fœtus *in utero*. In *bot.*, the exterior membrane of a seed.
Chorist, *ko'-rist*, **Chorister**, *kor'-ist-er*, } s. A singer; one of a choir; one of a band of singers who sing in concert; one who leads a choir in church music.
Chorographer, *ko-rog'-rà-fer*, s. One who describes or delineates any particular region or country.
Chorographical, *ko-ro-graf'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries.
Chorographically, *ko-ro-graf'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a chorographical manner.
Chorography, *ko-rog'-rà-fe*, s. The description of any particular district or country; the art of describing or delineating any particular region, country, or province: it is greater in its object than topography, but less than geography.
Choroid, *ko'-royd*, a. In *anat.*, a term applied to several parts of the body that resemble the *chorion*.
Chorometry, ‡ *ko-rom'-e-tre*, s. The art of surveying a country.
Chorus, *ko'-rus*, s. A company of persons singing in concert; a piece performed by a whole company in concert; verses of a song in which the company join the singer; the joint performance of music by the whole orchestra; a musical composition of two or more parts; a concert. In *the ancient drama*, persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a piece, and sing their sentiments between the acts, the song between the acts of a piece. Among *the ancient Greeks*, a band of singers and dancers, who performed odes by singing and dancing in honour of the gods, particularly Bacchus.
Chose, *shoze*, s. In *law*, a thing; a chattel; property.—*Chose in action*, property which a person has not in possession, but has a right to sue for, as a debt.
Chose, *tshoze*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to choose*.
Chosen, *tsho'-zn*, pp. of the verb *to choose*
— a. Select; distinguished by preference; eminent.
Chouans, *shoo'-anz*, s.pl. A name given to the armed partisans of the Bourbons in Brittany and other parts of the west of France, 1793—1803.
Chough, *tshuff*, s. A bird of the crow family, also called the red-billed jackdaw.
Choule, *tshowl*, s. *See* Jowl.
Choultry, *tchowl'-tre*, s. *See* Choltry.
Chouse, *tshows*, v.a. To cheat; to trick (*Vulgar.*)

CHOUSE, *tshows*, s. One easily cheated, a simpleton; a trick; an imposition; one who cheats. (*Vulgar.*)
CHOUSED, *tshowst*, pp. of the verb *to chouse.*
CHOWDER, *tshow'-der*, s. In *America*, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, salt pork, &c.—*Chowder-beer*, a local name for a kind of spruce beer. — v.a. To make a chowder.
CHOWRY, *tshow'-re*, s. In *India*, a whisk to keep off flies.
CHOWTER,‡ *tshow'-ter*, v.n. To grumble like a frog or a froward child.
CHOY-ROOT, *tshoy'-root*, s. *See* CHAY-ROOT.
CHREMATISTICS, *kre-mà-tis'-tiks*, s. The science of wealth; political economy.
CHRESTOMATHY, *kres-tom'-à-the*, s. A book of extracts useful in learning a language.
CHRISM, *krizm*, s. Unguent; unction; consecrated oil used in the Roman and Greek churches in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction.
CHRISMAL, *kriz'-mal*, a. Pertaining to chrism.
CHRISMATION, *kriz-ma'-shun*, s. The act of applying the chrism, or consecrated oil.
CHRISMATORY, *kriz'-mà-to-re*, s. A vessel to hold chrism.
CHRISOM,‡ *kriz'-um*, s. A child that dies within a month after its birth; so called from the *chrisom-cloth*, or linen cloth anointed with holy oil, which was formerly laid over a child's face when it was baptized; also, the cloth itself.
CHRIST, *krist*, s. THE ANOINTED; an appellation given to the Saviour of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH.
CHRIST-CROSS ROW, *kris' kros-ro'*, s. An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross set before it.
CHRISTEN, *kris'-sn*, v.a. To baptize and name; to initiate into the visible Church of Christ, by the application of water; to name, sometimes applied to things.
CHRISTENDOM, *kris' sn-dum*, s. The countries or regions inhabited by Christians, but more particularly the countries under Christian sovereigns and institutions; the whole body of Christians; + Christianity.
CHRISTENED, *kris'-snd*, pp. of the verb *to christen.*
CHRISTENING, *kris'-sn-ing*, s. The ceremony of baptism, the act of baptizing and naming.
CHRISTIAN, *krist'-yan*, s. A believer in Christ; a real disciple of Christ, or one who practises, as well as professes, the doctrines and precepts of Christianity. —In a *general sense*, the name is given to all born in a Christian country, or of Christian parents.
— a. Pertaining to, or taught by, Christ; professing, belonging to, or in accordance with Christianity.
—‡ v.a. To baptize; to christen.
CHRISTIANISM, *krist'-yan-izm*, s. The Christian religion; the nations professing Christianity.
CHRISTIANITE, *krist'-yan-ite*, s. In *min.*, a variety of Anorthite.
CHRISTIANITY, *krist-yan'-e-te*, s. The religion taught by Christ; the doctrines professed by Christians.
CHRISTIANIZATION, *krist-yan-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of Christianizing.
CHRISTIANIZE, *krist'-yan-ize*, v.a. To make Christian; to convert to Christianity.
CHRISTIANIZED, *krist'-yan-izd*, pp. of *to christianize.*
CHRISTIANLIKE, *krist'-yan-like*, a. Befitting a Christian.
CHRISTIANLY, *krist'-yan-le*, a. Becoming a Christian
— ad. In a Christian manner.
CHRISTIAN-NAME, *krist'-yan-name*, s. The name given at baptism, as distinct from the surname.
CHRISTIANNESS,‡ *krist'-yan-nes*, a. The profession of Christianity.
CHRISTIANOGRAPHY,‡ *krist-yan-og'-rà-fe*, s. A general description of Christian nations.
CHRISTICOLIST, *kris-tik'-o-list*, s. A worshipper of Christ.
CHRISTLESS, *krist' les*, a. Having no belief in Christ.
CHRISTMAS, *kris'-mas*, s. The festival of the Christian Church, observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ; Christmas-day.
— a. Belonging to the period during which Christmas is celebrated, or to its festivities.
CHRISTMAS BOX, *kris' mas-box*, s. A box for collecting presents at Christmas; a Christmas present.
CHRISTMAS-DAY, *kris'-mas-da*, s. The 25th December.
CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, CHRISTMAS-ROSE, *kris'-mas-flow'-er, kris'-mas-roze*, s. The plant *Helleborus niger*, producing beautiful white flowers about Christmas.
CHRISTMAS-TIDE, CHRISTMAS TIME, *kris'-mas-tide, kris' mas-time*, s. The season or period during which Christmas is celebrated.
CHRISTOLOGY, *kris-tol'-o-je*, s. A discourse or treatise concerning
CHRIST'S-THORN, *krists'-thorn*, s. The *Rhamnus paliurus*, supposed to be the plant which furnished The Crown of Thorns.
CHROASTACES, *kro-as'-tà-seez*, s. A genus of pellucid gems
CHROMA, *kro'-mà*, s. A soft kind of music, a quaver. In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in speaking in such a way as not to offend the hearer.
CHROMATE, *kro'-mate*, s. A salt formed by the union of chromic acid with a base.
CHROMATIC, *kro-mat'-ik*, s. Relating to colour; noting a particular species of music, which proceeds by several semitones in succession.
— s. A kind of music that proceeds by a succession of semitones; or it denotes accidental semitones.
CHROMATICALLY, *kro-mat'-ik-al-le*, ad. In the chromatic manner.
CHROMATICS, *kro-mat'-iks*, s. The science of colours; that branch of optics which treats of the properties of the colours of light and natural bodies.
CHROMATOGRAPHY, *kro-mà tog'-rà-fe*, s. A treatise on colours or chromatics.
CHROME, *krome*, } s. A grayish-white, brittle
CHROMIUM, *kro'-me-um*, } metal, remarkable for the variety and beauty of its coloured preparations.—*Chrome*, or *Chromic yellow*, the artificial chromate of lead, a beautiful yellow pigment.
CHROMIC, *kro'-mik*, a. Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it, as, *Chromic acid.*
CHROMITE, *kro'-mite*, s A mineral containing chromium
CHRONIC, *kron'-ik*, } a. Relating to time, or dura
CHRONICAL, *kron'-ik-al*, } tion; of long continuance. A *chronic* disease is one which is inveterate, or of long continuance, in distinction from an *acute* disease, which speedily terminates.
CHRONICLE, *kron'-e-kl*, s. A historical account or register of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history, a record; annals.
— v.a. To record in history; to record; to register.
CHRONICLED, *kron'-e-kld*, pp. of the verb *to chronicle.*
CHRONICLER, *kron'-e-kler*, s. A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time; an historian.
CHRONICLES, *kron'-e-klz*, s.pl. The name of two canonical books of the Old Testament.
CHRONIQUE,‡ *kron'-ik*, s. A chronicle.
CHRONOGRAM, *kron'-o-gram*, s. An inscription in which numeral letters occurring in the words are made to express the date or epoch of the action mentioned, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632.

ChrIstVs DVX, ergo trIVMphVs.

CHRONOGRAMMATIC, *kron-o-gram-mat'-ik*, } a. Be-
CHRONOGRAMMATICAL, *kron-o-gram-mat'-ik-al*, } longing to a chronogram, or containing one.
CHRONOGRAMMATIST, *kron-o-gram'-mà-tist*, s. A writer of chronograms.
CHRONOGRAPH, *kron'-o-graf*, s. Same as CHRONOGRAM, q.v
CHRONOGRAPHER, *kro-nog'-rà-fer*, s. A chronologer.
CHRONOGRAPHY, *kro-nog'-rà-fe*, s. A description of time past.
CHRONOLOGER, *kro-nol'-o-jer*, s. One who studies, or who is versed in chronology; one who arranges past events according to the order of time in which they occurred.
CHRONOLOGIC, *kro-no-loj'-ik*, } a. Relating to chro-
CHRONOLOGICAL, *kro-no-loj'-ik-al*, } nology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.
CHRONOLOGICALLY, *kro-no-loj'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a chronological manner.
CHRONOLOGIST, *kro-nol'-o-jist*, s. Same as *Chronologer*, q.v.
CHRONOLOGY, *kro-nol'-o-je*, s. The science which treats of or teaches the true periods or years when past events took place, and arranges them in their proper order, according to their dates; a register or tabular view of events or dates.
CHRONOMETER, *kro-nom'-e-ter*, s. In a *general sense*, any instrument that measures time, or that divides time into equal portions, or that is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial; *appropriately*, an instrument that measures time with great exactness, used by mariners for determining the longitude at sea, &c
CHRONOMETRIC, *kro-no-met'-rik*, } a. Pertaining to
CHRONOMETRICAL, *kro no met'-rik-al*, } a chronometer measured by a chronometer.
CHRONOMETRY, *kro-nom'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.
CHRONOSCOPE,† *kron'-o-skope*, s. A chronometer; a pendulum; a metronome.
CHRYSALID, *kris'-à-lid*, a. Pertaining to a chrysalis.

CHRYSALID, *kris'-à-lid*, s. A chrysalis, which see.
CHRYSALIS, *kris'-à-lis*, s. (pl. CHRYSALIDES, *kris-al'-e-deez.*) The pupa state, or second metamorphosis of a lepidopterous insect prior to its becoming a butterfly or moth; an aurelia.
CHRYSANTHEMUM, *kris-an'-the-mum*, s. A genus of composite plants, of which the Ox-eye Daisy and Corn Marigold are familiar examples.
CHRYSOBALAN, *kris-o-bà-lan'*, s. A genus of tropical trees.
CHRYSOBERYL, *kris'-o-bĕr-il*, s. A precious stone, of a yellowish-green colour.
CHRYSOCHLORE, *kris' o-klore*, s. A genus of small insectivorous mammals, representing in Africa the mole of Europe. Its fur reflects most brilliant metallic hues of green and gold, a circumstance which though common to the outer covering of birds, fishes, and insects, has not yet been observed in any other quadruped than this.
CHRYSOCOLLA,‡ *kris'-o-kol-là*, s. A Greek name for borax; also, a carbonate of copper, of two species, the green and the blue.
CHRYSOGRAPHY, *kris-og'-rà-fe*, s. The art of writing in letters of gold.
CHRYSOLITE, *kris'-o-lite*, s. A precious stone, a variety of apatite, of a yellowish or greenish colour.
CHRYSOLOGY, *kris-ol'-o-je*, s. That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth.
CHRYSOMELA, *kre-som'-e-là*, s. A genus of beautiful beetles.
CHRYSOPRASE, *kris'-o-prase*, s. A precious stone, a pale-green variety of quartz.
CHRYSOTYPE, *kris'-o-tipe*, s. A photographic process, in which a solution of gold is used.
CHUB, *tshub*, s. A river fish, the cheven, of the Carp tribe.
CHUBBED, *tshub'-bed*, } a. Like a chub; plump, short, and
CHUBBY, *tshub'-be*, } thick; big-headed.
CHUBBEDNESS, *tshub'-bed-nes*, s. The state of being chubby.
CHUB-FACED, *tshub'-fayst*, a. Having a plump round face.
CHUCK, *tshuk*, v.n. To make the noise of a hen or partridge, when calling her chickens; to jeer; to chuckle.
— v.a. To call, as a hen her chickens. In *pop. lang.*, to touch or give a gentle blow; to throw, with quick motion, to a short distance; to pitch.
— s. The voice or call of a hen; a sudden small noise; a word of endearment; a pat under the chin; a throw; an appendage to a lathe.
CHUCK-FARTHING, *tshuk'-far-thing*, s. An old game, in which a farthing, or other piece of money, is pitched into a hole.
CHUCK-HOLE,† *tshuk'-hole*, s. A steep hole in a waggon rut.
CHUCKLE, *tshuk'-kl*, v.a. To call, as a hen her chickens; to fondle; to caress.
– v.n. To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation.
— s. A short, broken, and suppressed laugh; chuckling.
CHUCKLE-HEAD, *tshuk'-kl-hĕd*, s. A person with a large head; a dunce; ‡ a rattling, noisy fellow. (*Vulgar.*)
CHUCKLE-HEADED, *tshuk'-kl-hed'-ed*, a. Thick-headed.
CHUCKLING, *tshuk'-ling*, s. The call of a hen; suppressed laughter; inward triumph or exultation.
CHUD,‡ *tshud*, v.a. To champ; to bite.
CHUET, *tshu'-et*, s. Forced meat; minced meat.
CHUFF, *tshuf*, s. A clown; a coarse, heavy, surly fellow.
CHUFFILY, *tshuf'-e-le*, ad. In a rough, surly manner.
CHUFFINESS, *tshuf'-e-nes*, s. Surliness; clownishness.
CHUFFY, *tshuf'-e*, a. Fat or swelled out, especially in the cheeks; clownish; surly; angry.
CHUK, *tshuk*, s. A word used in calling swine.
CHUM, *tshum*, s. A chamber-fellow in a college, &c.; a messmate; an intimate, familiar friend.
— v.n. To occupy a chamber with another; to mess with.
CHUMP, *tshump*, s. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.
CHUNAM, *tshu'-nam*, s. The name in India for lime; stucco made of calcined shells.
CHUNK, *tshunk*, s. A local name for *chump*.
CHURCH, *tshurtsh*, s. A place or building consecrated to the public worship of God. In a *restricted sense*, a building consecrated to Christian worship and ordinances; the collective body of Christians, sometimes called the *Catholic* or universal church; a particular body of Christians, united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; the followers of Christ in a particular city or province; the body of clergy, or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity; divine service; ecclesiastical authority.—*Invisible Church*, the collective body of saints in heaven and on earth.
– v.a. To assist, as a priest, any one in the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, particularly a woman after child birth: the priest is said *to church*, and the woman *to be churched*.
CHURCH-ALE, *tshurtsh'-ale*, s. A wake, or feast, commemoratory of the dedication of a church.
CHURCH-ATTIRE, *tshurtsh'-at-tire'*, s. Habit worn in divine service.
CHURCH-AUTHORITY, *tshurtsh'-aw-thor'-e-te*, s. Ecclesiastical power, spiritual jurisdiction.
CHURCH-BENCH, *tshurtsh'-bentsh*, s. A seat in the porch of a church.
CHURCH-BURIAL, *tshurtsh'-bĕr'-e-al*, s. Burial according to the rites of the church.
CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, *tshurtsh'-dis'-se-plin*, s. Discipline of the church, intended to correct the offences of its members; the mode or procedure against such clerks as have offended against the laws ecclesiastical.
CHURCHDOM, *tshurtsh'-dum*, s. The government, power, or authority of the church.
CHURCHED, *tshurtsht*, pp. of the verb *to church*.
CHURCH-FOUNDER, *tshurtsh'-fownd'-er*, s. One who builds or endows a church.
CHURCH-GOER, *tshurtsh'-go'-er*, s. One who regularly attends at church.
CHURCH-GOING, *tshurtsh'-go'-ing*, s. Usually attending church.
CHURCH-HISTORY, *tshurtsh'-his'-to-re*, s. History of the Christian Church; ecclesiastical history.
CHURCHING, *tshurtsh'-ing*, s. The act of returning thanks in church after childbirth.
CHURCHISM, *tshurtsh'-izm*, s. Adherence to the church.
CHURCH-LAND, *tshurtsh'-land*, s. Land belonging to a church.
CHURCHLIKE, *tshurtsh'-like*, a. Resembling a church, befitting a church or churchman; as used or performed in a church; ecclesiastical.
CHURCH-LIVING, *tshurtsh'-liv'-ing*, s. An ecclesiastical benefice.
CHURCHMAN, *tshurtsh'-man*, s. An ecclesiastic; a member of the Church of England; an episcopalian.
CHURCHMANSHIP, *tshurtsh' man-ship*, s. State of being a churchman, or of belonging to the episcopal church.
CHURCH-MEMBER, *tshurtsh'-mem'-ber*, s. A member in communion with a church; a professor of religion.
CHURCH-MEMBERSHIP, *tshurtsh'-mem'-ber-ship*, s. State of being a church member.
CHURCH-MILITANT, *tshurtsh'-mil'-e-tant*, s. The Christian church, as warring against spiritual evil of all kinds.
CHURCH-MUSIC, *tshurtsh'-mew'-zik*, s. The service of singing or chanting in a church; music used in churches, or suited to church service.
CHURCHOUTED,‡ *tshurtsh'-owt-ed*, s. Excommunicated.
CHURCH-OWL, *tshurtsh'-owl*, s. One of the names given to the Goat-sucker, a fissirostral bird.
CHURCH-PREFERMENT, *tshurtsh'-pre-fer'-ment*, s. Benefice or advancement in the church.
CHURCH-RATE, *tshurtsh'-rate*, s. A rate levied upon parishioners for the support of the parish church.
CHURCH-RULE, *tshurtsh'-rule*, s. Ecclesiastical government.
CHURCHSHIP,† *tshurtsh'-ship*, s. Institution of the church
CHURCHWARDEN, *tshurtsh'-wor'-dn*, s. One of two or more officers elected in every parish to take care of the church, its property, and concerns, and to act as the legal representatives of the parish.
CHURCH-WAY, *tshurtsh'-wa*, s. A road that leads to the church.
CHURCH-WORK, *tshurtsh'-wurk*, s. Work for or on a church: *fig.*, work carried on slowly.
CHURCHYARD, *tshurtsh'-yard*, s. The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.
CHURL, *tshurl*, s. A rude, surly, ill-bred man; a rustic; a miser; a niggard.
CHURLISH, *tshurl'-ish*, a. Rude, surly; sullen; uncivil; ill-natured, untractable; obstinate; selfish; avaricious.
CHURLISHLY, *tshurl'-ish-le*, ad. In a churlish manner rudely; roughly; surlily.
CHURLISHNESS, *tshurl'-ish-nes*, s. Rudeness of manners.
CHURLY,† *tshurl'-e*, a. Churlish; rude; boisterous.
CHURME,‡ *tshurm*, s. Noise; clamour; confused sound
CHURN, *tshurn*, s. A kind of tub or vessel in which cream is agitated for the production of butter.
— v.a. To agitate cream in a churn for the production of butter; to shake or agitate with violence or continued motion.
CHURNED, *tshurnd*, pp. of the verb *to churn*.
CHURNING, *tshurn'-ing*, s. The operation of agitating cream for the production of butter; as much butter as is made at one operation.

CHURN-STAFF, *tshurn'-stäf*, s. A staff used in churning.
CHURRWORM, *tshur'-wurm*, s. An insect allied to the cricket, also called the *mole-cricket*, and the *fan-cricket*.
CHUSE, *tshuze*, v.a. *See* CHOOSE.
CHUSITE, *kew'-site*, or *tshu'-site*, s. In *min.*, a yellowish variety of chrysolite.
CHUTE, *shute*, s. A fall.
CHYAZIC, *ki-az'-ik*, a. Noting a compound of hydrocyanic acid.
CHYLACEOUS, *ki-la'-shus*, a. Chylous; consisting of chyle.
CHYLE, *kile*, s. In *animal physiology*, a milky fluid generated in the stomach during the process of digestion, by the action of the pancreatic juice and the bile on the chyme, and which being absorbed by the lacteal vessels is gradually assimilated into blood.
CHYLIFACTION, *kil-e-fak'-shun*, CHYLIFICATION, *kil-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act or process of making chyle.
CHYLIFACTIVE, *kil-e-fak'-tiv*, CHYLIFICATORY, *kil-e-fe-ka'-to-re*, a. Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.
CHYLIFEROUS, *ki-lif'-er-us*, a. Transmitting chyle.
CHYLOPOETIC, *ki-lo-po-et'-ik*, a. Chylifactive.
CHYLOUS, *kile'-us*, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of chyle.
CHYME, *kime*, s. That particular modification which food first assumes after it has undergone the action of the stomach, and which, after the chyle has been separated from it, becomes excrementitious matter.
CHYMIC, *kim'-ik*, a. CHYMIST, *kim'-ist*, s. CHYMISTRY, *kim'-is-tre*, s. *See* CHEMICAL, CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY.
CHYMIFICATION, *kim-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The process of becoming or being formed into chyle.
CHYMIFY, *kim'-e-fi*, v.a. To form or become chyme.
CHYMOUS, *kime'-us*, a. Relating to or consisting of chyme.
CIBARIOUS, *se-ba'-re-us*, a. Relating to food; edible.
CIBOL, *sib'-ul*, s. A sort of small onion.
CIBORIUM, *se-bo'-re-um*, s. An insulated arched vault on four columns; any insulated tabernacle; the tomb of a martyr, sculptured and used as an altar; the coffer containing the host in Roman Catholic ceremonies; a large drinking cup; the Egyptian bean.
CICADA, *se-ka'-dä*, s. A genus of hemipterous insects of many species, living on trees or shrubs, popularly called *tree-hoppers*, *frog-hoppers*, &c., and in some places, erroneously, *locusts*.
CICATRICE, *sik'-ä-tris*, s. A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a mark; an impression.
CICATRICLE, *sik'-ä-trik-l*, s. The germinating or fœtal point in the embryo of a seed or the yolk of an egg.
CICATRICOSE, *sik'-ä-tre-kose*, a. Full of scars or cicatrices.
CICATRISANT, *sik'-ä-tri-zant*, s. A cicatrisive application; an escharotic or epulotic.
CICATRISIVE, *sik'-ä-tri-siv*, a. Inducing a cicatrice.
CICATRIX, *se-ka'-trix*, s. A cicatrice.
CICATRIZATION, *sik-ä-tre-za'-tion*, s. The process of healing or forming a cicatrice; the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over.
CICATRIZE, *sik'-ä-trize*, v.a. To heal a wound or ulcer by inducing the formation of a skin, or to apply medicines for that purpose.
— v.n. To heal or be healed; to skin over.
CICATRIZED, *sik'-ä-trizd*, pp. of the verb *to cicatrize*.
CICATROSE,† *sik'-ä-trose*, a. Full of scars; cicatricose.
CICELY, *sis'-e-le*, s. A plant, a species of Chærophyllum. The *Sweet Cicely* is the *Myrrhis odorata*.
CICER, *si'-ser*, s. The Vetch or Chick-pea, a genus of leguminous plants.
CICERONE, *tshe-tsha-ro'-na*, or *sis-e-ro'-ne*, s. (Ital.) A guide; one who shows and explains to strangers the curiosities of a place.
CICERONIAN, *sis-e-ro'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to Cicero; resembling Cicero in style or action; eloquent; diffuse; flowing; vehement.
CICERONIANISM, *sis-e-ro'-ne-an-izm*, s. Imitation or resemblance of the style or action of Cicero.
CICHORACEOUS, *sik-o-ra'-shus*, a. Pertaining to or having the qualities of succory.
CICHORY, *sik'-o-re*, CICHORIUM, *si-ko'-re-um*, s. Succory, or Wild-Endive, a genus of composite plants: *see* CHICORY.
CICINDELA, *sis-in-de'-lä*, s. A genus of coleopterous carnivorous insects, popularly called the Sparklers in allusion to their rich metallic colours.
CICISBEISM, *se-sis'-be-izm*, s. The state or conduct of a cicisbeo; the practice of dangling about married women.
CICISBEO, *tshe-tshis-ba'-o*, or *se-sis'-be-o*, s. (Ital.) A dangler about females; a gallant; one who assiduously attends upon a married woman with all the respect and devotion of a lover.
CICONIA, *se-ko'-ne-ä*, s. The Stork, a genus of wading birds, of several species.
CICURATE,† *sik'-yu-rate*, v.a. To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tractable.
CICURATION,† *sik-yu-ra'-shun*, s. The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.
CICUTA,† *se-kew'-tä*, s. The Cowbane, or Water-hemlock, a genus of poisonous plants: the name was also formerly given to the *Conium maculatum*, or officinal hemlock, and to the poison obtained from it.
CID, *sid*, s. (Spanish.) A chief; a commander; also, the name of a celebrated Spanish epic poem.
CIDARIS, *sid'-ä-ris*, s. A genus of echinites.
CIDER, *si'-der*, s. A fermented liquor made from the expressed juice of apples; *formerly*, any strong liquor, except wine.
CIDERIST, *si'-der-ist*, s. A maker of cider.
CIDERKIN, *si'-der-kin*, s. An inferior kind of cider.
CI-DEVANT, *se'-de-vong*, ad. (Fr.) Formerly; heretofore.
— a. Previous; late; former; recently holding: used to designate men who have retired from office.
CIELING, *se'-ling*, s. *See* CEILING.
CIERGE, *syerzh*, or *seerdj*, s. (Fr.) A wax candle used in religious rites.
CIGAR, *se-gar'*, s. A small roll of dried tobacco leaves for smoking.
CILERY, *sil'-er-e*, s. The drapery or foliage carved on the heads of columns.
CILIA, *sil'-e-ä*, s.pl. The eyelashes. In *bot.*, long hairs on the margin of a plant, leaf, &c. In *zool.*, minute filaments which project from animal membranes, and are endowed with quick vibratile motion.
CILIARY, *sil'-yä-re*, a. Belonging to the eyelids; pertaining to the cilia in animals or vegetables.
CILIATE, *sil'-e-ate*, CILIATED, *sil'-e-a-ted*, a. Furnished with cilia.
CILICIOUS, *se-lish'-us*, s. Made or consisting of hair.
CILIOGRADE, *sil'-e-o-grade*, s. One of a tribe of Acalephans (*Ciliograda*), which swim by means of cilia, as the Sea-nettle, &c.
CIMA, *si'-ma*, s. *See* CYMA.
CIMAR, *se-mar'*, s. *See* CHIMERE and SIMAR.
CIMBAL, *sim'-bal*, s. A kind of cake.
CIMBEX, *sim'-bex*, s. A genus of hymenopterous insects containing the largest of the saw-flies.
CIMBIA, *sim'-be-ä*, s. In *arch.*, a fillet or band round the shaft of a column to strengthen it.
CIMBRIC, *sim'-brik*, a. Pertaining to the Cimbri, a people who formerly inhabited Jutland and Holstein.
— s. The language of the Cimbri.
CIMELIARCH,‡ *se-me'-le-ark*, s. The chief keeper of the plate and other things of value belonging to a church.
CIMELIARCHY,‡ *se-me'-le-ark-e*, s. The room or place in a church in which the plate, vestments, and other things of value are deposited; a vestry.
CIMETER, *sim'-e-ter*, s. A short sword with a convex edge or recurvated point, used by the Persians and Turks: also written *scimitar*.
CIMEX, *si'-mex*, s. A genus of Hemipterous insects, of which the bed-bug, *Cimex lectularius*, is the type.
CIMISS, *si'-mis*, s. The bed-bug.
CIMMERIAN, *sim-me'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to the Cimmerii, or their country; extremely and perpetually dark. The Cimmerii were an ancient people of the land now called the Crimea, and their country being subject to heavy fogs, was fabled to be involved in deep and continual obscurity. Ancient poets also mention a people of this name who dwelt in a valley near Lake Avernus, in Italy, which the sun was said never to visit.
CIMOLITE, *sim'-o-lite*, s. A species of grayish-white clay.
CINCHONA, *sin-ko'-nä*, s. The Peruvian bark tree, or *Quinquina*, a genus of numerous species.
CINCHONACEOUS, *sin-ko-na'-shus*, a. Pertaining to the genus Cinchona.
CINCHONATE, *sin'-ko-nate*, s. A salt formed by the union of the cinchonic acid with a base.
CINCHONIA, *sin-ko'-ne-ä*, CINCHONINA, *sin-ko'-ne-nä*, CINCHONINE, *sin'-ko-nin*, s. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of cinchona, used in medicine.
CINCHONIC, *sin kon'-ik*, a. Composed of, or obtained from cinchona bark, as the *cinchonic acid*.
CINCTURE, *sinkt'-yur*, s. A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body; that which encompasses or encloses. In *arch.*, a ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column.

CINCTURED, *sinkt'-yurd*, a. Having a cincture or girdle.
CINDER, *sin'-der*, s. Any thing that has been subjected to combustion and quenched without being reduced to ashes; *appropriately*, a hot coal that has ceased to flame, or the relics or refuse of burnt coal or wood.
CINDER-WENCH, *sin'-der-wentsh*, } s. A woman who
CINDER-WOMAN, *sin'-der-wum'-an*, } gains her living by raking into heaps of ashes for cinders.
CINDERY, *sin'-der-e*, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or composed of cinders.
CINDROUS, *sin'-drus*, a. Like a cinder or cinders.
CINEFACTION, *sin-e-fak'-shun*, s. Reduction to ashes.
CINERACEOUS, *sin-e-ra'-shus*, a. Resembling ashes; having the colour of the ashes of wood.
CINERARIA, *sin-e-ra'-re-à*, s. A genus of pretty Composite plants, of several species.
CINERARY, *sin'-e-rà-re*, a. Pertaining to or like ashes.
CINERATION, *sin-e-ra'-shun*, s. The reducing of any thing to ashes by combustion.
CINEREOUS, *sin-é'-re-us*, } a. Ash-coloured; gray;
CINERITIOUS, *sin-e-rish'-us*, } resembling ashes.
CINERULENT, *sin-ĕr'-u-lent*, a. Full of ashes.
CINGALESE, *sing'-gà-leez*, s. A native or the natives of Ceylon. — a. Pertaining to Ceylon, or its inhabitants.
CINGLE,† *sin'-gl*, s. A girth for a horse: *see* SURCINGLE.
CINNABAR, *sin'-nà-bar*, s. A native red sulphuret of mercury; vermilion; the gum of an Indian tree, also called dragon's blood.
CINNABARINE, *sin'-nà-bar-in*, a. Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar, or containing it.
CINNAMIC, *sin'-nà-mik*, } a. Composed of, or ob-
CINNAMOMIC, *sin-nà-mom'-ik*, } tained from cinnamon, as, the *Cinnamic* or *Cinnamomic acid*.
CINNAMON, *sin'-nà-mun*, s. A well-known aromatic bark, obtained from the *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, a tree which abounds in Ceylon.
CINNAMON-STONE, *sin'-nà-mun-stone*, s. A mineral found in Ceylon, of a cinnamon-red colour, allied to the garnet, and otherwise called *essonite*.
CINQUE, *sink*, s. Five; a five at cards or dice.
CINQUEFOIL, *sink'-foyl*, s. A name common to plants of the genus Potentilla, but more especially given to the creeping potentilla, popularly called *five-leaved grass*. In *arch.*, an ornamental foliation having five points or cusps, used in windows, panels, &c.
CINQUEPACE, *sink'-pase*, s. A kind of grave dance.
CINQUE-PORTS, *sink'-poarts*, s.pl. *Originally*, five English ports on the eastern coast, viz., Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, and Hythe, but to these Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford, were afterwards added.
CINQUE-SPOTTED, *sink'-spot-ted*, a. Having five spots.
CINTER, *sin'-ter*, s. In *arch.*, the framing erected between piers to support the materials of an arch during erection, till it is keyed.
CION, *si'-on*, s. *See* SCION.
CIPHER, *si'-fer*, s. The arithmetical character 0, or zero, which signifies nothing by itself, but when placed at the right hand of any common number, increases it tenfold, or on the left of a decimal, decreases it in like proportion, any arithmetical figure; a number; a character in general; an intertexture of letters, as the initials of a name; a device; an enigmatical character, a secret or disguised manner of writing; certain characters agreed on by two or more persons to stand for letters or words, and understood only by them. In *fig. lang.*, a thing of no consequence or importance; a nonentity.
— v.n. To compute by figures; to practise arithmetic.
— v.a. To write in occult characters; to designate.
CIPHERED, *si'-ferd*, pp. of the verb *to cipher*.
CIPHER-KEY, *si'-fer-ke*, s. A key for deciphering writings.
CIPHERING, *si'-fer-ing*, s. The act or art of computing by numbers; arithmetic.
CIPOLIN, *sip'-o-lin*, s. A green marble containing white zones, like the section of an onion.
CIPPUS, *sip'-pus*, s. In *antiq.*, a small monumental column, bearing an inscription or epitaph; a sign-post.
CIRC, *serk*, s. *See* CIRCUS.
CIRCAR, *ser'-kar*, s. In *Hindostan*, a district or province.
CIRCASSIAN, *ser-kash' an*, a. Pertaining to Circassia. — s. A native of Circassia; a kind of woollen cloth.
CIRCEAN, *ser-sé'-an*, a. Pertaining to Circe, a fabled goddess of antiquity, celebrated for her knowledge of magic and venomous herbs, by which she was able to fascinate and work her incantations; *hence*, magical, venomous.
CIRCENSIAL, *ser-sen'-shal*, } a. Pertaining to the circus,
CIRCENSIAN, *ser-sen'-shan*, } in ancient Rome.
CIRCINAL, *ser'-se-nal*, } a. In *bot.*, rolled in spirally
CIRCINATE, *ser'-se-nate*, } downwards, the tip occupying the centre: a term in foliation or leafing, as in ferns.
CIRCINATE,† *ser'-se-nate*, v.a. To make a circle; to compass.
CIRCINATION,‡ *ser-se-na'-shun*, s. An orbicular motion.
CIRCINUS, *ser'-sin-us*, s. In *astr.*, the Compasses, a constellation near the South Pole.
CIRCLE, *ser'-kl*, s. In *geom.*, a plane figure comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the centre. In *ordinary use*, a circular line; the space included in a circular line; a round body an orb; a ring; compass; circuit; enclosure; a series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated; a going round; an assembly surrounding the principal person; a class of people; a community; a company; a territorial division, especially in Germany; a province; circumlocution. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, when the same terms are proved *in orbem* by the same terms, and the parts of the syllogism alternately by each other, directly and indirectly.
— v.a. To move round; to enclose; to encompass; to surround.—*To circle in*, to confine; to keep together.
— v.n. To move circularly.
CIRCLED, *ser'-kld*, pp. of the verb *to circle*.
— a. Having the form of a circle; round.
CIRCLER,‡ *ser'-kler*, s. A mean poet; a strolling poet
CIRCLET, *ser'-klet*, s. A little circle; an orb.
CIRCLING, *ser'-kling*, ppr. of the verb *to circle*.
— a. Circular; round.
CIRCLY,‡ *ser'-kle*, a. In the form of a circle.
CIRCUIT, *ser'-kit*, s. The act of moving or passing round; the space enclosed in a circle, or within certain limits; any space or extent measured by travelling round; that which encircles; a ring; a diadem; the periodical visitation of a judge or judges for holding assizes; the district or counties in which the same judge or judges administer justice; a circumlocution. In *law*, a longer course of proceedings than is necessary to recover the thing sued for.
— v.a. and v.n. To move in a circle; to go round.
CIRCUITEER, *ser-kit-eer'*, s. One who travels a circuit.
CIRCUITION,† *ser-kew-ish'-un*, s. The act of going round compass; circumlocution.
CIRCUITOUS, *ser-kew'-e-tus*, a. Going or passing round, round about; indirect.
CIRCUITOUSLY, *ser-kew'-e-tus-le*, ad. In a circuitous manner.
CIRCUITY, *ser-kew'-e-te*, s. An indirect or orbicular course.
CIRCULABLE, *ser'-kew-là-bl*, a. That may be circulated.
CIRCULAR, *ser'-kew-lar*, a. In the form of a circle; round, circumscribed by a circle; belonging to, or performed in, a circle; successive in order; always returning; † vulgar, mean, circumforaneous; ending in itself; addressed to a number of persons, as, a *circular* letter.—*Circular lines*, lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plane scale and sector.—*Circular numbers*, those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots.—*Circular sailing*, is the method of sailing by the arc of a great circle.
— s. A letter, or printed notice, of which a copy is sent to many persons.
CIRCULARITY, *ser-kew-lar'-e-te*, s. State of being circular.
CIRCULARLY, *ser'-kew-lar-le*, ad. In a circular manner, in the form of a circle.
CIRCULARY,‡ *ser'-kew-là-re*, a. Ending in itself; circular.
CIRCULATE, *ser'-kew-late*, v.n. To move in a circle; to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to have currency; to be dispersed; to move round and return to the same point, as the blood in the body; to flow in veins or channels.
— v.a. To cause to pass from place to place, or from person to person; to spread; to disseminate; to diffuse.
CIRCULATING, *ser'-kew-la-ting*, ppr. and a. Moving in a circle; passing from one to another; passing currently —*Circulating decimal*, a decimal in which one or more figures are constantly repeated in the same order.—*Circulating medium*, the currency of a country, whether it be money, bank notes, or any other articles.
CIRCULATION, *ser-kew-la'-shun*, s. The act of circulating, the state of being circulated; motion in a circle; a series in which the same order is preserved, and things return to the same state; dissemination; currency of money, or of any substitute used as money; extent of diffusion. In *chem.*, an operation by which the same vapour, raised by fire, falls back to be returned and distilled several times.—*Circulation of the blood*

the natural motion of the blood in the living animal, whereby it is alternately sent by the action of the heart through the arteries to all parts of the body, and returned to the heart through the veins.

CIRCULATIVE, *ser'-kew-là-tiv*, a. Circulating; causing circulation.

CIRCULATORIOUS,‡ *ser-kew-là-to'-re-us*, a. Travelling in a circuit, or from house to house.

CIRCULATORY, *ser'-kew-là-to-re*, a. Circular; circulating. — s. A chemical vessel, a condenser.

CIRCUMAGITATE, *ser-kum-aj'-e-tate*, v.a. To agitate on all sides.

CIRCUMAMBIENCY, *ser-kum-am'-be-an-se*, s. The act of surrounding or encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, *ser-kum-am'-be-ent*, a. Surrounding.

CIRCUMAMBULATE, *ser-kum-am'-bew-late*, v.n. To walk round about.

CIRCUMAMBULATION, *ser-kum-am-bew-là'-shun*, s. The act of walking round.

CIRCUMBENDIBUS, *ser-kum-ben'-de-bus*, s. Circumlocution. (*Vulgar.*)

CIRCUMCELLION, *ser-kum-sel'-yun*, s. In *church history*, one of a sct of Donatists in the fourth century.

CIRCUMCISE, *ser'-kum-size*, v.a. To cut off the prepuce or foreskin, according to the Jewish and Mohammedan laws. *Fig.*, to purify the heart.

CIRCUMCISED, *ser'-kum-sizd*, pp. of the verb *to circumcise*.

CIRCUMCISER, *ser' kum-size-er*, s. One who circumcises.

CIRCUMCISION, *ser-kum-sizh'-un*, s. The act of cutting off the prepuce, or foreskin, a ceremony or rite among the Jews and Mohammedans; spiritual purification.

CIRCUMCLUSION, *ser-kum-klu'-shun*, s. The act of enclosing on all sides.

CIRCUMCURSATION,‡ *ser-kum-kur-sa'-shun*, s. The act of running about.

CIRCUMDUCT,† *ser'-kum-dukt*, v.a. To contravene; to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTILE, *ser'-kum-duk-til*, a. Capable of being led about.

CIRCUMDUCTION,† *ser-kum-duk'-shun*, s. A leading about; nullification; cancellation.

CIRCUMERRATION, *ser-kum-er-ra'-shun*, s, The act or state of wandering about.

CIRCUMFER,‡ *ser'-kum-fer*, v.a. ‡ To bear or carry round.

CIRCUMFERENCE, *ser-kum'-fer-ens*, s. The line that bounds the space of a circle; a periphery; the line that encompasses any figure or thing; compass; circle; the space enclosed in a circle; an orb; any thing circular. —‡ v.a. To enclose the exterior surface of a round body in a circular space.

CIRCUMFERENTIAL, *ser-kum-fer-en'-shal*, a. Pertaining to the circumference; † circular.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, *ser-kum-fe-ren'-ter*, s. An instrument used by surveyors for taking or measuring angles.

CIRCUMFLECT, *ser'-kum-flekt*, v.a. To place the circumflex on a word.

CIRCUMFLEX, *ser'-kum-flex*, s. An accent serving to note or distinguish a syllable of an intermediate sound between acute and grave, marked thus, ^, or in Greek ~. It is a kind of undulation in the voice, but not used in English. — v.a. To mark or pronounce with a circumflex. — a. Bent; turned round.

CIRCUMFLEXION, *ser-kum-flek'-shun*, s. The act of giving any thing a circular direction or figure.

CIRCUMFLEXUS, *ser-kum-flex'-us*, s. In *anat.*, a muscle of the palate.

CIRCUMFLUENCE, *ser-kum'-flu-ens*, s. A flowing round on all sides; an enclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT, *ser-kum'-flu-ent*, } a. Flowing round; en-
CIRCUMFLUOUS, *ser-kum'-flu-us*, } compassing as a fluid.

CIRCUMFORANEAN,† *ser-kum-fo-ra'-ne-an*, } a. Going
CIRCUMFORANEOUS,† *ser-kum-fo-ra'-ne-us*, } about from house to house; strolling.

CIRCUMFULGENT, *ser-kum-ful'-jent*, a. Shining round about.

CIRCUMFUSE, *ser'-kum-fewz*, v.a. To pour round, as a fluid; to spread round; to surround.

CIRCUMFUSILE, *ser-kum-few'-sil*, a. That may be poured or spread round.

CIRCUMFUSION, *ser-kum-few'-zhun*, s. The act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured round.

CIRCUMGESTATION,‡ *ser-kum-jes-ta'-shun*, s. A carrying about.

CIRCUMGYRATE,† *ser-kum'-je-rate*, } v.a. To roll or turn
CIRCUMGYRE,‡ *ser-kum-jire'*, } round.

CIRCUMGYRATION, *ser-kum-je-ra'-shun*, s. The act of turning, rolling, or whirling round of any body about a centre; the turning of a limb in its socket.

CIRCUMINCESSION, *ser-kum-in-sesh'-un*, s. In *theology*, the consubstantiality of the three persons in the Trinity.

CIRCUMITION, *ser-kum-ish'-un*, s. The act of going round.

CIRCUMJACENT, *ser-kum-ja'-sent*, a. Lying round any thing; bordering on every side; surrounding.

CIRCUMLIGATION, *ser-kum-le-ga'-shun*, s. The act of binding round; the bond that binds any thing.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, *ser-kum-lo-kew'-shun*, s. A circuit or compass of words; the use of a number of words to express an idea instead of a single term; a periphrase

CIRCUMLOCUTIONIST, *ser-kum-lo-kew'-shun-ist*, s. One who uses circumlocution.

CIRCUMLOCUTORY, *ser-kum-lok'-yu-to-re*, a. Pertaining to circumlocution; periphrastic.

CIRCUMMERIDIAN, *ser-kum-me-rid'-yan*, a. Situated near or round the meridian.

CIRCUMMURED, *ser-kum-mewrd'*, a. Walled round.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, *ser-kum-nav'-e-gà-bl*, a. That may be sailed round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, *ser-kum-nav'-e-gate*, v.a. To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, *ser-kum-nav-e-ga'-shun*, s. The act of sailing round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, *ser-kum-nav'-e-ga-ter*, s. One who sails round; one who has sailed round the pole.

CIRCUMPLEXION, *ser-kum-plex'-un*, } s. A fold-
CIRCUMPLICATION,† *ser-kum-ple-ka'-shun*, } ing, winding, or wrapping round; the state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR, *ser-kum-po'-lar*, a. Near the pole.

CIRCUMPOSITION, *ser-kum-po-zish'-un*, s. The act of placing in a circle, or the state of being so placed.

CIRCUMRASION,‡ *ser-kum-ra'-zhun*, s. The act of shaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTARY, *ser-kum-ro'-tà-re*, } a. Turning, roll-
CIRCUMROTATORY, *ser-kum-ro'-tà-to-re*, } ing, or whirling round.

CIRCUMROTATION, *ser-kum-ro-ta'-shun*, s. The act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.

CIRCUMSCISSILE, *ser-kum-sis'-sil*, a. In *bot.*, a term applied to a mode of dehiscence occurring by a transverse circular separation of the sides of the ovary.

CIRCUMSCRIBABLE, *ser'-kum-skribe-à-bl*, a. Capable of being circumscribed.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, *ser'-kum-skribe*, v.a. To write around, to bound; to limit; to restrict; to enclose.

CIRCUMSCRIBED, *ser'-kum-skribd*, pp. of *to circumscribe*.

CIRCUMSCRIBER, *ser'-kum-skribe-er*, s. One who circumscribes.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, *ser-kum-skrip'-te-bl*, a. That may be circumscribed or limited by bounds.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, *ser-kum-skrip'-shun*, s. The act of circumscribing; the line that limits; limitation; bound; determination of form or magnitude of a body; a circular inscription.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, *ser-kum-skrip'-tiv*, a. Defining the external form; enclosing the superficies.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY, *ser-kum-skrip'-tiv-le*, ad. In a limited manner.

CIRCUMSPECT, *ser'-kum-spekt*, a. Cautious; discreet; prudent; watchful on all sides; wary.

CIRCUMSPECT,‡ *ser-kum-spekt'*, v.a. To examine carefully

CIRCUMSPECTION, *ser-kum-spek'-shun*, s. Caution; watchfulness; deliberation; thoughtfulness; wariness.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE, *ser-kum-spek'-tiv*, a. Cautious; careful; heedful; watchful; vigilant.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY, *ser-kum-spek'-tiv-le*, } ad. Cautious-
CIRCUMSPECTLY, *ser'-kum-spekt-le*, } ly; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS, *ser'-kum-spekt-nes*, s. Caution; circumspection; vigilance; watchfulness.

CIRCUMSTANCE, *ser'-kum-stans*, s. Something attending appendant, or relative to a fact, or case; one of the adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal, or make an accusation more or less probable; accident; something adventitious; incident; event. *In the plural*, condition in regard to worldly estate, state of property.

— v.a. To place relatively, or in a particular situation.

CIRCUMSTANCED, *ser'-kum-stanst*, pp. of *to circumstance*.

CIRCUMSTANT,† *ser'-kum-stant*, a. Surrounding.

CIRCUMSTANTIABLE,† *ser-kum-stan'-shà-bl*, a. Capable of being circumstantiated.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *ser-kum-stan'-shal*, a. Attending or relating to; accidental; not essential; incidental; detailed; minute; particular.—*Circumstantial evidence*, in *law*, is that which is obtained from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend facts of a particular nature, from which arises presumption.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *ser-kum-stan'-shal*, s. A thing incident to the main subject, but not essential: *generally used in the plural.*
CIRCUMSTANTIALITY, *ser-kum-stan-shal'-e-te*, s. The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances; minuteness.
CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, *ser-kum-stan'-shal-le*, ad. According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally; incidentally; minutely; exactly.
CIRCUMSTANTIATE, *ser-kum-stan'-shate*, v.a. To describe exactly; to prove or confirm by circumstances; ‡ to place in particular circumstances; to place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth.
CIRCUMTERRANZOUS, *ser-kum-ter-ra'-ne-us*, a. Around the earth.
CIRCUMUNDULATE, *ser-kum-un'-dew-late*, v.a. To flow round, as waves.
CIRCUMVALLATE, *ser-kum-val'-late*, v.a. To surround with a rampart or fortifications.
CIRCUMVALLATION, *ser-kum-val-la'-shun*, s. The art or act of casting up fortifications around a place; a trench or fortification thrown up round a place.
CIRCUMVECTION,‡ *ser-kum-vek'-shun*, s. The act of carrying about; the state of being carried round.
CIRCUMVENT, *ser'-kum-vent*, v.a. To deceive; to delude; to impose on; to overreach by artifice; to cheat.
CIRCUMVENTION, *ser-kum-ven'-shun*, s. Act of circumventing; fraud; cheat; †prevention; ‡preoccupation.
CIRCUMVENTIVE, *ser'-kum-ven-tiv*, a. Deluding; cheating.
CIRCUMVEST, *ser'-kum-vest*, v.a. To cover round, as with a garment.
CIRCUMVOLATION, *ser-kum-vo-la'-shun*, s. The act of flying round.
CIRCUMVOLUTION, *ser-kum-vo-lew'-shun*, s. The act of rolling round; the state of being rolled round; the thing rolled round another. In *arch.*, a turn in the spiral line of the Ionic capital.
CIRCUMVOLVE, *ser-kum-volv'*, v.a. and v.n. To roll or move round; to revolve.
CIRCUMVOLVED, *ser-kum-volvd'*, pp. of *to circumvolve.*
CIRCUS, *ser'-kus*, s.; pl. CIRCUSES. In *antiq.*, a long, oval edifice, having an open space in the centre, surrounded by seats, in which the public games, sports, and combats were exhibited; an amphitheatre. In *modern times*, a circular enclosure for the exhibition of equestrian feats; a circular space of any kind.
CIRL, *serl*, s. A passerine bird, a species of bunting
CIRQUE,‡ *serk*, or *seerk*, s. (Fr.) *See* CIRCUS.
CIRRHOPOD, *sir'-ro-pod*, s. *See* CIRRIPED.
CIRRHOSE, *sir'-rose*, } a. *See* CIRROSE and CIRROUS.
CIRRHOUS *sir'-rus*, }
CIRRI, *sir'-ri*, s.pl. of CIRRUS, which see.
CIRRIFEROUS, *sir-rif'-er-us*, a. Producing tendrils.
CIRRIFORM, *sir'-re-form*, a. Formed like a tendril.
CIRRIGEROUS, *sir-rij'-er-us*, a. Having curled locks of hair.
CIRRIPED, *sir'-re-ped*, s. A molluscous animal of the barnacle kind, so called from its long and slender feet, which curve together in a kind of curl.
CIRRO CUMULUS, *sir'-ro-kew'-mew-lus*, s. A cloud broken up into small masses, presenting a fleecy appearance.
CIRROSE, *sir'-rose*, } a. In *botany*, terminating in a curl
CIRROUS, *sir'-rus*, } or tendril.
CIRRO-STRATUS, *sir'-ro-stra'-tus*, s. A cloud of great horizontal extension.
CIRRUS, *sir'-rus*, s.; plur. CIRRI. A curl of hair; a clasper or tendril; a fossil turbinated shell of the chalk; a species of cloud, so called from its resemblance to a distended lock of hair.
CIRSOCELE, *ser'-so-seel*, s. A dilatation or morbid enlargement of the spermatic vein, *hernia varicosa.*
CISALPINE, *sis-al'-pine*, or *-pin*, a. On the Roman or south side of the Alps; opposed to *transalpine.*
CISATLANTIC, *sis-at-lan'-tik*, a. On this side of the Atlantic.
CISLEU, *kis'-lu*, s. The ninth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and the third of the civil year, answering nearly to November.
CISPADANE, *sis'-pā-dane*, a. On the Roman or south side of the river Po.
CISSOID, *sis'-soyd*, s. In *geometry* a curve of the second order, invented by Diocles, and thus named by him from its form being like that of the apex of the *ivy* leaf.
CISSOR,‡ *siz' zer*, s. *See* CIZAR and SCISSOR.
CIST, *sist*, s. In *arch.* and *sculpt.*, a chest, or basket. In *physiol.*, a little case or bag, *see* CYST.
CISTED, *sis'-ted*, a. Enclosed in a cyst: *see* CYSTED.
CISTERCIAN, *sis-ter'-shun*, s. A monk, one of a reformed order of Benedictines.
CISTERN, *sis'-tern*, s. A receptacle for water or other liquids; a reservoir; any hollow place containing water
CISTIC, *sist'-ik*, a. *See* CYSTIC.
CISTUS, *sis'-tus*, s. A genus of plants, the Rock-rose.
CISTVAEN, *sist'-vā-en*, s. A kind of stone coffin, often found in ancient barrows, containing bones.
CIT, *sit*, s. A citizen, *used in contempt*; a pert, low townsman.
CITABLE, *site'-ā-bl*, a. That may be cited or quoted.
CITADEL, *sit'-ā-del*, s. A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended for its defence; a place of arms.
CITAL,† *si'-tal*, s. Reproof; impeachment; summons; citation; quotation.
CITATION, *si-ta'-shun*, s. A summons; an official call or notice, given to a person, to appear in court; quotation; the act of citing; enumeration; mention.
CITATORY, *si'-tā-to-re*, a. Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation.
CITE, *site*, v.a. To call upon officially or authoritatively; to summon to answer in a court; to enjoin; to direct; to order or urge; to quote; to recite; to call or name in support, proof, or confirmation.
CITER, *site'-er*, s. One who cites, summons, or quotes.
CITHARA, *sith'-ā-rā*, s. *See* CITHERN.
CITESS,† *sit'-es*, s. A city woman.
CITHARISTIC, *sith-ā-ris'-tik*, a. Pertaining to, or adapted to the harp; †relating to a cithern.
CITHERN, *sith'-ern*, s. An ancient musical instrument, supposed to have resembled the modern guitar.
CITICISM,† *sit'-e-sizm*, s. The manners of a citizen.
CITIED, *sit'-id*, a. Belonging to a city.
CITIGRADE, *sit'-e-grade*, a. Relating to the Citigradæ, a tribe of spiders thus named from their nimble motions.
CITIZEN, *sit'-e-zn*, s. A native or inhabitant of a city; a freeman; one who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; a townsman; a man of trade; a dweller in any city town, or place. In the *United States*, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, and of purchasing and holding real estate.
— a. Having the qualities of a citizen.
CITIZENIZE, *sit'-e-zn-ize*, v.a. To make a citizen; to admit to the rights and privileges of a soldier.
CITIZENESS,† *sit'-e-zn-es*, s. A female citizen.
CITIZENSHIP, *sit'-e-zn-ship*, s. The quality or rank of a citizen; the freedom of a city.
CITIZEN-SOLDIER, *sit'-e-zn-sole'-jer*, s. A citizen who is a soldier; a native soldier.
CITOLE, *sit'-ole*, s. A musical instrument, a dulcimer.
CITRATE, *sit'-rate*, s. A salt formed by the union of the citric acid with a base.
CITRENE, *sit'-reen*, s. A compound of hydrogen and carbon obtained from the essential oil of lemons.
CITRIC, *sit'-rik*, a. Belonging to, or obtained from lemons or limes.—*Citric acid*, an acid obtained from lemons and some other fruits.
CITRIL, *sit'-ril*, s. A beautiful song bird of Italy.
CITRINATION, *sit-re-na'-shun*, s. The turning to a yellow, or greenish-yellow colour.
CITRINE, *sit'-rin*, a. Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon colour; yellow, or greenish-yellow.
— s. A yellow, pellucid variety of quartz crystal.
CITRON, *sit'-run*, s. A fruit of the lemon kind.—*Citron-tree*, a tree of the genus Citrus, the *C. medica.*—*Citron water*, a liquor distilled with the rind of citrons.
CITRUL,† *sit'-rul*, s. A fruit, the pompion or pumpkin.
CITRUS, *sit'-rus*, s. A genus of plants, of several species, producing the orange, lemon, citron, lime, forbidden fruit, shaddock, and similar fruits.
CITTERN, *sit'-tern*, s. *See* CITHERN.
CITY, *sit'-e*, s. A large town; the capital of a kingdom or state; a corporate town; *appropriately*, a corporate town which is or has been the seat of a bishop, or the capital of his see; the collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city
— a. Pertaining to, or like a city or citizens.
CIVES, *sīvz*, s. A small plant of the onion kind, growing in tufts, the *Allium schœnoprasum.*
CIVET, *siv'-et*, s. A brownish semifluid substance, taken from a bag under the tail of the civet-cat. It has a musk-like odour, and is used as a perfume.
—† v.a. To scent with civet; to perfume.
CIVET, *siv'-et*, } s. A mammiferous animal, the
CIVET-CAT, *siv'-et-kat*, } *Viverra civetta*, from which civet is obtained. It is a native of Africa, and is about the size of the cat, which it closely resembles in its zoological character, as well as predatory and nocturnal habits.

Civic, *siv'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a city or citizen, relating to civil affairs or honours, opposed to military.—*Civic crown*, a crown or garland of oak leaves, which was given to a Roman soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

Civil, *siv'-il*, a. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state; municipal, relating to any person as a member of a community, political, as opposed to criminal; lay, as opposed to ecclesiastical; intestine, as opposed to foreign; municipal, commercial, legislative, &c., as opposed to military; well regulated, opposed to rude and barbarous; civilized; well-bred; polished; polite; courteous; complaisant; gentle and obliging; kind; ‡ grave, sober, not gay or showy.—*Civil architecture*, the science of constructing buildings for the purposes of civil life.—*Civil death*, in *law*, that which cuts off a man from civil society, or its rights and privileges, as banishment, outlawry, entering into a monastery, &c.—*Civil law*, the law of a state or country; *appropriately*, the institutes of the Roman law.—*Civil list*, the officers of the civil government; the revenue appropriated to the support of the civil government; *in a restricted sense*, the expenditures for the support of the reigning monarch's household.—*Civil state*, the whole body of the laity or citizens, as distinct from the military, maritime, and ecclesiastical states.—*Civil suit*, an action between citizen and citizen, as opposed to a criminal process, which is between the sovereign or state and a citizen.—*Civil war*, a war between people of the same state or community.—*Civil year*, the legal year, or annual account of time which a government appoints to be used in its own dominions, as distinguished from the exact solar year.

Civil-engineer, *siv'-il-en-jin-eer*, s. One employed in civil engineering.

Civil-engineering, *siv'-il-en-jin-eer'-ing*, s. The science or art of constructing canals, railroads, docks, &c., as also machinery of all kinds, connected with the requirements of the community generally, as distinguished from *military* engineering, which is confined to the purposes of war.

Civilian, *se-vil'-yan*, s. One skilled in civil law; a professor or doctor of civil law; a student of the civil law; one engaged in civil, not military or clerical pursuits.

Civilist,† *siv'-il-ist*, s. A civilian.

Civility, *se-vil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being civil; politeness; good breeding; courtesy; complaisance; refinement; † the state of being civilized.—*Civilities*, in the *plural*, acts or expressions of politeness.

Civilizable, *siv-il-ize'-a-bl*, a. That may be civilized.

Civilization, *siv-il-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; † the act of rendering a criminal process civil.

Civilize, *siv'-il-ize*, v.a. To reclaim from a savage or barbarous state; to instruct in the arts and refinements of regular life; to enlighten; to improve.

Civilized, *siv'-il-izd*, pp. of the verb *to civilize*.

Civilizer, *siv'-il-ize-er*, s. One who civilizes.

Civilly, *siv'-il-le*, ad. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community; not naturally, but in law; with civility; politely; without rudeness, courteously, ‡ without gaudy colours or finery.

Civism, *siv'-izm*, s. The privileges of a citizen, state of citizenship; love of country; patriotism.

Cizar,‡ *siz'-ar*, v.a. To clip with scissors.

–‡ s. *See* Scissors.

Cize,‡ *size*, s. *See* Size.

Clabber, *klab'-ber*, s. Milk turned, become thick, or inspissated, also called *bonny-clabber*.

Clack, *klak*, v.n. To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to click; to talk much or noisily.—‡ *To clack wool*, to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it weigh less, and yield less duty.

— s. A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; the instrument that clacks; a continual talking; incessant tattle; the tongue, in contempt. In *a corn-mill*, an instrument that strikes the hopper and promotes the running of the corn; also, a bell which gives notice when more corn is required in the hopper.

Clack-dish, *klak'-dish*, s. A dish, formerly used by mendicants, with a movable cover, which they clacked to attract the notice of the passers-by.

Clacker, *klak'-er*, s. One who clacks; that which clacks; the clack of a mill.

Clacking, *klak'-ing*, s. A prating; a sharp noise.

Clad, *klad*, pp. of the verb *to clothe*.

Claim, *klame*, v.a. To demand or exact as due; to require authoritatively; to assert or maintain as a right; to have a right or title to; to ask for; to request; ‡ to call or name.

— s. A demand of a right or supposed right, a right to claim or demand, a title to any debt, privilege, or other thing in possession of another; the thing claimed; pretension; a strong appeal

Claimable, *klame'-a-bl*, a. That may be claimed

Claimant, *klame'-ant*, s. One who claims, or who has a right to claim; a pretender.

—† a. Claiming; demanding, crying out

Claimed, *klaymd*, pp. of the verb *to claim*.

Claimer, *klame'-er*, s. One who claims; a claimant.

Claimless, *klame'-les*, a. Having no claim.

Clair-obscure, *klare'-ob-skewr'*, s. *See* Clare-obscure.

Clairvoyance, *klare-vwoy-ongs'*, or *klare-vwoy'-ans*, s (Fr.) Clear-sightedness; a power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state, of discerning objects not present to the senses.

Clairvoyant, *klare-vwoy-ong'*, or *klare-vwoy'-ant*, s. One to whom is attributed the power of clairvoyance.

— a. Having the power of clairvoyance.

Clam, *klam*, s. A bivalvular shell-fish, used for food.

— v.a. To clog with glutinous or viscous matter.

— v.n. † To be moist; to stick; ‡ to starve. In *bell-ringing*, to unite sounds in the peal.

Clamant,† *kla'-mant*, a. Crying; beseeching.

Clamber, *klam'-ber*, v.a. To climb with difficulty.

Clamminess, *klam'-me-nes*, s. The state of being viscous, viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.

Clammy, *klam'-me*, a. Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

Clamorous, *klam'-er-us*, a. Vociferous; noisy; loud, turbulent; boisterous; importunate; urgent.

Clamorously, *klam'-er-us-le*, ad. In a clamorous manner.

Clamorousness, *klam'-er-us-nes*, s. The state or quality of being clamorous.

Clamour, *klam'-er*, s. A great outcry; continued vociferation; noise; uproar; importunate demand or complaint.

— v.a. To stun or overpower with noise; ‡ to stay from noise.—*To clamour bells*, to multiply the strokes.

— v.n. To utter loud sounds, or outcries; to vociferate, to make importunate demands; to complain.

Clamourer, *klam'-er-er*, s. One who clamours.

Clamp, *klamp*, s. A piece of timber or of iron, used to fasten work together; a particular manner of uniting work by letting boards into each other; an instrument with a screw at one end, used by joiners to hold pieces of wood together; a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams; a smooth, crooked plate of iron, forelocked on the trunnions of a cannon to keep it fast to the carriage; a pile of bricks laid up for burning; a heavy footstep or tread, particularly of many persons.—*Clamp-irons*, irons used at the ends of fires to keep the fuel from falling.—*Clamp-nails*, nails used to fasten clamps, in the building of ships.

— v.a. To fasten or strengthen with a clamp or clamps. In *joinery*, to fit a piece of board with the grain to the end of another piece of board across the grain.

—† v.n. To tread heavily.

Clamped, *klampt*, pp. of the verb *to clamp*.

Clamponier,‡ *klam-po-neer'*, s. A long, loose-jointed horse.

Clams, *klamz*, s.pl. A sort of strong pincers used by ship-carpenters for drawing nails; a kind of vice, a clamp.

Clam-shell, *klam'-shel*, s. The shell of a clam.

Clan, *klan*, s. A race; a family; a tribe. In *Scotland*, a tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain, usually having the same surname, and supposed to be descended from a common ancestor. In *contempt*, a sect, society, or body of persons closely united.

Clancular,† *klan'-kew-ler*, a. Clandestine; secret.

Clancularly, *klan'-kew-ler-le*, ad. Privately; secretly.

Clandestine, *klan-des'-tin*, a. Hidden; secret; private concealed; underhand; sly.

Clandestinely, *klan-des'-tin-le*, ad. Secretly; privately.

Clandestineness, *klan-des'-tin-nes*, s. Secrecy; a state of concealment.

Clandestinity,‡ *klan-des-tin'-e-te*, s. Privacy; secrecy.

Clang, *klang*, v.a. or v.n. To make a sharp, shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances; to strike with a sharp sound.

— s. A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking together metallic substances, or other sonorous bodies.

Clangorous, *klang'-ger-us*, a. Sounding sharp or harsh.

Clangour, *klang'-ger*, s. A sharp, shrill, harsh sound.

CLANGOUS, *klang'-gus*, a. Making a shrill or harsh sound.
CLANK, *klank*, s. The loud, shrill, sharp sound, made by a collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies.
— v.a. or v.n To make a sharp, shrill sound; to strike with a sharp sound, to clatter, to clink
CLANNISH, *klan'-nish*, a. Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.
CLANNISHLY, *klan'-nish-le*, ad. In a clannish manner.
CLANNISHNESS, *klan'-nish-nes*, s Close adherence; a disposition to unite, as a clan.
CLANSHIP, *klan'-ship*, s. A state of union, as in a family or clan, an association of families or persons under a chieftain.
CLAP, *klap*, v.a. To strike with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision; to strike with something broad, or having a flat surface; to add one thing to another; to shut hastily; to thrust or drive together suddenly, to put or place suddenly, hastily, or unexpectedly, in, on, into, under, or over; to applaud by striking the hands together; to infect with venereal poison.—*To clap up*, to make or complete hastily; to imprison hastily, or with little delay.
— v.n. To move or drive together suddenly with noise; to strike the hands together in applause.—*To clap to*, to enter on with alacrity and briskness, or with energy.
— s. A loud noise made by a sudden collision; a blow from a body with a flat surface; a sudden act or motion; a burst of sound; a sudden explosion, particularly of thunder; an act of applause; a venereal infection; the nether part of the beak of a hawk.
CLAPBOARD, *klap'-board*, s. A stave for a cask. In *America*, a thin, narrow board for covering houses.
— v.a. In *America*, to cover with clapboards.
CLAP-DISH, *klap'-dish*, s. A wooden bowl or dish.
CLAP-NET, *klap'-net*, s. A kind of folding-net for taking birds or butterflies.
CLAPPED, *klapt*, pp. of the verb *to clap*.
CLAPPER, *klap'-per*, s. One who claps, or applauds by clapping; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill-hopper; ‡a burrow or enclosure for rabbits, &c.
CLAPPERCLAW, *klap'-per-klaw*, v.a. To fight and scratch; to scold; to abuse; to vilify with the tongue.
CLAPPING, *klap'-ping*, s. A striking; applause by the hands.
CLAP-TRAP, *klap'-trap*, s. A trap for clapping in theatres; a trick or device to gain applause; any thing of mere specious value.
CLARE, *klare*, s. A nun of the order of St. Clare.
CLARENCEUX, *klar'-ong-su*, } s. The second king at
CLARENCIEUX, *klar'-ongs-yu*, } arms: so called from the Duke of Clarence, in the reign of Edward IV.
CLARE-OBSCURE, *klare'-obs-kewr'*, s. In *painting*, the art of judiciously distributing light and shade; also, a painting executed in two colours.
CLARET, *klar'-et*, s. A French wine, made in the country round Bourdeaux. It is of a clear red colour, and of several varieties.
CLARICHORD, *klar'-e-kord*, s. An ancient musical instrument in form of a spinet.
CLARIFICATION, *klar-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act or state of clearing; the clearing or fining of liquid substances by chemical means.
CLARIFIED, *klar'-e-fide*, pp. of the verb *to clarify*.
CLARIFIER, *klar'-e-fi-er*, s. He or that which clarifies or purifies; a vessel in which liquor is clarified.
CLARIFY, *klar'-e-fi*, v.a. To make clean or fine; to purify; to defecate; +to brighten or illuminate.
— v.n. To clear up; to become clear, bright, or pure.
CLARINET, *klar'-e-net*, } s. A wind instrument of
CLARIONET, *klar-e-o-net'*, } music, resembling the hautboy, but of rather larger dimensions. It has a fixed mouthpiece, containing a reed, which forms the upper joint of the instrument.
CLARION, *klar'-e-un*, s. A kind of trumpet, having a narrow tube and very shrill clear tone; a sound resembling that of a trumpet.
CLARISONOUS, *kla-ris'-o-nus*, a. Having a clear sound.
CLARITUDE, +*klar'-e-tewd*, } s. Clearness; brightness;
CLARITY, +*klar'-e-te*, } splendour.
CLARO-OBSCURO, *klâ'-ro-ob-skew'-ro*, s. *See* CLARE-OBSCURE.
CLART, *klart*, v.a. To daub; to smear. (*Local.*)
CLARTY, *klart'-e*, a. Wet; dirty; miry. (*Local.*)
CLARY, ‡ *klar'-e*, v.n. To make a loud or shrill noise.
— s. A plant of the Sage genus, the *Salvia sclarea*.
CLARY-WATER, *klâ'-re-waw'-ter*, s. A kind of cordial, composed of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon with a little ambergris dissolved in it.
CLASH, *klash*, v.n. To strike or drive against with force; to make a noise by mutual collision, to act with opposite power, or in a contrary direction; to interfere
— v.a. To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.
— s. A meeting of bodies with violence; a noisy collision of bodies; opposition; contradiction.
CLASHED, *klasht*, pp. of the verb *to clash*.
CLASHING, *klash'-ing*, s. A striking against; collision opposition, interference; contradiction; enmity.
CLASHINGLY, *klash'-ing-le*, adv. In a clashing manner.
CLASP, *klasp*, or *kläsp*, s. A hook for fastening; a catch an embrace; a throwing of the arms round.
— v.a. To shut or fasten together with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining, to surround and cling to; to enclose and hold with the hand or hands; to embrace; to enclose and press.
CLASPED, *klaspt*, or *kläspt*, pp. of the verb *to clasp*.
CLASPER, *klasp'-er*, or *kläsp'-er*, s. He or that which clasps; the tendril of a vine or other plant.
CLASPERED, *klasp'-erd*, or *kläsp'-erd*, a. Furnished with tendrils.
CLASPKNIFE, *klasp'-nife*, or *kläsp'-nife*, s. A knife which shuts up, or folds into the handle.
CLASPNAIL, *klasp'-nayl*, or *kläsp'-nayl*, s. A nail with a head to sink into the wood.
CLASS, *klas* or *kläs*, s. An order or rank of persons or things; a number of persons in society, supposed to have some resemblance or equality, in rank, education, property, talents, and the like; a number of students in a college or school, of the same standing in acquirements, or pursuing the same studies; degree; quality; kind; denomination; value; division. In *natural history*, a group of individuals, having one or more characters in common, and comprehending, according to the particular system of different writers, the minor divisions of order, family, tribe, genus, species, and variety.
— v.a. To arrange in a class or classes; to arrange according to some method or system; to classify; to rank; to esteem.
CLASSED, *klast* or *kläst*, pp. of the verb *to class*.
CLASSIBLE, *klas'-*, or *klas'-e-bl*, a. That may be classed.
CLASSIC, *klas'-sik*, } a. Relating to ancient Greek
CLASSICAL, *klas'-sik-al*, } and Latin authors of the first rank or estimation; pertaining to or resembling the pure and elegant literature of ancient Greece and Rome; pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; being of the first order or rank in literature; pure; elegant; refined; versed in the classics; pertaining to a classis or class.
CLASSIC, *klas'-sik*, s. An author of the first rank; *primarily*, a Greek or Latin author, but also applied to modern authors; a book written by an author of the first class; one versed in the classics.
CLASSICALISM, *klas'-se-kal-izm*, s. A classic style or idiom.
CLASSICALITY, *klas-sik-al'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being
CLASSICALNESS, *klas'-sik-al-nes*, } classical.
CLASSICALLY, *klas'-sik-al-le*, adv. In classes or sets; systematically; in a classical manner.
CLASSICISM, + *klas'-se-sizm*, s. A classic idiom or style
CLASSIFIC, *klas-sif'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a class or classes noting classification; or a distribution into classes.
CLASSIFICATION, *klas-se-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of classifying; arrangement; system.
CLASSIFICATORY, *klas'-se-fe-kâ-to-re*, a. Belonging to classification.
CLASSIFIED, *klas'-se-fide*, pp. of the verb *to classify*.
CLASSIFY, *klas'-se-fi*, v.a. To arrange in classes; to class.
CLASSIS, *klas'-sis*, s. Class; order; sort; a convention or assembly; an ecclesiastical body.
CLASSMAN, *klas'-man*, or *kläs'-man*, s. A term in the University of Oxford equivalent to that of Wrangler and Optime at Cambridge.
CLATHRATE, *klath'-rate*, a. Latticed; reticulated.
CLATTER, *klat'-ter*, v.n. To make rattling sounds; to make continual or repeated sharp sounds, by being struck often together; to jar; to chatter, as the teeth to rattle; to talk fast and idly; + to dispute, or wrangle
— v.a. To strike any thing so as to make it rattle.
— s. A repetition of abrupt sharp sounds, produced by the frequent collision of two or more sonorous bodies a rattling noise; any tumultuous and confused noise
CLATTERER, *klat'-ter-er*, s. One who clatters; a babbler
CLATTERING, *klat'-ter-ing*, s. A rattling noise; clatter
CLATTERINGLY, *klat'-ter-ing-le*, ad. With clattering.
CLAUDENT, + *klaw'-dent*, a. Shutting; contracting.
CLAUDICANT, + *klaw'-de-kant*, a. Limping; halting.
CLAUDICATE, *klaw'-de-kate*, v.n. To halt or limp.

CLAUDICATION, †*klaw-de-ka'-shun*, s. A limping or halting.
CLAUSE, *klawz*, s. A sentence; a division of a discourse; a subdivision of a sentence; an article, or a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing; stipulation.
CLAUSELLA, *klaw-sel'-là*, s. A univalve shell.
USIKE, *klaw'-sike*, s. The foot-rot, a disease in sheep.
CLAUSII *klaw-sil'-e-à*, s. A genus of land-snails.
CLAUSTHALITE, *klaws'-thal-ite*, s. A seleniuret of lead.
CLAUSTRAL, *klaws'-tral*, a. Relating to a cloister.
CLAUSULAR, *klaw'-zew-lar*, a. †Consisting of clauses.
CLAUSURE, *klaw'-zhur*, s. Confinement. In *anatomy*, an imperforated canal.
CLAVATE, *kla'-vate*, } a. Club-shaped; knobbed; set
CLAVATED, *kla'-va-ted*, } with knobs.
CLAVE, *klave*, pret. of the verb *to cleave*.
CLAVEAU, *klà-vo'*, s. (Fr.) A disease in sheep; sheep-pox.
CLAVELLATED, *klav'-el-la-ted*, a. An epithet applied to potash and pearlash, from the billets of wood with which they were burned.
CLAVER, ‡ *kla'-ver*, s. Clover.
CLAVIARY, *kla'-ve-à-re*, s. In *music*, an index of keys, or a scale of lines and spaces.
CLAVICHORD, *klav'-e-kord*, s. An ancient musical instrument like the spinet
CLAVICLE, *klav'-e-kl*, s. The collar bone.
CLAVICORN, *klav'-e-korn*, s. One of a family of pentamerous coleopterous insects, *Clavicornes*, so called from their club-shaped antennæ.
CLAVICULAR, *klà-vik'-yu-lar*, a. Pertaining to the clavicle.
CLAVIER, *kla'-ve-er*, s. In *music*, an assemblage of all the keys of an organ or piano-forte, representing all the sounds used in melody and harmony.
CLAVIFORM, *klav'-e-form*, a. Club-shaped; clavate.
CLAVIGELLA, *klav-e-jel'-là*, s. A genus of testaceous mollusca
CLAVIGER, *klav'-e-jer*, s. A club-bearer; one who keeps the keys of any place.
CLAVIGEROUS, *klav-ij'-er-us*, a. Bearing a club or key.
CLAW, *klaw*, s. The sharp, hooked nail of a beast, bird, or other animal; the whole foot of an animal, armed with hooked nails; the chela, or forcipated fore-leg of a crab, lobster, &c.; the hand, *in contempt*.
— v.a. To pull, tear, scratch, or seize with the claws; to scratch or tear with the nails, or with any thing rough or pointed; to handle, or pull about roughly; ‡ to flatter. *To claw off*, or *away*, in *seamanship*, to turn to windward and beat, to prevent falling on a lee shore. In *vulgar language*, to get off or escape; to scold or rail at.
CLAWBACK, ‡ *klaw'-bak*, s. One who flatters; a sycophant.
—‡ a. Flattering.
CLAWED, *klawd*, pp. of the verb *to claw*.
— a. Furnished or armed with claws.
CLAWING-OFF, *klaw'-ing-of'*, s. In *naut. lang.*, the act of beating or working off from a lee shore, or from another vessel.
CLAWLESS, *klaw'-les*, a. Destitute of claws.
CLAY, *kla*, s. A general name of earths which are firmly coherent, weighty, compact, and hard when dry, but stiff, viscid, and ductile when moist, and smooth to the touch, not readily diffusible in water, and when mixed, not readily subsiding in it. In *poetry* and in *Scripture*, earth in general. *Figuratively*, frailty; liableness to decay and destruction.
— v.a. To cover or manure with clay; to purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.
— a. Formed or consisting of clay.
CLAY-BRAINED, *kla'-braynd*, a. Stupid.
CLAY-COLD, *kla'-koald*, a. Cold as clay; lifeless.
CLAYED, *klayd*, pp. of the verb *to clay*.
CLAYES, *klayz*, s. pl. In *fort.*, wattles or hurdles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.
CLAYEY, *kla'-e*, a. Consisting of, abounding with, or partaking of clay, like clay.
CLAYISH, *kla'-ish*, a. Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.
CLAY-MARL, *kla'-marl*, s. A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.
CLAYMORE, *kla'-more*, s. A large two-handed sword, formerly much used by the Scottish Highlanders: also written *claymore*.
CLAY-PIT, *kla'-pit*, s. A pit where clay is dug.
CLAY-SLATE, *kla'-slate*, s. Argillaceous schist; argillite.
CLAY-STONE, *kla'-stone*, s. An earthy stone resembling compact or calcareous marl; the *thonstein* of Werner.
CLEAN, *kleen*, a. Free from dirt, or other foul matter; free from extraneous matter, or whatever is injurious or offensive; smooth; free from moral impurity; chaste, pure; innocent; guiltless, sanctified; holy, that might be eaten or used by the Hebrews; free from disease; cured of leprosy; free from infection neat; fresh; unused; dexterous; entire.
— ad. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully; completely; without miscarriage; dexterously.
— v.a. To free from dirt or filth; to purify; to cleanse
CLEANED, *kleend*, pp. of the verb *to clean*.
CLEANER, *kleen'-er*, s. He or that which cleans.
CLEANING, *kleen'-ing*, s. The act of making clean, or cleansing; the after-birth of cows, ewes, &c.
CLEANLILY, *klen'-le-le*, ad. In a cleanly manner.
CLEANLINESS, *klen'-le-nes*, s. Freedom from dirt, or any foul, extraneous matter; neatness; purity.
CLEANLY, *klen'-le*, a. Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter clean; neat; pure; †innocent; cleansing; ‡nice; artful; adroit; clever.
— ad. In a clean manner; without impurity, neatly.
CLEANNESS, *kleen'-nes*, s. Freedom from dirt, filth, or noxious matter; neatness; free from infection, or foul disease; purity; innocence. *Cleanness of teeth* (Amos iv. 6), denotes want of provisions.
CLEANSABLE, *klenz'-à-bl*, a. That may be cleansed.
CLEANSE, *klenz*, v.a. To make clean; to purify; to purge; to heal.
CLEANSED, *klenzd*, pp. of the verb *to cleanse*.
CLEANSER, *klenz'-er*, s. He or that which cleanses; a detergent.
CLEAN-SHAPED, *kleen'-shaypt*, a. Well-proportioned.
CLEANSIBLE, *klenz'-e-bl*, a. That may be cleansed.
CLEANSING, *klenz'-ing*, s. The act of making clean, purifying, purging, or freeing from guilt; purification.
— a. Adapted to cleanse and purify; abstersive.
CLEAN-TIMBERED, ‡ *kleen'-tim-berd*, a. Well-proportioned
CLEAR, *kleer*, a. Free from obstruction; open; free from clouds, or fog; serene; not obscure; bright; transparent; free from foreign matter; unmixed; pure; free from spots, or anything that disfigures; apparent; evident; obvious; undeniable; indisputable; perspicuous; plain; distinct; not jarring, nor harsh; guiltless; innocent; irreproachable; unencumbered; free from deductions or charges; net; unembarrassed; unentangled; unshackled; free; undisturbed; peaceful; acquitted; exempt; free from debt or obligation; free from bias, impartial; quick to understand; acute.
— ad. Plainly; manifestly; clean; quite; completely.
— s. Among *builders* and *carpenters*, the distance between any two bodies, where no other intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces.
— v.a. To make clear or bright; to brighten; to clarify, to fine; to cleanse; to remove; to separate from any foul matter; to purify; to free from obstructions, encumbrances, or embarrassments; to remove wood, &c., from land, as by cutting or burning; to free from any thing noxious or injurious; to liberate or disengage; to exonerate; to acquit; to purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify or vindicate; to free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; to gain or profit, beyond all expenses and charges; to pass without touching or coming in contact with; to leap over without touching.—*To clear a ship at the custom-house* is to perform the required conditions at the custom house, and procure a permission to sail.—*To clear the land*, in *nau. lang.*, to have open sea-room, without danger of going on shore.—*To clear a ship for action*, to remove every encumbrance from the decks, and prepare to fight.
— v.n. To become clear, fair, bright, or fine; to be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; to become free or disengaged.—*To clear off*, to depart.
CLEARAGE, *kleer'-aje*, s. The removing of any thing.
CLEARANCE, *kleer'-ans*, s. The art of clearing or removing; removal; a certificate that a ship or vessel has been *cleared* at the custom-house; permission to sail
CLEARED, *kleerd*, pp. of the verb *to clear*.
CLEARER, *kleer'-er*, s. That which clears, brightens, or purifies; an enlightener.
CLEAR-HEADED, *kleer'-hed-ed*, a. Acute; intelligent.
CLEARING, *kleer' ing*, s. A defence; justification, vindication; a place or tract of land cleared of wood, for cultivation; the act of making clear; a method adopted by the bankers of the city of London for expeditiously exchanging the drafts on each other's houses, and settling the differences
CLEARING-HOUSE, *kleer'-ing-hows*, s. A place in the city of London where the operation called *clearing* is daily effected by the city bankers

CLEARLY, *kleer'-le*, ad. In a clear manner; brightly, luminously; plainly; evidently; fully; distinctly; explicitly; intelligibly; candidly; honestly.

CLEARNESS, *kleer'-nes*, s. State of being clear; transparency; brightness; lustre; purity; openness; distinctness; perspicuity; sincerity; honesty.

CLEAR-SEEING, *kleer'-se-ing*, a. Having a clear sight or understanding.

CLEAR-SHINING, *kleer'-shine-ing*, a. Shining with brightness or unobstructed splendour.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, *kleer'-site-ed*, a. Having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious; judicious.

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, *kleer-site'-ed-nes*, s. Discernment.

CLEARSTARCH, *kleer'-startsh*, v.a. To stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping between the hands.

CLEARSTARCHER, *kleer'-startsh-er*, s. One who clear-starches.

CLEARSTARCHING, *kleer'-startsh-ing*, s. The act of stiffening with starch, and clearing by clapping between the hands.

CLEAR-STORY, *kleer'-sto-re*, s. An upper story, or row of windows, in a Gothic church, tower, or other erection, rising *clear* above the adjoining parts of the building.

CLEAT, *kleet*, s. A piece of wood with two projecting ends, attached to some part of a ship, for fastening ropes upon; a narrow strip of wood, nailed on, in joinery; a thin metallic plate.

CLEAVABLE, *kleev'-à-bl*, a. That may cleave or be divided.

CLEAVAGE, *kleev'-aje*, s. The act of cleaving or splitting. In *min.*, the capability observed in crystals to undergo mechanical division in certain fixed directions; the fracture, or particular manner in which any mineral, having a regular structure, may be cleaved.

CLEAVE, *kleev*, v.n.; pret. *clave* or *cleaved*. To adhere; to stick; to hold to; to cling to; to unite aptly; to fit; to adhere with strong attachment; to unite or be united closely in interest or affection.

CLEAVE, *kleev*, v.a.; pret. *clove* or *cleft*; pp. *cleft*, *cloven*, or *cleaved*. The pret. *clave* is obsolescent. To part or divide by force; to rive; to part or open naturally.
— v.n. To part asunder; to separate, as parts of cohering bodies; to open; to crack; to divide.

CLEAVED, *kleevd*, pp. of the verb *to cleave*.

CLEAVELANDITE, *kleev'-land-ite*, s. A variety of the mineral albite.

CLEAVER, *kleev'-er*, s. One who cleaves; that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting or dividing animal bodies into joints or pieces.

CLEAVERS, *kleev'-erz*, s. A plant, the *Galium aparine*, Goose-grass, or Catchweed.

CLEAVING, *kleev'-ing*, s. The forcible separation of a body into parts.

CLECHE, *klaysh*, s. In *her.*, a kind of cross, charged with another cross of the same figure, but of the same colour as the field. The word is often used adjectively, a *cross clechée* (*klesh-a'*).

CLEDGE, *klej*, s. Among *miners*, the upper stratum of fuller's earth.

CLEDGY, *klej'-e*, a. Stiff, tenacious, clayey: *applied to soil*.

CLEES, † *kleez*, s.pl. The two parts of the foot of a cloven-footed animal.

CLEF, *klef*, s. A character in music placed at the beginning of a staff to determine the degree of elevation occupied by that staff in the system, and to point out the names of all the notes contained in the line of that clef.

CLEFT, *kleft*, pp. of the verb *to cleave*.
— s. A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; a fissure; a piece made by splitting; a morbid crack on the bought of the pastern of a horse.

CLEFT-FOOTED, *kleft'-fo͝ot-ed*, a. Having a cloven foot.

CLEFT-GRAFT, *kleft'-gräft*, v.a. To ingraft by cleaving the stock, and inserting a scion.

CLEFT-GRAFTING, *kleft'-gräft-ing*, s. A mode of grafting, in which the scion is inserted in a cleft made in the stock. It is sometimes called *slit-grafting*.

CLEG, *kleg*, s. The horse-fly, or gad-fly.

CLEM, ‡ *klem*, v.n. To starve.

CLEMATIS, *klem'-à-tis*, or *kle-ma'-tis*, s. The Virgin's-bower, a genus of climbing plants, of many species, so called from their *clemata*, or tendrils.

CLEMENCY, *klem'-en-se*, s. Lenity; mercy; compassion; indulgence; mildness, in respect to the elements.

CLEMENT, *klem'-ent*, a. Lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate; gentle, mild.

CLEMENTINE, *klem'-ent-in*, a. Pertaining to St. Clement, or the constitutions of Pope Clement V.

CLEMENTLY, *klem'-ent-le*, ad. Mildly; mercifully.

CLENCH, *klentsh*. *See* CLINCH.

CLEPE, ‡ *kleep*, v.a. or v.n. To call or name.

CLEPSAMMIA, *klep-sam'-me-à*, s. An instrument for measuring time by sand, like an hour-glass.

CLEPSYDRA, *klep'-se-drà*, or *klep-si'-drà*, s. An instrument used by the ancients to measure time, by the dropping of water through a hole from one vessel into another properly graduated; a chemical vessel.

CLERE-STORY, *kleer'-sto-re*, s. *See* CLEAR-STORY.

CLERGICAL, ‡ *kler'-jik-al*, a. Clerical.

CLERGY, *kler'-je*, s.pl. The body of men set apart by ordination for the service of religion according to the Christian Church; the body of ecclesiastics, and *more particularly* the ministers of the established church, in distinction from the laity; † the privilege or benefit of clergy.—*Benefit of clergy*, in *English law*, originally, the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge. In *modern use*, this expression is often used to signify the privilege of the customary rites of the church.

CLERGYABLE, *kler'-je-à-bl*, a. Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy.

CLERGYMAN, *kler'-je-mun*, s. A man in holy orders; one of the clergy; an ordained Christian minister.

CLERIC, † *klĕr'-ik*, s. A clerk or clergyman.
— a. Pertaining to a clergyman or to the clergy.

CLERICAL, *klĕr'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to or befitting the clergy; orthodox; trivial; of little consideration; unimportant.—*Clerical errors*, are errors made by a *clerk* or by a transcriber; hence, in *fig. lang.*, a clerical error is a venial or pardonable error.

CLERISY, † *klĕr'-e-se*, s. The *literati*, or well-educated.

CLERK, *klark*, or † *klerk*, s. A clergyman; an ecclesiastic; ‡ a man that can read; † a man of letters, a scholar, a writer; one employed in a public or private office under a superior, to write or keep accounts, &c.; a subaltern officer in the ordnance or commissariat departments; a storekeeper; a layman who reads the responses in the church-service, to direct the congregation.

CLERK-ALE, *klark'-ale*, s. The feast of the parish clerk.

CLERKLESS, ‡ *klark'-les*, a. Ignorant; unlearned.

CLERK-LIKE, *klark'-like*, a. Like a clerk; learned.

CLERKLY, *klark'-le*, a. Scholarlike; learnedly.
— ad. In a learned manner.

CLERKSHIP, *klark'-ship*, s. Scholarship; the office or situation of a clerk; a state of being in holy orders

CLEROMANCY, *klĕr'-o-man-se*, s. An ancient mode of divination by casting lots, particularly with dice.

CLERONOMY, *kle-ron'-o-me*, s. Heritage; patrimony.

CLERSTORY, *kler'-sto-re*, s. *See* CLEAR-STORY.

CLEVE, *kleav*,
CLIF, *klif*,
CLIVE, *klive*,
} In the *composition of names*, at the beginning or end, denote a place situated on or near a cliff, or on the side of a hill, rock, or precipice, as, *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stancliff*.

CLEVER, *klev'-er*, a. Dexterous; skilful; expert; ingenious; knowing; intelligent; learned; witty; fit, suitable, proper; ‡ well-shaped, handsome. In *America*, good-natured; amiable.

CLEVERLY, *klev'-er-le*, ad. Dexterously; skilfully.

CLEVERNESS, *klev'-er-nes*, s. Dexterity; skill; ingenuity, knowledge; art. In *America*, good-nature; amiability.

CLEVIS, *klev'-is*,
CLEVY, *klev'-e*,
} s. The draught-iron of a plough, cart &c.

CLEW, *klu*, s. A ball of thread; the thread that forms a ball; the thread that is used to guide a person in a labyrinth; *hence*, any thing that guides or directs one in an intricate case; a slight information leading to a discovery or solution of something hidden or not known; an intimation; a hint. In *nau. lang.*, the lower corner of a square-sail, and the aftermost corner of a stay-sail.—*Clew-garnets*, in a *ship*, a sort of tackle, or rope and pulley, fastened to the clews of the main and fore sails, to truss them up to the yard.—*Clew-lines*, a tackle similar to the clew-garnets, but applied to the smaller square-sails.
— v.a. † To direct. In *seamanship*, to truss up to the yard, by means of clew-garnets, or clew-lines, in order to furling.

CLEWED, *klude*, pp. of the verb *to clew*.

CLICK, *klik*, v.n. To make a small sharp noise, or a succession of such sounds, as by a gentle striking
— s. A small sharp sound; the latch of a door; a pail, or small piece of iron that falls into a notched or ratchet wheel.

CLICKER, *klik'-er*, s. A horse that clicks with his feet; a knocker; the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers. Among *shoemakers*, a cutter

out, or the person who apportions and delivers to the several workmen the various materials necessary for the manufacture of the shoes or boots to be made by them. Among *printers*, a maker-up, or one whose office is to receive the matter in the galley from the compositors, and arrange it in due form ready for printing.

CLICKET, *klik'-et*, s. The knocker of a door.

CLICKING, *klik'-ing*, s. A small sharp noise; the act of making a succession of sharp sounds, as a clock, or a horse that overreaches.

CLIENT, *kli'-ent*, s. Among the ancient *Romans*, a citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence, who was thence termed his patron. In *modern use*, one for whom the services and advocacy of a lawyer or counsellor are engaged; †a dependant.

CLIENTAGE, *kli'-ent-aje*, CLIENTELAGE, *kli'-ent-e-laje*, } s. The whole body or number of one's clients or customers; the dependants of a lord.

CLIENTAL,† *kle-ent'-al*, a. Dependent.

CLIENTED, *kli'-ent-ed*, a. Supplied with clients.

CLIENTÈLE, *kle'-ong-tel*, s. (Fr.) Clientage · one's clients or customers.

CLIENTELE,‡ *kli'-en-teel*, CLIENTSHIP, *kli'-ent-ship*, } s. The state or condition of a client.

CLIFF, *klif*, s. A steep bank; a high and steep rock; any precipice. In *music*, see CLEF.

CLIFFY, *klif'-e*, a. Having cliffs, broken; craggy.

CLIFT, *klift*, s. A cleft; a cliff.

CLIFTED,‡ *klift'-ed*, a. Cleft or broken.

CLIFTY, *klift'-e*, a. The same as *cliffy*.

CLIMACTER,† *kli-mak'-ter*, or *kle-mak'-ter*, CLIMACTERIC, *klim-ak-tĕr'-ik*, or *kle-mak'-ter-ik*, } s. A certain step, gradation, or progression in the years of life; a critical year or period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution. According to some, every seventh year is climacterical; but others suppose these critical periods to be the years produced by multiplying 7 into the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, and 9; and to these a few add the 81st year. The 63rd year is called the *grand climacteric*, and the 70th year the limit of the ordinary age of man. The climacterical years have also been said to influence the fortunes of man, as well as his life.

CLIMACTERIC, *klim-ak-tĕr'-ik*, or *kle-mak'-ter-ik*, CLIMACTERICAL, *klim-ak-tĕr'-ik-al*, } Pertaining to or denoting critical periods of life or fortune; making a certain number of years. (See the substantive.) In *pathology*, a term applied to a particular disease observed in persons advanced in life.

CLIMATARCHIC, *kli-mà-tark'-ik*, a. Presiding over climates.

CLIMATE, *kli'-mate*, s. Among the ancient *geographers*, a part of the surface of the earth, included within two circles parallel to the equator, and of such a breadth that the longest day in the parallel nearest the pole is half an hour longer than that nearest to the equator. The *climates* within the polar circles are measured by a month instead of half an hour. The ancients divided the parts of the earth then known into climates and instead of the method now in use of setting down the latitude of places in degrees and minutes, they named the climate in which the place under consideration was situated, and stated that it was placed at the beginning, middle, or end of such climate. In *present use*, the word *climate* denotes the particular modification, constitution, or state of the atmosphere of any region or country, relative to heat, wind, moisture, and other meteorological phenomena; temperature; a tract of land, region, or country, differing fron another in the temperature of the air and the seasons, without any regard to the length of the days, or to geographical position,

—‡ v.n. To inhabit or reside in a particular region.

CLIMATIC, *kli-mat'-ik*, CLIMATICAL, *kli-mat'-ik-al*, } a. Pertaining to a climate; limited by a climate.

CLIMATICITY, *kli-mà-tis'-e-te*, s. The property of climatizing.

CLIMATION, *kli-ma'-shun*, s. Act of inuring to a climate.

CLIMATIZE, *kli'-mà-tize*, v.a. To inure to a new climate.

— v.n. To become inured to a new climate.

CLIMATIZED, *kli'-mà-tizd*, pp. of the verb *to climatize*.

CLIMATOLOGY, *kli-mà-tol'-o-je*, s. The science of climates; an account of the different climates of the earth; an investigation of the causes which form a climate.

CLIMATURE ‡ *kli'-mà-tyur*, s. A climate.

CLIMAX, *kli'-max*, s. Gradation, ascent. In *rhetoric*, a sentence, or series of sentences, in which the successive members or sentences rise in force, importance, or dignity to the close of the sentence or series. *Popularly*, highest pitch or state; condition at which some important change must be effected, crisis.

CLIMB, *klime*, v.n. and v.a.; pret. and pp. *climbed; clomb* is obsolete. To creep up by little and little, or step by step; to rise on any fixed object, by seizing it with the hands and lifting the body, and by thrusting with the feet; to mount or ascend with labour and difficulty; to ascend with a slow motion; to mount or creep up by means of tendrils or adhesive fibres, as a plant.

CLIMBABLE, *klime'-à-bl*, a. That may be climbed.

CLIMBED, *klimd*, pp. of the verb *to climb*.

CLIMBER, *klime'-er*, s. One who climbs: a plant that creeps and rises on some support; one of an order of birds that climb, *see* SCANSORES.

—‡ v.n. To climb; to mount with effort; to clamber.

CLIMBING, *klime'-ing*, s. The act of ascending.

CLIME, *klime*, s. A climate; a tract, region, or country.

CLINANTHIUM, *kle-nan'-the-um*, s. The receptacle of a composite plant, or that part in which the small flowers are situated, and enclosed within an involucre.

CLINCH, *klintsh*, v.a. To gripe or grasp with the hand; to close the hand tightly; to rivet, or bend the point of a nail, &c., that has been driven through any substance; to fix or confirm; to make firm or binding.

—† v.n. To hold fast upon.

— s. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a witty, ingenious reply; a kind of knot, the part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor; a cramp or holdfast.

CLINCHED, *klintsht*, pp. of the verb *to clinch*.

CLINCHER, *klintsh'-er*, s. He or that which clinches, a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten any thing; a holdfast; one who makes a smart reply; a smart or pointed reply; that which makes fast, fixes, or settles.

CLINCHER-BUILT, *klintsh'-er-bilt*, a. Made of clincher-work: also called *clinker-built*.

CLINCHER-WORK, *klintsh'-er-wurk*, s. In *ship-building*, the disposition of the planks in the side of a boat or vessel, when the lower edge of every plank overlays the next below it, like slates on the roof of a house.

CLING, *kling*, v.n.; pret. and pp. *clung*. To adhere closely, to stick to, as a viscous substance; to hold fast upon, especially by winding round or embracing to adhere closely and firmly, in interest or affection to rely upon.

—‡ v.a. To dry up, or wither; to consume.

CLINGSTONE, *kling'-stone*, s. A variety of peach, so called because the pulp adheres closely to the stone.

CLINGY, *kling'-e*, a. Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINIC, *klin'-ik*, s. One confined to his bed by sickness one who attends the sick; formerly, one who was baptized on his death-bed.

CLINIC, *klin'-ik*, CLINICAL, *klin'-ik-al*, } a. Pertaining to a bed; keeping the bed from infirmity; bedridden. In *medicine*, a term technically applied to studies pursued in hospitals by the bedside of the patients. A *clinical lecture*, is instruction given at the bedside of the sick, or a discourse delivered on the healing art, from notes taken at the bedside, by a physician.—*Clinical convert*, a death-bed convert.

CLINICALLY, *klin'-ik-al-le*, ad. By the bedside.

CLINIUM, *klin'-e-um*, s. In *bot.*, the summit of a floral branch, of which the carpels are the termination; the torus, or receptacle.

CLINK, *klink*, v.a. To make a small sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds, by striking a sonorous body; to clank; to ring or jingle.

— v.n. To utter a small, sharp, successive noise.

— s. A sharp sound, or successive noise, made by the collision of small sonorous bodies; a clank.

CLINKANT,† *klink'-ant*, a. Glittering. *See* CLINQUANT.

CLINKER, *klink'-er*, s. A vitreous cinder, formed in a furnace during the reduction of metallic ores by various fluxes; slag; a kind of hard-baked brick or tile.

CLINKSTONE, *klink'-stone*, s. A felspathic rock of the trap family, which rings, or clinks, when struck.

CLINOID, *klin'-oyd*, a In *anat.*, like or serving as a bed.

CLINOMETER, *kli-nom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLINOMETRICAL, *klin-o-met'-rik-al*, a. Relating to clinometry; performed by a clinometer; according to clinometry or a clinometer.

CLINOMETRY, *kli-nom'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring the dip of mineral strata.

CLINOPODIUM, *klin-o-po'-de-um*, s. The scientific name of the plant Wild-basil.
CLINQUANT, *klink'-ant*, s. (Fr.) False glitter; tinsel.
— + a. (Fr.) Glittering; dressed in tinsel finery.
CLINTONITE, *klin'-ton-ite*, s. A crystallized mineral, usually of a reddish-brown colour.
CLIO, *kli'-o*, s. In *myth.*, the muse who presided over history. In *zool.*, a family of marine mollusks.
CLIOSOPHIC, *kli-o-sof'-ik*, a. Literary.
CLIP, *klip*, v.a. To cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a sudden stroke; to diminish coin by paring the edges; to curtail; to cut short. ‡ To confine; to limit; to embrace; to hug.
— v.n. In *falconry*, to move with rapidity. In *America*, to run with speed.
— s. The act or product of sheep-shearing; ‡an embrace, or a throwing the arms around. In *America*, a blow or stroke with the hand.
CLIPPED, CLIPT, *klipt*, pp. of the verb *to clip*.
CLIPPER, *klip'-per*, s. One who clips or curtails; one who debases coin by cutting off the edges; a barber; a sharp-built, very fast-sailing vessel, especially one employed in trading to China.
CLIPPING, *klip'-ping*, s. The act of cutting off, curtailing, or diminishing; a piece separated by clipping.
CLIQUE, *kleek*, s. (Fr.) A party, or certain number of persons, united in design, usually of a sinister character; a cabal; a faction; a set; a gang; a coterie.
CLIQUISH, + *klik'-ish*, a. Relating to or resembling a clique.
CLISH-CLASH, *klish'-klash*, v.a. To sound like the clashing of swords.
CLIVER, CLIVERS, *kli'-ver*, *kli'-verz*, s. A plant, the *Galium aparine*: also called Cleavers, Goose-grass, and Catchweed.
CLIVITY, *kliv'-e-te*, s. Inclination; ascent or descent.
CLOAK, *kloak*, s. A loose outer garment, worn both by men and women; a cover; that which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretence.
— v.a. To cover with a cloak; to conceal; to dissemble.
CLOAKAGE, + *kloak'-aje*, s. A covering; act of covering with a cloak.
CLOAK-BAG, *kloak'-bag*, s. A bag in which a traveller carries his clothes; a portmanteau.
CLOAKED, *kloakt*, pp. of the verb *to cloak*.
CLOAKEDLY, *kloak'-ed-le*, ad. In a concealed manner.
CLOCHARD, ‡ *klo'-shard*, s. A belfry.
CLOCK, *klok*, s. A machine which measures time and its divisions, by means of a pendulum and wheels moved by weights or springs, but more especially the larger machines of this kind, so constructed as to tell the hours by the stroke of a hammer upon a bell. In *entom.*, the trivial name of a species of *scarabæus*, or beetle. The *clock of a stocking*, is the figured work or embroidery about the ankle. The phrases, *What's o'clock?* and *What o'clock is it?* are contractions of *What hour of the clock is it?*
— v.a. and v.n. To call, as the hen: *see* CLUCK.
CLOCKMAKER, *klok'-make-er*, s. One who makes clocks.
CLOCK-SETTER, ‡ *klok'-set-ter*, s. One who regulates clocks.
CLOCKWORK, *klok'-wurk*, s. Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock; well-adjusted work, with regular movement.
CLOD, *klod*, s. A lump of earth, of any kind; a mass of earth cohering; turf; the ground; any thing concreted; that which is earthy, base, and vile; ‡a lump or mass of metal; a gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.
— v.n. To gather into concretions, or a thick mass; to concrete; to coagulate; to clot.
— v.a. To pelt with clods.
CLODDINESS, *klod'-dē-nes*, s. The state of being cloddy.
CLODDY, *klod'-de*, a. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods; earthy; gross.
CLODHOPPER, *klod'-hop-per*, s. A clown; a dolt; a lout.
CLODPATE, CLODPOLL, *klod'-pate*, *klod'-pole*, s. A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull; a blockhead.
CLODPATED, *klod'-pate-ed*, a. Stupid; dull; doltish.
CLOFF, *kloff*, s. An allowance in weight, *see* CLOUGH.
CLOG, *klog*, v.a. To load or fill with something that retards or hinders motion; to encumber; to impede; to shackle; to obstruct; to burden; to embarrass.
— v.n. To coalesce; to adhere; to form an accretion; to be encumbered or impeded with extraneous matter.
— s. Any thing that hinders motion, or renders it difficult; a load; a weight; encumbrance; obstruction; impediment; an over-shoe with a thick sole of leather or wood, for wet weather; a wooden shoe.
CLOGGED, *klogd*, pp. of the verb *to clog*.
CLOGGINESS, *klog'-ge-nes*, s. The state of being clogged.
CLOGGING, + *klog'-ging*, s. An obstruction.
CLOGGY, *klog'-ge*, a. That clogs; adhesive; thick; gross
CLOISTER, *kloys'-ter*, s. A place of religious retirement, a monastery; a nunnery; a piazza, peristyle, or square surrounded by the buildings of a regular monastery, in which the monks meet for conversation; any arcade or colonnade round an open court.
— v a. To confine in a cloister; to immure.
CLOISTERAL, *kloys'-ter-al*, a. Pertaining to a cloister confined to a cloister; solitary; recluse.
CLOISTERED, *kloys'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to cloister*.
— a. Solitary; retired from the world; built with peristyles or piazzas; enclosed.
CLOISTERER, *kloys'-ter-er*, s. One belonging to a cloister
CLOISTRESS, + *kloys'-tres*, s. A nun.
CLOKE, *kloke*, s. and v.a. *See* CLOAK.
CLOMB, ‡ *klom*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to climb*.
CLONG, ‡ *klong*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to cling*.
CLONIC, *klon'-ik*, a. Shaking; convulsive; irregular.
CLOOM, ‡ *kloom*, v.a. To close with glutinous matter.
CLOSE, *kloze*, v.a. To shut; to make fast, by pressing together, or by stopping an open place; to end, to finish; to terminate; to conclude; to complete; to join; to unite separate bodies, parts, or fractures; to move or bring nearer together; to confine; ‡ to enclose; to encompass; to overwhelm.
— v.n. To unite; to coalesce; to end; to terminate.— *To close on*, or *upon*, to come to a mutual agreement.— *To close with*, to accede to; to consent or agree to; to come to an agreement with; to unite with.—*To close with*, or *to close in with*, to join closely; to grapple, as persons in a contest.
— s. Conclusion; termination; final end; time of closing; manner of shutting; pause, rest, cessation, intermission: ‡ a grapple in wrestling
CLOSE, *klose*, s. An enclosure, or place fenced in; a small field surrounded by fences; the confines of a cathedral; a blind alley; an area before a house; a court-yard beside a farmhouse; an interest in the soil
— a. Shut fast; tight; made fast, so as to have no opening; having parts firmly united; compact; solid; dense; having parts firmly adhering; viscous; tenacious; without ventilation; stagnant; confined; narrow; very near in place or time; very nearly equal, joined; in contact, or nearly so; crowded; hidden; private; secret; undiscovered; having the quality of secrecy; trusty; cautious; reserved; sly; intent; attentive; intense; full to the point; home; pressing; earnest; warm; secluded from communication; retired; solitary; penurious; not liberal. *Applied to the weather*, warm and damp, cloudy or foggy, or warm and relaxing, occasioning a sense of lassitude and depression; brief; concise; strictly adhering to the original; compressed, as thoughts or words. In *her.*, drawn, as a bird, in a coat of arms, with the wings close, and in a standing posture.
— ad. Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly.
CLOSE-BANDED, *klose'-band-ed*, a. Being in close order closely united.
CLOSE-BODIED, *klose'-bod-id*, a. Fitting close to the body
CLOSE-BY, *klose'-bi*, ad. Within a little distance; very near.
CLOSE COMMUNION, *klose' kom-mewn'-e-un*, s. The practice in some sects of admitting to the Lord's Supper only those who embrace their distinctive peculiarities.
CLOSE CORPORATION, *klose kor-po-rā'-shun*, s. A body or corporation which fills its own vacancies without public election.
CLOSE-COUCHED, *klose'-kowtsht*, a. Quite concealed.
CLOSED, *kloazd*, pp. of the verb *to close*.
CLOSE-FISTED, CLOSE-HANDED, *klose'-fist-ed*, *klose'-hand-ed*, a. Penurious; sordid, niggard; covetous.
CLOSE-HANDEDNESS, *klose'-hand-ed-nes*, s. Penuriousness, covetousness.
CLOSE-HAULED, *klose'-hawld*, a. In *seamanship*, having the tacks or lower corners of the sails drawn close to the side to windward, and the sheets hauled close aft, in sailing near the wind.
CLOSELY, *klose'-le*, ad. In a close manner; intently; attentively; with near inspection; with near affection, attachment, or interest; intimately; secretly; slily; strictly; within close limits; without communication abroad; with strict adherence to the original.
CLOSENESS, *klose'-nes*, s. The state of being close, compact, or united; solidity; firmness of texture in cloth, &c.; narrowness; want of ventilation; reserve in intercourse; secrecy; caution; recluseness; solitude, privacy; covetousness; sly avarice; penuriousness;

intimacy, whether of friendship or of interest, pressure; urgency; strictness; adherence to an original.

CLOSE-PENT, *klose'-pent*, a. Shut close.

CLOSE-QUARTERS, *klose'-kwor-terz*, s.pl. Strong barriers of wood used in a ship for defence when the ship is boarded; *hence*, to *come to close quarters*, is to come into direct contact with an enemy.

CLOSER, *kloze'-er*, s. A finisher; a concluder; a stone or brick terminating the horizontal course of a wall.

CLOSE-STOOL, *klose'-stool*, s. A chamber utensil for the convenience of the sick and infirm.

CLOSET, *kloz'-et*, s. A small room or apartment for privacy or retirement; an apartment for curiosities or valuable things; a small recess in the side of a room for repositing utensils and furniture; a cupboard.

— v.a. To shut up in a closet; to conceal; to take into a private apartment for consultation or deliberation.

CLOSET-SIN, *kloz-et'-sin*, s. Sin committed secretly.

CLOSE-TONGUED, *klose'-tungd*, a. Keeping silence; cautious in speaking.

CLOSH, *klosh*, s. A disease in the feet of cattle, also called the *founder*; a kind of game, ninepins.

CLOSING, *kloze'-ing*, a. That ends or concludes.

— s. End; period; conclusion.

CLOSURE, *klo'-zhur*, s. The act of shutting; that which closes or shuts; that by which separate parts are fastened; ‡enclosure; conclusion; end.

CLOT, *klot*, s. Any thing clotted; a concretion; a lump; coagulation; grume; a clod, or dull heavy fellow.

— v.n. To form into clots; to concrete; to coagulate, as soft or fluid matter into a thick, inspissated mass; to become gross; to clod; to adhere.

CLOT-BIRD, *klot'-berd*, s. The *œnanthe*, or English ortolan.

CLOT-BUR, *klot'-bur*, s. A plant, the Burdock.

CLOTH, *klawth*, or *kloth*, s. (The plural is regular, *cloths*; but when it signifies garments, it is written *clothes*.) Any kind of manufacture or stuff formed by weaving or intertexture, whether made of wool, hemp, flax, silk, or cotton, and used for garments or other covering; a fabric of wool in contradistinction to that made of other material; the covering spread upon a table, usually called a *table-cloth*; ‡dress, raiment, *see* CLOTHES.—*The cloth*, a familiar designation for the clerical profession or clergy.

CLOTHE, *kloath*, v.a., pret. and pp. *clothed*, or *clad*. To invest or cover with garments; to dress; to attire; to deck; to furnish or provide with clothes. In *fig. lang.*, to spread over; to surround; to invest; to endue.

—† v.n. To wear clothes.

CLOTHED, *kloathd*, pp. of the verb *to clothe*

CLOTHES, *kloathz*, or *kloze*, s.; pl. of *cloth*. Garments, clothing; dress; raiment; apparel; attire; garb; the coverings of a bed; bed-clothes.

CLOTHES-LINE, *kloathz'-line*, s. A line for drying clothes.

CLOTHES-MAN, *kloathz'-man*, s. A dealer in ready-made clothes.

CLOTHIER, *kloath'-yer*, s. A seller of cloth, or clothes; an outfitter; a maker of cloth. In *America*, one whose occupation is to full and dress cloth.

CLOTHING, *kloath'-ing*, s. Garments in general; clothes; dress; raiment; vesture; covering.

CLOTH-SHEARER, *klawth'-sheer-er*, s. One who shears cloth, and frees it from superfluous nap.

CLOTH-WORKER, *klawth'-wurk-er*, s. A maker of cloth.

CLOTH-WORKING, *klawth'-wurk-ing*, s. The manufacture of cloth.

CLOTPOLL, *klot'-pole*, s. A blockhead: *see* CLODPOLL.

CLOTTED, *klot'-ted*, pp. or a. Concreted into a mass; adhering in a lump; coagulated.—*Clotted cream*, cream obtained by warming new milk.

CLOTTER, ‡ *klot'-ter*, v.a. To clot; to coagulate.

CLOTTING, *klot'-ting*, s. A clotted substance; coagulation.

CLOTTY, *klot'-te*, a. Full of clots.

CLOUD, *klowd*, s. A collection of visible vapour, or watery particles, suspended in the atmosphere at some altitude; a collection of smoke, or a dense collection of dust, rising or floating in the air; a dark or varied colour in a vein or spot on a stone or other body; a great multitude; a vast collection; *figuratively*, a state of obscurity, adversity, or danger.

— v.a. To overspread with a cloud or clouds; to darken; to obscure; to variegate with dark-coloured spots or veins; to make gloomy or sullen; to sadden; to sully; to tarnish; to defame.

— v.n. To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds.

CLOUDAGE, ‡ *klowd'-aje*, s. Cloudiness.

CLOUD-ASCENDING, *klowd'-as-send'-ing*, a. Ascending to the clouds.

CLOUDBERRY, *klowd'-bĕr-re*, s. A plant, the *Rubus chamæmorus*: it is also called *knotberry* and *mountain bramble*.

CLOUD-BORN, *klowd'-born*, a. Born of a cloud.

CLOUD-CAPT, *klowd'-kapt*, a. Topped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.

CLOUD-COMPELLER, *klowd'-kom-pel'-ler*, s. In *myth.* and *poetry*, he that collects clouds; Jove.

CLOUD-COMPELLING, *klowd'-kom-pel'-ling*, a. Collecting clouds, or driving clouds; an epithet applied to Jupiter.

CLOUD-DISPELLING, *klowd'-dis-pel'-ling*, a. Having power to disperse clouds.

CLOUD-ECLIPSED, *klowd'-e-klipst*, a. Eclipsed by a cloud

CLOUDED TIGER, *klowd'-ed ti'-ger*, s. A species of tiger, the *Felis nebula*, a native of Sumatra, where it is called Rimau-Dahan.

CLOUDILY, *klowd'-e-le*, ad. With clouds; darkly; obscurely; gloomily; not perspicuously.

CLOUDINESS, *klowd'-e-nes*, s. The state of being cloudy obscurity; darkness; want of brightness; variegation of colours in a fossil or other body; gloom; sullenness.

CLOUD-KISSING, *klowd'-kis-sing*, a. Touching the clouds.

CLOUDLESS, *klowd'-les*, a. Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright; luminous.

CLOUDLESSLY, *klowd'-les-le*, ad. Without clouds.

CLOUDLET, *klowd'-let*, s. A little cloud.

CLOUD-PIERCING, *klowd'-peers-ing*, a. Penetrating or rising above the clouds.

CLOUD-TOPT, *klowd'-topt*, a. Having the top covered with clouds.

CLOUDY, *klowd'-e*, a. Overcast or obscured with clouds consisting of a cloud or clouds; obscure; dark; not easily understood: not open or cheerful; gloomy; sullen; marked with veins or spots of dark or various hues, as marble, &c.; wanting lustre; not bright.

CLOUGH, *kluf*, s. A cleft in a hill; a cliff.

CLOUGH, *klof*, s. In *com.*, an allowance of two pounds in every hundred-weight, for the turn of the scale, after the usual tare and tret have been deducted, so that the commodity may yield the same weight in retailing. The word is now commonly written *cloff*.

CLOUT, *klowt*, s. A piece of cloth or leather, &c., used to mend or close a breach; a patch; a piece of cloth for any mean use; ‡a piece of white cloth for archers to shoot at; an iron plate on an axle-tree, to keep it from wearing; a small nail. In *vulgar lang.*, a rude blow with the hand.

— v.a. To mend by sewing on a piece; to patch; to cover with a cloth; to join clumsily; to cover or arm with an iron plate; to make fast with nails; to beat, to strike rudely with the hand.

CLOUTED, *klowt'-ed*, pp. or a. Patched; mended clumsily covered with a clout: also incorrectly used for *clotted*

CLOUTERLY, † *klowt'-er-le*, a. Clumsy; awkward.

CLOVATE, *klo'-vate*, a. In *conchology*, thicker towards the top, and attenuated towards the base.

CLOVE, *klove*, pret. of the verb *to cleave*.

— s. A very pungent, aromatic spice, the dried unexpanded flower-bud of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, or *clove-tree*, a shrub of the Molucca Islands; the parts into which garlic separates when the outer skin is removed; a certain weight; *a clove of wool* = 7 lbs.; *a clove of cheese or butter* = 8 lbs. In *America*, a cleft; a fissure; a gap; a ravine.

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER, *klove-jil'-le-flow-er*, s. The beautiful flower of the *Dianthus caryophyllus*, which smells like cloves: it is also called *Carnation* and *Clove-pink*.

CLOVEN, *klo'-vn*, pp. of the verb *to cleave*.

CLOVEN-FOOT, *klo'-vn-fŏŏt*, s. A foot or hoof divided into two parts. *Fig.*, a bad or evil-disposed person.

CLOVEN-FOOTED, *klo'-vn-fŏŏt-ed*, } a. Having the foot or
CLOVEN-HOOFED, *klo'-vn-hŏŏft*, } hoof divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcous.

CLOVE-PINK, *klove'-pink*, s. *See* CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.

CLOVER, *klo'-ver*, } s. The popular name of
CLOVER-GRASS, *klo'-ver-grăs*, } several species of plants of the genus *Trifolium*, or trefoil, of which cattle are very fond. Hence, *to live in clover*, is to live luxuriously, or in abundance.

CLOVERED, *klo'-verd*, a. Covered with clover; in comfortable circumstances.

CLOWN, *klown*, s. A rustic; one who has the manners of a rustic; a coarse, ill-bred man; the fool or buffoon in a play, circus, &c. —† v.n. To play the clown.

CLOWNAGE, ‡ *klown'-aje*, s. The manners of a clown.

CLOWNERY, † *klown'-er-e*, s. Rustic behaviour; churlishness; rudeness of manners; ill-breeding.

CLOWNISH, *klown'-ish*, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or

consisting of clowns; rustic, rude, coarse, clumsy; awkward; uncivil; ill-bred.

CLOWNISHLY, *klown'-ish-le*, ad. Rudely; awkwardly.

CLOWNISHNESS, *klown'-ish-nes*, s. Rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of manners; awkwardness; incivility.

CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL, *klownz awl'-heel*, s. A perennial plant, the *Stachys palustris*, or Marsh hedge-nettle.

CLOWN'S-MUSTARD, *klownz-mus'-tard*, s. A plant.

CLOY, *kloy*, v.a. To satiate; to satisfy, as the appetite; to glut; to surfeit; to fill to loathing; †to claw as with talons; to wound with a nail; ‡to fill; to spike a gun; to prick a horse in shoeing.

CLOYED, *kloyd*, pp. of the verb *to cloy*.

CLOYLESS, *kloy'-les*, a. That cannot cloy or satiate.

CLOYMENT,‡ *kloy'-ment*, s. Satiety; glut; surfeit.

CLUB, *klub*, s. A stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other; a thick heavy stick; one of the four suits of cards, so named from the emblem which it bears among the Spaniards, though with us its emblem is the trefoil; a share or proportion paid by a certain number of individuals to form a common stock, or the fund thus raised; a certain number of persons associated for the promotion of some common purpose, as of hilarity, literature, science, politics, &c., and who are usually governed by certain self-imposed regulations or by-laws; the collective body of members composing a club, or who support a *club-house*; joint charge or effort.

— v.n. To join, as a number of individuals, for the promotion of some common purpose; to pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge.

— v.a. To unite for the accomplishment of a common end; to put together the various items of expenses and form a common reckoning of the whole, so that each contributor may pay an equal share; to beat with a club. *To club the musket*, is to raise or turn the butt-end uppermost, or to wield it so as to beat with the butt-end.

CLUBBED, *klubd*, pp. of the verb *to club*.

— a. Heavy or shaped like a club.

CLUBBER,† *klub'-ber*, } s. One who belongs to a club,
CLUBBIST, *klub'-bist*, } association, or party.

CLUBBISH,‡ *klub'-bish*, a. Rustic.

CLUB-FIST, *klub'-fist*, s. A large, heavy fist.

CLUB-FISTED, *klub'-fist-ed*, a. Having a large fist.

CLUB-FOOT, *klub'-fŏŏt*, s. A short, deformed foot.

CLUB-FOOTED, *klub'-fŏŏt-ed*, a. Having short, crooked, or distorted feet.

CLUB-GRASS, *klub'-grăs*, s. The popular name of the grass *Corynephorus canescens*.

CLUB-HAUL, *klub'-hawl*, v.a. In *nau. lang.*, to *club-haul* a ship, is a method of tacking in perilous situations, by letting go the lee-anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, which brings her head to the wind, and as soon as she pays off, the cable is cut and the sails are trimmed.

CLUB-HEADED, *klub'-hed-ed*, a. Having a thick head.

CLUB-HOUSE, *klub'-hows*, s. A house occupied by a club, or in which a club holds its meetings; an establishment maintained by a select number of individuals, called loosely *a club*, to which additions, usually, can be made only by ballot. Each member contributes a certain sum on joining, and pays also an annual subscription in advance for the support of the house, which generally combines the conveniences of the best hotels with the comforts and luxuries of the houses of the most wealthy, the only exception being that it does not provide sleeping apartments. The meals and other refreshments are supplied at the lowest possible cost.

CLUB-LAW, *klub'-law*, s. Government by violence; the use of arms, or force, in place of law; anarchy; a law regulating any club, association, or party.

CLUB-MAN, *klub'-man*, s. One who carries a club; a clubbist

CLUB MOSS, *klub'-mos*, s. A prostrate, moss-like cryptogamic plant, the *Lycopodium clavatum*, also popularly called *Snake-moss* and *Wolf's-claw*. The spores or minute yellow seeds of this plant are highly inflammable, and are burnt in theatres to imitate lightning.

CLUB ROOM, *klub'-room*, s. The apartment in which a club meets

CLUB-RUSH, *klub'-rush*, s. A genus of plants, the *Scirpus*.

CLUB-SHAPED, *klub'-shaypt*, a. Shaped like a club; growing thicker toward the top, clavated.

CLUCK, *kluk*, v.a To make the noise of the domestic hen when calling chickens, or just after laying an egg. v.a. To call chickens as a hen

CLUCKED, *klukt*, pp. of the verb *to cluck*.

CLUCKING, *kluk'-ing*, s. The noise of a hen when she calls her chickens, or after laying an egg.

CLUE, *klu*. *See* CLEW.

CLUMP, *klump*, s. A thick, short piece of wood, or other solid substance; a shapeless mass; a cluster of tree or shrubs; the compressed clay of coal strata

— a. Lazy; unhandy; awkward. (*Local.*)

CLUMPER, *klump'-er*, v.a. To form into clumps or masses

CLUMPY, *klump'-e*, a. Consisting of clumps; massive; shapeless.

CLUMPS, *klumps*, s. A stupid fellow; a numskull

CLUMSILY, *klum'-ze-le*, ad. In a clumsy manner

CLUMSINESS, *klum'-ze-nes*, s. Awkwardness; ungainliness

CLUMSY, *klum'-ze*, a. Short and thick; heavy; awkward; unhandy; ungainly; ill-made; badly constructed.

CLUNCH, *kluntsh*, s. Among *miners*, indurated clay or chalk marl, found in coal pits next to the coal

CLUNG, *klung*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to cling*.

—‡ v.n. To shrink; to waste.

— a. Wasted with leanness; shrunk with cold. (*Local.*)

CLUNIAC, *klu'-ne-ak*, s. One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from *Cluni*, in Burgundy

CLUPEA, *klu'-pe-ă*, s. A genus of fishes, including the herring, sprat, white-bait, and pilchard.

CLUSTER, *klus'-ter*, s. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a knot; a number of individuals or things collected or gathered into a close body; a crowd; a number of things situated near each other.

— v.n. To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch or bunches; to collect together in masses.

— v.a. To collect into a bunch, or close body.

CLUSTER-GRAPE, *klus'-ter-grape*, s. A small black grape commonly called *currants*.

CLUSTERED, *klus'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to cluster*.

CLUSTERINGLY, *klus'-ter-ing-le*, ad. In clusters.

CLUSTERY, *klus'-ter-e*, a. Growing in, or full of clusters.

CLUTCH, *klutsh*, v.a. To double in the fingers, and compress them together; to gripe; to grasp; to seize.

— s. A griping or pinching with the fingers; gripe, grasp; claw; hand; seizure; reach, power; a projecting tooth, or other piece of machinery, for connecting shafts with each other, or with wheels, so that they may be disengaged at pleasure.

CLUTCHED, *klutsht*, pp. of the verb *to clutch*.

CLUTCHES, *klutsh'-ez*, s.; pl. of *clutch*. The paws or talons of a rapacious animal; the hands, in the sense of instruments of rapacity or cruelty, or of power.

CLUTHALITE, *klu'-thal-ite*, s. A congeries of imperfect crystals, forming nodules in amygdaloid.

CLUTTER, *klut'-ter*, s. A confused assemblage; disorder, a confused noise; a bustle; a fuss: *see* CLATTER.

— v.a. To crowd together in disorder; to fill or encumber with things in confusion.

— v.n. To make a noise or bustle.

CLUTTERED, *klut'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to clutter*.

CLYPEASTER, *klip-e-as'-ter*, s. A genus of Sea-urchins.

CLYPEATE, *klip'-e-ate*, a. Shaped like a buckler; scutate.

CLYPEUS SOBIESKI, *klip'-e-us so-be-es'-ke*, s. The shield of Sobieski, a northern constellation, below Aquila.

CLYSMIC, *kliz'-mik*, a. Washing; cleansing.

CLYSTER, *klis'-ter*, s. An injection; a liquid substance injected into the lower intestines, usually, to promote alvine discharges, but sometimes to nourish and support a patient who cannot swallow aliment.—*Clyster-pipe*, a tube or pipe used for injections.

CLYSTER-WISE, *klis'-ter-wize*, ad. In the manner of a clyster.

CLYSTERIZE, *klis'-ter-ize*, v.a. To apply a clyster.

Co, *ko*, a prefix of Latin origin, signifying with, in conjunction, together: *see* CON. In *commerce*, an abbreviation of *company*.

COACERVATE,† *ko-ă-ser'-vate*, v.a. To heap up; to pile.

—† a. Heaped; accumulated; collected into a crowd.

COACERVATION,† *ko-as-er-va'-shun*, s. The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together.

COACH, *koatsh*, s. A close four-wheeled vehicle for commodious travelling, usually suspended on springs, and drawn by horses or other animals. It differs from a chariot in having two seats of equal size, opposite to each other, and being altogether larger.

— v.n. To ride in a coach. — v.a. To carry in a coach.

COACH, *koatsh*, } s. An apartment in a large ship of war
COUCH, *kowtsh*, } near the stern, the roof of which is formed by the poop.

COACH-BOX, *koatsh'-box*, s. The seat on which the driver of a coach sits

COACHED, *koatsht*, pp. of the verb *to coach*.
COACH-HIRE, *koatsh'-hire*, s. Money paid for the use of a coach.
COACH-HORSE, *koatsh'-hors*, s. A horse used or fit for drawing a coach.
COACH-HOUSE, *koatsh'-hows*, s. A house in which to keep a coach when not in use.
COACH-MAKER, *koatsh'-make-er*, s. One whose occupation is to make coaches; one who trades in coaches.
COACHMAN, *koatsh'-man*, s. The driver of a coach.
COACHMANSHIP, *koatsh'-man-ship*, s. Skill in driving a coach.
COACT,‡ *ko-akt'*, v.n. To act together, or in concert.
COACTED,‡ *ko-akt'-ed*, pp. or a. Acted in concert; forced, compelled.
COACTION, *ko-ak'-shun*, s. Force; compulsion; obligation; joint action; united force.
COACTIVE, *ko-akt'-iv*, a. Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain; acting in concurrence.
COACTIVELY, *ko-akt'-iv-le*, ad. In a coactive manner.
COADJUMENT,† *ko-ad'-ju-ment*, or *ko-ad-ju'-ment*, s. Mutual assistance.
COADJUTANT, *ko-ad'-ju-tant*, or *ko-ad-ju'-tant*, s. An assistant; an associate.
— a. Helping; mutually assisting or operating.
COADJUTOR, *ko-ad-ju'-ter*, s. An assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate; a colleague. In the *canon law*, one appointed to perform the duties of another.
COADJUTORSHIP, *ko-ad-ju'-ter-ship*, s. State of a co-adjutor; joint assistance.
COADJUTRIX, *ko-ad-ju'-trix*, s. A female assistant.
COADJUVANCY,† *ko-ad-ju'-van-se*, or *ko-ad'-ju-van-se*, s. Joint help; assistance; aid; co-operation.
COADJUVANT, *ko-ad-ju'-vant*, s. In *med.*, an ingredient in a prescription designed to aid the effect of some other.
COADUNATE, *ko-ad'-yu-nate*, a. In *botany*, *coadunate* leaves are several united at the base.
COADUNITION,† *ko-ad-yu-nish'-un*, s. The union of different substances in one mass.
COADVENTURER, *ko-ad-ven'-tyur-er*, s. A fellow-adventurer.
COAFFOREST,† *ko-af-for'-est*, v.a. To convert into a forest.
COAGENT, *ko-a'-jent*, s. An assistant; an associate.
COAGMENT,‡ *ko-ag-ment'*, v.a. To heap together.
COAGMENTATION,† *ko-ag-ment-a'-shun*, s. Collection into a mass; union; conjunction.
COAGULABILITY, *ko-ag-yu-là-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of coagulating; the capability of being coagulated.
COAGULABLE, *ko-ag'-yu-là-bl*, a. That may be coagulated; capable of coagulating.
COAGULANT, *ko-ag'-yu-lant*, s. That which coagulates, or produces coagulation.
COAGULATE, *ko-ag'-yu-late*, v.a. To cause to concrete; to curdle; to change from a fluid to an inspissated state.
— v.n. To concrete; to curdle; to clot; to thicken.
COAGULATION, *ko-ag-yu-la'-shun*, s. The act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated; that which is coagulated; concretion; congelation.
COAGULATIVE, *ko-ag'-yu-là-tiv*, a. That has the power of producing coagulation.
COAGULATOR, *ko-ag'-yu-la-ter*, s. That which causes coagulation.
COAGULATORY, *ko-ag'-yu-là-to-re*, a. Tending to coagulate.
COAGULUM, *ko-ag'-yu-lum*, s. A coagulated mass; curds; a clot of blood, separated by cold, acid, &c.; a substance that causes coagulation, as rennet.
CO-AID, *ko'-ade*, s. An assistant; a fellow-helper.
COAITI, *ko-a'-te*, s. In *zool.*, see COATI.
COAK, *koak*, s. *See* COKE.
COAK, *koak*, s. Among *carpenters* and *shipwrights*, a small cylinder of hard wood, let into the ends of the pieces to be joined, to render the joining more secure; the metal hole in a sheave, through which the pin runs; an oblong ridge left on the surface of a mainmast, by cutting away the wood round it.
— v.a. To render more secure by means of *coaks*.
COAL, *koal*, s. A piece of wood, or other combustible substance, ignited, burning, or charred; a solid, opaque substance, of vegetable origin, found in the earth, in strata of various thicknesses, and which, being highly inflammable, is extensively used for fuel. Among *chemists*, any substance containing oil, which has been exposed to a fire in a close vessel, so that its volatile matter is expelled, and it can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.
— v.a. To burn to coal or charcoal; to char; to mark or delineate with charcoal.—*To call over the coals*, is to call to account; to censure.
COAL-BLACK, *koal'-blak*, a. Black as coal; very black
COAL-BOX, *koal'-box*, s. A box to carry coal to the fire
COAL-EYED, *koal'-ide*, a. Having eyes as black as a coal.
COAL-FIELD, *koal'-feeld*, s. A bed of fossil coal; land containing coal-strata.
COAL-FISH, *koal'-fish*, s. A species of Cod, the *Gadus carbonarius*, thus named from the colour of its back.
COAL-FITTER, *koal'-fit-ter*, s. A factor who conducts the sales between the owner of a coal-pit and the coal merchant.
COAL FORMATION, *koal form-a'-shun*, s. In *geology*, a formation or group of strata in which coal is found.
COAL-HEAVER, *koal'-heev er*, s. One employed in carrying or loading coals.
COAL-HOD,† *koal'-hod*, s. A scuttle to hold coals.
COAL-HOUSE, *koal'-hows*, s. A place for keeping coals.
COAL-MAN, *koal'-man*, s. A coal-merchant.
COAL-MEASURE, *koal'-mezh-ur*, s. The measure by which coal is bought and sold.
COAL-MEASURES, *koal'-mezh-urz*, s.pl. Strata of coal, with their attendant rocks.
COAL-METER, *koal'-me-ter*, s. One appointed to superintend the measuring of coals.
COAL-MINE, *koal'-mine*, s. A mine or pit containing coal.
COAL-MINER, *koal'-mine-er*, s. One who works in a coal-mine.
COAL-MOUSE, *koal'-mows*, s. A small species of tit-mouse, with a black head.
COAL-PIT, *koal'-pit*, s. A pit where coal is dug. In *America*, a place where charcoal is made.
COAL-PLANT, *koal'-plant*, s. A name given to the impressions of various plants found on fossil coal.
COAL-SCUTTLE, *koal'-skut-tl*, s. A vessel or box in which to put a small quantity of coals for present use.
COAL-SHIP, *koal'-ship*, s. A ship employed in transporting coal; a collier.
COAL-STONE, *koal'-stone*, s. A kind of cannel-coal.
COALERY,† *koal'-er-e*, s. A coal-mine, a coal-pit.
COALESCE, *ko-à-les'*, v.n. To grow together; to unite and adhere in one body or mass, by spontaneous approximation or attraction; to join; to unite.
COALESCED, *ko-à-lest'*, pp. of the verb *to coalesce*.
COALESCENCE, *ko-à-les'-sens*, s. The act of growing together; the act of uniting by natural affinity or attraction; the state of being united; union; concretion
COALESCENT, *ko-à-les'-sent*, a. Growing together; united.
COALIER, COALLIER, } *koal'-yer*, s. *See* COLLIER.
COALITE,‡ *ko'-à-lite*, v.n To unite or coalesce.
COALITION, *ko-à-lish'-un*, s. Union in one body or mass, conjunction: union of individual persons, parties, or states, league.
COALITIONIST, *ko-à-lish'-un-ist*, COALITIONER, *ko-à-lish'-un-er*, } s. One who joins or promotes a coalition.
CO-ALLY, *ko-al-li'*, s. A joint ally.
COAL-WORK, *koal'-wurk*, s. A colliery; a coal-pit, or place where coal is dug, including the engines and machinery for working the mine, and raising the coal.
COALY, *koal'-e*, a. Like coal; containing coal.
COAMINGS, *koam'-ingz*, s.pl. In *ships*, the raised borders or edges of the hatches.
COANNEX, *ko-an-nex'*, v.a. To annex with something else.
COAPTATION, *ko-ap-ta'-shun*, s. The adaptation or adjustment of parts to each other.
COARCT,† *ko-arkt'*, COARCTATE,† *ko-arkt'-ate*, } v.a. To press together; to crowd; to straiten; to confine; to restrain.
COARCTATE,† *ko-arkt'-ate*, a. Pressed together.
COARCTATION,† *ko-ark-ta'-shun*, s. Pressure; contraction confinement; restraint.
COARSE, *koars*, a. Thick; large or gross in size; not fine; made of coarse thread or yarn; made of inferior material; unrefined; gross; rough; rude; uncivil; inelegant; unpolished; mean; not nice; indelicate; vile
COARSELY, *koars'-le*, ad. In a coarse manner; roughly; without art or polish; grossly; rudely; meanly.
COARSEN,† *koars'-n*, v.a. To make coarse.
COARSENESS, *koars'-nes*, s. Largeness of size; thickness roughness; the quality of being made of coarse thread or yarn, or of inferior material; the state of being mixed with gross particles or impurities; grossness want of refinement or delicacy; rudeness; meanness want of art in preparation.
COARTICULATION, *ko-ar-tik-yu-la'-shun*, s. The structure of the bones in forming a joint.
COASSESSOR, *ko-as-ses'-ser*, s. A joint assessor.
COASSUME, *ko-as-sewm'*, v.a. To assume with another.
COAST, *koast*, s. The edge or margin of the land next to

the sea; the sea-shore; the country near the sea-shore; +the edge or verge; ‡a side In *Scripture*, the exterior line, limit, or border of a country. *The coast is clear*, the danger is over; the enemies have departed; freedom from impediment, obstruction, or difficulty.
— v.n. To sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land; to sail from port to port in the same country.
— v.a. To sail by or near to; to keep close to. ‡To draw near; to approach; to follow.

COASTER, *koast'-er*, s. One who sails near the shore; a small vessel employed in trading from port to port in the same country.

COASTING, *koast'-ing*, s. The act of sailing along or near a shore; the sport of sliding upon a sledge, &c., down a hill-side, or other inclined plane, covered with snow.

COASTING-TRADE, *koast'-ing-trade*, s. The trade carried on between the ports of the same country.

COASTING-VESSEL, *koast'-ing-ves-sel*, s. A vessel employed in the coasting-trade; a coaster.

COAST-WISE, *koast'-wize*, ad. Along the coast.

COAT, *koat*, s. An upper garment; an outside garment; a petticoat; a garment worn by infants or young children; the habit or vesture of an order of men, indicating the order or office; external covering; the hair or fur of a beast; a tunic of the eye; any membrane that serves as a cover; a tegument; the division or layer of a bulbous root; a cover; a layer of any substance covering another; that on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a *coat of arms*; ‡a coat-card, or *court-card*.—A *coat of mail*, a piece of armour, in form of a shirt, consisting of a net-work of iron rings.
— v.a. To cover; to invest; to clothe; to spread over with a layer of any substance.

COAT-ARMOUR, *koat'-ar-mur*, s. A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

COAT-CARD, ‡*koat'-kard*, s. A card bearing a *coated* figure, now usually called a *court-card*.

COATEE, *koat-e'*, s. A coat with short flaps.

COATI, *ko-a'-te*, s. An animal of South America, resembling the racoon, but with a longer body and neck, shorter fur, and smaller eyes. It is allied to the monkeys.

COATING, *koat'-ing*, s. A covering, or the act of covering; lorication; any substance spread over for cover or defence; cloth or other material for coats.

COAX, *koax*, v.a. To persuade by fondling and kind words; to wheedle; to flatter; to soothe; to lead by kind treatment; to bring about by management.
— ‡ s. A dupe.

COAXATION, ‡*koax-a'-shun*, s. The art or act of coaxing.

COAXED, *koaxt*, pp. of the verb *to coax*.

COAXER, *koax'-er*, s. A wheedler; a flatterer.

COAXING, *koax'-ing*, s. Wheedling; soft or kind words to soothe or persuade; leading on by kind treatment.

COAXINGLY, *koax'-ing-le*, ad. In a coaxing manner.

COB, *kob*, s. The top or head; a shoot in form of a pin or spike, on which corn grows in rows; the receptacle of the maize, or American corn; a strong, stout pony; a horse not castrated; an animal with only one testicle; a sea-fowl, the Sea-cob; a ball or pellet for feeding fowls; +a spider; a large cobble-stone; clay mixed with straw; a kind of wicker basket, used in husbandry; a foreign coin bearing a head; a covetous wretch.
— v.a. To punish by striking the breech with a belt or flat piece of wood.

COBALT, *ko'-bolt*, s. A brittle metal of a reddish-gray or grayish-white colour, and weak metallic lustre.—*Cobalt-bloom*, acicular arseniate of cobalt.—*Cobalt-crust*, earthy arseniate of cobalt.

COBALTIC, *ko-bolt'-ik*, a. Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt, or containing it.

COBALTINE, *ko'-bolt-een*, s. A crystallized mineral of a silver or yellowish colour, composed chiefly of the arseniate and sulphuret of cobalt.

COBBING, *kob'-bing*, s. A beating on the breech with a belt or flat piece of wood.

COBBLE, *kob'-bl*, v.a. To make or mend coarsely, as shoes; to botch; to make or do clumsily or unhandily.
— s. A roundish lump of coal; a small fishing-boat, usually written *coble*.—*Cobble*, or *cobble-stone*, a pebble; a roundish stone, of various sizes, supposed to be a fragment, rounded by the attrition of water.

COBBLER, *kob'-bler*, s. A mender of shoes; a clumsy workman; a mean person.

COBBY, *kob'-be*, a. Stout; brisk.

COBCAL, *kob'-kal*, s. A sandal worn by ladies in the East.

COBCOALS, *kob'-koals*, s.pl. Large round coals · cobbles.

COBELLIGERENT, *ko-bel-lij'-er-ent*, a. Carrying on war in conjunction with another power.
— s. A nation or state that carries on war in connection with another.

COBIRON, *kob'-i-urn*, s. An andiron with a knob at the top.

COBISHOP, *ko-bish'-up*, s. A joint or coadjutant bishop

COBLE, *kob'-l*, s. A small open fishing boat.

COBLOAF, *kob'-loaf*, s. A loaf that is uneven, or crusty.

COBNUT, *kob'-nut*, s. A large variety of the hazel-nut a boy's game, the conquering nut.

COBOB, *ko-bob'*, s. *See* CABOB.

COBRA DI CAPELLO, *ko'-brà de kà-pel'-lo*, s. The Portuguese trivial name of the *Naja tripudians*, one of the most venomous of known serpents.

COBSTONE, *kob'-stone*, s. A large stone, *see* COBBLE.

COBSWAN, *kob'-swon*, s. The head or leading swan.

COB-WALL, *kob'-wawl*, s. A wall made of mud or unburned clay, mixed with water.

COBWEB, *kob'-web*, s. The web or net-work spread by a spider to catch its prey; any snare, implying insidiousness and weakness.
— a. Thin, flimsy, slender, feeble.

COBWEBBED, *kob'-webd*, a. Covered with cobwebs. In *botany*, covered with a thick, interwoven pubescence

COBWEBBY, *kob'-web-be*, a. Covered with cobwebs.

COCA, *ko'-kà*, s. A highly-stimulating narcotic, the dried leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca*, a plant found wild in Peru. Coca is chewed to a great extent by the Peruvians, and has the same pernicious effects upon the system as the opium of the Asiatics.

COCAGNE, *kok-ayn'*, s An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight; hence, applied to London and its suburbs.

COCALON, *ko'-kà-lon*, s. A large cocoon, of a weak texture.

COCCIFEROUS, *kok-sif'-er-us*, a. Bearing berries.

COCCINELLA, *kok-se-nel'-là*, s. A genus of Coleopterous insects, including the lady-bird, lady-cow, &c.

COCCOLITE, *kok'-ko-lite*, s. A variety of pyroxene.

COCCULUS, *kok'-kew-lus*, s. A genus of Indian Menisperm maceous plants, one species of which, *Cocculus palmatus*, affords the Columba root of commerce, from which a valuable bitter is obtained; and another species, *Cocculus suberosus*, yields the berries, called *Cocculus Indicus*, employed in medicine as a narcotic, and said to be commonly used to adulterate beer.

COCCUS, *kok'-kus*, s. A genus of Hemipterous insects *see* COCHINEAL. In *bot.*, a cell or capsule.

COCCYX, *kok'-six*, s. In *anatomy*, a small bone joined to the extremity of the *os sacrum*.

COCHINEAL, *kotsh'-e-neel*, s. A small insect, the *Coccus cacti*, found chiefly in Mexico. These insects are collected in great numbers at particular periods, killed by the application of heat, and subsequently formed into a mass or drug, which is the proper *cochineal* of the shops. Cochineal is used in giving red colours, especially crimson and scarlet, and in the manufacture of carmine.

COCHINEAL-FIG, *kotsh'-e-neel-fig*, s. The *Opuntia cochinillifera*, or *Cactus cochinillifer*, a succulent plant, on which the cochineal insect is found. It is a native of South America, and is extensively cultivated.

COCHINILLINE, *kotsh-e-nil'-lin*, s. The peculiar colouring matter of cochineal.

COCHLEA, *kok'-le-à*, s. A snail-shell; a spiral univalve shell. In *anat.*, a cavity in the ear.

COCHLEAN, *kok'-le-an*, a. Hollowed out like a spoon.

COCHLEARE, *kok'-le-à-re*, s. A spoon; a spoonful: a term used in medical prescriptions.

COCHLEARIFORM, *kok-le-ar'-e-form*, a. Having the form of a snail-shell.

COCHLEARY, *kok'-le-à-re*, COCHLEATE, *kok'-le-ate*, COCHLEATED, *kok'-le-a-ted*, a. Shaped like a screw; twisted like a snail-shell; spiral; turbinated.

COCHLITE, *kok'-lite*, s. A fossil shell, like that of a snail.

COCK, *kok*, s. The male of birds, particularly of gallinaceous or domestic fowls; a weather-cock: a vane in shape of a cock; an instrument for permitting or arresting the flow of a liquid at pleasure from a cask, vat, pipe, &c.; a spout; a tap; the projecting corner of a hat; a small conical pile of hay; the style or gnomon of a dial; the needle of a balance; the piece which covers the balance in a clock or watch; the notch of an arrow; the part of the lock of a musket or other fire-arm, which being rapidly impelled by a spring, causes fire, either by means of a flint attached to it, as in the old pieces, or by striking violently upon a percussion-cap, as in present use; a small boat, usually called a *cock-boat* · a leader; a chief man; a

fellow; ‡cock-crowing. *Cock-a-hoop*, or *cock on the hoop*, triumphant; exulting.—*Cock and a bull*, a tedious, unmeaning story, or a ridiculous, exaggerated story.
— v.a. To set erect; to turn up; to place, as the hat, on one side of the head; to set up with an air of pertness; to make up hay in small conical piles; to set or draw back the cock of a gun, in order to fire.
— v.n. To hold up the head; to strut; to look big, pert, or menacing; +to train or use fighting-cocks.

COCKADE, *kok-ade'*, s. A ribbon or knot of ribbon; a rosette; a device or badge worn on the hat, especially by the servants of military and naval officers.
COCKADED, *kok-ade'-ed*, a. Wearing a cockade.
COCKAL, *kok'-al*, s. A game, otherwise called *huckle-bone*.
COCK-A-HOOP, *kok'-à-hoop*, a. Triumphant; exultant.
COCKATOO, *kok-à-too'*, s. A kind of crested parrot.
COCKATRICE, *kok'-à-trise*, s. A serpent imagined to proceed from a cock's egg; the basilisk.
COCK-BILL, *kok'-bil*, s. In *seamen's language*, the anchor is a *cock-bill* when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat-head, ready to be let go in a moment.
COCK-BOAT, *kok'-boat*, s. A small boat.
COCK-BRAINED, *kok'-braynd*, a. Giddy; rash.
COCK-BROTH, *kok'-broth*, s. Broth made by boiling a cock.
COCKCHAFER, *kok'-tshafe-er*, s. The May-bug or dorr-beetle, the *Melolontha vulgaris*.
COCK-CROW, *kok'-kro*, s. A cock-crowing.
COCK-CROWING, *kok'-kro-ing*, s. The time at which cocks crow; early morning; the dawn of day.
COCKED, *kokt*, pp. of the verb *to cock*.
COCKER, ‡ *kok'-er*, v.a. To fondle; to indulge; to pamper.
— s. One who follows cock-fighting; a sort of spatter-dash; a dog of the spaniel kind.
COCKEREL, *kok'-er-el*, s. A young cock.
COCKERING, ‡ *kok'-er-ing*, s. Indulgence.
COCKET, ‡ *kok'-et*, a. Brisk; pert.
— s. An official seal of the custom-house; a certificate given by the officers of the custom-house to merchants on the entry of goods for exportation, as evidence of such goods having been duly entered, that is, that the duty on them has been paid, or that they are duty free; the office at the custom-house where goods for exportation are entered.
COCKET-BREAD, *kok'-et-bred*, s. The finest wheaten bread.
COCK-EYE, *kok'-i*, s. A squinting eye.
COCK-EYED, *kok'-ide*, a. Having squinting eyes.
COCK-FIGHT, *kok'-fite*, } s. A match or contest of
COCK-FIGHTING, *kok'-fite-ing*, } game-cocks.
COCK-HEADED, *kok'-hed-ed*, a. Having a head like that of the cock.
COCK-HORSE, *kok'-hors*, a. On horseback; triumphant; exulting. (*Vulgar.*)
COCKING, *kok'-ing*, s. Cock-fighting.
COCK-LAIRD, *kok'-layrd*, s. In *Scotland*, a yeoman.
COCKLE, *kok'-kl*, s. A plant or weed, the cornrose, *Agrostemma githago*; also, a popular name of the darnel, and other plants of the genus *Lolium*, a genus of small testaceous shell-fish, the *Cardium*; a mineral, schorl; ‡a young cock.
— v.n. and v.a. To contract into wrinkles; to pucker, or wrinkle, as cloth.
COCKLED, *kok'-kld*, pp. of the verb *to cockle*.
— a. Shelled; turbinated; cochleated.
COCKLE-OAST, *kok'-kl-oast*, s. That part of a hop-kiln or oast where the fire is made.
COCKLER, *kok'-kler*, s. One who collects and sells cockles.
COCKLE-STAIRS, *kok'-kl-stayrz*, s.pl. Winding or spiral stairs.
COCK-LOFT, *kok'-loft*, s. The top loft, the upper room in a house or other building; a lumber room.
COCK-MASTER, *kok'-màs-ter*, s. One who breeds game cocks.
COCK-MATCH, *kok'-matsh*, s. A match of cocks; a cock-fight.
COCKNEY, *kok'-ne*, s. A native of London, by way of contempt, an effeminate, ignorant, low citizen.
— a. Pertaining to or resembling a cockney.
COCKNEYFY, *kok'-ne-fi*, s. To make a cockney of.
COCKNEYISH, *kok'-ne-ish*, a. Relating to or like a cockney.
COCKNEYISM, *kok'-ne-izm*, s. The peculiar dialect, pronunciation, manners, &c., of a cockney
COCK-PADDLE, *kok'-pad-dl*, s. The lumpfish, or sea-owl.
COCKPIT, *kok'-pit*, s. A pit or area, where game-cocks fight. In a *ship of war*, a place on the lower deck, having partitions for the purser and surgeons, and where the wounded are dressed.
COCKROACH, *kok'-roatsh*, s. A troublesome insect, the *Blatta orientalis*, infesting kitchens, pantries, &c.
COCKSCOMB, *koks'-kome*, s. The caruncle or comb of a cock; a fop, or vain, silly fellow, *see* COXCOMB; a popular name of the plants *Celosia cristata*, *Rhinanthus* or yellow rattle, and *Hedysarum crista galli*.
COCK'S-FOOT GRASS, *koks'-fòòt gràs*, s. The *Dactylis glomerata* of botanists, a perennial agricultural plant.
COCK'S-HEAD, *koks'-hed*, s. A popular botanical name for the plant *Hedysarum*, called by agriculturists *sainfoin*.
COCKSHUT, ‡ *kok'-shut*, s. The close of the day, when fowls go to roost.
COCKSPARROW, *kok'-spar-ro*, s. The male of the sparrow. *Fig.*, a little, pert, presuming fellow.
COCKSPUR, *kok'-spur*, s. A shrub, the *Cratægus crusgalli*, or Virginian hawthorn.
COCK-SURE, *kok'-shure*, a. Confidently certain. (*Vulgar.*)
COCKSWAIN, *kok'-swane*, or *kok'-sn*, s. An officer on board of a ship who has the care of the boat and its crew.
COCK-WEED, *kok'-weed*, s. A plant, the *pepperwort*.
COCOA, *ko'-ko*, s. A decoction or beverage made of the ground kernels of the *Theobroma cacao*, or chocolate-nut tree, a native of the West Indies.
COCOA-NIBS, *ko'-ko-nibz*, s.pl. The crushed nuts of the *Theobroma cacao*, used to make a nutritious decoction; drank by many instead of tea or coffee.
COCOA-NUT, *ko'-ko-nut*, s. A large nut, the fruit of the *cocoa-nut tree*, or *Cocos nucifera*, a species of palm, native of the warm climates of both Indies.
COCOON, *ko-koon'*, s. An oblong ball or case of silk, in which the silk-worm involves itself when passing to the chrysalis state, and which serves it as a defence against enemies and the changes of temperature till it emerges in the form of a moth. The egg-shaped case in which other insects pass the chrysalis state is also popularly thus named.
COCOONERY, *ko-koon'-er-e*, s. A building or apartment for silk-worms, when feeding and forming cocoons.
COCTIBLE, *kok'-te-bl*, a. That may be boiled or baked.
COCTILE, *kok'-til*, a. Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.
COCTION, *kok'-shun*, s. The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor. In *pathology*, that alteration in the crude matter of a disease which fits it for a discharge; digestion.
COD, *kod*, s. Any husk, envelope, or case, containing the seeds of a plant; a pod; a bag; the scrotum; ‡a pillow. —‡ v.n. To enclose in a pod.
COD, *kod*, } s. A well-known fish, of the genus
CODFISH, *kod'-fish*, } *Gadus*, inhabiting northern seas
CODA, *ko'-dà*, s. In *music*, the close of a composition, or an additional close.
CODDED, *kod'-ded*, a. Enclosed in a pod.
CODDER, *kod'-der*, s. A gatherer of cods or pease.
CODDY, *kod'-de*, a. Husky.
CODDY-MODDY, *kod'-de-mod'-de*, s. A gull in its first year's plumage.
CODE, *kode*, s. A collection of the laws and constitutions of the Roman emperors, made by order of Justinian; a book of laws; any orderly collection or digest of laws.
CODEIA, *ko-de'-yà*, } s. An alkaloid, obtained from
CODEINA, *ko-de'-e-nà*, } opium, and one of its medicinal
CODEINE, *ko-de'-een*, } active principles.
CODEX, *ko'-dex*, s. A manuscript; a book; a code.
CODGER, *kod'-jer*, s. A rustic; a clown; a miserly man.
CODICIL, *kod'-e-sil*, s. An appendix or writing by way of supplement to a will.
CODICILLARY, *kod-e-sil'-là-re*, a. Of the nature of a codicil.
CODIFICATION, *kode-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.
CODIFIED, *ko'-de-fide*, pp. of the verb *to codify*.
CODIFIER, *kode'-e-fi-er*, } s. One who forms a code; one
CODIST, *kode'-ist*, } who reduces to a code.
CODIFY, *kode'-e-fi*, v.a. To reduce to a code or digest.
CODILLA, *ko-dil'-là*, s. The coarsest part of hemp, which is sorted by itself; also, the coarsest part of flax.
CODILLE, *ko-deel'*, s. A term at ombre, when the game is won.
CODLE, *kod'-dl*, v.a. To parboil; to keep warm; to make much of; to fondle; to nurse; to caudle.
CODLIN, *kod'-lin*, s. A cooking apple; an apple codled.
CODLING, *kod'-ling*, s. An apple codled, or one suitable for codling; a young cod
COEFFICACY, *ko-ef'-fe-kà-se*, s. Joint efficacy.
COEFFICIENCY, *ko-ef-fish'-shen-se*, s. Co-operation
COEFFICIENT, *ko-ef-fish'-ent*, a. Co-operating
— s. That which co-operates, or unites in action with something else to produce the same effect. In *algebra*, a number or known quantity put before a letter, or quantity, known or unknown, and into which it is supposed to be multiplied. In *fluxions*, the *coefficient*

of any generating term is the quantity which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity.

Coefficiently, *ko-ef-fish'-ent-le*, ad. By co-operation.

Co-elder, *ko-eld'-er*, s. An elder of the same rank.

Coelection, *ko-e-lek'-shun*, s. Joint election.

Cœliac, *se'-le-ak*, a. Pertaining to the lower belly.—*Cœliac artery*, the artery which issues from the aorta just below the diaphragm.—*Cœliac passion*, the lientery, a disease characterized by a flux or diarrhœa of undigested food.

Coemption, *ko-emp'-shun*, s. The act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.

Coenjoy, *ko-en-joy'*, v.a. To enjoy together.

Coenjoyed, *ko-en-joyd'*, pp. of the verb *to coenjoy*.

Cœnobite, *se'-no-bite*, s. *See* Cenobite.

Coequal, *ko-e'-kwal*, a. Equal to another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power.
— s. One who is equal to another.

Coequality, *ko-e-kwol'-e-te*, s. The state of being coequal.

Coequally, *ko-e'-kwal-le*, ad. With joint equality.

Coerce, *ko-ers'*, v.a. To restrain by force; to compel.

Coerced, *ko-erst'*, pp. of the verb *to coerce*.

Coercible, *ko-ers'-e-bl*, a. That may be coerced.

Coercibleness, *ko-ers'-e-bl-nes*, s. The state of being coercible.

Coercion, *ko-er'-shun*, s. Restraint; check, particularly by law or authority; compulsion; force.

Coercive, *ko-ers'-iv*, a. That has power or authority to restrain; compulsory; constraining.

Coercively, *ko-ers'-iv-le*, ad. By constraint.

Coessential, *ko-es-sen'-shal*, a. Partaking of the same essence.

Coessentiality, *ko-es-sen-shal'-e-te*, s. Participation of the same essence.

Coessentially, *ko-es-sen'-shal-le*, ad. In a coessential manner.

Coestablishment, *ko-es-tab'-lish-ment*, s. Joint establishment.

Coetanean, † *ko-e-ta'-ne-an*, a. Same as Coetaneous.

Coest ate, *ko-es-tate'*, s. An estate or state of equal rank; a union of estates or interests.

Coetaneous, *ko-e-ta'-ne-us*, a. Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time.

Coeternal, *ko-e-ter'-nal*, a. Equally eternal with another.

Coeternally, *ko-e-ter'-nal-le*, ad. With equal eternity.

Coeternity, *ko-e-ter'-ne-te*, s. Existence from eternity equal with another eternal being; equal eternity.

Coeval, *ko-e'-val*, a. Of the same or equal age; beginning to exist at the same time; cotemporary.
— s. One of the same age: a cotemporary.

Coevous, ‡ *ko-e'-vus*, a. The same as Coeval.

Coexist, *ko-eg-zist'*, v.a. To exist at the same time.

Coexistence, *ko-eg-zist'-ens*, s. Existence at the same time.

Coexistent, *ko-eg-zist'-ent*, a. Existing at the same time.

Coexpand, *ko-ex-pand'*, v.a. and v.n. To expand together equally.

Coextend, *ko-ex-tend'*, v.a. or v.n. To extend through the same space or duration with another.

Coextension, *ko-ex-ten'-shun*, s. The act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended.

Coextensive, *ko-ex-ten'-siv*, a. Equally extensive.

Coextensively, *ko-ex-ten'-siv-le*, ad. In a coextensive manner.

Coextensiveness, *ko-ex-ten'-siv-nes*, s. Equal extension.

Coff, *kof*, s. The offal of pilchards. (*Local.*)

Coffee, *kof'-fe*, s. The berry of the tree *Coffea Arabica*, growing in Arabia, Persia, and other warm climates of Asia and America; a well-known beverage, a decoction of the berries of the coffee-tree after they have been ground and roasted.

Coffee-cup, *kof'-fe-kup*, s. A cup for drinking coffee.

Coffee-house, *kof'-fe-hows*, s. A house where coffee and other refreshments are sold; an inn; a tavern.

Coffee-man, *kof'-fe-man*, s. One who keeps a coffee-house.

Coffee-mill, *kof'-fe-mil*, s. A mill for grinding coffee.

Coffee-pot, *kof'-fe-pot*, s. A pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

Coffer, *kof'-fer*, s. A chest, or trunk; a chest for holding money; a treasure.—In *arch.*, a square depression or sinking in each interval between the modillions of a cornice; a sunk panel in vaults and domes. In *fort.*, a hollow trench or lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep, and from 16 to 18 broad. In *inland navigation*, a sort of lock for receiving a barge.
—† v.a. To reposit or lay up in a coffer; to treasure up.

Coffer-dam, *kof'-fer-dam*, s. A water-tight case or curb, serving as a barrier to exclude water, in laying the foundation of piers, bridges, &c.

Coffered, *kof'-ferd*, pp. of the verb *to coffer*.

Cofferer, *kof'-fer-er*, s. One who coffers; formerly, an officer of the royal household, next under the controller.

Coffin, *kof'-fin*, s. A chest or box in which a dead human body is buried; a mould of paste for a pie; a paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the whole hoof above the coronet, including the *coffin-bone*, which is a small, spongy bone in the midst of the hoof. In *printing*, a wooden frame enclosing the stone on which the form is imposed.
— v.a. To put in or enclose in a coffin.

Coffined, *kof'-find*, pp. of the verb *to coffin*.

Coffin-maker, *kof-fin-make'-er*, s. One whose occupation is to make coffins.

Coe, *kog*, v.a. To deceive; to wheedle; to seduce or draw from, by adulation or artifice; to cheat; to obtrude or thrust in surreptitiously; to falsify; to furnish with cogs, as a wheel.—*To cog a die*, to secure it so as to direct its fall.
—† v.n. To deceive; to cheat; to lie; to wheedle.
— s. The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body; a little boat, a *coggle*; ‡ a trick or deception. In *Scotland*, a wooden bowl; a pail; a measure containing the fourth part of a peck; intoxicating liquor.

Cogency, *ko'-jen-se*, s. Force; strength; power; urgency

Cogenial, ‡ *ko-je'-ne-al*, a. *See* Congenial.

Cogent, *ko'-jent*, a. Forcible; powerful; urgent; convincing; irresistible.

Cogently, *ko'-jent-le*, ad. Forcibly; urgently; powerfully.

Cogged, *kogd*, pp. of the verb *to cog*.

Cogger, † *kog'-ger*, s. A flatterer or deceiver.

Coggery, † *kog'-ger-e*, s. Trick; falsehood.

Coggie, *kog'-ge*, s. A small wooden bowl. (*Scotch.*)

Cogging, *kog'-ging*, ? Cheat; deception; fallacy.

Coggle, *kog'-gl*, s. A small boat; a fishing-boat.

Coggle-stone, *kog'-gl-stone*, s. A pebble; a cobble-stone.

Cogitable, *koj'-e-tâ-bl*, a. That may be thought on.

Cogitate, *koj'-e-tate*, v.n. To think; to meditate.

Cogitation, *koj-e-ta'-shun*, s. Thought; meditation.

Cogitative, *koj'-e-ta-tiv*, a. Thinking; meditative.

Cogitativity, *koj-e-tâ-tiv'-e-te*, s. Power of thinking.

Cognac, *kone'-yak*, s. The best kind of French brandy so named from a town in France.

Cognate, *kog'-nate*, a. Born together; akin by the mother's side; allied by blood; kindred; related in origin; proceeding from the same stock; of the same kind or nature; alike.
— s. In *Scots law*, any male relation through the mother.

Cognateness, *kog'-nate-nes*, s. State of being cognate.

Cognati, *kog-na'-ti*, s.pl. (Lat.) Relations by the mother's side.

Cognation, *kog-na'-shun*, s. Kindred; descent from the same original; participation of the same nature, relation. In the *civil law*, kindred or natural relation between males and females, both descended from the same father; as *agnation* is the relation between males only descended from the same stock.

Cogniac, *kone'-yak*, s. *See* Cognac.

Cognisor, *kog-ne-sor'*, or *kon-e-zor'*, s. *See* Cognizor.

Cognisee, *kog-ne-se'*, or *kon-e-ze'*, s. *See* Cognizee.

Cognition, *kog-nish'-shun*, s. Knowledge or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience.

Cognitive, † *kog'-ne-tiv*, a. Having the power of knowing, or apprehending by the understanding.

Cognizable, *kog'-ne-zâ-bl*, or *kon'-e-zâ-bl*, a. That falls under judicial notice; that may be tried and determined; liable to be tried, that may be known, perceived, or apprehended.

Cognizably, *kog'-ne-zâ-ble*, or *kon'-e-zâ-ble*, ad. In a cognizable manner.

Cognizance, *kog'-ne-zans*, or *kon'-e-zans*, s. In *law*, judicial notice or knowledge; trial of a cause or action in court; jurisdiction or right to try and determine causes; an acknowledgment or confession, as in fines, the acknowledgment, or *cognizance*, of the cognizor or deforciant that the right is in the plaintiff or cognizee by gift or otherwise. In a *general sense*, a badge worn by a retainer or dependant, to indicate the person or party to which he belongs; knowledge; notice.

Cognizant, *kog'-ne-zant*, or *kon'-e-zant*, a. Having cognizance or knowledge of.

Cognizee, *kog-ne-zee'*, or *kon-ne-zee'*, s. In *law*, one to whom a fine is acknowledged, or the plaintiff in an action for the assurance of land by fine.

Cognizor, *kog-ne-zor* , or *kon-e-zor'*, s. One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff or cognizee, in a fine.
Cognomen, *kog-no'-men*, s. The last of the three names (the other two being the prænomen and the nomen) by which it was common for the Romans of good family to be designated; a surname; the family name.
Cognominal, *kog-nom'-in-al*, a. Pertaining to a surname; having the same name with another.
Cognominate,‡ *kog-nom'-in-ate*, v.a. To give a name.
Cognomination, *kog-nom-in-a'-shun*, s. A surname; the family name; a name given in relation to some particular accident or quality.
Cognoscence,† *kog-nos'-sens*, s. Knowledge.
Cognoscente, *ko-nosh-shen'-te*, s.; pl. *Cognoscenti*. (Ital.) A connoisseur; one well versed in the arts.
Cognoscibility,† *kog-nos-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being cognoscible.
Cognoscible,† *kog-nos'-se-bl*, a. That may be known.
Cognoscitive,† *kog-nos'-se-tiv*, a. Having the power of knowing.
Cognovit, *kog-no'-vit*, s. In *law*, an acknowledgment by a defendant that the plaintiff's claim is just, and consent that judgment be entered accordingly.
Cogue, *koag*, s. A small wooden vessel; a dram: also written *cog*. (*Local.*)
Cog-wheel, *kog'-weel*, s. A wheel furnished with cogs.
Cohabit, *ko-hab'-it*, v.n. To dwell with; to inhabit the same place or country; to live together as husband and wife, but usually applied to persons not legally married.
Cohabitant, *ko-hab'-it-ant*, s. One who dwells with another, or in the same place.
Cohabitation, *ko-hab-it-a'-shun*, s. The act or state of dwelling together, or in the same place with another; the state of living together as man and wife, without being legally married.
Coheir, *ko'-ayr*, s. A joint heir; one who inherits a share of an estate which is to be divided among two or more.
Coheiress, *ko-ayr'-es*, s. A joint heiress. *See* Coheir.
Cohere, *ko-heer'*, v.n. To stick together; to cleave; to adhere; to suit; to agree; to be consistent.
Coherence, *ko-heer'-ens*, } s. The quality or state of
Coherency, *ko-heer'-en-se*, } cohering; union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction; connection; consistency.
Coherent, *ko-heer'-ent*, a. Sticking together; connected; united; suitable, or suited; regularly adapted; consistent.
Coherently, *ko-heer'-ent-le*, ad. In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts.
Cohesibility, *ko-he-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The tendency of one part of matter to unite with another.
Cohesible, *ko-he'-se-bl*, a. Capable of cohesion.
Cohesion, *ko-he'-zhun*, s. The act of cohering; the state of being united by natural attraction; the power by which the particles of bodies are held together; one of the different species of attraction; connection; dependence; coherence.
Cohesive, *ko-he'-siv*, a. That has the power of cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation.
Cohesively, *ko-he'-siv-le*, ad. With cohesion.
Cohesiveness, *ko-he'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of being cohesive.
Cohibit,‡ *ko-hib'-it*, v.a. To restrain; to hinder.
Cohibition,‡ *ko-he-bish'-shun*, s. Hinderance; restraint.
Cohobate, *ko'-ho-bate*, v.a. Among the *early chemists*, to repeat the distillation of the same liquor, or that from the same body, pouring the liquor back upon the matter remaining in the vessel
Cohobation,‡ *ko-ho-ba'-shun*, s. Re-distillation, or the operation of repeatedly distilling the same liquor.
Cohoes, *ko-hoze'*, s. A fall of water, or falls: a word of Indian origin in America. It is also written *cohoze*.
Cohort, *ko'-hort*, s. Among the *ancient Romans*, the tenth part of a legion, a body of about five or six hundred men. In *poetry*, a band or body of warriors.
Cohortation,‡ *ko-hort-a'-shun*, s. Exhortation; encouragement.
Coif, *kwof*, s. (Fr.) A head-dress; a cap.
— v.a. To cover or dress with a coif.
Coifed, *kwoft*, a. Wearing a coif.
Coiffure, *kwof'-ure*, s. (Fr.) A head-dress.
Coigne, *koyn*, s. A corner or external angle; a quoin; a wooden wedge: *see* Coin. ‡ Extortion.
— v.n. To live by extortion. (*An Irish term.*)
Coil, *koyl*, v.a. To gather into a circular form, as a cord or rope, to wind round or into a ring, as a serpent.
— s. A rope gathered into a ring; a winding, ‡ noise, tumult, bustle, confusion.
Coiled, *koyld*, pp. of the verb *to coil*.
Coin, *koyn*, s. A corner or external angle; a wedge; a quoin; money stamped, a piece of metal converted into money, by impressing on it marks, figures, or characters; that which serves for payment.—In *arch.*, a kind of die cut diagonally, after the manner of a flight of a staircase.—*Current coin* is money legally stamped, and circulating in trade.—*Ancient coins* are chiefly those of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities.
— v.a. To convert metal into money; to mint, to forge, to fabricate; to invent.
Coinage, *koyn'-aje*, s. The act, art, or practice of coining money; coin; money coined; coins of a particular stamp; the charges or expense of coining money; invention; forgery; fabrication.
Coincide, *ko-in-side'*, v.n. To fall or to meet in the same point, as two lines or bodies; to concur; to be consistent with; to agree.
Coincidence, *ko-in'-se-dens*, s. The falling or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies in the same point; concurrence; consistency; agreement, occurrence of events at the same time; incident.
Coincident, *ko-in'-se-dent*, a. Falling on the same point, meeting, as lines, surfaces, or bodies; concurrent consistent; agreeable to; accordant.
— s. A concurrence; coincidence; incident.
Coincidently, *ko-in'-se-dent-le*, ad. With coincidence.
Coincider, *ko-in-side'-er*, s. He or that which coincides.
Coindication, *ko-in-de-ka'-shun*, s. In *pathology*, a concurrent sign or symptom.
Coined, *koynd*, pp. of the verb *to coin*.
Coiner, *koyn'-er*, s. A maker of money, one who stamps coin; a maker of base money; an inventor
Coinhabitant, *ko-in-hab'-e-tant*, s. One who dwells with another, or lives in the same place or country
Coinheritance, *ko-in-her'-e-tans*, s. Joint inheritance
Coinheritor, *ko-in-her'-e-ter*, s. A joint heir, a coheir
Coining, *koyn'-ing*, s. The act, art, or practice of minting, or of preparing and stamping metals for money; invention; fabrication.
Coinquinate,‡ *ko-in'-kwe-nate*, v.a. To pollute.
Coinquination,‡ *ko-in-kwe-na'-shun*, s. Defilement.
Coinstantaneous, *ko-in-stan-ta'-ne-us*, a. Instantaneous at the same moment.
Coiny, *koyn'-e*,‡ v.n. To live by extortion. (*Irish.*)
Coir, *kwoyr*, s. A material for cordage, consisting of the fibres of the cocoa-nut; cordage made of this material.
Coistril, *koys'-tril*, s. A coward; a runaway; a young lad; a species of degenerate hawk, also called *kestrel*.
Coit, *koyt*, s. A quoit, which *see*.
Coiting, *koyt'-ing*, s. A playing at quoits.
Coition, *ko-ish'-un*, s. A coming together; conjunction the act of generation; copulation.
Coix, *ko'-ix*, s. A genus of tropical East Indian grasses, popularly called Job's tears.
Cojoin,† *ko-joyn'*, v.a. To conjoin; to associate.
Cojuror, *ko-jew'-rer*, s. One who swears to another's credibility; a fellow-juror.
Coke, *koke*, s. Fossil coal deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter, by fire.
— v.a. To convert into coke.
Colander, *kul'-len-der*, s. A sieve: *appropriately*, a metal or earthen vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors.
Colares, *ko-la'-reez*, s. A Portuguese wine.
Colation,† *ko-la'-shun*, s. The act of purifying liquors by straining; filtration.
Colature,† *kol'-a-tyur*, s. The act of straining; the matter strained.
Colbertine, *kol'-ber-tin*, s. A kind of lace worn by women.
Colchicine, *kol'-ke-sin*, s. A vegetable alkaloid obtained from the *Colchicum autumnale*.
Colchicum, *kol'-ke-kum*, or *kol'-tshe-kum*, s. The meadow saffron, a medicinal plant.
Colcothar, *kol'-ko-thar*, s. The brown-red oxide of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron: it is sometimes called *crocus martis*, and is used in polishing.
Cold, *koald*, a. Not warm or hot; gelid; frigid; bleak, having the sensation of cold; shivering; having cold qualities; wanting passion, zeal, or ardour; not easily excited into action; not animated; unaffecting; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; unconcerned; in-

different, reserved, coy; chaste, not hasty, not violent; not affecting the scent strongly; not having the scent strongly affected.

— s. The sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, and the consequent contraction of the fine vessels; the cause of that sensation; privation of heat; shivering; the effect of the contraction of the fine vessels of the body; chilliness, or chillness; indisposition occasioned by cold; catarrh.

COLD-BLOODED, *koald'-blud-ed*, a. Having cold blood; without sensibility or feeling; hard-hearted.

COLDFINCH, *koald'-fintsh*, s. A species of *Motacilla*, a small rare English bird.

COLD-HEARTED, *koald'-hart-ed*, a. Wanting feeling; indifferent; unconcerned.

COLD-HEARTEDLY, *koald'-hart-ed-le*, ad. In a cold-hearted manner.

COLD-HEARTEDNESS, *koald'-hart-ed-nes*, s. Want of feeling or sensibility.

COLDISH, *koald'-ish*, a. Somewhat cold; cool.

COLDLY, *koald'-le*, ad. In a cold manner; without warmth; without concern; with indifference, neglect, or contempt; without ardour or animation.

COLDNESS, *koald'-nes*, s. The state of being cold; want of heat; unconcern; indifference; want of apparent affection or kindness; want of ardour, zeal, emotion, animation, or spirit; reserve; coyness; chastity.

COLDSHORT, *koald'-short*, a. Brittle when cold, as a metal.

COLD-SHOULDER, *koald'-shole'der*, s. To give the *cold-shoulder* to any one, is to treat him with cool neglect.

COLE, *kole*, s. The general name of all sorts of cabbage.

COLE-MOUSE, *kole'-mows*, s. *See* COAL-MOUSE.

COLEOPTERA, *ko-le-op'-ter-à*, s.pl. } The Beetle tribe, an
COLEOPTERAN, *ko-le-op'-ter-an*, s. } order of insects having wing-cases, or outside wings, which serve as a covering and protection for the *true* wings.

COLEOPTERAL, *ko-le-op'-ter-al*, } a. Having wings co-
COLEOPTEROUS, *ko-le-op'-ter-us*, } vered with a case or sheath; belonging to the coleoptera

COLEOPTERIST, *ko-le-op'-ter-ist*, s. One versed in coleopterous insects; a collector of beetles.

COLE-PERCH, *kole'-pertsh*, s. A small fish, resembling the perch.

COLESEED, *kole'-seed*, s. The seed of the rape or French turnip; cabbage-seed.

COLE-RAPE, *kcle'-rape*, s. A plant of the cabbage kind, the *Brassica rapa*.

COLET, *kol''-et*, } s. An inferior church servant; a cor-
COLLET, *kol'-let*, } ruption of *acolyte*.

COLE-WORT, *kole'-wurt*, s. A species of cole, or cabbage.

COLIC, *kol'-ik*, s. A disorder of the bowels, of which there are several varieties, attended with severe pain.

COLIC,† *kol-ik*,
COLICAL,† *kol'-ik-al*, } a. Affecting the bowels.

COLICKY, *kol'-ik-e*, a. Pertaining to or affected with colic.

COLIN, *kol'-in*, s. A bird of the partridge kind, found in America, especially in Virginia.

COLISEUM, *kol-e-se'-um*, s. *See* COLOSSEUM.

COLL,‡ *kol*, v.a. To embrace.

COLLABORATOR, *kol-lab'-o-ra-ter*, s. An associate in labour, particularly literary or scientific; an assistant.

COLLAPSE, *kol-laps'*, s. A falling together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel; a wasting of the body, or a sudden and extreme depression of its strength and energies; utter prostration; dissolution; ruin.

— v.n. To fall together, as the sides or parts of a hollow vessel; to close by falling together.

COLLAPSED, *kol-lapst'*, pp. of the verb *to collapse*.

— a. Withered; ruined; fallen down.

COLLAPSION, *kol-lap'-shun*, s. Act or state of collapsing; a state of vessels closed.

COLLAR, *kol'-lar*, s. Something worn round the neck, as a ring of metal, or a chain; a neck-band; any thing surrounding the neck; a coloured ring round the neck of a bird; the part of a garment which surrounds the neck; a part of a harness for the neck of a horse or other beast, used in draught. Among *seamen*, the upper part of a stay; also, a rope in form of a wreath, to which a stay is confined. In *arch.*, a ring, cincture, or astragal. A *collar*, or *collar-beam*, is an horizontal piece of timber connecting and bracing two opposite rafters.—*To slip the collar*, to get free; to escape.—A *collar of brawn* is the quantity tied up in one parcel.

— v.a. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat; to put a collar on.—*To collar beef*, or other meat, is to roll it up and bind it close with a string.

COLLARAGE, *kol'-lar-aje*, s. A tax or fine laid on the collars of draught horses.

COLLAR-BONE, *kol'-lar-bone*, s. The clavicle.

COLLAR-DAY, *kol'-lar-da*, s. A day on which knights appear at court in their collars.

COLLARED, *kol'-lard*, pp. of the verb *to collar*.

— a. Having a collar on the neck.

COLLAR-MAKER, *kol'-lar-make'-er*, s. One who makes collars for horses.

COLLATABLE, *kol-late'-à-bl*, a. Capable of being collated.

COLLATE, *kol-late'*, v.a. To bring or lay two or more things of the same kind together, in order to ascertain by comparison the points in which they agree and differ; to examine with a view to arrangement and completeness; to gather and place in order, as the leaves of a book for binding; to bestow; to confer; to present and institute, as a clergyman, to a benefice.

COLLATERAL, *kol-lat'-er-al*, a. Being by the side, or side to side; running parallel; diffused on either side springing from relations; not direct, or immediate concurrent. In *genealogy*, descending from the same stock or ancestor, though not lineally related, as the children of brothers.—*Collateral security*, security for the performance of covenants or the payment of money, besides the principal security.

— s. A collateral relation or kinsman.

COLLATERALLY, *kol-lat'-er-al-le*, ad. In a collateral manner; side by side; indirectly; not lineally.

COLLATERALNESS, *kol-lat'-er-al-nes*, s. The state of being collateral.

COLLATION, *kol-la'-shun*, s. The act of bringing or laying together, and comparing; a comparison of one copy or thing of a like kind with another; a repast at which there is a choice of several kinds of provisions; the act of conferring or bestowing; a gift; the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who has it in his own gift or patronage. In *Scottish law*, the right which an heir has of throwing the whole heritable and movable estates of the deceased into one mass, and sharing it equally with others who are of the same degree of kindred.—*Collation of seals* denotes one seal set on the same label, on the reverse of another.

COLLATITIOUS, *kol-là-tish'-shus*, a. Done by the contribution of many.

COLLATIVE, *kol-la'-tiv*, a. Advowsons are presentative, *collative*, or donative. An advowson *collative* is where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

COLLATOR, *kol-la'-ter*, s. One who collates or prepares manuscripts or copies of books; one who bestows; one who collates to a benefice.

COLLAUD,† *kol-lawd'*, v.a. To unite in praising.

COLLEAGUE, *kol'-leeg*, s. An associate in the same office or trust; a coadjutor; an ally; a partner.

— v.a. or v.n. To unite with in the same office; to join in league.

COLLEAGUED, *kol-leegd'*, pp. of the verb *to colleague*.

COLLEAGUESHIP, *kol'-leeg-ship*, s. Partnership in office.

COLLECT, *kol-lekt'*, v.a. To bring together, as separate persons or things, into one body or mass; to assemble, to congregate; to amass; to gather; to demand and receive, as separate sums; to obtain from contributions; to draw together; to gain by observation or information; to infer; to deduce.—*To collect one's self*, to recover from surprise or dismay; to become calm to prepare for action or resistance.

— v.n. To accumulate; to assemble.

COLLECT, *kol'-lekt*, s. A short comprehensive prayer; a prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion.

COLLECTANEA, *kol-lek-ta'-ne-à*, s.pl. A collection. In *lit.*, a selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; extracts.

COLLECTANEOUS, *kol-lek-ta'-ne-us*, a. Collected.

COLLECTED, *kol-lekt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to collect*.

— a. Recovered from surprise or dismay; not disconcerted; composed; calm; cool; firm; prepared.

COLLECTEDLY, *kol-lekt'-ed-le*, ad. In one view; together, in one body; in a cool, prepared state of mind.

COLLECTEDNESS, *kol-lekt'-ed-nes*, s. A collected state of the mind; recovery from surprise.

COLLECTIBLE, *kol-lekt'-e-bl*, a. That may be collected or gathered; that may be inferred.

COLLECTION, *kol-lek'-shun*, s. The act of gathering or assembling; a number of individuals of the same class or kind brought together; an assemblage; a crowd; a group, a mass; a heap; a contribution; a sum collected for a charitable purpose; a gathering, as of matter in an abscess; a compilation; a selection, a corollary; consequence; inference.

COLLECTITIOUS,‡ *kol-lek-tish'-us*, a. Gathered up.

COLLECTIVE, *kol-lek'-tiv*, a. Formed by gathering; gathered into one mass, sum, or body; aggregated, accumulative; argumentative; reasoning; deducing consequences; inferring.—A *collective noun*, in *gram.*, is one expressing a number or multitude united, though having the form of the singular number, as, a company, an army, &c.

COLLECTIVELY, *kol-lek'-tiv-le*, ad. In a mass or body; in the aggregate.

COLLECTIVENESS, *kol-lek'-tiv-nes*, s. State of union; a mass

COLLECTOR, *kol-lek'-ter*, s. One who collects; a gatherer, a compiler; a tax-gatherer; one duly authorized to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll; a bachelor of arts in Oxford, who is appointed to superintend some scholastic proceedings in Lent.—*Collectors*, in *botany*, are dense hairs covering the styles of certain plants, and which act as brushes in clearing the pollen out of the cells of the anthers.

COLLECTORATE, *kol-lekt'-er-ate*, } s. The office of a col
COLLECTORSHIP, *kol-lekt'-er-ship*, } lector of customs or taxes; the jurisdiction of a collector.

COLLEGATARY, *kol-leg'-a-tā-re*, s. In *law*, one to whom a legacy is left in common with others.

COLLEGE, *kol'-lej*, s. A collection, assemblage, or society of men, invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common employment, or pursuit; a corporation; a seminary of learning established by authority; a literary institution; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; a community; a house or edifice appropriated to the use of a college or literary institution; an instituted political body. In *foreign universities*, a public lecture.

COLLEGE-LIKE, *kol'-lej-like*, a. Regulated like a college.

COLLEGIAL, *kol-le'-je-al*, a. Relating to a college; belonging to a college; having the properties of a college.

COLLEGIAN, *kol-le'-je-an*, s. A member of a college; a student at a university.

COLLEGIATE, *kol-le'-je-ate*, a. Pertaining to a college; containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.—A *collegiate church* is one that has no bishop's see, but has the ancient retinue of a bishop, canons, and prebends, and is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral.

— s. A member of a college; a collegian.

COLLET, *kol'-let*, s. ‡A collar; a neck-band. Among *jewellers*, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants; or the part of a ring in which the stone is set. In *glass-making*, that part of glass vessels which sticks to the iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot. In *bot.*, that part of a plant from which the stem and root spring.—The *collet of a cannon*, is the part between the astragal and the muzzle.

COLLETIC, *kol-let'-ik*, a. Having the property of gluing.
— s. An agglutinant.

COLLIDE, *kol-lide'*, v.a. To strike or dash together.

COLLIER, *kol'-yer*, s. A digger of coal; a dealer in coals; a vessel employed in the coal trade.

COLLIERY, *kol'-yer-e*, s. The place where coal is dug; a coal-mine or pit; the coal trade.

COLLIFLOWER, *kol'-le-flow-er*, s. *See* CAULIFLOWER.

COLLIGATE, *kol'-le-gate*, v.a. To tie or bind together.

COLLIGATION, *kol-le-gā'-shun*, s. A binding together.

COLLIMATING, *kol-le-mā'-ting*, a. Adapted to correct the errors of sight.

COLLIMATION, *kol-le-mā'-shun*, s. The act of aiming at a mark; aim. In a *telescope*, the *line of collimation* is the line of sight; or that which passes through the centre of the object-glass and the intersection of the wires placed in the focus.

COLLIMATOR, *kol-le-mā'-ter*, s. An instrument for determining the horizontal point.

COLLINEATION, *kol-lin-e-ā'-shun*, s. The act of aiming at, or directing in a line to, a fixed object.

COLLING,‡ *kol'-ling*, s. An embrace; dalliance.

COLLINGUAL, *kol-ling'-gwal*, a. Having or pertaining to the same language.

COLLIQUABLE, *kol-lik'-wā-bl*, a. That may be liquefied, or melted; liable to melt; easily dissolved.

COLLIQUAMENT, *kol-lik'-wā-ment*, s. The substance formed by melting; that which is melted; the fœtal part of an egg; the first rudiments of an embryo in generation.

COLLIQUANT, *kol'-le-kwant*, a. That has the power of dissolving or melting.

COLLIQUATE,† *kol'-le-kwate*, v.a. and v.n. To melt; to dissolve.

COLLIQUATION,† *kol-le-kwā'-shun*, s. The act of melting; a lax or diluted state of the fluids in animal bodies.

COLLIQUATIVE, *kol-lik'-wā-tiv*, a. Melting, dissolving In *pathology*, a term applied to excessive evacuations, which melt down, as it were, the strength and substance of the body, and also to such diseases as are attended by a morbid discharge of the animal fluids.

COLLIQUEFACTION, *kol-lik-we-fak'-shun*, s. A melting together; the reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

COLLISION, *kol-lizh'-un*, s. The act of striking together; a running against each other, with more or less violence; a clash, conflict; encounter *Fig.*, opposition, a state of contrariety and interference

COLLISIVE,† *kol-lī'-siv*, a. Causing collision, clashing.

COLLITIGANT, *kol-lit'-e-gant*, s. One who litigates or wrangles with another.

COLLOCATE, *kol'-lo-kate*, v.a. To set, or place; to station.
— a. Set; placed.

COLLOCATION, *kol-lo-kā'-shun*, s. Act of placing, state of being placed, or placed with something else.

COLLOCUTION, *kol-lo-kew'-shun*, s. Conference

COLLOCUTOR, *kol-lo-kew'-ter*, s. A speaker in a dialogue.

COLLOGUE,‡ *kol-loag'*, v.a. To wheedle; to flatter.

COLLOGUING,‡ *kol-loag'-ing*, s. Flattery; deceit.

COLLOP, *kol'-lop*, s. A small slice of meat; a piece of flesh. In *burlesque*, a child.

COLLOQUIAL, *kol-lo'-kwe-al*, a. Relating to, or used in, common conversation; conversational.

COLLOQUIALISM, *kol-lo'-kwe-al-izm*, s. A colloquial form of expression.

COLLOQUIALLY, *kol-lo'-kwe-al-le*, ad. In a colloquial manner; by mutual conversation.

COLLOQUIST, *kol'-lo-kwist*, s. A speaker in a dialogue.

COLLOQUY, *kol'-lo-kwe*, s. Mutual discourse of two or more; conversation; conference; dialogue.

COLLOW, *kol'-lo*, s. *See* COLLY.

COLLUCTANCY,‡ *kol-luk'-tan-se*, } s. A struggling to
COLLUCTATION,‡ *kol-luk-tā'-shun*, } resist; opposition; contrariety.

COLLUDE, *kol-lewd'*, v.n. To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

COLLUDER, *kol-lewd'-er*, s. One who colludes.

COLLUDING, *kol-lewd'-ing*, s. Collusion; trick; fraud.

COLLUM, *kol'-lum*, s. (Lat.) In *bot.*, the point where the stem and root of a plant are combined.

COLLUSION, *kol-lew'-zhun*, s. The act of colluding; a secret agreement or compact for a fraudulent purpose

COLLUSIVE, *kol-lew'-siv*, a. Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY, *kol-lew' siv-le*, ad. By collusion.

COLLUSIVENESS, *kol-lew'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of being collusive; fraudulent concert.

COLLUSORY, *kol-lew'-so-re*, a. Carrying on a fraud by a secret concert; containing collusion; collusive.

COLLUVIES, *kol-lew'-ve-eez*, s. Filth; a mixed mass of refuse matter. In *geology*, the fluid mass into which the substance of the earth was supposed to be dissolved by the deluge.

COLLY, *kol'-le*, s. The smut or soot of coal; grime.
— v.a. To grime with the smut of coal; to make foul

COLLYRITE, *kol'-le-rite*, s. A white variety of clay.

COLLYRIUM, *kol-leer'-e-um*, s. A lotion or ointment for the eyes; an eye-water; ‡a lotion intended to prevent excessive discharges.

COLMAR, *kol'-mar*, s. A sort of pear.

COLOBUS, *kol'-o-bus*, s. A genus of long-tailed monkeys natives of the coast of Guinea.

COLOCYNTH, *kol'-o-sinth*, s. The plant *Cucumis Colocynthis*, one of the Cucumber tribe, a native of Turkey. In *med.*, a violent purgative, the fruit of this plant, the *coloquintida*, or bitter apple of the shops.

COLOCYNTHIN, *kol-o-sinth'-in*, s. The supposed active medicinal principle of the colocynth.

COLOGNE EARTH, *ko-lone' erth*, s. A kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep brown colour.

COLOGNE WATER, *ko-lone' wā-ter*, s. A well-known and much esteemed perfume, so called from the city of Cologne, where it was first made.

COLOLITE, *kol'-o-lite*, s. The fossil intestines of a fish.

COLON, *ko'-lun*, s. In *anatomy*, the largest of the intestines, or rather the largest division of the intestinal canal. In *grammar*, a point or character formed thus (:), used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period.

COLONEL, *kur'-nel*, s. The chief commander of a regiment, ranking next below a brigadier-general.

COLONELCY, *kur'-nel-se*, } s. The office, rank, or com-
COLONELSHIP, *kur'-nel-ship*, } mission of a colonel.

COLONIAL, *ko-lō'-ne-al*, a. Pertaining to a colony.
COLONICAL,‡ *ko-lon'-e-kal*, a. Relating to husbandmen.
COLONIST, *kol'-o-nist*, s. An inhabitant of a colony.
COLONIZATION, *kol-o-ne-za'-shun*, s. The act or practice of colonizing; the state of being colonized.
COLONIZATIONIST, *kol-o-ne-za'-shun-ist*, s. An advocate for colonization.
COLONIZE, *kol'-o-nize*, v.a. To plant or establish a colony in; to form into a colony; to migrate and settle in.
— v.n. To remove and settle in a distant country.
COLONIZED, *kol'-o-nizd*, pp. of the verb *to colonize*.
COLONIZING, *kol'-o-nize-ing*, s. Colonization.
COLONNADE, *kol-on-nade'*, s. In *arch.*, any series or range of columns, placed at certain intervals, called intercolumniations, varying according to the rules of art, and the order employed.
COLONY, *kol'-o-ne*, s. A body of people transplanted from their mother-country to a remote province or country, to cultivate and inhabit it, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; the country colonized; a plantation; the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized; a body of emigrants, mostly from the same country, forming a community; an outlying territory; an outlying part of the population, or of the district of any large town; a collection of animals.
COLOPHON, *kol'-o-fon*, s. An inscription on the last page of a book, containing the place or year, or both, of its publication, the printer's name, &c., end; conclusion, achievement, a resin, *see* COLOPHONY.
COLOPHONITE, *kol' o-fon-ite*, s. A variety of garnet.
COLOPHONY, *kol' o-fo-ne*, or *kol-of' o-ne*, s. A dark-coloured resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine, so called from Colophon, in Asia Minor, whence the best was formerly brought.
COLOQUINTIDA, *kol-o-kwint'-e-dă*, s. *See* COLOCYNTH.
COLOR, *kul'-ur*. *See* COLOUR.
COLORATE,† *kul' ur-ate*. a. Coloured; dyed, tinged.
COLORATION, *kul-ur-a'-shun*, s. The art or practice of colouring, or the state of being coloured.
COLORATURE, *kul'-ur-a-tyur*, s. In *music*, all manner of variations, trills, &c., to make a song agreeable.
COLORIFIC, *kul-ur-if'-ik*, a. That has the quality of tinging; able to give colour or tint to other bodies.
COLOSSAL, *ko-los'-sal*, } a. Like a colossus; very large;
COLOSSEAN, *kol-os-se'-an*, } huge, gigantic
COLOSSEUM, *kol-os-se'-um*, s. A building of great magnitude, *appropriately*, the amphitheatre of Vespasian, at Rome, which was the largest in the world
COLOSSIANS, *ko-losh' yanz*, s.pl. The inhabitants or Christians of Colosse, a city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, to whom St. Paul addressed an epistle The Rhodians were also styled Colossians by the ancient poets, from the Colossus.
COLOSSIC,‡ *ko-los'-sik*, a. Gigantic; colossal.
COLOSSUS, *ko-los'-sus*, } s. A statue of a gigantic size.
COLOSSE,† *ko-los'*, } The most remarkable colossus of antiquity was a brass statue of Apollo, erected across the harbour of Rhodes, in honour of the Sun It was about 126 feet high, and esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world.
COLOSSUS-WISE, *ko-los'-sus-wize*, ad. In the manner of a colossus.
COLOSTRUM, *ko-los'-trum*, s. The first milk secreted by the female of mammiferous animals after parturition; a mixture formed of turpentine with the yolk of an egg.
COLOUR, *kul'-ur*, s. A property inherent in light, which, by a difference in the rays and the laws of refraction, or some other cause, gives to bodies particular appearances to the eye: (the primary or principal colours are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet); appearance of a body to the eye, or a quality of sensation, caused by the rays of light; hue; tint; dye; paint; pigment; the freshness or appearance of blood in the face; appearance to the mind; superficial cover; palliation; that which serves to give an appearance of right; external appearance; false show; pretence; guise; semblance; pretext; kind; species; character; complexion.—*Colours*, with a plural termination, a flag, ensign, or standard, borne in an army or fleet.—*Water-colours*, such as are used in painting without being mixed with oil.
— v.a. To dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; to palliate: to excuse; to give a specious appearance; to make plausible; to exaggerate in representation.
— v.n. To turn red; to blush; to acquire colour
COLOURABLE, *kul'-ur-ă-bl*, a. Specious; plausible.
COLOURABLENESS, *kul'-ur-ă-bl-nes*, s. Speciousness.
COLOURABLY, *ul ur-ă-ble*, ad. Speciously; plausibly.
COLOURED, *kul'-urd*, pp. of the verb *to colour*.
— a. Streaked; having colour; having a diversity of hues; having a specious appearance.—*Coloured people*, black people, Africans or their descendants, mixed or unmixed.
COLOURING, *kul'-ur-ing*, s. The act or art of giving a colour; the state of being coloured; colour. Among *painters*, the manner of applying colours, or the mixture of light and shade formed by the various colours employed. *Figuratively*, a specious appearance, fair artificial representation.
COLOURIST, *kul'-ur-ist*, s. One who colours; a painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.
COLOURLESS, *kul'-ur-les*, a. Destitute of colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.
COLOURMAN, *kul'-ur-man*, s. One who prepares and sells colours.
COLOURS, *kul'-erz*, s.pl. Banners; standard; ensign; flag.
COLPORTAGE, *kol'-poart-aje*, s. The system of distributing tracts, &c., by colporteurs; the trade or business of a colporteur, hawker, or pedler.
COLPORTEUR, } *kol'-poart-er*, s. (Fr.) A pedler; one
COLPORTER, } who travels for the purpose of vending small books, pamphlets, &c.
COLSTAFF, *kol'-stäf*, s. A staff by which a burden is carried by two persons on their shoulders.
COLT, *koalt*, s. A young horse, *appropriately*, of the male kind; a young, foolish, or inexperienced person.
—‡ v.n. To frisk, riot, or frolic, like a colt; to be licentious. —‡ v.a. To befool.
COLTER, *koalt'-er*, s. The cutting-iron of a plough: also written *coulter*.
COLTISH, *koalt'-ish*, a. Like a colt; frisky; wanton.
COLT'S-FOOT, *koalts'-fŏot*, s. The popular name of the *Tussilago Farfara*, a mucilaginous and bitter herbaceous plant, whose leaves were once much employed in medicine; also, a plant of the genus Cacalia.
COLT'S-TOOTH, *koalts'-tooth*, s. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in a young horse; †a love of youthful pleasure.
COLUBER, *kol'-yu-ber*, s. A genus of serpents.
COLUBRINE,† *kol'-yu-brine*, s. Relating to a serpent, cunning; crafty.
COLUMBA, *ko-lum'-bă*, s. A medicinal root: *see* CALUMBA
COLUMBA NOACHI, *ko-lum'-bă no'-ă-ki*, s. In *astr.*, Noah's Dove, a small southern constellation, close to the hind feet of Canis Major.
COLUMBARY, *kol'-um-bă-re*, s. A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.
COLUMBATE, *ko-lum' bate*, s. A salt formed by the union of columbic acid with a base.
COLUMBIAN, *ko-lum'-be-an*, a. Pertaining to the country discovered by Columbus; American.
COLUMBIC, *ko-lum'-bik*, a Pertaining to, or containing columbium, as *columbic acid*
COLUMBIFEROUS, *kol um-bif -er-us*, a. Producing or containing columbium
COLUMBINE, *kol'-um-bine*, a. Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove, of a dove-colour
— s. A genus of plants, *Aquilegia*, of several species; the heroine in a pantomime; a kind of violet colour.
COLUMBINE, *ko-lum'-bin*, s. A vegetable principle contained in the root of the calumba (*Cocculus palmatus*).
COLUMBITE, *ko-lum'-bite*, s. The ore of columbium.
COLUMBIUM, *ko-lum'-be-um*, s. A metal discovered in 1801, in an ore or oxide found at New London, in Connecticut. It has since been also named *Tantalum* and its ore *Tantalite*, whence its symbol is *Ta*.
COLUMBO, *ko-lum'-bo*, s. *See* CALUMBA.
COLUMEL, *kol'-yu-mel*, } s. In *bot.*, the central column
COLUMELLA, *kol-yu-mel'-lă*, } in a capsule, *appropriately*, of mosses; the axis of fruit. In *conch.*, the upright pillar in the centre of most of the univalve shells.
COLUMN, *kol'-lum*, s. A long, round body of wood or stone used to support or adorn a building, composed of a base, a shaft, and a capital, a round pillar; an erect or elevated structure, resembling a column in architecture; any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and of the same diameter as its base, as a column of water, air, or mercury; a large body of troops drawn up in deep files; a body of individuals of any kind moving or drawn up in long, regular rows: a file; a row; a perpendicular section of a page in printing; a perpendicular line of figures in arithmetic; the stamen of a plant, when the filaments are united into a tube around the styles.
COLUMNAR, *ko-lum'-nar*, a. Formed in columns, having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column

COLUMNED, *kol'-lumd*, a. Having columns.
COLURE, *ko-lewr'*, s. In *astronomy* and *geography*, the colures are two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic.
COLZA, *kol'-zà*, s. A variety of Cabbage, the *Brassica oleracea*, the seeds of which afford by pressure an oil much used in France and Belgium for burning in lamps, &c.
COMA, *ko'-mà*, s. Lethargy; dozing; a morbid disposition to sleep. In *bot.*, a small fascicle of leaves or hairs on the top of a stem or stipe; an assemblage of branches forming the head of a forest tree. In *astr.*, a dense nebulous covering which surrounds the *nucleus* or body of a comet.
COMA BERENICES, *ko'-mà bĕr-e-ni'-seez*, s. A northern constellation: *see* BERENICE'S HAIR.
COMART,‡ *ko'-mart*, s. Treaty; agreement; contract.
COMATE, *ko'-mate*, a. Hairy; encompassed with a coma.
— s. A fellow-mate, or companion.
COMATOSE, *ko'-mà-tose*, } a. Lethargic; dozing; drowsy;
COMATOUS, *ko'-mà-tus*, } affected with coma.
COMB, *kome*, s. An instrument with teeth, for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax; the crest, caruncle, or red fleshy tuft growing on a cock's head; the cellular substance in which bees lodge their honey; a dry measure of four bushels, more properly *coomb*; ‡a valley, a ravine.
— v.a. To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb.
— v.n. In *naut. lang.*, to roll over, as the top of a wave, and break in foam.
COMBAT, *kom'-bat*, or *kum'-bat*, v.n. To fight; to struggle or contend with; to act in opposition.
— v.a. To oppose; to contend against; to fight; to contest; to resist; to dispute.
— s. A fight; battle; duel; conflict; encounter; contest.
COMBATABLE, *kom'-bat-à-bl*, or *kum'-bat-à-bl*, a. That may be combated, disputed, or opposed.
COMBATANT, *kom'-bat-ant*, or *kum'-bat-ant*, s. One who fights or combats with another, or in an army, or fleet; a champion; one who contends with another in argument or controversy.
— a. Contending; fighting; disposed to contend.
COMBATER, *kom'-bat-er*, or *kum'-bat-er*, s. One who fights or contends.
COMBATIVE, *kom'-bat-iv*, or *kum'-bat-iv*, a. Disposed to combat; pugnacious.
COMBATIVENESS, *kom'-bat-iv-nes*, or *kum'-bat-iv-nes*, s. Disposition to contend, or fight. Among *phrenologists*, an organ which predisposes a person to fight, or denoting courage, quarrelsomeness, and fierceness of disposition.
COMB-BIRD, *koam'-berd*, s. A Gallinaceous fowl of Africa.
COMB-BRUSH, *koam'-brush*, s. A brush to clean combs.
COMBED, *koambd*, pp. of the verb *to comb*.
COMBER, *koam'-er*, s. One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.
COMBER, *kum'-ber*, s. A long, slender fish, with a red back, found on the coasts of Cornwall. †Encumbrance; trouble.
COMBINABLE, *kom-bine'-à-bl*, a. That may be combined.
COMBINABLENESS, *kom-bine'-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being combinable.
COMBINATE,‡ *kom'-be-nate*, a. Betrothed; promised.
COMBINATION, *kom-be-na'-shun*, s. The act of combining; state of being combined; intimate union or association of two or more persons or things, to accomplish some object; confederacy; conspiracy; cabal; association; union of particulars; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; commixture; chemical union; union by affinity. In *mathematics*, the union of numbers or quantities in every possible manner.—*Combination room*, in the University of Cambridge, a room into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.
COMBINATIVE,† *kom-bin'-à-tiv*, a. Tending or apt to combine; uniting.
COMBINE, *kom-bine'*, v.a. To unite two or more things; to cause to league or unite; †to settle by compact.
— v.n. To unite, agree, or coalesce; to unite in friendship or design; to confederate; to unite by affinity.
COMBINED, *kom-bind'*, pp. of the verb *to combine*.
COMBINER, *kom-bine'-er*, s. He or that which combines.
COMBING, *koam'-ing*, s. A cleaning with a comb; †borrowed hair combed over a bald part of the head.
COMBLESS *koam'-les*, a. Without a comb or crest
COMB-MAKER, *koam'-make-er*, s. A maker of combs.
COMBUST, *kom-bust'*, a. When a planet is in conjunction with the sun, or apparently very near it, it is said to be *combust*, or in combustion.
COMBUSTIBILITY, *kom-bust-e-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being combustible.
COMBUSTIBLE, *kom-bust'-e-bl*, a. That will take fire and burn; capable of being burnt; inflammable.
— s. A substance that will take fire and burn.
COMBUSTIBLENESS, *kom-bust'-e-bl-nes*, s. The state of being combustible; aptness to take fire.
COMBUSTION, *kom-bust'-yun*, s. The operation of fire on inflammable substances; a burning; conflagration; a great fire; a process by which both light and heat are emitted by chemical agency; †tumult, confusion, uproar.
COMBUSTIVE,‡ *kom-bust'-iv*, a. Disposed to take fire.
COME, *kum*, v.n.; pret. *came*; pp. *come*. To advance towards, or nearer; to draw near; to approach; to arrive; to reach; to be present; to advance or move into view; to appear, to sprout; to spring; to be formed; to become; to advance and arrive at some state or condition; to happen, or fall out; to issue.—*Come*, in the imperative, is often used interjectionally, to encourage, excite, or command attention, or to invite to motion or joint action. It is also sometimes used with an ellipsis, as *Come Christmas*, that is, when Christmas shall come.—*To come about*, to turn; to change; to come round; to happen; to come to pass —*To come at*, to reach; to arrive so near as to be able to take or possess; to gain.—*To come away*, to depart from; to leave; to issue from.—*To come back*, to return. —*To come by*, to pass near; to obtain; gain; acquire —*To come down*, to descend; to be humbled or abased. —*To come forth*, to depart from; to leave; to come abroad.—*To come from*, to depart from; to leave; to issue; to spring; to proceed from; to be the consequence of.—*To come in*, to enter; to comply; to yield, to become fashionable; to be brought into use; to enter as an ingredient or part of a composition; to come to maturity or perfection; to inherit; to accede to; to acquire.—*To come in for*, to arrive in time to take a share or participate in.—*To come into*, to join with; to comply with.—*To come off*, to depart from; to quit; to remove from on; to escape; to get free; to take place.—*To come on*, to advance; to advance to combat; to proceed; to fall on; to happen to; to thrive; to grow; to progress favourably.—*To come over*, to pass above or across; to pass from one party, side, or army, to another; to change sides; to occur to; to rise in distillation.—*To come out*, to depart or proceed from; to become public; to be discovered; to escape from concealment or privacy; to appear after being clouded.—*To come out of*, to issue forth, as from confinement, or a close place; to proceed or depart from.—*To come out with*, to give publicity to; to disclose; to give vent to.—*To come round*, to change; to recover; to be reconciled.—*To come short*, to fail; to be deficient; not to accomplish.—*To come to*, to consent or yield; to amount to; to recover, as from a swoon.—*To come to himself*, to recover his senses. —*To come together*, to meet or assemble.—*To come to pass*, to be; to happen; to fall out; to be effected.—*To come up*, to ascend; to rise; to spring; to make appearance; to come into use. In *seamanship*, to slacken, as a rope, &c.—*To come up to*, to approach near; to amount to; to advance to; to rise to.—*To come up with*, to overtake.—*To come upon*, to fall on, to attack; to invade.—*To come*, in futurity; to happen hereafter, as, *in the world to come*.—*Come, come*, the repetition of *come*, expresses haste, or exhortation to hasten. Sometimes it introduces a threat.
—‡ s. A sprout.
COMEDIAN, *ko-me'-de-an*, s. An actor or player in comedy, or a player in general; a writer of comedy.
COMEDY, *kom'-e-de*, s. A dramatic representation of the lighter passions and actions of mankind.
COMELILY, *kum'-le-le*, ad. In a comely manner
COMELINESS, *kum'-le-nes*, s. That which is becoming, fit, or suitable, in form or manner; grace; beauty.
COMELY, *kum'-le*, a. Handsome; graceful; becoming proper; decent; suitable; fit; agreeable.
— ad. Handsomely; gracefully; becomingly, decently
COME-OFF, *kum'-of*, s. An escape; evasion; excuse.
COMER, *kum'-er*, s. One who comes; one who approaches, one who has arrived, and is present.
COMESSATION, *kom-es-sa'-shun*, s. A feasting or revelling
COMESTIBLE,‡ *ko-mes'-te-bl*, s. Eatable.

COMET, *kom'-et*, s. A body composed either wholly or in part of nebulous matter, revolving round the sun in a very eccentric orbit, and approaching very near, or receding very far from, the sun, at its perihelion and its aphelion. A comet, when perfectly formed, consists of three parts, the nucleus, the envelope or coma, and the tail; but one or more of these three parts frequently appears to be wanting, according to the relative position of the comet to the sun.

COMET, *ko-met'* or *kom'-et*, s. A game at cards.

COMETARIUM, *kom-et-a'-re-um*, } s. An astronomical in-
COMETARY, *kom'-et-à-re*, } strument intended to represent the revolution of a comet round the sun.

COMETARY, *kom'-et-à-re*, a. Pertaining to a comet.

COMETIC, *ko-met'-ik*, a. Relating to a comet.

COMETOGRAPHER, *kom-et-og'-rà-fer*, s. One who writes about comets.

COMETOGRAPHY, *kom-et-og'-rà-fe*, s. A description or treatise of comets.

COMFIT, *kum'-fit*, } s. A dry sweetmeat; any
COMFITURE, *kum'-fit-yur*, } kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried.

COMFIT, *kum'-fit*, v.a. To preserve dry with sugar.

COMFIT-MAKER,† *kum'-fit-make-er*, s. One who makes or prepares comfits; a confectioner.

COMFORT, *kum'-furt*, v.a. To cheer; to solace; to console; to enliven; to gladden; to inspirit; to refresh; to invigorate; to strengthen.

— s. That which gives strength or support in distress, difficulty, danger, infirmity, or calamity; assistance; countenance; encouragement; that which gives security from want, and furnishes moderate enjoyment.

COMFORTABLE, *kum'-furt-à-bl*, a. Being in a state of ease, or moderate enjoyment; admitting comfort; that may afford comfort; affording consolation; giving comfort, pleasing; giving satisfaction; agreeable; cheerful; cheering; placing above want, and affording moderate enjoyment.

— s. In *America*, a warm coverlet for a bed.

COMFORTABLENESS, *kum'-furt-à-bl-nes*, s. The state of enjoying comfort.

COMFORTABLY, *kum'-furt-à-ble*, ad. In a manner to give comfort or consolation; satisfactorily; with comfort, or cheerfulness; without despair.

COMFORTATION,‡ *kum-for-ta'-shun*, s. The act of giving strength or comfort.

COMFORTER, *kum'-furt-er*, s. One who comforts; one who strengthens and supports the mind in distress or danger; that which comforts; a long knit woollen wrapper, to put round the chest; the title of the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort and support the Christian.

COMFORTFUL,‡ *kum'-furt-fûl*, a. Full of comfort.

COMFORTLESS, *kum'-furt-les*, a. Without comfort; inconsolable; wretched; miserable.

COMFORTLESSLY, *kum'-furt-les-le*, ad. Without comfort.

COMFORTLESSNESS, *kum'-furt-les-nes*, s. State of being comfortless.

COMFORTRESS, *kum'-furt-res*, s. A female that affords comfort.

COMFREY, } *kum'-fre*, s. A wild plant, the *Symphytum*
COMFRY, } *officinale*, whose root is used in medicine.

COMIC, *kom'-ik*, a. Relating to comedy; comical.

COMICAL, *kom'-ik-al*, a. Exciting mirth; droll; diverting; ludicrous; ridiculous; †relating to comedy.

COMICALLY, *kom'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a manner befitting comedy; in a comical manner; ludicrously.

COMICALNESS, *kom'-ik-al-nes*, s. The quality of being comical; †the power of raising mirth.

COMING, *kum'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to come*.

— a. Approaching; future; yet to come, †ready to come.

— s. The act of coming; approach; arrival.

COMING-IN, *kum'-ing-in*, s. Entrance; beginning; commencement; ‡income; revenue; compliance.

COMINGLE, *ko-ming'-gl*, v.a. *See* COMMINGLE.

COMITIA, *ko-mish'-e-à*, s.pl. In *ancient Rome*, assemblies of the people.

COMITIAL, *ko-mish'-al*, a. Relating to the *comitia*, or popular assemblies of the ancient Romans, for electing officers and passing laws, &c.; relating to assemblies.

COMITY, *kom'-e-te*, s. Courtesy; civility; politeness.

COMMA, *kom'-mà*, s. In *writing* and *printing*, this point [,], denoting the shortest pause in reading. In *music*, an harmonic interval, or the difference between the major and the minor semitone; division; distinction.

COMMAND, *kom-mand'*, v.a. To govern; to order; to control; to have in power; to direct to be done, to bid; to charge; to overlook; to lead as a general.

— v.n. To have or exercise supreme authority; to govern.

— s. The right, power, or act of commanding; supreme power or authority; control; the power of governing or controlling; direction; sway; governing influence mandate; order given; injunction; behest; precept, a body of troops, or any naval or military force or station, under the command of a particular officer; request, message, any communication desired or sent.

COMMANDABLE, *kom-mand'-à-bl*, a. That may be commanded.

COMMANDANT, *kom-man-dant'*, s. A commander; a commanding officer of a place or of a body of forces.

COMMANDATORY, *kom-mand'-à-to-re*, s. Having the force of a command.

COMMANDER, *kom-mand'-er*, s. A chief; one who has supreme authority; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it; in *the navy*, an officer next in rank above a lieutenant, and immediately below that of post-captain; one on whom was bestowed a commandry; a heavy beetle or wooden mallet, used in paving, &c.; an instrument of surgery.—*Commander-in-chief*, one who has the supreme command; a generalissimo; in *Great Britain*, appropriately, the officer who has the chief command and direction of the land forces of the kingdom.

COMMANDERSHIP, *kom-mand'-er-ship*, s. The office of a commander.

COMMANDERY, *kom-mand'-er-e*, } s. A district contain-
COMMANDRY, *kom-mand'-re*, } ing estates with a revenue annexed, belonging to a military order, and governed by a knight; the body of knights of any one order.

COMMANDING, *kom-mand'-ing*, ppr. of *to command*.

— a. Authoritative; dignified; haughty; towering.

COMMANDINGLY, *kom-mand'-ing-le*, ad. In a commanding manner.

COMMANDMENT, *kom-mand'-ment*, s. Command; mandate; order; injunction; authority; charge; precept, a law, especially of the decalogue.

COMMANDRESS, *kom-mand'-res*, s. A woman invested with supreme authority.

COMMARK, *kom'-mark*, s. The frontier of a country.

COMMATERIAL, *kom-ma-te'-re-al*, a. Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

COMMATERIALITY, *kom-ma-te-re-al'-e-te*, s. Participation of the same matter.

COMMATIC, *kom-mat'-ik*, a. Having short clauses or sentences; concise.

COMMATISM, *kom'-mà-tizm*, s. Briefness; conciseness in writing.

COMMEASURABLE, *kom-mezh'-ur-à-bl*, a. Having a common measure; reducible to the same measure; equal; proportional; commensurable.

COMME IL FAUT, *kom il fo*. (Fr.) As it should be.

COMMEMORABLE, *kom-mem'-o-rà-bl*, a. Memorable, worthy to be remembered, or noticed with honour.

COMMEMORATE, *kom-mem'-o-rate*, v.a. To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity.

COMMEMORATION, *kom-mem-o-ra'-shun*, s. The act of honouring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE, *kom-mem'-o-rà-tiv*, } a. Tending or
COMMEMORATORY, *kom-mem'-o-rà-to-re*, } serving to preserve the remembrance of something; in honour of the memory of some person or event.

COMMENCE, *kom-mens'*, v.n. To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; to begin to be, as in a change of character; to take a degree, or the first degree in a university or college.

— v.a. To begin; to originate; to enter upon.

COMMENCED, *kom'-menst*, pp. of the verb *to commence*.

COMMENCEMENT, *kom-mens'-ment*, s. Beginning; rise, origin; first existence; the time when students in colleges *commence* bachelors; a day on which degrees are publicly conferred in a college or university.

COMMEND, *kom-mend'*, v.a. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend; to praise; to extol; to laud; to intrust or give in charge; to commit ‡ to send or bear to. —‡ s. Commendation.

COMMENDABLE, *kom-mend'-à-bl*, a. That may be commended; worthy of approbation or praise; laudable.

COMMENDABLENESS, *kom-mend'-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being commendable.

COMMENDABLY, *kom-mend'-à-ble*, ad. Laudably.

COMMENDAM, *kom-men'-dum*, s. (Lat.) In *ecclesiastical law*, a benefice or living *commended*, by the king or head of the church, to the care of a clergyman, to

hold till a proper pastor is provided: also, the trust of the revenues of a benefice to a layman for a certain time and specified purpose.

COMMENDATARY, *kom-mend'-à-tà-re*, s. One who holds a living in *commendam*. —a. Holding in commendam.

COMMENDATION, *kom-mend-a'-shun*, s. The act of commending; praise; eulogy; recommendation; declaration of esteem; ground of esteem, approbation, or praise; service; respects; message of love.

COMMENDATOR, *kom-mend'-à-ter*, s. One who holds a benefice in *commendam*; a commendatary.

COMMENDATORY, *kom-mend'-à-to-re*, a. That serves to commend; bestowing commendation; presenting to favourable notice or reception; containing praise; holding a benefice in *commendam*.

— s. A commendation; eulogy.

COMMENDER, *kom-mend'-er*, s. One who commends.

COMMENSAL,‡ *kom-mens'-al*, s. One who eats at the same table.

COMMENSALITY,† *kom-men-sal'-e-te*, s. Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table.

COMMENSATION,‡ *kom-men-sa'-shun*, s. An eating at the same table.

COMMENSURABILITY, *kom-men-su-rà-bil'-e-te*, } s. The ca-
COMMENSURABLENESS, *kom-men'-su-rà-bl-nes*, } pacity of being compared with in measure, of being measured by another, or of having a common measure.

COMMENSURABLE, *kom-men'-su-rà-bl*, a. Having a common measure; that may be measured by the same number or quantity; commeasurable.

COMMENSURABLY, *kom-men'-su-rà-ble*, s. In a commensurable manner.

COMMENSURATE, *kom-men'-su-rate*, a. Equal; proportional, having equal measure or extent.

— v a. To reduce to a common measure.

COMMENSURATELY, *kom-men'-su-rate-le*, ad. With the capacity of measuring or being measured by some other thing; with equal measure or extent.

COMMENSURATENESS, *kom-men'-su-rate-nes*, s. Quality or state of being commensurate.

COMMENSURATION, *kom-men-su-ra'-shun*, s. A state of having a common measure; proportion.

COMMENT, *kom'-ment*, v.n. To write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning; to explain, to expound; to annotate; to make remarks, observations, or criticisms.

—‡ v.a. To explain, to feign; to devise.

— s. A note intended to illustrate a writing or a difficult passage in an author; annotation; explanation; exposition, criticism, observation; remark; stricture.

COMMENTARY, *kom'-ment-à-re*, s. An exposition; explanation; illustration of difficult and obscure passages in an author; a book of comments or annotations, a historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions. —‡ v.a. To write notes upon.

COMMENTATE, *kom'-men-tate*, v.n To make comments; to annotate, to write notes upon.

COMMENTATIVE, *kom-ment'-à-tiv*, a. Making or containing comments.

COMMENTATOR, *kom'-ment-a-ter*, s. One who comments; an expositor; an annotator.

COMMENTATORIAL, *kom-ment-à-to'-re-al*, a. Relating to comments.

COMMENTATORSHIP, *kom-ment-a'-ter-ship*, s. The office of a commentator.

COMMENTER, *kom'-men-ter*, or *kom-ment'-er*, s. One who writes or makes comments; an annotator.

COMMENTITIOUS, *kom-men-tish'-us*, a. Invented; feigned; imaginary.

COMMERCE, *kom'-mers*, s. An interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, or property of any kind, between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale; trade; traffic; dealing; familiar intercourse; communion; a game at cards.

COMMERCE,† *kom'-mers*, or *kom-mers'*, v.n. To traffic; to carry on trade; to hold intercourse with.

COMMERCER, *kom-mer' ser*, s. One who traffics or holds intercourse with another.

COMMERCIAL, *kom-mer'-shal*, a. Pertaining to commerce or trade; trading; mercantile; proceeding from trade.

COMMERCIALLY, *kom-mer'-shal-le*, ad. In a commercial view.

COMMERE, *kom'-mare*, s. A common mother; a gossip; a goody.

COMMETIC, *kom-met'-ik*, a. Imparting beauty; cosmetic.

COMMIGRATE,† *kom'-me-gra e*, v.n. To migrate in a body.

COMMIGRATION, *kom-me-gra shun*, s. The migration of many at the same time.

COMMINATE,‡ *kom'-me-nate*, v.a. To threaten.

COMMINATION, *kom-me-nà'-shun*, s. A threat or threatening; a denunciation; the recital of God's threatenings on stated days; an office in the liturgy of the Church of England.

COMMINATORY, *kom-min'-à-to-re*, a. Threatening; denunciatory.

COMMINGLE, *kom-ming'-gl*, v.a. To mix together; to mingle in one mass, or intimately; to blend.

— v.n. To mix together; to unite with one another.

COMMINGLED, *kom-ming'-gld*, pp. of the verb *to commingle*

COMMINUATE,‡ *kom-min'-yu-ate*, v.a. To grind.

COMMINUIBLE, *kom-min'-yu-e-bl*, a. Reducible to powder.

COMMINUTE, *kom'-me-newt*, v.a. To reduce to minute particles, or to a fine powder; to pulverize; to triturate.

COMMINUTION, *kom-me-new'-shun*, s. The act of reducing to a fine powder; pulverization; attenuation.

COMMISERABLE,† *kom-miz'-er-à-bl*, a. Deserving of commiseration; pitiable; that may excite sympathy.

COMMISERATE, *kom-miz'-er-ate*, v.a. To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for another in distress; to compassionate.

COMMISERATION, *kom-miz-er-a'-shun*, s. A sympathetic sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of others; compassion; pity; sympathy.

COMMISERATIVE,‡ *kom-miz'-er-à-tiv*, a. Compassionate.

COMMISERATIVELY, *kom-miz'-er-à-tiv le*, ad. From compassion; with commiseration.

COMMISERATOR, *kom-miz'-er-a-ter*, s. One who has commiseration; one who pities.

COMMISSARIAL,† *kom-mis-sa'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a commissary.

COMMISSARIAT, *kom-mis-sa'-re-at*, s. The office or employment of a commissary; the whole body of officers pertaining to the department which has the charge of provisioning the army.

COMMISSARY, *kom'-mis-sà-re*, s. A commissioner; one to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office; an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, &c., for an army; the deputy of a bishop, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of his diocese.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL, *kom'-mis-sà-re-jen'-er-al*, s. A chief officer of the commissariat department.

COMMISSARYSHIP, *kom'-mis-sà-re-ship*, s. The office of a commissary.

COMMISSION, *kom-mish' un*, s. The act of committing, the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty; the thing committed, or power and authority given, trust; charge, office; employment, authority; warrant; a writing from proper authority, given to a person as his warrant for exercising certain powers, or the performance of any duty, a number of persons joined in an office of trust, management by committee or substitute; the state of acting under authority in the purchase and sale of goods for another; the allowance made to a factor, commission merchant, or other agent, for transacting business.—*To put a ship into commission*, in the *navy*, is to prepare it for, and put it into the active service of the state.—*To put the great seal into commission*, is to place it in the hands of commissioners during the period that intervenes between the going out of one lord keeper and the accession of another.

— v.a. To depute; to authorize; to empower; to charge; to appoint; to give a commission to.

COMMISSIONAL,† *kom-mish'-un-al*, } a. Appointed by
COMMISSIONARY,† *kom-mish'-un-à-re*, } warrant.

COMMISSIONED, *kom-mish'-und*, pp. of *to commission*.

COMMISSION-MERCHANT, *kom-mish'-un-mer'-tshant*, s. One who transacts business as the agent of other men, in buying and selling, and receives a rate per cent. as his commission, or remuneration.

COMMISSIONER, *kom-mish'-un-er*, s. A person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office, or execute some business.

COMMISSURE, *kom-mish'-yur*, s. A joint; a seam; a closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite; an interstice; a cleft. In *anat.*, a suture of the cranium or skull; articulation; the corners of the lips; also, certain parts in the ventricles of the brain, uniting the two hemispheres. In *ornithology*, the gape.

COMMIT, *kom-mit'*, v.a. To put into the hands or power of another; to intrust; to consign; to deposit; to send to prison; to do; to perpetrate, to expose, to engage, or pledge; to refer or intrust to a committee, or select number of persons, for their consideration and report

† to match. —‡ v.n. To be guilty of incontinency

COMMITMENT, *kom-mit'-ment*, s. The act of committing; commission; perpetration; the act of intrusting, pledging, exposing, or endangering, a sending to prison; imprisonment, an order for confining in prison; the act of referring to a committee for consideration.

COMMITTAL, *kom-mit'-tal*, s. A pledge, actual or implied; the act of committing; commitment.

COMMITTED, *kom-mit'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to commit*.

COMMITTEE, *kom-mit'-te*, s. One or more persons appointed by a collective body of men acting together, to whom some particular matter or business is referred.

COMMITTEE, *kom-mit-te'*, s. The person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatic is committed, the Lord Chancellor being the *committor*.

COMMITTEESHIP, *kom-mit'-te-ship*, s. The office of a committee.

COMMITTER, *kom-mit'-ter*, s. One who commits; one who does or perpetrates.

COMMITTIBLE,† *kom-mit'-te-bl*, a. That may be committed; liable to be committed.

COMMITTING, *kom-mit'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to commit*

COMMITTOR, *kom-mit-tor'*, s. *See* COMMITTEE.

COMMIX, *kom-mix'*, v.a. and v.n. To mix; to mingle.

COMMIXED, *kom-mixt'*, pp. of the verb *to commix*.

COMMIXION, *kom-mik'-shun*, } s. Mixture; a blending
COMMIXTION, *kom-mixt'-yun*, } of different ingredients in one mass or compound.

COMMIXTURE, *kom-mixt'-yur*, s. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound. In *Scots law*, a method of acquiring property by blending different substances belonging to different proprietors.

COMMODATE, *kom'-mo-date*, s. In *Scotch law*, the gratuitous loan of any thing.

COMMODE, *kom-mode'*, s. (Fr.) A convenient article; a kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies; a chest of drawers, often with shelves above.

COMMODIOUS, *kom-mo'-de-us*, a. Convenient; suitable; useful; comfortable.

COMMODIOUSLY, *kom-mo'-de-us-le*, ad. Conveniently; in a commodious manner; suitably.

COMMODIOUSNESS, *kom-mo'-de-us-nes*, s. Convenience; fitness; suitableness for its purpose.

COMMODITY, *kom-mod'-e-te*, s. *Primarily*, convenience; advantage: *hence*, that which affords convenience or advantage; any article of commerce that is movable; goods; wares; merchandise.—*Staple commodities* are those which are the produce or manufacture of a country, and constitute the principal articles of exportation.

COMMODORE, *kom'-mo-dore*, or *kom-mo-dore'*, s. The officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships; a title given by courtesy to the senior captain when two or more ships of war are cruising in company; the convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

COMMODULATION,‡ *kom-mod-yu-la'-shun*, s. Measure; agreement.

COMMOIGNE,‡ *kom'-mwun*, s. A monk of the same convent.

COMMON, *kom'-mun*, a. Belonging equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; belonging to the public; national; popular; familiar; known to all; stale, commonplace; serving for the use of all; belonging to all; not scarce; abundant; public; general; customary; frequent; usual; ordinary; of little value; of no rank or superior excellence; not noble; vulgar; mean; prostitute; lewd. In *gram.*, an epithet of verbs that are both active and passive; and also of such nouns as are both masculine and feminine. In *arith.*, a *common divisor* or *measure*, is a quantity which divides two or more quantities without leaving a remainder.—*Common prayer*, the formulary or liturgy of the Church of England.—*Common time*, in *music*, a term applied to those varieties of time in which each measure is divided into two or four equal parts.

s. A tract or open space of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors. In *law*, conjoint possession, as tenants in *common*.

v.n. To have a joint right with others in some common ground; to board together, or eat at a table in common.

ad. Commonly.

COMMONABLE, *kom'-mun-à-bl*, a. Held in common; that may be pastured on common land.

COMMONAGE, *kom'-mun-aje*, s. The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others

COMMONALITY, *kom-mun-al'-e-te*, s *See* COMMONALTY

COMMONALTY, *kom'-mun-al-te*, s. The common people all classes and conditions of people who are below the rank of nobility; the bulk of mankind.

COMMON-CARRIER, *kom'-mun-kar'-re-er*, s. One who undertakes for hire to transport goods from place to place

COMMON-COUNCIL, *kom' mun-kown'-sil*, s. The council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by laws for the government of the citizens.

COMMON-COUNCIL-MAN, *kom'-mun-kown'-sil-mun*, s. A member of a common-council.

COMMON-CRIER, *kom'-mun-kri'-er*, s. A crier whose occupation is to give notice of lost things, and public intimations. He is usually appointed by the parish, and draws attention by ringing a bell prior to crying.

COMMONER, *kom'-mun-er*, s. One of the lower rank. or common people; one under the degree of nobility; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common ground; a student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, corresponding to the pensioner at Cambridge; a prostitute; a partaker.

COMMON-HALL, *kom'-mun-hawl*, s. A hall or house in which citizens meet for business.

COMMONITION,‡ *kom-mo-nish'-un*, s. Advice; warning; instruction.

COMMONITIVE,‡ *kom-mon'-e-tiv*, a. Warning. monitory.

COMMONITORY,† *kom-mon'-e-to-re*, a. Admonishing.

COMMON-LAW, *kom'-mun-law*, s. The *unwritten* law, or law which receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the *written*, or statute law.

COMMON-LAWYER, *kom'-mun-law'-yer*, s. One versed in the common law.

COMMONLY, *kom'-mun-le*, ad. Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.

COMMONNESS, *kom'-mun-nes*, s. Frequent occurrence; the quality or state of being common or usual; frequency; †equal participation by two or more.

COMMONPLACE, *kom'-mun-plase*, a. Common; ordinary; trite; not new or striking.

— s. A memorandum; an ordinary or common topic.

— v.a. To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE-BOOK, *kom'-mun-plase'-book*, s. A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

COMMONPLACED, *kom'-mun-playst*, a. Entered in a commonplaced-book.

COMMON-PLEAS, *kom'-mun-pleez*, s. One of the law courts, held in Westminster Hall.

COMMONS, *kom'-munz*, s.pl. The common people, including all those who inherit or possess no honours or titles; the lower house of the British parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties, and commonly called the *House of Commons*; food provided at a common table, as in colleges, &c.—*Doctors' Commons*, in *London*, a college for the professors of the civil law, where the civilians *common* together.

COMMON-SENSE, *kom'-mun-sens*, s. Sound, practical judgment; the instantaneous decision of unperverted reason.

COMMONSTRATE,‡ *kom-mon'-strate*, v.a. To teach.

COMMONTY, *kom'-mun-te*, s. In *Scotch law*, land belonging to two or more common proprietors; or a heath or muir, of which there has been a promiscuous possession by pasturage.

COMMONWEAL, *kom-mon-weel'*, s. The public good; the general interest of the nation, or of a body of people.

COMMONWEALTH, *kom-mun-welth'*, s. An established form of government or civil polity; a state; a body politic; the whole body of people in a state; the territory of a state; a republic; a community; the common weal.—*The Commonwealth*, in *English history*, the form of government established on the death of Charles I., and which existed under Oliver Cromwell and his son.

COMMONWEALTHSMAN, *kom-mun-welths'-mun*, s. A republican; one who favoured the English Commonwealth.

COMMORANCE, *kom'-mo-rans*, } s. A residence; abode
COMMORANCY, *kom'-mo-ran-se*, } habitation.

COMMORANT, *kom'-mo-rant*, a. Dwelling; resident; ordinarily residing; inhabiting.

COMMORATION,‡ *kom-mo-ra'-shun*, s. A staying or tarrying

COMMORIENT, *kom-mo'-re-ent*, a. Dying at the same time

COMMOTHER,† *kom'-muth-er*, s. A godmother.

COMMOTION, *kom-mo'-shun*, s. Agitation; excitement; perturbation; disturbance; tumult; disorder.

COMMOTIONER,† *kom-mo'-shun-er*, s. One who excites commotion.
COMMOVE,† *kom-moov'*, v.a. To put in motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle.
COMMOVED, *kom-moovd'*, pp. of the verb *to commove*.
COMMUNAL, *kom-mewn'-al*, a. Pertaining to a commune.
COMMUNE, *kom-mewn'*, v.n. To converse; to confer; to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually, in private or familiar discourse; to have intercourse in contemplation or meditation; †to partake of the sacrament or Lord's Supper.
COMMUNE, *kom'-mewn*, s. †Communion.
COMMUNE, *kom-mune*, s. (Fr.) A small territorial district in France. In the country, a commune sometimes embraces a number of villages, while some of the large cities are divided into a number of communes.
COMMUNICABILITY, *kom-mew-ne kà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality or capability of being communicable.
COMMUNICABLE, *kom-mew'-ne-kà-bl*, a. That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another; communicative; ready to impart.
COMMUNICABLENESS, *kom-mew'-ne-kà-bl-nes*, s. The state of being communicable.
COMMUNICABLY, *kom-mew'-ne-kà-ble*, ad. With communication; in a communicable manner.
COMMUNICANT, *kom-mew'-ne-kant*, s. A partaker; one who communes at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
—† a. Communicating; imparting.
COMMUNICATE, *kom-mew'-ne-kate*, v.a. To impart; to confer; to bestow; to give; to reveal; to disclose; to make known.
— v.n. To have intercourse; to correspond; to have a communication or passage from one to another; to have the means of passing from one to another; to have, enjoy, or suffer reciprocally; to have a share with another; to participate; to partake of the Holy Communion, or the Lord's Supper.
COMMUNICATION, *kom-mew-ne-kà'-shun*, s. The act of communicating; intercourse; interchange of thoughts or opinions, by conference or other means; interchange of knowledge; correspondence; good understanding between men; connecting passage; means of passing from place to place; that which is communicated or imparted. In *rhetoric*, a trope by which a speaker or writer takes his hearer or speaker as a partner in his sentiments, and says *we*, instead of *I* or *you*.
COMMUNICATIVE, *kom-mew'-ne-kà-tiv*, a. Inclined to communicate; ready to disclose or impart to others; not reserved.
COMMUNICATIVENESS, *kom-mew'-ne-kà-tiv-nes*, s. The quality of being communicative.
COMMUNICATOR, *kom-mew'-ne-ka-ter*, s. One who communicates.
COMMUNICATORY, *kom-mew'-ne-kà-to-re*, a. Imparting knowledge.
COMMUNING, *kom-mewn'-ing*, s. Converse; meditation.
COMMUNION, *kom-mewn'-yun*, s. Mutual intercourse between two persons or more; converse; fellowship; a state of giving and receiving; agreement; concord; mutual intercourse or union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; the Lord's Supper; a body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline; union of professing Christians in a particular church.—*Communion-service*, in the liturgy of the Episcopal Church, is the office for the administration of the Holy Sacrament.—*Communion Table*, the altar-table, or table on which the Lord's Supper is laid, and at which it is administered.
COMMUNIONIST, *kom mewn'-yun-ist*, s. One who is of the same communion.
COMMUNISM, *kom'-mew-nizm*, s. Community of property among all the inhabitants of a state; a state of things in which there are no individual or separate rights in property; socialism.
COMMUNIST, *kom'-mew-nist*, s. One who holds the principles of communionism; socialism.
COMMUNITY, *kom-mew'-ne-te*, s. Society at large; the public or people in general; a society of people, having common rights and privileges, or common interests, or living under the same laws and regulations; an association, especially of persons maintaining the same religious tenets and discipline; a body politic; common possession; † commonness; frequency.
COMMUTABILITY, *kom-mew-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being commutable, or capable of being exchanged.
COMMUTABLE, *kom-mew -tà-bl*, a. That may be commuted; that may be exchanged, or mutually changed. In *philology*, that may pass from one into another.
COMMUTATION, *kom-mew-ta'-shun*, s. Act of commuting, change; alteration; exchange; barter; ransom. In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less. In *astr.*, the *angle of commutation* of a planet is measured by the difference between the sun's longitude and the geocentric longitude of the planet.
COMMUTATIVE, *kom-mew'-tà-tiv*, a. Relative to exchange, interchangeable.
COMMUTATIVELY, *kom-mew'-tà-tiv-le*, ad. By way of exchange.
COMMUTE, *kom-mewt'*, v.a. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another. In *law*, to substitute one penalty or punishment for another of less severity.
— v.n. To atone; to compensate; to stand in the place of.
COMMUTUAL, *kom-mew'-tew-al*, a. Mutual; reciprocal.
COMOSE, *ko'-mose*, a. In *botany*, terminating in a tuft of hairs or filaments.
COMPACT, *kom-pakt'*, a. Firm; solid; close, firmly and closely united; dense; brief; pithy; not diffuse; not verbose; †joined; held together; compacted.
— v.a. To unite or connect firmly; to thrust, drive, or press closely together; to league with; to compose or make out of.
COMPACT, *kom'-pakt*, s. An agreement; any covenant or contract between individuals; *appropriately*, an agreement between nations and states; a treaty; a confederacy.
COMPACTED, *kom-pakt'-ed*, a. Joined together; closely united.
COMPACTEDLY, *kom-pakt'-ed-le*, ad. Closely; firmly.
COMPACTEDNESS, *kom-pakt'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being compact; firmness; closeness of parts; density.
COMPACTER, *kom-pakt'-er*, s. One who makes a compact.
COMPACTIBLE,‡ *kom-pakt'-e-bl*, s. That may be joined.
COMPACTION, *kom-pak'-shun*, s. The act of making compact; the state of being compact.
COMPACTLY, *kom-pakt'-le*, ad. Closely; densely.
COMPACTNESS, *kom-pakt'-nes*, s. The state of being compact; close union of parts; firmness; density; solidity.
COMPACTURE,† *kom-pakt'-yur*, s. Close union or connection of parts; structure; manner of joining.
COMPAGES, *kom-pa'-jeez*, s. A system or structure of many parts united.
COMPAGINATE,‡ *kom-paj'-in-ate*, v.a. To set together that which is broken.
COMPAGINATION,† *kom-paj-in-a'-shun*, s. Union of parts, structure; connection.
COMPANABLE,‡ *kum'-pà-nà-bl*, a. Companionable.
COMPANABLENESS,‡ *kum-pà'-nà-bl-nes*, s. Sociableness.
COMPANIABLE,‡ *kom-pan'-e-à-bl*, a. Social.
COMPANIABLENESS,‡ *kom-pan'-e-à-bl-nes*, s. Sociableness.
COMPANIED, *kum'-pà-nid*, pp. of the verb *to company*.
COMPANION, *kom-pan'-yun*, s. One who keeps company with another; one with whom a person frequently associates and converses; one who accompanies another; a comrade; one associated with another in any duty or employment; a coadjutor; a confederate; an ally; a particular grade in an order of knighthood. In *nau. lang.*, a sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or staircase of the cabin in some ships; hence, the cabin stairs are called the *companion-way*, and the ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter deck is called the *companion-ladder*.
COMPANIONABLE, *kom-pan'-yun-à-bl*, a. Fit for good fellowship, sociable; agreeable; entertaining.
COMPANIONABLY, *kom-pan'-yun-à-ble*, ad. In a companionable manner.
COMPANIONLESS, *kom-pan'-yun-les*, a. Having no companion.
COMPANIONSHIP, *kom-pan'-yun-ship*, s. Fellowship, association; company; train
COMPANY, *kum'-pà-ne*, s. Any assemblage of persons a group; a circle; a party of persons collected by invitation or otherwise, for entertainment or festivity; a society; a number of persons associated together in one common interest, or in a joint concern; a corporation, an association; fellowship; the state of being a companion; the act of accompanying another, a body of soldiers united under the command of a captain; a subdivision of a regiment; the crew of a ship. —*To bear company*, to accompany; to attend; to go with.—*To keep company*, to accompany; to attend; to associate with frequently or habitually.

COMPANY,† v.a. To accompany; to attend.
—† v.n. To associate with; ‡to be a gay companion.
COMPARABLE, *kom'-pâ-râ-bl*, a. That may be compared; worthy of being compared.
COMPARABLY, *kom'-pâ-râ-ble*, ad. In a manner worthy to be compared.
COMPARATES, *kom'-pâ-rates*, s.pl. In *logic*, two things or ideas that may be compared with each other.
COMPARATIVE, *kom-par'-â-tiv*, a. Estimation by comparison; not positive.—In *grammar*, a greater or less degree than the positive.—*Comparative anatomy*, the anatomy of all organized bodies, by which the general phenomena of organic structure are demonstrated.
—‡ s. One who is fond of making himself another's equal; one who makes comparisons.
COMPARATIVELY, *kom-par'-â-tiv-le*, ad. In a state of comparison; by comparison; not positively, or in itself.
COMPARE, *kom-pare'*, v.a. To set or bring things together in fact or in contemplation, and to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement; to examine the relations of things to each other, with a view to discover their relative proportions, quantities, or qualities; to liken; to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration; ‡ to get; to procure; to obtain. —In *gram.*, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison.
— v.n. To hold comparison; to be like or equal; ‡ to vie.
— s. The state of being compared; comparison; similitude; illustration by comparison; simile.
COMPARED, *kom-payrd'*, pp. of the verb *to compare*.
COMPARER, *kom-pare'-er*, s. One who compares.
COMPARING, *kom-pare'-ing*, s. Act of forming comparisons.
COMPARISON, *kom-par'-e-sun*, s. Act of comparing; state of being compared, comparative estimate; proportion; a resemblance stated; a simile, similitude, or illustration by similitude.—In *gram.*, the formation of an adjective in its several degrees of signification.—In *phren.*, the reflective faculty which compares the sensations and ideas excited by all the other faculties, and points out their difference, analogy, similitude or identity. Its organ is situated in the middle of the upper part of the forehead.
COMPART, *kom-part'*, v.a. To divide; to mark out a plan or design into its several parts, or subdivisions.
— s. A member.
COMPARTIMENT, *kom-part'-e-ment*, s. (Fr.) A division; compartment.
COMPARTITION, *kom-par-tish'-un*, s. The act of dividing into parts; the part divided; a separate part.
COMPARTMENT, *kom-part'-ment*, s. A division or separate part of a general design, as of a picture, or of a ground-plot.
COMPARTNER, *kom-part'-ner*, s. A sharer.
COMPASS, *kum'-pas*, s. A circle; extent; space; limits; reach; grasp; a passing round; circuit; circumference; moderate bounds; due limits; the whole extent or limit of the voice, or of sound; an instrument, usually called the *mariner's compass*, used for directing or ascertaining the course of a ship at sea, and consisting of a circular box, containing a paper card marked with the thirty-two points of direction, fixed on a magnetic needle, that always points to the north, the variation excepted; an instrument used in surveying land, similar in construction to the mariner's compass, except that the card does not move round with the needle; an instrument with which circles are drawn. *See* COMPASSES.
— v.a. To stretch round; to encircle; to environ; to surround; to go or walk round; to embrace; to grasp; to seize; to enclose; to invest; to besiege; to obtain; to attain to; to procure; to accomplish; to purpose; to intend; to meditate; to imagine; to contrive.
COMPASSABLE, *kum'-pas-â-bl*, a. That may be compassed.
COMPASS-BOX, *kum'-pas-box*, s. A box for holding the mariner's compass.
COMPASS-CARD, *kum'-pas-kärd*, s. The suspended card on which the points of the compass are drawn.
COMPASS-DIAL, *kum'-pas-di-al*, s. A small portable dial fitted into a box, to show the hour of the day by the direction of the needle.
COMPASSED, *kum'-past*, pp. of the verb *to compass*.
COMPASSES, *kum'-pas-ez*, s.pl. An instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c., consisting of two pointed legs, usually made of steel, or brass, jointed at top by a rivet, on which they move.
COMPASSING, *kum'-pas-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to compass*
— a. In *ship-building*, incurvated; arched.
COMPASSION, *kom-pash'-un*, s. A sensation of sorrow excited by the sufferings or misfortunes of another, pity; sympathy; commiseration, mercy
—‡ v.a. To pity; to compassionate.
COMPASSIONABLE, *kom-pash'-un-â-bl*, a. Deserving of pity.
COMPASSIONARY,‡ *kom-pash'-un-â-re*, a. Compassionate.
COMPASSIONATE, *kom-pash'-un-ate*, a. Inclined to show pity; having a heart that is tender, and easily moved by the distresses, sufferings, and wants of others; merciful; indulgent; kind.
— v.a. To pity; to commiserate; to have compassion for.
COMPASSIONATELY, *kom-pash'-un-ate-le*, ad. With compassion; mercifully; tenderly.
COMPASSIONATENESS, *kom-pash'-un-ate-nes*, s. The quality of being compassionate; disposition to pity.
COMPASS-NEEDLE, *kum'-pas-ne-dl*, s. The needle of a compass.
COMPASS-SAW, *kum'-pas-saw*, s. A sort of saw that cuts in a circular manner.
COMPASS-SIGNALS, *kum'-pas-sig-nals*, s. Naval flags which denote the points of the compass.
COMPASS-TIMBER, *kum'-pas-tim'-bar*, s. Curved timber.
COMPASS-WINDOW, *kum'-pas-win'-do*, s. A circular bay-window.
COMPATERNITY, *kom-pâ-ter'-ne-te*, s. The relation of a god-father to his god-child.
COMPATIBILITY, *kom-pat-e-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being compatible; the power of co-existing with something else; consistency; suitableness.
COMPATIBLE, *kom-pat'-e-bl*, a. That may exist with; consistent; suitable; fit; agreeable; accordant; congruous.
COMPATIBLENESS, *kom-pat'-e-bl-nes*, s. State of being compatible; compatibility; consistency; fitness; agreement.
COMPATIBLY, *kom-pat'-e-ble*, ad. Fitly; suitably.
COMPATIENT,‡ *kom-pa'-shent*, a. Suffering together.
COMPATRIOT, *kom-pa'-tre-ut*, or *kom-pat'-re-ut*, s. One of the same country; a fellow-countryman.
— a. Of the same country.
COMPATRIOTISM, *kom-pa'-tre-ut-izm*, or *kom-pat'-re-ut-izm*, s. The state of being compatriots; fellow patriotism.
COMPEER, *kom-peer'*, s. An equal; a companion; a mate; an associate; a colleague.
—† v.a. To equal; to match; to be equal with; to mate.
—‡ v.n. To appear.
COMPEL, *kom-pel'*, v.a. To drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to force to some act: to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate. †To take by force or violence; to seize; to overpower. ‡To drive together; to unite in a crowd or company; to call forth.
COMPELLABLE, *kom-pel'-lâ-bl*, a. That may be compelled.
COMPELLABLY, *kom-pel'-lâ-ble*, ad. By compulsion.
COMPELLATION, *kom-pel-la'-shun*, s. Style of address; a ceremonious appellation, as Sire, Sir, Madam, &c.
COMPELLATORY,‡ *kom-pel'-lâ-to-re*, a. Compulsory.
COMPELLED, *kom-peld'*, pp. of the verb *to compel*.
COMPELLER, *kom-pel'-ler*, s. One who compels.
COMPELLINGLY, *kom-pel'-ling-le*, ad. By compulsion.
COMPEND, *kom'-pend*, } s. An abridgment; a
COMPENDIUM, *kom-pend'-e-um*, } summary; an abstract; an epitome.
COMPENDIARIOUS,† *kom-pend-e-a'-re-us*, a. Compendious.
COMPENDIATE,‡ *kom-pend'-e-ate*, v.a. To sum or collect together; to comprehend.
COMPENDIOSITY,‡ *kom-pend-e-os'-e-te*, s. Conciseness.
COMPENDIOUS, *kom-pend'-e-us*, a. Containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; short; concise; summary; abridged; comprehensive; direct; not circuitous.
COMPENDIOUSLY, *kom-pend'-e-us-le*, ad. In a short or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.
COMPENDIOUSNESS, *kom-pend'-e-us-nes*, s. Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.
COMPENDIUM, *kom-pend'-e-um*, s.; pl. *compendia*, or *compendiums*. *See* COMPEND.
COMPENSABLE,† *kom-pen'-sâ bl*, a. That may be compensated.

COMPENSATE, *kom'-pen-sate*, or *kom-pen'-sate*, v.a. To recompense; to remunerate; to reward; to requite; to counterbalance; to make amends for.
—v.n. To make amends; to supply an equivalent.
COMPENSATION, *kom-pen-sa'-shun*, s. That which is given or received as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; recompense; remuneration; reward; amends; satisfaction. — *Compensation-balance*, the balance in a chronometer so contrived that two opposite actions counteract each other's effects, and equalize its momentum under all changes of temperature and climate.
COMPENSATIVE, *kom-pen'-sā-tiv*, } a. That makes
COMPENSATORY, *kom-pen'-sā-to-re*, } amends or compensation
COMPENSE,‡ *kom-pens'*, v.a. To compensate.
COMPERENDINATE,‡ *kom-pe-ren'-de-nate*, v.a. To delay.
COMPERENDINATION,‡ *kom-pe-ren-de-na'-shun*, s. Delay; dilatoriness.
COMPERENDINOUS,‡ *kom-pe-ren'-de-nus*, a. Tending to delay; deferring.
COMPETE, *kom-peet'*, v.a. To seek, or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on competition or rivalry; to strive; to contend; to strive or claim to be equal; to rival.
COMPETENCE, *kom'-pe-tens*, } s. State of being com-
COMPETENCY, *kom'-pe-ten-se*, } petent; fitness; suitableness; capacity; ability; sufficiency; adequacy; such a quantity as is sufficient; property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity; legal capacity or qualifications; right; authority; legal power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause.
COMPETENT, *kom'-pe-tent*, a. Suitable; fit; convenient; sufficient; adequate; able; capable; adapted to; qualified; having legal capacity or power; having adequate power or right.
COMPETENTLY, *kom'-pe-tent-le*, ad. Sufficiently; adequately, suitably; reasonably; properly.
COMPETIBLE,‡ *kom-pet'-e-bl*, a. *See* COMPATIBLE.
COMPETIBLENESS,‡ *kom-pet'-e-bl-nes*, s. Suitableness; fitness, compatibleness.
COMPETITION, *kom-pe-tish'-un*, s. The act of competing; mutual strife for the same object; contention; contest, emulation; strife for superiority; rivalry; rivalship; state of having equal claims; double claim; opposition; jealousy.
COMPETITIVE, *kom-pet'-e-tiv*, a. Relating to competition.
COMPETITOR, *kom-pet'-e-tur*, s. A rival; an opponent.
COMPETITORY, *kom-pet'-e-to-re*, a. Rivalling; acting in competition.
COMPETITRESS, *kom-pet'-e-tres*, } s. A female com-
COMPETITRIX, *kom-pet'-e-trix*, } petitor.
COMPILATION, *kom-pe-la'-shun*, s. The act of compiling; that which is compiled; a collection of certain parts of a book or books into a separate book or pamphlet; a collection from various authors; a collection or assemblage of other substances.
COMPILATOR,‡ *kom-pe-la'-tor*, s. A collector; a compiler.
COMPILE, *kom-pile'*, v.a. To form a literary work by collecting parts or passages from various authors; to write; to compose. ‡To contain; to comprise; to make up; to put together; to build.
COMPILED, *kom-pile'd'*, pp. of the verb *to compile*.
COMPILEMENT,† *kom-pile'-ment*, s. Compilation; the act of piling together; coacervation.
COMPILER, *kom-pile'-er*, s. One who compiles; one who frames a literary work from various authors.
COMPLACENCE, *kom-pla'-sens*, } s Pleasure; gratifica-
COMPLACENCY, *kom-pla'-sen-se*, } tion; satisfaction; the cause of pleasure or joy; urbanity; courtesy; civility, softness of manners; deportment and address that afford pleasure; complaisance; satisfaction.
COMPLACENT, *kom-pla'-sent*, a. Civil; complaisant.
COMPLACENTIAL, *kom-plā-sen'-shal*, a. Marked by complacence; accommodating.
COMPLACENTIALLY, *kom-plā-sen'-shal-le*, ad. In a complacential or accommodating manner.
COMPLACENTLY *kom-pla'-sent-le*, ad. Softly; in a complacent or easy manner.
COMPLAIN, *kom playn'*, v.n. To utter expressions of grief, sorrow uneasiness, pain, censure, dissatisfaction, or resentment; to lament; to repine; to murmur; to accuse of an offence; to inform against.
—‡ v.a. To lament; to bewail.
COMPLAINABLE,‡ *kom-playn'-à-bl*, a. That may be complained of.
COMPLAINANT, *kom-playn'-ant*, s. A prosecutor, one who commences a legal process against an offender a plaintiff in a lawsuit.
COMPLAINER, *kom-playn'-er*, s. One who complains.
COMPLAINFUL,† *kom-playn'-fūl*, a. Full of complaint.
COMPLAINING, *kom-playn'-ing*, s. Expression of regret, sorrow, or injury.
COMPLAININGLY, *kom-playn'-ing-le*, ad. In a complaining manner.
COMPLAINT, *kom-playnt'*, s. Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; sorrow; grief; a finding fault; cause or subject of complaint; pain and uneasiness in the body; malady; disease; representation of injuries; accusation; charge; impeachment.
COMPLAISANCE, *kom'-ple-zans*, s. Civility; courtesy, pleasing deportment; affability; urbanity; politeness; obliging condescension; kind compliance with the wishes of others; desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige.
COMPLAISANT, *kom'-ple-zant*, a. Courteous; civil; affable, kind; obliging; polite.
COMPLAISANTLY, *kom'-ple-zant-le*, ad. In a kind, courteous manner; with civility.
COMPLAISANTNESS,† *kom'-ple-zant-nes*, s. Complaisance.
COMPLANATE, *kom'-plā-nate*, a. Flat; laminate.
COMPLANATE,† *kom'-plā-nate*, } v.a. To make level; to re-
COMPLANE,† *kom-plane'*, } duce to an even surface.
COMPLEAT,‡ *kom-pleet'*. *See* COMPLETE.
COMPLEMENT, *kom'-ple-ment*, s. Fulness; the full number or quantity; a complete set; that which is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing completion; perfection; that which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; something adventitious to the main thing.—In *trig.*, the *complement of an arc*, or *angle*, is the difference between the arc or angle and ninety degrees.—In *geom.*, the *complements of a parallelogram* are the two spaces which, with the parallelograms about the diagonal, make up or *complete* the whole parallelogram.—In *arith.*, the *complement of a number* is the difference between the number and 10, 100, 1000, &c.: used chiefly in working propositions by logarithms.—In *fort.*, the *complement of the curtain* is that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.
COMPLEMENTAL, *kom-ple-ment'-al*, a. Filling up; completing.
COMPLEMENTARY, *kom-ple-ment'-à-re*, a. Pertaining to a complement; completing; supplying a deficiency.
COMPLETE, *kom-pleet'*, a. Perfect; full; entire; whole; absolute; consummate; finished; ended.
—v.a. To finish; to conclude; to end; to perfect; to accomplish; to fulfil; to effect; to execute; to achieve.
COMPLETELY, *kom-pleet'-le*, ad. Perfectly; entirely.
COMPLETEMENT, *kom-pleet'-ment*, s. The act of completing; completion.
COMPLETENESS, *kom-pleet'-nes*, s. The state of being complete; perfection.
COMPLETION, *kom-ple'-shun*, s. Act of completing, state of being complete; fulfilment; accomplishment perfect state; close; end.
COMPLETIVE, *kom-ple'-tiv*, a. Making complete.
COMPLETORY, *kom'-ple-to-re*, a. Fulfilling; accomplishing.
—s. The evening service; the compline of the Roman Catholic Church.
COMPLEX,† *kom'-plex*, s. Collection; complication.
COMPLEX, *kom'-plex*, } a. Composed of two or more
COMPLEXED, *kom-plext'*, } parts or things; composite; not simple; complicated; intricate; difficult.
COMPLEXEDNESS, *kom-plex'-ed-nes*, s. Complication; involution of parts in one integral; compound state.
COMPLEXION, *kom-plek'-shun*, s. The colour of the skin, particularly of the face; the colour of the external parts of a body or thing; the temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body; particular constitution, character, or appearance; †a complex state; condition.
COMPLEXIONAL, *kom-plek'-shun-al*, a. Depending on or pertaining to the complexion or temperament.
COMPLEXIONALLY, *kom-plek'-shun-al-le*, ad. By complexion.
COMPLEXIONARY, *kom-plek'-shun-à-re*, a. Pertaining to the complexion or to the care of it.
COMPLEXIONED, *kom-plek'-shund*, a. Having a certain temperament or state; constituted.
COMPLEXITY, *kom-plex'-e-te*, } s. The state of being
COMPLEXNESS, *kom'-plex-nes*, } complex; intricacy complication.

COMPLEXLY, *kom'-plex-le*, ad. In a complex manner.
COMPLEXURE,† *kom-plex'-yur*, s. The involution or complication of one thing with others.
COMPLIABLE, *kom-pli'-â-bl*, a. That can bend or yield; disposed to comply.
COMPLIANCE, *kom-pli'-ans*, s. Act of complying, or yielding; acquiescence; consent; submission; obedience; performance.
COMPLIANT, *kom-pli'-ant*, a. Yielding; bending; civil; obliging; complaisant.
COMPLIANTLY, *kom-pli'-ant-le*, ad. In a compliant manner.
COMPLICACY, *kom'-ple-kâ-se*, s. State of being complicate.
COMPLICATE, *kom'-ple-kate*, v.a. To interweave; to make complex; to involve; to entangle; to unite or connect mutually or intimately; to make intricate.
— a. Complex; intricate; complicated; composed of two or more parts united.—In *bot.*, folded together.
COMPLICATELY, *kom'-ple-kate-le*, ad. In a complex or complicated manner.
COMPLICATENESS, *kom'-ple-kate-nes*, s. The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy; perplexity.
COMPLICATION, *kom-ple-kâ'-shun*, s. The act of interweaving, or involving two or more things or parts; the state of being complicated; entanglement; intricacy; the integral consisting of many things involved or interwoven, or mutually united.
COMPLICATIVE, *kom'-ple-kâ-tiv*, a. Tending to involve.
COMPLICE,† *kom'-plis*, s. A confederate; an accomplice.
COMPLICITY,† *kom-plis'-e-te*, s. The state or condition of being an accomplice.
COMPLIED, *kom-plide'*, pret. of the verb *to comply*.
COMPLIER, *kom-pli'-er*, s. One who complies, yields, or obeys; one of an easy, yielding temper.
COMPLIMENT, *kom'-ple-ment*, s. An expression of civility, respect, or regard; praise; delicate flattery; a present or favour bestowed.
v.a. To address with expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect; to congratulate; to praise; to flatter; to manifest kindness or regard for by a present or other favour.
— v.n. To pass compliments; to praise; to flatter; to use ceremony, or ceremonious language.
COMPLIMENTAL, *kom-ple-ment'-al*, a. Expressive of civility or respect; implying compliments.
COMPLIMENTALLY, *kom-ple-ment'-al-le*, ad. In the nature of a compliment.
COMPLIMENTALNESS,‡ *kom-ple-ment'-al-nes*, s. The quality of being complimentary.
COMPLIMENTARY, *kom-ple-ment'-â-re*, a. Expressing civility or praise.
COMPLIMENTER, *kom'-ple-ment-er*, s. One who compliments; a flatterer.
COMPLINE, COMPLIN, *kom'-plin*, s. The last division of the Roman Catholic breviary.
COMPLISH,‡ *kom'-plish*, v.a. For *accomplish*.
COMPLORE,‡ *kom-plore'*, v.n. To lament together.
COMPLOT, *kom'-plot*, s. A plotting together; a joint plot; a conspiracy.
COMPLOT, *kom-plot'*, v.a. To plot together; to conspire.
COMPLOTMENT, *kom-plot'-ment*, s. A plotting together.
COMPLOTTER, *kom-plot'-ter*, s. A conspirator.
COMPLOTTINGLY, *kom-plot'-ting-le*, ad. By complotting.
COMPLUTENSIAN, *kom-plu-ten'-she-an*, a. The *Complutensian* copy of the Bible is that of Complutum, or Alcala de Henares, first published in 1575, by Cardinal Ximenes, in Spain.
COMPLY, *kom-pli'*, v.n. To comply with, to fulfil; to perform or execute; to accord.
COMPO, *kom'-po*, s. A concrete or mortar used by plasterers and bricklayers.
COMPONDERATE,‡ *kom-pon'-der-ate*, v.a. To weigh together.
COMPONE, *kom-pone'*, v.a. To compose; to settle. *See* COMPOSE.
COMPONE, COMPONED, *kom-pone'd'*, s. In *heraldry*, a bordure *componé* is that formed or composed of a row of angular parts or checkers of two colours.
COMPONENT, *kom-po'-nent*, a. Setting or placing together; forming a compound.
— s. A constituent part.
COMPORT, *kom-port'*, v.n. To comport with; to carry together; to agree with.
v.a. To behave; to conduct; to bear; to endure.
COMPORT, *kom'-port*, s. Behaviour; manner of acting.
COMPORTABLE, *kom-port'-â-bl*, a. Suitable; consistent.
COMPORTANCE,‡ *kom-port'-ans*, s. Behaviour; deportment.
COMPORTATION,‡ *kom-port-â'-shun*, s. An assemblage.
COMPORTMENT,‡ *kom-port'-ment*, s. Behaviour; manner of acting.
COMPOSE, *kom-poze'*, v.a. To form a compound, by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals; to invent and put together words and sentences; to calm; to quiet; to tranquillize; to settle; to adjust, to settle into a quiet state.—In *printing*, to set types or characters in a composing-stick, from a copy, arranging the letters in the proper order.—In *music*, to form a tune or piece of music with notes.
COMPOSED, *kom-poze'd'*, a. Calm; sedate; tranquil.
COMPOSEDLY, *kom-poze'-ed-le*, ad. Calmly; seriously, sedately.
COMPOSEDNESS, *kom-poze'-ed-nes*, s. A state of being composed; tranquillity.
COMPOSER, *kom-poze'-er*, s. One who composes; one who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler; an author; one who adjusts a difference; a musical author; a type setter.
COMPOSING, *kom-poze'-ing*, ppr. or a. Placing together, constituting; writing an original work; setting types.—Among *printers*, *composing-stick* is an instrument in which types are set from the cases, and adjusted to the length of the lines.—*Composing-frame*, a printer's elevated working frame, on which the cases of type are rested obliquely.—*Composing machine*, an ingenious invention for setting and arranging types, worked by keys like a piano, but now in disuse.
COMPOSITÆ, *kom-poz'-e-te*, s.pl. The largest natural order of dicotyledonous plants.
COMPOSITE, *kom-poz'-it*, a. Made up of parts.—In *architecture*, the *composite* order is the last of the five orders of columns; so called because its capital is *composed* of the Ionic order grafted upon the Corinthian.—Of or belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*.—*Composite number*, one which can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3.
COMPOSITION, *kom-po-zish'-un*, s. The act of forming a whole of various dissimilar parts; the art of inventing or combining ideas, and then committing them to writing; a written or printed work.—In *music*, the act or art of forming tunes; union; conjunction; combination.—In the *fine arts*, that combination of the several parts in which each is presented in its due proportion.—Orderly disposition; mutual agreement to terms or conditions; compensation given in lieu of that stipulated or required; the joining of two words in a compound, as in *book-case*.—In *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines.—In *chemistry*, the combination of different substances.—*Composition candles*, stearine, or other hard candles, which burn steadily, and do not require snuffing.
COMPOSITIVE, *kom-poz'-e-tiv*, a. Having the power of compounding.
COMPOSITOR, *kom-poz'-e-tur*, s. In *printing*, one who sets types, and makes up the pages and forms.
COMPOSSESSOR, *kom-pos-ses'-or*, s. A joint possessor.
COMPOSSIBILITY, *kom-pos-se-bil'-e-te*, s. Possibility of existing together.
COMPOSSIBLE,‡ *kom-pos'-se-bl*, a. Consistent.
COMPOST, *kom'-post*, s. In *agriculture*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land.—A mixture or composition for plastering houses, usually called *compo*.
— v.a. To manure with compost.
COMPOSTO, *kom-pos'-to*, a. In *music*, compounded or doubled.
COMPOSTURE,‡ *kom-post'-yure*, s. Soil; manure.
COMPOSUIST, *kom-pos'-u-ist*, s. A composer.
COMPOSURE, *kom-po'-zhur*, s. The form, adjustment, or disposition of the various parts. Frame; make; temperament; a settled state of the mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity; agreement; settlement of differences.
COMPOT, *kom'-pot*, s. A jar or box of preserves or dried sweets.
COMPOTATION, *kom-po-tâ'-shun*, s. The act of drinking or tippling together.
COMPOTATOR, *kom-po-tâ'-tor*, s. One who drinks with another.
COMPOTE, *kom'-pote*, s. Fruit stewed or preserved in syrup.
COMPOTOR, *kom-po'-tor*, s. A compotator.
COMPOUND, *kom-pownd'*, v.a. To mingle or unite two or more ingredients in one mass; to form one word of two or more; to settle amicably; to adjust by agree-

felony.—To *compound felony*, is for the person robbed to take the goods again upon an agreement not to prosecute the thief.

COMPOUND, v.n. To come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand; to settle with a creditor by agreement.

COMPOUND, *kom'-pownd*, a. Composed of two or more ingredients, or of different elementary bodies.—In *grammar*, composed of two or more words.—In *botany*, a *compound flower* is a species of aggregate flower; a *compound leaf* connects several leaflets in one petiole; a *compound raceme* is composed of several small racemes; a *compound fructification* consists of several confluent florets, and so on.—In *commerce*, *compound interest* is when the interest is added to the principal, and bears interest.—In *arithmetic*, the calculations of money are classified under *compound addition*, *subtraction*, *multiplication*, and *division*.—*Compound ratio* is that which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents.—In *algebra*, *compound quantity* is a quantity composed of two or more simple quantities or terms, connected by the sign + (plus), or − (minus).

— s. A body formed by the union of two or more elementary substances, the result of composition.

COMPOUNDABLE, *kom-pownd'-à-bl*, a. Capable of being compounded.

COMPOUNDED, *kom-pownd'-ed*, pp. or a. Made up of different materials; mixed; formed by union of two or more substances.

COMPOUNDER, *kom-pownd'-er*, s. One who compounds or mixes different things; one who compounds with a debtor or a felon.

COMPRECATION, *kom-pre-ka'-shun*, s. A praying together; supplication.

COMPREHEND, *kom-pre-hend'*, v.a. To embrace within limits; to have or hold in idea; to include; to comprise; to conceive; to understand.

COMPREHENSIBLE, *kom-pre-hen'-se-bl*, a. That may be comprehended or included; capable of being understood, intelligible.

COMPREHENSIBLENESS, *kom-pre-hen'-se-bl-nes*, s. Capability of being understood.

COMPREHENSIBLY, *kom-pre-hen'-se-ble*, ad. In a manner to comprehend a large circuit.

COMPREHENSION, *kom-pre-hen'-shun*, s. The act or quality of comprehending, or containing; capacity of the mind to understand.

COMPREHENSIVE, *kom-pre-hen'-siv*, a. Having the quality of comprising much; having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once; extensive; large; full.

COMPREHENSIVELY, *kom-pre-hen'-siv-le*, ad. In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, *kom-pre-hen'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of being comprehensive; the quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

COMPREHENSOR,‡ *kom-pre-hen'-sor*, s. One who has obtained knowledge.

COMPRESBYTERIAL, *kom-pres-be-te'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration.

COMPRESS, *kom-pres'*, v.a. To press together by external force; to drive into a narrower compass; to crowd; to squeeze; to condense.

COMPRESS, *kom'-pres*, s. In surgery, a bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used by surgeons to cover a plaster or dressing.

COMPRESSED, *kom-prest'*, pp. or a. Pressed or squeezed together.

COMPRESSIBILITY, *kom-pres-e-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality
COMPRESSIBLENESS, *kom-pres'-e-bl-nes*, } of being compressible.

COMPRESSIBLE, *kom-pres'-e-bl*, a. Capable of being forced or driven into a narrower compass.

COMPRESSION, *kom-presh'-un*, s. The act of compressing, or of pressing into a narrower compass; the state of being compressed.

COMPRESSIVE, *kom-pres'-iv*, a. Having power to compress.

COMPRESSOR, *kom-pres'-sur*, s. He who, or that which, compresses.

COMPRESSURE, *kom-pres'-yur*, s. The act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.

COMPRIEST,‡ *kom'-preest*, s. A fellow-priest.

COMPRINT,† *kom-print'*, v.n. To print together.

COMPRISAL, *kom-prize'-al*, s. The act of comprising or comprehending.

COMPRISE, *kom-prize'*, v.a. To comprehend, or include within itself; to embrace, contain, or involve.

COMPRISED, *kom-prize'd'*, pp. of the verb *to comprise*.

COMPROBATE, *kom'-pro-bate*, v.n. To concur in testimony.

COMPROBATION, *kom-pro-ba'-shun*, s. Proof; joint attestation.

COMPROMISE, *kom'-pro-mize*, s. A mutual promise of parties in controversy, to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators; mutual agreement; adjustment.

— v.a. To adjust and settle a difference by mutual agreement; to compound; to agree; to accord. *See* COMPROMIT.

— v.n. To agree; to accord.

COMPROMISED, *kom'-pro-mize'd*, pp. of the verb *to compromise*.

COMPROMISER, *kom'-pro-mize-er*, s. One who compromises.

COMPROMISSORIAL, *kom-pro-mis-so'-re-al*, a. Relating to a compromise.

COMPROMIT, *kom'-pro-mit*, v.a. To pledge or engage, by some act or declaration; to put to hazard by some previous act or measure.

COMPROVINCIAL, *kom-pro-vin'-shal*, s. One belonging to the same province, or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

COMPT,‡ *kownt*, s. Account; computation.

— v.a. To compute. *See* COUNT.

—‡ a. Neat; spruce.

COMPTIBLE, *kownt'-e-bl*, a. Accountable; submissive.

COMPTLY, *kownt'-le*, ad. Neatly.

COMPTNESS, *kownt'-nes*, s. Neatness.

COMPTOIR, *komp'-twawr*, s. (Fr.) A counting-house, shop-counter, or general factory.

COMPTONITE, *komp'-ton-ite*, s. A mineral from Vesuvius, the same as *Thomsonite*, so called in honour of Lord Compton, Earl of Northampton.

COMPTROLLER, *kon-trole'-er*, s. One who examines the accounts of the other officers. *See* CONTROLLER, &c.

COMPULSATIVE, *kom-pul'-sà-tiv*, } a. Compelling; con-
COMPULSATORY, *kom-pul'-sà-to-re*, } straining; operating by force.

COMPULSATIVELY, *kom-pul'-sà-tiv-le*, ad. By constraint or compulsion.

COMPULSION, *kom-pul'-shun*, s. The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; constraint of the will.

COMPULSIVE, *kom-pul'-siv*, a. Having power to compel applying force.

COMPULSIVELY, *kom-pul'-siv-le*, ad. By force.

COMPULSIVENESS, *kom-pul'-siv-nes*, s. Force; compulsion.

COMPULSORILY, *kom-pul'-so-re-le*, ad. In a compulsory manner.

COMPULSORY, *kom-pul'-so-re*, a. Having the power or quality of compelling.

COMPUNCT,‡ *kom-punkt'*, a. Pricked; stimulated.

COMPUNCTION, *kom-punk'-shun*, s. Stimulation; irritation; poignant grief or remorse; the sting of conscience.

COMPUNCTIONLESS, *kom-punk'-shun-les*, a. Not feeling compunction.

COMPUNCTIOUS, *kom-punk'-shus*, a. Penitent; giving pain for offences committed.

COMPUNCTIOUSLY, *kom-punk'-shus-le*, ad. With compunction; sorrowfully.

COMPUNCTIVE, *kom-punk'-tiv*, a. Causing remorse.

COMPUPIL, *kom-pew'-pil*, s. A fellow-pupil.

COMPURGATION, *kom-pur-ga'-shun*, s. In *law*, the act of justifying a man by the oath of others.

COMPURGATOR,‡ *kom-pur-ga'-tor*, s. One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another.

COMPUTABLE, *kom-pewt'-à-bl*, a. Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

COMPUTATE, *kom'-pew-tate*, v.a. To account; to reckon.

COMPUTATION, *kom-pew-ta'-shun*, s. The act of computing, numbering, reckoning, or estimating; the sum, quantity, or amount ascertained by reckoning calculation; estimate.

COMPUTE, *kom-pewt'*, v.a. To cast up an account, to estimate the amount by known or supposed data, to number, reckon, or calculate.

—‡ s. Computation.

COMPUTER, *kom-pewt'-er*, s. One who computes; a calculator.

COMPUTIST,‡ *kom'-pew-tist*, s. A computer.

COMRADE, *kom'-rade*, s. A mate or companion; an associate in occupation.

COMRADESHIP, *kom'-rade-ship*, s. State of being comrades.

COMS or COOMS, *koms* or *kooms*, s.pl. Malt-dust.

CON, *kon*. A Latin preposition or prefix to other words, denoting *with* or *against*; sometimes written *co*. It denotes union, as in *conjoin*; or opposition, as in *conflict*. Also an abbreviation from Latin *contrà*, against, as in the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against.

— v.a. To know; to make one's self master of; to commit to memory.

CONACRE, *kon-a'-kur*, v.a. To sub-let, as one acre or more of a farm for a single crop.

— a. Noting the system of sub-letting.

CONATUS, *ko-na'-tus*, s. Effort; tendency of a body toward any point.

CONCAMERATE, *kon-kam'-er-ate*, v.a. To arch over; to vault.

CONCAMERATION, *kon-kam-er-a'-shun*, s. An arching, or vault.

CONCATENATE, *kon-kat'-e-nate*, v.a. To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain.

CONCATENATION, *kon-kat-e-na'-shun*, s. A series of links united; a successive series or order of things connected or depending on each other.

CONCAUSE,‡ *kon-kaws'*, s. Joint cause.

CONCAVATION, *kon-ka-va'-shun*, s. The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, *kon'-kave*, a. Hollow; arched or rounded, as the hollow of a bason; opposed to *convex*.

— s. A hollow; an arch or vault.

— v.a. To make hollow.

CONCAVITY, *kon-kav'-e-te*, s. Hollowness; the internal surface of a hollow spherical body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, *kon-ka'-vo-kon'-kave*, a. Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, *kon-ka'-vo-kon'-vex*, a. Concave on one side, and convex on the other.

CONCAVOUSLY, *kon-ka'-vus-le*, ad. With hollowness.

CONCEAL, *kon-seel'*, v.a. To keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to hide, or withdraw from observation; to disguise or dissemble.

CONCEALABLE, *kon-seel'-a-bl*, a. That may be concealed or hid.

CONCEALED, *kon-seeld'*, pp. or a. Kept close or secret; covered.

CONCEALEDLY, *kon-seel'-ed-le*, ad. So as not to be detected.

CONCEALEDNESS, *kon-seel'-ed-nes*, s. Privacy; obscurity.

CONCEALER, *kon-seel'-er*, s. One who conceals.

CONCEALING, *kon-seel'-ing*, s. A hiding; a withholding from disclosure.

CONCEALMENT, *kon-seel'-ment*, s. Forbearance of disclosure; a keeping close or secret; the act of hiding; privacy; the place of hiding; secrecy; disguise.

CONCEDE, *kon-seed'*, v.a. To admit as true or proper; to grant, admit, or surrender.

— v.n. To admit; to grant.

CONCEIT, *kon-seet'*, s. Conception; that which is conceived or formed in the mind; apprehension; notion; fancy; gaiety of imagination. *Out of conceit with*, not having a favourable opinion of.

— v.a. To conceive; to imagine; to think; to fancy.

— v.n. To form a notion; to conceive.

CONCEITED, *kon-seet'-ed*, a. Self-opinionated; vain, having a high opinion of one's self.

CONCEITEDLY, *kon-seet'-ed-le*, ad. In a conceited manner; whimsically.

CONCEITEDNESS, *kon-seet'-ed-nes*, s. State of being conceited; conceit; vanity.

CONCEITLESS,‡ *kon-seet'-les*, a. Of dull conception; stupid.

CONCEIVABLE, *kon-seev'-à-bl*, a. That may be imagined or thought.

CONCEIVABLENESS, *kon-seev'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEIVABLY, *kon-seev-à-ble*, ad. In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

CONCEIVE, *kon-seev'*, v.a. To receive into the womb and breed; to form a conception in the mind; to imagine; to have an opinion or belief; to think.

— v.n. To have a fœtus formed in the womb; to become pregnant; to comprehend.

CONCEIVED, *kon-seevd'*, pp. of the verb *to conceive*.

CONCEIVER, *kon-seev'-er*, s. One who comprehends.

CONCEIVING, *kon-seev'-ing*, s. Apprehension; conception.

CONCELEBRATE,† *kon-sel'-e-brate*, v.a. To praise together; to celebrate.

CONCENT, *kon-sent'*, s. Concert of voices; harmony.

CONCENTFUL, *kon-sent'-fùl*, a. Harmonious.

CONCENTRATE, *kon-sen'-trate*, v.a. To bring to a common centre; to bring nearer to each other.

CONCENTRATION, *kon-sen-tra'-shun*, s. The act of concentrating or bringing nearer together: the state of being brought to a point.

CONCENTRATIVE, *kon-sen'-trà-tiv*, a. Tending to concentrate.

CONCENTRATIVENESS, *kon-sen'-tra-tiv-nes*, s. In *phrenology*, the faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.

CONCENTRE, *kon-sen'-ter*, v.n. To meet in a common centre.

— v.a. To draw or direct to a common centre.

CONCENTRIC, *kon-sen'-trik*, a. Having a common centre.

CONCENTRICALLY, *kon-sen'-trik-al-le*, ad. In a concentric manner.

CONCENTRICITY, *kon-sen-tris'-e-te*, s. State of being concentric.

CONCENTUAL, *kon-sent'-yu-al*, a. Harmonious; accordant.

CONCEPT, *kon'-sept*, s. A thing conceived; an idea; a notion.

CONCEPTACLE, *kon-sep'-tà-kl*, s. That in which anything is contained; a receiver or receptacle.—In *botany*, a follicle; a pericarp of one valve.

CONCEPTIBILITY, *kon-sep-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEPTIBLE,‡ *kon-sep'-te-bl*, a. Conceivable; intelligible.

CONCEPTION, *kon-sep'-shun*, s. Act of conceiving; the first formation of the fœtus of an animal; apprehension, or view.—In *mental philosophy*, apprehension of anything by the mind. Purpose conceived; opinion; affected sentiment or thought.

CONCEPTIONALIST, *kon-sep'-shun-al-ist*, s. One who holds that the mind can form general conceptions.

CONCEPTIOUS,‡ *kon-sep'-shus*, a. Apt to conceive; fruitful.

CONCEPTIVE, *kon-sep'-tiv*, a. Capable of conceiving.

CONCEPTUALIST, *kon-sep'-tu-al-ist*, s. One who maintains that conceptions are the only universals in philosophy.

CONCERN, *kon-sern'*, v.a. To relate or belong to; to be of importance to; to interest or affect the passions; to disturb; to make uneasy.

— s. That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; interest; importance; solicitude; anxiety; a body of persons connected in business.

CONCERNED, *kon-sernd'*, pp. or a. Engaged; interested in business; solicitous; anxious.

CONCERNEDLY, *kon-sern'-ed-le*, ad. With affection or interest.

CONCERNMENT, *kon-sern'-ment*, s. The thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; interposition; meddling; solicitude.

CONCERT, *kon-sert'*, v.a. To frame by mutual communication of opinions; to contrive, arrange, or adjust.

CONCERT, *kon'-sert*, s. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; accordance in a scheme; harmony; a company of musicians, playing or singing the same piece of music at the same time; a singing in company; accordance; harmony.

CONCERTANTE, *kon-sare-tan'-te*, s. (Ital.) In *music* a concerto for two or more instruments, with accompaniments.

CONCERTATION, *kon-sert-a'-shun*, s. Strife; contention.

CONCERTATIVE,‡ *kon-sert'-à-tiv*, a. Contentious; quarrelsome.

CONCERTED, *kon-sert'-ed*, a. Mutually contrived or planned.

CONCERTINA, *kon-sare-te'-na*, s. A musical instrument, composed of a bellows with two hexagonal faces, or ends, on which are placed stops or studs, by the action of which the air is admitted to the steel bars, and produces musical notes.

CONCERTION, *kon-ser'-shun*, } s. The act of concert-
CONCERTMENT, *kon-sert'-ment*, } ing.

CONCERTO, *kon-sare'-to*, s. (Ital.) A piece of music composed for a particular instrument.

CONCERT-PITCH, *kon'-sert-pitch*, s. The pitch or degree of elevation generally adopted for a given note.

CONCESSION, *kon-sesh'-un*, s. The act of granting or yielding; the thing yielded; acknowledgment by way of apology; confession of a fault.

CONCESSIONNAIRE, *kon-sesh'-un-are*, s. (Fr.) The grantee to whom a concession or privilege has been made.

CONCESSIONARY, *kon-sesh'-un à-re*, a. Yielding by indulgence or allowance.

CONCESSIONIST, *kon-sesh'-un-ist*, s. One who is in favour of making concessions.
CONCESSIVE, *kon-ses'-siv*, a. Implying concession.
CONCESSIVELY, *kon-ses'-siv-le*, ad. By way of concession or yielding.
CONCESSORY, *kon-ses'-so-re*, a. Conceding; yielding.
CONCETTO,‡ *kon-tchet'-to*, s. (Ital.) Affected wit.
CONCH, *konk*, s. A marine shell.
CONCHA, *kong'-kâ*, s. The hollow part of a body; the larger cavity of the external ear.
CONCHACEA, *kong-ka'-se-a*, s. A family of lamellibranchiate mollusca, with bivalve shells.
CONCHIFER, *konk'-e-fer*, s. An animal that is covered with a shell.
CONCHIFERA, *konk-if'-er-a*, s.pl. A class of mollusks having two shelly valves.
CONCHIFEROUS, *konk-if'-er-us*, a. Producing or having shells.
CONCHITE, *konk'-ite*, s. A fossil or petrified conch or shell.
CONCHOID, *konk'-oid*, s. The name of a shell-like curve.
CONCHOIDAL, *konk-oid'-al*, a. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to surfaces produced by fracture.
CONCHOLOGICAL, *konk-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to conchology.
CONCHOLOGIST, *konk-ol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in the natural history of shells.
CONCHOLOGY, *kon-kol'-o-je*, } s. The science of shells
CONCHYOLOGY, *kon-ke-ol'-o-je*, } and the animals that inhabit them.
CONCHOMETER, *konk-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring shells.
CONCHYLIACEOUS, *konk-il-e-a'-she-us*, a. Pertaining to or resembling a shell.
CONCHYLIOMETRY, *konk-il-e-om'-e-tre*, s. The science of taking the measurement of shells or their curves.
CONCHYLIOUS, *konk-il'-e-us*, a. Of the nature or species of shells.
CONCIERGE, *kon-se-airjh'*, s. (Fr.) The keeper of a prison, a palace, &c.
CONCILIABLE,† *kon-sil'-e-â bl*, a. To be reconciled.
CONCILIAR, *kon-sil'-yar*, a. Pertaining or relating to a council.
CONCILIATE, *kon-sil'-e-ate*, v.a. To lead or draw to; to reconcile, or bring to a state of friendship; to propitiate.
CONCILIATING, *kon-sil'-e-a-ting*, ppr. or a. Winning; of engaging manners.
CONCILIATIVE, *kon-sil'-e-â-tiv*, a. Reconciling; making friendly.
CONCILIATION, *kon-sil-e-a'-shun*, s. The act of winning or gaining; reconciliation.
CONCILIATOR, *kon-sil'-e-a-tor*, s. One who conciliates or reconciles.
CONCILIATORY, *kon-sil'-e-â-to-re*, a. Tending to conciliate or reconcile; kind; affectionate.
CONCINNATE,‡ *kon-sin'-nate*, v.a. To make fit.
CONCINNITY,† *kon-sin'-ne-te*, s. Fitness; suitableness; a jingling of words.
CONCINNOUS, *kon-sin'-nus*, a. Fit; suitable; becoming. —In *music*, harmonizing together.
CONCIONATIVE,‡ *kon'-she-o-nâ-tiv*, a. Relating to preaching.
CONCIONATOR,‡ *kon'-she-o-na-tor*, s. A preacher.
CONCIONATORY, *kon'-she-o-nâ-to-re*, a. Pertaining to preaching.
CONCISE, *kon-sise'*, a. Comprehending much in few words; brief; compendious; laconic.
CONCISELY, *kon-sise'-le*, ad. Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.
CONCISENESS, *kon-sise'-nes*, s. Brevity in speaking or writing.
CONCISION, *kon-sizh'-un*, s. A cutting off; excision.
CONCITATION, *kon-se-tâ'-shun*, s. The act of stirring up, or putting in motion.
CONCITE,‡ *kon-site'*, v.a. To excite.
CONCITIZEN, *kon-sit'-e-zn*, s. A fellow-citizen.
CONCLAMATION, *kon-kla-ma'-shun*, s. An outcry or shout of many together.
CONCLAVE, *kon'-klave*, s. A private meeting or close assembly; the assembly of cardinals shut up for the election of a pope, and so called from their being *locked up* in separate apartments during the election.
CONCLUDE, *kon-klude'*, v.a. To collect by reasoning; to infer, as from premises; to determine; to bring to a conclusion or end; ‡to shut up.
— v.n. To infer; to determine; to form a final judgment.
CONCLUDENCY, *kon-klude'-en-se*, s. Inference; logical deduction from premises.
CONCLUDENT, *kon-klude'-ent*, a. Bringing to a close; decisive.
CONCLUDER, *kon-klude'-er*, s. One who concludes.
CONCLUDINGLY, *kon-klude'-ing-le*, ad. Conclusively with incontrovertible evidence.
CONCLUSIBLE, *kon-klu'-se-bl*, a. That may be concluded or inferred.
CONCLUSION, *kon-klu'-zhun*, s. The close of an argument, debate, or reasoning; determination; final decision; experiment.
CONCLUSIONAL,‡ *kon-klu'-zhun-al*, a. Concluding.
CONCLUSIVE, *kon-klu'-siv*, a. Decisive; concluding the question; putting an end to debate.
CONCLUSIVELY, *kon-klu'-siv-le*, ad. Decisively; with final determination.
CONCLUSIVENESS, *kon-klu'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of being conclusive, or decisive.
CONCLUSORY, *kon-klu'-so-re*, a. Conclusive.
CONCOAGULATE, *kon-ko-ag'-yu-late*, v.a. To curdle or congeal one thing with another.
CONCOAGULATION, *kon-ko-ag-yu-la'-shun*, s. A coagulating together; crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.
CONCOCT, *kon-kokt'*, v.a. To digest by the stomach; to purify or sublime; to ripen; to form and prepare in the mind.
CONCOCTER, *kon-kokt'-er*, s. A person who concocts.
CONCOCTION, *kon-kok'-shun*, s. Digestion or solution in the stomach; the process by which food is turned into chyle; maturation; a ripening.
CONCOCTIVE, *kon-kokt'-iv*, a. Having the power of digesting or ripening.
CONCOLOUR,‡ *kon-kul'-lur*, a. Of one colour.
CONCOMITANCE, *kon-kom'-e-tans*, } s. The being to-
CONCOMITANCY, *kon-kom'-e-tan-se*, } gether, or in conjunction with another thing.
CONCOMITANT, *kon-kom'-e-tant*, a. Accompanying; conjoined with.
— s. A companion; a person or thing that accompanies another.
CONCOMITANTLY, *kon-kom'-e-tant-le*, ad. In company with others.
CONCOMITATE,‡ *kon-kom'-e-tate*, v.a. To accompany or attend.
CONCORD, *kon'-kawrd*, s. Agreement between persons, union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; peace; harmony.—In *music*, concent of sounds; harmony; an agreement by stipulation; treaty.—In *grammar*, agreement of words in construction.
CONCORD,‡ *kon-kawrd'*, v.n. To agree; to assent.
CONCORDABLE, *kon-kawrd'-â-bl*, a. That may accord; harmonious.
CONCORDABLY, *kon-kawrd'-â-ble*, ad. With agreement.
CONCORDANCE, *kon-kawrd'-ans*, s. Agreement.—In *grammar*, concord.—A dictionary or index, especially of the Scriptures.
CONCORDANCY, *kon-kawrd'-an-se*, s. Agreement.
CONCORDANT, *kon-kawrd'-ant*, a. Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious.
— s. That which is accordant.
CONCORDANTLY, *kon-kawrd'-ant-le*, ad. In conjunction.
CONCORDAT, *kon-kawrd'-at*, s. An agreement made by a temporal sovereign with the pope.—In *canon law*, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter.
CONCORDIST, *kon-kawrd'-ist*, s. The compiler of a concordance.
CONCORPORAL,‡ *kon-kawr'-po-ral*, a. Of the same body.
CONCORPORATE, *kon-kawr'-po-rate*, v.a. To unite different things in one mass or body; to incorporate.
CONCORPORATION, *kon-kawr-po-ra'-shun*, s. Union of things in one mass or body.
CONCOURSE, *kon'-koarse*, s. A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence; a meeting; an assembly of men or things.
CONCREATE, *kon-kre-ate'*, v.a. To create with, or at the same time.
CONCREDIT,‡ *kon-kred'-it*, v.a. To intrust.
CONCREMATION, *kon-kre-ma'-shun*, s. The act of burning different things together.
CONCREMENT, *kon'-kre-ment*, s. A growing together; the mass formed by concretion.
CONCRESCENCE, *kon-kres'-sens*, s. Growth or increase; the growing by spontaneous union.
CONCRESCIBLE, *kon-kres'-se-bl*, a. Capable of concreting that may congeal.

CONCRESCIVE, *kon-kres'-siv*, a. Growing together.
CONCRETE, *kon'-kreet*, a. Formed by concretion, or the coalition of separate particles in one body; consistent in a mass; united in a solid form.
— s. A compound; a mass formed by concretion.—In *philosophy*, a mass or compound body, made up of different ingredients.—In *architecture*, a mass of stone chippings, pebbles, &c., cemented by mortar.
CONCRETE, *kon-kreet'*, v.n. To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body.
— v.a. To form a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.
CONCRETELY, *kon-kreet'-le*, ad. In a concrete manner; in a manner not abstractly.
CONCRETENESS, *kon-kreet'-nes*, s. A state of being concrete; coagulation.
CONCRETION, *kon-kre'-shun*, s. The state of concreting; the process by which soft or fluid bodies become thick, or hard; the mass or solid matter formed by coagulation, or induration.
CONCRETIONAL, *kon-kre'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to concretion.
CONCRETIONARY, *kon-kre'-shun-à-re*, a. Pertaining to, made up of, or producing concretions.
CONCRETIVE, *kon-kre'-tiv*, a. Causing to concrete; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles.
CONCREW,‡ *kon-krew'*, v.n. To grow together.
CONCRIMINATION, *kon-krim-in-a'-shun*, s. A joint accusation.
CONCUBINACY, *kon-ku'-be-nà-se*, s. The practice of concubinage.
CONCUBINAGE, *kon-ku'-bin-aje*, s. (Fr.) The act or practice of cohabiting, without the authority of law.
CONCUBINAL, *kon-ku'-bin-al*, a. Pertaining to concubinage.
CONCUBINARY,‡ *kon-ku'-bin-à-re*, s. One who indulges in concubinage.
CONCUBINE, *kong'-ku-bine*, s. A woman who cohabits with a man, without a legal marriage; a kept mistress.
CONCULCATE, *kon-kul'-kate*, v.a. To tread on; to trample under foot.
CONCULCATION, *kon-kul-ka'-shun*, s. A trampling under foot.
CONCUPISCENCE, *kon-ku'-pis-ens*, s. Lust; unlawful desire of sexual pleasure.
CONCUPISCENT, *kon-ku'-pis-ent*, a. Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous.
CONCUPISCIBLE, *kon-ku'-pis-e-bl*, a. Exciting or impelling to the enjoyment of carnal pleasure.
CONCUR, *kon-kur'*, v.n. To meet in the same point; to meet mind with mind; to agree, unite, or approve.
CONCURRENCE, *kon-kur'-rens*, s. A meeting or coming together; union; conjunction; agreement in opinion; combination of circumstances; mutual consent; approbation.
CONCURRENCY, *kon-kur'-ren-se*, s. The same as *concurrence*, but little used.
CONCURRENT, *kon-kur'-rent*, a. Acting in conjunction; contributing to the same event or effect; existing together; coincident.
— s. That which concurs.
CONCURRENTLY, *kon-kur'-rent-le*, ad. With concurrence; unitedly.
CONCURRENTNESS, *kon-kur'-rent-nes*, s. The state of being concurrent.
CONCUSS,‡ *kon-kus'*, v.a. To shake violently.
CONCUSSATION, *kon-kus-sa'-shun*, s. A violent shock or agitation.
CONCUSSED, *kon-kust'*, a. Shaken.
CONCUSSION, *kon-kush'-un*, s. The act of shaking; the state of being shaken; a shock.
CONCUSSIVE, *kon-kus'-siv*, a. Having the power or quality of shaking.
COND, *kond*, v.a. To conduct a ship; to direct the man at the helm how to steer.
CONDEMN, *kon-dem'*, v.a. To blame, censure, or reprove; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to determine or judge to be wrong, or guilty; to doom to punishment; to disallow; to disapprove; to fine; to judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service; to judge or pronounce to be forfeited; as, to *condemn* a prize.
CONDEMNABLE, *kon-dem'-nà-bl*, a. That may be condemned; culpable.
CONDEMNATION, *kon-dem-na'-shun*, s. The act of condemning; the judicial act of dooming to punishment.
CONDEMNATORY, *kon-dem'-nà-to-re*, a. Bearing condemnation or censure.
CONDEMNED, *kon-demd'*, pp. of the verb *to condemn*.
CONDEMNEDLY,‡ *kon-dem'-ned-le*, ad. In a manner to be condemned.
CONDEMNER, *kon-dem'-ner*, s. One who condemns or censures.
CONDENSABILITY, *kon-den-sà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being compressible.
CONDENSABLE, *kon-dens'-à-bl*, a. That may be compressed into a smaller compass.
CONDENSATE, *kon-dens'-ate*, v.a. To condense; to compress into a closer form.
— v.n. To become more dense, close, or hard.
— a. Condensed; made more close or compact.
CONDENSATION, *kon-den-sa'-shun*, s. The act of making more dense or compact; the state of being condensed.
CONDENSATIVE, *kon-dens'-à-tiv*, a. Having a power or tendency to condense.
CONDENSE, *kon-dens'*, v.a. To make more close, thick, or compact; to compress, or thicken; to make thick, to inspissate; to reduce into a smaller compass.
— v.n. To become close, or more compact; to grow thick.
— a. Close in texture or composition; compact. *See* DENSE.
CONDENSED, *kon-denst'*, pp. of the verb *to condense*.
CONDENSER, *kon-dens'-er*, s. A pneumatic engine or syringe, in which air or other elastic fluid may be compressed; a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form.
CONDENSITY, *kon-dens'-e-te*, s. The state of being condensed; density.
CONDER, *kond'-er*, s. A person who stands upon a cliff, in the time of the herring fishery, to point out to the fishermen the course of the shoals of fish.
CONDESCEND, *kon-de-send'*, v.n. To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity; to submit or yield.
CONDESCENDENCE, *kon-de-send'-ens*, s. A voluntary yielding or submission to an inferior.
CONDESCENDING, *kon-de-send'-ing*, a. Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging.
CONDESCENDINGLY, *kon-de-send'-ing-le*, ad. With voluntary submission; courteously.
CONDESCENSION, *kon-de-sen'-shun*, s. Voluntary descent from rank, dignity, or just claims; relinquishment of strict right; submission to inferiors; complaisance, courtesy, or affability.
CONDIGN, *kon-dine'*, a. Deserved; worthy; merited, suitable.
CONDIGNITY, *kon-dig'-ne-te*, s. Merit; desert.
CONDIGNLY, *kon-dine'-le*, ad. According to merit.
CONDIGNNESS, *kon-dine'-nes*, s. Agreeableness to deserts; suitableness.
CONDIMENT, *kon'-de-ment*, s. Seasoning; sauce.
CONDISCIPLE, *kon-dis-si'-pl*, s. A schoolfellow.
CONDITE, *kon-dite'*, v.a. To preserve; to pickle.
CONDITEMENT,‡ *kon-dite'-ment*, s. A composition of conserves, powders, and spices, in the form of an electuary.
CONDITION, *kon-dish'-un*, s. A particular mode of being, state of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion; moral quality; virtue or vice; rank; terms of a contract or covenant; stipulation; a clause in a bond, or other contract, containing terms.
— v.n. To make terms; to stipulate.
— v.a. To contract; to stipulate.
CONDITIONAL, *kon-dish'-un-al*, a. Containing or depending on a condition or conditions; not absolute.
— s. A limitation.
CONDITIONALITY, *kon-dish-un-al'-e-te*, s. The quality of being conditional or limited.
CONDITIONALLY, *kon-dish'-un-al-le*, ad. With certain limitations.
CONDITIONARY,‡ *kon-dish'-un-à-re*, a. Conditional, stipulated.
CONDITIONATE,‡ *kon-dish'-un-ate*, a. Conditional; established on certain terms.
— v.a. To qualify; to regulate.
CONDITIONLY, *kon-dish'-un-le*, ad. On certain terms.
CONDITORY, *kon'-de-to-re*, s. A repository for holding things.
CONDOLATORY, *kon-do'-là-to-re*, a. Expressing condolence
CONDOLE, *kon-dole'*, v.n. To feel pain, or to grieve; to sympathize

CONDOLEMENT, *kon-dole'-ment*, } s. Pain of mind, or
CONDOLENCE, *kon-do'-lens*, } grief excited by the distress or misfortune of another.
CONDOLER, *kon-dole'-er*, s. One who condoles.
CONDOLING, *kon-dole'-ing*, s. Expression of grief for another's loss.
CONDOMA, *kon'-do-mà*, s. An animal of the antelope kind.
CONDONATION, *kon-do-na'-shun*, s. The act of pardoning
CONDONE,‡ *kon-done'*, v.a. To pardon; to forgive.
CONDOR, *kon'-dor*, s. A large bird of the genus *vultur*.
CONDUCE, *kon-duse'*, v.n. To lead or tend to some end or object; to contribute, or promote.
CONDUCEMENT, *kon-duse'-ment*, s. Tendency.
CONDUCENT, *kon-duse'-ent*, a. Tending or contributing to.
CONDUCIBILITY,‡ *kon-dew-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being conducible.
CONDUCIBLE, *kon-dew'-se-bl*, a. Leading or tending to; having the power of conducing.
CONDUCIBLENESS, *kon-dew'-se-bl-nes*, s. The quality of leading or contributing to any end.
CONDUCIBLY, *kon-dew'-se-ble*, ad. In a manner to promote.
CONDUCIVE, *kon-dew'-siv*, a. That may conduce or contribute.
CONDUCIVENESS, *kon-dew'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of conducing or tending to promote.
CONDUCT, *kon'-dukt*, s. Guidance; command; the act of convoying, or guarding; convoy; escort; personal behaviour; deportment; regular life; carriage; deportment.
— v.a. To lead; to bring along; to guide; to usher in; to introduce; to manage; to direct; to govern; to command; to direct personal actions; to escort; to act as convoy.
CONDUCTIBLE, *kon-dukt'-e-bl*, a. That may be conducted.
CONDUCTIBILITY, *kon-dukt-e-bil'-e-te*, s. Capability of being conducted.
CONDUCTION, *kon-duk'-shun*, s. The act of training up; transmission by a conductor.
CONDUCTITIOUS, *kon-duk-tish'-us*, a. Hired; employed for wages
CONDUCTIVE, *kon-dukt'-iv*, a Directing; leading; managing.
CONDUCTOR, *kon-dukt'-or*, s. A leader; a guide; one who goes before or accompanies, and shows the way; a chief; a commander; a director; a manager; a superintendent.—In *physics*, a substance which forms a medium for the transmission of some other substance or fluid; a metallic rod, erected on buildings or in ships, to conduct lightning to the earth or water.
CONDUCTORY, *kon-dukt'-o-re*, s. Used or employed in conducting.
CONDUCTRESS, *kon-dukt'-res*, s. A female who leads or directs; a directress.
CONDUIT, *kon'-dwit*, s. A narrow passage, often under ground, between the apartments of a building; a channel or pipe to convey water, &c., or to drain off filth.
CONDUPLICATE, *kon-du'-ple-kate*, a. Doubled or folded over or together.
— v.a. To double; to fold together.
CONDUPLICATION, *kon-du-ple-ka'-shun*, s. A doubling; a duplicate.
CONDURRITE, *kon-dur'-rite*, s. An ore or oxide of copper.
CONDYLE, *kon'-dil*, s. A protuberance on the end of a bone; a knot, or joint; a knuckle.
CONDYLOID, *kon'-de-loyd*, s. The apophysis of a bone; the projecting soft end, or process of a bone.—The *condyloid process* is the posterior protuberance at the extremities of the under-jaw.
CONDYLOPE, *kon'-dil-ope*, } s. A general term applied
CONDYLOPOD, *kon-dil'-o-pod*, } by Cuvier to insects, crustacea, and spiders.
CONE, *kone*, s. A solid body or figure having a circle for its base, and its top terminated in a point or vertex, like a sugar-loaf; the seed of pine-trees; a beautiful species of shells.
CONE-SHAPED, *kone'-shaypt*, a. Having the form of a cone.
CONEY, *ko'-ne*, s. *See* CONY.
CONFAB, *kon'-fab*, s. Familiar talk or conversation. (*Colloq.*)
CONFABULAR,‡ *kon-fab'-u-lar*, a. Relating to talk.
CONFABULATE, *kon-fab'-u-late*, v.n. To talk familiarly together; to chat; to prattle.
CONFABULATION, *kon-fab-u-la'-shun*, s. Familiar talk; unceremonious conversation; familiarly abridged into *confab*.
CONFABULATORY, *kon-fab'-u-là-to-re*, a. Belonging to familiar talk.
CONFALON, *kon'-fà-lon*, s. One of a confraternity of seculars in the Church of Rome.
CONFAMILIAR,‡ *kon-fa-mil'-yar*, a. Very familiar.
CONFATED,‡ *kon-fate'-ed*, a. Fated together.
CONFECT, *kon-fekt'*, v.a. To make sweetmeats. *See* COMFIT.
CONFECT, *kon'-fekt*, s. Something prepared with sugar or honey; a sweetmeat.
CONFECTION, *kon-fek'-shun*, s. Anything prepared with sugar; a sweetmeat; a soft electuary.
CONFECTIONER, *kon-fek'-shun-er*, s. One whose occupation is to make or to sell sweetmeats, &c.
CONFECTIONERY, *kon-fek'-shun-er-e*, s. A place for sweetmeats; sweetmeats in general.
CONFECTORY, *kon-fek'-to-re*, s. Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.
CONFEDERACY, *kon-fed'-er-à-se*, s. A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; mutual engagement; federal compact; combination or coalition.
CONFEDERATE, *kon-fed'-er-ate*, a. United in a league, allied by treaty.
— s. One who is united with others in a league; an ally.
— v.n. To unite in a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.
— v.a. To unite in a league; to ally.
CONFEDERATION, *kon-fed-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support.
CONFEDERATER, *kon-fed'-er-a-ter*, s. One who confederates; a confederate.
CONFER, *kon-fer'*, v.n. To consult together; to counsel or advise with; to discourse, or converse.
— v.a. To give or bestow.
CONFERENCE, *kon'-fer-ens*, s. A discoursing between two or more for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; formal discourse; oral discussion; a meeting for consultation; a meeting of the two branches of a legislature, to adjust differences. A stated meeting of Wesleyan preachers.
CONFERENTIAL,‡ *kon-fe-ren'-shal*, a. Relating to a conference.
CONFERRABLE, *kon-fer'-rà-bl*, a. That may be conferred.
CONFERREE, *kon-fer'-re*, s. One who is conferred with.
CONFERRING, *kon-fer'-ring*, s. The act of bestowing; comparison; examination.
CONFERRUMINATED, *kon-fer-ru'-min-a-ted*, a. Soldered together.
CONFERVACEÆ, *kon-fer-va'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Algæ, or water plants, of which the *conferva* is the genus.—*Confervites* are fossil algæ, belonging to the order.—*Confervoid* is a botanical term applied to those plants which have the appearance of *Confervæ*.
CONFESS, *kon-fes'*, v.a. To acknowledge as a crime; to admit, grant, or concede; to acknowledge sins and faults to a priest; to declare to be true.
— v.n. To make confession; to disclose faults.
CONFESSANT, *kon-fes'-sant*, s. One who confesses to a priest.
CONFESSARY,‡ *kon-fes'-sà-re*, s. One who makes a confession.
CONFESSEDLY, *kon-fes'-ed-le*, ad. By confession or acknowledgment; with avowed purpose.
CONFESSION, *kon-fesh'-un*, s. The acknowledgment of a crime or fault; open declaration of guilt, &c.; avowal; profession; the act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest.—*Confession of faith*, a formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised; a creed.
CONFESSIONAL, *kon-fesh'-un-al*, s. The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions.
CONFESSIONARY, *kon-fesh' un-à-re*, s. A confession-chair, as above.
— a. Pertaining to auricular confession.
CONFESSIONIST, *kon-fesh'-un-ist*, s. One who makes a profession of faith.

CONFESSOR, *kon-fes'-or*, s. One who confesses or acknowledges his sins; one who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion.
CONFEST, *kon-fest'*, pp. or a. Owned; open; acknowledged.
CONFESTLY, *kon-fest'-le*, ad. Avowedly; indisputably.
CONFICIENT, *kon-fish'-ent*, a. That causes or procures.
CONFIDANT, m. } *kon'-fi-dant*, s. One entrusted with
CONFIDANTE, f. } secrets; a confidential or bosom friend.
CONFIDE, *kon-fide'*, v.n. To trust; to rely on; to give credit to; to believe in with assurance.
— v.a. To entrust; to commit to the charge of; to deliver into possession of another.
CONFIDENCE, *kon'-fe-dens*, s. A trusting or reliance; an assurance of another; belief in one's own competency; assurance of safety; security; boldness; courage
CONFIDENT, *kon'-fe-dent*, a. Having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured; positive; dogmatical; without suspicion; having an excess of assurance.
CONFIDENTIAL, *kon-fe-den'-shal*, a. Enjoying the confidence of another; that may be safely trusted.
CONFIDENTIALLY, *kon-fe-den'-shal-le*, ad. In confidence; in reliance on secrecy.
CONFIDENTLY, *kon'-fe-dent-le*, ad. With firm trust; with strong assurance.
CONFIDER, *kon-fide'-er*, s. One who entrusts to another.
CONFIGURATE, *kon-fig'-yu-rate*, v.n. To show like the aspects of the planets toward each other.
CONFIGURATION, *kon-fig-yu-ra'-shun*, s. (Fr.) External form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body; relative position or aspects of the planets; resemblance of one figure to another.
CONFIGURE, *kon-fig'-yur*, v.a. To dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape.
CONFINABLE, *kon-fine'-à-bl*, a. That may be confined or limited.
CONFINE, *kon'-fine*, s. Border; exterior part; part of any territory at or near the extremity.
— a. Bordering on; lying on the border; adjacent.
— v.n. To border on; to touch the limit; to be adjacent.
CONFINE, *kon-fine'*, v.a. To restrain within limits; to shut up; to limit or restrain voluntarily; to tie or bind; to restrain.
CONFINED, *kon-fine'd'*, pp. of the verb *to confine*.
CONFINELESS, *kon-fine'-les*, a. Boundless; unlimited.
CONFINEMENT, *kon-fine'-ment*, s. Restraint within limits; imprisonment; seclusion; restraint from going abroad, particularly by childbirth.
CONFINER, *kon-fine'-er*, s. He or that which limits or restrains.
CONFINER, *kon'-fine-er*, s. A borderer; one who lives on the confines or near the border of a country.
CONFINITY, *kon-fin'-e-te*, s. Contiguity; nearness; neighbourhood.
CONFIRM, *kon-firm'*, v.a. To make or fix more firm; to add strength to; to establish; to ratify; to admit into the church; to corroborate.
CONFIRMABLE, *kon-firm'-à-bl*, a. That may be confirmed, established, or ratified.
CONFIRMATION, *kon-firm-a'-shun*, s. The act of confirming or establishing; establishment; act of ratifying or giving new evidence; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony.—In *church affairs*, the act of ratifying the election of an archbishop or bishop by the king, the ceremony of admission into the church by the bishop.
CONFIRMATIVE, *kon-firm'-à-tiv*, a. Having the power of confirming; tending to establish.
CONFIRMATIVELY, *kon-firm'-à-tiv-le*, ad. In a confirmative manner.
CONFIRMATOR, *kon-firm-a'-tor*, s. He or that which confirms.
CONFIRMATORY, *kon-firm'-à-to-re*, a. That serves to confirm.
CONFIRMED, *kon-firmd'*, pp. of the verb *to confirm*.
CONFIRMEDLY, *kon-firm'-ed-le*, ad. With confirmation; with proof.
CONFIRMEDNESS, *kon-firm'-ed-nes*, s. A fixed state.
CONFIRMER, *kon-firm'-er*, s. He or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies.
CONFIRMINGLY, *kon-firm'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to strengthen or make firm.
CONFISCABLE, *kon-fis'-kà-bl*, a. That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture.
CONFISCATE, *kon-fis'-kate*, or *kon'-fis-kate*, v.a. To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury.
— a. Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.
CONFISCATION, *kon-fis-ka'-shun*, s. The act of condemning as forfeited.
CONFISCATOR, *kon'-fis-ka-tor*, s. One who confiscates.
CONFISCATORY, *kon-fis'-kà-to-re*, a. Consigning to forfeiture.
CONFIT, *kon'-fit*, s. A sweetmeat.
CONFITENT, *kon'-fi-tent*, s. One who confesses his sins and faults.
CONFITURE, *kon'-fit-yure*, s. A sweetmeat; confection.
CONFIX, *kon-fix'*, v.a. To fix down; to fasten.
CONFIXURE, *kon-fix'-yur*, s. The act of fastening.
CONFLAGRANT, *kon-fla'-grant*, a. Burning together; involved in a common flame.
CONFLAGRATION, *kon-fla-gra'-shun*, s. A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles.
CONFLAGRATIVE, *kon-fla'-grà-tiv*, a. Causing conflagration.
CONFLATION, † *kon-fla'-shun*, s. A blowing together, as of many instruments in a concert.
CONFLEXURE, ‡ *kon-flex'-yur*, s. A bending.
CONFLICT, *kon'-flikt*, s. A striking or dashing against each other; a contest or fighting between men; a struggling with difficulties; distress; anxiety; the last struggle of life; agony.
CONFLICT, *kon-flikt'*, v.n. To strike or dash against; to strive or struggle to resist and overcome, to be in opposition, or contradictory.
CONFLICTIVE, *kon-flik'-tiv*, a. Tending to conflict.
CONFLUCTUATE, *kon-fluk'-tu-ate*, v.a. To flow together
CONFLUENCE, *kon'-flu-ens*, s. A flowing together; junction of two or more streams of water or other fluid; a crowd; a concourse.
CONFLUENT, *kon'-flu-ent*, a. Flowing together; meeting in their course.—In *medical science*, running together.—In *botany*, united at the base; growing in tufts.
CONFLUX, *kon'-flux*, s. A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents; a collection; a crowd.
CONFLUXIBILITY, *kon-flux-e-bil'-e-te*, s. The tendency of fluids to run together.
CONFLUXIBLE, *kon-flux'-e-bl*, a. Inclined to flow or run together.
CONFORM, *kon-fawrm'*, a. Made to resemble; assuming the same form.
— v.a. To reduce to a like shape, or form, with something else; to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in manners, opinions, or moral qualities: to make agreeable to.
— v.n. To comply with, or yield to; to obey.
CONFORMABLE, *kon-fawrm'-à-bl*, a. Having the same or similar external form or shape; resembling; agreeable; suitable; consistent; compliant; disposed to obey.
CONFORMABLY, *kon-fawrm'-à-ble*, ad. With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.
CONFORMANCE, ‡ *kon-fawrm'-ans*, s. The act of conforming; conformity.
CONFORMATION, *kon-fawrm-à'-shun*, s. The manner in which a body is formed; form; structure; the act of conforming.
CONFORMER, *kon-fawrm'-er*, s. One who complies with established forms or doctrines.
CONFORMIST, *kon-fawrm'-ist*, s. One who conforms or complies with the worship of the Church of England
CONFORMITY, *kon-fawrm'-e-te*, s. Likeness; resemblance, agreement; congruity with something else; consistency; compliance with established customs.
CONFORTATION, ‡ *kon-for-ta'-shun*, s. The act of comforting or giving strength.
CONFOUND, *kon-fownd'*, v.a. To mingle and blend different things; to throw into disorder; to mix or blend; to perplex; to throw the mind into disorder, to destroy; to overthrow.
CONFOUNDED, *kon-fownd'-ed*, pp. or a. Mixed or blended in disorder; perplexed or dismayed; stupid; enormous.
CONFOUNDEDLY, *kon-fownd'-ed-le*, ad. Enormously; greatly; shamefully. (*Vulg.*)
CONFOUNDEDNESS, *kon-fownd'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being confounded.
CONFOUNDER, *kon-fownd'-er*, s. One who disturbs the mind, or perplexes; one who terrifies.
CONFRATERNITY, *kon-fra-ter'-ne-te*, s. A brotherhood.
CONFRICATION, *kon-fre-ka'-shun*, s. A rubbing against; friction.
CONFRONT, *kon-frunt'*, v.a. To stand face to face, in

tak view, to stand in direct opposition, to oppose; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTATION, *kon-frun-ta'-shun*, s. The act of bringing two persons into the presence of each other for examination and discovery of truth.

CONFRONTMENT, *kon-frunt'-ment*, s. Comparison.

CONFUSABILITY, *kon-fewz-a-bil'-e-te*, s. Capacity of being confused.

CONFUSABLE, *kon-fewz'-a-bl*, a. That may be confused.

CONFUSE, *kon-fewz'*, v.a. To mix or blend things in a confused manner, so that they cannot be distinguished; to throw into disorder; to perplex; to render indistinct; to agitate by surprise; to derange or disconcert.

CONFUSED, *kon-fewzd'*, pp. or a. Mixed together; undistinguishably blended; deranged; perplexed by disorder or want of system; put to the blush.

CONFUSEDLY, *kon-fewz'-ed-le*, ad. In a mixed mass; without order or separation; indistinctly.

CONFUSEDNESS, *kon-fewz'-ed-nes*, s. A state of being confused; want of order.

CONFUSELY, *kon-fuse'-le*, ad. Obscurely

CONFUSION, *kon-few'-shun*, s. A mixture of several things promiscuously; disorder; irregularity; tumult; disturbance; want of order in society; a blending or confounding; indistinct combination; abashment; agitation; perturbation, a shameful blending of natures.

CONFUTABLE, *kon-few'-ta-bl*, a. That may be confuted, disproved, or overthrown.

CONFUTANT, *kon-few'-tant*, s. One who confutes or undertakes to confute.

CONFUTATION, *kon-fu-ta'-shun*, s. The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false; refutation.

CONFUTATIVE, *kon-few'-ta-tiv*, a. Tending to confute or disprove.

CONFUTE, *kon-fewt'*, v.a. To convict of error; to disprove.

CONFUTEMENT, *kon-fewt'-ment*, s. Confutation; disproof.

CONFUTER, *kon-fewt'-er*, s. One who disproves or confutes.

CONGE, *kon'-jee*, s. Leave; farewell; parting ceremony; act of reverence.—In *architecture*, a moulding, in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto.

— v.n. To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

CONGEABLE, *kon'-je-a-bl*, a. Done with leave; lawfully done.

CONGEAL, *kon-jeel'*, v.a. To change from a fluid to a solid state; to harden into ice; to bind or fix with cold.

— v.n. To grow hard, stiff, or thick from loss of heat; to pass from a fluid to a solid state.

CONGEALABLE, *kon-jeel'-a-bl*, a. That may be congealed.

CONGEALMENT, *kon-jeel'-ment*, s. A clot or concretion; congelation.

CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE, *kong'-zha-da-leer'*, s. (Fr.) In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the king's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

CONGELATION, *kon-je-la'-shun*, s. The process of passing a fluid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; concretion.

CONGEMINATION,‡ *kon-jem-e-na'-shun*, s. A doubling or often repeating.

CONGENER, *kon'-jen-er*, s. A thing of the same genus, or nature.

CONGENER, *kon'-jen-er*, } a. Of the same genus,
CONGENEROUS, *kon-jen'-e-rus*, } kind, or nature; allied in origin or cause.

CONGENERACY, *kon-jen'-er-a-se*, s. Similarity of origin.

CONGENERIC, *kon-je-ner'-ik*, a. Being of the same kind or nature.

CONGENEROUSNESS, *kon-jen'-er-us-nes*, s. The quality of being from the same original, or of belonging to the same kind.

CONGENIAL, *kon-je'-ne-al*, a. Partaking of the same genus, kind, or nature; kindred; cognate; adapted to.

CONGENIALITY *kon-je-ne-al'-e-te*, } s. Participation of
CONGENIALNESS, *kon-je'-ne-al-nes*, } the same genus, nature, or original; cognation; natural affinity; suitableness.

CONGENIALIZE *kon-je'-ne-al-ize*, v.a. To make congenial.

CONGENIOUS,‡ *kon-je'-ne-us*, a. Of the same kind.

CONGENITAL, *kon-jen'-e-tal*, a. Of the same birth; connate; begotten together.

CONGER, *kong'-gur*, s. The sea-eel; a species of eel, sometimes ten feet long.

CONGERIES, *kon-je'-re-eez*, s. A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate.

CONGEST, *kon-jest'*, v.a. To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate.

CONGESTIBLE, *kon-jest'-e-bl*, a. That may be collected into a mass.

CONGESTION, *kon-jest'-yun*, s. An unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body, or any subordinate system of parts.

CONGESTIVE, *kon-jest'-iv*, a. Indicating an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

CONGIE, *kon-jee'*, s. Indian boiled rice; water in which rice has been boiled.

CONGLACIATE, *kon-gla'-she-ate*, v.n. To turn to ice; to freeze.

CONGLACIATION, *kon-gla-she-a'-shun*, s. The act of changing into ice; congelation.

CONGLOBATE, *kon-glo'-bate*, a. Formed or gathered into a ball.

— v.a. To collect or form into a ball or hard round substance.

CONGLOBATELY, *kon-glo'-bate-le*, ad. In a round or roundish form.

CONGLOBATION, *kon-glo-ba'-shun*, s. The act of forming into a ball; a round body.

CONGLOBE, *kon-globe'*, v.a. To gather into a ball, to collect into a round mass.

— v.n. To collect, unite, or coalesce in a round mass.

CONGLOBULATE, *kon-glob'-u-late*, v.n. To gather into a little round mass or globule.

CONGLOMERATE, *kon-glom'-er-ate*, a. Gathered into a ball or round body.

— v.a. To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.

— s. In *geology*, a sort of pudding-stone, or rock, composed of pebbles cemented together by another mineral substance.

CONGLOMERATION, *kon-glom-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of gathering into a ball; collection; accumulation.

CONGLUTINANT, *kon-glu'-te-nant*, a. Gluing; uniting, healing.

— s. A medicine that heals wounds.

CONGLUTINATE, *kon-glu'-te-nate*, v.a. To glue together; to heal; to unite the separated parts of a wound by a tenacious substance.

— v.n. To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINATION, *kon-glu-te-na'-shun*, s. The act of gluing together; union.

CONGLUTINATIVE, *kon-glu'-te-na-tiv*, a. Having the power of uniting by glue, or other substance of like nature.

CONGLUTINATOR, *kon-glu'-te-na-tor*, s. That which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGO, *kong'-go*, s. A species of black tea from China.

CONGRATULANT, *kon-grat'-yu-lant*, a. Rejoicing in participation.

CONGRATULATE, *kon-grat'-yu-late*, v.a. To profess one's pleasure or joy to another on account of some fortunate event; to wish joy to another

— v.n. To rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULATION, *kon-grat-yu-la'-shun*, s. The act of professing one's joy or good wishes at the success or happiness of another.

CONGRATULATOR, *kon-grat'-yu-la-tor*, s. One who offers congratulations.

CONGRATULATORY, *kon-grat'-yu-la-to-re*, a. Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

CONGREE,‡ *kon-gre'*, v.n. To agree.

CONGREET,‡ *kon-greet'*, v.a. To salute mutually.

CONGREGATE, *kong'-gre-gate*, v.a. To assemble; to gather; to bring into one place.

— v.n. To come together; to assemble.

CONGREGATION, *kong-gre-ga'-shun*, s. The act of bringing together, or assembling; a collection or assemblage of separate things; an assembly of rulers; an assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals.—At *the University of Oxford*, the assembly of masters and doctors.

CONGREGATIONAL, *kong-gre-ga'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to a congregation.

CONGREGATIONALISM, *kong-gre-ga'-shun-al-izm*, s. That system of church government which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church.

CONGREGATIONALIST, *kong-gre-ga'-shun-al-ist*, s. One who belongs to a congregational church or society.

CONGRESS, *kong'-gres*, s. A meeting of individuals; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.; a convocation, synod, or council; the assembly of senators and representatives of the United States of North America.

CONGRESSIONAL, *kon-gresh'-un-al*, a. Pertaining to a congress.

CONGRESSIVE, *kon-gres'-siv*, a. Meeting; encountering.

CONGREVE-MATCH, *kon'-greve-match*, s. A kind of lucifer or phosphorised match.—The *Congreve rocket* is a very destructive kind of rocket, filled with inflammable matter, invented by Sir William Congreve.

CONGRUE,‡ *kon-grú'*, v.n. To agree.

CONGRUENCE, *kong'-gru-ens*, s. Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency.

CONGRUENT, *kong'-gru-ent*, a. Suitable; agreeing; correspondent.

CONGRUITY, *kon-gru'-e-te*, s. Suitableness; the relation or agreement between things; fitness; pertinence; consistency.

CONGRUMENT,‡ *kong'-gru-ment*, s. Fitness; adaptation.

CONGRUOUS, *kong'-gru-us*, a. Accordant; suitable; consistent; agreeable to.

CONGRUOUSLY, *kong'-gru-us-le*, ad. Suitably; pertinently; consistently.

CONIA, *ko'-ne-a*, } s. An alkaloid obtained from hem-
CONEINE, *ko-nine'*, } lock, *conium maculatum*.

CONIC, *kon'-ik*, } a. Having the form of a cone;
CONICAL, *kon'-ik-al*, } round, and decreasing to a point; pertaining to a cone.—*Conic section*, a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. *Conic sections* are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse.

CONICALLY, *kon'-ik-al-le*, ad. In the form of a cone.

CONICALNESS, *kon'-ik-al-nes*, s. The state or quality of being conical.

CONICO-CYLINDRICAL, *kon'-e-ko-se-lin'-dre-kal*, a. In the form of a cylinder, but tapering to a point.

CONICO-HEMISPHERICAL, *kon'-e-ko-hem-is-fer'-e-kal*, a. Having a form between conical and round.

CONIC-OVATE, *kon'-ik-o'-vate*, a. Between conical and egg-shaped.

CONICO-SUBULATE, *kon'-e-ko-sub'-u-late*, a Between conical and egg-shaped.

CONICS, *kon'-iks*, s. That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections.

CONIFER, *ko'-ne-fer*, s. A plant bearing cones.

CONIFERÆ, *ko-nif'-er-e*, } s.pl. An order of plants,
CONIFERS, *ko'-ne-fers*, } which, like the fir, pine, and cedar, bear cones or tops in which the seeds are contained.

CONIFEROUS, *ko-nif'-er-us*, a. Bearing cones, producing hard, dry, scaly seed vessels of a conical figure.

CONIFORM, *ko'-ne-fawrm*, a. In form of a cone, conical.

CONIMA, *ko-ni'-ma*, s. A very fragrant gum-resin, suitable for pastiles, &c., obtained in British Guiana.

CONINÆ, *ko-ni'-ne*, s.pl. The cones, a sub-family of the Strombidæ, or Wing-shells.

CONIROSTERS, *ko-ne-ros'-ters*, s.pl. A tribe of insessorial birds.

CONIROSTRAL, *ko-ne-ros'-tral*, a. Having a thick conical beak.

CONISTRA, *ko-nis'-trà*, s. The pit of a theatre.

CONITE, *ko'-nite*, s. A variety of magnesian carbonate of lime.

CONJECT,‡ *kon-jekt'*, v.a. To throw together, or to throw.
— v.n. To guess.

CONJECTOR, *kon-jekt'-or*, s. One who guesses or conjectures.

CONJECTURABLE, *kon-jekt'-yu-rà-bl*, a. That may be guessed or conjectured.

CONJECTURAL, *kon-jekt'-yu-ral*, a. Depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURALITY,‡ *kon-jekt-yu-ral'-e-te*, s. That which depends upon guess.

CONJECTURALLY, *kon-jekt'-yu-ral-le*, ad. Without proof or evidence; by conjecture.

CONJECTURE, *kon-jekt'-yure*, s. A casting or throwing together of possible or probable events; a guess; supposition.
— v.a. or n. To judge by guess, or very slight evidence; to imagine, suspect, guess, or divine.

CONJECTURER, *kon-jekt'-yur-er*, s. One who guesses, or forms an opinion without proof.

CONJOBBLE, *kon-job'-bl*, v.a. To settle; to concert.

CONJOIN, *kon-joyn'*, v.a. To join together, without anything intermediate; to associate, or connect.
— v.n. To unite; to join; to league.

CONJOINED, *kon-joynd'*, pp. or a. Joined to or with; associated.

CONJOINT, *kon-joynt'*, a. United; connected; associate.

CONJOINTLY, *kon-joynt'-le*, ad. Jointly; unitedly; together.

CONJOINTNESS, *kon-joynt'-nes*, s. The state of being conjoined.

CONJUGAL, *kon'-ju-gal*, a. Belonging to marriage; connubial.

CONJUGALITY,‡ *kon-ju-gal'-e-te*, s. The state of being joined, as in matrimony.

CONJUGALLY, *kon'-ju-gal-le*, ad. Matrimonially; connubially.

CONJUGATE, *kon'-ju-gate*, v.a. To join; to unite in marriage.—In *grammar*, to classify the parts or inflections of a verb into moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.
— s. A word agreeing in derivation with another word.

CONJUGATION, *kon-ju-ga'-shun*, s. The act of uniting, assemblage.—In *grammar*, the classifying of the several inflections or variations of a verb.

CONJUGATIONAL, *kon-ju-ga'-shun-al*, a. Relating to conjugation.

CONJUNCT, *kon-junkt'*, a. Conjoined; united; concurrent.

CONJUNCTION, *kon-junk'-shun*, s. Union; connection; association.—Applied to heavenly bodies, when they are seen in the same part of the heavens.—In *grammar*, a connective or connecting word.

CONJUNCTIONAL, *kon-junk'-shun-al*, a. Relating to a conjunction.

CONJUNCTIVE, *kon-junk'-tiv*, a. Closely united; serving to unite.—In *grammar*, the *conjunctive* mood is that which expresses some condition or contingency.

CONJUNCTIVELY, *kon-junk'-tiv-le*, ad. In conjunction, or union; together.

CONJUNCTIVENESS, *kon-junk'-tiv-nes*, s. Quality of conjoining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY, *kon-junkt'-le*, ad. In union; jointly; together.

CONJUNCTURE, *kon-junkt'-yur*, s. A joining; a combination or union; an occasion; a crisis.

CONJURATION, *kun-ju-ra'-shun*, s. The act of using certain words or ceremonies to obtain the aid of a superior being, or to expel evil spirits, allay storms, &c.

CONJURATOR, *kon-ju-ra'-tur*, s. One bound by oath with others; a conjurer.

CONJURE, *kon-jewr'*, v.a. To call on or summon by a sacred name; to implore with solemnity; to bind two or more by an oath; to unite in a common design.

CONJURE, *kun'-jur*, v.a. To act upon by supernatural influence.—To *conjure up*, to raise up or frame without reason.
— v.n. To practise the arts of a conjurer; to act like a witch; to play tricks.

CONJUREMENT, *kon-jewr'-ment*, s. Serious injunction; solemn demand.

CONJURER, *kun'-jur-er*, s. One who practises conjuration, or pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural; a man of sagacity.

CONJUSTO, *kon-joos'-to*, s. In *music*, with taste and precision.

CONNAISSEMENT, *kon'-nase-ment*, s. (Fr.) A bill of lading.

CONNASCENCE, *kon-nas'-sense*, s. The common birth of two or more at the same time; the act of growing together, or at the same time.

CONNASCENT, *kon-nas'-sent*, a. Born together; produced at the same time.

CONNATE, *kon'-nate*, a. Born with another; being of the same birth.—In *botany*, united in origin.

CONNATION, *kon-na'-shun*, s. Connection by birth, natural union.

CONNATURAL, *kon-nat'-yu-ral*, a. Connected by nature born with another.

CONNATURALITY, *kon-nat-yu-ral'-e-te*, s. Natural union.

CONNATURALIZE, *kon-nat'-yu-ral-ize*, v.a. To connect by nature.

CONNATURALLY, *kon-nat'-yu-ral-le*, ad. By the act of nature; originally

CONNATURALNESS, *kon-nat'-yu-ral-nes*, s. Participation of the same nature; natural union.

CONNECT, *kon-nekt'*, v.a. To knit or link together; to conjoin; to unite.
— v.n. To join, unite, or cohere.

CONNECTEDLY, *kon-nekt'-ed-le*, ad. By connection; in a connected manner.

CONNECTION, CONNEXION, *kon-nek'-shun*, s. The act of joining, or state of being joined; a relation by blood or marriage; a religious sect or community; union; coherence; association.

CONNECTIVE, *kon-nekt'-iv*, a. Having the power of connecting.
— s. In *grammar*, a conjunction.

CONNECTIVELY, *kon-nekt'-iv-le*, ad. In union or conjunction; jointly.

CONNECTOR, *kon-nekt'-ur*, s. He who or that which connects.

CONNEX,‡ *kon-nex'*, v.a. To link together; to join.

CONNEXIONAL,‡ *kon-nex'-shun-al*, a. Having connection; connected.

CONNEXIVE, *kon-nex'-iv*, a. Connective; uniting; conjunctive.

CONNICTATION, *kon-nik-ta'-shun*, s. A winking.

CONNIVANCE, *kon-nive'-ans*, s. Act of winking; voluntary blindness to an act.

CONNIVE, *kon-nive'*, v.n. To wink; to close and open the eyelids rapidly; to close the eyes upon a fault, or overlook it.

CONNIVENCY, *kon-nive'-en-se*, s. Connivance.

CONNIVENT, *kon-nive'-ent*, a. Shutting the eyes; forbearing to see.—In *bot.*, closely united.

CONNIVER, *kon-nive'-er*, s. One who connives.

CONNOISSEUR, *kon-ne-seur'*, s. A critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.

CONNOISSEURSHIP, *kon-ne-seur'-ship*, s. The skill of a connoisseur.

CONNOTATE, *kon'-no-tate*, v.a. To designate with something else; to imply.

CONNOTATION, *kon-no-ta'-shun*, s. The act of designating with something; implication of something beside itself; inference.

CONNOTATIVE, *kon'-no-ta-tiv*, a. Attributive.

CONNOTE, *kon-note'*, v.a. To make known together; to imply; to include.

CONNUBIAL, *kon-nu'-be-al*, a. Pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

CONNUMERATION, *kon-nu-mer-a'-shun*, s. A reckoning together.

CONNUSANCE, *kon'-nu-sans*, s. Knowledge.

CONNUSANT, *kon'-nu-sant*, a. Knowing; apprised.

CONNUTRITIOUS, *kon-nu-trish'-us*, a. Nourishing together.

CONNY, *kon'-ne*, a. Brave; fine.

CONOID, *ko'-noyd*, s. In *geom.*, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.—In *anat.*, a gland in the third ventricle of the brain.

CONOIDAL, CONOIDIC, *ko-noyd'-al*, *ko-noyd'-ik*, a. Nearly, but not exactly conical.

CO-NOMINEE, *ko-nom-e ne'*, s. One nominated with another.

CONQUADRATE, *kon-kwad'-rate*, v.a. To bring into a square.

CONQUASSATE, *kon-kwas'-sate*, v.a. To shake.

CONQUASSATION,‡ *kon-kwas-sa'-shun*, s. Agitation; concussion.

CONQUER, *cong'-ker*, or *cong'-kwer*, v.a. To reduce till resistance is no longer made; to subdue, defeat, or subjugate; to gain dominion or sovereignty over; to overcome by argument, or other influence.
— v.n. To overcome; to gain the victory.

CONQUERABLE, *kong'-ker-a-bl*, a. That may be overcome.

CONQUERABLENESS, *kong'-ker-a-bl-nes*, s. A state that admits of being conquered.

CONQUERED, *kong'-kerd*, pp. of the verb *to conquer*. Overcome; subdued; vanquished.

CONQUERESS, *kong'-ker-es*, s. A victorious female.

CONQUERINGLY, *kong'-ker-ing-le*, ad. In a victorious manner.

CONQUEROR, *kong'-ker-er*, s. One who conquers; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession, by force or by influence.

CONQUEST, *kong'-kwest*, s. The act of conquering, or vanquishing opposition by force, victory, or subjugation; success in arms; that which is conquered.—In a *feudal sense*, the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance.—In the *law of nations*, the acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms; victory; subjugation.

CONSANGUINEOUS, *kon-san-gwin'-e-us*, a. Of the same blood; related by birth.

CONSANGUINITY, *kon-san-gwin'-e-te*, s. The relation of persons by blood; kindred; relationship.

CONSARCINATION, *kon-sar-sin-a'-shun*, s. The act of patching together.

CONSCIENCE, *kon'-shens*, s. Internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of right and wrong; real sentiment; private thoughts; consciousness; knowledge of our own actions as well as those of others.

CONSCIENCELESS, *kon'-shens-les*, a. Having no conscience.

CONSCIENCE-PROOF, *kon'-shens-proof*, a. Proof against the compunctions of conscience.

CONSCIENCE-SMITTEN, *kon'-shens-smit'-ten*, a. Stung by conscience.

CONSCIENT,‡ *kon'-shent*, a. Conscious.

CONSCIENTIOUS, *kon-she-en'-shus*, a. Governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience; regulated by conscience; scrupulous; exact.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, *kon-she-en'-shus-le*, ad. According to the direction of conscience.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, *kon-she-en'-shus-nes*, s. A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice.

CONSCIONABLE, *kon'-shun-a-bl*, a. According to conscience; reasonably.

CONSCIONABLENESS, *kon'-shun-a-bl-nes*, s. Reasonableness; equity.

CONSCIONABLY, *kon'-shun-a-ble*, ad. In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably.

CONSCIOUS, *kon'-shus*, a. Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations; aware.

CONSCIOUSLY, *kon'-shus-le*, ad. With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

CONSCIOUSNESS, *kon'-shus-nes*, s. The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind.

CONSCRIPT, *kon'-skript*, a. Written; enrolled.—*Conscript fathers*, the senators of Rome.
— s. One taken by lot from the conscription list, and compelled to serve as a soldier.

CONSCRIPTION, *kon-skrip'-shun*, s. A compulsory enrolment of individuals for military or naval service.

CONSECRATE, *kon'-se-krate*, v.a. To make or declare to be sacred, by certain ceremonies or rites; to set apart or devote to the service of God; to canonize; to render venerable; to sanctify.
— a. Sacred; devoted; dedicated.

CONSECRATEDNESS, *kon'-se-kra-ted-nes*, s. State of being consecrated.

CONSECRATION, *kon-se-kra'-shun*, s. The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use, canonization; the act of publicly enrolling or numbering among the acknowledged saints or gods; the benediction of the elements in the eucharist.

CONSECRATOR, *kon'-se-kra-tor*, s. One who performs the rites by which a person or thing is devoted or dedicated to sacred purposes.

CONSECRATORY, *kon'-se-kra-to-re*, a. Making sacred.

CONSECTANEOUS, *kon-sek-ta'-ne-us*, a. Following of course.

CONSECTARY, *kon'-sek-ta-re*, a. Following; consequent, deducible.
— s. That which follows; consequence; corollary.

CONSECUTION, *kon-se-kew'-shun*, s. A following or sequel; train of consequences from premises; succession.

CONSECUTIVE, *kon-sek'-yu-tiv*, a. Following in a train, succeeding one another in a regular order; successive.—*Consecutive chords*, in *music*, imply a succession or repetition of the same consonance in similar combined movements.

CONSECUTIVELY, *kon-sek'-yu-tiv-le*, ad. By way of consequence or succession.

CONSECUTIVENESS, *kon-sek'-yu-tiv-nes*, s. State of being consecutive.

CONSEMINATE,‡ *kon-sem'-e-nate*, v.a. To sow different seeds together.

CONSENESCENCE, CONSENESCENCY, *kon-se-nes'-sens*, *kon-se-nes'-sens-se*, s. A growing old, decay from age.

CONSENSION, *kon-sen'-shun*, s. Agreement; accord.

CONSENSUAL, *kon-sens'-yu-al*, a. Formed by the mere consent of the parties.

CONSENT, *kon-sent'*, s. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or stated by another; acquiescence, concurrence, or free will; accord of minds; agreement;

unity of opinion; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation.

Consent, v.n. To agree, assent, or admit; to yield to what one has the power; to withhold.

Consentaneity, *kon-sen-tà-ne'-e-te*, s. Mutual agreement.

Consentaneous, *kon-sen-ta'-ne-us*, a. Agreeable; accordant; suitable.

Consentaneously, *kon-sen-ta'-ne-us-le*, ad. Agreeably; consistently.

Consentaneousness, *kon-sen-ta'-ne-us-nes*, s. Agreement; accordance; consistency.

Consenter, *kon-sent'-er*, s. One who consents.

Consentient, *kon-sen'-she-ent*, a. Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

Consentingly, *kon-sent'-ing-le*, ad. With consent.

Consequence, *kon' se-kwens*, s. That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions; the conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction; weight; importance.

Consequent, *kon'-se-kwent*, a. Following by necessary inference or rational deduction.

— s. Effect; that which follows a cause; a conclusion or inference.

Consequential, *kon-se-kwen'-shal*, a. Following as the effect; produced by the connection of effects with causes; pompous.

Consequentially, *kon-se-kwen'-shal-le*, ad. With just deduction of consequences; by consequence; not immediately; eventually; with assumed importance.

Consequentialness, *kon-se-kwen'-shal-nes*, s. Regular consecution in discourse.

Consequently, *kon'-se-kwent-le*, ad. In consequence of something.

Consequentness, *kon'-se-kwent-nes*, s. Regular connection of propositions following each other.

Consertion, *kon-ser'-shun*, s. Junction; adaptation.

Conservable, *kon-serv'-à-bl*, a. That may be preserved from injury.

Conservancy, *kon-serv'-an-se*, s. A court held in London for preserving the fishery of the Thames.

Conservant, *kon-serv'-ant*, a. Having the power of preserving from decay or destruction.

Conservation, *kun-ser-va'-shun*, s. The act of preserving or protecting; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

Conservational, *kon-ser-va'-shun-al*, a. Tending to preserve.

Conservatism, *kon-serv'-à-tizm*, s. The desire and effort to preserve what is established.

Conservative, *kon-serv'-à-tiv*, a. Having power to preserve in a safe state.

— s. One who wishes to maintain an institution or form of government in its present state.

Conservatoire, *kon-ser'-và-twaur*, s. (Fr.) A public school of music.

Conservator, *kon-ser-va'-tor*, s. A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation; an officer who has the charge of preserving the public peace, or the rights and privileges of a municipal corporation or community.

Conservatory, *kon-serv'-à-to-re*, a. Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

— s. A place for preserving anything in a state desired; a greenhouse for exotics.

Conservatrix, *kon-serv'-à-trix*, s. She who preserves.

Conserve, *kon-serv'*, v.a. To keep in a safe or sound state; to preserve from loss or injury; to defend from violation.

Conserve, *kon'-serv*, s. A sweetmeat made of fresh fruits, and beat into a uniform mass with fine sugar.

Conserver, *kon-serv'-er*, s. One who keeps from loss or injury; a preparer of conserves.

Consession, † *kon-sesh'-un*, s. A sitting together.

Consessor, *kon-ses'-sor*, s. One who sits with others.

Consider, *kon-sid'-er*, v.a. To fix the mind on; to contemplate; to view attentively; to observe and examine; to attend to; to relieve; to have regard to; to respect; to reward.

— v.n. To think seriously or carefully; to turn in the mind; to deliberate or consult.

Considerable, *kon-sid'-er-à-bl*, a. That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to; worthy of regard or attention; respectable; deserving of notice; important; valuable; moderately large.

Considerableness, *kon-sid'-er-à-bl-nes*, s. Some degree of importance, moment, or dignity.

Considerably, *kon-sid'-er-à-ble*, ad. In a degree deserving notice.

Considerance, ‡ *kon-sid'-er-ans*, s. Consideration; reflection.

Considerate, *kon-sid'-er-ate*, a. Given to sober reflection; circumspect; not negligent; regardful; moderate; thoughtful; reflective; careful.

Considerately, *kon-sid'-er-ate-le*, ad. With deliberation; calmly; prudently.

Considerateness, *kon-sid'-er-ate-nes*, s. Prudence; calm deliberation.

Consideration, *kon-sid-er-à'-shun*, s. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice; mature thought; serious deliberation; contemplation; meditation; motive of action; influence; that which induces to a determination; the price or motive of a stipulation.

Considerative, *kon-sid'-er-à-tiv*, a. Taking into consideration.

Considered, *kon-sid'-erd*, pp. of the verb *to consider*.

Considerer, *kon-sid'-er-er*, s. A thinker; a man of reflection.

Considering, *kon-sid'-er-ing*, s. The act of deliberating, hesitation.

Consideringly, *kon-sid'-er-ing-le*, ad. With consideration or deliberation.

Consign, *kon-sine'*, v.a. To give, send, or set over; to transfer or deliver into the possession of another; to deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; to set over or commit for permanent preservation; to deliver, entrust, or resign.

— ‡ v.n. To submit to; to sign, or to consent.

Consignatory, ‡ *kon-sig'-nà-to-re*, s. A consignee; one to whom any trust is confided.

Consignation, † *kon-sig-na'-shun*, s. The act of consigning; the act by which anything is delivered up to another.

Consignature, *kon-sig'-nà-ture*, s. Full signature; signing and stamping; conjointly.

Consigned, *kon-sine'd'*, pp. Delivered; deposited in trust.

Consignee, *kon-si-ne'*, s. The person to whom goods are delivered in trust; a factor.

Consigner, **Consignor**, *kon-si'-nur*, s. The person who consigns, or commits goods to another for sale, &c.

Consignification, *kon-sig-ne-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Joint signification.

Consignificative, *kon-sig-nif'-e-kà-tiv*, a. Jointly significative.

Consignify, *kon-sig'-ne-fi*, v.a. To signify in connection with something else.

Consignment, *kon-sine'-ment*, s. The act of consigning or delivering goods to another for safe-keeping, management, or sale; the thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered; the writing by which anything is consigned.

Consilience, *kon-sil'-e-ens*, s. Coincidence; concurrence.

Consimilar, † *kon-sim'-e-lar*, a. Having common resemblance.

Consimilitude, † *kon-se-mil'-e-tude*, **Consimility**, ‡ *kon-se-mil'-e-te*, s. Resemblance; concurrence, or agreement.

Consist, *kon-sist'*, v.n. To stand together; to be in a fixed state; to exist; to subsist; to be in congruity, to agree; to be compatible with. To *consist together*, is to co-exist; to exist concurrently.

Consistence, *kon-sis'-tens*, **Consistency**, *kon-sis'-ten-se*, s. A standing together, as the parts of a body or system, &c.; state of a body with respect to material existence; a degree of density or spissitude; substance; firmness of constitution; harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves; congruity; uniformity; state of rest.

Consistent, *kon-sis'-tent*, a. Not contradictory; fixed in purpose; firm; not fluid; compatible; congruous; uniform.

Consistently, *kon-sis'-tent-le*, ad. In a consistent manner; in agreement.

Consistorial, *kon-sis-to'-re-al*, **Consistory**, *kon-sis'-to-re*, a. Pertaining to a consistory or ecclesiastical court.

Consistorian, *kon-sis-to'-re-an*, a. Relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

Consistory, *kon-sis'-to-re*, s. A place of meeting; an ecclesiastical council; the court of every diocesan bishop, held in their cathedral churches, for the trial

of ecclesiastical causes, of which the chancellor of the diocese is judge; the college of cardinals at Rome. In the Calvinistic churches, a consistory is composed of ministers and elders, corresponding to a presbytery.

CONSOCIATE, *kon-so'-she-ate*, s. A confederate; an accomplice.
— v.a. To unite; to join; to associate; to cement; to hold together
— v.n. To unite, to coalesce.

CONSOCIATED, *kon-so'-she-a-ted*, pp. or a. United; associated in a body.

CONSOCIATION, *kon-so-she-a'-shun*, s. Intimate union of persons; fellowship; companionship.

CONSOCIATIONAL, *kon-so-she-a'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to consociation.

CONSOLABLE, *kon-sole'-à-bl*, a. That may be consoled, or admits of comfort.

CONSOLATE,‡ *kon'-so-late*, v.a. To comfort; to console.

CONSOLATION, *kon-so-la'-shun*, s. Comfort; alleviation of misery, or mental distress; mitigation of suffering; that which comforts or refreshes the spirits; the cause of comfort.

CONSOLATOR, *kon-so-la'-tur*, s. A comforter; one who comforts.

CONSOLATORY, *kon-sol'-à-to-re*, a. Tending to give comfort.
—‡ s. A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

CONSOLE, *kon-sole'*, v.a. To comfort; to soothe the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief; to give contentment by relieving from distress.

CONSOLE, *kon'-sole*, s. In *arch.*, a bracket, often in the form of the letter S, to support a cornice, &c.

CONSOLED, *kon-sole'd'*, pp. Comforted; cheered.

CONSOLER, *kon-so'-ler*, s. One who gives comfort; a comforter.

CONSOLIDANT, *kon-sol'-e-dant*, a. Having the quality of uniting wounds, or forming new flesh.
— s. A medicine that heals or unites wounds or fractures.

CONSOLIDATE, *kon-sol'-e-date*, v.a. To form into a compact and solid body; to unite; to combine; to harden or make dense and firm; to unite the parts of a broken bone, or the lips of a wound, by means of applications; to unite two parliamentary bills, or combine several benefices, into one.
— v.n. To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.
— a. Formed into a solid mass; fixed; settled.

CONSOLIDATED, *kon-sol'-e-da-ted*, pp. or a. Made solid, or compact; united.—The *Consolidated Fund* is a term applied to a fund formed from certain portions of the united revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, which is appropriated to the payment of the general taxes of the country.

CONSOLIDATION, *kon-sol-e-da'-shun*, s. The act of uniting disjointed parts, or of forming them into a firm compact mass, or system; the uniting of several things into one body.

CONSOLIDATIVE, *kon-sol'-e-dà-tiv*, a. Tending to consolidate; having the quality of healing, or rendering compact.

CONSOLS, *kon'-sols*, s.pl. A term applied to that portion of the national debt which forms the three per cent. annuities, granted at different times, and at last *consolidated* into one stock or fund.

CONSONANCE, *kon'-so-nans*, } s. Accord or agreement
CONSONANCY, *kon'-so-nan-se*, } of sounds; an accord of musical sounds simultaneously produced; the agreement of one thing with another; unison of views and feelings; agreement; accord; unison; congruity; agreeableness.

CONSONANT, *kon'-so-nant*, a. Sounding together; harmonious; in perfect accordance.
— s. A letter of the alphabet (as *d* or *g*) which cannot be sounded without the aid of a vowel conjoined therewith, whence the name originated.

CONSONANTAL, *kon-so-nant'-al*, a. Relating to a consonant.

CONSONANTLY, *kon'-so-nant-le*, ad. Consistently; in agreement.

CONSONANTNESS, *kon'-so-nant-nes*, s. Agreeableness; consistency.

CONSONOUS, *kon'-so-nus*, a. Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIATE,‡ *kon-so'-pe-ate*, v.a. To lull asleep.

CONSOPIATION,‡ *kon-so-pe-a'-shun*, s. A lulling asleep.

CONSOPITE,† *kon'-so-pit*, v.a. To compose; to lull to sleep
— † a. Calm; composed.

CONSORT, *kon'-sawrt*, s. A companion; a partner, an intimate associate; a wife or husband. Union; conjunction; concurrence. A number of instruments played together.—In *navigation*, any vessel keeping company with another.—*Queen consort*, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regent*.

CONSORT, *kon-sawrt'*, v.n. To associate with; to keep company.
— v.a. To join; to marry; to unite in company.

CONSORTABLE,† *kon-sawrt'-à-bl*, a. Suitable.

CONSORTED,† *kon-sawrt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to consort*.

CONSORTION,‡ *kon-sawr'-shun*, s. Fellowship.

CONSORTSHIP, *kon'-sawrt-ship*, s. Fellowship; partnership; a state of union.

CONSPECTABLE,† *kon-spek'-tà-bl*, a. Easy to be seen.

CONSPECTION,‡ *kon-spek'-shun*, s. A beholding.

CONSPECTUITY,‡ *kon-spek-tu'-e-te*, s. Sight; view.

CONSPECTUS, *kon-spek'-tus*, s. A general view; an abstract, or sketch.

CONSPICUITY,† *kon-spe-ku'-e-te*, s. Conspicuousness brightness.

CONSPICUOUS, *kon-spik'-u-us*, a. Obvious to the sight; easy to be seen; manifest; obvious to the mind; clearly known or understood; eminent; distinguished; prominent; celebrated.

CONSPICUOUSLY, *kon-spik'-u-us-le*, ad In a conspicuous manner; obviously; eminently.

CONSPICUOUSNESS, *kon-spik'-u-us-nes*, s. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance; eminence; fame; celebrity; renown; state of being extensively known.

CONSPIRACY, *kon-spir'-à-se*, s. A combination of several persons for an evil purpose, or an agreement to commit some crime in concert; a plot or cabal.—In *law*, an agreement between two or more persons falsely and maliciously to indict an innocent person for alleged felony.

CONSPIRANT,† *kon-spi'-rant*, a. Conspiring; plotting.

CONSPIRATION, *kon-spe-ra'-shun*, s. Conspiracy; agreement or concurrence of things to one and the same end.

CONSPIRATOR, *kon-spir'-à-tor*, s. One who conspires; a plotter; one engaged in a plot to commit a crime.

CONSPIRE, *kon-spire'*, v.n. To agree, by oath or otherwise, to commit a crime; to plot; to confederate; to hatch treason.—In *law*, to agree falsely and maliciously to charge an innocent person with felony.

CONSPIRER, *kon-spi'-rer*, s. One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.

CONSPIRING, *kon-spi'-ring*, ppr. or a. Uniting or concurring to one end; agreeing to commit a crime, plotting.

CONSPIRINGLY, *kon-spi'-ring-le*, ad. In the manner of a conspiracy.

CONSPISSATION, *kon-spis-sa'-shun*, s. The act of making thick or viscous; viscidity.

CONSPURCATE,‡ *kon-spur'-kate*, v.a. To defile.

CONSPURCATION,‡ *kon-spur-ka'-shun*, s. The act of defiling; pollution.

CONSTABLE, *kun'-stà-bl*, s. An officer charged with the preservation of the peace. In the monarchical establishments of the middle ages the constable was a high functionary. At the present time there are in England *high constables* and *petty constables*; their duties are to keep the peace, and for this purpose they are invested with the power of arresting and imprisoning, and of breaking open houses. They are invested also with powers to execute civil as well as criminal processes, and levy executions. But criminal processes are now generally executed by the police force of the county.—A *special constable* is one who is appointed to act on special emergencies, as when the public peace is endangered. In London, the police force are appointed by direction of the Secretary of State, and sworn in as constables by the Commissioners of Police.

CONSTABLERY, *kun'-stà-bler-re*, s. The jurisdiction of a constable.

CONSTABLESHIP, *kun'-stà-bl-ship*, s. The office of a constable.

CONSTABLEWICK, *kun'-stà-bl-wik*, s. The district or jurisdiction over which a constable's power extends.

CONSTABULARY, *kun-stab'-u-là-re*, a. Relating to or consisting of constables.

CONSTANCY, *kon'-stan-se*, s. Unchangeableness; immutability; unalterable continuance; permanency

firmness of mind; persevering resolution; unshaken determination; lasting affection; stability in love or friendship; certainty; veracity.

CONSTANT, *kon'-stant*, a. Fixed; firm; invariable; without change or alteration; immutable; firm in mind or principle; faithful in affection; certain; steady; without intermission.

— s. In *physics*, that which remains unchanged or invariable. Thus the laws of gravity, or the revolutions of the earth, are constants in nature.—In *math.*, a quantity which remains the same throughout a problem.

CONSTANTLY, *kon'-stant-le*, ad. Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly; perpetually; incessantly.

CONSTAT, *kon'-stat*, s. The exemplification, under the great seal, of the enrolment of any letters patent.

CONSTELLATE,† *kon'-stel-late*, v.n. To shine with united radiance, or one general light.

— †v.a. To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLATED,† *kon'-stel-la-ted*, pp. of the verb *to constellate*.

— a. Set or adorned with stars or constellations.

CONSTELLATION, *kon-stel-la'-shun*, s. An assemblage or group of fixed stars, the constellations being divided into northern, southern, and zodiacal; an assemblage of splendours or excellences.

CONSTERNATION, *kon-ster na'-shun*, s. Amazement; astonishment; surprise; a state of terror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates the mental faculties.

CONSTIPATE, *kon'-ste-pate*, v.a. To crowd into a narrow compass; to thicken or condense; to make costive.

CONSTIPATION, *kon-ste-pa'-shun*, s. The act of crowding anything into a less compass; a pressing together; costiveness

CONSTITUENCY, *kon-stit'-u-en-se*, s. In political phraseology, the whole body of constituents.

CONSTITUENT, *kon-stit'-u-ent*, a. Constituting; necessary or essential; elemental; having the power of constituting or appointing.—*Constituent Assembly*, a term applied to the first national assembly of the French Revolution in 1788.

— s. The person that fixes or constitutes anything; that which constitutes or composes an essential part; a term applied to those who elect a person to office as their representative; a voter for a member of Parliament.

CONSTITUTE, *kon'-ste-tute*, v.a. To put together; to cause to be; to set up; to establish; to give formal existence to, to form or compose; to make a thing what it is; to appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment.

CONSTITUTED, *kon-ste-tu'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to constitute*.—The *constituted authorities* are the magistrates or governors of a nation, municipality, &c.

CONSTITUTER, *kon-ste-tu'-ter*, s. One who constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, *kon-ste-tu'-shun*, s. The act of constituting, or appointing; that form of being or structure of parts which constitutes a system or body; the frame or temper of mind; the affections or passions.—In *politics*, the established form of government in a state or kingdom; a system of fundamental rules or principles for the government of a state or country.—In free states, like England and America, the constitution, or system by which all laws are enacted, is paramount to the statutes enacted by the legislature, and limits and controls the power both of the executive and the legislature.—The *constitutions of the churches*, the *novel constitutions* of Justinian, &c., are particular laws, or ordinances, made by the authority of some superior body, either ecclesiastical or civil.

CONSTITUTIONAL, *kon-ste-tu'-shun-al*, a. Inherent in the constitution or natural frame of body or mind; consistent with the constitution; legal, or authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government.

CONSTITUTIONALISM,‡ *kon-ste-tu'-shun-al-izm*, s. Constitutional principles or government.

CONSTITUTIONALIST, *kon-ste-tu'-shun-al-ist*, } s. An adherent to
CONSTITUTIONIST, *kon-ste-tu'-shun-ist*, } constitutional government, in opposition to the principles of despotism.

CONSTITUTIONALITY, *kon-ste-tu-shun-al'-e-te*, s. The state of being constitutional, as applied either to the body physical or political.

CONSTITUTIONALLY, *kon-ste-tu'-shun-al-e*, ad. According to the constitution or frame of government.

CONSTITUTIVE, *kon'-ste-tu-tiv*, a. That constitutes, or composes anything; elemental; having power to enact or establish.

CONSTITUTIVELY, *kon'-ste-tu tiv-le*, ad. In a constitutive manner.

CONSTRAIN, *kon-strane'*, v.a. To strain or press; to bind, urge, or drive; to use force, either physical or moral; to urge with irresistible power; to confine or restrain by force; to necessitate.

CONSTRAINABLE, *kon-strane'-à-bl*, a. That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; liable to constraint.

CONSTRAINED, *kon-straynd'*, pp. of the verb *to constrain*.

CONSTRAINEDLY, *kon-strayn'-ed-le*, ad. By constraint or compulsion.

CONSTRAINER, *kon-strayn'-er*, s. One who constrains.

CONSTRAINT, *kon-straynt'*, s. Irresistible force, either physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear, restraint, compulsion, or confinement.

CONSTRAINTIVE,† *kon-strayn'-tiv*, a. Having power to compel or restrain.

CONSTRICT, *kon-strikt'*, v.a. To bind, or draw together to cramp; to draw into a narrow compass.

CONSTRICTED, *kon-strikt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to constrict*.

CONSTRICTION, *kon-strik'-shun*, s. A contraction or drawing together by means of some inherent power, or by spasm, as in the constriction of a muscle or fibre.

CONSTRICTIVE, *kon-strik'-tiv*, a. Binding; having the power to confine.

CONSTRICTOR, *kon-strik'-tur*, s. That which contracts or draws together.—In *anatomy*, a muscle which draws together; as the *constrictor labrorum*, or muscle of the lips.—In *geology*, a species of serpent, as the *Boa constrictor*, and also a kind of black snake, common in the Transatlantic States.

CONSTRINGE, *kon-stringe'*, v.a. To draw together; to contract; to strain into a narrow compass.

CONSTRINGED, *kon-strinjd'*, pp. of the verb *to constringe*.

CONSTRINGENT, *kon-strin'-jent*, a. Having the quality of contracting or compressing.

CONSTRUCT, *kon-strukt'*, v.a. To build; to form; to put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order; to devise and compose; to interpret or understand; to originate or invent.

CONSTRUCTED, *kon-strukt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to construct*.

CONSTRUCTER, *kon-strukt'-er*, s. One who constructs or forms.

CONSTRUCTION, *kon-struk'-shun*, s. The act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication; the form of building; structure; conformation. — In *grammar*, the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; the rules of syntax.—In *geometry*, the construction of equations is the drawing of such lines and figures as are necessary to the solution of a problem.

CONSTRUCTIONAL, *kon-struk'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to construction; relating to the meaning.

CONSTRUCTIVE, *kon-struk'-tiv*, a. By construction; not directly expressed, but inferred.

CONSTRUCTIVELY, *kon-struk'-tiv-le*, ad. By way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS, *kon-struk'-tiv-nes*, s. In *phrenology*, the faculty which leads to the formation of parts into a whole; the term applied to an organ situated at the lower part of the temple, about one inch and a half from the eye.

CONSTRUCTOR, *kon-strukt'-er*, s. One who constructs; a contriver.

CONSTRUCTURE, *kon-strukt'-yur*, s. An edifice or fabric

CONSTRUE, *kon'-strew*, v.a. To arrange words in their natural order; to reduce from a transposed to a natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; to translate; to render into English; to interpret; to explain; to show the meaning.

CONSTRUED, *kon'-strewd*, pp. of the verb *to construe*.

CONSTUPRATE, *kon'-stu-prate*, v.a. To violate; to defile.

CONSTUPRATED, *kon'-stu-pra-ted*, pp. of the verb *to constuprate*.

CONSTUPRATION, *kon-stu-pra'-shun*, s. Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSIST, *kon-sub-sist'*, v.n. To exist together.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, *kon-sub-stan'-she-al*, a. Having the

same substance or essence; of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALIST, *kon-sub-stan'-she-al-ist*, s. One who believes in consubstantiation.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY, *kon-sub-stan-she-al'-e-te*, s. The existence of more than one in the same substance; participation of the same nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATE, *kon-sub-stan'-she-ate*, v.a. To unite in one common substance or nature.

— v.n. To profess consubstantiation.

CONSUBSTANTIATED, *kon-sub-stan'-she-a-ted*, pp. United in a common substance.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, *kon-sub-stan-she-a'-shun*, s. The doctrine of the Lutheran church, which maintains that the body of Jesus Christ is united with the sacramental elements after their consecration.

CONSUETUDE, *kon'-swe-tewd*, s. Custom; usage.

CONSUETUDINARY, *kon-swe-tew'-de-nâ-re*, a. Customary

CONSUL, *kon'-sul*, s. The supreme magistrate of the ancient Roman republic, who was invested with regal authority for one year; a chief magistrate among the French during their revolution, in imitation of the Romans; a person commissioned by a king or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the rights, commerce, merchants, and seamen of the state.—*Consul-general* is an officer appointed for several places, over different consuls.

CONSULAGE, *kon'-sul-aje*, s. A duty laid on imports and exports by the consul of a port.

CONSULAR, *kon'-su-lar*, a. Relating to a consul.

CONSULATE, *kon'-sul-ate*, } s. The office or residence

CONSULSHIP, *kon'-sul-ship*, } of a consul; the jurisdiction or extent of his authority, or the term of his office.

CONSULT, *kon-sult'*, v.n. To take counsel together; to seek the opinion or advice of another; to consider with deliberation.

— v.a. To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment; to decide or to act in favour of; as, to *consult* one's ease.

—‡ s. The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination.

CONSULTATION, *kon-sul-ta'-shun*, s. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons, with a view to some decision; a meeting of persons to consult together.

CONSULTATIVE, *kon-sul'-tâ-tiv*, a. Having the privilege of consulting.

CONSULTED, *kon-sult'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to consult*.

CONSULTER, *kon-sul'-ter*, s. One who consults, or asks counsel or information.

CONSULTIVE, *kon-sul'-tiv*, a. Pertaining to consultation.

CONSUMABLE, *kon-sew'-mâ-bl*, a. That may be consumed; susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, dissipated, or spent.

CONSUME, *kon-sewm'*, v.a. To destroy; to spend; to waste; to exterminate; to swallow up; to squander, or dissipate.

— v.n. To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

CONSUMED, *kon-sewm'd'*, pp. of the verb *to consume*.

CONSUMER, *kon-sew'-mer*, s. One who consumes, wastes, or destroys; that which consumes.

CONSUMING, *kon-sew'-ming*, a. That which destroys, wastes, or exhausts.

CONSUMMATE, *kon'-sum-mate*, v.a. To finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to effect a purpose.

CONSUMMATE, *kon-sum'-met*, a. Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent.

CONSUMMATED, *kon'-sum-ma-ted*, pp. of the verb *to consummate*.

CONSUMMATELY, *kon-sum'-met-le*, ad. Completely; perfectly.

CONSUMMATION, *kon-sum-ma'-shun*, s. Completion; perfection of any work, process, or scheme; the end of the world; the end of life.

CONSUMPT *kon-sumpt'*, s. The thing consumed, as the consumpt of grain.

CONSUMPTION, *kon-sum'-shun*, s. The act of consuming, or wasting away; destruction by burning, eating, devouring, scattering, dissipation.—In *pathology*, the state of being wasted, or diminished; a wasting of flesh; a gradual decay or diminution of the body; the disease called *phthisis pulmonalis*, an affection of the lungs, attended with hectic fever, cough, &c.—In *political economy*, the use and expenditure of the industrial productions of a state.

CONSUMPTIONARY,‡ *kon-sum'-shun-â-re*, a. Relating to consumption.

CONSUMPTIVE, *kon-sum'-tiv*, a. Destructive; wasting exhausting; affected with a consumption or pulmonic disease.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, *kon-sum'-tiv-nes*, s. Tendency to consumption

CONSUTILE,† *kon-sew'-til*, a. Stitched together.

CONTABULATE, *kon-tab'-u-late*, v.a. To floor with boards

CONTABULATION, *kon-tab-u-la'-shun*, s. The act of flooring, or laying with boards.

CONTACT, *kon'-takt*, s. A touching; close union or juncture of bodies.—In *geometry*, the *point of contact* is the point where a curvilinear touches a straight line; the *angle of contact* is the angle formed by the meeting of a curvilinear and a straight line.

CONTACTION, *kon-tak'-shun*, s. The act of touching.

CONTACTUAL, *kon-takt'-u-al*, a. Relating to or implying contact.

CONTAGION, *kon-ta'-je-un*, s. A touch or touching; the communication of disease by contact, or by the matter communicated; that which communicates evil from one to another, or propagates mischief; a pestilential disease; poisonous exhalation.

CONTAGIONIST, *kon-ta'-jun-ist* s. One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as the plague, &c.

CONTAGIOUS, *kon-ta'-je-us*, a. Containing or generating contagion; that may be communicated by contact, or by a subtile, excreted matter; poisonous; pestilential; containing mischief that may be propagated, that may be communicated from one to another.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, *kon-ta'-je-us-nes*, s. The quality of being contagious.

CONTAIN, *kon-tane'*, v.a. To hold, as a vessel; to be able to hold; to hold or comprehend; to hold or include within certain limits; to hold or restrain; to comprise or include.

CONTAINABLE, *kon-tane'-â-bl*, a. That may be contained or comprised.

CONTAINANT, *kon-tane'-ant*, s. He who or that which contains.

CONTAINED, *kon-tane'd'*, pp. of the verb *to contain*.

CONTAMINATE, *kon-tam'-e-nate*, v.a. To corrupt the purity or excellence of; to pollute, defile, or taint.

— a. Polluted; defiled; corrupt.

CONTAMINATED, *kon-tam'-e-na-ted*, pp. of the verb *to contaminate*.

CONTAMINATION, *kon-tam-e-na'-shun*, s. The act of polluting; pollution; defilement.

CONTAMINATIVE, *kon-tam'-e-nâ-tiv*, a. Calculated to contaminate.

CONTANKEROUS, *kon-tank'-er-us*, a. Captious; querulous, perverse; sometimes written *Cantankerous*.

CONTECTION,‡ *kon-tek'-shun*, s. A covering; concealment.

CONTEMN, *kon-tem'*, v.a. To despise; to scorn; to neglect as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain.

CONTEMNED, *kon-temd'*, pp of the verb *to contemn*.

CONTEMNER, *kon-tem'-ner*, s. One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

CONTEMPER, *kon-tem'-per*, v.a. To moderate; to temper; to reduce to a lower degree by mixture with opposite or different qualities.

CONTEMPERAMENT,† *kon-tem'-per-â-ment*, s. Moderated temper; a degree of any quality reduced to that of another.

CONTEMPERATE,† *kon-tem-per-ate*, v.a. To temper; to reduce the quality of, by mixing something opposite or different; to moderate.

[Instead of these compound words, *temper* and *temperament* are now generally used.]

CONTEMPERATION,‡ *kon-tem-per-a'-shun*, s. The act of moderating or tempering; temperament; proportionate mixture.

CONTEMPERATURE,† *kon-tem'-per-â-ture*, s. Like temperature or temperament.

CONTEMPERED, *kon-tem'-perd*, pp. and a. Moderated by admixture.

CONTEMPLATE, *kon-tem'-plate*, v.a. To view anything with continued attention; to study, muse, or meditate on; to intend, plan, or purpose.

— v.n. To think studiously; to muse; to meditate upon.

CONTEMPLATED, *kon-tem'-plā-ted*, a. Meditated on, intended.

CONTEMPLATION, *kon-tem-pla'-shun*, s. Meditation; studious thought; continued attention to a particular subject; holy meditation.

CONTEMPLATIST, *kon-tem'-plā-tist*, s. One who contemplates.

CONTEMPLATIVE, *kon-tem'-plā-tiv*, a. Meditative; devoted to mental application; studious; thoughtful.

CONTEMPLATIVELY, *kon-tem'-plā-tiv-le*, ad. Attentively; thoughtfully; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLATIVENESS, *kon-tem'-plā-tiv-nes*, s. The disposition to contemplate.

CONTEMPLATOR, *kon-tem'-pla-tor*, s. One employed in study or meditation.

CONTEMPORANEITY, *kon-tem-po-rā-ne'-e-te*, s. Contemporariness.

CONTEMPORANEOUS, *kon-tem-po-ra'-ne-us*, a. Happening at the same time.

CONTEMPORANEOUSLY, *kon-tem-po-ra'-ne-us-le*, ad. At the same time with some other event.

CONTEMPORANEOUSNESS, *kon-tem-po-ra'-ne-us-nes*, s. The state of being contemporary.

CONTEMPORARINESS, *kon-tem'-po-rā-re-nes*, s. Existence at the same time.

CONTEMPORARY, *kon-tem'-po-rā-re*, a. Living at the same time; existing in the same age.

— s. One who lives at the same time with another.

CONTEMPORIZE,† *kon-tem'-po-rize*, v.a. To place in the same age or time.

CONTEMPORIZED, *kon-tem'-po-rize'd*, pp. Placed in the same time.

CONTEMPT, *kon-temt'*, s. The act of despising others, or treating them as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; scorn; contumely.—In *law*, disobedience of the rules and orders of a court.

CONTEMPTIBLE, *kon-tem'-te-bl*, a. Worthy of contempt; despicable; mean; base; worthless; abject; vile.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, *kon-tem'-te-bl-nes*, s. The state of being contemptible; despicableness; meanness; vileness.

CONTEMPTIBLY, *kon-tem'-te-ble*, ad. In a contemptible manner; meanly; basely; despicably.

CONTEMPTUOUS, *kon-tem'-tu-us*, a. Expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; insolent; supercilious; insulting.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, *kon-tem'-tu-us-le*, ad. In a contemptuous manner; scornfully.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, *kon-tem'-tu-us-nes*, s. Disposition to contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

CONTEND, *kon-tend'*, v.n. To strive against; to struggle in opposition; to dispute earnestly; to strive in debate; to strive to convince; to quarrel; to wrangle; to vie with; to litigate; to dispute.

—† v.a. To dispute the matter; to contest.

CONTENDED, *kon-tend'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to contend*.

CONTENDENT, *kon-tend'-ent*, s. An antagonist; an opponent.

CONTENDER, *kon-ten'-der*, s. One who contends; a combatant; a champion.

CONTENDING, *kon-tend'-ing*, a. Struggling; opposing; rivalling.

CONTENEMENT,† *kon-ten'-e-ment*, s. In *law*, freehold or other land contiguous to a tenement; that which is necessary for the maintenance of a person, agreeably to his position in life.

CONTENT, *kon-tent'*, a. Easy in mind; satisfied, so as not to repine, or oppose.

— v.a. To satisfy the mind; to appease; to make easy in any situation; to please or gratify.

— s. Rest or quietness of the mind; moderate happiness; acquiescence; capacity; that which is contained in anything. *See* CONTENTS.

CONTENTATION,‡ *kon-ten-ta'-shun*, s. Contentment; satisfaction.

CONTENTED, *kon-tent'-ed*, a. Satisfied; easy in mind.

CONTENTEDLY, *kon-ten'-ted-le*, ad. In a contented manner; quietly.

CONTENTEDNESS, *kon-ten'-ted-nes*, s. Quiet; satisfaction of mind

CONTENTFUL,‡ *kon-tent'-ful*, a. Full of contentment.

CONTENTION, *kon-ten'-shun*, s. Strife; a violent effort to obtain something; controversy; zeal; ardour; litigation; quarrel; conflict, feud; dissension; variance.

CONTENTIOUS, *kon-ten'-shus*, a. Disposed to contention or strife; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; pugnacious; wrangling.

CONTENTIOUSLY, *kon-ten'-shus-le*, ad. In a contentious manner; perversely.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *kon-ten'-shus-nes*, s. Proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

CONTENTLESS, *kon-tent'-les*, a. Discontented; dissatisfied.

CONTENTLY,‡ *kon-tent'-le*, ad. In a contented way.

CONTENTMENT, *kon-tent'-ment*, s. Satisfaction of mind content; acquiescence; gratification.

CONTENTS, *kon-tents'*, s.pl. That which is comprised in any writing or book; heads of what a book contains. —In *geometry*, the quantity of matter or space included in certain limits; area or solidity.

CONTERMINABLE, *kon-ter'-me-nā-bl*, a. Capable of the same bounds.

CONTERMINATE, *kon-ter'-me-nate*, a. Having the same bounds; adjoining; contiguous.

CONTERMINOUS, *kon-ter'-me-nus*, } a. Bordering upon,
CONTERMINAL, *kon-ter'-me-nal*, } contiguous.

CONTERRANEAN,† *kon-ter-ra'-ne-an*, } a. Belonging to
CONTERRANEOUS,† *kon-ter-ra'-ne-us*, } the same country.

CONTESSERATION,‡ *kon-tes-ser-a'-shun*, s. Assembly; collection.

CONTEST, *kon-test'*, v.a. To strive earnestly in action or argument; to dispute; to controvert; to debate; to litigate.

— v.n. To strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate.

CONTEST, *kon'-test*, s. A struggle for victory or superiority; dispute; altercation; strife in argument.

CONTESTABLE, *kon-tes'-tā-bl*, a. That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible.

CONTESTABLENESS, *kon-tes'-tā-bl-nes*, s. Possibility of being contested.

CONTESTATION, *kon-tes-ta'-shun*, s. The act of contesting, strife; dispute.

CONTESTED, *kon-tes'-ted*, a. Disputed.

CONTESTING,† *kon-tes'-ting*, s. The act of contending.

CONTESTINGLY, *kon-tes'-ting-le*, ad. In a contending or disputative manner.

CONTESTLESS, *kon-test'-les*, a. Not to be disputed.

CONTEX,‡ *kon-teks'*, v.a. To weave together.

CONTEXT, *kon'-tekst*, s. The general series of a discourse, particularly the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of Scripture which precede or follow the text.

CONTEXT, *kon-tekst'*, a. Knit or woven together; close, firm.

—‡ v.a. To knit together.

CONTEXTURE, *kon-tekst'-yur*, s. The interweaving of several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to each other; composition of parts.

CONTEXTURAL, *kon-tekst'-yu-ral*, a. Pertaining to contexture, or to the human constitution.

CONTEXTURED, *kon tekst'-yurd*, a. Formed into a texture; woven.

CONTIGNATION, *kon-tig-na'-shun*, s. A framework of beams; act of framing together, or uniting beams in a fabric.

CONTIGUITY, *kon-te-gu'-e-te*, s. Actual contact of bodies; a touching.

CONTIGUOUS, *kon-tig'-u-us*, a. Bordering upon; touching; adjoining; adjacent; near.

CONTIGUOUSLY, *kon-tig'-u-us-le*, ad. In a manner so as to touch.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, *kon-tig'-u-us-nes*, s. A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

CONTINENCE, *kon'-te-nens*, } s. In a *general sense*, self-
CONTINENCY, *kon'-te-nen-se*, } command; the restraint which a person imposes upon his passions; chastity, forbearance of lewd pleasures; ‡continuity.

CONTINENT, *kon'-te-nent*, a. Chaste; abstaining from the indulgence of sexual intercourse; moderate in the indulgence of lawful pleasure; temperate; ‡continuous; not interrupted.

— s. In *geography*, a great extent of land, not disjoined or interrupted by a sea; a connected tract of land of great extent; as, the eastern and western *continent*, the former containing Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the latter North and South America; ‡that which contains anything.

CONTINENTAL, *kon-te-nen'-tal*, a. Pertaining or relating to a continent.

CONTINENTLY, *kon'-te-nent-le*, ad. In a continent manner; chastely.

CONTINGE,† *kon-tinje'*, v.a. To touch; to happen.

CONTINGENCE, *kon-tin'-jence*, } s. The state of being
CONTINGENCY, *kon-tin'-jen-se*, } contingent or casual; a

happening; or the possibility of coming to pass; a fortuitous event; casualty; accident.

CONTINGENT, *kon-tin'-jent*, a. Falling or coming without design or expectation; accidental; casual; fortuitous.—In *law*, that which depends on an uncertain event.

— s. A fortuitous event; that which comes without our design or expectation; that which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; a suitable share; proportion.

CONTINGENTLY, *kon-tin'-jent-le*, ad. Accidentally; without design or foresight.

CONTINGENTNESS,‡ *kon-tin'-jent-nes*, s. The state of being contingent.

CONTINUABLE, *kon-tin'-u-à-bl*, a. That may be continued.

CONTINUAL, *kon-tin'-u-al*, a. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; very frequent; often repeated; perpetual; constant; unceasing; incessant.

CONTINUALLY, *kon-tin'-u-al-le*, ad. Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; very often; constantly; incessantly; perpetually.

CONTINUALNESS,† *kon-tin'-u-al-nes*, s. Permanence.

CONTINUANCE, *kon-tin'-u-anse*, s. The remaining in a particular state; duration; a state of lasting; perseverance; succession uninterrupted; continuity; ‡resistance to a separation of parts.

CONTINUATE,‡ *kon-tin'-u-ate*, v.a. To join closely together.

—† a. Closely united, holding together; uninterrupted; unbroken.

CONTINUATELY,† *kon-tin'-u-ate-le*, ad. With continuity; without interruption.

CONTINUATION, *kon-tin-u-a'-shun*, s. Extension of existence in a series or line; prolongation; continuance; extension; extension or carrying on to a further point; extension in space; a carrying on in length.

CONTINUATIVE, *kon-tin'-u-à-tiv*, a. That which continues or endures.

CONTINUATO, *kon-tin-oo-à'-to*, ad. (Ital.) Continuously. —In *music*, a term implying that the sound is to be continued or sustained with an unvaried force.

CONTINUATOR, *kon-tin-u-a'-tor*, s. One who continues or keeps up a series or succession.

CONTINUE, *kon-tin'-yu*, v.n. To remain in any place; to abide for any time indefinitely; to last; to endure; to be permanent; to persevere; to be stedfast in any course.

— v.a. To protract; to extend from one thing to another; to produce or draw out in length; to persevere in.

CONTINUED, *kon-tin'-yued*, a. Drawn out; protracted; extended in length; extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; uninterrupted; unceasing.

CONTINUEDLY, *kon-tin'-yued-le* ad. Without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTINUER, *kon-tin'-yu-er*, s. One who continues, or has the power of perseverance.

CONTINUING, *kon-tin'-yu-ing*, a. Permanent.

CONTINUITY, *kon-te-new'-e-te*, s. Uninterrupted connection; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.—In *physics*, the law of continuity is the principle that nothing passes from one state into another without passing through all the intermediate states.

CONTINUOUS, *kon-tin'-yu-us*, a. Conjoined without intervening space.

CONTINUOUSLY, *kon-tin'-yu-us le*, ad. In continuation; without interruption.

CONTORNIATI, *kon-tawr'-ne-à'-te*, s.pl. (Ital.) In *numismatics*, a species of bronze medals, with a curved furrow on each side.

CONTORT, *kon-tawrt'*, v.a. To twist together; to writhe.

CONTORTED, *kon-tawrt'-ed*, a. Twisted over each other in oblique directions.

CONTORTION, *kon-tawr'-shun*, s. A twisting; a writhing; a wresting.—In *medicine*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; partial dislocation, &c.

CONTORTIOUSNESS,† *kon-tawr'-shus-nes*, s. The state of being contorted.

CONTOUR, *kon-toor'*, s. The outline; the line that bounds, defines, or terminates a figure.

CONTOURNIATED, *kon-toor'-ne-a-ted*, a. Having edges appearing as if turned in a lathe.

CONTRA. *kon'-trà*. A Latin preposition, signifying *against*, or *in opposition*, which enters into the composition of many English words.

CONTRABAND, *kon'-trà-band*, a. Prohibited; contrary to *ban* or edict; thus *Contraband goods* are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations.

— s. Traffic prohibited by law; the prohibition of trading in goods contrary to the laws of a state or of nations.

—† v.a. To import goods prohibited.

CONTRABANDIST, *kon'-trà-ban-dist*, s. One who traffics illegally.

CONTRA-BASSO, *kon'-trà-bas'-so*, s. The largest kind of bass-viol, usually called the *double bass*.

CONTRACT, *kon'-trakt*, s. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons; a bargain; a compact, the act by which a man and woman are betrothed to each other; the writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions; a covenant, agreement, or compact.

CONTRACT, *kon-trakt'*, v.a. To draw together or nearer, to draw into a less compass; to wrinkle; to betroth; to reduce to narrower limits; to shorten, abridge or epitomize.

— v.n. To shrink; to become shorter or narrower; to bargain.

CONTRACTED, *kon-trak'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to contract*.

— a. Drawn together; narrow; mean; selfish.

CONTRACTEDLY, *kon-trak'-ted-le*, ad. In a contracted manner.

CONTRACTEDNESS, *kon-trak'-ted-nes*, s. The state of being contracted; narrowness; meanness.

CONTRACTIBILITY, *kon-trak-te-bil'-e-te*, s. Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTIBLE, *kon-trak'-te-bl*, a. Capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, *kon-trak'-te-bl-nes*, s. The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

CONTRACTILE, *kon-trak'-til*, a. Tending to contract; having the power of shortening, or of drawing into smaller dimensions.

CONTRACTILITY, *kon-trak-til'-e-te*, s. The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.

CONTRACTING, *kon-trak'-ting*, a. Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating.

CONTRACTION, *kon-trak'-shun*, s. The act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening; the state of being contracted.—In *grammar*, the shortening of a word, by the omission of a letter or syllable.

CONTRACTOR, *kon-trak'-tur*, s. One who contracts, or covenants to do anything for another; to perform any work or service for the public, at a certain price or rate.

CONTRA-DANCE, *kon'-trà-dans*, s. A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposition, or in opposite lines.

CONTRADICT, *kon-trà-dikt'*, v.a. To oppose verbally; to affirm the contrary to what has been asserted; to be directly contrary to; to oppose, deny, resist, or impugn.

CONTRADICTED, *kon-trà-dik'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to contradict*.

CONTRADICTING, *kon-trà-dik'-ting*, ppr. and a. Affirming the contrary to what has been asserted.

CONTRADICTION, *kon-trà-dik'-shun*, s. An assertion contrary to what has been affirmed; denial; direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself.

CONTRADICTIONAL,‡ *kon-trà-dik'-shun-al*, a. Inconsistent.

CONTRADICTIOUS, *kon-tra-dik'-shus*, a. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent; inclined to contradict; opposite.

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, *kon-trà-dik'-shus-nes*, s. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself; disposition to contradict or cavil.

CONTRADICTIVE, *kon-trà-dik'-tiv*, a. Containing contradiction.

CONTRADICTIVELY, *kon-trà-dik'-tiv-le*, ad. By contradiction.

CONTRADICTOR, *kon-trà-dik'-tur*, s. One who contradicts, or offers opposition.

CONTRADICTORILY, *kon-trà-dik'-tur-e-le*, ad. In a contradictory manner.

CONTRADICTORINESS, *kon-trà-dik'-tur-e-nes*, s. Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

CONTRADICTORIOUS,† *kon-tra-dik-to'-re-us*, a. Contradictory.

CONTRADICTORIOUSLY,† *kon-tra-dik-to'-re-us-le*, ad. Contradictorily.

CONTRADICTORY, *kon-trà-dik'-tur-e*, a. Affirming the contrary; inconsistent; opposite; contrary.
— s. A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; contrariety.

CONTRADISTINCT, *kon-trà-dis-tinkt'*, a. Distinguished by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINCTION, *kon-trà-dis-tink'-shun*, s. Distinction by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINCTIVE, *kon-trà-dis-tink'-tiv*, a. Distinguishing by opposites.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, *kon-trà-dis-ting'-gwish*, v.a. To distinguish by opposite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, *kon-trà-fish'-ure*, s. In *surgery*, a fissure or fracture in the *cranium*, on the side opposite to that which received the blow.

CONTRAHENT,† *kon'-tra-hent*, a. Contracting.

CONTRA-INDICANT, *kon-trà-in'-de-kant*, s. In *pathology*, a sympton that forbids the treatment of a disorder according to the usual practice.

CONTRA-INDICATE, *kon-trà-in'-de-kate*, v.a. In *medicine*, to indicate some method of cure, contrary to the usual treatment.

CONTRA-INDICATED, *kon-trà-in'-de-ka-ted*, pp. of the verb *to contra-indicate*.

CONTRA-INDICATION, *kon-trà-in-de-ka'-shun*, s. In *pathology*, an indication, from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the usual mode of medical treatment.

CONTRALTO, *kon-tral'-to*, s. In *music*, the part immediately below the treble; called, also, the *counter tenor*

CONTRAMURE, *kon'-trà-mur*, s. In *fortification*, an outer wall.

CONTRANATURAL,† *kon-trà-nat'-yu-ral*, a. Opposite to nature.

CONTRANITENCY, *kon-trà-ni'-ten-se*, s. Reaction; resistance to force.

CONTRAPOSE,† *kon-trà-pose'*, v.a. To set in opposition.

CONTRA-POSITION, *kon-trà-po-zish'-un*, s. A placing over against; opposite position.

CONTRAPUNTAL, *kon-trà-pun'-tal*, a. Pertaining to counterpoint.

CONTRAPUNTIST, *kon-trà-pun'-tist*, s. One skilled in counterpoint.

CONTRA-REGULARITY, *kon-trà-reg-u-lar'-e-te*, s. Contrariety to rule, or to regularity.

CONTRARIANT,† *kon-trâ'-re-ent*, a. Contradictory; inconsistent.

CONTRARIES, *kon'-trà-riz*, s.pl. Things of opposite natures or qualities. — In *logic*, propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, *kon-trà-ri'-e-te*, s. Opposition in fact, essence, or principle; inconsistency; discrepancy; repugnance.

CONTRARILY, *kon'-trà-re-le*, } ad. In an opposite
CONTRARIOUSLY, *kon-trâ'-re-us-le*, } manner; in opposite ways.

CONTRARINESS, *kon-trâ'-re-nes*, s. Contrariety; opposition.

CONTRARIOUS, *kon-trâ'-re-us*, a. Contrary, opposite; repugnant.

CONTRARIWISE, *kon-trâ'-re-wise*, ad. On the contrary; oppositely.

CONTRA-ROTATION, *kon'-trà-ro-tâ'-shun*, s. Circular motion in a direction contrary to some other circular motion.

CONTRARY, *kon'-trà-re*, a. Acting against or in an opposite direction; contradictory; adverse; repugnant; hostile; inconsistent.
— s. A thing of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to another.
— ad. In an opposite manner, the adjective being sometimes used for the adverb *contrarily*.

CONTRAST, *kon'-trast*, s. Opposition or dissimilitude of things or qualities; or the placing of opposite things in view, to exhibit the superior excellence of one to more advantage.—In *painting* and *sculpture*, an opposition or dissimilitude of figures, &c.

CONTRAST, *kon-trast'*, v.a. To set in opposition different things or qualities, to show the superior excellence of one.—In *painting* and *sculpture*, to place figures in such opposition or dissimilitude that the one shall give greater visibility and effect to the other.
— v.n. To stand in contrast or opposition to.

CONTRASTED, *kon-tras'-ted*, pp. or a. Set in oppositon examined in opposition.

CONTRA-TENOR, *kon-trà-ten'-ur*, s. In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and treble; contralto.

CONTRATE-WHEEL, *kon'-trate-hweel*, s. In *watchwork*, a wheel, the teeth of which lie *contrary* to those of the other wheels, or parallel to the axis.

CONTRAVALLATION, *kon-tra-val-la'-shun*, s. In *fortification*, a trench guarded with a parapet, formed by the besiegers between their camp and the place besieged, to secure themselves from the sallies of the garrison.

CONTRAVENE, *kon-trà-vene'*, v.a. To oppose; to obstruct to contradict, set aside, or nullify.

CONTRAVENED, *kon-trà-veend'*, pp. of the verb *to contravene*.

CONTRAVENER, *kon-trà-ve'-ner*, s. One who opposes or obstructs.

CONTRAVENTION, *kon-trà-ven'-shun*, s. Opposition; obstruction.

CONTRAVERSION, *kon-trà-ver'-shun*, s. A turning to the opposite side.

CONTRAYERVA, *kon-trà-yer'-và*, s. *Literally*, an antidote, the root of *Dorstenia contrayerva*; the popular name of several South American herbaceous plants, whose roots are sometimes used in medicine.

CONTRE-BASSE, *kon'-tr-bas*, s. In *music*, a double bass.

CONTRECTATION,† *kon-trek-tâ'-shun*, s. A touching or handling.

CONTRE-DANSE. (Fr.) *See* COUNTRY-DANCE.

CONTRETEMPS, *kon-tr-tong'*, s. (Fr.) An unexpected accident, which throws everything into confusion.

CONTRIBUTABLE, *kon-trib'-u-tà-bl*, a. That can be contributed.

CONTRIBUTARY, *kon-trib'-u-tà-re*, a. Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

CONTRIBUTE, *kon-trib'-ute*, v.a. To give to a common stock, or for a common purpose; to pay a share
— v.n. To give a part; to have a share in any act or effect; to administer, promote, or forward.

CONTRIBUTED, *kon-trib'-u-ted*, pp. of the verb *to contribute*.

CONTRIBUTION, *kon-tre-bu'-shun*, s. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons, the payment of each man's share of some common expense, impositions paid by a frontier country to secure themselves from being plundered by an enemy's army.

CONTRIBUTIVE, *kon-trib'-u-tiv*, a. Tending to contribute; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence.

CONTRIBUTOR, *kon-trib'-u-tur*, s. One who contributes, one who gives or pays money to a common object.

CONTRIBUTORY, *kon-trib'-u-tur-e*, a. Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end.

CONTRISTATE,‡ *kon-tris'-tate*, v.a. To make sorrowful.

CONTRISTATION,† *kon-tris-tâ'-shun*, s. The act of making sad; a state of sorrow.

CONTRITE, *kon'-trite*, a. *Literally*, worn or bruised, broken-hearted for sin; repentant; humble; sorrowful.

CONTRITELY, *kon-trite'-le*, ad. In a contrite or penitent manner.

CONTRITENESS, *kon-trite'-nes*, s. Deep sorrow and penitence for sin.

CONTRITION, *kon-trish'-un*, s. *Literally*, the act of grinding or rubbing to powder. Deep sorrow for sin; repentance, penitence, or humiliation.

CONTRITURATE, *kon-trit'-u-rate*, v.a. To pulverize or reduce to small particles.

CONTRIVABLE, *kon-trì'-và-bl*, a. That may be contrived, capable of being planned or devised.

CONTRIVANCE, *kon-trì'-vans*, s. The act of inventing or planning; the thing invented or planned; device or plan; scheme, invention, project, or design.

CONTRIVE, *kon-trive'*, v.a. To frame or devise something; to invent, discover, plan, or project.
— v.n. To plan, scheme, or devise.

CONTRIVED, *kon-trive'd'*, pp. or a. Invented; planned.

CONTRIVEMENT,† *kon-trive'-ment*, s. Contrivance; invention.

CONTRIVER, *kon-trì'-ver*, s. One who plans or devises, an inventor; a schemer.

CONTROL, *kon-trole'* s. Restraint; power; authority; government; command.
— v.a. To keep under check by a counter register or double account; to place or keep under restraint, to have under command and direction; to restrain, rule, govern, or direct.

CONTROLLABLE, *kon-trole'-à-bl*, a. Subject to control; that may be controlled, checked, or restrained.
CONTROLLED, *kon-trole'd'*, pp. of the verb *to control*.
CONTROLLER, *kon-trole'-er*, s. One who controls or restrains; one who has the authority to govern; an officer appointed to keep a counter-register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers.
CONTROLLERSHIP, *kon-trole'-er-ship*, s. The office of a controller.
CONTROLMENT,† *kon-trole'-ment*, s. The power or act of controlling; control; restraint.
CONTROVERSARY,‡ *kon-tro-ver'-sà-re*, a. Disputatious.
CONTROVERSE,‡ *kon'-tro-verse*, s. Controversy.
—‡ v.a. To dispute.
CONTROVERSER,‡ CONTROVERSOR,‡ } *kon tro-ver'-ser*, { s. A disputant.
CONTROVERSIAL, *kon-tro-ver'-shal*, a. Relating to disputes.
CONTROVERSIALIST, *kon-tro-ver'-shal-ist*, s. One who carries on a controversy; a literary disputant.
CONTROVERSIALLY, *kon-tro-ver'-shal-le*, ad. In a controversial manner.
CONTROVERSION, *kon-tro-ver'-shun*, s. Act of controverting.
CONTROVERSY, *kon'-tro-ver-se*, s. Disputation; a debate between parties, particularly in writing; contest, debate, or disputation.
CONTROVERT, *kon'-tro-vert*, v.a. To dispute, to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings.
CONTROVERTED, *kon-tro-ver'-ted*, pp. or a. Disputed; opposed in debate.
CONTROVERTER, *kon-tro-ver'-ter*, s. One who controverts; a controversial writer.
CONTROVERTIBLE, *kon-tro-ver'-te-bl*, a. That may be disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion.
CONTROVERTIBLY, *kon-tro-ver'-te-ble*, ad. In a controvertible manner.
CONTROVERTIST, *kon-tro-ver'-tist*, s. One who controverts; a disputant.
CONTUMACIOUS, *kon-tu-ma'-shus*, a. Stubborn; obstinate; perverse; proud; haughty; headstrong; opposing rightful authority with pride and stubbornness.—In *law*, wilfully disobedient to the orders of the court.
CONTUMACIOUSLY, *kon-tu-ma'-shus-le*, ad. Obstinately; stubbornly.
CONTUMACIOUSNESS, *kon-tu-ma'-shus-nes*, s. Obstinacy; perverseness.
CONTUMACY, *kon'-tu-mà-se*, s. Stubbornness; perverseness; haughtiness.—In *law*, a wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons.
CONTUMELIOUS, *kon-tu-me'-le-us*, a. Haughtily reproachful, or sarcastic; disposed to utter reproach, or to insult; insolent; proudly rude; reproachful; shameful.
CONTUMELIOUSLY, *kon-tu-me'-le-us-le*, ad. In a contumelious manner; with pride and contempt.
CONTUMELIOUSNESS, *kon-tu-me'-le-us-nes*, s. Reproach; rudeness; contempt.
CONTUMELY, *kon'-tu-mel-e*, s. Rude or haughty reproach; contemptuousness; insolence.
CONTUMULATE,† *kon-tu'-mu-late*, v.a. To bury in the same grave.
CONTUMULATION, *kon-tu'-mu-la-shun*, s. The act of interring in or consigning to the same grave.
CONTUND,† *kon-tund'*, v.a. To beat; to bruise by beating.
CONTUSE, *kon-tuze'*, v.a. To beat; to bruise; to injure the flesh without breaking the skin.
CONTUSED, *kon-tuze'd'*, pp. or a. Bruised.
CONTUSION, *kon-tu'-zhun*, s. A bruise; the act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.—In *surgery*, a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body, by a blunt instrument, or by a fall, without apparent wound.
CONULARIA, *kon-u-la'-re-à*, s. A genus of fossil shells of a conical or pyramidal shape.
CONUNDRUM, *kon-un'-drum*, s. A sort of riddle; a quibble; a low jest.
CONUS, *ko'-nus*, s. In *bot.*, a conical mode of inflorescence.
CONUSABLE,† *kon'-u-sà-bl*, a. Liable to be tried or judged.
CONUSANCE,† *kon'-u-sans*, s. Cognizance; knowledge; notice.
CONUSANT,† *kon'-u-sant*, a. Knowing; having notice of.
CONVALESCE, *kon-và-les'*, v.n. To recover health.
CONVALESCENCE, *kon-và-les'-ens*, CONVALESCENCY, *kon-và-les'-en-se*, } s. Renewal of health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease.
CONVALESCENT, *kon-và-les'-ent*, a. Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.
CONVALLARIA, *kon-val-là'-re-à*, s. The lily of the valley, of the natural order *Liliaceæ*.
CONVECTION, *kon-vek'-shun*, s. The act of carrying or conveying.
CONVENABLE, *kon ve'-nà-bl*, a. That may be convened or assembled.
CONVENE, *kon-vene'*, v.n. To meet; to assemble; to come together in the same place.
— v.a. To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke.
CONVENED, *kon-veend'*, pp. of the verb *to convene*.
CONVENER, *kon-ve'-ner*, s. One who calls an assembly together; the chairman of an organized body, as a committee.
CONVENIENCE, *kon-ve'-ne-ens*, CONVENIENCY, *kon-ve'-ne-en-se*, } s. Fitness; suitableness; commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulty; accommodation, that which is suited to wants or necessity; fitness of time or place.
CONVENIENT, *kon-ve'-ne-ent*, a. Fit; suitable; adapted; commodious.
CONVENIENTLY, *kon-ve'-ne-ent-le*, ad. Fitly; suitably, with adaptation to the object in view.
CONVENING, *kon-ve'-ning*, s. The act of coming together.
CONVENT, *kon'-vent*, s. An assembly of persons devoted to religion; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.
CONVENT,† *kon-vent'*, v.a. To call before a judge or judicature.
—‡ v.n. To meet; to concur.
CONVENTED,‡ *kon-ven'-ted*, pp. Summoned.
CONVENTICLE, *kon-ven'-te-kl*, s. An assembly or meeting, sometimes applied by way of contempt to the meetings of religious sectaries; a secret assembly or cabal; a meeting for plots.
— v.n. To belong to a conventicle.
CONVENTICLER, *kon-ven'-te-kler*, s. One who frequents conventicles.
CONVENTION, *kon-ven'-shun*, s. The act of coming together; union; coalition; an assembly; a contract, an agreement between military commanders previous to a definitive treaty.
CONVENTIONAL, *kon-ven'-shun-al*, CONVENTIONARY, *kon-ven'-shun-à-re*, } a. Settled by stipulation, or formed by agreement.
CONVENTIONALITY, *kon-ven-shun-al'-e-te*, s. A conventional mode of living and acting.
CONVENTIONALLY, *kon-ven'-shun-al-le*, ad. By tacit agreement.
CONVENTIONALISM, *kon-ven'-shun-al-ism*, s. That which is received or established by tacit agreement.
CONVENTIONER, *kon-ven'-shun-er*, s. One who belongs to a convention.
CONVENTIONIST, *kon-ven'-shun-ist*, s. One who makes a contract.
CONVENTUAL, *kon-ven'-tchu-al*, a. Belonging to a convent; monastic.
— s. One who lives in a convent; a monk or nun.
CONVERGE, *kon-verj'*, v.n. To tend to one point; opposed to *diverge*.
CONVERGENCE, *kon-ver'-jens*, CONVERGENCY, *kon-ver'-jen-se*, } s. The quality of converging; tendency to one point.
CONVERGENT, *kon-ver'-jent*, a. Tending to one point.
CONVERGING, *kon-verj'-ing*, ppr. or a. Tending to one point; approaching each other.—In *optics*, *converging rays* are those rays of light which proceed from different points of an object, and tend toward a single point. — In *math.*, a *converging series* is that in which the magnitude of the several terms gradually diminishes.
CONVERSABLE, *kon-ver'-sà-bl*, a. Disposed to converse inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; free in discourse.
CONVERSABLENESS, *kon-ver'-sà-bl-nes*, s. Freedom in conversation; sociability.
CONVERSABLY, *kon-ver'-sà-ble*, ad. In a conversable manner.
CONVERSANCE, *kon'-ver-sance*, CONVERSANCY, *kon'-ver-san-se*, } s. Disposition to associate habit of familiarity.

CONVERSANT, *kon'-ver-sant*, a. Having much converse, intercourse, or familiarity with men or things.
CONVERSANTLY, *kon'-ver-sant-le*, ad. In a conversant manner.
CONVERSATION, *kon-ver-sa'-shun*, s. Familiar discourse; general interchange of sentiments; opposed to a formal conference; intercourse; communion; familiarity; discourse; dialogue; intimate fellowship or association; commerce in social life.
CONVERSATIONAL, *kon-ver-sa'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to conversation; interchanging sentiments in mutual discourse or talk.
CONVERSATIONALIST, *kon-ver-sa'-shun-al-ist*, } s. One who
CONVERSATIONIST, *kon-ver-sa'-shun-ist*, } excels in conversation.
CONVERSATIVE, *kon-ver'-sa-tiv*, a. Relating to an intercourse with men.
CONVERSAZIONE, *kon-ver-sat-ze-o'-ne*, s. A meeting for conversation, generally on literary topics.
CONVERSE, *kon-vers'*, v.n. To hold conversation, or have intercourse with; to convey thoughts reciprocally; to associate, commune, or discourse with.
CONVERSE, *kon'-vers*, s. Conversation; free interchange of thoughts or opinions; acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity.—In *logic*, the converse of a proposition is that which arises from interchanging the terms.—In *math.*, an inverted proposition.
– a. Opposite or reciprocal.
CONVERSELY, *kon-vers'-le*, ad. With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.
CONVERSION, *kon-ver'-shun*, s. Change from one state to another; transmutation.—In *theol.*, a change of heart, or dispositions, succeeded by a reformation of life; a change from one religion to another; the act of appropriating to private use.—In *algebra*, *conversion of equations* is the reduction of a fractional equation into an integral one.
CONVERSIVE, *kon-ver'-siv*, a. Conversable.
CONVERT, *kon'-vert*, v.a. To change from one state to another; to change or turn from one religion or sect to another; to change the heart and moral character; to appropriate or apply to one's own use, or to personal benefit; to change one proposition into another.
– v.n. To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.
CONVERT, *kon'-vert*, s. A person converted from one opinion or practice to another, or who renounces one creed or religious system for another.
CONVERTED, *kon-vert'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to convert*.
CONVERTER, *kon-ver'-ter*, s. One who converts; one who makes converts.
CONVERTIBILITY, *kon-ver-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The capability of being converted or changed from one substance, form, or state, to another.
CONVERTIBLE, *kon-ver'-te-bl*, a. That may be changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable
CONVERTIBLENESS, *kon-ver'-te-bl-nes*, s. Convertibility.
CONVERTIBLY, *kon-ver'-te-ble*, ad. Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.
CONVERTITE,‡ *kon-ver'-tite*, s. A convert.
CONVEX, *kon'-veks*, a. Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or round form; gibbous; opposed to *concave*.
— s. A convex body.
CONVEXED, *kon'-vekst*, a. Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.
CONVEXEDLY, *kon-veks'-ed-le*, ad. In a convex form.
CONVEXITY, *kon-veks'-e-te*, } s. Sphericity of form
CONVEXNESS, *kon-veks'-nes*, } on the outside; roundness.
CONVEXLY, *kon'-veks-le*, ad. In a convex form.
CONVEXO-CONCAVE, *kon-veks'-o-kon'-kave*, a. Convex on one side, and concave, or hollow, on the other.
CONVEXO-CONVEX, *kon-veks'-o-kon'-vex*, a. Convex on both sides.
CONVEXO-PLANE, *kon-veks'-o-plane*, a. Convex on one side, and plain on the other.
CONVEY, *kon-va'*, v.a. To carry or transport from one place to another; to transmit; to transfer; to pass a title to anything from one person to another, as by deed, assignment, or otherwise; to impart; to communicate.
–‡ v.n. To play the thief.
CONVEYABLE, *kon-va'-a-bl*, a. That may be conveyed or transferred.
CONVEYANCE, *kon-va'-ans*, s. The act or means of conveying; the transmitting or transferring of titles, estates, or claims, from one person to another; assignment; the instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or person to person.
CONVEYANCER, *kon-va'-an-ser*, s. One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.
CONVEYANCING, *kon-va'-ans-ing*, s. The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another.
CONVEYED, *kon-vade'*, pp of the verb *to convey*.
CONVEYER, *kon-va'-er*, s. One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another; a juggler, or impostor.
CONVICINITY, *kon-ve-sin'-e-te*, s. Neighbourhood; vicinity.
CONVICT, *kon-vikt'*, v.a. To prove guilty; to determine or decide the guilt of a person charged with crime; to convince of sin; to show by proof or evidence; to confute, convince, or confound.
— pp. for *convicted*. Proved or found guilty.
CONVICT, *kon'-vikt*, s. A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him; malefactor or felon.
CONVICTED, *kon-vikt'-ed*, pp. or a. Proved or determined to be guilty of a crime.
CONVICTION, *kon-vik'-shun*, s. The act of proving a person guilty of an offence charged against him before a legal tribunal; the act of convincing; the act of convincing of sin or sinfulness; the state of being sensible of guilt; confutation; strong belief, on the ground of satisfactory evidence.
CONVICTIVE,† *kon-vik'-tiv*, a. Having the power to convince or convict.
CONVICTIVELY,† *kon-vik'-tiv-le*, ad. In a convincing manner.
CONVICTIVENESS,† *kon-vik'-tiv-nes*, s. Power of convicting or convincing.
CONVINCE, *kon-vins'*, v.a. To satisfy the mind by evidence; ‡to convict; to prove guilty; to overpower; to vanquish.
CONVINCED, *kon-vinst'*, pp. of the verb *to convince*.
CONVINCEMENT,† *kon-vins'-ment*, s. Conviction.
CONVINCER, *kon-vin'-ser*, s. He or that which convinces, or makes manifest.
CONVINCIBLE,† *kon-vin'-se-bl*, a. Capable of conviction.
CONVINCING, *kon-vin'-sing*, a. Persuading the mind by evidence.
CONVINCINGLY, *kon-vin'-sing-le*, ad. In a convincing manner; in a manner to leave no doubt.
CONVITIATE,† *kon-vish'-e-ate*, v.a. To reproach, to abuse; to revile.
CONVIVE,‡ *kon-vive'*, v.a. To entertain; to feast.
CONVIVIAL, *kon-viv'-e-al*, a. Relating to a feast or entertainment; festive; jovial; social.
CONVIVIALIST, *kon-viv'-e-al-ist*, s. A person of social or festive habits.
CONVIVIALITY, *kon-viv -al'-e-te*, s. The good humour or mirth indulged at an entertainment.
CONVOCATE, *kon'-vo-kate*, v.a. To convoke; to call together, or assemble by summons.
CONVOCATION, *kon-vo-ka'-shun*, s. The act of calling or assembling by summons; an assembly, meeting, congregation, congress, diet, or convention.—In the *Church of England*, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs.—In the *University of Oxford*, an academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted.
CONVOCATIONAL, *kon-vo-ka'-shun-al*, a. Relating to a convocation.
CONVOKE, *kon-voke'*, v.a. To call together; to assemble by summons, to convene.
CONVOKED, *kon-voke'd'*, pp. of the verb *to convoke*.
CONVOLUTE, *kon'-vo-lute*, } a. Rolled together.
CONVOLUTED, *kon-vo-lu'-ted*, }
CONVOLUTION, *kon-vo-lu'-shun*, s. The act of rolling or winding together; the state of being rolled together; a winding or twisting; a winding motion.
CONVOLVE, *kon-volv'*, v.a. To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.
CONVOLVED, *kon-volvd'*, pp. of the verb *to convolve*.
CONVOLVULACEÆ, *kon-vol-vu-la'-ce-e*, s. In *botany*, a natural order of Exogens, of which the genus *Convolvulus*, or Bindweed, is the type.
CONVOY, *kon'-voy*, s. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place, either by sea or land. By *sea*, a ship or ships of war which accompany merchantmen for protection from an enemy. By *land*, any body of troops which accom

pany provisions, ammunition, or other property for protection; the ship or fleet conducted and protected.

CONVOY, *kon-voy'*, v.a. To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land.

CONVOYED, *kon-voyd'*, pp. of the verb *to convoy*.

CONVULSE, *kon-vuls'*, v.a. To agitate, or disturb; to draw, or contract, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms.

CONVULSED, *kon-vulst'*, pp. of the verb *to convulse*.

CONVULSION, *kon-vul'-shun*, s. A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body; agitation; commotion; disturbance; any violent and irregular motion, as *convulsions* in the body politic; tumult.

CONVULSIONARY, *kon-vul'-shun-à-re*, a. Relating to convulsion.

CONVULSIVE, *kon-vul'-siv*, a. That produces convulsion, or spasms.

CONVULSIVELY, *kon-vul'-siv-le*, ad. With violent shaking or agitation.

CONY, or CONEY, *kŏ'-ne*, s. A quadruped of the genus *lepus*, which has a short tail and naked ears; a rabbit.

CONY-BURROW, *ko'-ne-bur-ro*, s. A place where rabbits burrow in the earth.

CONY-CATCHER,‡ *ko'-ne-katch'-er*, s. A thief; a cheat; a sharper. A *cant phrase*.

CONY-CATCHING,‡ *ko'-ne-katch'-ing*, s. Banter.

CONY-SKIN, *ko'-ne-skin*, s. The skin of a cony, or rabbit.

CONYZA, *ko-nī'-za*, s. A genus of composite plants (the Fleabane) of the tribe *Conyzeæ*.

COO, *koo*, v.a. To cry, or make a low sound, as pigeons or doves.

COOING, *koo'-ing*, s. Invitation, as the note of the dove.

COOK, *kook*, v.a. To prepare victuals for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c.; to dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating; to prepare for any purpose.

— s. One whose occupation is to prepare victuals for the table; a man or woman who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

— v.n. To make the noise of the cuckoo.

COOKED, *kookt*, pp. of the verb *to cook*.

COOKERY, *kook'-e-re*, s. The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.

COOK-MAID, *kook'-made*, s. A female servant who dresses provisions.

COOL, *kool*, a. Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; not ardent or zealous; not angry; not fond; not excited by passion of any kind; not hasty; deliberate; not retaining heat.

— s. A moderate state of cold.

— v.a. To allay heat; to make cold; to reduce the temperature of a substance; to allay passion of any kind.

— v.n. To become less hot; to lose heat; to become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate.

COOL-HEADED, *kool-hed'-ed*, a. Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion.

COOLER, *kool'-er*, s. That which cools; any substance which abates heat or excitement; a vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled.

COOLISH, *kool'-ish*, a. Somewhat cool.

COOLLY, *kool'-le*, ad. Without heat or sharp cold; in a cool or indifferent manner.

COOLNESS, *kool'-nes*, s. Gentle heat; a moderate degree of cold; want of ardour or zeal; indifference.

COOLY, *koo'-le*, s. An East Indian porter or carrier.

COOM, *koom*, s. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels.

COOMB, *koom*, } s. A dry measure of four bushels, or
COMB, *koam*, } half a quarter.

COOP, *koop*, s. A box of boards, grated or barred on one side, for keeping fowls in confinement; a pen; an inclosed place for small animals; a barrel or cask for the preservation of liquors; a tumbrel or close cart.

— v.a. To confine in a coop; to shut up in a narrow compass; to confine.

COOPED, *koopt*, pp. of the verb *to coop*.

COOPEE, *koo'-pe*, s. A step in dancing.

COOPER, *koo'-per*, s. One whose occupation is to make barrels, tubs, and casks of various kinds.

— v.a. To do the work of a cooper.

COOPERAGE, *koo'-per-idj*, s. The price paid for cooper's work; a place where cooper's work is done.

CO-OPERATE, *ko-op'-er-ate*, v.a. To act or operate jointly with another; to work or labour with mutual efforts to promote the same object; to act together; to concur in producing the same result.

CO-OPERATION, *ko-op-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of working, or operating together, to one end; joint operation.

CO-OPERATIVE, *ko-op'-er-à-tiv*, a. Operating jointly to the same end.

CO-OPERATOR, *ko-op'-er-a-tur*, s. One who endeavours jointly with others to promote the same end.

COOPERING, *koo'-per-ing*, s. The occupation of a cooper.

CO-OPTATE,‡ *ko-op'-tate*, v.a. To choose.

CO-OPTATION,‡ *ko-op-ta'-shun*, s. Adoption; assumption.

CO-ORDINANCE, *ko-awr'-de-nans*, s. Joint ordinance.

CO-ORDINATE, *ko-awr'-de-net*, a. Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree.

CO-ORDINATELY, *ko-awr'-de-net-le*, ad. In the same order or rank; in equal degree.

CO-ORDINATENESS, *ko-awr'-de-net-nes*, s. The state of being co-ordinate; equality of rank, degree, or authority.

CO-ORDINATES, *ko-awr'-de-nets*, s.pl. In *geometry*, the mean lines, angles, &c. to which points under consideration are referred, and by means of which their position is determined.

CO-ORDINATION, *ko-awr-de-na'-shun*, s. The state of holding equal rank, or of standing in the same relation to something higher or lower.

COOT, *koot*, s. A water fowl of the genus *fulica*, frequenting lakes and other still waters.

COOT-FOOT, *koot'-fut*, s. A name common to birds of the genus *lobipes*.

COP, *kop*, s. The head or top of a thing; a tuft on the head of birds.

COPAIBA, *ko-pa'-ba*, } s. Balsam of copaiba, or capivi,
COPAIVA, *ko-pa'-va*, } is a liquid, resinous juice, flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree called *Copaifera officinalis*.

COPAIFERA, *ko-pai'-fe-ra*, s. The balsam of the *copaiva* tree.

COPAL, *ko'-pal*, s. The concrete juice of a tree growing in South America and the East Indies. It is used for varnishing.—*Copal varnish* is prepared by heating eight ounces of oil of turpentine to the boiling point, when an ounce and a-half of copal, reduced to powder, is thrown in, and the two bodies well commingled.

COPARCENARY, *ko-pär'-se-nà-re*, s. Partnership in inheritance; joint right of succession.

COPARCENER, *ko-pär'-se-ner*, s. A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others.

COPARCENY, *ko-pärs'-ne*, s. *See* COPARCENARY.

COPARTNER, *ko-pärt'-ner*, s. One who has a share in a common stock or business, or who is jointly concerned in carrying on trade or other business; a partner; an associate; a partaker.

COPARTNERSHIP, *ko-pärt'-ner-ship*, s. Joint concern in business, particularly in trade and manufactures; the persons who have a joint concern.

COPARTNERY, *ko-pärt'-ner-e*, s. The state of being copartners in any undertaking.

COPATAIN,‡ *ko'-pa-tane*, s. High raised; pointed.

CO-PATRIOT, *ko-pa'-tre-ot*, s. A joint patriot.

COPE, *kope*, s. A sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministrations; anything extended over the head; the arch or concave of the sky; the roof or covering of a house; the arch over a door, &c.; an ancient tribute due to the king or lord of the soil, out of the lead mines in some parts of Derbyshire.

—† v.a. To cover as with a cope; to meet or encounter.

— v.n. To strive or contend with; to equal in combat, to match; to encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.

COPECK, *ko'-pek*, s. A Russian coin.

COPEMAN,‡ *kope'-man*, s. A chapman.

COPERNICAN, *ko-per'-ne-kan*, a. Relating to the astronomical system of Copernicus.

COPESMATE,‡ *kops'-mate*, s. A companion or friend.

COPESTONE, *kop'-stone*, s. Head or top stone.

COPHIAS, *ko'-fe-as*, s. A genus of venomous serpents.

COPHOSIS, *ko-fo'-sis*, s. Deafness.

COPIED, *kop'-id*, pp. of the verb *to copy*.

COPIER, *kop'-e-er*, } s. One who copies; a transcriber;
COPYIST, *kop'-e-ist*, } an imitator.

COPING, *ko'-ping*, s. The top or cover of a wall, usually made sloping to carry off the water.

COPIOUS, *ko'-pe-us*, a. In great quantities; furnishing full supplies; abundant; plentiful; full or exuberant.

COPIOUSLY, *ko'-pe-us-le*, ad. Abundantly; plentifully; in large quantities.

COPIOUSNESS, *ko'-pe-us-nes*, s. Abundance; plenty; exuberance; amplitude; diffusiveness of style or manner of treating a subject.

COPLAND, *kop'-land*, s. A piece of ground terminating in a *cop*, or acute angle.

CO-PLANT, *ko-plant'*, v.a. To plant together.

CO-PORTION, *ko-pore'-shun*, s. Equal share.

COPOS, *ko'-pos*, s. A morbid lassitude.

COPPER, *kop'-per*, s. A metal, of a pale-red colour, tinged with yellow. Next to gold, silver, and platinum, it is the most ductile and malleable of the metals, and it is more elastic than any metal except steel, and the most sonorous of all the metals. Its specific gravity is 8.5. A vessel made of copper, *particularly* a large boiler.

— v.a. To cover or sheath with sheets of copper.

— a. Consisting of copper.

COPPERAS, *kop'-per-as*, s. Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol; a salt of a peculiar astringent taste, and of various colours, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green.

COPPERED, *kop'-perd*, pp. or a. Covered with sheets of copper.

COPPER-HEAD, *kop'-per-hed*, s. A poisonous serpent of America, belonging to the genus *trigonocephalus*.

COPPERISH, *kop'-per-ish*, a. Containing copper; like copper, or partaking of it.

COPPER-NICKEL, *kop-per-nik'-el*, s. A mineral of a copper colour, found in Westphalia, which is a native arsenuriet of nickel.

COPPER-NOSE, *kop'-per-nose*, s. A red nose.

COPPER-PLATE, *kop'-per-plate*, s. A plate of polished copper, on which concave lines are engraved or corroded, according to some delineated figure or design; a print or impression on paper, &c., from a copper-plate.

COPPER-PYRITES, *kop'-per-pir-i'-tes*, s. A chemical compound of copper and sulphur, which occurs both massive and crystallized, and contains from 58 to 61 of copper, 19 to 23 per cent. of sulphur, and 7 to 18 per cent. of iron.

COPPER-SMITH, *kop'-per-smith*, s. One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

COPPER-WORK, *kop'-per-wurk*, s. A place where copper is wrought or manufactured.

COPPER-WORM, *kop'-per-worm*, s. A little worm in ships; a worm that frets garments.

COPPERY, *kop'-per-e*, a. Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper in taste or smell.

COPPICE, *kop'-pis*, } s. A wood of small growth, or
COPSE, *kopse*, } consisting of underwood or brush-wood.

COPPIN, *kop'-pin*, s. The cone of thread which is formed on the spindle of a wheel by spinning.

COPPLE-STONES, *kop'-pl-stones*, s.pl. Fragments of stone broken from the adjacent cliffs, and rounded by being rolled backwards and forwards by the continual action of the water.

COPROLITE, *kop'-ro-lite*, s. The petrified fæces of carnivorous reptiles and other animals. Coprolites frequently occur in the Lias and Coal formations.

COPROLITIC, *kop-ro-lit'-ik*, a. Containing or resembling coprolites.

COPROPHAGAN, *kop-rof'-à-gan*, s. A species of beetle which lives on the dung of animals.

COPROPHAGANS, *kop-rof'-a-gans*. s.pl. A family of Lamellicorn beetles, so called from their living on the dung of animals.

COPROPHAGOUS, *ko-prof'-a-gus*, a. Feeding on excrements.

COPSE, *kopse*, v.a. To preserve underwood.

COPSY, *kop'-se*, a. Having copses.

COPTIC, *kop'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts* or *Cophti*.

— s. The language of the Copts.

COPULA, *kop'-u-là*, s. In *logic*, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

COPULATE,† *kop'-u-late*, a. Joined.

— † v.a. To unite; to join in pairs

COPULATE, v.n. To unite in sexual embrace.

COPULATION, *kop-u-la'-shun*, s The act of coupling the embrace of the sexes in coition.

COPULATIVE, *kop'-u-là-tiv*, a. That unites or couples.—In *grammar*, the *copulative* conjunction connects two or more subjects or predicates.

— s. A copulative conjunction.

COPY, *kop'-pe*, s. A transcript from an archetype or original; a single book or set of books; the imitation or likeness of anything.—Among *printers*, that which is to be imitated in writing or printing; a pattern or example for imitation.

— v.a. To write, print, or engrave, according to an original; to form a similar work or composition by writing, printing, or engraving; to transcribe; to paint or draw according to an original; to form according to a model; to follow as a pattern in manners or life.

— v.n. To imitate or endeavour to be like; to do anything in imitation of something else.

COPY-BOOK, *kop'-pe-book*, s. A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

COPYHOLD, *kop'-pe-hole'd*, s. In *law*, a tenure of estate by copy of court roll; or a tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to show, except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court.

COPYHOLDER, *kop'-pe-hole'd'-er*, s. One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

COPYING-PRESS, *kop'-pe-ing-pres*, s. A machine for taking an exact copy of any manuscript recently written.

COPYRIGHT, *kop'-pe-rite*, s. The exclusive right of an author or his assignee to print, publish, and vend a literary work. The law of copyright gives protection for the period of forty-two years in all cases; but if an author survive the publication of his work forty-two years, the protection still continues during his lifetime, and for seven years after his death.

COQUELICOT, *ko-ke'-le-ko*, s. The wild poppy of the corn-fields.

COQUET, *ko-ket'*, v.a. To attempt to attract admiration from vanity, or with an appearance of regard, with a design to deceive.

— v.n. To treat a person with an appearance of favour, but with a design to deceive.

COQUETRY, *ko-ket'-re*, s. Attempts to attract admiration, or love from vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

COQUETTE, *ko-ket'*, s. A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavours to attract admiration from a desire to gratify vanity, and then rejects her lover; a jilt.

COQUETTISH, *ko-ket'-ish*, a. Practising coquetry.

COQUETTISHLY, *ko-ket'-ish-le*, ad. In a coquettish manner.

COQUILLA-NUT, *ko-kil'-là-nut*, s. The fruit of the palm, or one of the Cocoa-nut group, which grows abundantly in South America.

COQUIMBITE, *ko-kem'-bit*, s. A white species of copperas found in Coquimbo, in Chili.

CORACINÆ, *ko-ras'-e-ne*, s. The Fruit-crows, a sub-family of the Corvidæ, or Crow family.

CORACLE, *kor'-à-kl*, s. A boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

CORACOID, *kor'-à-koyd*, s. A small, sharp process of the scapula, shaped like a crow's beak.

— a. Shaped like a crow's beak.

CORAL, *kor'-al*, s. A calcareous marine production, secreted by polypi, sometimes assuming the form of trees or shrubs, and sometimes a round form, as in the brain-stone; a piece of coral used by children as a plaything.

— a. Made of coral; resembling coral.

CORALLACEOUS, *kor-al-a'-she-us*, a. Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.

CORALLIA, *ko-ral'-le-à*, s. A family of Corticiferous polyparia, in which the animals are hydriform.

CORALLIFEROUS, *kor-al-if'-er-us*, a. Containing coral.

CORALLIFORM, *kor'-al-e-faworm*, a. Resembling coral, forked and crooked.

CORALLINE, *kor'-al-ine*, a. Consisting of coral; like coral.

— s. A submarine, semi-calcareous plant, consisting of many jointed branches, and often resembling moss. The term has also been applied to certain minute corals growing in moss-like forms.

CORALLINITE, *kor'-al-in-ite*, s. A fossil polypier or coralline.

CORALLITE, *kor'-al-ite*, s. A mineral substance or petrifaction, in the form of coral.

CORALLOID, *kor'-al-oyd*, } a. Having the form of
CORALLOIDAL, *kor-al-oy'-dal*, } coral; branching like coral.

CORALLOID, *kor'-al-oyd*, s. A term applied to a species of minute corals, called *escara*.

CORAL-RAG, *kor'-al-rag*, s. In *geology*, a coralliferous deposit, forming a member of the middle division of oolite.

CORAL-TREE, *kor'-al-tree*, s. A genus of shrubby flowering plants (*erythrina*), of several species, natives of Africa and America.

CORAL-WORT, *kor'-al-wort*, s. A genus of plants, *dentaria*; tooth-wort.

CORANT, *ko-rant'*, s. A lofty, sprightly dance.

CORANTO, *ko-ran'-to*, s. In *music*, a certain air, consisting of three crotchets in a bar.

CORB, *kawrb*, s. A basket used in collieries; an ornament in a building.

CORBAN, *kawr'-ban*, s. Among the ancient *Jews*, an offering, sacrifice, or oblation; an alms-basket; a vessel to receive gifts of charity.—Among *Mohammedans*, a ceremony performed at the foot of Mount Arafat in Arabia, near Mecca. It consists in killing a number of sheep, and distributing them among the poor.

CORBE,‡ *kawrb*, a. Crooked.

CORBEIL, *kawr'-bel*, s. In *fortification*, a little basket, to be filled with earth, and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.

CORBEL, *kawr'-bel*, s. In *architecture*, the representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides; the vase or tambour of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to a basket. A short piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, jutting six or eight inches, in the manner of a shoulder-piece; a niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures, or statues.

CORBY,‡ *kawr'-be*, s. A raven.

CORCULE, *kawr'-kule*, s. In *bot.*, the heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant.

CORD, *kawrd*, s. A string, or thin rope composed of several strands twisted together; a quantity of wood, or other material, originally measured with a cord or line.

— v.a. To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords.

CORDAGE, *kawr'-dij*, s. A term applied to all sorts of cords or ropes used in the rigging of a ship; a quantity of ropes or cords.

CORDATE, *kawr'-date*, } a. Having the form of a
CORDATED, *kawr'-da-ted*, } heart; heart-shaped; a term used by botanists in their description of plants.

CORDATELY, *kawr'-date-le*, ad. In a cordate or heart-shaped manner.

CORDED, *kawr'-ded*, a. Bound with cords; furrowed; a term in heraldry, signifying a cross made of two pieces of cord.

CORDELIER, *kawr'-de-leer*, s. (Fr.) A Franciscan friar, of the order founded by St. Francis.

CORDIACEÆ, *kor-de-a'-ce-e*, s. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the *Cordia* is the type.

CORDIAL, *kawrd'-yal*, a. Proceeding from the heart; not hypocritical; hearty, sincere, warm, or affectionate.

— s. In *medicine*, that which increases strength, raises the spirits, and gives life and cheerfulness to a person when weak and depressed; anything that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

CORDIAL-HEARTED, *kawrd'-yal-hart-ed*, a. Having cordial affection.

CORDIALNESS, *kawrd'-yal-nes*, } s. Sincerity; hearty
CORDIALITY, *kawrd-yal'-e-te*, } good-will; freedom from hypocrisy.

CORDIALIZE, *kawrd'-yal-ize*, v.a. To render cordial.

CORDIALLY, *kawrd'-yal-le*, ad. Sincerely; heartily; with real affection.

CORDIFORM, *kawr'-de-fawrm*, a. Heart-shaped; having the form of the human heart.

CORDILLERA, *kor-dil'-le-rà*, s. (Spa.) The name of the mountain range of the Andes, in South America.

CORDMAKER, *kawrd'-ma-ker*, s. One whose business is to make ropes.

CORDON, *kawr'-don*, s. In *fortification*, a row of stones jutting before the rampart, and the basis of the parapet.—In *military matters*, a line or series of military posts.—*Cordon sanitaire* is a line of troops or military posts, on the borders of a district infected with disease, to cut off communication.

CORDOVAN, *kawr'-do-van*, s. Spanish leather.

CORDUROY, *kawr'-du-roy*, s. A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed.

CORDWAIN, *kawrd'-wân*, s. Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed.

CORDWAINER, *kawrd'-wâ-ner*, s. A shoemaker.

CORD-WOOD, *kawrd'-wud*, s. Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

CORE, *kore*, s. The heart or inner part of anything, as the central part of fruit, containing the kernels or seeds.—In *architecture*, the interior part of anything, as of a column.

COREGENT, *ko-re'-jent*, s. A joint ruler.

CORELATION, *ko-re-la'-shun*, s. Corresponding relation.

CORELATIVE, *ko-rel'-à-tiv*. *See* CORRELATIVE.

CORF, *kawrf*, s. A basket for carrying coals and other minerals in mines.

CORIACEOUS, *ko-re-a'-she-us*, a. Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; tough.

CORIANDER, *ko-re-an'-der*, s. A plant whose seeds are highly aromatic and carminative, and sometimes used in cooking.

CORINDO, *kor-in'-do*, s. The common edible sea turtle, a genus of reptiles belonging to the family *Chelonia*.

CORINTH,† *kawr'-inth*, s. A small fruit, now called *currant*.

CORINTHIAN, *ko-rin'-the-an*, a. Pertaining to Corinth, one of the most refined cities of Greece.—The *Corinthian* order in *architecture* is the most delicate of all the five orders, the capital being enriched with a graceful assemblage of foliated ornaments added to the volutes of the Ionic capital.

CO-RIVAL, *ko-ri'-val*, s. A rival, or fellow rival; a competitor.

— v.a. To rival; to pretend to equal.

CO-RIVALRY, *ko-ri'-val-re*, }
CO-RIVALSHIP, *ko-ri'-val-ship*, } s. Joint rivalry.

CORK, *kawrk*, s. The bark of the cork tree, from which stopples for bottles, casks, &c., are made; the stopple for a bottle or cask; a bung. The *Cork tree* is the *Quercus tuber*, a species of oak cultivated in Spain, Portugal, and France, the bark of which is thick, rough, and fungous. It is stripped off the tree every ten years, and then sold and manufactured into corks.

— v.a. To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork.

CORKING-PIN, *kawrk'-ing-pin*, s. A pin of a large size.

CORKSCREW, *kawrk'-skroo*, s. A screw to draw corks from bottles.

CORK-WOOD, *kawrk'-wud*, s. The soft spungy wood of the West Indian plant *Annona palustris*, used by the natives as common cork.

CORKY, *kawrk'-e*, a. Consisting of cork; resembling cork; dry and tough, like cork.

CORMORANT, *kawr'-mo-rant*, s. A genus of sea-birds, *phalacrocorax*, often called the *sea-raven*, and distinguished for their voracity; a glutton.

CORMUS, *kawr'-mus*, s. In *botany*, the name of a stalk of any plant.

CORN, *kawrn*, s. The seeds or grain of the cereal grasses used as food, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a small hard particle; a hard excrescence, or induration of the skin, on the toes, or some part of the feet.

— v.a. To preserve and season with salt, as *corned* beef; to granulate, to feed a horse with oats.

CORNACEÆ, *kawr-na'-se-e*, s.pl. A small natural order of umbellated Exogens, to which belong the *Cornel tree*, *Cornus alba*, &c.

CORNAGE, *kawr'-naje*, s. An ancient tenure of lands, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNBIND, *kawrn'-bind*, s. Climbing buckwheat (*local*).

CORNBRASH, *kawrn'-brash*, s. A coarse, shelly limestone, forming a good soil for corn.

CORN-CHANDLER, *kawrn'-tchand-ler*, s. A dealer in corn.

CORN-CLAD, *kawrn'-klad*, a. Covered with growing corn.

CORN-CRAKE, *kawrn'-krake*, s. The crake, or land-rail, the corn-crow.

CORNEA, *kawr'-ne-a*, s. The strong, horny, transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye, through which the rays of light pass.

CORNEL, *kawr'-nel*, }
CORNEL-TREE, *kawr'-nel-tree*, } s. The cornelian
CORNELIAN-TREE, *kawr-ne'-le-an-tree* } cherry, or dog wood, a tree yielding small edible fruit resembling cherries.

CORNELIAN, *kawr-ne'-le-an*, s. A precious stone; a

variety of chalcedony, sometimes called *carnelian*, from the flesh colour of the red variety.

CORNEOUS, *kawr'-ne-us*, a. Horny; like horn; hard.

CORNER, *kawr'-ner*, s. The point where two converging lines meet; an angle; an inclosed place; a secret or retired place.

CORNERED, *kawr'-nerd*, a. Having corners or angles.

CORNER-STONE, *kawr'-ner-stone*, s. The stone which unites two walls of a building at the corner; the principal stone.

CORNER-TEETH, *kawr'-ner-teeth*, s.pl. The four teeth of a horse, between the middle teeth and the tushes.

CORNER-WISE, *kawr'-ner-wise*, ad. Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CORNET, *kawr'-net*, s. A musical wind instrument of the nature of a trumpet; a commissioned officer of cavalry, next below a lieutenant; a scarf anciently worn by doctors; a head-dress.—*Cornet-a-piston* is a brass wind instrument, of the nature of the French horn, but furnished with valves and stoppers.

CORNETCY, *kawr'-net-se*, s. The commission or rank of a cornet.

CORN-FLAG, *kawrn'-flag*, s. A genus of plants, the *gladiolus*, of several species, bearing red or white flowers.

CORN-FLOWER, *kawrn'-flow-er*, s. A flower or plant growing among corn, as the wild poppy, &c.

CORNICE, *kawr'-nis*, s. In *architecture*, the upper grand division of the entablature of a column, or the highest projecture; that which crowns an order; a little projecture in joinery or masonry.—*Cornice-ring* of a cannon, is the ring next from the muzzle-ring backward.

CORNICLE, *kawr'-ne-kl*, s. A little horn.

CORNICULATE, *kawr-nik'-u-let*, a. Horned; having horns.—In *botany*, bearing a little spur or horn.

CORNIFIC, *kawr-nif'-ik*, a. Producing horns.

CORNIFORM, *kawr'-ne-fawrm*, a. Having the shape of a horn.

CORNIGEROUS, *kawr-nij'-er-us*, a. Horned; having horns.

CORNINE, *kawr'-nin*, s. A new principle found to exist in the bark of the *Cornus florida*, whose properties resemble those of quinine.

CORNING-HOUSE, *kawrn'-ing-hows*, s. A house or place where powder is granulated.

CORNISH, *kawrn'-ish*, a. Relating to the language and manners of Cornwall.

CORNIST, *kawrn'-ist*, s. A performer on the cornet or horn.

CORN-LAND, *kawrn'-land*, s. Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

CORN-LAWS, *kawrn'-lawz*, s.pl. Laws passed at various times by the British legislature, regulating the importation of foreign corn, and imposing heavy duties thereon. The law of 1815 was repealed in 1846, after a long and severe struggle between the people and the landed interests.

CORN-LOFT, *kawrn'-loft*, s. A corn granary.

CORN-MARYGOLD, *kawrn-ma'-re-golde*, s. A genus of plants, the *Chrysanthemum segetum*, common in corn-fields.

CORN-MILL, *kawrn'-mil*, s. A mill for grinding corn.

CORNO, *kawr'-no*, s. A French horn.

CORN-PARSLEY, *kawrn'-pars-le*, s. A genus of plants, the *sison*.

CORN-RENT, *kawrn'-rent*, s. A rent paid in corn, or its average value, instead of money.

CORN-ROCKET, *kawrn'-rock-et*, s. A genus of plants, the *bunias*.

CORN-ROSE, *kawrn'-rose*, s. A common weed growing in corn-fields, and often confounded with the red poppy.

CORN-SALAD, *kawrn'-sal-ad*, s. A species of annual plant, the *Valerianella olitoria*, common in corn-fields.

CORN-STONE, *kawrn'-stone*, s. A mottled kind of limestone, found in the old Red Sandstone formation, and valuable as manure.

CORNU-AMMONIS, *kawr'-nu-am-mo'-nis*, s. A fossil shell like a ram's horn; an ammonite.

CORNUBIANITE, *kawr-nu'-be-an-ite*, s. A dark blue slaty rock, abundant in Cornwall, and found in contact with granite.

CORNUCOPIA, *kawr-nu-ko'-pe-a*, s. The horn of plenty, an emblem of abundance of fruits.—In *architecture* and *sculpture*, the figure of a horn, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding.

CORNULARIA, *kawr-nu-la'-re-a*, s. A genus of corals.

CORNULITES, *kawr'-nu-lites*, s.pl. A genus of corals found in the Silurian limestones and sandstones.

CORNUTE, *kawr-nute'*, v.a. To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNUTED, *kawr-nu'-ted*, a. Grafted with horns; cuckolded.—In *botany*, horn-shaped.

CORNUTO, *kawr-nu'-to*, s. A man that wears the horns, a cuckold.

CORNUTOR, *kawr-nu'-tor*, s. A cuckold-maker.

CORN-VIOLET, *kawrn-vi'-o-let*, s. The bell flower, a species of *campanula*.

CORN-WAIN,† *kawrn'-wane*, s. A wagon that carries corn.

CORN-WEEVIL, *kawrn-we'-vil*, s. An insect very destructive to corn.

CORNY, *kawr'-ne*, a. Horny; resembling horn; producing or containing corn.

COROCORE, *kor'-o-kore*, s. The name of a large-sized boat in the Indian Archipelago, frequently employed in practical purposes.

CORODY, *kor'-o-de*, } s. An allowance of meat, drink,
CORRODY, *kor'-o-de*, } or clothing due to the king from an abbey or other religious house.

COROLLA, *ko-rol'-la*, s. In *botany*, the inner covering of a flower, composed of a petal or petals.

COROLLACEOUS, *kor-ol-la'-she-us*, a. Pertaining to a corolla; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

COROLLARY, *kor'-ol-la-re*, s. An inference from a preceding proposition.

COROLLATE, *kor'-ol-late*, } a. Like a corolla; having
COROLLATED, *kor'-o-lay-ted*, } corollas.

COROLLET, *kor'-o-let*, } s. One of the partial flowers
COROLLULE, *kor'-ol-lule*, } which make a compound one, the floret in an aggregate flower.

CORONA, *ko-ro'-na*, s. In *architecture*, a large, flat member of a cornice, usually of considerable projection, to carry off the rain that falls on it.—In *anatomy*, the upper surface of the molar teeth, or grinders.—In *botany*, the circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower.—In *optics*, a halo c luminous circle around the sun, moon, or stars.

CORONAL, *kor'-o-nal*, a. Belonging to the crown or top of the head.

— s. A crown; wreath; garland; the first suture of the skull.

CORONARY, *kor'-o-na-re*, a. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head, or placed as a crown.—*Coronary vessels* and *ligaments*, in *anatomy*, are those which spread round certain viscera, bones, &c.—*Coronary arteries* are two arteries which spring from the aorta.

CORONATED, *kor'-o-na-ted*, a. In *conchology*, crowned, or girt toward the apex with a single row of eminences.

CORONATION, *kor-o-na'-shun*, s. The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign, and investing him with the insignia of royalty, on his succeeding to the sovereignty; the pomp or assembly attending a coronation.

CORONEL,‡ *kur'-nel*, s. The officer who commands a regiment. *See* COLONEL.

CORONER, *kor'-o-ner*, s. An officer of the Crown, whose duty, on the sudden death of an individual, is to inquire into the manner of his death, in the presence of a jury assembled for the occasion.

CORONET, *kor'-o-net*, s. An inferior crown worn by noblemen; an ornamental head-dress.

CORONETED, *kor'-o-net-ed*, a. Wearing, or entitled to wear a coronet

CORONIFORM, *ko-ron'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a crown.

CORONULE, *kor'-o-nule*, s. The little crown of a seed, the downy tuft on seeds.

CORPORAL, *kawr'-po-ral*, s. The lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant.—The *corporal of a ship of war* is an officer under the master-at-arms, employed to teach the sailors the use of small arms.

— a. Belonging or relating to the body; material; not spiritual.

CORPORAL, *kawr'-po-ral*, } s. A fine linen cloth,
CORPORALE, *kawr-po-ray'-le*, } used to cover the sacred elements in the Eucharist.

CORPORALITY, *kawr-po-ral'-e-te*, s. The state of being a body or embodied; opposed to spirituality.

CORPORALLY, *kawr'-po-ral-le*, ad. Bodily; in or with the body.

Corporalship, *kawr'-po-ral-ship*, s. A corporal's office or command.

Corporas,‡ *kawr'-po-ras*, s. The old name of the corporale, or Communion-cloth.

Corporate, *kawr'-po-rate*, a. United in a body, or community; formed into a body; united; ‡general; collectively one.

— ‡ v.a. To unite.

Corporately, *kawr'-po-rate-ly*, ad. In a corporate capacity.

Corporateness, *kawr'-po-rate-nes*, s. The state of a corporate body.

Corporation, *kawr-po-ra'-shun*, s. A body politic or corporate, established by royal charters, and authorized by law to act as a single person.—A *Corporation Spiritual* consists of a dean and chapter, or a master of a college or hospital.—A *Corporation Temporal* consists of a mayor and commonalty.

Corporator, *kawr'-po-ray-tur*, s. The member of a corporation.

Corporeal, *kawr-po'-re-al*, a. Consisting of a material body; material.

Corporealist, *kawr-po'-re-al-ist*, s. One who denies the existence of spiritual essence.

Corporeality, *kawr-po-re-al'-e-te*, s. The state of being corporeal.

Corporeally, *kawr-po'-re-al-le*, ad. In a bodily form or manner.

Corporeity, *kawr-po-re'-e-te*, s. Bodily substance; materiality.

Corporification, *kawr-po-re-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of giving body or palpability.

Corporify,‡ *kawr-po'-re-fi*, v.a. To embody; to form into a body.

Corposant, *kawr'-po-sant*, s. A name given by seamen to a luminous electric phenomenon often beheld in dark, tempestuous nights, about the rigging and mastheads of a ship, and so called from the Spanish words *cuerpo santo* (holy body).

Corps, *kore*, pl. *korez*, s. A body of troops; any division of an army.—In *architecture*, any part that projects beyond a wall, serving as the ground of some decoration.

Corpse, *kawrps*, s. The dead body of a human being; corse, carcase, or remains.

Corpulence, *kawr'-pu-lens*, } s. Excessive fatness, a
Corpulency, *kawr'-pu-len-se*, } state of being loaded with flesh; spissitude; pinguidity.

Corpulent, *kawr'-pu-lent*, a. Fleshy; robust; fat; lusty, having a superfluity of flesh or fat.

Corpulently, *kawr'-pu-lent-le*, ad. In a corpulent manner.

Corpus, *kawr'-pus*, pl. **Corpora**, *kawr'-po-ra*, s. A body; a word of extensive use in anatomy, as *corpus callosum* (a callous body), *corpus cavernosum*, &c.

Corpuscle, *kawr'-pus-kl*, s. A minute particle, or physical atom.

Corpuscular, *kawr-pus'-ku-lar*, a. Pertaining to corpuscles, or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies.

Corpuscularian, *kawr-pus-ku-la'-re-an*, a. Relating to corpuscles.

— s. An advocate for the *corpuscular* philosophy.

Corpus-delicti, *kawr'-pus-de-lik'-ti*, s. The substance or foundation of an offence, in the fact of its having been actually committed.

Corrade,‡ *kor-rade'*, v.a. To rub off; to scrape together.

Corradiation, *kor-ray-de-a'-shun*, s. A conjunction of rays in one point.

Correct, *kor-rekt'*, a. Conformable to truth or to a just standard; not faulty; free from error; accurate; precise

— v.a. To make right, to bring to the standard of truth or propriety; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to attempt to bring back to propriety in morals, to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to reprove severely; to amend, reform, or chastise.

Corrected, *kor-rek'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to correct*.

Correction, *kor-rek'-shun*, s. The act of correcting or bringing back from error to truth, rectitude, or propriety, punishment; discipline; chastisement; retrenchment, or emendation of faults or errors; amendment; critical notice; animadversion.—*House of Correction*, a house where disorderly persons are confined.

Correctional, *kor-rek'-shun al*, a. Having a tendency to correct.

Corrective, *kor-rek'-tiv*, a. Having the power to correct; tending to rectify.

— s. That which has the power of correcting; †restriction.

Correctly, *kor-rekt'-le*, ad. In a correct manner; according to a standard; accurately.

Correctness, *kor-rekt'-nes*, s. Accuracy; exactness; regularity; precision; conformity to truth, justice, or propriety, or to settled usages or rules.

Corrector, *kor-rek'-tur*, s. One who corrects; one who amends faults, retrenches error, and renders conformable to truth or propriety; one who punishes or reforms by chastisement, reproof, or instruction.

Corregidor, *kor-rej'-e-dur*, s. A Spanish magistrate.

Correlate, *kor'-re-late*, s. He or that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son.

— v.n. To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

Correlation, *kor-re-la'-shun*, s. Reciprocal relation.

Correlative, *kor-rel'-à-tiv*, a. Having a reciprocal relation.

— s. That which is opposed to something else in a reciprocal relation.

Correlatively, *kor-rel'-à-tiv-le*, ad. In a correlative relation.

Correlativeness, *kor-rel'-à-tiv-nes*, s. The state of being correlative.

Correption, *kor-rep'-shun*, s. Chiding; reproof; reprimand.

Correspond, *kor'-re-spond*, v.n. To answer one to another; to be congruous; to be adapted to; to suit or agree; to be adequate or proportioned; to communicate by letters; to have direct intercourse or communion.

Correspondence, *kor-re-spon'-dens*, } s. Relation, fit-
Correspondency, *kor-re-spon'-den-se*, } ness; congruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another; intercourse between persons by means of letters the letters which pass between correspondents.

Correspondent, *kor-re-spon'-dent*, a. Suitable; fit, congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted.

— s. One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages.

Correspondently, *kor-re-spond'-ent-le*, ad. In a corresponding manner.

Corresponding, *kor-re-spond'-ing*, a. Writing to suiting.

Corresponsive, *kor-re-spon'-siv*, a. Answerable, adapted.

Corresponsively, *kor-re-spon'-siv-le*, ad. In a corresponding manner.

Corridor, *kor'-re-dore*, s. A gallery or open communication round a building.—In *fortification*, the covered way encircling the place.

Corrigible, *kor'-re-je-bl*, a. That may be set right or amended; that may be reformed; punishable.

Corrival, *kor-ri'-val*, s. A fellow-rival; a competitor (More correctly *co-rival.*)

— † a. Contending.

— † v.n. To vie with.

Corrivalship, † *kor-ri'-val-ship*, s. Opposition; rivalry.

Corrivate,† *kor'-re-vate'*, v.a. To draw water out of several streams into one.

Corrivation,† *kor-re-va'-shun*, s. The running of different streams into one.

Corroborant, *kor-rob'-o-rant*, a. Having the power or quality of giving strength.

— s. A medicine that strengthens the human body when weak.

Corroborate, *kor-rob'-o-rate*, v.a. To strengthen; to give additional strength to; to confirm; to make more certain.

Corroborated, *kor-rob'-o-ra-ted*, pp. or a. Strengthened; confirmed.

Corroboration, *kor-rob-o-ra'-shun*, s. The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation.

Corroborative, *kor-rob'-o-rà-tiv*, a. Having the power of giving additional strength; tending to confirm.

— s. A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

Corrode, *kor-rode'*, v.a. To eat away by degrees; to wear away or consume; to prey upon; to impair; to canker, gnaw, or waste.

Corroded, *kor-ro'-ded*, pp. or a. Eaten away gradually.

CORRODENT, *kor-ro'-dent*, a. Having the power of corroding, or wasting by degrees.
— s. Any substance or medicine that corrodes.
CORRODIATE, *kor-ro'-de-ate*, v.a. To eat away by degrees.
CORRODIBILITY, *kor-ro-de-bil'-e-te*, CORROSIBILITY, *kor-ro'-se-bil-e-te*, CORROSIBLENESS, *kor-ro'-se-bl-nes*, } s. The quality of being corrodible.
CORRODIBLE, *kor-ro'-de-bl*, CORROSIBLE, *kor-ro'-se-bl*, } a. That may be corroded.
CORRODING, *kor-ro'-ding*, a. Eating away gradually.
CORROSION, *kor-ro'-shun*, s. The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees.
CORROSIVE, *kor-ro'-siv*, s. That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually; that which has the power of fretting.
— a. Eating; having the power of gradually wearing or impairing; the quality of fretting or vexing.—*Corrosive sublimate* is a virulent poison, the bichloride of mercury.
CORROSIVELY, *kor-ro'-siv-le*, ad. Like a corrosive; in a corrosive manner.
CORROSIVENESS, *kor-ro'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of corroding, eating away or wearing; acrimony.
CORRUGANT, *kor'-ru-gant*, a. Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.
CORRUGATE, *kor'-ru-gate*, v.a. To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds.
— a. Wrinkled.
CORRUGATED, *kor'-ru-ga-ted*, pp. or a. Wrinkled.
CORRUGATION, *kor-ru-ga'-shun*, s. A wrinkling, contraction into wrinkles.
CORRUGATOR, *kor'-ru-ga-tur*, s. A muscle which contracts the skin of the forehead into wrinkles.
CORRUPT, *kor-rupt'*, v.a. To change from a sound to a putrescent state; to vitiate or deprave; to waste, spoil, or consume; to defile or pollute; to pervert or vitiate integrity; to bribe; to debase or render impure, by alterations or innovations; to falsify; to infect with errors.
— v.n. To become putrid; to putrefy, to rot; to become vitiated; to lose purity.
— a. Changed from a sound to a putrid state; tainted; vitiated; unsound; depraved; tainted with wickedness; debased; rendered impure; not genuine; infected with errors or mistakes.
CORRUPTED, *kor-rup'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to corrupt*.
CORRUPTER, *kor-rup'-ter*, s. One who corrupts, vitiates, or taints; one who bribes; that which depraves or destroys integrity; one who introduces errors.
CORRUPTIBILITY, *kor-rup-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The possibility of being corrupted.
CORRUPTIBLE, *kor-rup'-te-bl*, a. That may be corrupted, or become putrid; subject to decay and destruction; that may be vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of depravation.
— s. That which may decay and perish.
CORRUPTIBLENESS, *kor-rup'-te-bl-nes*, s. Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.
CORRUPTIBLY, *kor-rup'-te-ble*, ad. In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.
CORRUPTION, *kor-rup'-shun*, s. The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of bodies, by the separation of the component parts, or by disorganization, in the process of putrefaction; putrid matter; pus; putrescence, defilement, or contamination; a foul state occasioned by putrefaction; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; a debased or impure state; bribery.—In *law*, corruption of blood is one of the consequences of an act of attainder.
CORRUPTIVE, *kor-rup'-tiv*, a. Having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating.
CORRUPTLESS, *kor-rupt'-les*, a. Not susceptible of corruption or decay.
CORRUPTLY, *kor-rupt'-le*, ad. In a corrupt manner; viciously; by bribery.
CORRUPTNESS, *kor-rupt'-nes*, s. The state of being corrupt; putrescence; a state of moral impurity; impurity.
CORRUPTRESS, *kor-rupt'-res*, s. A female that corrupts others.
CORSAIR, *kor'-sare*, s. A pirate; one who scours the ocean for the purpose of plunder, for which the Algerines and Moors were once notorious; the vessel of a pirate.
CORSE, *kawrse*, s. A corpse; the dead body of a human being. (*Used poetically.*)
CORSELET, *kawrs'-let*, s. A little cuirass; or an armour to cover the body for protection.
— v.a. To encircle as with a corselet.
CORSET, *kawr'-set*, s. A bodice; something worn to give shape to the body, and used by ladies and men of effeminate habits.
— v.a. To inclose in corsets.
CORTEGE, *kawr'-tayzh*, s. A train of attendants.
CORTES, *kawr'-tez*, s.pl. The Spanish parliament, or assembly of the states of the kingdom, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of cities.
CORTEX, *kawr'-teks*, s. Bark, as of a tree.
CORTICAL, *kawr'-te-kal*, a. Belonging to bark, consisting of or resembling bark or rind.—In *anatomy*, the *cortical substance* is the external part of the brain, which appears like bark encircling the interior.
CORTICATE, *kawr'-te-kate*, CORTICATED, *kawr'-te-ka-ted*, } a. Having or resembling the bark or rind of a tree.
CORTICIFEROUS, *kawr-te-sif'-er-us*, a. Producing bark, or that which resembles it.
CORTICIFORM, *kawr-tis'-e-fawrm*, a. Resembling bark.
CORTICOSE, *kawr'-te-kose*, CORTICOUS, *kawr'-te-kus*, } a. Barky; full of bark.
CORTILE, *kawr'-til*, s. The open internal court of a building.
CORUNDUM, *ko-run'-dum*, s. A mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of nearly pure alumina.
CORUSCANT, *ko-rus'-kant*, a. Flashing; glittering by flashes.
CORUSCATE, *ko-rus'-kate*, v.n. To throw off vivid flashes of light; to glitter, gleam, or sparkle.
CORUSCATION, *kor-us-ka'-shun*, s. A flash; a sudden gleam of light in the clouds or atmosphere; intellectual brilliancy.
CORVETTE, *kawr'-vet*, s. A sloop of war, ranking next below a frigate, and carrying not more than about twenty guns.
CORVINE, *kawr'-vin*, a. Of or pertaining to the Crow family of birds.
CORVUS, *kawr'-vus*, s. The crow; a genus of birds, consisting of many species, as the Raven, the Carrion-crow, the Jackdaw, and the Rook, all of the family *Corvidæ*. — In *astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere. A military engine or gallery used by the Romans for boarding ships in war.
CORYBANTIASM, *kor-e-ban'-te-azm*, s. A sort of frenzy, in which the patient has fantastic visions.
CORYBANTIC, *kor-re-ban'-tik*, a. Madly agitated; inflamed like the Corybantes, the frantic priests of Cybele.
CORYDALINA, *kor-e-dal'-in-â*, CORYDALINE, *kor-id'-a-line*, } s. An alkaloid obtained from the root of *corydalis tuberosa*.
CORYLACEÆ, *kor-e-la'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Exogenous plants, comprehending the hazel, the oak, the beech, the chestnut, and the horsebean; the genus *Corylus*, or Nut-tree, being the type of the order.
CORYMB, *ko'-rimb*, CORYMBUS, *ko-rim'-bus*, } s. In *botany*, a raceme or panicle, in which the stalks of the lower flowers are longer than those of the upper.
CORYMBIATED, *ko-rim'-be-a-ted*, a. Garnished with berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs.
CORYMBIFEROUS, *ko-rim-bif'-e-rus*, a. Bearing flowers, fruit, or berries in clusters.
CORYMBOUS, *ko-rim'-bus*, CORYMBULOUS, *ko-rim'-bu-lus*, } a. Consisting of corymbs; in clusters.
CORYNA, *kor'-in-â*, s. A genus of corals, belonging to the family *Tubularia*, and so called from the club-formed shape of the polypi. There are many scientific terms formed from this word.
CORYPHA, *kor'-e-fâ*, s. The farm-palm, a genus of trees of the order *Palmaceæ*.
CORYPHENE, *kor'-e-fene*, s. A fish with a sloping, truncated head, and the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back.
CORYPHEUS, *kor-e-fe'-us*, s. The chief of a chorus; any chief or leader.
CORYSTES, *ko-ris'-tes*, s. The long-clawed crab, a genus of Crustaceans found on the English and French coasts.
CO-SECANT, *ko-se'-kant*, s. In *geometry*, the secant of the complement of an arc or angle.
COSEN. (*See* COZEN.)
CO-SENTIENT, *ko-sen'-she-ent*, a. Perceiving or feeling together.
COSEY, *ko'-zey*, s. Snug; comfortable.

Cosier,‡ *ko'-se-er*, s. A botcher.

Co-significative,‡ *ko-sig-nif'-e-kă-tiv*, a. Having the same signification.

Cosily, *ko'-se-le*, ad. Snugly; comfortably.

Cosinage, *kuz'-in-ij*, s. In *law*, a writ to recover possession of an estate in lands.

Cosine, *ko'-sine*, s. In *geometry*, the sine of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cosmetic, *koz-met'-ik*, a. Beautifying; improving the beauty of the skin.

— s. Any external application that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, and helps to improve the complexion.

Cosmic, *koz'-mik*, **Cosmical**, *koz'-me-kal*, a. Relating to the world, or to the whole system of visible bodies.—In *astronomy*, rising or setting with the sun.

Cosmically, *koz'-me-kal-le*, ad. With the sun at rising or setting.

Cosmogonist, *koz-mog'-o-nist*, s. One versed in cosmogony.

Cosmogony, *koz-mog'-o-ne*, s. The origin or creation of the world or universe.

Cosmographer, *koz-mog'-ră-fer*, s. One versed in cosmography.

Cosmographical, *koz-mo-graf'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to cosmography.

Cosmography, *koz-mog'-grâ-fe*, s. A description of the world or universe; the science which teaches the whole structure of the world or visible universe.

Cosmolabe, *koz'-mo-labe*, s. An ancient instrument for measuring distances celestial or terrestrial.

Cosmolatry, *koz-mol'-ă-tre*, s. The worship paid to the world, or its parts, by heathens.

Cosmological, *koz-mo-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to cosmology.

Cosmologist, *koz-mol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in cosmology.

Cosmology, *koz-mol'-o-je*, s. The science of the world or universe; a treatise relating to the structure, motion, and constituent parts of the system of creation.

Cosmometry, *kos-mom'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring the world.

Cosmoplastic, *koz-mo-plas'-tik*, a. World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world

Cosmopolitan, *koz-mo-pol'-e-tan*, **Cosmopolite**, *koz-mop'-o-lite*, s. A person who has no fixed residence; a citizen of the world.

Cosmopolitanism, *koz-mo-pol'-e-tan-izm*, s. Citizenship of the world.

Cosmorama, *koz-mo-ră'-mâ*, s. An optical exhibition, consisting of a number of drawings laid on a table, reflected by mirrors, and viewed through a convex lens placed in front of each mirror, by which different objects are represented in magnitude, as if of their natural size.

Cosmoramic, *koz-mo-ram'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a cosmorama.

Cosmosphere, *koz'-mo-sfere*, s. An apparatus for showing the relative position of the earth and fixed stars at any given time.

Coss, *kos*, s. A Hindoo measure of one English mile and a quarter nearly. When algebra was first brought into Europe, it was called the *Rule of Coss*.

Cossack, *kos'-sak*, s. The name of a military people, skilful as horsemen, who inhabit the Ukraine, and the eastern and southern parts of Russia.

Cossas, *kos'-sas*, s.pl. Plain India muslins, of various qualities and breadths.

Cosset, *kos'-set*, s. A lamb brought up without the dam.

Cossic,‡ *kos'-sik*, a. Relating to algebra.

Cossyphenes, *kos'-se-fenes*, s. A section of Coleopterous insects, of which the genus *Cossyphus* is the type.

Cost, *kost*, s. The price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased; the amount in value paid, charged, or engaged to be paid for anything bought or taken in barter; expense; charge.—*Costs*, in *law*, are the sums fixed or allowed by the court, for charges of a suit awarded against the party losing.—Loss or expense of any kind; detriment; pain; suffering.—(Lat.) ‡A rib or side.

— v.n. To be bought for; to require to be laid out, given, bestowed, or employed.

Costage,‡ *kost'-aje*, s. Cost; expense.

Costal, *kos'-tal*, a. Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.

Costard, *kos'-tard*, s. A head; an apple, round and bulky like the head.

Costermonger, *kos'-ter-mung'-ger*, s. An itinerant seller of apples and other fruit.

Costate, *kos'-tate*, **Costated**, *kos'-ta-ted*, a. Ribbed; having ribs, or the appearance of ribs. Of frequent use in botany, as applied to the ribs of leaves; and also in conchology.

Costie, *kos'-te*, s. The offspring of a white and a fustie in the West Indies.

Costive, *kos'-tiv*, a. Bound in the intestines; constipated; having the excrements obstructed, or the motion of the bowels too slow.

Costiveness, *kos'-tiv-nes*, s. An obstruction or preternatural slowness of evacuations from the bowels; hardness.

Costless, *kost'-les*, a. Costing nothing.

Costliness, *kost'-le-nes*, s. Expensiveness; sumptuousness.

Costly, *kost'-le*, a. Of a high price; purchased at a great expense; valuable; sumptuous, or expensive.

Costmary, *kost'-mă-re*, s. A species of tansy; a genus of the Composite plant *Balsamita*

Costrel,‡ *kost'-rel*, s. A bottle.

Costume, *kos-tume'*, s. An established mode of dress, particularly that which is appropriate to a given age, place, or person.—In the *Fine Arts*, or the *Drama*, the adaptation of all details to character, time, and place.

Co-sufferer, *ko-suf'-fer-er*, s. A fellow-sufferer.

Co-supreme, *ko-su-preme'*, s. A partaker of supremacy.

Co-surety, *ko-suré'-te*, s. One who is surety with another.

Cosy, a. Snug, or comfortable.

Cot, *kot*, **Cote**, *kote*, s. A small house; a hut, a mean habitation; a shed or inclosure for beasts; a sheepfold; a cade lamb; a little boat; a small bed, or cradle.

Co-tangent, *ko-tan'-gent*, s. The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cotemporary, &c. *See* **Contemporary**, &c.

Co-tenant, *ko-ten'-ant*, s. A tenant in common.

Coterie, *ko-te-re'*, s. A circle of familiar friends; a meeting for social or literary intercourse.

Co-terminous, *ko-ter'-min-us*, a. Bordering on.

Cothon, *ko'-thon*, s. A quay, dock, or wharf.

Cothurnate, *ko-thur'-nate*, **Cothurnated**, *ko-thur'-na-ted*, a. Buskined; relating to tragedy.

Coticular, *ko-tik'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to whetstones, resembling or suitable for whetstones.

Cotillon, *ko-til'-yong*, **Cotillion**, s. (Fr.) A brisk dance, performed by eight persons together; also a tune which regulates the dance.

Cotise, *ko-tees'*, s. (Fr.) In *heraldry*, a bendlet reduced one half, and borne on each side of the bend.

Cotland, *kot'-land*, s. Land appendant to a cottage.

Cotquean, *kot'-kween*, s. A man who busies himself with woman's affairs.

Co-trustee, *ko-trus-tee'*, s. A joint trustee.

Cotswold, *kots'-woide*, s. A term applied to sheepcotes in an open country.

Cott, *kot*, s. A small bed; a bed-frame suspended from the beams of ships, for the officers to sleep in, between the decks.

Cottage, *kot'-taje*, a. A cot; a hut; a small habitation; a term applied to small but neat and tasteful dwellings.—*Cottage allotments* are portions of ground allotted to the dwellings of country labourers.

Cottaged, *kot'-tajd*, a. Set or covered with cottages.

Cottager, *kot'-ta-jer*, s. One who lives in a hut or cottage.—In *law*, one who lives on a common, without paying any rent, or having land of his own.

Cottar, *kot'-tar*, **Cotter**, *kot'-ter*, **Cottier**, *kot'-ti-er*, s. A cottager.

Cotton, *kot'tn*, s. A soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of the *Gossypium*, or Cotton plant; cloth made of cotton.

— a. Made or consisting of cotton.

Cotton-grass, *kot'tn-gras*, s. A genus of plants, the *Eriophorum polystachion*, a British species with long cottony tufts waving on the stalks.

Cotton-growing, *kot'tn-grow-ing*, a. Producing cotton.

Cotton-rose, *kot'tn-rose*, s. The common name of the Composite genus of plants *Filago*.

Cotton-thistle, *kot'tn-this-sl*, s. A plant; the common name of the *Onopordium acanthium*.

COTTON-WEED, *kot'tn-weed*, s. The name of the *gnaphalium*, cud-weed, or goldy-locks.

COTTONY, *kot'tn-e*, } a. Downy; nappy; soft, like
COTTONOUS, *kot'tn-us*, } cotton.

COTYLE, *ko'-te-le*, } s. The cavity of a bone which
COTYLA, *ko'-te-là*, } receives the end of another in articulation.

COTYLEDON, *ko-te-le'-don*, s. In *botany*, the perishable lobe of the seeds of plants; also a genus of plants, navel-wort, or kidney-wort, of several species.—In *anatomy*, a cup-shaped, vascular body adhering to the chorion of some animals.

COTYLEDONOUS, *ko-te-le'-do-nus*, a. Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

COTYLIFORM, *ko-til'-e-fawrm*, a. In *physiology*, an epithet applied to such organs as have a rotate figure with an erect limb.

COTYLOID, *kot'-e-loyd*, a. Cup-shaped; anatomically applied to the socket or cavity of the hip-bone.

COUAGGA, *koo-ag'-ga*, or QUAGGA, *kwag'-ga*, s. The African name of a species of quadruped between the horse and the zebra.

COUCH, *kowtch*, v.n. To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to stoop and recline on the knees, as a beast; to lie down in secret or in ambush; to lie close and concealed; to lie in a bed or stratum; to stoop; to bend the body or back; to lower in reverence, or to bend under labour, pain, or a burden.

— v.a. To lay down or repose on a bed or place of rest; to spread on a bed or floor; to lay close, or in a stratum; to hide, or to lay close, in another body; to hide, or to express in obscure terms; to involve; to include; to comprise; to comprehend or express; to fix a spear in the rest, in the posture of attack; to depress the condensed crystalline humour of film that overspreads the pupil of the eye; to remove a cataract.

— s. A place for rest or sleep; a seat of repose; a layer or stratum.—In *painting*, a lay or impression of colour, in oil or water, covering the canvas, wall, or other matter to be painted.

COUCHANT, *kowtch'-ant*, a. Lying down; squatting.—In *heraldry*, lying down with the head raised.

COUCHED, *kowtchd*, pp. of the verb *to couch*.

COUCHEE, † *koosh'-e*, s. (Fr.) Bedtime; visits received about bedtime.

COUCHER, *kowtch'-er*, s. One who couches cataracts.

COUCH-FELLOW, *kowtch'-fel-lo*, s. A bed-fellow; a companion in lodging.

COUCH-GRASS, *kowtch'-gras*, s. A species of grass, *Triticum repens*, very injurious to other plants.

COUCHING, *kowtch'-ing*, s. The act of stooping or bowing; the act of removing a cataract; the spreading of malt to dry.

COUCHLESS, *kowtch'-les*, a. Having no couch or bed.

COUGH, *kof*, s. A convulsive effort of the lungs and of the muscles of the thorax and larynx, &c., to throw off offending matter; a violent, involuntary expiration, suddenly expelling the air through the glottis.

— v.n. To make a violent and noisy effort to expel the air from the lungs, and evacuate any offending matter that irritates the parts, or renders respiration difficult.

— v.a. To expectorate matter from the bronchial tubes.

COUGHER, *kof'-for*, s. One who coughs.

COUGHING, *kof'-ing*, s. A violent effort, with noise, to expel the air from the lungs.

COULD, *kud*. The past or conditional tense of *Can*, and signifying capability, or having sufficient power, moral or physical.

COULEUR-DE-ROSE, *koo'-ler-de-roze'*, s. (Fr.) Of a rose colour; under an aspect of beauty and attractiveness.

COULTER, *kole'-ter*, s. The fore iron of a plough which cuts the sod; a plough-share.

COUMARIN, *kow'-mà-rin*, s. A vegetable odoriferous substance obtained from the Tonka bean, as well as from the melilot, and used for medicinal purposes.

COUNCIL, *kown'-sil*, s. An assembly of persons convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice; a body of men specially designated to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate in the administration of the government; an assembly of prelates and doctors, convened for regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the Church.—*Common council* of a city is a body of representatives of the citizens.—*Œcumenical council*, in *Church history*, a general council or assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the whole church.—*Privy council*, a select council for advising a king in the administration of the government.

COUNCIL-BOARD, *kown'-sil-board*, s. Council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation.

COUNCILLOR, *kown'-sil-lur*, s. The member of a council. *See* COUNSELLOR.

CO-UNDERSTANDING, *ko-un-der-stand'-ing*, s. Mutual understanding.

CO-UNE, *ko-yewn'*, v.a. To form into one.

CO-UNITE, † *ko-yew-nite'*, v.a. To unite; to join together.

COUNSEL, *kown'-sel*, s. Advice; opinion or instruction for directing the judgment or conduct of another; consultation; interchange of opinions; deliberation; examination of consequences; secrecy; purpose; design; the will of God; any counsellor or advocate.

— v.a. To give advice or deliberate opinion; to exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct.

COUNSELABLE, *kown'-sel-à-bl*, a. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or opinions of others.

COUNSELLED, *kown'-seld*, pp. Advised; instructed; admonished.

COUNSELLOR, *kown'-sel-lur*, s. One who gives advice, or whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients; one appointed to advise a king or chief magistrate.—*Privy counsellor*, a member of a privy council.

COUNSELLORSHIP, *kown'-sel-lur-ship*, s. The office of a counsellor, or privy counsellor.

COUNT, *kownt*, v.a. To number; to tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, for ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection; to reckon; to preserve a reckoning; to compute; to place to an account; to ascribe or impute; to esteem; to account, to reckon; to think, judge, or consider.

— v.n. To reckon upon; to found an account or scheme on; to rely on.

— s. Reckoning; the act of numbering; number.—In *law*, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint, a foreign title of nobility, nominally equivalent to an English viscount or earl, but often merely honorary.

COUNTABLE, *kownt'-à-bl*, a. That may be numbered.

COUNTED, *kownt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to count*.

COUNTENANCE, *kown'-te-nans*, s. The whole form of the face, or system of features; visage; air; look; aspect; appearance of the face; the face or look of a beast; favour; good will; kindness; support; aid; patronage; encouragement; favour in promoting and maintaining a person or cause.—*To keep the countenance*, is to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look, unruffled by feeling.—*To keep in countenance*, to give assurance or courage to; to support.—*To put in countenance*, to give assurance; to encourage.—*Out of countenance*, confounded; abashed.—*To put out of countenance*, to cause the countenance to fall; to abash.

— v.a. To favour; to sanction; to encourage by opinion or words; to appear in defence.

COUNTENANCED, *kown'-te-nanst*, pp. of the verb *to countenance*.

COUNTENANCER, *kown'-te-nan-ser*, s. One who countenances, favours, or supports.

COUNTER, *kown'-ter*, s. A false piece of money or stamped metal, used as means of reckoning; anything used to keep an account or reckoning, or as a check for articles delivered; a table or board on which money is counted; a table on which goods in a shop are laid for examination by purchasers; one who counts or reckons.—In *ships*, an arch or vault, whose upper part is terminated by the bottom of the stern.—In *music*, the name of an under part, which serves as a contrast to the principal parts.—*Counter of a horse*, that part which lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

— ad. Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; contrariwise; in a contrary manner. This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing *opposition*.

COUNTERACT, *kown-ter-akt'*, v.a. To act in opposition to; to encounter with contrary agency; to hinder, oppose, contravene, or resist.

COUNTERACTION, *kown-ter-ak'-shun*, s. Action in opposition; hindrance.

COUNTERACTIVE, *kown ter-ak'-tiv*, a. Tending to counteract.

COUNTERACTIVE, s. One who or that which counteracts.
COUNTERACTIVELY, *kown-ter-ak'-tiv-le*, ad. By counteraction.
COUNTER-ATTRACTION, *kown-ter-at-trak'-shun*, s. Opposite attraction.
COUNTER-ATTRACTIVE, *kown-ter-at-trak'-tiv*, a. Attracting oppositely.
COUNTERBALANCE, *kown-ter-bal'-lans*, v.a. To weigh against with an equal weight; to countervail.
— s. Equal weight, power, or agency acting in opposition to anything.
COUNTER-BOND, *kown'-ter-bond*, s. A bond to save harmless one who has given bond for another.
COUNTER-BRACE, *kown'-ter-brase*, s. The lee brace of the fore-topsail yard.
— v.a. To brace in contrary directions.
COUNTERBUFF, *kown-ter-buf'*, v.a. To strike back or in an opposite direction; to drive back.
— s. A blow in an opposite direction.
COUNTERCAST. *kown'-ter-kast*, s. Delusive contrivance; contrary cast.
COUNTERCASTER,† *kown'-ter-kast-er*, s. An arithmetician, a book-keeper.
COUNTERCHANGE, *kown'-ter-tchanj*, s. Exchange; reciprocation.
— v.a. To give and receive; or to cause to change places.
COUNTERCHARGE, *kown'-ter-tchärj*, s. A charge in opposition.
COUNTERCHARM, *kown'-ter-tchärm*, s. That which has the power of dissolving the effect of a charm.
— v.a. To destroy the effect of enchantment.
COUNTERCHECK, *kown-ter-tchek'*, v.a. To oppose or stop by some obstacle.
— s. A check, or rebuke; a censure to check a reprover.
COUNTER-CURRENT, *kown'-ter-kur-rent*, s. A current in an opposite direction.
— a. Running in an opposite direction.
COUNTER-DISTINCTION, *kown'-ter-dis-tink'-shun*, s. Contradistinction.
COUNTERDRAIN, *kown'-ter-drane*, s. A drain parallel to a canal or embanked watercourse, for collecting the leakage water.
COUNTERDRAW, *kown-ter-draw'*, v.a. In *painting*, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil.
COUNTERDRAWN, *kown-ter-drawn'*, pp. of the verb *to counterdraw*.
COUNTER-EVIDENCE, *kown-ter-ev'-e-dens*, s. Evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.
COUNTERFAISANCE,‡ } *kown-ter-fe'-zans*, s. The act of
COUNTERFESANCE,‡ } forging; forgery.
COUNTERFEIT, *kown'-ter-fit*, v.a. To forge; to copy or imitate without authority or right; to feign a resemblance.
— v.n. To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception.
— a. Forged, fictitious, or false; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud, by passing the false copy for genuine or original; having the resemblance of; not genuine.
— s. A cheat; a deceitful person, one who pretends to be what he is not; an impostor.
COUNTERFEITED, *kown'-ter-fit-ed*, pp. or a. Forged; copied; imitated; feigned.
COUNTERFEITER, *kown'-ter-fit-er*, s. One who counterfeits; a forger.
COUNTERFEITING, *kown'-ter-fit-ing*, s. The act of forging; the making of a counterfeit resemblance.
COUNTERFEITLY, *kown'-ter-fit-le*, ad. Fictitiously, by forgery.
COUNTERFOIL, *kown'-ter-foyl*, s. That part of a tally struck in the Exchequer which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money.
COUNTERFORT, *kown'-ter-forte*, s. A buttress or pier built at right angles to a wall or terrace, to prevent it bulging.
COUNTER-FUGUE, *kown'-ter-fewg*, s. A fugue in which the subjects move in contrary directions
COUNTER-GAUGE, *kown'-ter-gaje*, s. In *carpentry*, a method used to measure joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.
COUNTERGUARD, *kown'-ter-gärde*, s. In *fortification*, a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, for the sake of preserving it.
COUNTER-INFLUENCE, *kown-ter-in'-flu-ens*, v.a. To hinder by opposing influence.
COUNTER-IRRITANT, *kown'-ter-ir'-re-tant*, s. In *pathology*, any substance employed to produce an artificial or secondary disease, for the sake of removing the primary or original one.
COUNTER-IRRITATION, *kown'-ter-ir-re-ta'-shun*, s. The production of a secondary disease, in order to relieve a primary one.
COUNTERLIGHT, *kown-ter-lite'*, s. A window or light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to disadvantage.
COUNTERMAND, *kown-ter-mand'*, v.a. To revoke a former command, or to give an order contrary to one before given; to oppose; to contradict the orders of another; to prohibit.
— s. A contrary order; revocation of a former command.
COUNTERMARCH, *kown'-ter-märtch*, s. In *military matters*, a change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left, or the front into the rear; a change of measures; alteration of conduct.
— v.n. To march back again.
COUNTERMARK, *kown'-ter-märk*, s. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened, but in the presence of all the owners; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, to show the metal to be standard; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age; a mark added to a medal, a long time after it has been struck, by which its several changes of value may be known.
— v.a. To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise his age.
COUNTERMINE, *kown'-ter-mine*, s. In *military affairs*, a well and gallery sunk in the earth, and running under ground, in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect, means of opposition or counter action; a stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance.
— v.a. To sink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs; to counter-work; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.
COUNTER-MOTION, *kown-ter-mo'-shun*, s. An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.
COUNTER-MOTIVE, *kown-ter-mo'-tiv*, s. An opposite motive.
COUNTER-MOVE, *kown-ter-moov'*, v.a. To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to another.
COUNTER-MOVEMENT, *kown-ter-moov'-ment*, s. A movement in opposition to another.
COUNTERMURE, *kown'-ter-mewr*, s. A wall raised behind another, to supply its place when a breach is made.
— v.a. To fortify with a wall behind another.
COUNTER-NEGOTIATION, *kown-ter-ne-go-she-a'-shun*, s. Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.
COUNTER-OPENING, *kown'-ter-ope-ning*, s. An aperture or vent on the opposite side.
COUNTER-PACE, *kown'-ter-pace*, s. A measure in opposition to another.
COUNTER-PALED, *kown'-ter-payld*, a. In *heraldry*, representing an escutcheon divided into twelve pales, charged per fesse, the two colours being counterchanged.
COUNTERPANE, *kown'-ter-pane*, s. A particular kind of coverlet for a bed; one part of an indenture.
COUNTER-PAROLE, *kown'-ter-pä-role'*, s. A word given as a signal in any time of alarm.
COUNTERPART, *kown'-ter-pärt*, s. The correspondent part; the part that answers to another; a copy; a duplicate; the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.—In *music*, the part to be applied to another.
COUNTER-PASSANT, *kown-ter-pas'-sant*, a. In *heraldry*, denoting two lions in a coat of arms represented as going contrary ways.
COUNTER-PETITION, *kown-ter-pe-tish'-un*, s. A petition in opposition to another.
— v.n. To petition against another petition.
COUNTERPLEA, *kown'-ter-ple*, s. In *law*, a replication to a plea or request.
COUNTERPLEAD, *kown-ter-pleed'*, v.a. To plead in opposition; to contradict; to deny.
COUNTERPLOT, *kown-ter-plot'*, v.a. To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.
s A plot or artifice opposed to another.

COUNTERPLOTTING, *kown-ter-plot'-ing*, s. A plotting in opposition to a stratagem.

COUNTERPOINT, *kown'-ter-poynt*, s. A coverlet; a cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares.—In *music*, *counterpoint* is when the musical characters, by which the notes in each part are signified, are placed in such a manner as to show how the parts answer one to another; an opposite point.

COUNTERPOISE, *kown'-ter-poyz*, v.a. To counterbalance; to weigh against with equal weight; to equal in weight; to act against with equal power or effect.
— s. Equal weight acting in opposition to something; equiponderance; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale.—In the *manège*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat.

COUNTERPOISED, *kown'-ter-poyzd*, pp. of the verb *to counterpoise*.

COUNTER-POISON, *kown'-ter-poy-zn*, s. An antidote; a medicine that obviates the effects of poison.

COUNTER-PRESSURE, *kown'-ter-presh'-ur*, s. Opposing pressure.

COUNTER-PROOF, *kown-ter-proof*, s. In *engraving*, a print taken off from another one fresh printed, which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted.

COUNTER-PROVE, *kown'-ter-proov*, v.a. To take off a design in black lead or red chalk, by passing it through a rolling-press, with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION, *kown'-ter-re-vo-lu'-shun*, s. A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a previous state of things.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY, *kown'-ter-re-vo-lu'-shun-a-re*, a. Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST, *kown'-ter-re-vo-lu'-shun-ist*, s. One who is engaged in or befriends a counter-revolution.

COUNTER-ROLL, *kown'-ter-role*, s. In *law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls, relating to appeals, inquests, &c.

COUNTER-ROLLMENT, *kown-ter-role'-ment*, s. A counter-account.

COUNTER-SALIENT, *kown-ter-sa'-le-ent*, a. In *heraldry*, representing two beasts borne on a coat of arms, leaping from each other.

COUNTERSCARP, *kown'-ter-skarp*, s. In *fortification*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way.

COUNTER SEAL, *kown'-ter-sele*, v.a. To seal with another.

COUNTER-SECURITY, *kown'-ter-se-ku'-re-te*, s. Security given to one who has entered into bonds, or become security for another.

COUNTER-SENSE, *kown'-ter-sens*, s. Opposite meaning.

COUNTERSIGN, *kown'-ter-sine*, s. A private signal, word, or phrase given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no man pass unless he first names that sign; a military watchword; the signature of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity.
— v.a. To sign a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest the authenticity of the writing.

COUNTER-SIGNAL, *kown'-ter-sig-nal*, s. A signal to answer or correspond to another.

COUNTER-SIGNATURE, *kown'-ter-sig-na-ture*, s. The name of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing.

COUNTERSIGNED, *kown'-ter-sine'd*, pp. Signed by a secretary or other subordinate officer.

COUNTER-SINK, *kown'-ter-sink*, v.a. To drill a conical depression in wood or metal, as in a hole for a screw.
— s. A drill for counter-sinking.

COUNTER-STATEMENT, *kown'-ter-state-ment*, s. A contrary statement.

COUNTER-STROKE, *kown'-ter-stroke*, s. A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.

COUNTER-SWAY, *kown'-ter-sway*, s. Contrary sway; opposite influence.

COUNTER-TALLY, *kown'-ter-tal-le*, s. A tally corresponding to another.

COUNTER-TENOR, *kown'-ter-ten ur*, } s. In *music*, one of
COUNTER, *kownt'-er*, } the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble; high tenor.

COUNTER-TIDE, *kown'-ter-tide*, s. Contrary tide.

COUNTER-TIME, *kown'-ter-time*, s. In the *manège*, the defence or resistance of a horse, that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège; resistance; opposition.

COUNTER-TURN, *kown'-ter-turn*, s. The height of a dramatic representation, which puts an end to expectation.

COUNTERVAIL, *kown-ter-vale'*, v.a. To act against with equal force or power; to equal; to balance; to compensate.
— s. Equal weight or strength; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; equal weight or value; compensation; requital.

COUNTER-VIEW, *kown'-ter-vew*, s. An opposite or opposing view; a posture in which two persons front each other; a contrast.

COUNTER-VOTE, *kown'-ter-vote*, v.a. To vote in opposition; to outvote.

COUNTER-WEIGH, *kown'-ter-way*, v.a. To weigh against; to counterbalance.

COUNTER-WHEEL, *kown'-ter-hweel*, v.a. To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.

COUNTER-WIND, *kown'-ter-wind*, s. Contrary wind.

COUNTER-WORK, *kown-ter-wurk'*, v.a. To work in opposition to; to counteract.

COUNTER-WROUGHT, *kown-ter-rawt'*, pp. Counteracted, opposed by contrary action.

COUNTESS, *kown'-tes*, s. The consort of an earl or count.

COUNTING, *kownt'-ing*, s. The act of computing or reckoning.

COUNTING-HOUSE, *kownt'-ing-hows*, } s. The house or
COUNTING-ROOM, *kownt'-ing-room*, } room appropriated by merchants, traders, and manufacturers to the business of keeping their books, accounts, letters, and papers.

COUNTLESS, *kownt'-les*, a. That cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained, nor ascertainable, innumerable.

COUNTRIFIED, *kun'-tre-fide*, a. Rustic; rural; having the appearance and manners of the country.

COUNTRY, *kun'-tre*, s. A tract of land; the territory situated in the vicinity of a city; the whole territory of a kingdom or state, as opposed to *city*; any region, kingdom, state, or less district; the kingdom, state, or territory in which one is born; a place of residence; a region of permanent habitation.
— a. Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic; pertaining or peculiar to one's own country; rude; ignorant.

COUNTRY-DANCE, *kun'-tre-danse*, s. A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other, in lines. Originally, and properly, *Contre-danse*.

COUNTRYMAN, *kun'-tre-man*, s. One born in the same country with another; one who dwells in the country, as opposed to a *citizen*; a rustic; a farmer or husbandman; a man of plain, unpolished manners; an inhabitant or native of a region.

COUNTRY-SEAT, *kun'-tre-seet*, s. A dwelling in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city.

COUNT-WHEEL, *kownt'-hweel*, s. The wheel in a clock which causes it to strike.

COUNTY, *kown'-te*, s. Formerly, the district or territory of a count or earl; but at the present time a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the administration of justice; sometimes called a *shire*.—*County Palatine* is a county formerly invested with regal privileges, as those of Durham, Chester, and Lancaster.—*County corporate* is a title given to certain cities and boroughs which had been vested by the kings of England with peculiar privileges and immunities, as London, York, &c.

COUNTY-COURT, *kown'-te-koart*, s. A court whose jurisdiction is limited to a county. The term is also applied to those local tribunals which were established in 1846 for the recovery of small debts.

COUNTY-TOWN, *kown'-te-town*, s. The town where the courts of a county are held, or which gives the name to the county.

COUP-DE-GRACE, *koo-de-gras'*, s. (Fr.) The finishing stroke.

COUP-DE-MAIN, *koo-de-maing'*, s. (Fr.) In *military matters*, a sudden attack.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL, *koo-de-sol-lel'*, s. (Fr.) A sun-stroke.

COUP-D'ÉTAT, *koo-da-ta'*, s. (Fr.) A sudden and decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.

COUP-D'ŒIL, *koo-dale'*, s. (Fr.) A slight view of anything.

COUPÉ, *koo-pa'*, s. (Fr.) The front part of a French diligence or stage-coach.

COUPEE, *koo-pee'*, s. (Fr.) A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the

ground, and with the other a motion is made forward.

Couple, *kup'-pl*, s. Two of the same species or kind; a pair; a brace; a chain; a male and female connected by marriage, or allied; that which links or connects two things together.
— v.a. To link, chain, or connect one thing with another; to marry; to wed; to unite.
— v.n. To join in embrace.

Couple-beggar,† *kup'-pl-beg-gar*, s. One who makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

Couplement,‡ *kup'-ple-ment*, s. Union.

Couplet, *kup' let*, s. Two verses; a pair of rhymes; a division of a hymn or ode in which an equal number or equal measure of verses is found in each part, called a *strophe*; ‡ a pair.

Coupling, *kup'-pling*, s. That which couples or connects; a hook, chain, or bar; as the *coupling* of a railway-carriage.

Coupling-box, *kup'-pling-box*, s. Something that permanently connects two shafts.

Coupling-pin, *kup'-pling-pin*, s. A bolt used for joining or coupling together railway carriages and other machinery.

Coupon, *koo'-pong*, s. (Fr.). An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds given for a term of years.

Coupure, *koo'-pevr*, s. In *fortification*, a passage cut through the glacis, in the re-entering angle of the covert way, to facilitate the sallies of the besieged.

Courage, *kur'-raje*, s. That quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties without fear; bravery; intrepidity; resolution; fortitude; fearlessness; enterprise.
— † v.a. To encourage.

Courageous, *kur-ra'-jus*, a. Imbued with a daring spirit; brave; gallant; heroic; intrepid; adventurous; enterprising.

Courageously, *kur-ra'-jus-le*, ad. With courage; bravely; boldly.

Courageousness, *kur-ra'-jus-nes*, s. Courage; boldness; bravery.

Courant, *koo-rant'*, s. Anything which disseminates news with rapidity, as a newspaper.—In *heraldry*, a term for any beast in a running attitude.

Couranto, *koo-ran'-to*, s. A piece of music in triple time; also, a kind of dance.

Courap, *koo-rap'*, s. A distemper in the East Indies; a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groins, breast, and face.

Courb,‡ *koorb*, v.n. To bend; to stoop in supplication.
— ‡ a. Crooked.

Courbaril, *koor'-bâ-ril*, s. A varnish or resinous substance, *anime*, which flows from the *hymenæa*, a tree of South America.

Courier, *koo'-re-ur*, s. A messenger sent express, for conveying letters or dispatches, usually on public business; the name of a newspaper.

Course, *koarse*, s. A passing from place to place; a motion forward either in a direct or curving line; applicable to any body or substance, solid, or fluid; a running, or walking; a race; a career; way, road, route, or passage; a flowing, as a stream, in any direction; a passing or motion on water, or in balloons in air; a voyage; ground on which a race is run; the progress of anything; succession; a train; a methodical series, a systematized order of principles in arts or sciences; way of life or conduct; act of running in the lists; any regular series.—In *architecture*, a continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building; a laying of bricks, &c. Service of meat; regularity; order.—*Of course*, by consequence; without special direction.
— v.a. To hunt; to pursue; to chase; to cause to run; to force to move with speed; to run through or over.
— v.n. To run or move about; as, the blood *courses*.

Courser, *kore'-ser*, s. A swift horse; a runner; a warhorse (used *poetically*); one who hunts, or pursues the sport of coursing hares.

Courses, *kore'-ses*, s.pl. In a *ship*, the principal sails, as the main-sail, fore-sail, and mizen; sometimes the name is given to the stay-sails on the lower masts; also, to the main-stay sails of all brigs and schooners; the menstrual discharge.

Coursing,† *kore'-sing*, s. The act or sport of chasing and hunting hares, foxes, or deer.

Coursing-joint, *kore'-sing-joynt*, s. A joint between two courses of masonry.

Court, *koart*, s. An uncovered area before or behind a house, or in its centre, when it is usually surrounded by the building, and called a court-yard; a space inclosed by houses, broader than a street; or a space forming a kind of recess from a public street; a palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince; the hall chamber, or place where justice is administered; persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor; the persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, civil, criminal, military, naval, or ecclesiastical; any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical; the art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery address to gain favour.
— v.a. To endeavour to please by civilities and address; to solicit a woman in marriage; to flatter or woo.
—v.n. To act the courtier.

Court-amour, *koart'-à-moor'*, s. A fashionable intrigue.

Courtaud, *kor-to'*, s. A short kind of ordnance used at sea.

Court-baron, *koart'-ba-ron*, s. A baron's court; a court incident to a manor.

Court-bred, *koart'-bred*, a. Bred at court.

Court-breeding, *koart'-breed'-ing*, s. Education at a court.

Court-chaplain, *koart'-tchap'-lin*, s. A chaplain to a king or prince.

Court-day, *koart'-day*, s. A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

Court-dress, *koart'-dres*, s. A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.

Court-dresser, *koart-dres'-ser*, s. A flatterer.

Courted, *koart'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to court*.

Courteous, *kurt'-e-us*, a. Elegant in manners; of kind and polished deportment; polite, well bred, complaisant, and urbane.

Courteously, *kurt'-e-us-le*, ad. In a courteous manner; complaisantly.

Courteousness, *kurt'-e-us-nes*, s. Civility of manners; obliging condescension.

Courter, *koart'-er*, s. One who courts; one who solicits in marriage.

Courtesan, *kur'-te-zan*, s. A woman of loose virtue; one who prostitutes herself to men of superior position; a prostitute.

Courtesy, *kur'-te-se*, s. Politeness of manners; especially politeness connected with kindness and some degree of dignity; an act of civility or respect; an act of kindness or favour performed with politeness; a favour; as to hold upon *courtesy*.—*Tenure by courtesy*, or *curtesy*, is where a man marries a woman seized of an estate of inheritance, and has by her issue born alive, which was capable of inheriting her estate; in this case, on the death of his wife, he holds the lands for his life, as tenant by *courtesy*.—Urbanity; civility; complaisance; condescension; affability; courteousness; elegance; good breeding.

Courtesy, *kurt'-se*, s. The act of civility, respect, or reverence performed by a woman.
— v.n. To perform an act of civility or respect as a woman.

Court-fashion, *koart'-fash'-un*, s. The fashion of a court.

Court-favour, *koart'-fa'-vor*, s. A favour or benefit bestowed by a court or prince.

Court-fool, *koart'-fool*, s. A buffoon or jester formerly kept by kings, &c., for amusement.

Court-hand, *koart'-hand*, s. The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

Court-house, *koart'-hows*, s. A house appropriated to courts and public meetings.

Courtier, *koart'-yer*, s. A man who attends or frequents the courts of princes; one who courts or solicits the favour of another, or flatters to please.

Courtiery,‡ *koart'-yer-e*, s. The manners of a courtier.

Courting, *koart'-ing*, s. The act of paying court; the act of soliciting in marriage.

Court-leet, *koart'-leet*, s. A court of record held once a year in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor before the steward of the leet.

Courtlike, *koart'-like*, a. Polite; elegant.

Courtliness, *koart'-le-nes*, s. Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance with dignity.

Courtling, *koart'-ling*, s. A courtier; a retainer to a court.

Courtly, *koart'-le*, a. Relating to a court; elegant; polite with dignity; flattering.
— ad. In the manner of courts; elegantly.

Court-martial, *koart-mar'-shal*, s. A court consisting

of military or naval officers, for the trial of offences within its jurisdiction.

COURT-PLASTER, *koart'-plas-ter*, s. Sticking plaster made of black silk, with some adhesive substance on one side, commonly gum benzoin, dissolved in spirits of wine.

COURTSHIP, *koart'-ship*, s. The act of soliciting favour, or of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage; ‡civility; elegance of manners.

COURT-YARD, *koart'-yard*, s. Enclosed ground adjacent to a house.

COUSCOUS, *kows'-kus*, s. A food consisting of the flour of millet, with flesh, and the bark of the Adamsonia. It is much used on the western coast of Africa.

COUSIN, *kuz'n*, s. The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; the children of brothers and sisters being usually denominated *cousins*, or *cousin-germans*; in the second generation, they are called *second cousins*; a title given by a king to a nobleman.

COUSINLY, *kuzn'-le*, a. Like or becoming a cousin.

COUTEAU, *koo-to'*, s. (Fr.) A hanger, or knife-like sword.

COVE, *kove*, s. A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the sea-shore, where vessels and boats may sometimes be sheltered from the winds and waves.—In *architecture*, any kind of concave moulding or vault.

— v.a. To arch or cover over.

COVENANT, *kuv'-e-nant*, s. A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract, stipulation, agreement, compact, or bargain.—In *Church affairs*, a solemn agreement between the members of a church.

— v.n. To enter into a formal agreement; to bind one's self by contract.

— v.a. To grant or promise by covenant.

COVENANT-BREAKER, *kuv'-e-nant-brake'-er*, s. One who violates a covenant.

COVENANTED, *kuv'-e-nant-ed*, pp. or a. Pledged or promised by covenant.

COVENANTER, *kuv'-e-nan-ter*, s. He who makes a covenant; a subscriber to the Scottish national covenant in the reign of Charles I.

COVENT,‡ *kov'-ent*, s. A convent or monastery; hence *Covent Garden* is supposed to mean a garden that once belonged to a convent.

COVER, *kuv'-er*, v.a. To overspread the surface of a thing with anything else; to conceal by something overspread; to clothe; to overwhelm; to conceal from notice or punishment; to refrain from disclosing or confessing; to wrap, enfold, or envelope; to shelter; to protect; to defend; to incubate; to equal, or be of equal extent; to be equivalent to; to disguise; to conceal hypocritically; to include, embrace, or comprehend.

— s. Anything that is laid over another thing, or which vails or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance; shelter; defence; protection.—In *hunting*, the woods, underbrush, &c., which shelter and conceal game.

COVERCHIEF,‡ *kuv'-er-tcheef*, s. A covering for the head.

COVERCLE, *kuv'-er-kl*, s. A small cover; a lid.

COVER-CLIP, *kuv'-er-klip*, s. A species of fish; the sole.

COVERED, *kuv'-erd*, pp. of the verb *to cover*.

COVERER, *kuv'-er-er*, s. He or that which covers.

COVERING, *kuv'-er-ing*, s. That which covers; anything spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment; envelope, wrapper, garments, or bedclothes.

COVERLET, *kuv'-er-let*, s. The cover of a bed; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed.

COVER-SHAME, *kuv'-er-shame*, s. Something used to conceal infamy.

COVER-SLUT, *kuv'-er-slut*, s. Something to hide sluttishness.

COVERT, *kuv'-ert*, s. A place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defence; a thicket; a hiding-place.—*Femme covert*, in *law*, a married woman.

— a. Covered; private; concealed; disguised; insidious; sheltered; not open or exposed; under cover, authority, or protection.

COVERTLY, *kuv'-ert-le*, ad. Secretly; in private; insidiously.

COVERTNESS *kuv'-ert-nes*, s. Secrecy; privacy.

COVERTS, *kuv erts*, s.pl. In *ornithology*, a term applied to certain feathers on the wings of birds.

COVERTURE, *kuv'-er-ture*, s. Covering; shelter; defence. —In *law*, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under *cover*, or the power of her husband, and therefore called a *femme covert*.

COVERT-WAY, *kuv'-ert-wa*, s. In *fortification*, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, ranging quite round the half moons or other works, and extending toward the country.

COVET, *kuv'-et*, v.a. To desire inordinately to obtain or possess anything; to desire that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess; to long for, or hanker after.

— v.n. To have an earnest desire for.

COVETABLE, *kuv'-et-à-bl*, a. That may be coveted.

COVETED, *kuv'-et-ed*, pp. or a. Earnestly desired or longed for.

COVETER, *kuv'-et-er*, s. One who covets.

COVETING, *kuv'-et-ing*, s. Inordinate desire.

COVETINGLY, *kuv'-et-ing-le*, ad. With eager desire to possess.

COVETOUS, *kuv'-et-us*, a. Inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; avaricious.

COVETOUSLY, *kuv'-et-us-le*, ad. With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

COVETOUSNESS, *kuv'-et-us-nes*, s. A strong or inordinate desire of money or gain, or of possessing some supposed good; avarice, cupidity, or eagerness.

COVEY, *kuv'-e*, s. A brood or hatch of birds; an old bird with her brood of young; a number of birds together, a company; a set of persons.

COVIN, *kuv'-in*, s. In *law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement to prejudice or deceive others.

COVING, *ko'-ving*, s. The projection of the upper stories of houses over the lower ones; formerly a prevalent style of building.

COVINOUS, *kuv'-in-us*, a. Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent.

COW, *kow*, s. (pl. COWS, or KINE.) The feminine of Bull; a female of the bovine race; a quadruped with cloven hoofs, whose milk furnishes an abundance of food and profit to the farmer.—*Sea-cow* is a cetaceous herbivorous mammal.

— v.a. To impress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage; to oppress with habitual timidity.

COWARD, *kow'-urd*, s. A person destitute of courage; a poltroon; a dastard; a timid or pusillanimous man. —In *heraldry*, a term given to a lion borne in the escutcheon with his tail doubled between his legs.

— a. Destitute of courage; timid; base; proceeding from or expressive of fear, or timidity.

—‡ v.a. To make timorous or cowardly.

COWARDICE, *kow'-ur-dis*, s. Want of courage to meet danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger.

COWARDIZE,‡ *kow'-ur-dize*, v.a. To render cowardly.

COWARD-LIKE, *kow'-urd-like*, a. Resembling a coward; mean.

COWARDLINESS, *kow'-urd-le-nes*, s. Want of courage; timidity.

COWARDLY, *kow'-urd-le*, a. Wanting courage to meet danger; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear of danger; timid, fearful, dastardly, or pusillanimous.

— ad. In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

COWARDOUS,‡ *kow'-urd-us*, a. Cowardly.

COWARDSHIP,‡ *kow'-urd-ship*, s. Cowardice.

COW-BANE, *kow'-bane*, s. Water-hemlock, or *cicuta*, a genus of poisonous aquatic plants, often destructive to cattle.

COW-BERRY, *kow'-ber-re*, s. The red whortleberry, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

COW-BUNTING, *kow-bun'-ting*, s. A bird of the subfamily of Maize-birds, which, like the cuckoo, deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds.

COWED, *kow'd*, a. Dispirited; crushed.

COWER, *kow'-er*, v.n. To sink by bending the knees; to crouch; to shrink through fear.

—‡ v.a. To cherish with care.

COW-FEEDER, *kow'-feed-er*, s. One whose business it is to feed cows.

COW-GRASS, *kow'-gras*, s. A leguminous plant, the Meadow trefoil.

COWHAGE, *kow'-haje*, } s. A leguminous plant, of the
COW-ITCH, *kow'-itsh*, } genus *mucuna*, and order *Malpighiaceæ*, with hairy pods that cause an intolerable itching.—*Cowhage Cherry*, or *Stinging Barbadoes Cherry*, is a plant whose leaves, like the Cow-itch, is beset with stinging bristles that adhere to the skin when touched.

COW-HERD, *kow'-herd*, s. One whose occupation is to tend cows

Cow-hide, *kow'-hide*, s. The hide of a cow, made or to be made into leather; a coarse riding whip.
— v.a. To beat or whip with a cow-hide.
Cow-hiding, *kow'-hide-ing*, s. A beating with a cow-hide.
Cow-house, *kow'-hows*, s. A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.
Cowish,† *kow'-ish*, a. Timorous; fearful; cowardly.
Cow-keeper, *kow'-keep-er*, s. One whose business is to keep cows.
Cowl, *kowl*, s. A monk's hood or habit.
Cowled, *kowl'd*, a. Wearing a cowl; hooded.
Cow-leech, *kow'-leetch*, s. One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.
Cow-leeching, *kow'-leetch-ing*, s. The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.
Cowlick, *kow'-lik*, s. A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead, as if licked by a cow.
Cowlike, *kow'-like*, a. Resembling a cow.
Cowl-staff, *kowl'-staff*, s. A staff or pole on which a vessel is supported between two persons.
Co-worker, *ko-wurk'-er*, s. One who works with another; a co-operator.
Cow-parsley, *kow-pars'-le*, s. The wild umbelliferous plant, the *Chærophyllum tremulum*.
Cow-parsnip, *kow'-pars-nip*, s. A plant of the genus *heracleum*; the wild parsnip.
Cow-pen, *kow'-pen*, s. A pen for cows.
Cow-pox, *kow'-poks*, s. The vaccine disease; a pustular affection which is transferred from the cow to the human body by inoculation, and acts as a preventive of the small-pox.
Cowry, *kow'-re*, s. A small shell, which passes as money in India and some portions of Africa.
Cowslip, *kow'-slip*, s. A plant of the genus *primula*, or primrose, of several varieties.
Cow's-lungwort, *kows'-lung-wurt*, s. A plant of the genus *verbascum*.
Cow-tree, *kow'-tre*, s. A tree of South America, which from its bark produces a nourishing milky fluid, and is described by Humboldt under the name of *Galactodendron*, or Milk-tree. The name of the Cow-tree is also given to certain species of the Fig, which are characterized by their milky juice.
Cow-weed, *kow'-weed*, s. A plant of the genus *Chærophyllum*, or chervil.
Cow-wheat, *kow'-hweete*, s. A plant of the genus *melampyrum*.
Cox, *koks*, s. } The hip, or coxendix; the haunches;
Coxæ, *kok'-se*, pl. } thus the *os innominata* is sometimes termed the *ossa coxæ*.
Coxcomb, *koks'-kome*, s. The top of the head; the comb resembling that of a cock; a fop; a vain, showy fellow; a name given to a species of *celosia*, and some other plants.
Coxcombry, *koks'-kome-re*, s. The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.
Coxcomical, *koks-kom'-e-kal*, a. Foppish; vain; conceited. (*Vulgar.*)
Coy, *koy*, a. Not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity; reserved, modest, or bashful.
— v.n. To behave with reserve; to be silent or distant · to refrain from speech or free intercourse; not freely to condescend.
—‡ v a. To allure or flatter.
Coyish, *koy'-ish*, a. Somewhat coy, or reserved.
Coyly, *koy'-le*, ad. With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.
Coyness, *koy'-nes*, s. Unwillingness to become familiar; reserve, shyness, modesty, bashfulness; disposition to avoid free intercourse, by silence or retirement.
Coz, *kuz*, s A contraction of *cousin*.
Cozen, *kuz'n*, v.a. To cheat; to defraud; to deceive; to beguile.
Cozenage, *kuz'n-aje*, s. Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.
Cozener, *kus'n-er*, s. One who cheats or defrauds.
Cozy, *ko'-ze*, a. Snug; comfortable; talkative; engaged in familiar and lively conversation.
Crab, *krab*, s. In *zoology*, an animal of the class *Crustacea*, with the whole body covered by a crust-like shell.—In *botany*, the fruit of the *Pyrus acerba*, or wild apple-tree, and so named from its sour taste.—A peevish, morose person; a species of crane used by masons for raising large stones; a wooden engine with three claws, for launching ships, and heaving them into the dock; a pillar used sometimes for the same purpose as a capstan; a sign in the zodiac.
Crab, *krab*, a. Sour; rough; austere.
Crab-apple, *krab'-ap-pl*, s. A wild apple.
Crab-apple-tree, *krab'-ap-pl-tree*, s. A name given to certain wild species of apple-tree, especially the *Pyrus acerba*.
Crabbed, *krab'-bed* or *krabb'd*, a. Sour, peevish, morose, or cynical, as applied to the temper; rough or harsh, as applied to things; difficult; perplexing.
Crabbedly, *krab'-bed-le*, ad. Peevishly; roughly; morosely.
Crabbedness. *krab'-bed-nes*. s. Roughness; harshness, sourness; peevishness; asperity; difficulty; perplexity.
Crabber, *krab'-ber*, s. The name of the water-rat.
Crabby, *krab'-be*, a. Perplexing; difficult.
Crab-grass, *krab'-gras*, s. A genus of plants, the *digitaria*.
Crabite, *krab'-ite*, s. In *geol.*, a name given to fossil crustaceans of the Crab kind.
Crab-louse, *krab'-lows*, s. A small apterous insect, chiefly found on the human pubes.
Crabro, *kra'-bro*, s. A genus of stinging insects, of which the Hornet, *C. vu garis*, is the type, of the family *Crabronidæ*, or *Crabronites*.
Crab's-eyes, *krabs'-ize*, s.pl. Concretions formed in the stomach of craw-fish.
Crab-yaws, *krab'-yaws*, s. The name of an ulcerous disease in the West Indies, which forms on the soles of the feet.
Cracidæ, *kras'-e-de*, s. A family of large gallinaceous birds, the *Alectors*.
Crack, *krak*, v.a. To burst or open into chinks; to break partially; to divide the parts a little from each other; to break or rend asunder with a sharp, abrupt sound; to produce a sharp, abrupt sound, like that of rending; to snap; to affect deeply; to pain; to torture; to impair the intellectual faculties; to make crazy.
— v.n. To burst; to split; to open in chinks; to fall to ruin, or to be impaired; to utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound; to boast; to brag.
—s. A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening; a burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound, uttered suddenly, or with vehemence; the sound of anything suddenly rent; a violent report; change of voice in puberty; craziness of intellect; an instant of time.
— a. Having qualities to be boasted of. (*Low word.*)
Crack-brained, *krak'-brayn'd*, a. Having intellects impaired, crazy.
Cracked, *krakt*, pp. or a. Burst or split; rent; broken; impaired, crazy.
Cracker, *krak'-er*, s. A noisy, boasting fellow; a firework, a quantity of gunpowder confined so as to explode with noise; a hard biscuit; that which cracks anything.
Crack-hemp, *krak'-hemp*, } s. A wretch fated to the
Crack-rope, *krak'-rope*, } gallows; one who deserves to be hanged.
Cracking, *krak'-ing*, s. A breaking or dividing; a sharp, abrupt sound.
Crackle, *krak'-kl*, v.n. To make slight cracks; to make small, abrupt noises; to crepitate.
Crackling, *krak'-ling*, s. The making of small, abrupt cracks or reports; the rind of roasted pork.
Crackнel, *krak'-nel*, s. A hard, brittle cake or biscuit.
Cradle, *kra'-dl*, s. A moveable machine, of various constructions, placed on curved pieces of board, for rocking children to sleep; infancy; that part of the stock of a cross-bow where the bullet is put.—In *surgery*, a case in which a broken leg is laid after being set.—In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching; a standing bedstead for wounded seamen.—In *engraving*, an instrument formed of steel, and resembling a chisel, with one sloping side, used in scraping mezzotints, and preparing the plate.—In *husbandry*, a frame of wood, with long, bending teeth, to which is fastened a scythe, for cutting and laying oats and other grain in a swath.—In *farriery*, a kind of wooden necklace, so constructed as to prevent horses from biting.
— v.a. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose, or quiet, to nurse in infancy; to cut and lay corn with the instrument called a *cradle*.
— v.n. To lie or lodge in a cradle.
Cradle-clothes, *kra'-dl-kloze*, s.pl. The bed-clothes belonging to a cradle

CRADLED, *kra'-dld*, pp. Laid or rocked in a cradle.
CRADLE-SCYTHE, *kra'-dl-sithe*, s. A scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain
CRADLING, *kra'-dling*, s. The act of using a cradle.—In *architecture*, a term applied to the timber, ribs, and pieces for sustaining the lathing and plastering of vaulted ceilings.
CRAFT, *kraft*, s. Art; ability; dexterity; skill, cunning or art; artifice; guile; skill or dexterity employed to effect purposes by deceit; dexterity in manual occupation; manual art; trade.—*Small craft*, a term applied to small vessels of all kinds, as sloops, schooners, cutters, &c.
—‡ v.n. To play tricks.
CRAFTILY, *kraft'-e-le*, ad. With craft, cunning, or guile; with more art than honesty.
CRAFTINESS, *kraft'-e-nes*, s. Artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning, artifice, or stratagem.
CRAFTSMAN, *krafts'-man*, s. An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.
CRAFTSMASTER, *krafts'-mas-ter*, s. One skilled in his craft or trade.
CRAFTY, *kraft'-te*, a. Skilful in devising and pursuing a scheme, by deceiving others, or by taking advantage of their ignorance; cunning, artful, or fraudulent.
CRAG, *krag*, s. A rough, broken rock, or point of a rock.—In *geology*, gravel or sand of the old Pliocene formation, which is highly fossilliferous, and of a reddish colour; ‡formerly applied to the neck or throat.
CRAG-BUILT, *krag'-bilt*, a. Built with fragments of craggy rocks.
CRAGGED, *krag'-ged*, a. Full of crags or broken rocks.
CRAGGEDNESS, *krag'-ged-nes*, s. The state of abounding with crags, or broken rocks.
CRAGGINESS, *krag'-ge-nes*, s. The state of being craggy.
CRAGGY, *krag'-ge*, a. Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks.
CRAKE,‡ *krake*, s. A boast.—In *ornithology*, a bird, the *Corn-crake*.
CRAKE-BERRY, *krake'-ber-re*, s. A species of *empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath.
CRAKER,‡ *kra'-ker*, s. A boaster.
CRAM, *kram*, v.a. To stuff, to crowd, or to fill to superfluity, to fill with food beyond satiety; to thrust in by force; to crowd.
—v.n. To eat greedily, or beyond satiety.
CRAMBO, *kram'-bo*, s. A play in rhyme, in which one person gives a word or line to which another finds a rhyme.
CRAMBUS, *kram'-bus*, s. A genus of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, sometimes called *Grass-moths*.
CRAMMED, *kramm'd*, pp. of the verb *to cram*.
CRAMMING, *kram'-ming*, s. A cant term in the universities and other institutions for the act of preparing a student to pass an examination, when he is previously furnished with the requisite questions and answers.
CRAMP, *kramp*, s. Restraint; confinement; that which impedes motion; the spasmodic and involuntary contraction of a limb, or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, and sometimes with convulsions, or numbness; a piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber and stones; a cramp-iron.
—v.a. To pain or affect with spasms; to confine; to restrain, to hinder from action or expansion; to fasten, or hold with a cramp or cramp-iron.
—† a. Difficult, knotty.
CRAMP-BARK, *kramp'-bark*, s. A medicinal plant which produces a very acid fruit.
CRAMPED, *kramt*, pp. or a. Affected with spasm; convulsed; confined; restrained.
CRAMP-FISH, *kramp'-fish*, s. The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person like electricity.
CRAMP-IRON, *kramp'-i-urn*, s. A piece of iron or other metal, bent at each end, and used in masonry for fastening the stonework together
CRAMPOONS, *kramp-oons'*, s.pl. Hooked pieces of iron, something like double callipers, for raising stones, timber, and other heavy materials.
CRANAGE, *kra'-naje*, s. The right of using a crane at a wharf for raising wares from a vessel; also, the money or price paid for the use of a crane.
CRANBERRY, *kran'-ber-re*, s. A red berry, the *Oxycoccus palustris*, that grows on peat-bogs or swampy land. It is used for tarts.
CRANCH. *See* CRAUNCH.
CRANE, *krane*, s. A migratory bird of the genus *grus*, allied to the heron, and belonging to the grallic order; a machine for raising great weights, and moving them to a distance; a syphon, or crooked pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask.—*Crane lines*, in *nautical language*, are lines going from the upper end of the sprit-sail topmast to the middle of the fore-stays.
CRANE-FLY, *krane'-fli*, s. An insect of the genus *tipula*.
CRANE'S-BILL, *kranes'-bill*, s. The plant *geranium*, of many species; a pair of pincers used by surgeons.
CRANIOGNOMY, *kra-ne-on'-o-me*, s. The science of determining the properties or characteristics of the mind by the conformation of the skull.
CRANIOLOGICAL, *kra-ne-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to craniology.
CRANIOLOGIST, *kra-ne-ol'-o-jist*, s. One who treats of craniology, or is versed in the science of the cranium. *See* PHRENOLOGY.
CRANIOLOGY, *kra-ne-ol'-o-je*, s. A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; or the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skulls in various animals.
CRANIOMETER, *kra-ne-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.
CRANIOMETRICAL, *kra-ne-o-met'-re-kal*, a. Pertaining to craniometry.
CRANIOMETRY, *kra-ne-om'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring the cranium or the skulls of animals for the purpose of discovering their distinguishing characteristics.
CRANIOSCOPY, *kra-ne-os'-ko-pe*, s. The inspection or examination of skulls and judging of their characteristics by their breadth or length, and the prominences produced thereon by the brain.
CRANIUM, *kra'-ne-um*, s. The skull of an animal; the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain.
CRANK, *krank*, s. An iron axis, with a part bent like an elbow, for producing a horizontal or perpendicular motion by means of a rotary action, or the contrary, any bend, turn, or winding; a sportive twisting or turning in speech; an iron brace for various purposes.
CRANK, *krank*, CRANKY, *kran'-ke*, } a. In *seamen's language*, liable to be overset, as a ship when she is too narrow, or has not sufficient ballast; stout, bold, full of spirit.
CRANK, *krank*, CRANKLE, *kran'-kl*, } v.n. To run in a winding course, to bend, wind, and turn; to crinkle.
— v.a. To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.
—† s. A bend or turn; a crinkle.
CRANKLED, *kran'-kld*, pp. of the verb *to crankle*.
CRANKLES, *kran'-klz*, s.pl. Angular prominences.
CRANKNESS, *krank'-nes*, s. Liability to be overset, as a ship, stoutness; erectness.
CRANNIED, *kran'-nid*, a. Having rents, chinks, or fissures.
CRANNY, *kran'-ne*, s. A rent, chink, or fissure; a hole a secret retired place.—In *glass-making*, an iron instrument for forming the necks of glasses
CRANTS, *krants*, s.pl. Garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave
CRAPE, *krape*, s. A thin, transparent, silken fabric, from which the gloss has been removed by a particular process; it is usually died black, and worn as a sign of mourning for the dead.
— v.a. To curl, to form into ringlets.
CRAPED, *kraypt*, pp. Curled; formed into ringlets.
CRAPNEL,‡ *krap'-nel*, s. A hook or drag, probably corrupted from *grapnel*.
CRAPULA,‡ *krap'-u-la*, s. A surfeit arising from excess of eating and drinking.
CRAPULENCE,‡ *krap'-u-lens*, s. A surfeit, or sickness occasioned by intemperance.
CRAPULENT,‡ *krap'-u-lent*, CRAPULOUS,‡ *krap'-u-lus*, } a. Surcharged with liquor, surfeited by intemperance intoxicated.
CRASH, *krash*, v.a. To break; to bruise.
—v.n. To make the loud, clattering sound of many things falling and breaking at the same time.
—s. The loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once.
CRASHED, *krasht*, pp. of the verb *to crash*.
CRASHING, *krash'-ing*, s. A violent mixed sound.
CRASIS, *kra'-sis*, s The temper or healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body.—In *grammar*, a

figure by which two different letters are contracted into a diphthong.

Crass, *kras*, a. Thick, coarse, or gross.—In *nat. hist.*, the word *crass* is used as a prefix to numerous genera and species of animals and vegetables, and uniformly denotes thickness, as, *Crassina*, a genus of Mollusca; *Crassilabrus* (thick-lipped), a genus of fishes, of the family *Chætodonidæ*; *Crassicollis* (thick-necked); *Crassicornis* (thick-horned); *Crassidentes* (thick-toothed), &c.

Crassament, *kras'-a-ment*, **Crassiment**, *kras'-se-ment*, s. The thick, red part of the blood, as distinct from the *serum*, or aqueous part; the clot or thickness.

Crassitude, *kras'-se-tude*, **Crassness**, *kras'-nes*, s. Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

Crassulaceæ, *kras-su-la'-se-e*, s. A natural order of plants, consisting of the House-leeks, &c.

Crastination,‡ *kras-te-na'-shun*, s. Delay.

Cratægus, *kra-te'-gus*, s. A genus of thorny shrubs, the Hawthorn.

Cratch, *kratch*, s. A rack; a manger or grated crib in which hay is kept for horses.

Cratches, *kratch'-es*, s.pl. In the *manège*, a swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock of a horse.

Crate, *krate*, s. A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, crockery, and similar wares.

Crater, *kra'-ter*, s. The aperture or mouth of a volcano; a constellation of the southern hemisphere, said to contain thirty-one stars.

Crateriform, *kra-ter'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a crater.

Crateripodinæ, *kra-ter-e-pod'-e-ne*, s. A family of birds, the Babblers, or Long-legged Thrushes.

Craunch, *kranch*, v.a. To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

Cravat, *kra-vat'*, s. A neckcloth; a piece of fine muslin or other cloth sometimes worn by men about the neck.

Crave, *krave*, v.a. To ask with earnestness or with submission or humility; to call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite, sometimes intransitively, with *for* before the thing sought; to implore, entreat, or solicit.

Craved, *krav'd*, p.p. of the verb *to crave*.

Craven, *kra'-vn*, s. A word of obloquy, used formerly by one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror; a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow, sometimes formerly written *cravent* or *cravant*.

— v.a. To make recreant, weak, or cowardly.

Craver, *kra'-ver*, s. One who craves or begs.

Craving, *kra'-ving*, s. Vehement or urgent desire, or calling for; a longing for.

Cravingly, *kra'-ving-le*, ad. In a craving manner

Cravingness, *kra'-ving-nes*, s. The state of craving, or of urgent desire to possess.

Craw, *kraw*, s. The crop or first stomach of fowls.

Craw-fish, *kraw'-fish*, **Cray-fish**, *kray'-fish*, s. A species of *Crustacea*, of the same genus with the Lobster, but smaller, and found in fresh-water streams.

Crawl, *krawl*, v.n. To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a reptile; or to move slowly on the hands and knees; to move or walk weakly or timorously.

— s. A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles on the sea-coast for containing fish.

Crawler, *kraw'-ler*, s. One that creeps or crawls; a reptile.

Crawling, *kraw'-ling*, a. Moving or walking slowly, or timorously; insinuating.

Crawlingly, *kraw'-ling-le*, ad. In a crawling manner.

Crax, *kraks*, s. A genus of large gallinaceous birds, the Curassows.

Crayon, *kray'-on*, s. (Fr.) The name of small cylinders of colouring substances used for drawing on paper; a drawing made with crayons.

— v.a. To sketch with a crayon.

Crayon-painting, *kray'-on-payn'-ting*, s. The act or art of drawing with crayons.

Craze, *kraze*, v.a. To break; to weaken; to impair the natural force or energy; to crack the brain; to shatter or to impair the intellect.

Crazed, *krase'd*, pp. or a. Deranged in intellect; decrepit.

Crazedness, *kra'-zed-nes*, s. An impaired state of the intellect; decrepitude.

Crazily, *kra'-ze le*, ad. In a broken or crazy manner.

Craziness, *kra'-ze-nes*, s. The state of being broken or weakened; imbecility or weakness of intellect; derangement.

Crazing-mill, *kra'-zing-mill*, s. A mill used for grinding tin.

Crazy, *kra'-ze*, a. Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble, disordered in intellect; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind.

Creak, *kreek*, v.n. To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound.

Creaking, *kreek'-ing*, s. A harsh, grating sound.

Cream, *kreem*, s. The oily part of milk, which, when the milk stands unagitated in a cool place, rises and forms a scum on the surface.—*Cream of tartar*, purified tartar or argal.

— v.a. To skim; to take off cream by skimming.

— v.n. To gather cream; to froth or mantle; to grow stiff, or formal.

Cream-bowl, *kreem'-bowl*, s. A bowl for holding cream.

Cream-cheese, *kreem'-tcheese*, s. Cream dried sufficiently to be cut with a knife.

Cream-faced, *kreem'-fayst*, a. White; pale; having a coward look.

Cream-fruit, *kreem'-frute*, s. An eatable fruit found at Sierra Leone.

Cream-nut, *kreem'-nut*, s. A name sometimes given to the Brazil nut.

Cream-pot, *kreem'-pot*, s. A vessel for holding cream.

Creamy, *kree'-me*, a. Full of cream; like cream; having the nature of cream; luscious.

Creance,‡ *kre'-ans*, s. In *falconry*, a fine, small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

Crease, *kreece*, s. A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything; a hollow streak, like a groove.

— v.a. To make a crease or mark in a thing by folding or doubling.

Creased, *kreest*, pp. Marked by doubling.

Creasote, *kre'-a-sote*. *See* **Creosote**.

Create, *kre-ate'*, v.a. To produce; to bring into being to cause to exist; to beget; to generate; to bring forth; to shape and organize; to form anew; to change the state or character.

— a. Begotten; composed; made up.

Created, *kre-a'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to create*.

Creation, *kre-a'-shun*, s. The act of creating or causing to exist; the act of shaping and organizing; the act of investing with a new character; the act of producing; the things created; the world; the universe, anything produced or caused to exist.

Creational, *kre-a'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to creation.

Creative, *kre-a'-tiv*, a. Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.

Creativeness, *kre-a'-tiv-nes*, s. State of being creative.

Creator, *kre-a'-tor*, s. The being or person that creates; the thing that creates, produces, or causes the great Supreme.

Creatress, *kre-a'-tress*, s. A female who makes or creates anything.

Creature, *krete'-tchur*, s. That which is created; everything not self-existent; an animal of any kind; a living being; a beast; a general term for a human being; a human being, in contempt; a word of endearment; a person who owes his rise or fortune to another; a dependent.

Creaturely, *krete'-tchur-le*, a. Having the qualities of a creature.

Creatureship, *krete'-tchur-ship*, s. The state of a creature.

Credence, *kre'-dens*, s. Belief, faith, or confidence, that which gives a claim to credit or belief.

—‡ v.a. To give credence to; to believe.

Credenda, *kre-den'-da*, s.pl. In *theology*, things to be believed, articles of faith; distinguished from *agenda*, or practical duties.

Credent,† *kre'-dent*, a. Believing; easy of belief, having credit; not to be questioned.

Credential, *kre-den'-shal*, a. Giving a title to credit.

Credentials, *kre-den'-shals*, s.pl. That which gives a title to credit or confidence; the warrant on which belief or authority is claimed.

Credibility, *kred-e-bil'-e-te*, s. Claim to credit or belief; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed; worthiness of belief.

Credible, *kred'-e-bl*, a. Worthy of credit; worthy of belief; having a claim to credit.

Credibleness, *kred'-e-bl-nes*, s. Worthiness of belief, just claim to credit.

Credibly, *kred' e-ble*, ad. In a manner deserving of belief.

Credit, *kred'-it*, s. A reliance of the mind on the truth of something said or done; belief, faith, trust, or confidence; reputation; estimation; integrity, high standing or estimation with the public; that which procures or is entitled to belief; testimony; authority derived from one's character, or from the confidence of others; influence; interest; power derived from weight of character, fidelity, or other cause.—In *commerce*, confidence in a man's commercial dealings, or the reputation of solvency and probity, which entitles a man to be trusted; the time given for payment of goods sold on trust.—In *book-keeping*, the side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to *debit*.—*Public credit*, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation to make good its engagements with its creditors.—*Bills of credit*, notes or bills issued by the public.

— v.a. To believe; to confide in the truth of; to trust; to do credit; to set to the credit of.

Creditable, *kred'-it-à-bl*, a. Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable.

Creditableness, *kred'-it-à-bl-nes*, s. Reputation; estimation.

Creditably, *kred'-it-à-ble*, ad. Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

Credited, *kred'-it-ed*, pp. of the verb *to credit*

Creditor, *kred'-it-ur*, s. A person to whom a sum of money or other thing is due, by obligation, promise, or in law; one who gives credit in commerce; one who has a just claim for money.

Creditrix, *kred'-it-riks*, s. A female creditor.

Credulity, *kre-dew'-le-te*, s. Easiness of belief, a weakness of mind in giving assent to a declaration or proposition; a disposition to believe on slight evidence.

Credulous, *kred'-u-lus*, a. Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

Credulously, *kred'-u-lus-le*, ad. With credulity.

Credulousness, *kred'-u-lus-nes*, s. Credulity; easiness of belief; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence,

Creed, *kreed*, s. A brief summary of the articles of Christian faith; that which is believed; any system of principles which are believed or professed.

Creek, *kreek*, v.a. To make a harsh, sharp noise.

— s. A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river; any turn or winding.—*Creek Indians* is the name applied to a large tribe of the native inhabitants of the United States of America, who formerly occupied all the countries lying north of lat. 31°.

Creeky, *kreek'-e*, a. Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

Creel, *kreel*, s. An osier basket.

Creep, *kreep*, v.n. (pp. *crept*.) To move with the belly on the ground, as a worm or serpent, or as many wingless insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl; to grow along; to move slowly, feebly, or timorously; to move slowly and insensibly; to move secretly; to steal in; to behave with servility; to fawn.

Creeper, *kreep-er*, s. A person or thing that creeps; a reptile; a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth, or attaches itself to some other body; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women; an instrument of iron with hooks or claws for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, river, or harbour.—A small bird of the genus *Certhia*, allied to the Woodpeckers and Wrens.

Creephole, *kreep'-hole*, s. A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger; a subterfuge; an excuse.

Creeping, *kreep'-ing*, s. The act of creeping.

Creepingly, *kreep'-ing-le*, ad. By creeping; slowly; in the manner of a reptile.

Crenaillere, *krem'-al-yere*, s. In *fortification*, an indented or zigzag outline.

Cremation, *kre-ma'-shun*, s. A burning; the burning of the dead, according to the custom of many ancient nations, and still practised in the East.

Cremona, *kre-mo'-nà*, s. A superior kind of violin, made or invented at Cremona, in Italy.

Cremor, *kre'-mor*, s. Cream; any expressed juice of grain; a juicy substance resembling cream

Crenate, *kre-nate*, **Crenated**, *kre'-nate-ed*, a. Notched; indented; scolloped.

Crenature, *kren'-à-ture*, s. A scollop, like a notch, in a leaf, or in the style of a plant.

Crenaux, *kren'-ô*, s.pl. Small loopholes made through the walls of a fortified place.

Crenulate, *kren'-u-late*, a. Having the edge cut into very small scollops.

Creole, *kre'-ole*, s. A native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European ancestors.

Creosote, *kre'-o-sote*, s. An antiseptic principle, the product of wood, decomposed in a certain manner, an oily, colourless liquid, with the smell of smoke.

Crepance, *kre'-pance*, **Crepane**, *kre'-pane*, s. A chop or scratch in a horse's leg, caused by the shoe of one hind foot crossing and striking the other.

Crepitate, *krep'-e-tate*, v.n. To crackle; to snap; to burst with a sharp, abrupt sound.

Crepitation, *krep-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of bursting with a frequent repetition of sharp sounds; the noise of some salts in calcination; crackling; the noise of fractured bones, when moved by a surgeon to ascertain a fracture.

Crepon, *kre'-pon*, s. A stuff made of wool, or silk, resembling crape.

Crept, *krept*, pret. and pp. of *to creep*.

Crepuscle, *kre-pus'-kl*, **Crepuscule**, *kre-pus'-kule*, s. Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness.

Crepuscular, *kre-pus'-ku-lar*, **Crepusculous**, *kre-pus'-ku-lus*, a. Pertaining to twilight; glimmering.

Crescendo, *kres-sen'-do*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, an increasing volume of voice.

Crescent, *kres'-sent*, s. The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light, terminating in points or horns; the figure or likeness of the new moon; the Turkish standard, and, *figuratively*, the Turkish power.—In *heraldry*, a bearing in the form of a half-moon. The name of a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou.

— a. Increasing; growing.

— v.a. To form into a crescent.

Crescent-formed, *kres'-sent-fawrm d*, a. Formed like a crescent.

Crescent-shaped, *kres'-sent-shaypt*, a. Lunated; shaped like a crescent.

Crescented, *kres'-sent-ed*, a. Adorned with a crescent.

Crescive, *kres'-siv*, a. Increasing; growing.

Cress, *kres*, s. The name of several species of plants, of the genus Nasturtium, having a warm aromatic taste, and much esteemed as a salad.—The *Watercress* is the *N. officinale* of botany, and grows commonly in our running streams or ditches.

Cresset, *kres'-set*, s. A great light set on a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower; a lamp or torch.

Crest, *krest*, s. The plume of feathers or other material on the top of the ancient helmet; the comb of a cock; any tuft or ornament worn on the head; loftiness, pride, or courage.

— v.a. To furnish with a crest; to mark with long streaks.

Crest-fallen, *krest'-fawl'n*, a. Dejected, bowed, dispirited, or heartless; having the upper part of the neck hanging on one side, as a horse.

Crest-marine, *krest-ma-reen'*, s. Rock samphire.

Crestless, *krest'-les*, a. Without a crest; not dignified with coat-armour; not of an eminent family; of low birth.

Crested, *krest'-ed*, pp. or a. Wearing a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; having a comb.

Cretaceous, *kre-ta'-she-us*, a. Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; like chalk · abounding with chalk.

Cretated, *kre-ta'-ted*, a. Rubbed with chalk.

Cretin, *kre'-tin*, s. A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps.

Cretinism, *kre'-tin-izm*, s. The state of a cretin.

Cretism, *kre'-tizm*, s. A falsehood; a Cretan practice, from the character of the Cretans, as liars, &c.

Cretose, *kre-tose'*, a. Chalky; cretaceous.

Crevasse, *kre-vasse'*, s. A deep crevice; a breach.

Crevet, *crev'-et*, s. A melting pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevice, *krev'-is*, s. A narrow opening made by a separation in the parts of bodies; a crack; a rent or fissure.

— v.a. To crack; to flaw.

CREVIS, CREVISSE, *krev'-is*, s. The craw-fish

CREW, *krew*, s. A company of people associated; a company (*in a low, or bad sense*); the company of seamen belonging to a vessel; a band or gang (*in a contemptuous sense*).
— v.n., pret. of *to crow*.

CREWEL, *krw'-el*, s. Two-threaded worsted yarn, slackly twisted.

CRIB, *krib*, s. The manger of a stable in which oxen and cows feed; a small habitation or cottage, a stall for oxen; a case or box in salt-works; a small frame for a child's bed.—*Crib-biting*, a bad habit peculiar to some horses, which is occasioned by uneasiness in the breeding of teeth, or from bad feeding.
— v.a. To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage, to pilfer (*vu'gar*).
— † v.n. To be confined; to be cooped up.

CRIBBAGE, *krib'-baje*, s. A game at cards, in which the dealer makes up a third hand for himself, partly from the hand of his opponent. — *Cribbage-board* is a marked board on which the progress of the game is numbered.

CRIBBED, *kribd*, pp. Shut up; confined.

CRIBBLE, *krib'-bl*, s. A coarse sieve or screen; coarse flour or meal.
— v.a. To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

CRIBRATION, *kre-bra'-shun*, s. The act of sifting or riddling.

CRIBRIFORM, *krib'-re-fawrm*, a. Resembling a sieve or riddle; perforated like a sieve.

CRICHTONITE, *kri'-ton-ite*, s. A mineral of a velvet-black colour, and crystallized in a rhomboidal form; so called from Doctor Crichton.

CRICK, *krik*, s. Local spasm or cramp; ‡the creaking of a door.

CRICKET, *krik'-kit*, s. A favourite English game played with bats and ball, and two wickets set up at a given distance, the object of the bowler being to strike the wicket, and the batsman to guard it. When the ball is struck with sufficient force to allow time for the batsman to run from one wicket to the other, one is counted for every run; but when the wicket is struck by the ball, the batsman is *out*.—Also the name of a well-known insect, of which there are different kinds, as the *Gryllus domesticus* (the House-cricket), *Gryllus campestris* (the Field-cricket), and the *Gryllotalpa* (the Mole-cricket).

CRICKETER, *krik'-kit-er*, s. One who plays at the game of cricket.

CRICKET-MATCH, *krik'-kit-match*, s. A match at cricket.

CRICOID, *krik'-oyd*, a. Annular or ring-shaped.—The *Cricoid cartilage* is the cartilage of the larynx.

CRI'ED, *kride*, pret. and pp. of *to cry*.

CRIER, *kri'-er*, s. One who cries; one who makes proclamation.

CRIM.-CON., *krim-kon*, s. Criminal conversation; unlawful intercourse with a married woman.

CRIME, *krime*, s. Iniquity; sin; an act which violates any law or rule of moral duty; a breach of the laws of right; a public wrong, as treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson, &c.; any great wickedness.—*Capital crime*, a crime punishable with death.

CRIMEFUL, *krime'-ful*, a. Criminal; wicked; contrary to law, right, or duty.

CRIMELESS, *krime'-les*, a. Free from crime, innocent.

CRIMINAL, *krim'-e-nal*, a. Guilty of a crime; culpable; wicked; felonious; partaking of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human.—In *law*, opposed to *civil*, as a *criminal* prosecution.
— s. A person who has committed an offence against public law, one who is indicted or charged with a public offence; culprit, malefactor, or evil-doer; a felon, or convict.

CRIMINALITY, CRIMINALNESS, *krim-e-nal'-e-te*, *krim'-e-nal-nes*, s. The quality of being criminal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; the quality of being guilty of a crime.

CRIMINALLY, *krim'-e-nal-le*, ad. In violation of a public law, wickedly.

CRIMINATE, *krim'-e-nate*, v.a. To accuse; to charge with a crime.

CRIMINATED, *krim'-e-na-ted*, pp. of the verb *to criminate*.

CRIMINATION, *krim-e-na'-shun*, s. The act of accusing; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act or wrong.

CRIMINATORY, *krim'-e-nà-tur-e*, a. Relating to accusation; censorious.

CRIMINOUS,† *krim'-e-nus*, a. Very wicked; heinous; involving great crime.

CRIMINOUSLY,† *krim'-e-nus-le*, ad. Criminally; heinously; enormously.

CRIMINOUSNESS,† *krim'-e-nus-nes*, s. Wickedness; guilt; criminality.

CRIMP, *krimp*, a. Easily crumbled; friable, brittle; ‡not consistent.
— v.a. To catch; to seize; to pinch and hold; to pinch up in ridges, as a ruffle or the hair.—In *cookery*, to crimple or cause to contract, as the flesh of a live fish, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater hardness.
— s. One who decoys another into the naval or military service; one who decoys sailors in any way, for the sake of getting them in his power; ‡a game at cards.

CRIMPAGE, CRIMPING, *krimp'-aje*, *krimp'-ing*, s. The act of crimping.

CRIMPING-IRON, *krimp'-ing-i-urn*, s. An iron for curling hair.

CRIMPING-MACHINE, *krimp'-ing-ma-sheen*, s. A machine consisting of two fluted rollers for crimping ruffles or frills.

CRIMPLE, *krimp'-pl*, v.a. To contract or draw together to shrink, to cause to shrink, to curl.

CRIMPLED, *krim'-pl'd*, pp. of the verb *to crimple*.

CRIMSON, *krim'-zn*, s. A deep red colour; a red tinged with blue; also, a red colour in general.
— a. Of a beautiful deep red.
— v.a. To dye with crimson; to dye of a deep red colour; to make red.
— v.n. To become of a deep red colour.

CRIMSON-GRASS-VETCH, *krim'-zn-gras-vetsh*, s. An annual leguminous plant, growing on the grassy borders of fields, and distinguished by its beautifully variegated flowers.

CRIMSON-HUED, *krim'-zn-hewd*, a. Of a crimson colour.

CRIMSON-WARM, *krim'-zn-wärm*, a. Warm to redness.

CRIMSONED, *krim'-znd*, pp. of the verb *to crimson*.

CRINAL, *kri'-nal*, a. Belonging to hair.

CRINCUM,† *krin'-kum*, s. A cramp; a contraction a turn or bend; a whim of the mind.

CRINGE, *krinj*, v.a. To contract; to draw together.
— v.n. To bow; to bend with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.
— s. A bow; servile civility.

CRINGELING, CRINGER, *krinje'-ling*, *krin'-jer*, s. One who cringes meanly, or bows and flatters with servility.

CRINGLE, *kring'-gl*, s. A hole in the bolt-rope of a ship's sail, with a ring or thimble in it.

CRINICULTURAL, *krin-e-kul'-tchu-ral*, a. Relating to the growth of hair.

CRINIGER, *krin'-e-jer*, s. A genus of Thrushes, so called from the strong *setæ*, or hairs, on their bills.

CRINIGEROUS, *kre-nij'-e-rus*, a. Hairy; overgrown with hair.

CRINITE, *kri'-nite*, a. Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

CRINKLE, *krin'-kl*, v.n. To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns.
— v.a. To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mould into inequalities.
— s. A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity.

CRINOIDAL, *kre-noy'-dal*, a. Containing the fossil remains of Crinoideans.

CRINOIDEA, CRINOIDEANS, *kre-noy'-de-à*, *kre-noy'-de-ans*, s. In *geology*, an order of lily-shaped Zoophytes, consisting of extinct fossil animals, related to some of the star-fish, or asterias, but growing on a long, jointed pedicle. They also include the Encrinites, or Stone-lilies, and their skeletons often form entire beds of limestone many feet in thickness. They are sometimes familiarly called St. Cuthbert's beads.

CRINOLINE, *krin'-o-leen*, s. A hooped petticoat, or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone or cane, and worn by females for extending their dress; a farthingale.

CRINOSE,† *kre-nose'*, a. Hairy.

CRINOSITY,† *kre-nos'-e-te*, s. Hairiness.

CRIPPLE, *krip'-pl*, s. A lame person; one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs.
— a. Lame.
— v.a. To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs; to disable; to deprive of the power of exertion.

Crippled, *krip'-pld*, pp. or a. Rendered impotent in the limbs; disabled.
Crippleness, *krip'-pl-nes*, s. Lameness.
Cripplings, *krip'-lings*, s.pl. Timbers set up as supports against the side of a building.
Crips,‡ *krips*, s. Crisp.
Crisis, *kri'-sis*, s. (pl. **Crises**.) Conjuncture, or acme; the change of a disease which indicates recovery or death; the point of time when an affair is arrived at its height, and must soon undergo a material change.
Crisp, *krisp*, a. Curled; brittle; friable; formed into curls or ringlets; indented; winding.
— v.a. To curl; to twist; to wreathe or interweave; to indent; to cause to wave slightly.
Crispate, *kris'-pate*, **Crispated**, *kris'-pa-ted*, a. Having a crisped appearance; rough with waving lines. –In *botany*, *crispifloral* and *crispifolius* are applied to curling or crispated flowers or leaves.
Crispation, *kris-pa'-shun*, s. The act of curling, or state of being curled.
Crispature, *kris'-pà-ture*, s. A curling; the state of being curled.
Crisped, *krispt*, pp. or a. Curled; twisted; frizzled.
Crisper, *kris'-per*, s. An instrument for friezing or crisping cloth; one that crisps or curls.
Crispin, *kris'-pin*, s. A name familiarly given to shoemakers, from St. Crispin, their patron saint.
Crisping-iron, *krisp'-ing-i-urn*, **Crisping-pin**, *krisp'-ing-pin*, s. A curling-iron.
Crispisulcant, *kris-pe-sul'-kant*, a. Waved or undulating.
Crisply, *krisp'-le*, ad. In a crisp manner.
Crispness, *krisp'-nes*, s. State of being curled; brittleness.
Crispy, *krisp'-e*, a. Curled; brittle.
Criss-cross, *kris'-kros*, s. (cor. from *Christ's cross*). The cross or signature of one who cannot write; a child's game, played on slates.
Criss-cross-row, *kris-kros-ro'*, s. An old name for the alphabet.
Crista, *kris'-ta*, s. In *anat.*, a term applied to various processes and parts of bones, as the *crista galli*, &c.
Cristacea, *kris-ta'-se-a*, s. A family of polythalamous Cephalopods.
Cristate, *kris' tate*, **Cristated**, *kris'-ta ted*, a. Crested; tufted.
Criterion, *kri-te'-re-un*, s. (pl. **Criteria**.) Standard, or measure, any fixed rule or principle by which a correct judgment may be formed.
Crithmum, *krith'-mum*, s. A genus of umbelliferous plants, of which the *C. maritima*, or Samphire, makes an old-fashioned English pickle.
Critic, *krit'-ik*, s. A person capable of judging of the merits of literary works; one who is able to discern and distinguish the beauties and faults of writing, or of a work of art; an examiner; a judge; one who censures or finds fault; a caviller; a carper.
Critical, *krit'-e-kal*, a. Relating to criticism; very judicious; exact; accurate; discriminating; capable of judging with accuracy; nicely judicious in matters of literature and the fine arts, inclined to find fault, or to judge with severity; pertaining to a crisis; marking the time or state of a disease which indicates its termination in the death or recovery of the patient.
Critically, *krit -e-kal-le*, ad. In a critical manner; with nice discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; at the crisis, or exact time; in a critical situation, place, or condition.
Criticalness, *krit'-e-kal-nes*, s. The state of being critical; exactness; accuracy; nicety.
Criticisable, *krit-e-size'-à-bl*, a. Capable of being criticised.
Criticise, *krit'-e-size*, v.n. To examine critically; to write remarks on the merit of a performance; to notice beauties and faults.
— v.a. To notice beauties and blemishes or faults; to pass judgment on with respect to the merit or faultiness of literary or artistic works.
Criticised, *krit'-e-size'd*, pp. Examined and judged with respect to beauties and faults.
Criticiser, *krit'-e-si-zer*, s. One who makes or writes remarks.
Criticism, *krit'-e-sizm*, s. Stricture, censure, or animadversion; the art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance, or of any production in the fine arts; the act of judging on the merit of a performance.
Critique, *kre-teek'*, s. A critical examination of the merits of a performance; remarks or animadversions on beauties and faults.
Crizzel, *kriz'zl*, **Crizzeling**, *kriz'zl-ing*, s. A kind of roughness on the surface of glass, which clouds its transparency.
Croak, *kroke*, v.n. To make a hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, to caw, as a crow.—*Figuratively*, to forbode evil; to grumble.
— s. The harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven.
Croaker, *kro'-ker*, s. One who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles.
Croaking, *kroak'-ing*, a. Grumbling; foreboding evil.—*Croaking Lizard* is a species of gecko, common in Jamaica.
— s. A low, harsh sound, as of a frog; the act of foreboding evil; grumbling.
Croats, *kro'-ats*, s.pl. Irregular troops formed of the natives of *Croatia*.
Crocalite, *krok'-al-ite*, s. A variety of the mineral natrolite, one of the zeolites.
Croce,‡ *krose*, s. A cross.
Croceous, *kro'-she-us*, a. Like saffron; yellow; consisting of saffron.
Crochet, *kro'-shay*, s. A kind of figured ornamental needlework.—In *fortification*, the passage between the transverse and the crest of the glacis.
Crocitation, *kro-se-ta'-shun*, s. A croaking.
Crock, *krok*, s. An earthen vessel; the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles, or in a chimney.
— v.a. or n. To black with soot, or other matter collected from combustion.
Crockery, *krok'-er-e*, s. The coarser kind of earthenware, so called in contradistinction to the finer sorts called *china* or *porcelain*.
Crocket, *krok'-et*, s. A term in Gothic architecture, applied to curved and bent foliage, running up on the edge of a gable, spire, pinnacle, &c.
Crocodile, *krok'-o-dile*, s. A large amphibious animal, having the back and tail covered with large and square scales, ridged at the middle. There are twelve species of crocodiles extant, eight true ones, three alligators, and one gavial; the last one peculiar to the Ganges.
Crocodilian, *krok-o-dil'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to or like the crocodile.
Crocodility, *krok-o-dil'-e-te*, s. In *logic*, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing.
Crocodilurus, *krok-o-dil-u'-rus*, s. A genus of Saurian reptiles, belonging to the Monitor family.
Crocus, *kro'-kus*, s. A genus of plants, the saffron; any metal calcined to a red or deep-yellow colour.
Croft, *kroft*, s. A little field adjoining or near to a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes.—*Croft-land*, in Scotland, is land which is successively cropped.
Croisade, *kroi-sade'*, s. *See* **Crusade**.
Croises, *kroi'-sez*, s.pl. Soldiers engaged in a crusade, and wearing the badge of the cross; pilgrims accompanying the military expedition, and carrying the cross.
Croma, *kro'-ma*, s. (It.) A musical character; a quaver in music.
Crome, *krome*, s. An iron instrument used in mechanics.
Cromes,‡ *kromes*, s.pl. Crumbs.
Cromlech, *krom'-lek*, s. A term applied to a huge flat stone resting on other stones, set on end for that purpose, supposed to be the remains of Druidical altars.
Cromorna, *kro-mor'-na*, s. An organ stop, sometimes but erroneously, called *cremona*.
Crone, *krone*, s. An old ewe, and contemptuously applied to an old woman.
Cronet, *kro'-net*, s. The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.
Crony, *kro'-ne*, s. An intimate companion, or familiar friend.
Croodle, *kroo'-dl*, v.n. To stoop, or cower; to lie close and snug (*local*).
Crook, *krook*, s. Any bent or curving instrument; a shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pot-hook; a winding (*Scotch*); an artifice or trick.
— v.a. To bend; to make a curve or hook; †to turn from rectitude.
— v.n. To bend or be bent; to be turned from a direct or right line.

Crook-back, *krook'-bak*, s. One who has a crooked back or round shoulders.
Crook-backed, *krook'-bakt*, a. Having a round back or shoulders.
Crooked, *krook'-ed* or *krookt*, pp. or a. Bent from a straight line; curved; winding; bowed; oblique; going out of the path of rectitude.
Crookedly, *krook'-ed-le*, ad. In a winding manner; untowardly.
Crookedness, *krook'-ed-nes*, s. A winding, bending, or turning; perverseness; deviation from rectitude; deformity of a gibbous body.
Crooken, *krook'-en*, v.a. To make crooked.
Crook-kneed, *krook'-need*, a. Having crooked knees.
Crooks, *krooks*, s.pl. The name of certain moveable curved tubes, which are occasionally applied to trumpets and horns, for the purpose of tuning them to different keys.
Crook-shouldered, *krook'-shoal'-derd*, a. Having bent shoulders.
Croom, *kroom*, s. A husbandman's fork, with long prongs.
Crop, *krop*, s. The first stomach of a fowl; the *craw;* that which is gathered; the corn or fruits of the earth collected; harvest; corn and other cultivated plants while growing; a miner's term for the best ore; in the leather trade, the commercial name of an entire hide; hair cut close or short.
— v.a. To cut off the ends of anything; to eat off; to pull off; to raise crops on; to mow; to reap; to cut off prematurely; to gather before it falls.
— v.n. To yield harvest.
Crope, *krope*, s. A finial; the top of anything.
— v.n. of Saxon *Crepe*. Crept.
Crop-ear, *krop'-ear*, s. A horse whose ears are cropped.
Crop-eared, *krop'-eard*, a. Having the ears cropped.
Cropful, *krop'-ful*, a. Having a full crop or belly; satiated.
Crop-out, *krop'-owt*, v.n. To ripen to a full crop.—In *geology*, a bed of strata is said to *crop out* when it rises and appears on the surface.
Cropped, *krop'-ped*, } pp. or a. Cut off; plucked; reaped,
Cropt, *kropt*, } or mowed.
Cropper, *krop'-per*, s. A pigeon with a large crop.
Cropping, *krop'-ing*, s. The act of cutting off; the raising of crops.
Croquet, *cro'-quet*, s. An open air game played with balls and mallets.
Crop-sickness, *krop'-sik-nes*, s. Sickness from repletion.
Croquettes, *kro-kets'*, s.pl. Fried force-meat balls, made of pounded chicken meat and butter.
Crore, *krore*, s. In Hindoo enumeration, 100 lacs of rupees, and equivalent to one million sterling.
Crosier, *kro'-zhe-er*, s. A bishop's crook, a symbol of pastoral authority.—In *astron.*, the Southern Cross.
Croslet, *kros'-let*, s. A small cross.—In *heraldry*, a cross crossed at a small distance from the ends.
Cross, *kros*, s. A gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of a T or of an X; the ensign of the Christian religion, and hence, *figuratively*, the religion itself; anything that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hindrance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience; a mixing of breeds in producing animals.—*To take up the cross*, is to submit to afflictions from love to Christ.—In *law*, *Cross-action* is a case in which A, having an action against B, the latter also brings an action against A, arising out of the same transaction. *Cross-bill*, in *Chancery*, a bill not original, by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff. *Cross-examination*, a close and rigid examination of a witness by the opposing counsel, with a view to shake the evidence of the party, or to elicit the truth.—In *archit.*, *Cross-aisle* of a church is the lateral division in the form of a cross. *Cross-beam*, a large beam running from wall to wall. *Cross-vaulting*, the intersection of two or more simple vaults of arch-work.—In *surgery*, *Cross-birth* is a preternatural labour.
— a. Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart; adverse; opposite; perverse; untractable; peevish; fretful; unfortunate.
— prep. Athwart; transversely; from side to side.
— v.a. To draw or run a line, or lay a body across another; to erase; to cancel; to make the sign of the cross, as the Roman Catholics in devotion; to pass from side to side; to pass or move over; to thwart; to obstruct; to hinder; to impede; to be inconsistent with; to counteract or contravene; to hinder by authority; to contradict; to debar or preclude.—*To cross the breed* of an animal, is to produce young from different varieties of the species
Cross, v.n. To lie or be athwart; to move or pass laterally, or from place to place.
Cross-armed, *kros'-armd*, a. With arms across.—In *botany*, brachiate; decussated.
Cross-arrow, *kros'-ar-row*, s. An arrow of a cross-bow.
Cross-banded, *kros'-band-ed*, a. In *architecture*, a term applied to hand-railing when a cross is laid upon its upper side.
Cross-barred, *kros'-bard*, a. Secured by transverse bars.
Cross-barrow, *kros'-bar-row*, s. An arrow of a cross-bow.
Cross-bar-shot, *kros'-bar-shot*, s. A bullet with an iron bar passing through it.
Cross-bearer, *kros'-ba-rer*, s. In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the chaplain of an archbishop, who bears a cross before him.
Cross-bill, *kros'-bil*, s. A bird which frequents pine forests; so called from the form of the bill.
Cross-bite, *kros'-bite*, s. A deception; a cheat.
— v.a. To thwart or contravene by deception.
Cross-bitten, *kros'-bit'n*, pp. or a. Contravened by deception.
Cross-bow, *kros'-bo*, s. In *archery*, a weapon for shooting, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.
Cross-bower, *kros'-bow-er*, s. One who shoots with a cross-bow.
Cross-breed, *kros'-breed*, s. A breed produced from the male and female of different breeds.
Cross-bun, *kros'-bun*, s. A cake marked with the form of a cross.
Cross-cut, *kros'-kut*, v.a. To cut across.
Cross-cut-saw, *kros'-kut-saw* s. A saw managed by two men, one at each end
Crossed, *krost*, pp Having a line drawn over; cancelled; erased.—A *crossed-check* is an order for payment on demand, which, for greater security, is crossed with the name of a banker, and requires to be paid through his bank.
Crossette, *kros-set'*, s. In *architecture*, a term applied to the small projecting pieces in arch-stones which hang upon the adjacent stones.
Cross-examine, *kros-ex-am'-ine*, v.a. To examine a witness by the opposite party or his counsel.
Cross-examined, *kros-ex-am'-ind*, pp. Examined or interrogated by the opposite party.
Cross-eyed, *kros'-ide*, a. Having that sort of squint in which both the eyes turn toward the nose.
Cross-garnets, *kros'-gar-nets*, s.pl. Hinges with a long strap attached close to the aperture.
Cross-grained, *kros'-graynd*, a. Having the grain or fibres across or irregular.—*Figuratively*, perverse or untractable.
Cross-head, *kros'-hed*, s. A beam or rod stretching across the top of anything.
Crossing, *kros'-sing*, s. A thwarting; impediment, vexation; a passing across; the place of passing.
Cross-legged, *kros'-leggd*, a. Having the legs across.
Crosslet, *kros'-let*. See Croslet.
Cross-like, *kros'-like*, a. Having the form of a cross.
Crossly, *kros'-le* ad. Athwart; adversely; in opposition; unfortunately; fretfully.
Crossness, *kros'-nes*, s. Peevishness; fretfulness; ill-humour; perverseness.
Cross-piece, *kros'-peece*, s. A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship.
Cross-purpose, *kros'-pur-pus*, s. A contrary purpose, contradictory system; an enigma or a riddle.
Cross-quarters, *kros'-kwär-ters*, s. In *architecture*, an ornament of cruciform tracery.
Cross-question, *kros-kwest'-yun*, v.a. To cross-examine.
Cross-row, *kros'-ro*, s. The alphabet, so named because a cross was formerly placed at the beginning; a row that crosses others.
Cross-sea, *kros'-see*, s. Waves running across others; a swell.
Cross-sill, *kros'-sil*, s. A block of stone or wood, laid in broken stone-filling, to support a sleeper or sleepers.
Cross-somer, *kros'-sum-er*, s. A beam of timber.
Cross-springer, *kros'-spring-er*, s. In groined vaulting, the rib which extends from one pier to another.

CROSS-STAFF, *kros'-staf*, s. An instrument to take the altitude of the sun or stars.
CROSS-STONE, *kros'-stone*, s. A mineral; called, also, *harmotome*.
CROSS-TIE, *kros'-ti*, s. A railway sleeper; a connecting band in building.
CROSS-TINING, *kros'-ti-ning*, s. In *husbandry*, a method of harrowing by drawing the harrow or drag back on the same ground.
CROSS-TREES, *kros'-trees*, s.pl. In *ships*, certain pieces of timber, supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees, at the upper ends of the lower masts and top-masts.
CROSS-WAY, *kros'-wa*, } s. A way or road that crosses
CROSS-ROAD, *kros'-rode*, } another road; an obscure path intersecting the main road.
CROSS-WIND, *kros'-wind*, s. An unfavourable or side wind.
CROSS-WISE, *kros'-wize*, ad. Across; in the form of a cross.
CROSS-WORT, *kros'-wirt*, s. A name given to plants of various genera; and especially to the *Vaillantia cruciata*, and to plants of the genus *Crucianella*.
CROTALARIA, *kro-tá-la'-re-á*, s. An extensive genus of leguminous plants, of the sub-order Papilionacea.
CROTALIDÆ, *krot'-a-le-de*, s. A family of poisonous serpents, of the order Ophides; the type of which is the *Crotalus*, or Rattlesnake.
CROTALUM. *See* CYMBAL, or CYMBALINE..
CROTCH, *krotsh*, s. A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches.—In *ships*, a crooked timber placed on the keel, in the fore and aft parts of a ship.
CROTCHED, *krotsht*, a. Having a crotch; forked.
CROTCHET, *krotsh'-et*, s. In *printing*, a term applied to brackets or hooks including words, a sentence, or a passage distinguished from the rest, thus [ ].—In *music*, a note or character, equal in time to half a minim, and the double of a quaver.—A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building; a peculiar turn of the mind; a whim or fancy.
— v.n. To play in a measured time of music.
CROTCHETED, *krotsh'-et-ed*, a. Marked with crotchets.
CROTCHETY, *krotsh'-et-e*, a. Having crotchets in the brain; whimsical.
CROTONATE, *kro'-to-nate*, s. A salt formed by crotonic acid with a base.
CROTON OIL, *kro'-ton oyl*, s. Oil from the *Croton tiglium*, a plant of the East. It is a violent cathartic.
CROUCH, *krowtsh*, v.n. To bend, or stoop low; to lie close to the ground; to fawn; to cringe.
—‡ v.a. To sign with the cross; to bless.
CROUCHED-FRIARS, *krutsh'ed-fri'-urz*, s.pl. An order of friars, so called from the cross which they wore.
CROUD,‡ } *krowd*, { s. A Welsh musical instrument; a
CROWD,‡ } { fiddle, or violin.
CROUKE,‡ *krowk*, s. An earthen vessel; a crock.
CROUP, *kroop*, s. An inflammation of the trachea, accompanied with a hoarse cough and difficult respiration; the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.
CROUPADE, *kroo-pade'*, s. In the *manège*, a leap in which the horse pulls up his hind legs, as if he drew them up to his belly.
CROUPIER, *kroo'-pe-er*, s. He who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table; one who, at a public dinner-party, sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant chairman.
CROUT, *krowt*, s. A preparation of minced or chopped cabbage in layers in a barrel, with a handful of salt and caraway seeds between the layers; used as an efficacious preservative against scurvy.
CROW, *kro*, s. A large black bird, of the genus *corvus*. —*To pluck or pull a crow*, is to be industrious or contentious about a trifle.—A bar of iron with a beak, crook, or two claws, used in raising and moving heavy weights, drawing spikes, &c.; the voice of the cock.
— v.n To make a noise like a cock, in joy, gaiety, or defiance; to boast in triumph, to vaunt or swagger; to triumph over.
CROW-BAR, *kro'-bar*, s. A bar of iron sharpened at one end, and used as a lever for raising weights.
CROW-BERRY, *kro'-ber-re*, s. A plant of the genus *empetrum*.
CROWD, *krowd*, s. A number of things or persons collected, or closely pressed together; a throng; a multitude; the lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar; ‡a fiddle, or violin.
— v.a. To press; to drive together; to fill to excess.—In *seamanship*, to *crowd sail* is to carry an extraordinary force of sail, or to carry a press of sail.
CROWD, v.n. To press in numbers or urge forward; to swarm or be numerous.
CROWDED, *krowd'-ed*, pp. or a. Collected and pressed together; filled by a promiscuous multitude.
CROWDER, *krowd'-er*, s. A fiddler; one who plays on a crowd.
CROWDING, *krowd'-ing*, s. The act of crowding; the state of being crowded.
CROWDY, *krowd'-e*, s. A mixture of meal and water, sometimes mingled with milk.
CROW-FLOWER, *kro'-flow-er*, s. A kind of campion.
CROW-FOOT, *kro'-fut*, s. On *board ship*, a complication of small cords spreading out from a long block.—In *botany*, a genus of plants, the *ranunculus*.
CROW-KEEPER,‡ *kro'-keep-er*, s. A boy employed to scare crows from new-sown land.
CROWLE, *kroul*, s. An old English instrument, called by the French *chrotta*.
CROW-MILL, *kro'-mil*, s. A machine for taking crows.
CROWN, *krown*, s. An ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes, as a badge of imperial or regal power and dignity.—*Figuratively*, regal power; royalty; kingly government, or executive authority. —A garland; honour; splendour; dignity; the top of the head; the top of a mountain or other elevated object; the end of an anchor; the part of a hat which covers the top of the head; a coin anciently stamped with the figure of a crown.—In *architecture*, the uppermost member of the cornice, including the corona.— *Crown-glass*, the finest kind of window-glass.—*Crown Law*, that part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters. *Crown-lawyer*, a legal man who is in the service of the crown. *Crown-side*, the criminal department of the Court of Queen's Bench.—*Crown-land*, the land or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign.
— v.a. To invest with a crown or regal ornament, or with regal dignity and power; to honour, dignify, or adorn; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on; to reward; to recompense; to complete; to perfect; to terminate and reward.
CROWNED, *krown'd*, pp. or a. Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity.
CROWNER, *krown'-er*, s. He or that which crowns or completes.
CROWNET, *krown'-et*, s. A coronet; chief end; last purpose; ultimate reward.
CROWN-IMPERIAL, *krown-im-pe'-re-al*, s. A beautiful flowering plant of the genus *fritillaria*.
CROWNING, *krown'-ing*, s. In *architecture*, the upper termination or finish of a member or any ornamental work.—In *marine affairs*, the finishing part of a knot, or interweaving of the strands at the end of a rope.
CROWNLESS, *krown'-les*, a. Without a crown.
CROWN-OFFICE, *krown'-of-fis*, s. An office belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench, of which the queen's coroner or attorney is commonly master, and in which the attorney-general and clerk exhibit informations for crimes and misdemeanours.—By statute 6 and 7 Vict. c. 20, the clerks of this office, and the monopoly of their practice, were abolished. There are now only three officers appointed by the Lord Chief Justice, viz., the queen's coroner and attorney, the master, and assistant master.
CROWN-POST, *krown'-post*, s. In *building*, a post which stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.
CROWN-SCAB, *krown'-skab*, s. A scab formed round the corners of a horse's hoof, a cancerous and painful sore.
CROWN-WHEEL, *krown'-hweel*, s. A wheel with cogs at right angles with its plane.—In a *watch*, the wheel which drives the balance, called, in royal pendulums, the swing wheel.
CROWN-WORK, *krown'-wurk*, s. In *fortification*, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two small fronts of fortification at the extremes, connected with the body of the place by two long branches.
CROW'S-BILL, *kroes'-bill*, s. In *surgery*, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds.
CROW'S-FEET, *kroes'-feet*, s.pl. The wrinkles under the eyes, which are the effects of age.
CROW'S-FOOT, *kroes'-fut*, s. In the *military art*, a machine of iron, with four points; a caltrop.
CROW-SILK, *kro'-silk*, s. A common name of several aquatic plants of the genus *Conferva*.

Crow's-Nest, *kroes'-nest*, s. A kind of watch-tower or sentry-box, placed on the main topmast cross-trees of a whaling vessel.

Crow-stone, *kro'-stone*, s. A fossil mollusc of the genus *Anomia*.

Croy, *kroi*, s. An inclosure for catching fish; a mound or quay projecting into a river, for breaking the force of the stream.

Croylstone, *kroil'-stone*, s. Crystallized cauk, in which the crystals are small.

Croze, *kroze*, s. A tool used by coopers.

Crucial, *krew'-she-al*, a. In *surgery*, transverse; passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; severe; trying, searching, as if bringing to the cross; as a *crucial* experiment.

Crucian, *krew'-she-an*, s. A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep yellow colour.

Cruciate, *krew'-she-ate*, v.a. See **Excruciate**.

Cruciation,† *krew-she-a'-shun*, s. The act of torturing, torment.

Crucible, *krew'-se-bl*, s. A small conical vessel or melting-pot, used by chemists, founders, and others, for melting ores, metals, &c. It is made of earth, and so tempered and baked as to endure extreme heat without melting.—In *metallurgy*, a hollow place at the bottom of a furnace to receive the melted metal.

Cruciferæ, *kru-sif'-er-e*, s. A natural order of plants, consisting of annual, biennial, or perennial herbs, and so called on account of the petals being disposed crosswise. It comprehends the mustard, cress, turnip, cabbage, radish, and other plants of a similar character, which have a spongy taste, and possess valuable anti-scorbutic qualities.

Cruciferous, *kru-sif'-e-rus*, a. Bearing the cross.—In *botany*, a term applied to the *Cruciferæ*, a family of plants having the four petals of the flower in the form of a cross.

Crucified, *krew'-se-fide*, pp. or a. Put to death on the cross.

Crucifier, *krew'-se-fi-er*, s. A person who crucifies, or inflicts the punishment of the cross.

Crucifix, *krew'-se-fix*, s. A cross on which the effigy of Christ is fastened; a representation, in painting or statuary, of our Lord fastened to the cross.

Crucifixion, *krew-se-fix'-shun*, s. The act or punishment of putting a criminal to death by nailing him to a cross, a mode of capital punishment common with ancient nations.

Cruciform, *krew'-se-fawrm*, a. Cross-shaped.—In *botany*, consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross. The *cruciform* plants (*Cruciferæ*) embrace most of the culinary vegetables.

Crucify, *krew'-se-fi*, v.a. To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross; ‡ to vex or torment.

Crucigerous, *kru'-sij-e-rus*, a. Bearing the cross.

Crucite, *krew'-site*, s. The name of a mineral, consisting of red oxide of iron, so called from its being crystallized in the form of a cross.

Crud, *krud*, s. *See* **Curd**.

Cruddle, *krud'-dl*, v.n. To curdle; also, to stoop.

Crude, *krewd*, a. Raw; undressed; unprepared; not altered or prepared by any artificial process; rough; harsh; unripe; unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach; not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; having indigested notions; not well arranged in the intellect.—In *painting*, a term applied to a picture when the colours do not blend or harmonize.

Crudely, *krewd'-le*, ad. Without due preparation; without form or arrangement.

Crudeness, *krewd'-nes*, s. Rawness; unripeness; an undigested or unprepared state.

Crudity, *krew'-de-te*, s. Rawness; crudeness; something in a crude state.—Among *physicians*, a term applied to undigested substances in the stomach.

Crudy,† *krud'-e*, a. Concreted; coagulated; raw; chill.

Cruel, *krew'-el*, a. Disposed to give pain to others, inhuman; merciless; ferocious; inexorable; unfeeling; hard-hearted.

Cruel-hearted, *krew'-el-hart-ed*, a. Delighting in cruelty; ferocious.

Cruelly, *krew'-el-le*, ad. In a cruel manner; barbarously.

Cruelness,† *krew'-el-nes*, s. The state of being cruel; inhumanity; cruelty.

Cruelty, *krew'-el-te*, s. Inhumanity; barbarity; brutality; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper; any act of a human being which inflicts unnecessary pain; injustice; oppression.

Cruentate,† *krew'-en-tate*, a. Smeared with blood.

Cruentous,† *krew'-en-tus*, a. Bloody.

Cruet, *krew'-et*, s. A vial, or small glass bottle, for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

Cruiser, *krew'-zer*, s. An armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting the commerce of the country, or for plunder; one that roves on the sea for the above objects.

Cruize, *krewze*, s. A voyage made in search of plunder, or without any settled course. A small cup (*see* **Cruse**).

— v.n. To rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships, or for plunder, as a pirate.

Crumb, **Crum**, *krum*, s. A small fragment; a small piece of bread or other food broken or cut off; the soft part of a loaf.

— v.a. To break into small pieces with the fingers.

Crumb-brush, *krum'-brush*, s. A curve-shaped brush, with short handle for sweeping crumbs from a table-cloth.

Crumb-cloth, *krum'-klauth*, s. A cloth laid under a table to receive crumbs, and keep the carpet or floor clean.

Crumble, *krum'-bl*, v.a. To break into small pieces, or divide into minute parts.

— v.n. To fall into small pieces; to fall to decay; to perish.

Crumbled, *krum'-bld*, pp. or a. Broken or parted into small pieces.

Crumenal,‡ *krew'-me-nal*, s. A purse.

Crummable, *krum'-mâ-bl*, a. That may be broken into small pieces.

Crummy, *krum'-me*, a. Full of crumbs; soft.

Crump, *krump*, a. Crooked; as *crump*-shouldered.

Crumpet, *krum'-pet*, s. A soft cake baked upon an iron plate.

Crumple, *krump'-pl*, v.n. To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple or crook; to crush together; to contract; to shrink.

Crumpled, *krum'-pld*, pp. or a. Drawn or pressed into wrinkles.

Crumpling, *krum'-pling*, s. A small, degenerate apple.

Crunch, *kruntsh*, v.a. and n. To gnash or crush anything with the teeth.

Cruor, *kroo'-ur*, s. Gore; coagulated blood.

Crup, **Croup**, *krup*, *kroop*, s. The buttocks.

Crupper, *krup'-per*, s. A leather strap extending from the saddle to the horse's tail, in order to prevent the saddle from being cast forward to the horse's neck.

— v.a. To put a crupper on.

Crural, *krew'-ral*, a. Of or belonging to the leg; shaped like a leg or root.

Cruralis, *kru-ra'-lis*, s. A muscle situated on the fore part of the thigh.

Crusade, *kru-sade'*, s. An expedition against infidels; a term generally applied to those military expeditions undertaken during the middle ages, by authority of the Roman Catholic Church, for the recovery of the Holy Land. The soldiers had crosses of different colours upon their outer garments, as badges, and thence took the name of *Crusaders*.

Crusader, *kru-sa'-der*, s. A person engaged in a crusade.

Crusado, *kru-sa'-do*, s. A Portuguese coin, valued at 400 and 480 reis, and so called from being stamped with a cross.

Cruse, *krewze*, s. A small cup or bottle.

Cruset, *krew'-set*, s. A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.

Crush, *krush*, v.a. To press or squeeze into a mass; to overwhelm and beat down by power; to break, bruise, subdue, or oppress.

— v.n. To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

— s. A violent collision, or rushing together.—The *Crushing mill* is used in a variety of ways for pulverizing or grinding ore, malt, and various other substances.

Crushed, *krusht*, pp. or a. Pressed or squeezed so as to break or bruise; overwhelmed or subdued by power.

Crusher, *krush'-er*, s. One who crushes.

Crust, *krust*, s. An incrustation, or external covering of a thing, which is hard, or harder than the internal substance; a piece of crust; a waste piece of bread a deposit from wine as it ripens, collected on the

interior of bottles, &c.—In *geology*, the superficial surface of the earth is called its *crust*.

CRUST, v.a. To cover with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered.

— v.n. To gather or contract into a hard covering.

CRUSTA, *krus'-tâ*, s. The name given to a gem engraved for inlaying on a vase or other object.

CRUSTACEA, *krus-ta'-she-â*, s.pl. One of the classes of the articulated animals (*articulata*), including Lobsters, Shrimps, and Crabs; so called from the crust-like shell with which the body and legs are covered.

CRUSTACEOLOGY, *krus-ta-she-ol'-o-je*, s. The science which treats of the *crustacea*.

CRUSTACEOLOGICAL, *krus-ta-she-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to crustaceology.

CRUSTACEOLOGIST, *krus-ta-she-ol'-o-jist*, s. One who is versed in the science of crustaceology.

CRUSTACEOUS, *krus-ta'-she-us*, a. Pertaining to crust; like crust, of the nature of crust or shell; belonging to the *crustacea*.

CRUSTACEOUSNESS, *krus-ta'-she-us-nes*, s. The quality of having a soft and jointed shell.

CRUSTATED, *krus'-ted*, a. Covered with a crust.

CRUSTATION, *krus-ta'-shun*, s. An adherent covering, an incrustation.

CRUSTED, *krus'-ted*, pp. Covered with a crust.

CRUSTILY, *krus'-te-le*, ad. Peevishly; morosely.

CRUSTINESS, *krus'-te-nes*, s. The quality of being crusty; hardness; peevishness; moroseness.

CRUSTY, *krus'-te*, a. Of the nature of crust; hard; abrupt in speech or manner; surly; snappish; peevish, morose.

CRUT, *krut*, s. The rough, shaggy part of oak bark.

CRUTCH, *krutsh*, s. A staff or support used by cripples —*Figur.*, old age.

— v.a. To support on crutches; to prop or sustain.

CRUTCHED, *krutsht*, pp. or a. Supported with crutches.

CRUTH, CRWTH, *kruth*, s. A musical instrument formerly used in Wales, which resembled a violin.

CRUX, *kruks*, s. Anything that puzzles, vexes, or tries in the highest degree; the name of a Southern constellation, containing seven stars.

CRY, *kri*, v.n. To speak, call, or exclaim with vehemence; to utter a loud voice in weeping; to weep or lament, to exclaim; to proclaim; to bawl; to squall, as a child, to yelp, as a dog.—*To cry against*, to exclaim, or utter a loud voice, by way of reproof, threatening, or censure.—*To cry out*, to exclaim; to vociferate; to scream, to clamour; to shout.—*To cry out against*, to complain loudly, with a view to censure; to blame; to utter censure.—*To cry to*, to call on in prayer, to implore.

— v.a. To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice.—*To cry down*, to decry; to condemn.—*To cry up*, to praise; to applaud.

— s. (pl. CRIES). A loud or vehement sound, uttered in weeping, or lamentation; exclamation of triumph, of wonder, or of other passion; proclamation; public notice, the notices of hawkers of wares to be sold in the street are called *cries*; bitter complaints of oppression and injustice; the sound or voice of irrational animals, expression of joy, fright, alarm, or want; a pack of dogs.

CRYER, *kri'-er*, s. *See* CRIER.

CRYING, *kri''-ing*, a. Notorious.

— s. Importunate call; clamour; outcry.

CRYOLITE, *kri'-o-lite*, s. A rare mineral from Greenland, a fluate of soda and alumine.

CRYOPHORUS, *kri-of''-er-us*, s. Frost bearer; an instrument for freezing water by its own evaporation.

CRYPT, *kript*, s. A concealed or subterranean cell or cave, especially under a church, for the interment of persons.—In *botany* and *zoology*, the word *Crypt* is of very frequent occurrence as a prefix to scientific words, and implies something concealed; as in *Cryptogamia*, concealed fructification.

CRYPTIC, *krip'-tik*, CRYPTICAL, *krip'-te-kal*, a. Hidden; secret; occult.

CRYPTICALLY, *krip'-te-kal-le*, ad. Secretly.

CRYPTIDÆ, *krip'-te-de*, s. A family of Hymenopterous insects.

CRYPTOCORYNEÆ, *krip-to-ko-rin'-e-e*, s. A family of plants of the natural order *Araceæ*.

CRYPTOGAMIA, *krip-to-ga'-me-â*, CRYPTOGAMY, *krip-tog'-â-me*, s. Concealed fructification, a name given to that class of plants whose stamens and pistils are not distinctly visible.

CRYPTOGAMIAN, *krip-to-ga'-me-an*, CRYPTOGAMIC, *krip-to-gam'-ik*, CRYPTOGAMOUS, *krip-tog'-â-mus*, a. Pertaining to plants of the class *Cryptogamia*; including ferns, mosses, sea-weeds, mushrooms, &c.

CRYPTOGAMIST, *krip-tog'-â-mist*, s. One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

CRYPTOGRAPHER, *krip-tog'-râ-fer*, s. One who writes in secret characters.

CRYPTOGRAPHICAL, *krip-to-graf'-e-kal*, a. Written in secret characters or in cipher.

CRYPTOGRAPHY, *krip-tog'-râ-fe*, s. The act or art of writing in secret characters.

CRYPTOLOGY, *krip-tol'-o-je*, s. Secret or enigmatical language.

CRYPTORYNCHIDES, *krip-to-rin'-ke-dez*, s. A family of Coleopterous insects, containing above twenty genera; and upwards of ninety species are natives of Britain.

CRYSTAL, *kris'-tal*, s. An inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces; a factitious body, cast in the glass-houses, called *Crystal glass*; a species of glass, more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass.—*Rock crystal*, transparent or colourless quartz.

— a. Consisting of crystal, or like crystal.

CRYSTAL-FORM, *kris'-tal-fawrm*, a. Having the form of crystal.

CRYSTALLINA, *kris-tal'-le-nâ*, s. An alkaloid obtained from *Indigofera tinctoria*, the Indigo plant.

CRYSTALLINE, *kris'-tal-line*, a. Consisting of or resembling crystal; bright; transparent; pellucid.—*Crystalline humour of the eye* is a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a very white, transparent, firm substance, inclosed in a membranous case or capsule, and situated in the anterior part of the vitreous humour of the eye.

CRYSTALLITE, *kris'-tal-lite*, s. A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion.

CRYSTALLIZABLE, *kris'-tal-lize-â-bl*, a. That may form or be formed into crystals.

CRYSTALLIZATION, *kris-tal-le-za'-shun*, s. The act or process by which the parts of a solid body, separated by the intervention of a fluid or by fusion, again coalesce or unite, and form a solid body.

CRYSTALLIZE, *kris'-tal-lize*, v.a. To cause to form crystals.

— v.n. To be converted into a crystal; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

CRYSTALLIZED, *kris'-tal-lize'd*, pp. or a. Formed into crystals.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHER, *kris-tal-log'-râ-fer*, s. One who describes crystals, or the manner of their formation.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC, *kris-tal-lo-graf'-ik*, CRYSTALLOGRAPHICAL, *kris-tal-lo-graf'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to crystallography.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHICALLY, *kris-tal-lo-graf'-e-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of crystallography.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, *kris-tal-log'-râ-fe*, s. The doctrine or science of crystallization; a discourse or treatise on crystallization.

CTENOID, *te'-noyd*, a. Comb-shaped, or having the appearance of a comb.

CTENOIDANS, *te-noid'-anz*, s.pl. The third order of fishes established by Agassiz, having scales with rough and jagged edges, as the perch.

CUARTAS, *kwart'-as*, s. An inferior kind of tobacco grown in Cuba.

CUB, *kub*, s. The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp. Applied to a boy or girl in contempt.

— v.n. To bring forth a cub or cubs. Applied to a breeding woman in contempt.

— v.a To shut up or confine.

CUBATION, *ku-ba'-shun*, s. The act of lying down; a reclining.

CUBATORY, *ku'-bâ-to-re*, a. Lying down; reclining; incumbent.

CUBATURE, *ku'-bâ-ture*, s. The finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body.

CUBBED, *kubd*, pp. Brought forth; shut up; confined.

CUBE, *kewb*, s. A regular solid body, with six equal square sides, and containing equal angles.—In *arith.*, the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number.—*Cube-root* is the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube.—

Cube-ore, an ore of a green colour, consisting of arsenic acid and iron.

Cube, v.a. To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice.

Cubeb, *ku'-beb*, s. The small spicy or aromatic berry of the *Piper cubeba*.

Cubebine, *ku'-be-bine*, s. A vegetable principle, neutral and tasteless, found in the seeds of the *Piper cubeba*.

Cubic, *kew'-bik*, } **Cubical**, *kew'-be-kal*, } a. Having the form or properties of a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube.—***Cubic equation***, in *algebra*, an equation in which the highest or only power of the unknown quantity is a cube.—***Cubic number*** is a number produced by multiplying a number into itself, and that product by the same number.

Cubica, *ku'-be-kà*, s. A very fine kind of shalloon.

Cubically, *ku'-be-kal-le*, ad. In a cubical method.

Cubicalness, *ku'-be-kal-nes*, s. The state or quality of being cubical.

Cubiculiar, *ku-bik'-u-lar*, a. Belonging to a chamber.

Cubiculary,† *ku-bik'-u-là-re*, a. Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Cubiform, *kew'-be-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a cube.

Cubit, *kew'-bit*, s. A measure of eighteen inches; the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.—In *anat.*, the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Cubital, *ku'-bit-al*, a. Of the length or measure of a cubit; pertaining to the cubit, or *ulna*.—In *anat.*, the *Cubital artery* is the ulnar artery.

Cubited, *ku'-bit-ed*, a. Having the measure of a cubit.

Cubitus, *ku'-be-tus*, s. The fore-arm, from the elbow to the wrist.

Cubless, *kub'-les*, a. Having no cubs.

Cubo-dodecahedral, *ku'-bo-do-dek-a-he'-dral*, a. Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.

Cubo-octahedral, *ku'-bo-ok-to-he'-dral*, a. Presenting a combination of the two forms, a cube and an octahedron.

Cuboid, *ku'-boyd*, } **Cuboidal**, *ku-boy'-dal*, } a. Having nearly the form of a cube.

Cuboides, *ku-boy'-des*, s. A bone of the foot, somewhat resembling a cube.

Cubsha, *kub'-shà*, s. An Indian drug.

Cucking-stool, *kuk'-ing-stool*, s. A ducking-stool, called also a *tumbrel*, used anciently for punishing unruly persons, especially scolds and refractory women.

Cuckold, *kuk'-kuld*, s. A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.

— v.a. To make a man a cuckold by criminal conversation with his wife; more properly *Cuckholdize*.

Cuckold-maker, *kuk'-kuld-ma-ker*, s. One who has criminal conversation with another man's wife.

Cuckoldom, *kuk'-kul-dom*, s. The act of adultery; the state of a cuckold.

Cuckoldly, *kuk'-kuld-le*, a. Having the qualities of a cuckold, mean; sneaking.

Cuckoo, *kuk'-oo*, s. A bird of the genus *cuculus*, whose name is supposed to be called from its note.—***Cuckoo-bud*** is the plant crow-foot, or butter-cup.—***Cuckoo-flower*** is the name of a plant, a species of cardamine, or Lady's Smock.—***Cuckoo's meat*** is the plant *Oxalis acetosella*, or Wood-sorrel.—***Cuckoo-pint***, a plant of the genus *Arum*.—***Cuckoo-spit***, or ***Cuckoo-spittle***, is a dew or exudation found on plants, particularly about the joints of rosemary or lavender.

Cucullate, *ku'-kul-late*, } **Cucullated**, *ku'-kul-la-ted*, } a. Covered as with a hood; having the shape or resemblance of a hood.

Cuculus, *kuk'-u-lus*, s. (Lat.) The cuckoo.

Cucumber, *ku'-kum-ber*, s. The name of a plant and its fruit, of the genus *Cucumis*, extensively used as a pickle and salad.—***Cucumber-tree*** is the name given to the *Magnolia acuminata*.

Cucurbit, *ku'-kur-bit*, } **Cucurbita**, *ku-kur'-be-tà*, } s. A chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd.

Cucurbitaceæ, *ku-kur-be-ta'-se-e*, s. A natural order of diclinous Exogens, of which the *Cucurbita*, or Gourd, is the type.

Cucurbitaceous, *ku-kur-be-ta'-shus*, a. Resembling a gourd.

Cucurbitive, *ku-kur'-be-tiv*, a. A word applied to small worms shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

Cud, *kud*, s. The food which ruminating animal return to the mouth, and chew at leisure; a portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed.

Cudbear, *kud'-bear*, s. A plant much employed in dyeing. It gives a purple colour.

Cuddle, *kud'-dl*, v n. To retire from sight; to lie close or snug; to squat.

— v.a. To hug; to fondle.

Cuddy, *kud'-de*, s. A small cabin in the fore-part of a lighter or boat; the coal-fish.

Cudgel, *kud'-jel*, s. A short, thick stick of wood, such as may be used by the hand in beating.—*To cross the cudgels* is to forbear the contest.—*Cudgel-proof* is being able to resist a cudgel, or not easily frightened by a beating.

— v.a. To beat with a cudgel or thick stick; to beat in general.

Cudgeler, *kud'-jel-ler*, s. One who beats with a cudgel.

Cudle, *kud'l*, s. A small sea-fish.

Cudweed, *kud'-weed*, s. A plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*; called, also, *Everlasting*, because the flowers retain their beauty for years, if plucked in dry weather.

Cue, *kew*, s. The tail or end of anything; the last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches, and regards as an intimation to begin; a hint; an intimation; a short direction; humour; turn or temper of mind; the straight rod used in playing billiards.

Cuerpo,† *kwer'-po*, s. *To be in cuerpo* is a Spanish phrase for being without cloak or upper garment; not in full dress.

Cuff, *kuf*, s. A blow with the fist; a stroke, a box; used of fowls that fight with their talons; the fold at the end of a sleeve; or the part of the sleeve turned back from the hand.—*To be at fisticuffs* is to fight with the fists.

— v.a. To strike with the fist, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl.

— v.n. To fight; to scuffle.

Cuffed, *kuft*, pp. Struck with the fist.

Cui bono, *ki bo'-no*. (Lat.) A common expression, denoting, to what end? or, for whose benefit? and adopted in our language for upwards of two centuries.

Cuinage, *kwin'-aje*, s. The stamping of pigs of tin by the proper officer, with the arms of the Duchy of Cornwall; a corruption of Coinage.

Cuirasse, *kwe-ras'*, s. (Fr.) A breast-plate; a piece of defensive armour.

Cuirassier, *kwe-ras-seer'*, s. A soldier armed with a cuirasse, or breast-plate.

Cuir-bouilly, *qweer'-bool-yeh*, s. (Fr.) Leather boiled and prepared with certain gums for making different kinds of utensils.

Cuish, *kwis*, s. Defensive armour for the thighs.

Cuisine, *kwe-zeen'*, s. (Fr.) The cooking department.

Cuisinerie, *kwe-zeen'-er-e*, s. Cookery

Culdee, *kul'-dee*, s. A monkish priest, remarkable for religious duties. In the 6th and 7th centuries the Culdees inhabited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

Cul-de-sac, *koo-de-sak*, s. (Fr.) *Literally*, the bottom of the bag; and, *figuratively*, a street which is not open at both ends.

Culettes, *ku-lets'*, s.pl. In *ancient armour*, the overlapping plates from the waist to the hip, which were intended to protect the back of the knight.

Culex, *kew'-leks*, s. (Lat.) The mosquito, a genus of Dipterous insects, of the family *Nemocera*.

Culiciform, *ku-lis'-e-fawrm*, a. Of the form or shape of a flea.

Culinary, *kew'-lin-à-re*, a. Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery.

Cull, *kul*, v.a. To select from others; to separate one or more things from many.

Culled, *kuld*, pp. Picked out; selected from many.

Cullee, *kul'-le*, s. The land-pier, or abutment of a bridge.

Cullender, *kul'-len-der*, s. A strainer.

Culler, *kul'-ler*, s. One who picks or chooses from many.

Cullet, *kul'-let*, s. The name of the broken glass intended for remelting.

Cullibility, *kul-le-bil'-le-te*, s. Credulity; easiness of being gulled.

Culling, *kul'-ling*, s. Anything separated or selected from a mass; refuse.

Cullion, *kul'-yun*, s. A mean wretch; a dupe.
Cullionly,‡ *kul'-yun-le*, a. Mean; base.
Cullis, *kul'-lis*, s. Broth of boiled meat strained; a kind of jelly.
Cully, *kul'-le*, s. A person who is meanly deceived, tricked, or imposed on; a mean dupe. (*Vulgar.*)
— v.a. To deceive; to trick, cheat, or impose on; to jilt.
Cullyism, *kul'-le-izm*, s. The state of a cully.
Culm, *kulm*, s. In *botany*, the stalk or stem of corn and grasses, usually jointed and hollow, and supporting the leaves and fructification; the straw or dry stalks of corn and grasses.—*Culm of coal*, comminuted anthracite coal.
Culmen, *kul'-men*, s. (Lat.) The summit, or highest point.
Culmiferous, *kul-mif'-e-rus*, a. Bearing culms; abounding in culm or glance coal.—*Culmiferous* plants have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, rye, oats, and barley.
Culminate, *kul'-min-ate*, v.n. To be vertical; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet.
Culmination, *kul-min-a'-shun*, s. Top or crown; the transit of a heavenly body over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day.
Culmus, *kul'-mus*, s. (Lat.) In *bot.*, the culm or stem of grasses, rushes, &c.
Culpability, *kul-pà-bil'-e-te*, s. Blamableness; culpableness.
Culpable, *kul'-pà-bl*, a. Deserving censure; blamable, faulty, wrong, criminal, or immoral.
Culpableness, *kul'-pà-bl-nes*, s. The quality of deserving blame; blamableness; guilt.
Culpably, *kul' pà-ble*, ad. In a faulty manner.
Culpons,‡ *kul'-pons*, s.pl. Shreds; logs.
Culprit, *kul'-prit*, s. A person arraigned in court for a crime; any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.
Cultch, *kultch*, } s. The spawn of oysters. The term
Cutch, *kutch*, } is also applied to those objects to which the spawn or spat of the oyster is adhering.
Cultel, *kul'-tel*, s. A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.
Cultirostral, *kul-te-ros'-tral*, a. A term applied to birds having a bill shaped like the coulter of a plough, or like a knife, as the heron.
Cultirostris, *kul-te-ros'-tris*, s. A family of Wading birds, distinguished by their long, thick, and strong bills.
Cultivatable, *kul-te-vate'-à-bl*, } a. Capable of being
Cultivable, *kul'-te-và-bl*, } tilled or cultivated.
Cultivate, *kul'-te-vate*, v.a. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plough, dress, sow, and reap; to improve by labour or study; to cherish; to foster; to labour to promote and increase; to correct; to civilize.
Cultivated, *kul'-te-va-ted*, pp. or a. Tilled; improved in excellence or condition; civilized.
Cultivation, *kul-te-va'-shun*, s. The art or practice of tilling soils, and preparing for crops; the management of land; husbandry; culture; civilization; refinement; advancement; study; improvement.
Cultivator, *kul'-te-va-tur*, s. One who tills or prepares land for crops; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist; one who improves, or studies to ameliorate.
Cultrate, *kul'-trate*, } a. Sharp-edged and
Cultrated, *kul'-tra-ted*, } pointed; shaped like a
Cultriform, *kul'-tre-fawrm*, } pruning-knife.
Culture, *kult'-yure*, s. The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labour or other means in producing.
— v.a. To cultivate.
Cultured, *kult'-yurd*, pp. Cultivated.
Cultureless, *kult'-yur-les*, a. Having no culture.
Culturist, *kult'-yur-ist*, s. A cultivator.
Culver,† *kul'-ver*, s. A pigeon or wood-pigeon.
Culver-house, *kul'-ver-hows*, s. A dove-cote.
Culverin, *kul'-ver-in*, s. A long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance.
Culver-key, *kul'-ver-ke*, s. A plant or flower.
Culvert, *kul'-vert*, s. An arched drain for the passage of water; a passage under a road or canal.
Culver-tail, *kul'-ver-tale*, s. Dove-tail, in *joinery* and *carpentry*.
Culver-tailed, *kul'-ver-tayld*, a. United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dove-tailed joint.
Cumbent, *kum'-bent*, a. Lying down.
Cumber, *kum'-ber*, v.a. To load or crowd; to check, stop, or retard, as by a load or weight, to perplex o embarrass; to cause trouble or obstruction; to impede or encumber.
—‡ s. Hindrance; obstruction; distress.
Cumbered, *kum'-berd*, pp. Loaded; crowded.
Cumbersome, *kum'-ber-sum*, a. Troublesome; burdersome; vexatious; unwieldy; unmanageable.
Cumbersomely, *kum'-ber-sum-le*, ad. In a manner to encumber.
Cumbersomeness, *kum'-ber-sum-nes*, s. The quality of being cumbersome or troublesome; nindrance; burdensomeness.
Cumber-world, *kum'-ber-world*, s. Something that encumbers the world; something useless.
Cumbrance, *kum'-brance*, s. That which obstructs, retards, or renders motion or action difficult and toilsome; a burden, load, or encumbrance.
Cumbrian System, *kum'-bre-an sis'-tem*, or **Cumbrian Group**, s. In *geology*, the name of the slate or graywacke system, so called from its being most remarkably developed in Cumberland.
Cumbrous, *kum'-brus*, a. Burdensome; troublesome; oppressive; vexatious; obstructive.
Cumbrously, *kum'-brus-le*, ad. In a cumbrous manner.
Cumbrousness, *kum'-brus-nes*, s. State of being cumbrous.
Cumin, *kum'-in*, s. An annual plant, whose seeds have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavour.
Cumineæ, *ku-min'-e-e*, } s. A tribe of plants of the
Cuminidæ, *ku'-min-e-de*, } natural order *Apiceæ*, or *Umbelliferæ*.
Cummingtonite, *kum'-ming-ton-ite*, s. A brittle mineral, of an ash-grey colour and silky lustre, discovered in Cummington, Massachusetts.
Cumulate, *kew'-mu-late*, v.a. To gather or throw into a heap; to heap together.
Cumulation, *kew-mu-la'-shun*, s. The act of heaping together.
Cumulative, *kew'-mu-là-tiv*, a. Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass; that augments by addition.
Cumulose, *kew'-mu-lose*, a. Full of heaps.
Cumulus, *kew'-mu-lus*, s. (Lat.) In *meteorology*, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its structure in convex masses piled one upon another.—*Cumolostratus* is applied to cumulus clouds having a stratified appearance.
Cun,‡ *kun*, v.a. To know.
Cunctation,† *kunk-ta'-shun*, s. Delay.
Cunctative, *kunk'-tà-tiv*, a. Dilatory, cautiously, slow.
Cunctator,‡ *kunk-ta'-tur*, s. One who delays or lingers.
Cuneal, *kew'-ne-al*, a. Having the form of a wedge.
Cuneate, *kew'-ne-ate*, } a. Wedge-shaped.
Cuneated, *kew'-ne-a-ted*, }
Cuneate-obovate, *kew'-ne-ate-ob'-o-vate*, } a. In *botany*,
Cuneate-ovate, *kew'-ne-ate-o'-vate*, } having a shape between obovate and wedge-shaped, and between egg-shaped and wedge-shaped.
Cuneiform, *kew-ne'-e-fawrm*, } a. Having the shape or
Cuniform, *kew'-ne-fawrm*, } form of a wedge.—*Cuneiform letters* are those in which the old Persian and Babylonian inscriptions are written, and are so termed on account of their wedge-like appearance.
Cunette, *ku-net'*, s. In *fortification*, a trench at the bottom of a dry ditch.
Cunning, *kun'-ning*, a. Knowing; skilful; experienced; artful; shrewd; crafty; designing; deceitful, trickish; employing stratagems for a bad purpose; ‡wrought with skill; curious; ingenious.
— s. The faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. *In a bad sense*, deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity; art; craftiness; subtilty; duplicity; ‡skill; dexterity.
Cunningly, *kun'-ning-le*, ad. Artfully; craftily; with subtilty.
Cunning-man, *kun'-ning-man*, s. A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.
Cunningness, *kun'-ning-nes*, s. Canning; craft; deceitfulness.
Cup, *kup*, s. A small vessel of capacity, used commonly to drink out of; the liquor contained in a cup, anything hollow, like a cup; a glass cup or vessel used for drawing blood in scarification.—In a *Scriptural sense*, sufferings and afflictions; blessings and

favours.—*Cups*, in the *plural*, social entertainment in drinking.

Cup, v.a. In *surgery*, to apply a cupping-glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified part of the body; † to supply with cups.

Cup-bearer, *kup'-bare-er*, s. An officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

Cupboard, *kub'-burd*, s. *Originally*, a board or shelf for cups to stand on.—In *modern houses*, a small case or inclosure in a room, with shelves, destined to receive cups, plates, dishes, &c.

— v.a. To collect into a cupboard; to hoard.

Cupboarded, *kub'-burd-ed*, pp. Deposited in a cupboard.

Cupel, *kew'-pel*, s. A small cup or vessel used in refining precious metals.

Cupel-dust, *kew'-pel-dust*, s. Powder used in purifying metals

Cupellation, *kew-pel-lā'-shun*, s. The refining of gold, silver, and some other metals in a cupel, or by scorification.

Cup-gall, *kup'-gall*, s. A kind of gall found on oak leaves.

Cupid, *kew'-pid*, s. In *mythology*, the god of love.

Cupidinous, *ku-pid'-in-us*, a. Desirous of unlawful pleasures.

Cupidity, *ku-pid'-e-te*, s. An eager desire to possess something; an inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power; avarice, covetousness, or grasping.

Cup-moss, *kup'-mos*, s. A vague term for a plant called a moss.

Cupola, *kew'-po-lă*, s. A dome; a spherical vault on the top of an edifice.

Cupped, *kupt*, pp. Bled by means of cupping-glasses.

Cupper, *kup'-per*, s. One who applies a cupping-glass; a scarifier

Cupping, *kup'-ping*, ppr. or s. Applying a cupping-glass, with scarification; a drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

Cupping-glass, *kup'-ping glas*, s. A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, before and after scarification, for drawing blood.

Cupreous, *kew'-pre-us*, a. Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper, or partaking of its qualities.

Cupressex, *ku-pres'-se-e*, s. A sub-order of the *Pinaceæ*, of which the *Cupressus* is the type, distinguished botanically from the *Abietæ* in having the ovules erect, and the pollen spheroidal.

Cupriferous, *ku-prif'-er-us*, a. Producing or affording copper.

Cup-rose, *kup'-roze*, s. The poppy.

Cup-shaped, *kup'-shaypt*, a. Shaped like a cup.

Cupula, *kew'-pu-lă*, } s. In *botany*, the cup of the acorn,
Cupule, *kew'-pule*, } husk of the filbert, chestnut, &c.

Cupuliferous, *kew-pu-lif'-er-us*, a. Bearing cupules.

Cur, *kur*, s. A degenerate dog; and, *in reproach*, a worthless man.

Curable, *kew'-rà-bl*, a. That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy.

Curableness, *kew'-rà-bl-nes*, s. Possibility of being cured or remedied.

Curaçoa, *kew-ra-so'-à*, s. A liqueur or cordial, flavoured with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace, and deriving its name from the island of Curaçoa, where it is best made.

Curacy, *kew'-rà-se*, } s. The office or employ-
Curateship, *kew'-rate-ship*, } ment of a curate; a benefice held by licence from the bishop.

Curarine, *kew'-rà-rin*, s. An alkaloid obtained from the Woorara tree of South America.

Curassow, *ku-ras'-so*, s. The common name given to the large-crested gallinaceous birds of the genera *Crax* and *Ourax*.

Curate, *kew'-rate*, s. A clergyman in the Church of England, either *stipendiary* or *perpetual*, who performs the duty of the incumbent, parson, or vicar, and receives a salary for his services.

Curation, ‡ *ku-ra'-shun*, s. Curing, healing.

Curative, *kew'-rà-tiv*, a. Relating to the cure of diseases, tending to cure.

Curator, *ku-ra'-tur*, s. One who has the care and superintendence of anything; as the *Curator* of a museum, university, &c. A guardian appointed by law.

Curatrix, *ku-ra'-trix*, s. She that cures or heals.

Curb, *kurb*, s. In the *manège*, a chain of iron made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the *eye*, and running over the beard of the horse.—*Figuratively*, restraint; check; hindrance. A frame or a wall round the mouth of a well. —*Curb-roof* is a roof rounded on the top, having two slopes on each side.—*Curb-stone* is a stone placed at the edge of a pavement to hold the work together. It is written sometimes *kerb* or *kirb*.

Curb, v.a. To restrain; to guide and manage; to hold back; to confine; to furnish or surround with a curb, as a well.

Curbed, *kurbd*, pp. Restrained; kept in subjection.

Curbing, *kurb'-ing*, s. A check.

Curbless, *kurb'-les*, a. Having no curb or restraint.

Curculio, *kur-kew'-le-o*, s. A general name for the Coleopterous insects of the large family *Curculionidæ*, which devour fruits, or the larvæ of such as do so.

Curcumine, *kur'-ku-mine*, s. The colouring matter obtained from the roots of the plant *Curcuma longa*, or Turmeric plant.

Curd, *kurd*, s. The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese.

— v.a. To cause to coagulate, to turn to curd.

Curded, *kurd'-ed*, pp. Coagulated.

Curdle, *kur'-dl*, v.n. To coagulate; to thicken, or change into curd.

— v.a. To change into curd; to cause to thicken, coagulate, or congeal.

Curdled, *kur'-dld*, pp. or a. Coagulated; congealed.

Curdy, *kur'-de*, a. Like curd; full of curd; coagulated.

Cure, *kewr*, s. The act of healing; restoration to health from disease, and to soundness from a wound; that which cures or heals; the employment of a curate; spiritual charge.

— v.a. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to remove an evil, and restore to a good state; to dry; to prepare for preservation.

Cured, *kewrd*, pp. or a. Healed; restored to health or soundness; removed, as a disease; remedied; dried, smoked, or otherwise prepared for preservation.

Cureless, *kewr'-les*, a. That cannot be cured or healed, incurable; not admitting of a remedy.

Curer, *kew'-rer*, s. A healer; a physician; one who cures.

Curfew, *kur-few*, s. The ringing of a bell or bells at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest. This practice originated in England from an order of William the Conqueror.

Curialistic, *kew-re-à-lis'-tik*, a Pertaining to a court.

Curiality, ‡ *kew-re-al'-e-te*, s. The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

Curing-house, *kewr'-ing-hows*, s. A building in which sugar is drained and dried.

Curiologic, *kew-re-o-loj'-ik*, a. Hieroglyphically represented.

Curiosity, *kew-re-os'-e-te*, s. A strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown, either by research or inquiry; inquisitiveness; accuracy; exactness; an object of curiosity; a rarity.

Curioso, *kew-re-o'-so*, s. (Ital.) A curious person; a virtuoso.

Curious, *kew'-re-us*, a. Strongly desirous to see what is novel, or to discover what is unknown; inquisitive; careful; nice; solicitous in selection; difficult to please; artful; nicely diligent; wrought with care and art; elegant; neat; finished; singular; what could hardly be expected.

Curiously, *kew'-re-us-le*, ad. With nice inspection; inquisitively; attentively; elegantly.

Curiousness, *kew'-re-us-nes*, s. Fitness to excite curiosity, exactness of workmanship; singularity of contrivance; curiosity.

Curl, *kurl*, v.a. To turn, bend, or form into ringlets, to writhe; to twist; to coil as a serpent; to dress with curls; to rise in waves or undulations; to ripple.

— v.n. To bend in contraction; to shrink into ringlets; to rise in waves or undulations; to ripple; to writhe to shrink back.

— s. A ringlet of hair, or anything of a like form; undulation; a waving; sinuosity; flexure; a winding in the grain of wood; a disease in potatoes, in which the leaves at their first appearance seem *curled* and shrunk up.

Curled, *kurld*, pp. or a. Turned or formed into ringlets; crisped; twisted.

Curlew, *kur'-lew*, s. A grallatorial or Wading bird, allied to the woodcock and sandpiper, and much prized for food.

Curliness, *kur'-le-nes*, s. A state of being curly.

CURLING, *kurl'-ing*, ppr. or a. Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets; playing at the game called *curling*.
— s. A winter game among the Scotch, which consists in launching from the hand a heavy weight (as a large stone, or mass of iron) along the surface of the ice, so as to strike another heavy weight, and propel it in a given direction. The stones are called *Curling Stones*, and the players *Curlers*.—*Curling Irons*, or *Curling Tongs*, is an instrument for curling the hair.

CURLINGLY, *kurl'-ing-le*, ad. In a waving manner.

CURLY, *kur'-le*, a. Having curls; tending to curl; full of ripples.—*Curly-headed*, or *Curly-pated*, is having hair naturally curled.

CURMUDGEON, *kur-mud'-je-on*, s. An avaricious, churlish fellow, a miser; a niggard; a churl.

CURMUDGEONLY, *kur-mud'-je-on-le*, a. Avaricious; covetous; niggardly; churlish.

CURRANT, *kur'-rant*, s. The fruit of a well-known shrub belonging to the genus *ribes*, a small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant.—*Currant-worts* are plants belonging to the natural order *Grossulariaceæ*.

CURRENCY, *kur'-ren-se*, s. *Literally*, a flowing, running or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream; a continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; the circulating medium of a state, issued by authority, either as coin, or in the form of paper, commonly called *Money*; the rate at which anything is generally valued; that which is current, or in circulation, as a medium of trade.

CURRENT, *kur'-rent*, a. *Literally*, flowing, running, passing, general, or fashionable; popular; established by common estimation; generally received; passable; that which passes from hand to hand, as the current coin of the realm.
— s. A flowing or passing; a stream; a progressive motion of the water in the sea or a lake, &c., at certain places; course; progressive motion or movement; continuation, a connected series.—In *electricity*, the passage of the electric fluid from one pole of an apparatus to the other.—*Atmospheric currents* are the disturbances of the atmospheric mass, from regular or accidental causes, which constitute winds; and *Subterranean currents* are those vast streams of water which flow beneath the surface of the earth through the limestone or granite rocks, and contribute to the formation of caverns.

CURRENTE CALAMO, *kur-ren-te kal'-â-mo*. (Lat.) With a running pen; off-hand; rapidly.

CURRENTLY, *kur'-rent-le*, ad. In constant motion; with continued progression; commonly; generally; popularly.

CURRENTNESS, *kur'-rent-nes*, s. Currency; circulation; general reception; fluency.

CURRICLE, *kur'-re-kl*, s. A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast; ‡a chariot; a course.

CURRICULUM, *kur-rik'-u-lum*, s. (Lat.) A race-course; a place for running; a chariot, &c.; a course in general, especially as applied to a course of study in the public schools.

CURRIED, *kur'-rid*, pp. or a. Dressed by currying; cleaned, prepared.

CURRIER, *kur'-re-er*, s. One who dresses and colours leather after it is tanned.

CURRISH, *kur'-rish*, a. Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur, brutal; malignant; quarrelsome.

CURRISHLY, *kur'-rish-le*, ad. Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

CURRISHNESS, *kur'-rish-nes*, s. Moroseness, churlishness.

CURRY, *kur'-re*, s. A kind of sauce much used in India, containing red pepper and other strong spices. It is poured on food, which is hence spoken of as *curried* rice, fowl, &c., a stew of fowl, fish, &c., cooked with curry-sauce.—*Curry-powder* is a condiment for which there are a variety of receipts, the chief of which are cayenne, coriander seed, black pepper, mushroom powder, and cumin.
— v.a. To dress leather after it is tanned; to soak, pare or scrape, cleanse, beat, and colour tanned hides, and prepare them for use; to rub and clean with a comb; to scratch or claw; to tear in quarrels; to make smooth; to tickle by flattery; to humour.—*To curry favour* is to seek or gain favour by flattery, caresses, or officious civilities.

CURRY-COMB, *kur'-re-kome*, s. An iron instrument or comb for rubbing and cleaning horses.

CURRYING, *kur'-re-ing*, s. The art of dressing skins after they are tanned, or of giving them smoothness, lustre, colour, and suppleness; the act of rubbing down a horse.

CURSE, *kurse*, v.a. To imprecate evil upon; to execrate; to injure; to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities; to devote to evil.
— v.n. To utter imprecations; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance.
— s. Imprecation of evil; great vexation; condemnation; sentence of divine vengeance on sinners; denunciation of evil; malediction, execration, or excommunication.

CURSED, *kurst*, pp. Execrated; afflicted; blasted by a curse; devoted to destruction.
— a. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable.

CURSEDLY, *kurs'-ed-le*, ad. In a cursed manner; miserably. (*Vulgar.*)

CURSEDNESS, *kurs'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration.

CURSER, *kur's-er*, s. One who curses, or utters a curse.

CURSHIP, *kur'-ship*, s. Dogship; meanness; ill-nature.

CURSING, *kur's-ing*, s. Execration; the uttering of a curse; a dooming to vexation or misery.

CURSITOR, *kur'-se-tur*, s. A clerk in the Court of Chancery, whose business is to make out original writs.—*Cursitor Baron* is an officer of the Court of Exchequer, who attends at Westminster to open the court prior to the commencement of each of the four terms, with other duties.

CURSIVE, *kur'-siv*, a. Running; flowing.—*Cursive hand* is a running hand.

CURSORARY, ‡ *kur'-so-râ-re*, a. Cursory; hasty.

CURSORES, *kur-so'-res*, s.pl. (Lat.) The Coursers, an order of birds, so called from the velocity with which they run; comprising the ostrich, emu, cassowary, &c.

CURSORIA, *kur-so'-re-â*, s. A family of Orthopterous insects, comprising the cockroach, ear-wig, mantis, &c.

CURSORILY, *kur'-so-re-le*, ad. In a running or hasty manner; slightly; without attention.

CURSORINESS, *kur'-so-re-nes*, s. Slight view or attention.

CURSORY, *kur'-so-re*, a. Running; not with close attention; running about; not stationary; hasty, superficial, or desultory.

CURST, *kurst*, a. Hateful; detestable; vexatious; malignant; mischievous.

CURSTNESS, *kurst'-nes*, s. Peevishness; malignity; frowardness; crabbedness; surliness.

CURT, † *kurt*, a. Short; brief.

CURTAIL, *kur-tale'*, v.a. To shorten, to cut off the end or a part; to abridge, diminish, or contract.

CURTAIL-DOG, *kur'-tale-dog*, s. A dog whose tail is cut off, according to the forest laws, and therefore hindered from coursing.

CURTAILED, *kur-tayld'*, pp. Cut short or shorter abridged.

CURTAILER, *kur-tail'-er*, s. One who cuts off anything.

CURTAILING, *kur-tail'-ing*, s. Abridgment; abbreviation.

CURTAILMENT, *kur-tail'-ment*, s. An abridgment, or shortening of anything.

CURTAIL-STEP, *kur'-tale-step*, s. The lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending at its outer extremity in a scroll.

CURTAIN, *kur'-tin*, s. A cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window, which may be contracted, spread, or drawn aside at pleasure; a cloth-hanging used in theatres, to conceal the stage from the spectators.—In *fortification*, that part of the rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions.—In *Scripture*, tents, or dwellings.—*Curtain-lecture* is reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband.
— v.a. To inclose with curtains, to furnish with curtains.

CURTAINED, *kur'-tind*, pp. Inclosed with curtains.

CURTAINLESS, *kur'-tin-les*, a. Having no curtain.

CURTAL, *kurt'-al*, s. A horse or dog with a docked tail.
— a. Curt; brief; belonging to the *court* gate.

CURTANA, *kur-ta'-nâ*, or CURTEIN, s. The name given to the sword of state carried before the kings of England at their coronation.

CURTATE, *kur'-tate*, a. A term applied to a line projected orthographically upon a plane.—In *astron.*, the *curtate distance* is the distance of a planet from the sun or earth reduced to the plane of the ecliptic.

CURTATION, *kur-ta'-shun*, s. The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.
CURTEIS,‡ *kur'-tis*, s. Courteous.
CURTELASSE, *kur'-te-las*, s. *See* CUTLASS.
CURTESY, or CURTSY. *See* COURTESY.
CURTILAGE, *kur'-te-laje*, s. In *law*, a yard, garden, inclosure, or field near and belonging to a messuage.
CURTLY,‡ *kurt'-le*, ad. Briefly.
CURTNESS, *kurt'-nes*, s. Shortness.
CURULE, *ku'-rule*, a. Belonging to a chariot. The *curule* chair or seat, among the *Romans*, was a stool without a back; conveyed in a chariot, and used by public officers.
CURVATED, *kur'-va-ted*, a. Curved; bent in a regular form.
CURVATION, *kur-va'-shun*, s. The act of bending
CURVATURE, *kur'-vă-ture*, s. The continual flexure or bending of a line from a rectilinear direction.
CURVE, *kurv*, a. Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle.
— s. A bending without angles; that which is bent, a flexure.—In *geometry*, a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction or straight line.
— v.a. To bend; to crook; to inflect.
CURVED, *kurvd*, pp. or a. Bent; regularly inflected, crooked; incurvated.
CURVET, *kur'-vet*, s. A leap; a frolic; a prank.—In the *manège*, a particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced; and as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all his legs are raised at once.
— v.n. To leap; to bound; to spring and form a curvet; to leap and frisk.
CURVICAUDATE, *kur'-ve-kau-date*, a. Curve-tailed.
CURVICOSTATE, *kur'-ve-kos-tate*, a. Marked with small bent ribs.
CURVIFOLIATE, *kur'-ve-fo-le-ate*, a. Having reflected leaves.
CURVIFORM, *kur'-ve-fawrm*, a. Being of a curved form.
CURVILINEAR, *kur-ve-lin'-e-ar*, } a. Consisting of curve
CURVILINEAL, *kur-ve-lin'-e-al*, } lines; bounded by curve lines.
CURVILINEARITY, *kur-ve-lin-e-ar'-e-te*, s. The state of being curvilinear, or consisting in curve lines.
CURVILINEARLY, *kur-ve-lin'-e-ar-le*, ad. In a curvilinear manner.
CURVIROSTRAL, *kur-ve-ros'-tral*, a. Having a crooked beak.
CURVING, *kurv'-ing*, s. A curve; a winding form.
CURVITY, *kur'-ve-te*, s. A bending in a regular form, crookedness.
CUSCO-BARK, *kus'-ko-bark*, s. A variety of Peruvian bark, yielding an alkaloid called *Aricina*.
CUSCUS-ROOT, *kus'-kus-root*, s. The commercial name of the fragrant rhizoma, obtained from the *Anatherum muricatum*, which is used for making mats, &c.
CUSCUTACEÆ, *kus-ku-ta'-se-e*, s. A small natural order of monopetalous Exogens, distinguished from Convolvulaceæ by their imbricate corolla.
CUSHAT, *kush'-at*, s. The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.
CUSHION, *kush'-un*, s. A soft pad to be placed on a chair; a bag, stuffed with wool, hair, or other soft material; a bag of leather filled with sand, used by engravers to support the plate.—In *gilding*, a stuffing of fine tow or wool, covered by leather, on a board, used for receiving the leaves of gold from the paper.—*Lady's cushion* is a species of *saxifraga*.—*Sea cushion* is sea-pink, a species of *statice*.
— v.a. To seat on a cushion; to furnish with cushions.
CUSHIONED, *kush'-und*, pp. or a. Seated on a cushion; furnished with cushions.
CUSHIONET, *kush'-un-et*, s. A little cushion.
CUSK, *kusk*, s. A salt-water fish much esteemed for food.
CUSNEE, *kuz'-ne*, s. The name of an Indian drug.
CUSP, *kusp*, s. The point or horn of the moon.—In *Gothic architecture*, a projecting point forming a pendent, or a projecting point in the foliation of tracery, panels, &c.
CUSPARIA-BARK, *kus-pa'-re-ă-bark*, s. The name of an aromatic bark, obtained from the *Galipea cusparia*, a tree of South America, esteemed for its medicinal properties.
CUSPATED, *kus'-pa-ted*, } a. Pointed; ending in a point.
CUSPIDAL, *kus'-pe-dal*, }
CUSPIDATE,‡ *kus'-pe-date*, v.a. To sharpen.
CUSPIDATE, *kus'-pe-date*, } a. Having a sharp end,
CUSPIDATED, *kus'-pe-da-ted*, } like the point of a spear, terminating in a bristly point.
CUSPIDATI, *kus-pe-da'-ti*, s. In *anatomy*, the name of the canine, or eye teeth.
CUSPIS, *kus'-pis*, s. The sharp end of a thing; a point.
CUSTARD, *kus'-tard*, s. A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.—*Custard-coffin*, a cant term in *Shakspeare* for a piece of raised pastry or upper crust, which covers or *coffins* a custard.
CUSTARD-APPLE, *kus'-tard-ap'-pl*, s. A West Indian plant, a species of *Annona*, having a soft pulp; hence the name.
CUSTODIAL, *kus-to'-de-al*, a. Relating to custody or guardianship.
CUSTODIAN, *kus-to'-de-an*, s. One who has the care or custody of some public building.
CUSTODY, *kus'-to-de*, s. Guardianship, care, watch, inspection, preservation, or security; imprisonment; confinement; restraint of liberty; defence from a foe.
CUSTOM, *kus'-tum*, s. A frequent repetition of the same act; established mode; habitual practice; a buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or procuring to be done.—In *law*, long-established practice, or usage, which constitutes the unwritten law, and long consent to which gives it authority.—*Customs* or *Customs duties* are the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported.—*Custom-house* is a term applied to the establishment by means of which the Customs' revenue is collected, and its regulations enforced.
— v.a. To make familiar; to give custom to.
— v.n. To accustom.
CUSTOMABLE, *kus'-tum-ă-bl*, a. Common; habitual; frequent; subject to the payment of the duties called *customs*.
CUSTOMABLENESS,‡ *kus'-tum-ă-bl-nes*, s. Frequency; conformity to custom.
CUSTOMABLY, *kus'-tum-ă-ble*, ad. According to custom.
CUSTOMARILY, *kus'-tum-ă-re-le*, ad. Habitually; commonly.
CUSTOMARINESS, *kus'-tum-ă-re-nes*, s. Frequency; commonness; habitual use or practice.
CUSTOMARY, *kus'-tum-ă-re*, a. According to custom, or to established or common usage; in common practice; holding by custom; held by custom.
— s. A book containing laws and usages, or customs.
CUSTOMED, *kus'-tumd*, a. Usual; common; to which we are accustomed; furnished with customers.
CUSTOMER, *kus'-tum-er*, s. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing goods; one who frequents or visits any place for procuring what he wants; ‡ a toll-gatherer; ‡ a lewd woman.
CUSTOM-SHRUNK, *kus'-tum-shrunk*, a. Having a diminished number of customers.
CUSTOS, *kus'-tos*, s. A keeper, as *Custos brevium*, the principal clerk of the common pleas; *Custos rotulorum*, the principal justice of a county, and keeper of its records.
CUSTREL,‡ *kus'-trel*, s. A buckler-bearer.
CUSTUMARY, *kus'-tu-mă-re*, s. A book of laws and customs.
CUT, *kut*, v.a. To separate the parts of any body by an edged instrument; to make a gash, incision, or notch, which separates the external part of a body; to sever or divide; to hew; to carve or engrave in sculpture, to penetrate, pierce, or affect deeply; to intersect or cross.—*To cut across*, to pass by a shorter course, so as to cut off an angle or distance.—*To cut asunder*, to cut into pieces; to divide; to sever.—*To cut down*, to fell, to cause to fall by severing.—*To cut off*, to separate one part from another; to destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely; to interrupt; to intercept; to end; to finish; to preclude or shut out; to stop, interrupt, or silence.—*To cut on*, to hasten (*vulgar*); to quicken blows.—*To cut out*, to remove a part by cutting or carving; to scheme, contrive, or prepare.—*To cut out* a ship, is to enter a harbour, and seize and carry off a ship by a sudden attack.—*To cut short*, to shorten; to abridge.—*To cut up*, to cut in pieces; to eradicate; to cut off.—*To cut one's acquaintance*, is to meet him in the street or elsewhere, and pretend not to see or recognise him.
— v.n. To pass into or through, and sever, or divide the parts; to divide by passing; to perform a surgical

operation by cutting, especially in *lithotomy*; to interfere, as a horse.—*To cut in*, to divide, or turn a card, for determining who are to play.

Cut, pp. or a. Gashed; divided; hewn; carved; intersected; pierced; deeply affected.—*Cut and dried*, prepared for use.

—s. The action of an edged instrument; a stroke or blow, as with an axe or sword; a cleft; a gash; a wound; the opening made by an edged instrument; a stroke or blow with a whip; a channel made by cutting or digging; a ditch; a groove; a furrow; a canal; a near passage by which an angle is cut off; a picture cut or carved on wood or metal; the stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed; the act of dividing a pack of cards; manner in which a thing is cut; form.—*To draw cuts*, to draw lots, as of papers, &c.

Cutaneous, *ku-ta'-ne-us*, a. Belonging to the skin, or *cutis*.

Cutchery, *kutch'-er-e*, s. A court of justice in the East Indies.

Cute, *kute*, a. Keen-witted; clever; sharp. (*Vulgar.*)

Cuticle, *ku'-te-kl*, s. The scarf-skin; the thin, exterior coat of the skin, which rises in a blister; a thin, pellucid membrane covering the true skin; the thin, external covering of the bark of a plant; a thin skin formed on the surface of liquor.

Cuticular, *ku-tik'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to the cuticle, or external coat of the skin.

Cutis, *ku'-tis*, s. The true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle.

Cutlass, *kut'-las*, s. A broad, curving sword; a hanger; used by soldiers in the cavalry, by seamen, &c.

Cutler, *kut'-ler*, s. One whose occupation is to make knives and other cutting instruments.

Cutlery, *kut'-ler-e*, s. The business of making knives; knives and other edged instruments in general.

Cutlet, *kut'-let*, s. A small piece of meat for cooking.

Cut-lugged, *kut'-lugd*, a. (Scot.) Crop-eared.

Cutpurse, *kut'-purse*, s. One who cuts purses for stealing them or their contents; one who steals from the person; a thief; a robber.

Cuttee, *kut'-te*, s. A box to hold weavers' quills.

Cutter, *kut'-ter*, s. One who cuts or hews; an instrument that cuts; a small boat used by ships of war; a ruffian, bravo, or ‡ destroyer.—*Cutters* are a description of bricks, chiefly used for the arches of windows, doorways, quoins, &c.—*Cutter-bar*, in *mechan.*, is the bar of a boring machine, in which the cutters or cutting tools are fixed.

Cut-throat, *kut'-throte*, s. A murderer; an assassin.

—a. Murderous; barbarous.

Cutting, *kut'-ting*, ppr. or a. Dividing by an edged instrument; piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; piquant; satirical.

—s. A separation or division; the operation of removing a stone from the bladder; an excavation through a hill in making a road, canal, &c.—*Cutting-plane* is a carpenter's smoothing-plane.

Cuttingly, *kut'-ting-le*, ad. In a cutting manner.

Cuttle, *kut'-tl*, **Cuttle-fish**, *kut'-tl-fish*, } s. A genus of molluscous animals, having a small bladder, from which they discharge a black liquor when pursued, thus obscuring the water, and enabling them to escape.—*Cuttle* is used for a foul-mouthed fellow.—‡ A knife.

Cutty-pipe, *kut'-te-pipe*, s. A short tobacco pipe.

Cutty-stool, *kut'-te-stool*, s. A small raised seat or gallery in old Scottish churches, where females who had offended against chastity were compelled to sit three Sundays, and be rebuked by the minister.

Cut-water, *kut'-waw-ter*, s. The fore part of a ship's prow, or knee of the head, which cuts the water; also, a water-fowl.

Cut-work, † *kut'-wurk*, s. Embroidery.

Cut-worm, *kut'-wurm*, s. A name given to any caterpillar dwelling in the earth, which eats or cuts away the young plants of cabbage, corn, beans, &c.

Cuvette, *ku-vet'*, s. A surgical instrument, shaped like a little scoop.

Cwt. An abbreviation of hundred weight.

Cyanate, *si'-an-ate*, s. A salt composed of cyanic acid and a base.

Cyanic Acid, *si-an'-ik as'-id*, s. A compound of cyanogen and oxygen.

Cyanide, *si'-an-ide*, s. A basic compound of cyanogen with some other element or compound.—In *natural history* there are many compound terms formed of the Greek word *kyanos* (blue), which occur in describing different species, as *cyanirostris* (blue-beaked), *cyanocephalus* (blue-headed), *cyanurus* (blue-tailed), &c.

Cyanite. *See* Kyanite.

Cyanogen, *si-an'-o-gen*, s. An essential ingredient in Prussian blue; a principle composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon; it is a gas, having an odour like that of crushed peach leaves, and burn with a rich purple flame.

Cyanometer, *si-an-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument, invented by Saussure, to ascertain the degree of blueness or azure colour of the ocean or sky.

Cyanotype, *si-an'-o-tipe*, s. A process of taking solar portraits in Prussian blue, by a wash of cyanogen on the prepared paper, whence the name.

Cyanuret, *si-an'-u-ret*, s. *See* Cyanide.

Cyanuric Acid, *si-an-u'-rik as'-id*, s. A crystallizable acid, obtained by decomposing urea by heat.

Cyar, *si'-ar*, s. The orifice of the internal ear.

Cyathiform, *si-ath'-e-fawrm*, a. In the form of a cup, or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top.

Cycadaceæ, *si-kad e-a'-se-e*, s. A natural order of the class *Gymnospermæ*, allied to the palms and ferns, of which the Cicadea is the genus; they are natives of the tropics, and temperate parts of America and Asia.

Cyclamen, *si'-kla-men*, s. In *botany*, sow-bread; a genus of tuberous rooted plants, with beautiful flowers, of the order *Primulaceæ*.

Cyclamine, *si'-cla-min*, s. A non-azotized vegetable principle found in the root of the plant *Cyclamen Europæum*, which crystallizes in fine white needles, of a burning acid taste.

Cyclanthee, *si-klan'-the-e*, s. A family of plants of the natural order *Pandanaceæ*.

Cycle, *si'-kl*, s. In *chronology*, a period or series of numbers, which regularly proceed from first to last, and then return to the first in a perpetual circle.—The *cycle of the moon*, or golden number, or Metonic cycle, so called from its inventor Meton, is a period of nineteen years, after which the new and full moons return on the same days of the month.—The *cycle of the sun*, or *solar cycle*, is a period of twenty-eight years.—*Cycle of indiction*, a period of fifteen years.—A round of years, or period of time, in which the same course begins again; an imaginary orb or circle in the heavens.

Cyclic, *sik'-lik*, **Cyclical**, *sik'-le-kal*, } a. Pertaining to a cycle.—*Cyclic poets*, certain Epic poets who followed Homer, and kept within *one circle* of subjects, that of the Trojan war.—*Cyclic chorus*, at Athens, one which sung and danced in a *circle* round the altar of Bacchus, in performing the dithyrambic odes.

Cyclica, *sik'-le-kà*, s. A family of tetramerous coleopterous insects, comprising the tortoise, beetles, &c.

Cyclinæ, *si'-kle-ne*, s. A sub-family of the *Tellinidæ*, or bivalve mollusca.

Cyclobranchiata, *sik-lo-bran-ke-a'-tà*, s. An order of Mollusca, in which the organs of respiration are bronchial, consisting chiefly of the limpets.

Cyclograph, *sik'-lo-graf*, s. An instrument for describing the arcs of circles which have so large a curvature that compasses cannot be used.

Cycloid, *si'-kloid*, s. A geometrical curve, on which depends the doctrine of pendulums; a figure described by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls along an extended straight line till it has completed a revolution.

Cycloidal, *si-kloi'-dal*, a. Pertaining or relating to a cycloid.

Cycloidians, *si-kloi'-de ans*, s.pl. The fourth order of fishes, according to the arrangement of Agassiz, having smooth scales, as the herring and salmon.

Cyclometry, *si-klom'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring cycles or circles.

Cyclopean, *si-klo-pe'-an*, a. Pertaining to the Cyclops, fabulous giants of antiquity; vast; terrific; the term is also applied to the remains of a rude and very massive kind of architecture of the earliest ages, demanding an enormous exertion of physical force.

Cyclopædia, *si-klo-pe'-de-à*, s. The circle or compass of the arts and sciences; circle of human knowledge.

Cyclopic, *si-klop'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; savage.

Cyclops, *si'-klops*, s. In *mythology*, a class of giants the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, who had but one eye, which was circular, and in the midst of the

forehead; a family of very minute *crustacea*, found both in fresh and salt water, and so abundant in some parts of the ocean as to give a reddish tinge to the water.

Cyclopteridæ, *si-klop-ter'-e-de*, s. A family of Cartilaginous fishes (the Lump-suckers), in which the body is without scales, and slimy.

Cyclostomous, *si-klos'-to-mus*, a. Having a circular mouth or aperture, as certain mollusks.

Cyder. *See* Cider.

Cygnet, *sig'-net*, s. A young swan.

Cygnus, *sig'-nus*, s. (Lat.) In *ornithology*, the swan, a genus of natatory or swimming birds, belonging to the *Anatidæ*, or Duck family.

Cylinder, *sil'-in-der*, s. In *geometry*, a solid body supposed to be generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; or a long circular body of uniform diameter, and its extremities forming equal parallel circles.

Cylindraceous, *sil'-in-dra-she-us*, a. Cylindrical.

Cylindric, *sil-in'-drik*, **Cylindrical**, *sil-in'-dre-kal*, } a. Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.

Cylindrically, *sil-in'-dre-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of a cylinder.

Cylindricity, *sil-in-dris'-e-te*, s. A cylindrical form.

Cylindriform, *sil in'-dre-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a cylinder.

Cylindroid, *sil'-in-droid*, s. A solid body, approaching to the figure of a cylinder, having the basis or ends elliptical, but parallel and equal.

Cylindrometric, *sil-in-dro-met'-rik*, a. Belonging to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

Cyma, *si-ma*, **Cyme**, *sime*, } s. In *architecture*, a moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is waving; a kind of panicle, which has the appearance of an umbel like those of the common *Lauristinus* or Elder-bush.

Cymar, *si'-mar*, s. A slight covering; a scarf; properly *simar*.

Cymatium, *si ma'-she-um*, s. The top moulding of a cornice.

Cymbal, *sim'-bal*, or **Cymbalum**, *sim'-ba-lum*, s. A musical instrument of brass, in a circular form, like a dish, about six or eight inches in diameter, two of which in playing are struck together, and produce a sharp ringing sound.

Cymbiform, *sim'-be-fawrm*, a. Shaped like a boat.

Cymling, *sim'-ling*, s. A kind of squash.

Cymoid, *si'-moid*, a. Having the form of a cyme.

Cymophane, *sim'-o-fane*, s. A mineral, called also *chrysoberyl*.

Cymophanous, *si-mof'-â-nus*, a. Having a wavy, floating light; opalescent.

Cymosæ, *se-mo'-se*, s. The name given by Linnæus to his 63rd natural order of plants, including such as have their inflorescence in the form of a cyme.

Cymose, *si'-mose*, **Cymous**, *si'-mus*, } a. Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme.

Cynailurus, *si-nay-lu'-rus*, s. The name of the Hunting Leopard, of which there are two species, the Indian and the African.

Cynanche, *se-nan'-ke*, s. A disease of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation and difficulty of swallowing and breathing.

Cynanthropy, *se-nan'-thro-pe*, s. A kind of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

Cynapina, *se-nap'-e-nâ*, **Cynapia**, *se-na'-pe-â*, **Cynapine**, *sin'-â-pin*, } s. An alkaloid obtained from *Æthusa cynapium*, or fool's parsley.

Cynara, *sin'-â-râ*, s. A genus of plants, the Artichoke.

Cynic, *sin'-ik*, **Cynical**, *sin'-e-kal*, } a. Having the qualities of a surly dog, snarling; captious; austere.—The *Cynic* or *Sothic year* (so called from the rising of the dogstar) was the year of 365 days and 6 hours.—*Cynic cycle*, the period between the coincidences of the cynic year and the common year of 365 days.

Cynic, *sin'-ik*, s. A surly or snarling man; a misanthrope. *See* Cynics.

Cynically, *sin'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a snarling or morose manner.

Cynicalness, *sin'-e-kal-nes*, s. Moroseness; contempt of riches and amusements.

Cynicism, *sin'-e-sizm*, s. Austerity; churlish severity of temper.

Cynics, *sin'-iks*, s.pl. In *ancient history*, a sect of snarling philosophers, who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements. Diogenes was one of this sect.

Cynipsides, *se-nip'-se-des*, s. A tribe of Hymenopterous insects, allied to the Ichneumons.

Cynosure, *sin'-o-sure*, s. The constellation of the Little Bear; to which, as containing the *north star*, the eyes of mariners and travellers were, in former times, continually turned. Hence the poets have used the term to denote anything to which attention is strongly directed.

Cyperaceæ, *si-per-a'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Endogenous plants (the Sedges), consisting of grass-like herbs, growing in tufts; of which the *Cyperus* is the type.

Cyperaceous, *si-per-a'-she-us*, a. Belonging to the order *Cyperaceæ*.

Cypher. *See* Cipher.

Cyphonism, *sif'-on-izm*, s. A species of punishment frequently used by the ancients, which consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and exposing him to insects.

Cypræidæ, *si-pre'-e-de*, s. A family of Marine gasteropods (the Cowries), with involute and highly-enamelled shells, of which the *Cypræa* is the type.

Cypress, *si'-pres*, s. A genus of plants or trees valued for the durability of their wood; the emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Cyprian, *sip'-re-an*, a. Belonging to the Island of Cyprus; a term applied to a lewd woman.

Cyprine, *sip'-rin*, a. Pertaining to the fish of the genus *Cyprinus*; also to the cypress-tree.

— s. A blue mineral found in Norway.

Cyprinidæ, *sip-rin'-e-de*, s. A family of Malacopterygious fishes, of which the *Cyprinus*, or Carp, is the genus.

Cypriot, *sip'-re-ot*, s. An inhabitant of Cyprus.

Cypris, *si'-pris*, s., pl. Cyprides. A species of fresh-water *crustacea*, which swim by means of cilia.

Cyprus, *si'-prus*, s. A thin, transparent, black stuff.

Cyrenaic, *sir-e-na'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Cyrene.

Cyrillaceæ, *si-ril-la'-se-e*, s. In *botany*, a small order of Hypogynous Exogens, consisting of shrubs with evergreen leaves

Cyriologic, *sir-e-o-loj'-ik*, a. Relating to capital letters.

Cyst, *sist*, **Cystis**, *sis'-tis*, } s. A bag which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.

Cystic, *sist'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a cyst, or contained in a cyst.

Cystine, *sis'-tin*, s. A kind of calculus formed in the human bladder. formerly called *cystic oxyd*.

Cystocele, *sis'-to-sele*, s. A *hernia* or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

Cystose, *sis'-tose*, a. Containing cysts.

Cystotomy, *sis-tot'-o-me*, s. The act or practice of opening cysts; particularly the operation of cutting into the bladder to remove a stone or other matter.

Cytherean, *sith-er-e'-an*, a. Belonging or pertaining to Venus, the goddess of love.

Cytisine, *sit'-e-sin*, s. A vegetable proximate principle, obtained from the *cytisus*. It is an active medicine

Cytisus, *sit'-e-sus*, s. A genus of ornamental papilionaceous shrubs or small trees, bearing mostly yellow flowers.

Cystitis, *sis-ti'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the bladder.

Czar, *zar*, s. A king; a chief; a title of the Emperor of Russia; frequently written *tzar*.

Czarina, *zar-e'-na*, s. A title of the Empress of Russia.

Czarish, *zar'-rish*, a. Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

Czarowitz, *zar'-o-vitz*, s. The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

D.

D, *dee*, is the fourth letter of the English alphabet, and the third consonant. It is a dental articulation, formed by placing the top of the tongue against the forepart of the palate. It nearly approaches in sound to the letter T. It has but one sound, and is never quiescent in English words.

As a numeral, D represents 500; and when a dash or stroke is placed over it, it denotes 5000.

As an abbreviation, D stands for Doctor; as M.D., Doctor of Medicine; D.T., Doctor of Theology, or S.T.D., Doctor of Sacred Theology; D.D., Doctor of Divinity; D.D.D., *dat, dicat, dedicat;* and D.D.D.D., *dig tum Deo donum dedit.*

DAB, *dab*, v.a. To strike gently with the hand, or some soft or moist substance; to slap; to box.
— s. A gentle blow with the hand, a small lump or mass of anything soft or moist.—In *sportive language*, one who is expert.—A small flat fish, allied to the flounder —In *commerce*, *Dabs* are the refuse foots of sugar.

DABBED, *dabd*, pp. Struck with something moist.

DABBLE, *dab'-bl*, v.a. To wet; to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle.
— v.n. To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water, and splash about; to do anything in a slight or superficial manner, to tamper; to dip into a concern.

DABBLER, *dab'-bler*, s. One who plays in water or mud, or who dips slightly into anything; a superficial meddler.

DABBLING, *dab'-bling*, ppr. or a. Dipping superficially or often; playing in water, or in mud, meddling.
— s. The act of meddling or dipping superficially into anything.

DABBLINGLY, *dab'-bling-le*, ad. In a dabbling manner.

DABSTER, *dab'-ster*, s. One who is expert at the business, he follows or dexterous in any particular art.

DA CAPO, *dâ kâ'-po*. An Italian phrase, signifying that the first part of a tune is to be repeated from the beginning.

DACE, *dase*, s. A small river fish, of a bright silvery colour, the *Cyprinus leuciscus.*

DACRYOMA, *dak'-re-o-mâ*, s. A diseased state of the lachrymal, by which the fluid that usually passes into the nose is ejected from the eye in the form of tears.

DACTYL, *dak'-til*, s. A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short.

DACTYLAR, *dak'-te-lar*, } a. Relating to or consisting of
DACTYLIC, *dak-til'-lik*, } dactyls.

DACTYLIST, *dak'-til-ist*, s. One who writes flowing verse in dactylic measures.

DACTYLOGLYPH, *dak-til'-o-glif*, s. The inscription of the name of the artist on a finger-ring or gem.

DACTYLOGRAPHY, *dak-til-og'-rà-fe*, s. The science or art of gem engraving.

DACTYLOLOGY, *dak-til-ol'-o-je*, s. The act or art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers.

DACTYLOMANCY, *dak-til'-o-man-se*, s. Divination by finger-rings, anciently practised by the Greeks and Romans.

DAD, *dad*,
DADDY, *dad'-de*, } s. Father. (*Used by infants.*)

DADDLE,† *dad'dl*, v.n. To walk unsteadily, like a child or an old man.

DADDOCK, *dad'-dok*, s. The rotten body of a tree.

DADDY-LONG-LEGS, *dad'-e-long-legs*, s. The common name of a species of Crane-fly.

DADE,† *dade*, v.a. To hold up by leading strings.

DADO, *dâ'-do*, s. The die or square part of a pedestal; the cubical base of a column.

DÆDAL, *dé'-dal*, a. Variegated; skilful.

DÆDALIAN, *de-dâ'-le-an*, a. Formed with art; intricate; maze-like.

DÆDALOUS, *dé'-dâ-lus*, a. In *botany*, having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture, as applied to leaves.

DAFF, *daf*,
DAFFE, *daf'-e*, } s. A stupid, blockish fellow

DAFF,‡ *daf*, v.a. To toss aside; to put off. *See* DOFF.

DAFFIN, *daf'-in*, s. (Scot.) Thoughtless gaiety, or levity.

DAFFODIL, *daf'-fo-dil*. s. A plant of the genus *narcissus*, of a deep yellow hue.

DAFT, *daft*, a. Imbecile in mind; idiotic; foolish.

DAG,‡ *dag*, s. (Fr.) A dagger; a hand-gun; a pistol; dew.—(Sax.) A slip or shred; a loose end; a leather latchet.
—‡ v.a. To daggle; to cut into slips.
— v.n. To drizzle.

DAGGER, *dag'-ger*, s. A short sword; a dirk; a stiletto; a poniard.—In *fencing schools*, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.—In *typography*, an obelisk; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus, †.—In *ship-building*, a piece of timber that crosses all the puppets of the bulgeways to keep them together.
— v.a. To pierce with a dagger; to stab.

DAGGERS-DRAWING, *dag'-gers-draw'-ing*, s. The act of drawing daggers, approach to open attack or to violence; a quarrel.

DAGGERS-DRAWN, *dag'-gers-drawn*, pp. or a. At enmity.

DAGGLE, *dag'gl*, v.a. To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul, to dirty, as the lower end of a garment.
— v.n. To run through mud and water.

DAGGLE-TAIL, *dag'gl-tale*, a. Having the lower ends of garments defiled with mud.

DAGGLED, *dag'gld*, pp. Dipped or trailed in mud or foul water; befouled.

DAG-LOCK, *dag'-lok*, s. A lock of wool on sheep that hangs and drags in the wet, or the *dag* or dew.

DAGON, *dâ'-gon*, s. One of the principal divinities of the ancient Syrians and Phœnicians, and mentioned in the book of Maccabees ix. 84; xi. 4.

DAG-SWAIN, *dag'-swane*, s. A kind of coarse woollen carpeting.

DAG-TAILED, *dag'-tayld*, a. *See* DAGGLE-TAIL.

DAGUERREIAN, *dâ-ger'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to Daguerre, or his invention of the Daguerreotype.

DAGUERREOTYPE, *dâ-ger'-ro-type*, s. (From *Daguerre*, the discoverer.) A method of fixing images of objects on polished metal plates, by the camera obscura.

DAHLIA, *da'-le-â*, s. A South American plant, introduced into Europe by the Spaniards in 1789. It bears a large, beautiful compound flower, of every variety of hue.

DAHLINE, *da'-lin*, s. A vegetable substance resembling starch, obtained from the tuberous roots of the dahlia.

DAILINESS, *da'-le-nes*, s. Daily occurrence.

DAILY, *da'-le*, a. Happening or being every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; diurnal.
— ad. Every day; day by day.

DAINT,‡ *daynt*, a. Delicate; elegant.
—‡ s. Something of exquisite taste; a dainty.

DAINTILY, *dane'-te-le*, ad. Elegantly; fastidiously; deliciously; ceremoniously; scrupulously.

DAINTINESS, *dane'-te-nes*, s. Delicacy; softness; elegance, deliciousness; nicety in taste; squeamishness; fastidiousness; ‡ceremoniousness; scrupulousness.

DAINTLY,‡ *daynt'-le*, ad. Deliciously.

DAINTREL,‡ *dane'-trel*, s. A delicacy.

DAINTY, *dane'-te*, a. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; of acute sensibility; nice in selection of food; scrupulous in manners; ceremonious; elegant; tender; soft; neat; effeminately beautiful; affectedly fine.
— s. Something nice and delicate to the taste; a delicacy; † a term of fondness.

DAIRY, *da'-re*, s. The place where milk is preserved and prepared for sale or family use, or converted into cream, butter, or cheese.

DAIRY-HOUSE, *da'-re-hows*,
DAIRY-ROOM, *da'-re-room*, } s. A house or room appropriated to the management of milk.

DAIRYING, *da'-re-ing*, s. The business of conducting a dairy.

DAIRY-MAID, *da'-re-made*, s. A female servant, whose business is to manage milk.

DAIS, *da'-is*, s. A raised floor at the upper end of a dining-hall, or hall of audience, and formerly the chief seat at the principal table in a baronial hall.

DAISIED, *da'-zid*, a. Full of daisies; adorned with daisies.

DAISY, *da'-ze*, s. A plant of the genus *bellis*, of several varieties, bearing a white flower, with a tinge of red, and a yellow centre.

DAK, *dak*,
DAWK, *dauk*, } s. A mode of travelling by post in the East.

DAKER-HEN,† *da'-ker-hen*, s. The corn-crake, or land-rail, a bird of the grallic order of Linnæus.

DAKIR,‡ *da'-ker*, s. In *English statutes*, ten hides.

DALE, *dale*, s. A low place between hills; a vale or valley.

DALI, *dâ-le*,
DARI, *dar'-e*, } s. A majestic tree, of great commercial value, growing in Demerara; the *Virola sebifera.*

DALL, *dal*, s. A large cake made of sawdust, mixed with the dung of cows, used by some of the lower classes in Scotland for fuel.

DALLER, *dal'-ler*, s. A money of account in Sweden, of two kinds, silver and copper.

DALLIANCE, *dal'-le-ance*, s. Delay; interchange of caresses; toying; conjugal embraces; ‡ delay, or lingering.

DALLIER, *dal'-le-ur*, s. One who fondles; a trifler.

DALLOP,‡ *dal'-lop*, s. A tuft or clump.

DALLY, *dal'-le*, v.n. To delay; to linger; to wait; to

trifle; to lose time in idleness and trifles; to amuse oneself with idle play; to toy and wanton; to interchange caresses; to fondle; to sport; to play.

DALLY,† v.a. To delay; to defer; to put off; to amuse till a proper opportunity.

DALMATICA, *dal-mat'-e-kȧ*, s. A long, white gown, with sleeves, worn by deacons in the Roman Catholic Church.

DALT, *dault*, s. (Scot.) A foster child.

DAM, *dam*, s. A female parent, chiefly applicable to quadrupeds; a human mother (*in contempt*); a crowned man in the game of draughts; a bank, or mound of earth raised to obstruct a current of water.

— v.a. To make a dam, or to stop a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine or restrain from escaping; to shut in.

DAM, *dam*, } s. An Indian copper coin, the fortieth
DAUM, *dawm*, } part of a rupee.

DAMAGE, *dam'-aje*, s. Injury, hurt, or detriment; any harm to one's estate, or any loss of property sustained; the value of what is lost.—*Damages*, in *law*, the estimated reparation in money for harm or damage sustained.—*Damage feasant* is the injury sustained by the beasts of another coming upon a man's land, and damaging his crops, for which the law allows the owner of the land to impound them until satisfaction is obtained.

— v.a. To hurt, injure, or impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of a thing.

— v.n. To receive harm; to be injured or impaired in soundness or value.

DAMAGEABLE, *dam'-aje-ȧ-bl*, a. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage; hurtful; pernicious.

DAMAGED, *dam'-aj'd*, pp. or a. Hurt; impaired; injured.

DAMAR. *See* DAMMAR.

DAMASCENE, *dam'-as-sene*, s. A particular kind of plum, now pronounced *damson*.

DAMASK, *dam'-ask*, s. A fine description of silk or linen cloth of thick texture, representing flowers and other figures; a kind of wrought linen made in Flanders, in imitation of damask silks; red colour, from the damask-rose. — *Damask steel* is a fine steel from the Levant, chiefly from Damascus, used for sword and cutlas blades.—*Damask rose*, a beautiful variety of the rose.—*Damask plum*, a small black plum.—*Damask water*, perfumed water.

— v.a. To form flowers on stuffs; also, to variegate; to diversify; to adorn steel-work with figures and artistic devices.

DAMASKED, *dam'-askt*, pp. Variegated with flowers.

DAMASKEEN, *dam-ask-een'*, } v.a. To make incisions
DAMASKEN, *dam'-ask-en*, } in iron, steel, &c., and fill them with gold or silver wire, for ornament; used chiefly for adorning sword-blades, guards, locks of pistols, &c.

DAMASKEENED, *dam-ask-een'd*, pp. or a. Cut into figures, and inlaid with gold or silver wire.

DAMASKEENING, *dam-ask-een'-ing*, s. The act or art of beautifying iron or steel by engraving, and inlaying it with gold or silver wire.

DAMASKIN, *dam'-as-kin*, s. A sabre, so called from the manufacture of Damascus.

DAMASSIN, *dam'-as-sin*, s. A damask cloth interwoven with flowers of gold and silver.

DAME, *dame*, s. A lady; formerly a female title of honour, but now applied to the mistress of a family, of mature age; and sometimes, poetically, to a woman of rank.

DAME'S-VIOLET, *dames'-vi-o-let*, } s. A plant of the genus
DAME-WORT, *dame'-wurt*, } *hesperis*; called, also, Queen's gilliflower.

DAMIANISTS, *da'-me-an-ists*, s.pl. In *Church history*, a sect who denied all *distinct* personal attributes in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

DAMMAR, *dam'-mar*, s. A name applied to a resinous substance obtained in the East Indian Islands, from a species of *agathis* or *dammara*, a tree allied to the pines.

DAMMED, *dam'd*, pp. Confined or shut in by means of a dam.

DAMMER, *dam'-mer*, s. (Scot.) A miner; a stun caused by a blow.

DAMN, *dam*, v.a. To sentence to eternal torments in a future state; to condemn; to censure; to reprobate; to decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing, by hissing or any other mark of disapprobation; a word used in profaneness; a term of execration.

DAMNABLE, *dam'-nȧ-bl*, a. That may be damned or condemned; worthy of eternal punishment; odious; detestable; destructive; pernicious.

DAMNABLENESS, *dam'-nȧ-bl-nes*, s. The state or quality of deserving damnation.

DAMNABLY, *dam'-nȧ-ble*, ad. In a manner to incur eternal punishments, or so as to exclude mercy.

DAMNATION, *dam-nȧ'-shun*, s. Exclusion from Divine mercy; sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment.

DAMNATORY, *dam'-nȧ-to-re*, a. Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED, *dam'd* or *damn'd*, pp. or a. Sentenced to everlasting punishment in a future state; condemned.

DAMNIFIC, *dam-nif'-ik*, a. Procuring loss; mischievous.

DAMNIFIED, *dam'-ne-fide*, pp. Injured; endamaged.

DAMNIFY, *dam'-ne-fi*, v.a. To cause loss or damage to, to hurt in estate or interest; to injure.

DAMNING, *dam'-ning*, a. That condemns or exposes to damnation.

DAMNINGNESS, *dam'-ning-nes*, s. Tendency to bring damnation.

DAMOSEL,‡ *dam'-o-zel*, s. A damsel; a young unmarried woman.

DAMP, *damp*, a. Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet; dejected; depressed; chilled.

— s. Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog; dejection, depression of spirits. *See* DAMPS.

— v.a. To moisten; to make humid or moderately wet; to chill; deaden; repress; to depress; dispirit, deject; restrain.

DAMPED, *damt*, pp. Chilled; depressed; abated; weakened; checked; discouraged.

DAMPEN, *damp'n*, v.a. To make damp or moist.

DAMPENING, *damp'ning*, ppr. Making damp.

DAMPER, *dam'-per*, s. That which damps or checks; a valve or sliding plate in a furnace to stop or lessen the quantity of air admitted; part of a pianoforte, by which the sound is deadened.

DAMPISH, *damp'-ish*, a. Moderately damp or moist.

DAMPISHLY, *damp'-ish-le*, ad. In a dampish manner.

DAMPISHNESS, *damp'-ish-nes*, s. A moderate degree of dampness or moistness; slight humidity.

DAMPNESS, *damp'-nes*, s. Moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity.

DAMPS, *damps*, s.pl. Noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life.—The *choke damp* is carbonic acid gas; the *fire damp* is carburetted hydrogen.

DAMPY,† *dam'-pe*, a. Moist; humid; damp; dejected, gloomy.

DAMSEL, *dam'-zel*, s. A young woman.—*Formerly* a young woman of noble or genteel extraction.

DAMSON, *dam'zn*, s. A small black plum, the fruit of a variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

DAN, *dan*, s. A sort of small truck or sledge used in coal mines; ‡ a title equivalent to master, or the Spanish *Don*.

DANÆACEÆ, *da-ne-a'-se-e*, s. An order of fernlike Acrogens, having the habit of dorsiferous ferns.

DANCE, *dänse*, v.n. To leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune, sung or played; to leap and frisk about; to move nimbly, or up and down.—*To dance attendance*, to wait with obsequiousness; to strive to please and gain favour by assiduous attention.

— v.a. To make to dance; to dandle; to put into a lively motion.

— s. A leaping and frisking about, or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, particularly by two or more in concert; a regulated movement of the feet.

DANCED, *dänst*, pp. Moved in measured steps.

DANCER, *dänse'-er*, s. One who practises dancing, or is skilful in the performance.

DANCETTE, *dan'-set-te*, s. In *heraldry*, the outline of a bordure or ordinary indented largely.

DANCING, *dänse'-ing*, ppr. or a. Leaping and stepping to the sound of the voice or of an instrument; moving in measured steps; frisking about.—*Dancing master* is one who teaches the art of dancing, and *Dancing school* is the school in which the art is taught.

— s. The act of moving in measured steps, or adjusting the actions of the body to the sounds or measure of music, and to certain figures; the act of frisking.

DANDELION, *dan'-de-li-on*, s. A well-known plant of the genus *leontodon*, bearing a bright yellow flower.
DANDER, *dan'-der*, v.n. To wander about; to talk incoherently.
— s. Scurf; dandruff; anger. (*Vulgar.*)
DANDIFY, *dan'-de-fi*, v.a. To make like a dandy.
DANDIPRAT, *dan'-de-prat*, s. (Fr.) A little fellow; an urchin; a term of fondness or contempt.
DANDLE, *dan'dl*, v.a. To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to move up and down in the hand; to fondle; to amuse; to treat as a child; to toy with; ‡to delay; to protract by trifles.
DANDLED, *dan'dld*, pp. Danced on the knee, or in the arms; fondled; amused by trifles or play.
DANDLER, *dan'dler*, s. One who dandles or fondles children.
DANDLING, *dan'dling*, s. The act of holding in a fondling manner, as an infant.
DANDRUFF, *dan'-druff*, s. A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.
DANDY, *dan'-de*, s. A fop; a coxcomb; one who dresses himself like a doll.
DANDY-BRUSH, *dan'-de-brush*, s. A hard whalebone bristle brush.
DANDY-COCK OR HEN, *dan'-de-kok*, s. A Bantam fowl.
DANDYISH, *dan'-de-ish*, a. Like a dandy.
DANDYISM, *dan-de'-izm*, s. The manners and dress of a dandy.
DANDY-RIGGED CUTTER, *dan'-de-rigd kut'-ter*, s. A peculiarly rigged cutter.
DANE, *dane*, s. A native of Denmark.
DANE-WORT, *dane'-wurt*, s. A plant of the genus *sambucus*; a species of elder, called Dwarf-elder, or Wall-wort.
DANEGELT, *dane'-gelt*, s. An annual tax formerly laid on the English nation, for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace.
DANGER, *dane'-jur*, s. Exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil; peril, jeopardy, hazard, or insecurity.
— † v.a. To put in hazard; to expose to loss or injury. *See* ENDANGER.
DANGERLESS,† *dane'-jur-les*, a. Free from danger; without risk.
DANGEROUS, *dane'-jur-us*, a. Exposing to loss; full of risk, as a *dangerous* enterprise; creating danger; causing risk of evil, as a *dangerous* animal; hazardous; perilous; unsafe; insecure.
DANGEROUSLY, *dane'-jur-us-le*, ad. With danger; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously; with great risk.
DANGEROUSNESS, *dane'-jur-us-nes*, s. Danger; hazard, peril; a state of being exposed to evil.
DANGLE, *dan'gl*, v.n. To hang loose, flowing, shaking, or waving; to hang and swing—
"He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*."—*Hudibras;*
to hang on any one; to be an humble, officious follower, as to *dangle* about a mistress.
DANGLER, *dan'gler*, s. One who dangles (*applied particularly to men who hang about women*).
DANGLING, *dan'gling*, ppr. or a. Hanging loosely; busily or officiously adhering to.
DANISH, *da'-nish*, s. The language of the Danes.
— a. Belonging to the Danes.
DANK, *dank*, a. Damp; moist; humid; wet.
— s. Moisture; humidity; a Persian silver coin.
DANKISH, *dank'-ish*, a. Somewhat damp.
DANKISHNESS, *dank'-ish-nes*, s. Dampness; humidity.
DANUBIAN, *da-nu'-be-an*, a. Pertaining to the river Danube.
DAOURITE, *da'-oo-rite*, s. A variety of red shorl; called, also, *Rubellite.*
DAP, *dap*, } v.n. In *angling*, to drop or let fall the
DAPE, *dape*, } bait gently into the water; to raise or sink it.
DAPATICAL,† *da-pat'-e-kal*, a. Sumptuous in cheer.
DAPEDIUM, *da-pe'-de-um*, } s. (Gr.) A small pavement.
DAPEDIUS, *da-pe'-de-us*, }
DAPHNE, *daf'-ne*, s. The spurge laurel, an evergreen shrub common in Britain, France, and other parts of Europe.
DAPHNIA, *daf'-ne-a*, s. The Water-flea, a genus of minute crustaceans.
DAPHNIN, *daf'-nin*, s. The bitter principle of the *Daphne mezereum*, or spurge olive.
DAPIFER, *dap'-e-fer*, s. One who brings meat to the table.—*Formerly*, the title or office of the grand-master of a king's household.
DAPPER, *dap'-per*, a. Active, nimble, or brisk, little, but active; neat, or lively.
— s. A provincial name for small crockery ware.
DAPPERLING, *dap'-per-ling*, s. A dwarf; a dandiprat.
DAPPLE, *dap'pl*, a. Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades.
— v.a. To spot; to variegate with spots.
DAPPLED, *dap'pld*, pp. or a. Spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades.
DAR, *dar*, } s. A fish found in the Severn.
DART, *dart*, }
DARE, *dare*, v.n. To have courage for any purpose; to be bold or adventurous.
— v.a. To challenge; to provoke; to defy.—In *bird-catching*, to terrify and amaze.—*Daring-net* is a net thrown over the birds, which, when terrified, shrink close to the ground, and are thus taken.
— ‡ s. Defiance; challenge; a small fish, the same as the *Dace.*
DARED, *dair'd*, pp. Challenged; defied.
DAREFUL,† *dare'-ful*, a. Full of defiance.
DARER, *da'-rer*, s. One who dares or defies.
DARGUE, *därg*, s. The quantity of peat which one man can cut and two men wheel in a day.
DARIC, *dar'-ik*, s. A gold coin of Darius the Mede.
DARING, *da'-ring*, ppr. or a. Having courage sufficient for a purpose; bold, courageous, intrepid, fearless, adventurous, and brave; audacious; impudently bold and defying.
— s. A bold act; a hazardous attempt.
DARINGLY, *da'-ring-le*, ad. Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; imprudently.
DARINGNESS, *da'-ring-nes*, s. Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.
DARIOLE, *dar'-e-ole*, s. A kind of rich, sweet cake.
DARK, *dark*, a. Destitute of light; obscure; wholly or partially black; gloomy; disheartening; having unfavourable prospects; obscure; not easily understood or explained; mysterious; not enlightened with knowledge; destitute of learning and science; rude; ignorant; opaque.
— s. Darkness; obscurity; the absence of light; secrecy; a state unknown; a state of ignorance.
— v.a. To darken, or obscure.
DARK-BROWED, *dark'-browd*, a. Stern of aspect; frowning.
DARK-COLOURED, *dark'-kul-lurd*, a. Having a dark hue.
DARKEN, *dark'n*, v.a. To make dark; to deprive of light; to obscure; to make black; to deprive of vision; to render gloomy; to deprive of intellectual vision; to render ignorant or stupid; to perplex; to render less clear or intelligible; to make foul.
— v.n. To grow dark or darker.
DARKENED, *dark'n'd*, pp. or a. Deprived of light; obscured; rendered dim; made ignorant.
DARKENER, *dark'-ner*, s. That which darkens.
DARK-EYED, *dark'-ide*, a. Having dark eyes.
DARK-HOUSE, *dark'-hows*, s. An old word for a madhouse.
DARKISH, *dark'-ish*, a. Dusky; somewhat dark.
DARKLING, *dark'-ling*, a. Being in the dark, or without light.
DARKLY, *dark'-le*, ad. Obscurely, dimly, or blindly; with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge.
DARK-MINDED, *dark'-mind-ed*, a. Having a dark, close, or revengeful mind.
DARKNESS, *dark'-nes*, s. Absence of light; obscurity, want of clearness or perspicuity; that quality or state which renders anything difficult to be understood; calamities, perplexities; empire of Satan.
DARKSOME, *dark'-sum*, a. Rather dark; obscure, or gloomy.
DARK-SOULED, *dark'-soald*, a. Having a dark soul.
DARK-WORKING, *dark'-wurk-ing*, a. Working in darkness or in secrecy.
DARLING, *där'-ling*, s. One dearly beloved; a favourite regarded with great kindness and tenderness.
DARN, *därn*, v.a. To mend a rent or hole by imitating the texture of the stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread.
— s. A place mended by darning.
DARNED, *därn'd*, pp. Mended by darning.
DARNEL, *dar'-nel*, s. A plant of the genus *lolium.*
DARNER, *därn'-er*, s. One who mends by darning.
DARNING, *därn'-ing*, s. The act of mending, as a hole in a garment.—*Darning Needle* is a long needle for mending holes or rents.
DARRAIN,‡ *dar'-rane*, v.a. To prepare the order of battle; to apply to the contest.

DARSIS, *dar'-sis*, s. The process of removing the skin by removing the organs covered with it.

DART, *dart*, s. A pointed, missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance.—*Figuratively*, that which pierces and wounds.

— v.a. To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust; to emit, to shoot.

— v.n To fly rapidly; to start suddenly and run.

DARTARS, *dar'-ters*, s. A scab or ulceration under the chin of lambs

DARTED, *dar' ted*, pp. Thrown or hurled as a pointed instrument, sent with velocity.

DARTER, *dar'-ter*, s. One who throws a dart; a Brazilian bird of the Pelican family, which darts into the water after its prey.

DARTINGLY, *dart'-ing-le*, ad. Rapidly, like a dart

DASH, *dash*, v.a. To strike suddenly or violently, whether throwing or falling, to break by collision; to throw water suddenly, to bespatter, to sprinkle; to mix and reduce, or adulterate, by throwing in another substance, to form or sketch out in haste; to erase at a stroke, to blot out or obliterate; to break; to destroy, to frustrate; to confound; to put to shame, to abash.

— v.n. To strike, break, scatter, and fly off; to rush, strike, and break, or scatter; to rush with violence.

— s. Collision, a violent striking of two bodies, infusion; admixture; something thrown into another substance, a rushing, or onset with violence; a sudden stroke; a blow; a mark or line in writing or printing, noting a break or stop in the sentence.—In *music*, a small mark, thus ', denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short, distinct manner.

DASH-BOARD, *dash'-board*, s. A board on the fore part of a vehicle, to prevent water, mud, or snow from being thrown upon those in it by the heels of the horses

DASHED, *dasht*, pp. Struck violently; driven against; bruised, broken, or scattered by collision; besprinkled, mixed or adulterated; erased; blotted out; broken, cast down; confounded; abashed.

DASHING, *dash'-ing*, a. Rushing; driving; blustering; making a *dash*; precipitate; rushing carelessly on.

DASTARD, *das'-tard*, s. A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger.

— a. Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.

— v.a. To make cowardly; to intimidate.

DASTARDIZE, *das'-tard-ize*, v.a. To make cowardly.

DASTARDLINESS, *das'-tard-le-nes*, DASTARDNESS, *das'-tard-nes*, DASTARDY, *das'-tard-e*, s. Cowardliness, base timidity.

DASTARDLY, *das'-turd-le*, ad. Cowardly.

DASYPUS, *das'-e-pus*, s. The armadillo, a genus of quadrupeds, covered with a kind of complete armour, natives of South America.

DASYURE, *da'-se-yure*, s. A quadruped of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, allied to the opossum.

DATA, *da'-tă*, s.pl. (Lat.) Things given or admitted. *See* DATUM.

DATARIA, *da-tâ'-re-â*, s. The papal chancery at Rome, from which all bulls are issued.

DATARY, *da'-tâ-re*, s. A high officer of the chancery of Rome, who affixes *Datum Romæ* (given at Rome) to the pope's bulls.

DATE, *date*, s. That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when it was given or executed, the time when any event happened, or anything was transacted or done; duration, continuance; period, era, or epoch, the fruit of the great palm-tree, or date-tree, the *Phœnix dactylifera*

— v.a To write or note the time when a letter is written, or a writing executed; to express, in an instrument, the year, month, and day of its execution, and usually the place; to note or fix the time of an event or transaction.

— v.n. To reckon.

DATED, *da'-ted*, pp. Having the time of writing or execution specified.

DATELESS, *date'-les*, a. Having no date.

DATER, *da'-ter*, s. One who dates.

DATISCA, *da-tis'-kâ*, s. Bastard hemp; a genus of plants, type of the order *Datiscaceæ*.

DATIVE, *da'-tiv*, a. or s. In *grammar*, a term applied to the case of nouns which usually follows verbs that express giving, or some act directed *to* an object.

DATOLITE, *dat'-o-lite*, DATHOLITE, *dath'-o-lite*, s. A mineral occurring in small, complex, glassy crystals, usually colourless, or slightly yellowish, and consisting of silica, boracic acid, and lime.

DATUM, *da'-tum*, s. (DATA, pl.) Something given or admitted; a principle or fact given, known, or admitted, by which things or results unknown may be found. — In *civil engineering*, *Datum-line* is the horizontal or base line, from which the surface points are reckoned or measured in the plan of a railway, &c.

DATURA STRAMONIUM, *dâ-tu'-râ strâ-mo'-ne-um*, s. (Lat. The thorn-apple, a plant yielding seeds of a medicinal quality.

DATURINA, *dâ-tu'-re-nâ*, DATURIA, *dâ-tu'-re-â*, DATURINE, *dâ-tu'-rin*, s. An alkaloid obtained from the thorn-apple

DAUB, *dawb*, v.a To smear with soft, adhesive matter, to plaster; to cover with mud, slime, or other soft substance, to paint coarsely; to disguise with an artificial covering; to flatter grossly.

— v.n. To practise gross flattery; to play the hypocrite.

— s. Coarse painting.

DAUBED, *dawb'd*, pp. Smeared; plastered, painted coarsely; disguised.

DAUBER, *daw'-ber*, s. One who daubs; a coarse painter.

DAUBERY, *daw'-be-re*, s. A daubing; anything artful.

DAUBING, *dawb'-ing*, s. Plastering; coarse painting, gross flattery.

DAUBY, *daw'-be*, a. Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.

DAUCUS, *daw'-kus*, s. (Lat.) The Carrots, a genus of Umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Daucidæ*.

DAUGHTER, *daw'-ter*, s. The female offspring of a man or woman; a daughter-in-law; a son's wife; a female descendant; the female penitent of a priest or ghostly confessor.

DAUGHTERLINESS, *daw'-ter-le-nes*, s. The state of a daughter; the conduct becoming a daughter.

DAUGHTERLY, *daw'-ter-le*, a. Becoming a daughter dutiful.

DAUK, *dawk*, s. *See* DAWK.

DAUNT, *dawnt*, v.a. To intimidate, appal, frighten, discourage, or dishearten

DAUNTED, *dawn'-ted*, pp. Checked by fear; intimidated.

DAUNTLESS, *dawnt'-les*, a. Bold, fearless, or intrepid, not discouraged.

DAUNTLESSLY, *dawnt'-les-le*, ad. In a dauntless manner.

DAUNTLESSNESS, *dawnt'-les-nes*, s. Fearlessness; intrepidity.

DAUPHIN,‡ *daw'-fin*, s. The title of the eldest son of the king of France, previous to the French Revolution, so called from the principality of Dauphiné having been the appanage of the heir-apparent to the crown.

DAUPHINESS,‡ *daw'-fin-ess*, s. The wife or lady of the Dauphin of France.

DAVIDISTS, *da'-vid ists*, DAVID GEORGIANS, *da'-vid jor'-je-ans*, s.pl. A sect of quiet mystics of the 16th century, so called from their founder, David George, of Delft.

DAVINA, *da-vé'-nâ*, s. A mineral of a hexahedral form, found on Vesuvius, and named after Sir Humphry Davy.

DAVIT, *da'-vit*, s. A short piece of timber or iron projecting over a ship's side, with tackles to hoist up a boat.—*Fish davits* are used over the bows, to hoist up the flukes of the anchor.

DAVY JONES, *da'-ve jones*, s. A sailor's name for a sea-devil.

DAW, *daw*, s. A word that is found in the compound names of many species of birds; a chattering bird; a jackdaw.

—‡ v.n. To dawn; to thrive; to recover health.

DAWDLE, *daw'-dl*, v.n. To waste time; to trifle.

DAWDLER, *daw'-dler*, s. A trifler.

DAWISH, *daw'-ish*, a. Like a daw.

DAWK, *dawk*, s. A hollow, rupture, or incision in timber. (*Local.*)

— v.a. To mark with an incision.

DAWM, *dawm*, s. A small Indian coin, value 1-40th of a rupee.

DAWN, *dawn*, v.n. To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; to begin to open or expand; to begin to show intellectual light, or knowledge.

— s. The break of day; beginning of light in the

morning; first appearance of expanding intellect; a feeble or incipient light.

DAWNING, *dawn'-ing*, ppr. or a. Growing light; expanding; beginning to show intellectual light.
— s. The first appearance of light in the morning; the first opening or appearance of the intellectual powers; beginning.

DAY, *day*, s. That part of the time of the earth's revolution on its axis in which its surface is presented to the sun; the part of the twenty-four hours when it is light, or the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the *artificial* day.—In reference to civil transactions this is called the *civil* day, and when a legal instrument is dated it begins and ends at midnight.—The *sidereal* day is the period in which the earth makes one complete revolution on its axis, and is about four minutes shorter than the mean solar day, owing to the motion of the earth in its orbit.—Any period of time distinguished from other time; an appointed or fixed time; time of commemorating an event; anniversary. —*Day by day*, daily; each day in succession.—*Day of grace*, in *theology*, the time when mercy is offered to sinners.—*Days of grace*, in *commerce*, a customary number of days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after it becomes due.—*Day-rule*, or *writ*, in *law*, is certificate of permission which the court, in term time, gives to a prisoner, to go beyond the bounds of the prison, for the purpose of transacting his business, upon application to the marshal or warden. *Day-ticket* is a railway or steam-boat pass, available for return on the same day.—*Day in court* is a day for the appearance of parties in court. —*Days in bank* are days of appearance in the court of common bench.

DAY-BEAM, *day'-beme*, s. The light of the day.

DAY-BED, *day'-bed*, s. A bed used for idleness, indulgence, or rest, during the day.

DAY-BOOK, *day'-book*, s. A journal of accounts; a book in which are recorded the debts and credits, or accounts of the day.

DAY-BREAK, *day'-brake*, s. The first appearance of the morning's dawn.

DAY-COAL, *day'-kole*, s. The upper stratum of coal.

DAY-DREAM, *day'-dreme*, s. A vision to the waking senses.

DAY-FLOWER, *day'-flow-er*, s. A genus of plants, the *commelina*.

DAY-FLY, *da'-fli*, s. A genus of insects that live one day only, called *ephemera*.

DAY-FLYER, *da'-fli-er*, s. An animal that flies in the daytime.

DAY-LABOUR, *da'-la-bur*, s. Labour hired or performed by the day.

DAY-LABOURER, *da'-la-bur-er*, s. One who works by the day.

DAY-LIGHT, *da'-lite*, s. The light of the day, or of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon, or any artificial light.—*Day-light reflector* is a shade or screen with a polished metal surface placed at or over a window to throw more light into a window.

DAY-LILY, *da'-lil-le*, s. The same with *asphodel*.

DAY-MAID, *da'-made*, s. A dairy-maid.

DAY'S-JOURNEY, *days'-jurn-e*, s. An Eastern mode of computing the distance that can be accomplished within the twenty-four hours of the natural day.

DAYSPRING, *da'-spring*, s. The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

DAY-STAR, *da'-star*, s. The morning star.

DAYTIME, *da'-time*, s. The time of the sun's light on the earth.

DAY'S-WORK, *days'-wurk*, s. The work of one day.—In *nautical language*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.

DAY-WEARIED, *da'-we-re-ed*, a. Wearied with the labour of the day.

DAY-WOMAN, *da'-wum-an*, s. A dairy-maid.

DAY-WORK, *da'-wurk*, s. Work by the day; day-labour.

DAZE,† *daze*, v.a. To overpower with light. (*Poetical.*)
— s. Among *miners*, a glittering stone.

DAZZLE, *daz'zl*, v.a. To overpower with light; to surprise with intense light; to dim or blind by a glare of light.
— v.n. To lose the power of vision, or be overpowered with light.

DAZZLED, *daz'zld*, pp or a. Overpowered or dimmed by a too strong light.

DAZZLEMENT, *daz'zl-ment*, s. The act or power of dazzling.

DAZZLING, *daz'zling*, ppr. or a. Overpowering by a strong light.

DAZZLINGLY, *daz'zling-le*, ad. In a dazzling manner.

DEACON, *de'kn*, s. In the *Episcopal Church of England*, a clerical person who has not taken priest's orders.—In *Congregational churches*, deacons and deaconesses perform the same duties as in the primitive churches, and attend to the secular affairs of the congregation. —In *Scotland*, a deacon is the overseer of the poor, and the master of an incorporated company.

DEACONESS, *de'kn-es*, s. A female deacon in Christian churches.

DEACONRY, *de'kn-re*, } s. The office, dignity, or
DEACONSHIP, *de'kn-ship*, } ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

DEAD, *ded*, a. Deprived of life; deceased; defunct; inanimate; without animal or vegetable life; imitating death; motionless as death; breathless; useless; unprofitable; dull; gloomy; still; not resembling life, lifeless; cold; not animated; tasteless, vapid spiritless.—In *theology*, void of grace; lying under the power of sin; not producing good works; proceeding from corrupt nature, not from spiritual life, or a gracious principle.—Perfect or complete; as, a *dead* certainty.—In *law*, cut off from the rights of a citizen.—*Dead language*, a language which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings; as, the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.—In *nautical matters*, *dead rising* is the parts of a ship's floor or bottom. *Dead-eyes* in a ship are a sort of blocks with many holes in them, by which the shrouds are fastened to the chains. *Dead reckoning* is the calculation made of the place where a ship is situated, without any observation of the heavenly bodies. *Dead lights* of a ship are strong wooden ports made exactly to fit the cabin windows, in which they are fixed during stormy weather. *Dead water* is the eddy water which closes in with a ship's stern as she passes through the water. *Dead wood* consists of certain blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, particularly at the extremities. *Dead-ropes* are those which do not run in any block.—In *political finance* *Dead-weight* is the name given to an advance by the Bank of England to Government on account of the half-pay and pensions of retired officers of the army and navy.—*Dead-level* is a surveyor's term for a flat country which offers no obstruction to railway or road making.
— s. *The dead* signifies dead men; the state of the dead.
—‡ v.a. To deprive of life, force, or vigour.

DEAD-COLOURING, *ded-kul'-ur-ing*, s. The first layer of colours in a picture, bringing out its parts, usually in some shade of gray.

DEAD-DOING,‡ *ded'-do-ing*, a. Destructive; killing.

DEAD-DRUNK, *ded'-drunk*, a. So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

DEADEN, *ded'n*, v.a. To deprive of a portion of vigour or sensation; to blunt; to render less susceptible of feeling; to make vapid or spiritless; to take off gloss or brilliancy; to give a dead appearance.

DEADENED, *ded'nd*, a. Deprived of force or sensation; made vapid.

DEAD-EYE, *ded'-i*, s. Among *seamen* is a round, flattish, wooden block, encircled by a rope, or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the laniard.

DEADHEAD, *ded'-head*, s. A person who has free admission to theatres, concerts, exhibitions, &c.

DEAD-HEARTEDNESS, *ded'-härt-ed-nes*, s. Pusillanimity.

DEADISH,‡ *ded'-ish*, a. Dull; resembling what is dead.

DEAD-KILLING,† *ded'-kill-ing*, a. Instantly killing.

DEAD-LETTER, *ded'-let-ter*, s. A letter which lies for a certain period uncalled for at the post-office, and is then sent to the General Post-office to be opened.

DEAD-LIFT, *ded'-lift*, s. A heavy weight; an extreme exigency.

DEADLIHOOD, *ded'-le-hood*, s. The state of the dead.

DEADLINESS, *ded'-le-nes*, s. The quality of being deadly.

DEADLY, *ded'-le*, a. That may occasion death; implacable; aiming to kill or destroy; fatal, destructive.
— ad. In a manner resembling death; mortally; implacably; destructively.

DEADLY-CARROT, *ded'-le-kar-rot*, s. A plant of the genus *thapsia*.

DEADLY-NIGHTSHADE, *ded'-le-nite-shade*, s. A poisonous plant of the genus *atropa*, the *belladonna*.

Dead-march, *ded'-martsh*, s. A piece of solemn music played at the interment of the dead.
Deadness, *ded'-nes*, s. Want of animal or vegetable life; frigidity; dulness; languor; want of warmth or ardour; indifference; alienation of heart from temporal pleasures.
Dead-nettle, *ded'-net-tl*, s. A plant of the genus *lamium*, and order *Lamiaceæ*.
Deads, *deds*, s.pl. In *mining*, a term given to the earth and fossil substances which inclose the ore.
Dead-struck, *ded'-struk*, a. Confounded; struck with horror.
Dead-top, *ded'-top*, s. A disease incident to young trees.
Deaf, *def*, a. Deficient in or wanting the sense of hearing; not receiving impressions from sonorous bodies through the air; not listening; not persuaded or convinced; rejecting; without the ability or will to regard spiritual things; unconcerned.
—‡ v.a. To deafen.
Deafen, *def'n*, v.a. To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly.—In *architecture, to deafen a floor*, is to render it impervious to sound by filling the space beneath with mortar and other substances.
Deafened, *def'nd*, pp. Made deaf; stunned.
Deafening, *def'ning*, ppr. or a. Making deaf; rendering impervious to sound.
Deafly, *def'-le*, ad. Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard; lonely; solitary.
Deafness, *def'-nes*, s. Incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing; unwillingness to hear and regard; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear and to the understanding.
Deal, *deel*, v.a. To divide; to separate; to divide in portions; to distribute; to scatter; to throw about; to distribute the cards of a pack; to throw out in succession.
— v.n. To traffic, trade, or negotiate; to act between man and man; to intervene; to behave well or ill; to act; to distribute cards.—*To deal by*, is to treat either well or ill.—*To deal in*, is to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.—*To deal with*, to treat in any manner; to use well or ill; to treat with by way of discipline, in ecclesiastical affairs; to admonish.
— s. A part or portion; an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; the division or distribution of cards; the division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a pine board or plank.
Dealbate,† *de-al'-bate*, v.a. To whiten.
Dealbation,† *de-al-ba'-shun*, s. The act of bleaching; a whitening.
Dealer, *deel'-er*, s. One who deals; one who has to do with anything, or has concern with; a trader; a shopkeeper; a broker; a merchant; one who distributes cards to the players.
Dealing, *deel'-ing*, s. Conduct in relation to others; intercourse in buying and selling; behaviour or treatment; traffic, trade, business, negotiation, or commerce.
Dealt, *delt*, pp. Distributed; scattered; given in succession.
Deambulate,‡ *de-am'-bu-late*, v.n. To walk abroad.
Deambulation, *de-am-bu-la'-shun*, s. The act of walking abroad.
Deambulatory, *de-am'-bu-là-to-re*, a. Relating to the custom of walking abroad.
— s. A place to walk in.
Dean, *deen*, s. An ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter; an officer in each college of the English universities.—*Dean and chapter* are the bishop's council, to aid him with their advice in affairs of religion, and in temporal concerns of his see.—*Rural Dean* is one who has the ordering of ecclesiastical affairs within his deanery by the direction of the bishop or archbishop.—*Dean of Guild*, in the Scottish municipal system, is an officer of the merchant guilds or societies of trading persons, whose duty it is to take care that buildings within the burgh be agreeable to law, and that houses in danger of falling be thrown down.
Deanery, *deen'-er-e*, s. The office or the revenue of a dean; the house of a dean; the jurisdiction of a dean.
Deanship, *deen'-ship*, s. The office of a dean.
Dear, *deer*, a. Scarce; not plentiful; more costly than usual; greatly valued; beloved; precious; ‡ grievous.
— s. A darling; tender affection or endearment.
Dear-bought, *deer'-bawt*, s. Purchased at a high price.
Dearling. *See* Darling.
Dear-loved, *deer'-luvd*, a. Greatly beloved.
Dearly, *deer'-le*, ad. At a high price; with great fondness.
Dearn,‡ *deern*, s. Lonely; solitary; melancholy.
Dearness, *deer'-nes*, s. Scarcity; high price; fondness, nearness to the heart or affections; great value in estimation; tender love.
Dearnly,‡ *deern'-le*, ad. Secretly or mournfully.
Dearth, *derth*, s. Scarcity; that which makes food dear; want, need, or famine; barrenness; deficiency of incident in a story.
Dearticulate, *de-ar-tik'-u-late*, v.a. To disjoint; to dismember.
Deary, *dee'-re*, s. A word of familiar endearment; a dear
Death, *deth*, s. The extinction of life: that state of being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, when the organs have lost all susceptibility of renewed action; decease, dissolution, or extinction; the state of the dead, or the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; destroyer or agent of death.—In *poetry*, the instrument of death.—In *theology*, exclusion from heaven, and eternal torments; subjection to sin.—*Civil death* is the separation of a man from civil society, banishment, &c.—*Death-bed* is the bed on which a person dies, or is confined in his last sickness.
Death-bell, *deth'-bel*, s. The passing bell, or the bell that announces death.
Death-boding, *deth'-bo'-ding*, a. Portending death.
Death-darting, *deth'-dart-ing*, a. Darting or inflicting death.
Death-devoted, *deth'-de-vo'-ted*, a. Doomed to death.
Death-doing, *deth'-do-ing*, a. Inflicting death.
Death-doomed, *deth'-doom'd*, a. Doomed to death.
Deathful, *deth'-ful*, a. Full of slaughter; murderous, destructive.
Deathfulness, *deth'-ful-nes*, s. Appearance of death.
Deathless, *deth'-les*, a. Immortal; not subject to death, destruction, or extinction.
Deathlike, *deth'-like*, a. Resembling death; gloomy, still, or calm; like death in horror or in stillness; cadaverous.
Deathliness,† *deth'-le-nes*, s. The quality of being deathly.
Deathly, *deth'-le*, a. Deadly, fatal; mortal.
Death-rattle, *deth'-rat-tl*, s. A rattle in the throat of a dying person.
Death's-door, *deths'-dore*, s. A near approach to death.
Death-shadowed, *deth'-shad-owd*, a. Surrounded by the shades of death.
Death's-head Moth, *deths'-hed moth*, s. The name of the largest moth in Europe (*Sphinx atropos*); so called from the figure of a human skull being distinctly marked on its thorax.
Death's-man, *deths'-man*, s. An executioner; a hangman.
Death-stroke, *deth'-stroke*, s. The stroke of death.
Death-token, *deth'-to-ken*, s. That which indicates approaching death.
Deathward, *deth'-ward*, ad. Toward death.
Death-warrant, *deth'-wawr-rant*, s. An order signed by the sovereign for the execution of a criminal.
Death-watch, *deth'-wawtsh*, s. The name of a Coleopterous insect (the *Anobium*), which makes a ticking like the beat of a watch; and this was weakly supposed to prognosticate death, although it is nothing more than the call of the male for its mate. It is a small beetle, 5-16ths of an inch long, and inhabits old wooden furniture.
Deaurate,† *de-aw'-rate*, v.a. To gild.
— a. Gilded.
Deauration,† *de-aw-ra'-shun*, s. The act of gilding.
Debacchate,‡ *de-bak'-kate*, v.n. To rave and bluster, as a bacchanal.
Debacle, *de-bak'kl*, s. In *geology*, a violent rush or torrent of waters, which, breaking down all opposing barriers, carries rocks, &c. in its course.
Debar, *de-bar'*, v.a. To hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to exclude, hinder, or shut out.
Debarb, *de-bärb'*, v.a. To deprive of the beard.
Debark, *de-bark'*, v.a. To land from a ship or boat; to disembark.
— v.n. To leave a ship or boat, and pass to the land.
Debarkation, *de-bar-ka'-shun*, s. The act of disembarking.

DEBARKED, *de-barkt'*, pp. of the verb *to debark.*

DEBARRED, *de-barrd'*, pp. of the verb *to debar.*

DEBARRING, *de-bar'-ring*, s. Hindrance from approach.

DEBASE, *de-base'*, v.a. To reduce from a higher to a lower state; to lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; to vitiate by meanness; to humble, degrade, lower, or disgrace.

DEBASED, *de-baysd'*, pp. of the verb *to debase.*

— a. Adulterated; degraded; rendered mean.

DEBASEMENT, *de-base'-ment*, s. The act of debasing; degradation; adulteration.

DEBASER, *de-base'-er*, s. One who debases or lowers in estimation or value; one who degrades or renders mean; that which debases.

DEBASING, *de-base'-ing*, a. Lowering; tending to debase or degrade.

DEBASINGLY, *de-base'-ing-le*, ad. So as to debase.

DEBATABLE, *de-bate'-à-bl*, a. Disputable; subject to controversy.

DEBATE, *de-bate'*, s. A personal dispute; contention in words or arguments; dispute or controversy; the power of being disputed; oral contention; ‡ fight, or contest.

- v.a. To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss, or argue.

— v.n. To deliberate; to dispute; ‡ to engage in combat.

DEBATED, *de-bate'-ed*, pp. or a. Disputed; argued; discussed.

DEBATEFUL,† *de-bate'-ful*, a. Quarrelsome; contentious.

DEBATEFULLY, *de-bate'-ful-le*, ad. In a contentious manner.

DEBATEMENT,† *de-bate'-ment*, s. Controversy; deliberation.

DEBATER, *de-bate'-er*, s. One who debates; a disputant.

DEBATING, *de-bate'-ing*, ppr. or a. Disputing; discussing.—*Debating Society*, a society for the purpose of debate, and improvement in extemporaneous speaking.

DEBATINGLY, *de-bate'-ing-le*, ad. In the manner of debate.

DEBAUCH, *de-bawtch'*, v.a. To corrupt or vitiate; to seduce from duty or from virtue; to pervert, mislead, or pollute.

— v.n. To revel, or riot.

— s. Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance, lewdness.

DEBAUCHED, *de-bawtcht'*, pp. or a. Corrupted, vitiated in morals or purity of character.

DEBAUCHEDLY, *de-bawtch'-ed-le*, ad. In a profligate manner.

DEBAUCHEDNESS, *de-bawtch'-ed-nes*, s. Intemperance.

DEBAUCHEE, *deb-o-shee'*, s. A man given to intemperance, or habitually lewd.

DEBAUCHER, *de-bawtch'-er*, s. One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness.

DEBAUCHERY, *de-bawtch'-er-e*, s. Excess in the pleasures of the table; intemperance; habitual lewdness; seduction from duty or allegiance.

DEBAUCHMENT, *de-bawtch'-ment*, s. The act of debauching, or of seducing from virtue or duty.

DEBEL,‡ *de-bel'*, DEBELLATE,‡ *de-bel'-late*, } v.a. To subdue.

DEBELLATION,‡ *de-bel-la'-shun*, s. The act of conquering or subduing.

DEBENTURE, *de-ben'-tchur*, s. A writ or note acknowledging a debt; a certificate of drawback.

DEBENTURED, *de-ben'-tchur'd*, a. Applied to those goods for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback.

DEBILE, *deb'-ile*, a. Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; impotent.

DEBILITATE, *de-bil'-e-tate*, v.a. To impair the strength; to make faint or languid; to weaken, enfeeble, or enervate.

DEBILITATED, *de-bil'-e-ta-ted*, pp. of the verb *to debilitate.*

DEBILITATING, *de-bil'-e-ta-ting*, ppr. or a. Weakening or enfeebling.

DEBILITATION, *de-bil-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of weakening; relaxation.

DEBILITY, *de-bil'-e-te*, s. Relaxation of the solids; languor of body; weakness, feebleness, or imbecility.

DEBIT, *deb'-it*, s. Money due for goods sold on credit; and used in book-keeping to denote the left-hand side of the ledger, where all articles charged to an account are entered. It is usually written *debt.*

DEBIT, v.a. To charge with debt; to enter an account on the debtor side of a book.

DEBITED, *deb'-it-ed*, pp. of the verb *to debit.*

DEBITOR,‡ *deb'-it-ur*, s. A debtor.

DEBITUMINIZATION, *de-be-tu-min-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of freeing from bitumen.

DEBITUMINIZE, *de-be-tu'-min-ize*, v.a. To deprive of bitumen.

DEBONAIR, *deb-o-nare'*, a. (Fr.) Civil; gentle; complaisant; elegant.

DEBONAIRITY,‡ *deb-o-na'-re-te*, s. Graciousness; elegance of manners.

DEBONAIRLY,† *deb-o-nare'-le*, ad. Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBONAIRNESS,‡ *deb-o-nare'-nes*, s. Gentleness; complaisance.

DEBOUCH, *de-boosh'*, v.n. In *military matters*, to issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles.

DEBOUCHURE, *de-boo'-shure*, s. The opening or mouth of a river or strait.

DEBRIS, *da-bree'*, s. (Fr.) Ruins or fragments.—In *geology*, masses of rock and other substances, detached from the summit and sides of a mountain, and piled up below.—In *military affairs*, the wreck of an army.

DEBT, *det*, s. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which anyone is obliged to do or to suffer.—In *law*, an *action of debt* is to recover a certain sum of money by legal process.—In a *Scriptural sense*, sin, or that which renders liable to punishment.

DEBTED, *det'-ted*, pp. Indebted; obliged to.

DEBTEE, *det-tee'*, s. A creditor; one to whom a debt is due.

DEBTLESS, *det'-les*, a. Free from debt.

DEBTOR, *det'-tur*, s. One who owes another either money, goods, or services; the side of an account in which debts are charged. *See* DEBIT.

DEBULLITION,† *deb-ul-lish'-un*, s. A bubbling over.

DEBUT, *da-bu'*, s. (Fr.) The first appearance before the public of an actor or public speaker; the beginning of an enterprise.

DEBUTANT, *deb-u-tang'*, s. (Fr.) A person who makes a first appearance before the public.

DEBUTANTE, *deb'-u-tant*, s. A lady who makes her first appearance before the public.

DECACHORD, *dek'-à-kawrd*, s. An ancient musical instrument of ten strings.

DECACUMINATED, *dek-à-ku-min-a'-ted*, a. Having the top or point cut off.

DECADAL, *dek'-à-dal*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of tens.

DECADE, *dek'-ade*, s. The sum or number of ten, an aggregate consisting of ten.

DECADENCE, *de-ka'-dens*, DECADENCY, *de-ka'-den-se*, } s. Decay. *See* DECAY.

DECAGON, *dek'-à-gon*, s. In *geometry*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.

DECAGRAM, *dek'-à-gram*, s. A French weight of ten *grammes*, equal to 5 drams 65 hundredths avoirdupois.

DECAGYNIA, *dek-à-jin'-e-à*, s. In *botany*, an order of plants having ten stamens, and five different orders,—the *monogynia*, *digynia*, *trigynia*, *pentagynia*, and *decagynia.*

DECAHEDRAL, *dek-à-he'-dral*, a. Having ten sides.

DECAHEDRON, *dek-à-he'-dron*, s. In *geometry*, a solid figure or body having ten sides.

DECALITRE, *dek'-à-lee-tr*, s. A French measure of capacity, containing ten *litres.*

DECALOGIST, *de-kal'-o-jist*, s. One who explains the decalogue.

DECALOGUE, *dek'-à-log*, s. The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses.

DECAMERON, *de-kam'-er-on*, s. A volume consisting of ten books; applied particularly to the celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

DECAMETRE, *dek'-à-mee-tr*, s. A French measure of length, consisting of ten *mètres*, and equal to 393·71 English inches.

DECAMP, *de-kamp'*, v.n. To remove or depart from a camp; to march off; to depart; to take one's self off.

DECAMPMENT, *de-kamp'-ment*, s. Departure from a camp; a marching off.

DECANAL, *dek'-à-nal*, a. Pertaining to a deanery.

DECANDRIA, *de-kan'-dre-à*, s. In *botany*, a class of plants having ten stamens.

DECANDRIAN, *de-kan'-dre-an*, } a. Having ten stamens.
DECANDROUS, *de-kan'-drus*, }
DECANGULAR, *dek-ang'-gu-lar*, a. Having ten angles.
DECANT, *de-kant'*, v.a. To pour off gently, or to pour from one vessel into another.
DECANTATION, *de-kan-ta'-shun*, s. The act of decanting, or pouring from one vessel into another
DECANTED, *de-kan'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to decant*.
DECANTER, *de-kan'-ter*, s. A vessel used to decant liquors; a glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors; + one who decants liquors.
DECAPHYLLOUS, *de-kaf'-il-us*, a. Having ten leaves.
DECAPITATE, *de-kap'-e-tate*, v.a. To cut off the head; to decollate.
DECAPITATED, *de-kap'-e-ta-ted*, pp. Beheaded.
DECAPITATION, *de-kap-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of beheading.
DECAPODA, *de-kap'-o-da*, s. (Gr.) An order of the Crustacea, including those with ten limbs, as the crab, lobster, crawfish, shrimps, &c.
DECAPODAL, *de-kap'-o-dal*, a. Having ten feet; belonging to the order *Decapoda*.
DECAPODE, *dek'-a-pode*, s. A crustacean, or other animal, with ten feet.
DECAPTERYGIANS, *de-kap-ter-ij'-e-ans*, s. An artificial division of fishes, comprising such as have ten rings.
DECAPULATE, *de-kap'-u-late*, v.a. To empty, or lade out.
DECARBONATE, *de-kar'-bon-ate*, v.a. To deprive a carbonate of its acid.
DECARBONIZATION, *de-kar-bon-e-za'-shun*, s. The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon.
DECARBONIZE, *de-kar'-bon-ize*, v.a. To deprive of carbon.
DECASPERMAL, *dek-a-sper'-mal*, a. Applied to a plant with ten seeds.
DECASTICH, *dek'-a-stik*, s. A poem consisting of ten lines.
DECASTYLE, *dek'-a-stile*, s. A portico with ten columns in front.
DECASYLLABIC, *dek-a-sil-lab'-ik*, a. Having ten syllables.
DECAY, *de-kay'*, v.n. To pass gradually from a sound or perfect state to a less perfect condition, or toward destruction; to become weaker; to decline, waste, or wither.
— + v.a. To cause to fail; to impair; to bring to a worse state.
— s. Gradual failure of health; decline to a less perfect state; tendency towards dissolution or extinction; declension from prosperity; decline of fortune.
DECAYED, *de-kade'*, pp. or a. Impaired, or weakened.
DECAYEDNESS, *de-kayd'-nes*, s. A state of being impaired.
DECAYER, *de-kay'-er*, s. That which causes decay.
DECAYING, *de-kay'-ing*, s. Decay; decline.
DECEASE, *de-sese'*, s. Departure from this life; death, or dissolution.
— v.n. To depart from this life; to die.
DECEASED, *de-seest'*, pp. or a. Departed from life.
DECEIT, *de-seet'*, s. Deception, fallacy, or duplicity; the misleading of a person, or inducing to believe what is false, or not to believe what is true.—In *Scripture*, that which is obtained by guile, fraud, or oppression.—In *law*, any underhand practice used to defraud another.—Collusion, stratagem, or treachery.
DECEITFUL, *de-seet'-ful*, a. Tending to mislead, deceive, or ensnare; full of deceit; fraudulent, designing, or hypocritical.
DECEITFULLY, *de-seet'-ful-le*, ad. In a deceitful manner; fraudulently.
DECEITFULNESS, *de-seet'-ful-nes*, s. Tendency to mislead or deceive; the disposition to deceive.
DECEITLESS, *de-seet'-les*, a. Free from deceit.
DECEIVABLE, *de-seev'-a-bl*, a. Subject to deceit or imposition; exposed to imposture, deceitful.
DECEIVABLENESS, *de-seev'-a-bl-nes*, s. Liability to be deceived.
DECEIVABLY, *de-seev'-a-ble*, ad. In a deceivable manner.
DECEIVE, *de-seev'*, v.a. To cause to err; to impose on; to frustrate or disappoint; to mislead, beguile, or delude.
DECEIVED, *de-seevd'* pp. of the verb *to deceive*.
— a. Cheated; deluded.
DECEIVER, *de-seev'-er*, s. One who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.
DECEMBER, *de-sem'-ber*, s. The last month in the year in which the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, and makes the winter solstice.
DECEMDENTATE, *de-sem-den'-tate*, a. Having ten points or teeth.
DECEMFID, *de-sem'-fid*, a. Ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions.
DECEMLOCULAR, *de-sem-lok'-u-lar*, a. Having ten cells for seeds.
DECEMPEDAL, *de-sem'-pe-dal*, a. Ten feet in length.
DECEMVIR, *de-sem'-ver*, s. One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome
DECEMVIRAL, *de-sem'-ve-ral*, a. Pertaining to the decemvirs in Rome.
DECEMVIRATE, *de-sem'-ve-rate*, s. The office or term of office of the decemvirs or ten magistrates in republican Rome.
DECENCY, *de'-sen-se*, s. That which is fit, suitable, or becoming, in words or behaviour; decorum; propriety in speech; modesty.
DECENNARY, *de-sen'-na-re*, s. A period of ten years.—In *mediæval history*, a tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.
DECENNIAL, *de-sen'-ne-al*, a. Consisting of ten years, or happening every ten years.
DECENNOVAL, *de-sen'-no-val*, } a. Designating a
DECENNOVARY, *de-sen'-no-va-re*, } period or circle of nineteen years.
DECENT, *de'-sent*, a. Becoming; suitable; comely; not gaudy or ostentatious; not immodest; moderate; tolerable.
DECENTLY, *de'-sent-le*, ad. In a decent or becoming manner; moderately; tolerably.
DECENTNESS, *de'-sent-nes*, s. Decency.
DECEPTIBILITY, *de-sep-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality or state of being liable to be deceived.
DECEPTIBLE, *de-sep'-te-bl*, a. That may be deceived.
DECEPTION, *de-sep'-shun*, s. The act of deceiving or misleading; duplicity, guile, fraud, imposition, or double dealing.
DECEPTIOUS, *de-sep'-shus*, } a. Tending to deceive; de-
DECEPTIVE, *de-sep'-tiv*, } ceitful; having power to mislead, or impress false opinions.
DECEPTIVELY, *de-sep'-tiv-le*, ad. In a manner to deceive.
DECEPTIVENESS, *de-sep'-tiv-nes*, s. The state of deceiving, or tendency to deceive.
DECEPTORY, *de-sep'-tur-e*, a. Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead.
DECERN, *de-sern'*, v.a. To judge; to estimate.
DECERNED, *de-sern'd'*, pp. of the verb *to decern*.
DECERPT, *de-serpt'*, a. Cropped.
DECERPTIBLE, *de-serp'-te-bl*, a. That may be plucked or taken off.
DECERPTION, *de-serp'-shun*, s. A pulling or plucking off; a cropping.
DECERTATION, + *de-ser-ta'-shun*, s. Strife; contest for mastery.
DECESSE, ‡ *de-ses'*, s. Decease.
DECESSION, *de-sesh'-un*, s. Departure.
DECHARM, *de-tchärm'*, v.a. To remove a spell or enchantment; to disenchant.
DECHARMED, *de-tchärmd'*, pp. Disenchanted.
DECHRISTIANIZE, *de-krist'-yan-ize*, v.a. To turn from Christianity; to banish Christian belief and principles from.
DECHRISTIANIZED, *de-krist'-yan-ize'd*, pp. or a. Turned from Christianity.
DECIDABLE, *de-side'-a-bl*, a. That may be decided.
DECIDE, *de-side'*, v.a. To determine a controversy or quarrel; to end a combat or battle; to terminate
— v.n. To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion.
DECIDED, *de-si'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to decide*.
— a. Resolute; determined, as a *decided* character.
DECIDEDLY, *de-si'-ded-le*, ad. In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably.
DECIDENCE, + *des'-e-dens*, s. A falling off; the act of falling away.
DECIDER, *de-si'-der*, s. One who determines a cause or contest.
DECIDUOUS, *de-sid'-u-us*, a. Falling; having only a temporary existence, as in animals certain kinds of hair, horns, teeth, &c., are *deciduous*.—In *botany*, a *deciduous* leaf is one which falls in autumn.
DECIDUOUSNESS, *de-sid'-u-us-nes*, s. The quality of falling once a year.
DECIGRAM, *des'-e-gram*, s. A French weight of one-tenth of a *gramme*.
DECIL, + *des'-il*, s. An aspect or position of two planets,

when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac.

Decilitre, *des'-e-lee-tr*, s. A French measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a *litre*.

Decillion, *de-sil'-yun*, s. A number involved to the tenth power.

Decimal, *des'-e-mal*, a. Numbered by ten; increasing or diminishing by tens.—*Decimal arithmetic* is that in which we count by tens.

— s. A tenth; a fraction having some power of ten for its denominator.

Decimally, *des'-e-mal-le*, ad. By tens; by means of decimals.

Decimate, *des'-e-mate*, v.a. To tithe; to take the tenth part, to select by lot and punish with death every tenth man.

Decimated, *des'-e-ma-ted*, pp. of the verb *to decimate*.

Decimation, *des-e-ma'-shun*, s. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot; the selecting by lot for punishment every tenth man in a company or regiment, &c

Decimator, *des'-e-ma-tur*, s. One who selects every tenth man for punishment.

Decime, *des'-im*, s. The tenth part of a franc.

Decimetre, *des'-e-mee-tr*, s. A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a *mètre*.

Decimo-sexto, *des'-e-mo-sex'-to*, s. A book containing sixteen leaves to each sheet.

Decipher, *de-si'-fer*, v.a. To explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what letter each character or mark represents; to unfold; to unravel what is intricate; ‡ to write out; to stamp; to mark; to characterise.

Decipherable, *de-si'-fer-à-bl*, a. That may be deciphered.

Deciphered, *de-si'-ferd*, pp. of the verb *to decipher*.

Decipherer, *de-si'-fer-er*, s. One who explains what is written in ciphers.

Deciphering, *de-si'-fer-ing*, s. The act of explaining or unfolding.

Decipherment,† *de-si'-fer-ment*, s. Act of deciphering.

Decision, *de-sizh'-un*, s. Final judgment or opinion; determination of a contest or event; end of a struggle; firmness and stability of purpose; ‡ act of separation; division.

Decisive, *de-si'-siv*, a. Having the power or quality of determining a question, or any subject of deliberation; putting an end to controversy; final, conclusive, or convincing.

Decisively, *de-si'-siv-le*, ad. In a conclusive manner.

Decisiveness, *de-si'-siv-nes*, s. The state of being decisive; force; conclusiveness.

Decisory, *de-si' so-re*, a. Able to decide or determine.

Deck, *dek*, s. The planked floor of a ship which connects the sides together. There are different kinds of decks, with different names; as the *Lower-gun deck*, which, in ships of war, contains the heaviest tier of guns, the *Middle*, or *Second deck*, which sustains the second tier of guns, and the *Upper* or *Main deck*, which contains the third tier of guns, of a lighter calibre than the preceding. The *Quarter deck* is situated above the upper deck, reaching forward from the stern to the gangway, and supports the carronades, &c. The *Half deck* is the under part of the quarter deck.—A pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

— v.a. To cover or overspread; to put on, to clothe or dress the person, to array, adorn, or embellish; to furnish a vessel with a deck.

Decked, *dekt*, pp. of the verb *to deck*.

Decker, *dek'-er*, s. One who decks or adorns.—Of a *ship*, we say, she is a *two-decker* or a *three-decker*; that is, she has two decks or three decks.

Decking, *dek' ing*, s. Ornament; embellishment.

Declaim, *de-klamé'*, v.n. To speak a set oration in public, to harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly to a public body or assembly.

Declaimant, *de-kla'-mant*, } s. One who declaims; one
Declaimer, *de-kla'-mer*, } who harangues in public; one who speaks clamorously.

Declaiming, *de-kla'-ming*, s. The act of appealing to the passions; the act of speaking in public; an harangue.

Declamation, *dek-la-ma'-shun*, s. A violent speech made in public; a discourse addressed to the passions of the multitude.

Declamatory, *de-klam'-à-to-re*, a. Relating to the practice of declaiming; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appearing to the passions, noisy; rhetorical, without solid sense or argument.

Declarable, *de-klaré'-à-bl*, a. That may be declared or proved.

Declarant, *de-klaré'-ant*, s. One who makes a declaration.

Declaration, *dek-lar-a'-shun*, s. An affirmation; an open expression of facts or opinions; a written affirmation; records or reports of what has been declared or uttered, publication, manifestation.—In *law*, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint, the narration or count, a simple affirmation in lieu of an oath, or sworn affidavit, which the law now allows in a variety of cases, especially such as relate to the public revenues, &c.

Declarative, *de-klar'-à-tiv*, a. Making declaration, explanatory; making proclamation or publication.

Declaratorily, *de-klar'-à-to-re-le*, ad. By declaration or exhibition.

Declaratory, *de-klar'-à-to-re*, a. Making declaration, or exhibition; expressive.

Declare, *de-klaré'*, v.a. To make known; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly to others by words; to publish; to proclaim; to assert; to affirm.

— v.n. To make a declaration.—In *law*, to recite the causes of complaint against the defendant; to decide in favour of; to state, affirm, aver, or assert.

Declared, *de-klayrd'*, pp. or a. Made known, manifested, published, proclaimed, or recited.

Declaredly, *de-kla'-red-le*, ad. Avowedly; explicitly.

Declarement, *de-klaré'-ment*, s. Declaration.

Declarer, *de-klaré'-er*, s. One who makes known or publishes; that which exhibits.

Declaring, *de-klaré'-ing*, s. Declaration; proclamation.

Declension, *de-klen'-shun*, s. A declining; descent; a falling or declining toward a worse state; a tendency toward a less degree of excellence or perfection.—In *grammar*, inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns; change of termination to form the oblique cases.

Declinable, *de-kli'-nà-bl*, a. That may be declined, changing its termination in the oblique cases.

Declinate, *dek'-le-nate*, a. In *botany*, bending or bent downward, in a curve; declining.

Declination, *dek-le-na'-shun*, s. A leaning; the act of bending down; a declining, or falling into a worse state; change from a better to a worse condition, decay; deterioration; gradual appeasement; state of growing calm; oblique motion; deviation from rectitude in behaviour or morals; obliquity of conduct.—In *astronomy*, the distance of any object from the celestial equator, either northward or southward.—*Declination of the compass or needle*, is the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place.—In *dialing*, the *declination of a wall or plane* is an arch of the horizon, contained between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from the east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from the north or south.—In *grammar*, declension, or the inflection of a noun through its various terminations

Declinator, *dek-le-na'-tur*, s. An instrument for taking the declination or inclination of reclining planes an instrument in dialing.

Declinatory, *de klin'-à-to-re*, a. *Declinatory plea*, in *law*, a plea before trial or conviction, claiming exemption from punishment.

Declinature,‡ *de-klin'-à-ture*, s. A declining.

Decline, *de-kline'*, v.n. To lean downward; to lean from a right line, to deviate; to deviate from rectitude, to refuse, to sink; to droop; to decay; to diminish, to fall in value.

— v.a. To bend downward or to one side; to move from a fixed point or right line; to shun or avoid; to refuse, not to engage in, to inflect, to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases.

— s. A falling off; a tendency to a worse state, diminution or decay, deterioration; a gradual decay of health, consumption

Declined, *de kline'd*, pp. of the verb *to decline*.

Decliner, *de-kli' ner*, s. The term applied to a dial which cuts either the plane of the prime vertical circle or the plane of the horizon obliquely.

Declinometer, *dek-le-nom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

Declinous, *de-kli'-nus*, a. In *botany*, declinate, bent downward.

Declivity, *de-kliv'-e-te*, s. Declination from a horizontal line; descent of land; inclination downward; a slope; a gradual descent.

Declivous, *de-kli'-vus*, } a. Gradually descending;
Declivitous, *de-kliv'-e-tus*, } not precipitous; sloping.

Decoct, *de-kokt'*, v.a. To prepare by boiling; to digest in hot or boiling water; to digest by the heat of the stomach; to prepare as food for nourishing the body; to boil in water for extracting the principles or virtues of a substance; to boil up to a consistence; to invigorate.

Decocted, *de-kok'-ted*, pp. Prepared by boiling.

Decoctible, *de-kok'-te-bl*, a. That may be boiled or digested.

Decoction, *de-kok'-shun*, s. The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues; the liquor in which a substance has been boiled.—In *pharmacy*, *decoction*, or *decoctum*, is a term in very general use, denoting the solution of the active principles of vegetables obtained by boiling them in water. There are a vast variety of officinal decoctions, which are classed into simple and compound preparations, as those of Marshmallows, Camomile, Cinchona, Aloes, Guiacum, &c.

Decoctive, *de-kok'-tiv*, a. That may be easily decocted.

Decocture, *de-kok'-tchure*, s. A substance drawn by decoction.

Decollate, *de-kol'-late*, v.a. To behead; to decapitate.

Decollation, *de-kol-la'-shun*, s. The act of beheading, or severing the head from the body.

Decolour, *de-kul'-ler*, v.a. To deprive of colour; to bleach.

Decolorant, *de-kul'-ler-ant*, s. A substance which removes colour, or bleaches.

Decoloration, *de-kul-ler-a'-shun*, s. The removal or absence of colour.

Decolourize, *de-kul'-ler-ize*, v.a. To deprive of colour.

Decomplex, *de'-kom-pleks*, a. Compounded of complex ideas.

Decomposable, *de-kom-po'-sa-bl*, a. That may be decomposed: capable of being resolved into its constituent elements.

Decompose, *de-kom-poze'*, v.a. To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to disunite elementary particles combined by affinity or chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

Decomposed, *de-kom-poze'd'*, pp. of the verb *to decompose*.

Decomposite, *de-kom-poz'-it*, a. Compounded a second time.

Decomposition, *de-kom-po-zish'-un*, s. Analysis; the act of separating the constituent parts of a compound body or substance.

Decompound, *de-kom-pound'*, v.a. To compound a second time; † to reduce to simple parts by mechanical division.

— a. Composed of things or words already compounded. —A *decompound leaf*, in *botany*, is one which is *twice* pinnated; a *decompound* flower is one containing smaller calyxes within a common calyx.

Decompoundable, *de-kom-pound'-a-bl*, a. That may be decompounded.

Decompounded, *de-kom-pound'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to decompound*.

Decoraments, *dek'-or-a-ment*, s. Ornament; embellishment.

Decorate, *dek'-o-rate*, v.a. To cover with external ornaments; to adorn with internal grace or beauty; to deck, beautify, or adorn.

Decorated, *dek'-o-ra-ted*, pp. or a. Adorned or beautified.

Decoration, *dek-o-ra'-shun*, s. Ornament; embellishment; anything which heightens beauty.—In *archit.*, anything which adorns and enriches an edifice, as vases, paintings, festoons, &c.—In *theatres*, the scenes, which are changed as occasion requires.

Decorative, *dek'-o-ra-tiv*, a. Adorning; suited to embellish.

Decorativeness, *dek'-o-ra-tiv-nes*, s. Quality of being decorative.

Decorator, *dek'-o-ra-tur*, s. One who adorns or embellishes.

Decorous, *dek'-or-us*, or *de-ko'-rus*, a. Decent; suitable to a character, or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; proper; befitting.

Decorously, *dek'-or-us-le*, or *de-ko'-rus-le*, ad. In a becoming manner.

Decorousness, *dek'-or-us-nes*, or *de-ko'-rus-nes*, s. Decorum, or correctness of deportment.

Decorticate, *de-kor'-te-kate*, v.a. To strip off bark; to peel; to husk.

Decorticated, *de-kor'-te-ka-ted*, pp. Stripped of bark.

Decortication, *de-kor-te-ka'-shun*, s. The act of stripping off bark or husk.

Decorum, *de-ko'-rum* s. Propriety of speech or behaviour; grace arising from suitableness of speech and behaviour; seemliness; decency.

Decoy, *de-koy'*, v.a. To lead or lure by artifice into a snare; to entrap by any means which deceive; to allure, entice, or inveigle.

— s. Any lure that deceives and misleads into danger, a place for catching wild fowls.—*Decoy-duck*, a duck employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken.—*Decoy-man*, a man employed in decoying and catching fowls.

Decoyed, *de-koyd'*, pp. of the verb *to decoy*.

Decrease, *de-kreese'*, v.n. To become less; to lessen, to be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, strength, or quality.

— v.a. To lessen; to make smaller; to diminish gradually, or by small deductions.

— s. A gradual diminution or decay; the wane of the moon.

Decreased, *de-kreest'*, pp. of the verb *to decrease*.

Decreasingly, *de-krees'-ing-le*, ad. In a decreasing manner.

Decree, *de-kree'*, s. Judicial determination of a case in law; an edict or ordinance; an order or law made by a superior, as a council, monarch, &c., for the government of others; established law or rule.—In *theology*, the predetermined purpose of God, according to the doctrines of predestination.

— v.a. To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; to fix or appoint.

— v.n. To make an edict; to establish by law; to resolve or determine.

Decreeable, *de-kree'-a-bl*, a. That may be decreed.

Decreed, *de-kreed'*, pp. of the verb *to decree*.

Decreeing, *de-kree'-ing*, ppr. Determining, resolving; appointing; ordering.

Decrement, *dek'-re-ment*, s. Decrease; waste; the state of becoming gradually less.—In *heraldry*, the wane of the moon.—In the calculations of *annuities*, *Equal decrement of life* signifies that of a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period of years.

Decrepit, *de-krep'-it*, a. Wasted by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay.

Decrepitate, *de-krep'-e-tate*, v.a. To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual crackling.

— v.n. To crackle, as salts when roasting.

Decrepitation, *de-krep-e-ta'-shun*, s. The separation of parts with a crackling noise, occasioned by heat.

Decrepitness, *de-krep'-it-nes*, } s. The broken, crazy
Decrepitude, *de-krep'-e-tewd*, } state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

Decrescent, *de-kres'-sent*, a. Decreasing; becoming less by a gradual diminution.

Decretal, *de-kre'-tal*, a. Appertaining to a decree.

— s. An authoritative order or decree; a letter of the pope; a collection of the pope's decrees.

Decretion, *de-kre'-shun*, s. A decreasing; the state of growing less.

Decretist, *de-kre'-tist*, s. One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

Decretive, *de-kre'-tiv*, a. Having the force of a decree.

Decretorily, *dek'-re-to-re-le*, ad. In a definitive manner.

Decretory, *dek'-re-to-re*, a. Judicial; definitive; established by a decree; critical; determining.

Decrew, *de-krew'*, v.n. To decrease.

Decrial, *de-kri'-al*, s. A crying down; a clamorous censure.

Decried, *de-kride'*, pp. of the verb *to decry*.

Decrier, *de-kri'-er*, s. One who decries or clamorously censures.

Decrown, *de-krown'*, v.a. To deprive of a crown.

Decrowning, *de-krown'-ing*, s. The act of depriving of a crown.

Decrustation, *de-krus-ta'-shun*, s. The removal of a crust.

Decry, *de-kri'*, v.a. To cry down; to censure as faulty, improper, or unnecessary; to rail or clamour against; to bring into disrepute; to disparage, depreciate, or blame.

DECUBATION, *dek-u-ba'-shun*, DECUMBENCE, *de-kum'-bens*, DECUMBENCY, *de-kum'-ben-se*, s. The act or posture of lying down.

DECUMBENT, *de-kum'-bent*, a. Declined or bending down; recumbent.

DECUMBENTLY, *de-kum'-bent-le*, ad. In a decumbent posture.

DECUMBITURE, *de-kum'-be-ture*, s. The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease; a term used by astrologers to indicate the prognostics of disease.

DECUPLE, *dek'-u-pl*, a. Tenfold.

— s. A number ten times repeated.

— v.a. To make tenfold.

DECURION, *de-ku'-re-on*, s. An officer in the Roman army who commanded a *decuria*, or ten soldiers.

DECURRENT, *de-kur'-rent*, a. Running downward; prolonged below the point of insertion.

DECURRENTLY, *de-kur'-rent-le*, ad. In a decurrent manner.

DECURSION, *de-kur'-shun*, s. The act of running down, as a stream.

DECURSIVE, *de-kur'-siv*, a. Running down.

DECURT,‡ *de-kurt'*, v.a. To shorten by cutting off.

DECURTATION, *de-kur-ta'-shun*, s. The act of shortening or cutting short.

DECURY, *dek'-u-re*, s. A set of ten men under an officer called *decurio*.

DECUSSATE, *de-kus'-sate*, v.a. To cross, as lines, rays, or nerves in the body; to intersect at acute angles, or in the form of an X.

DECUSSATED, *de-kus'-sa-ted*, a. Crossed; intersected.—In *botany*, arranged in pairs, which alternately cross each other, as the leaves of many plants.

DECUSSATELY, *de-kus'-sate-le*, ad. In a decussate manner.

DECUSSATION, *de-kus-sa'-shun*, s. The act of crossing; the crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point, and then proceed and diverge; a crossing in the form of an X.

DECUSSATIVELY, *de-kus'-sa-tiv-le*, ad. Cross-wise; in the form of an X.

DEDALIAN, *de-da'-le-an*, a. Intricate, variegated.

DEDECORATE,‡ *de-dek'-o-rate*, v.a. To disgrace.

DEDECORATION,‡ *de-dek-or-a'-shun*, s. A disgracing.

DEDECOROUS, *de-dek'-o-rus*, a. Disgraceful; unbecoming.

DEDENTITION, *de-den-tish'-un*, s. The shedding or loss of teeth.

DEDICATE, *ded'-e-kate*, v.a. To set apart and consecrate to the divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to give wholly or chiefly to; to inscribe or address to a patron.

— a. Consecrated; devoted; appropriated.

DEDICATED, *ded'-e-ka-ted*, pp. of the verb *to dedicate*.

DEDICATEE, *ded-e-ka-tee'*, s. One to whom a thing is dedicated.

DEDICATION, *ded-e-ka'-shun*, s. The act of consecrating to the divine Being, or to a sacred use; solemn appropriation; an address to a patron, prefixed to a book, testifying respect.

DEDICATOR, *ded'-e-ka-tur*, s. One who inscribes a book to the favour of a patron.

DEDICATORY, *ded'-e-ka-tur-e*, a. Composing a dedication.

DEDITION, *de-dish'-un*, s. The act of yielding anything; surrendry.

DEDOLENT,‡ *ded'-o-lent*, a. Feeling no sorrow or compunction.

DEDUCE, *de-duse'*, v.a. To draw from; to infer from in reasoning; to gather a truth, opinion, or proposition from premises; to infer something from what precedes; to collect or derive.

DEDUCEMENT, *de-duse'-ment*, s. The thing deduced; inference; that which is collected from premises.

DEDUCIBLE, *de-du'-se-bl*, a. That may be deduced; inferable.

DEDUCIBLENESS, *de-du'-se-bl-nes*, s. Quality of being deducible.

DEDUCIVE,† *de-du'-siv*, a. Performing the act of deduction.

DEDUCT, *de-dukt'*, v.a. To take from; to subtract; to separate or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating.

DEDUCTED, *de-duk'-ted*, pp. Taken from; subtracted.

DEDUCTION, *de-duk'-shun*, s. The act of deducting; that which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; that which is drawn from premises, inference, or conclusion.

DEDUCTIVE, *de duk'-tiv*, a. Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.—*Deductive reasoning* is the process of scientific inquiry, by which we pursue laws into their remote consequences. *See* INDUCTION

DEDUCTIVELY, *de-duk'-tiv-le*, ad. By regular deduction by way of inference; by consequence.

DEED, *deed*, s. That which is done or effected; an act; a fact; exploit; achievement; illustrious act; a writing containing some contract or agreement; an instrument on paper or parchment, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee.—*Deed-poll*, in *law*, is a deed not indented, and made by one party only.—*Indeed*, in reality; *in* and *deed* being united and forming an adverb.

DEEDLESS, *deed'-les*, a. Inactive; not performing or having performed deeds or exploits.

DEEDY, *dee'-de*, a. Active; industrious.

DEEM, *deem*, v.n. To judge; to conclude on consideration; to think, believe, or suppose.

— v.a. To judge; to think; to estimate.

—‡ s. Opinion or judgment.

DEEMSTER, *deem'-ster*, s. A judge in the Isle of Man, and in Jersey, who decides cases without any process or writings.

DEENE,‡ *deen*, s. Din, tumult, or noise.

DEEP, *deep*, a. Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound; low in situation.—Applied to *soldiers* drawn up in rank and file, it denotes distance from the front, as drawn up three *deep*.—Not superficial or obvious; hidden; secret; remote from comprehension; sagacious; penetrating; artful; contriving; insidious; designing; grave in sound; low; very still; solemn; thick; not to be penetrated by the sight; dark; intense; strongly coloured; unknown; unintelligible.—This word is often used very effectively as a prefix to participial adjectives, as *deep-breathing*; *deep-drawing*, sinking deep into the water; *deep-drawn*, drawn from a depth; *deep-laid*, formed with profound artifice; *deep-mouthed*, having a hoarse, loud voice; *deep-musing*, thinking profoundly; *deep-read*, intimately versed; *deep-revolving*, profoundly meditating; *deep-rolling*; *deep-scarred*; *deep-seated*; *deep-sounding*; *deep-thinking*; *deep-throated*; *deep-toned*; *deep-vaulted*; *deep-worn*, &c.

— s. The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean, any great collection of water; that which is profound, or not easily fathomed; the most still or solemn part.

DEEPEN, *deep'n*, v.a. To make deep; to sink lower; to make more thick or gloomy; to give a darker hue or a stronger colour; to darken; to make more frightful.

— v.n. To become more deep.

DEEPLY, *deep'-le*, ad. At or to a great depth; far below the surface; profoundly; with great emotion; most feelingly; gravely; with profound skill; with art or intricacy.

DEEPNESS, *deep'-nes*, s. Depth; interior distance from the surface; profundity; craft; insidiousness.

DEER, *deer*, s. (sing. and pl.) A quadruped of the genus *cervus*, of several species, as the stag, the fallow-deer the roebuck, the rein or reindeer, &c.

DEER-MOUSE, *deer'-mous*, s. The name of the Canadian Jerboa, a pretty little rodent animal, with very long hind-legs and tail.

DEER-NECK, *deer'-nek*, s. In *horsemanship*, a thin, ill-formed neck.

DEER-SKIN, *deer'-skin*, s. The skin of a deer, of which a very supple leather is made.

DEER-STALKER, *deer'-stawk-er*, s. One who practises deer-stalking.

DEER-STALKING, *deer'-stawk-ing*, s. The lying in wait to shoot deer, or pursuing them as much as possible under cover.

DEER-STEALER, *deer'-steel-er*, s. One who steals deer.

DEER-STEALING, *deer'-steel-ing*, s. The act or crime of stealing deer.

DEFACE, *de-fase'*, v.a. To destroy or injure the superfices or beauty of anything; to disfigure; to erase or obliterate.

DEFACED, *de-fayste'*, pp. of the verb *to deface*.

DEFACEMENT, *de-fase'-ment*, s. Injury to the surface or beauty; obliteration; erasure.

DEFACER, *de-fa'-ser*, s. He or that which defaces, injures, or disfigures.

DEFACINGLY, *de-fase'-ing-le*, ad. In a defacing manner.

DE FACTO, *de fak'-to*, s. (Lat.) Actually; in fact; in reality; as a king *de facto*, distinguished from a king *de jure*, or by right.

Defæcation, *def-e-kā'-shun*, s. The separation of the dregs and impurities of liquors; expulsion of the fæces of animals.

Defailance,‡ *de-fā'-lans*, s. Failure; miscarriage.

Defaite,‡ *de-fate'*, } **Defaited**,‡ *de-fā'-ted*, } a. Consumed; wasted.

Defalcate, *de-fal'-kate*, v.a. To lop or cut off; to take away or deduct a part; used chiefly of money or accounts.

Defalcation, *de-fal ka' shun*, s. A cutting off; a diminution, deficit, or withdrawment; a deficit of funds entrusted to the care of some one.

Defalk, *de-falk'*, v.a. To defalcate.

Defamation, *def-ā-mā'-shun*, s. The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; calumny, detraction, or aspersion.

Defamatory, *de-fam'-ā-to-re*, a. Calumnious; slanderous; false, and injurious to reputation.

Defame, *de-fame'*, v.a. To utter words respecting another which tend to injure his reputation or occupation; to speak evil of; to calumniate, asperse, or libel; ‡ to make infamous.

Defamed, *de-fame'd'*, pp. of the verb *to defame*.

Defamer, *de-fā'-mer*, s. A slanderer; a detractor; a calumniator.

Defaming, *de-fā'-ming*, s. Defamation; slander.

Defamingly, *de-fā'-ming-le*, ad. In a defaming manner.

Defatigable,† *de-fat'-e-gā-bl*, a. Liable to be wearied.

Defatigate,† *de-fat'-e-gate*, v.a. To weary or tire.

Defatigation,† *de-fat-e-gā'-shun*, s. Weariness.

Default, *de-fawlt'*, s. A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; defect; want; failure. —In *law*, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned.—*To suffer a default*, is to permit an action to be called without appearing or answering.

— v.n. To fail in performing a contract or agreement.

— v.a. In *law*, to call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and, on his failing to answer, to declare him in *default*, and enter judgment against him; ‡ to fail in performance; to offend.

Defaulted, *de-fawlt'-ed*, pp. or a. Called out of court, as a defendant; having defect.

Defaulter, *de-fawlt'-er*, s. One who fails to appear in court when called, or who fails to account for public money entrusted to his care; a delinquent.

Defaute,‡ *de-fawt'*, s. Defect; want; deficiency.

Defeasance, *de-fē'-sans*, s. A rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument; the writing containing a defeasance; ‡ defeat.

Defeasanced, *de-fē'-sanced*, a. Liable to be forfeited.

Defeasible, *de-fē'-ze-bl*, a. That may be defeated or annulled.

Defeasibleness, *de-fē'-ze-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being defeasible.

Defeat, *de-feet'*, s. Overthrow; loss of battle; the check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy; frustration; a rendering null and void.

— v.a. To overcome, as an army; to check, disperse, or ruin by victory; to render null and void; to resist with success; to overpower, discomfit, or vanquish.

Defeated, *de-feet'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to defeat*.

Defeature,‡ *de-feet'-yure*, s. Change of feature; overthrow, defeat.

Defecate, *def'-e-kate*, v.a. To purify; to refine; to clear from dregs or impurities; to clarify; to purge of extraneous matter.

Defecation, *def-e-kā'-shun*, s. The act of separating from lees or dregs; purification from impurities or foreign matter.

Defect, *de-fekt'*, s. Want or absence of something necessary to perfection; anything unnatural or misplaced, imperfection, deficiency, fault, or failure.

— v.n To be deficient.

Defectibility, *de-fek-te-bil'-e-te*, s. Deficiency; imperfection.

Defectible, *de-fek'-te-bl*, a. Imperfect, deficient, or wanting

Defection, *de-fek'-shun*, s. Want or failure of duty; apostasy, the act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty; revolt.

Defectionist, *de-fek'-shun-ist*, s. One who practises or promotes defection.

Defective, *de-fek'-tiv*, a. Wanting in substance, quantity, or quality; imperfect; deficient; incomplete.—In *grammar*, a *defective* noun is one which wants a whole number or a particular case; a *defective* verb is one which wants some of the tenses.

Defectively, *de-fek'-tiv-le*, ad. In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Defectiveness, *de-fek'-tiv-nes*, s. Deficiency; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

Defectuosity, *de-fek-tu-os'-e-te*, s. Defectiveness; faultiness.

Defectuous, *de-fek'-tu-us*, a. Full of defects.

Defedation,‡ *def-e-dā'-shun*, s. Pollution.

Defence, *de-fens'*, s. Protection against injury; vindication when attacked, the art or science of defending against enemies, skill in fencing, &c.; anything that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury, or secures the persons, rights, or possessions of men; fortification; guard; protection; security; vindication; justification; resistance; opposition, the science of defence; military skill.—In *law*, the defendant's reply to the plaintiff's declaration, demands, or charges.—In *fortification*, a work that flanks another *Lines of defence* are the distances between the salient angle of the bastion and the opposite flank *Passing defence* is chiefly confined to inundations, and is effected by letting out water in such a manner that the level ground which lies round a fortified town or place may be entirely overflowed, and become an inert, stagnant pool. *Distant defence* consists in being able to interrupt the enemy's movements by circuitous inundations.

—‡ v.a. To defend by fortification.

Defenced, *de-fenst'*, pp. Fortified.

Defenceless, *de-fens'-les*, a. Being without defence; unarmed, unprotected; unprepared to resist attack.

Defencelessly, *de-fens'-les-le*, ad. In an unprotected manner.

Defencelessness, *de-fens'-les-nes*, s. The state of being unguarded, or unprotected.

Defend, *de-fend'*, v.a. To drive from: to repel a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; to prohibit; to drive back a foe; to prevent from being injured or destroyed; to fortify against danger or violence; to protect, shelter, exculpate, or guard.

— v.n. To make opposition.

Defendable, *de-fend'-ā-bl*, a. That may be defended.

Defendant, *de-fend'-ant*, a. Defensive; proper for defence.

— s. One who defends against an assailant.—In *law*, the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge; he who is summoned into court, and *defends*, denies, or opposes the demand or charge.

Defended, *de-fend'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to defend*.

Defender, *de-fen'-der*, s. One who maintains, supports, protects, or vindicates, either by arms or by arguments; an advocate, pleader, or champion.

Defensative, *de-fen'-sā-tiv*, s. Guard; defence; a bandage, or plaster, to secure a wound from external injury.

Defensible, *de-fen'-se-bl*, a. That may be defended, vindicated, maintained, or justified; justifiable.

Defensive, *de-fen'-siv*, a. That serves to defend; proper for defence.

— s. Safeguard; that which defends.—*To be on the defensive*, or *to stand on the defensive*, is to be or stand in a state or posture of defence or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

Defensively, *de-fen'-siv-le*, ad. In a defensive manner, on the defensive.

Defensory, *de-fen'-so-re*, a. Defensive; tending to defend.

Defer, *de-fer'*, v.a. To put off to a future time; to leave to another's judgment and determination; to delay, postpone, or adjourn.

— v.n. To yield to another's opinion.

Deference, *def'-er-ens*, s. Submission to the opinion or judgment of another; regard; respect; complaisance; condescension, submission.

Deferent,† *def'-er-ent*, a. Bearing; conveying.

— s. That which carries or conveys, a vessel in the human body for the conveyance of fluids.

Deferential, *def-er-en' shal*, a. Expressing deference, in a deferential manner.

Deferentially, *def-er-en'-shal-le*, ad. With deference.

Deferment, *de-fer'-ment*, s. Delay.

Deferred, *de-ferd'*, pp. of the verb *to defer*.

Deferrer, *de-fer'-rer*, s. One who delays or puts off.

Defeudalize, *de-few'-dal-ize*, v.a. To deprive of feudal rights.

Defiance, *de-fī'-ens*, s. A challenge to fight; a call to an adversary to encounter, if he dare; a challenge to meet in any contest; contempt of opposition or danger.

DEFIATORY, *de-fi'-a-to-re*, a. Bidding defiance.
DEFICIENCE, *de-fish'-ense*, } s. A falling short; any
DEFICIENCY, *de-fish'-en-se*, } want of completeness or perfection; failure or defect.—*Deficiency Bills* are a sort of short loan or advance made to Government by the Bank of England, whenever the taxes received are insufficient to pay the public dividends due on Government stocks.
DEFICIENT, *de-fish'-ent*, a. Not sufficient or adequate; not having a full supply.—*Deficient numbers*, in *arithmetic*, are those numbers whose aliquot parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are.
DEFICIENTLY, *de-fish'-ent-le*, ad. In a defective manner.
DEFICIT, *def'-e-sit*, s. Want; deficiency.
DEFIED, *de-fide'*, pp. of the verb *to defy*.
DEFIER, *de-fi'-er*, s. A challenger; one who dares to combat or encounter, or one who acts in contempt of law or authority.
DEFIGURATION,‡ *de-fig-ur-a'-shun*, s. A disfiguring.
DEFIGURE,‡ *de-fig'-ur*, v.a. To delineate.
DEFILADING, *de-fe-la'-ding*, s. In *fortification*, the raising of the exposed side of a fortress, so as to shelter the interior works when they are in danger of being commanded by the enemy from some higher point.
DEFILE, *de-file'*, v.a. To make filthy or unclean; to corrupt chastity; to pollute, vitiate, contaminate, or debauch.
— v.n. To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off. In *military matters*, to reduce divisions or platoons into a small front, in order to march through a defile.
— s. A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass, as between hills, &c.
DEFILED, *de-file'd'*, pp. of the verb *to defile*.
DEFILEMENT, *de-file'-ment*, s. The state of being defiled, or the act of being defiled; foulness; dirtiness; uncleanness; corruption of morals; impurity; pollution by sin.
DEFILER, *de-fi'-ler*, s. One who defiles; one who corrupts or violates; that which pollutes.
DEFINABLE, *de-fi'-nà-bl*, a. That may be defined or described; capable of having its signification rendered certain; that may be fixed, determined, or ascertained.
DEFINABLY, *de-fi'-nà-ble*, ad. In a defining manner.
DEFINE, *de-fine'*, v.a. To determine or describe the end or limit; to give the definition of a word, or ascertain the signification of a term; to explain or point out with clearness.
— v.n. To determine; to decide.
DEFINED, *de-fine'd'*, pp. of the verb *to define*.
DEFINER, *de-fi'-ner*, s. One who defines, or explains the signification of a word; one who describes the distinctive properties of a thing.
DEFINITE, *def'-e-nit*, a. Settled with precision; certain, precise, or exact.
— s. The thing defined or explained.
DEFINITELY, *def'-e-nit-le*, ad. Precisely; in a definite manner.
DEFINITENESS, *def'-e-nit-nes*, s. Certainty of extent or signification.
DEFINITION, *def-e-nish'-un*, s. A brief description of a thing by its properties.—In *logic*, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.—In *lexicography*, the explanation of a word or term.
DEFINITIVE, *de-fin'-e-tiv*, a. Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express; limiting; ending; determining; final.
— s. In *grammar*, an adjective used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun.
DEFINITIVELY, *de-fin'-e-tiv-le*, ad. Positively; expressly; conclusively.
DEFINITIVENESS, *de-fin'-e-tiv-nes*, s. Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.
DEFIX, *de-fiks'*, v.a. To fix; to fasten.
DEFLAGRABILITY, *de-flà-grà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of burning with a sudden and sparkling combustion.
DEFLAGRABLE, *de-flà'-grà-bl*, a. Having the quality of burning with a sudden combustion.
DEFLAGRATE, *def-là-grate*, v.a. To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion.
DEFLAGRATION, *def-là-gra'-shun*, s. A sudden and sparkling combustion.—In *chemistry*, the term is applied to sudden and rapid combustion.
DEFLAGRATOR, *def-là-gra'-tur*, s. A galvanic instrument for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

DEFLECT, *de-flekt'*, v.n. To turn from or aside; to deviate from a right line.
— v.a. To turn aside; to turn or bend from a right line.
DEFLECTED, *de-flekt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to deflect*.
DEFLECTION, *de-flek'-shun*, s. Deviation; the act of turning aside; a turning from a true line; inflection.
DEFLEXURE, *de-flek'-shur*, s. A bending down; a turning aside; deviation.
DEFLORATE, *de-flo'-rate*, a. In *botany*, having cast its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust.
DEFLORATION, *de-flo-ra'-shun*, s. The act of deflowering, or taking away a woman's virginity.
DEFLOWER, *de-flour'*, v.a. To deprive a woman of her virginity; to take away the prime beauty and grace of anything; † to deprive of flowers.
DEFLOWERER, *de-flour'-er-er*, s. One who deprives a woman of her virginity; a ravisher.
DEFLUOUS,† *def'-lu-us*, a. Flowing down; falling off.
DEFLUX, *de-fluks'*, s. A flowing down; a running downward.
DEFLUXION, *de-fluk'-shun*, s. A flowing, running, or falling of humours or fluid matter, from a superior to an inferior part of the body; a discharge or flowing off of humours.
DEFLY,‡ *def'-le*, ad. Deftly; dexterously; skilfully.
DEFŒDATION, *def-e-da'-shun*, s. The act of making filthy.
DEFOLIATION, *de-fo-le-a'-shun*, s. The fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves; the time or season of shedding leaves in autumn.
DEFORCE, *de-forse'*, v.a. To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate.
DEFORCEMENT, *de-forse'-ment*, s. The holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right.—In *Scotland*, a resisting of an officer in the execution of law.
DEFORCIANT, *de-forse'-e-ant*, s. He who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate. But the fictitious action of fine brought against a deforciant is now abolished.
DEFORCIATION, *de-forse-e-a'-shun*, s. Seizure of goods; a distress.
DEFORM, *de-fawrm'*, v.a. To mar or injure the form; to disfigure; to render displeasing; to disgrace; to disfigure moral beauty; to dishonour.
— a. Disfigured; displeasing to the eye.
DEFORMATION, *de-fawrm-a'-shun*, s. A disfiguring or defacing.
DEFORMED, *de-fawrmd'*, pp. or a. Injured in the form; wanting natural beauty or symmetry; base; disgraceful; ugly, disfigured, misshapen, or ill-favoured.
DEFORMEDLY, *de-fawrm'-ed-le*, ad. In an ugly manner.
DEFORMEDNESS, *de-fawrm'-ed-nes*, s. A disagreeable or unnatural form; ugliness.
DEFORMER, *de-fawrm'-er*, s. One who deforms.
DEFORMITY, *de-fawrm'-e-te*, s. Any unnatural state of the shape or form; irregularity of shape or features; disproportion of limbs; anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from order; distortion; blemish; disfigurement.
DEFORSER,‡ *de-forse'-ser*, s. One who casts out by force.
DEFOUL,‡ *de-foul'*, v.a. To defile.
DEFRAUD, *de-frawd'*, v.a. To deprive of right by deception or artifice; to withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him; to defeat or frustrate wrongfully; to cheat, beguile, or deceive.
DEFRAUDATION, *de-fraw-da'-shun*, s. The act of defrauding.
DEFRAUDED, *de-frawd'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to defraud*.
DEFRAUDER, *de-frawd'-er*, s. One who defrauds or takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due; a cheat, embezzler, or peculator.
DEFRAUDMENT, *de-frawd'-ment*, s. The act of defrauding.
DEFRAY, *de-fray'*, v.a. To pay; to discharge; to bear, as, to *defray* the expenses; to satisfy; ‡ to fill.
DEFRAYER, *de-fray'-er*, s. One who pays or discharges expenses.
DEFRAYMENT, *de-fray'-ment*, s. Payment.
DEFT,† *deft*, a. Neat; handsome; spruce; dexterous.
DEFTLY,† *deft'-le*, ad. Neatly; dexterously; in a skilful manner.
DEFTNESS, *deft'-nes*, s. Neatness; beauty.
DEFUNCT, *de-funkt'*, a. Having finished the course of life; deceased; ‡ functional.
— s. A dead person; one deceased.

DEFUNCTION,‡ *de-funk'-shun*, s. Death.
DEFY, *de-fi'*, v.a. To provoke to combat or strife; to invite one to contest; to challenge to say or do anything; to dare, challenge, or brave.
—‡ s. A challenge.
DEFYER, *de-fi'-er*, s. One who defies. *See* DEFIER.
DEG,† *deg*, v.a. To sprinkle. (*Provincial.*)
DEGARNISH, *de-gar'-nish*, v.a. To unfurnish; to strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus; to deprive of a garrison, or troops necessary for defence.
DEGARNISHMENT, *de-gar'-nish-ment*, s. The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or a garrison.
DEGENDER,‡ *de-jen'-der*, v.n. To degenerate.
DEGENERACY, *de-jen'-er-à-se*, s. A decline in good qualities, or a state of being less valuable; decay of virtue; departure from the virtues of ancestors; poorness; meanness.
DEGENERATE, *de-jen'-er-ate*, v.a. To become worse; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state.
— a. Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having declined in natural or moral worth; low, base, mean, or corrupt.
DEGENERATELY, *de-jen'-er-ate-le*, ad. In a degenerate manner.
DEGENERATENESS, *de-jen'-er-ate-nes*, s. A degenerate state; a state in which the natural good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.
DEGENERATION, *de-jen-er-a'-shun*, s. A growing worse, or losing of good qualities; a decay of the natural good qualities of the species; a falling from a more exalted state to one of less worth; the thing degenerated.
DEGENEROUS, *de-jen'-er-us*, a. Degenerated; fallen from a state of excellence, or from the virtue and merit of ancestors; low, base, or unworthy.
DEGENEROUSLY, *de-jen'-er-us-le*, ad. In a degenerous manner; basely; meanly.
DEGLUTINATE, *de-glew'-te-nate*, v.a. To unglue; to loosen or separate substances glued together.
DEGLUTITION, *de-glu-tish'-un*, s. The act or power of swallowing.
DEGRADATION, *deg-rà-da'-shun*, s. A reducing in rank; the act of depriving of dignity or rank, especially as applied to the depriving an officer of his commission, rank, or degree; diminution or reduction of strength, excellence, or value; debasement, depression, or dishonour.—In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of the appearance of distant objects in a landscape.—In *geology*, reduction of altitude or magnitude.
DEGRADE, *de-grade'*, v.a. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank; to strip of honours; to reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of.—In *geology*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude.
DEGRADED, *de-gra'-ded*, pp. or a. Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or dignity.
DEGRADEMENT, *de-grade'-ment*, s. Deprivation of rank or office.
DEGRADING, *de-gra'-ding*, ppr. or a. Reducing in rank; lowering or dishonouring.
DEGRADINGLY, *de-gra'-ding-le*, ad. In a degrading manner.
DEGRAVATION, *de-grà-va'-shun*, s. Act of making heavy.
DEGREE, *de-gree'*, s. A step; a space in progression; a step or portion of progression, in elevation, quality, dignity, or rank; measure; extent.—In *genealogy*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood.—In *geometry*, a division of a circle, including the 360th part of its circumference.—A division, space, or interval, marked on a mathematical or other instrument.—In *algebra*, a term applied to equations to denote the highest power of the unknown quantity.—In *music*, an interval of sound, marked by a line on the scale.—In *colleges* and *universities*, a mark of distinction conferred on students, as a testimony of their proficiency in arts and sciences.—*Honorary degrees* are those of *doctor of divinity, doctor of laws*, &c.—*By degrees*, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.
DEGUST,‡ *de-gust'*, v.a. To taste.
DEGUSTATION, *de-gus-ta'-shun*, s. A tasting.
DEHISCE, *de-his'*, v.n. To gape.—In *botany*, to open, as the capsules of plants.
DEHISCENCE, *de-his'-sens*, s. A gaping.—In *botany*, the opening of capsules in plants, and of the cells of anthers for emitting pollen, &c.
DEHISCENT, *de-his'-sent*, a. Opening, as a capsule of a plant.
DEHONESTATE,† *de-hon'-es-tate*, v.a. To disgrace.
DEHONESTATION,† *de-hon-es-ta'-shun*, s. A disgracing; dishonouring.
DEHORT, *de-hawrt'*, v.a. To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.
DEHORTATION, *de-hawr-ta'-shun*, s. Dissuasion; advice or counsel against something.
DEHORTATIVE, *de-haw'-tà-tiv*, a. Tending to dissuade dehortatory.
DEHORTATORY, *de-hawr'-tà-tur-e*, a. Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.
DEHORTER, *de-hawr'-ter*, s. A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.
DEICIDE,‡ *de'-e-side*, s. The act of putting Christ to death, or one concerned in the crime.
DEIFIC, *de-if'-ik*, } a. Divine; making divine.
DEIFICAL, *de-if'-e-kal*, }
DEIFICATION, *de-if-e-ka'-shun*, s. The act of deifying, or of exalting to the rank of heathen deities.
DEIFIED, *de'-e-fide*, pp. or a. Exalted or ranked among the gods.
DEIFIER, *de-e-fi'-er*, s. One who deifies.
DEIFORM, *de'-e-fawrm*, a. Like a god, of a godlike form.
DEIFORMITY,‡ *de-e-fawrm'-e-te*, s. Resemblance to deity.
DEIFY, *de'-e-fi*, v.a. To exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to treat as an object of supreme regard.
DEIGN, *dane*, v.n. To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend.
— v.a. To grant or allow; to condescend to give to.
DEIL, *deel*, s. Scottish word for *devil*.
DEINOTHERIUM, *di-no-the'-re-um*, s. A name given to the fossil remains of certain gigantic pachydermata, remarkable for enormous tusks projecting from the lower jaw.
DEINOUS,‡ *dey'-nus*, a. Disdainful.
DEINTEGRATE, *de-in'-te-grate*, v.a. To disintegrate.
DEINTEOUS,‡ *deyn'-te-us*, a. Choice, or valuable.
DEIPAROUS, *de-ip'-ar-us*, a. Bearing or bringing forth a god, as applied to the Virgin Mary.
DEIPNOSOPHIST, *dipe-nos'-o-fist*, s. One of an ancient sect of philosophers, who were famous for their learned conversation at meals.
DEISM, *de'-izm*, s. The doctrine or creed of a deist, the religious belief of those who acknowledge the existence of one God, but deny revelation.
DEIST, *de'-ist*, s. One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; a freethinker.
DEISTIC, *de-is'-tik*, } a. Pertaining to deism or to
DEISTICAL, *de-is'-te kal*, } deists; embracing deism.
DEISTICALLY, *de-is'-te-kal-le*, ad. After the manner of deists.
DEITATE,‡ *de'-e-tate*, a. Made God.
DEITY, *de'-e-te*, s. Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit; a fabulous god or goddess; a superior being, supposed, by heathen nations, to exist, and to preside over particular departments of nature; the supposed divinity or divine qualities of a pagan god.
DEJECT, *de-jekt'*, v.a. To cast down; to make to look sad or grieved, or to express discouragement; to depress the spirits; to sadden, discourage, or dishearten.
— a. Cast down; low-spirited.
DEJECTED, *de-jekt'-ed*, pp. or a. Cast down; depressed; grieved.
DEJECTEDLY, *de-jekt'-ed-le*, ad. In a dejected manner; sadly.
DEJECTEDNESS, *de-jekt'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being cast down; lowness of spirits.
DEJECTION, *de-jek'-shun*, s. A casting down; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits, occasioned by grief or misfortune.
DEJECTLY, *de-jekt'-le*, ad. In a downcast manner.
DEJECTORY, *de-jek'-tur-e*, a. Tending to cast down, or to promote evacuations by stool.
DEJECTURE, *de-jek'-ture*, s. That which is ejected.
DEJERATE,‡ *de'-je-rate*, v.a. To swear deeply.
DEJERATION, *de-jer-a'-shun*, s. A taking of a solemn oath.
DEJEUNER, *day'-zhu-na*, s. (Fr.) Breakfast, or lunch.
DE JURE, *de ju'-re*, s. (Lat.) Of right.
DELACERATION, *de-las-er-a'-shun*, s. A tearing in pieces.
DELACRYMATION, *de-lak-re-ma'-shun*, s. A preternatural discharge of watery humours from the eyes; watery ishness of the eyes.

DELACTATION, *de-lak-ta'-shun*, s. A weaning.
DELAINE *de-lane'*, s. A sort of thin figured muslin, sometimes made of wool, and at others a mixed fabric.
DELAPSATION, *de-lap-sa'-shun*, s. A falling down.
DELAPSE, *de-laps'*, v.n. To fall or slide down.
DELAPSION, *de-lap'-shun*, s. A falling down of the uterus, anus, &c.
DELATE, *de-late'*, v.a. To accuse; to inform against; †to carry or convey.
DELATION, *de-la'-shun*, s. Accusation; act of charging with a crime; †carriage or conveyance.
DELATOR, *de-la'-tur*, s. An accuser or informer.
DELAY, *de-lay'*, v.a. To prolong the time of acting or proceeding; to put off; to hinder for a time; to restrain motion, or render it slow; to allay; to defer, adjourn, or procrastinate.
—v.n. To linger, to move slowly, or to stop for a time.
—s. A lingering; stay; stop; a putting off, or deferring; procrastination; hindrance for a time.
DELAYED, *de-laid'*, pp. of the verb *to delay*.
—a. Removed; put away.
DELAYER, *de-lay'-er*, s. One who defers; one who lingers.
DELAYMENT, *de-lay'-ment*, s. Hindrance.
DEL CREDERE, *del cred'-e-re*, s. (Ital.) A *del credere* commission is one under which an agent for selling goods binds himself, for an additional premium, to see that payment is punctually made.
DELE, *de'-le*,
DELETE, *de-lete'*, } v.a. To blot out; to erase.
DELEBLE, *del'-e-bl*, a. That can be blotted out.
DELECTABLE, *de-lekt'-à-bl*, a. Delightful; highly pleasing.
DELECTABLENESS, *de-lekt'-à-bl-nes*, s. Delightfulness.
DELECTABLY, *de-lekt'-à-ble*, ad. Delightfully.
DELECTATION, *de-lek-ta'-shun*, s. Great pleasure; delight.
DELEGACY,† *del'-e-gà-se*, s. A number of persons delegated.
DELEGATE, *del'-e-gate*, v.a. To send away; to send on an embassy; to send with power to transact business as a representative; to entrust; to commit; to deliver to another's care and exercise.
—s. A person appointed and sent by another with powers to transact business in his stead; a representative, commissioner, vicar, or substitute.
—a. Deputed; sent to act for or represent another.
DELEGATED, *del'-e-ga-ted*, pp. or a. Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another.
DELEGATION, *del-e-ga'-shun*, s. A sending away; the appointment of a delegate; the persons deputed to act for others.—In the *civil law*, the assignment of a debt to another.
DELENIFICAL,‡ *de-len-if'-e-kal*, a. Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.
DELETERIOUS, *del-e-te'-re-us*, a. Having the quality of destroying or extinguishing life; destructive; poisonous; injurious; pernicious.
DELETERY, *del'-e-ter-e*, a. Destructive; poisonous.
DELETION,† *de-le'-shun*, s. The act of blotting out or erasing; destruction.
DELETORY, *del'-e-tur-e*, s. That which blots out.
DELF, *delf*, s. Earthenware, properly *Delft-ware*, which is covered with enamel or white glazing, in imitation of china-ware or porcelain, originally manufactured at Delft, in Holland, whence the name; †a quarry or mine.
DELIAC, *de'-le-ac*, s. In *the arts*, a kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful bronze and silver.
DELIBATE,† *del'-e-bate*, v.a. To taste; to take a sip.
DELIBATION,† *del-e-ba'-shun*, s. A taste; an essay.
DELIBERATE, *de-lib'-er-ate*, v.n. To weigh the reasons for and against a measure; to estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure; to take into consideration; to ponder, debate, or hesitate.
—v.a. To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider.
—a. Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; slow in determining; formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; cautious, circumspect, thoughtful, or considerate.
DELIBERATELY, *de-lib'-er-ate-le*, ad. With careful consideration or deliberation; circumspectly; not hastily or rashly; slowly.
DELIBERATENESS, *de-lib'-er-ate-nes*, s. Calm consideration; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution.
DELIBERATION, *de-liv-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; thoughtfulness, circumspection, or consideration.
DELIBERATIVE, *de-lib'-er-à-tiv*, a Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation; apt or disposed to consider.
—s. A discourse, in which a question is discussed, or weighed and examined.
DELIBERATIVELY, *de-lib'-er-à-tiv-le*, ad. By deliberation.
DELICACY, *del'-e-kà-se*, s. Fineness of texture, smoothness, or tenderness; daintiness; pleasantness to the taste; elegance; softnes of manners; civility or politeness; tenderness; scrupulousness; acute or nice perception of what is pleasing to the sense of tasting tenderness of constitution; weakness; slenderness nice susceptibility of impression.
DELICATE, *del'-e-kate*, a. Of a fine texture; smooth, clear, or fair; nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour; nice in perception of what is agreeable; dainty; pleasing to the senses; that cannot be handled without injury or danger; composed of fine threads, or nicely interwoven; soft and smooth to the touch; tender; effeminate.
—‡ s. Anything nice; a nicety.
DELICATELY, *del'-e-kate-le*, ad. In a delicate manner daintily; luxuriously; with soft elegance; tenderly.
DELICATENESS, *del'-e-kate-nes*, s. The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.
DELICATES,‡ *del'-e-kates*, s.pl. Niceties; rarities.
DELICES,‡ *del'-e-ses*, s.pl. Delicacies; delights; dainties, pleasant fantasies.
DELICIOUS, *de-lish'-us*, a. Highly pleasing to the taste sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; pleasing to the mind; charming, exquisite, or delightful.
DELICIOUSLY, *de-lish'-us-le*, ad. In a delicious manner sweetly, pleasantly, or delightfully.
DELICIOUSNESS, *de-lish'-us-nes*, s. The quality of being delicious, or very grateful to the taste; great pleasure.
DELIGATION, *del-e-ga'-shun*, s. In *surgery*, a binding up a bandaging.
DELIGHT, *de-lite'*, s. A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; that which gives great pleasure, or affords delight; rapture or joy, but a more permanent pleasure than *joy*.
—v.a. To affect with great pleasure; to please highly.
—v.n. To be greatly pleased or rejoiced.
DELIGHTED, *de-li'-ted*, pp. or a. Greatly pleased; full of delight.
DELIGHTER, *de-li'-ter*, s. One who takes delight.
DELIGHTFUL, *de-lite'-ful*, a. Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; charming, gratifying beautiful, or lovely.
DELIGHTFULLY, *de-lite'-ful-le*, ad. In a manner to receive or afford great pleasure; very agreeably, charmingly.
DELIGHTFULNESS, *de-lite'-ful-nes*, s. The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure.
DELIGHTLESS, *de-lite'-les*, a. Affording no pleasure or delight.
DELIGHTSOME, *de-lite'-sum*, a. Very pleasing; delightful.
DELIGHTSOMELY, *de-lite'-sum-le*, ad. Very pleasantly; in a delightful manner.
DELIGHTSOMENESS, *de-lite'-sum-nes*, s. Delightfulness; pleasantness in a high degree.
DELIMIT, *de-lim'-it*, v.a. To bound; to limit.
DELINE,‡ *de-line'*, v.a. To delineate.
DELINEAMENT, *de-lin'-e-à-ment*, s. Representation by delineation.
DELINEATE, *de-lin'-e-ate*, v.a. To mark out with lines, to make a draught; to paint, to represent in picture; to draw a likeness of; to depict, design, or describe; to represent to the mind or understanding; to exhibit a likeness in words.
DELINEATED, *de-lin'-e-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to delineate*.
DELINEATION, *de-lin-e-a'-shun*, s. First draught of a thing; representation of a form or figure by lines description.
DELINEATOR, *de-lin'-e-a-tur*, s. One who delineates.
DELINEATURE,‡ *de-lin'-e-a-ture*, s. Delineation.
DELINIMENT,‡ *de-lin'-e-ment*, s. Mitigation.
DELINQUENCY, *de-lin'-kwen-se*, s. Failure or omission of duty; a misdeed; a crime.
DELINQUENT, *de-lin'-kwent*, a. Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

DELINQUENT, s. One who fails to perform his duty; one who commits a fault or crime; an offender or criminal.

DELINQUENTLY, *de-lin'-kwent-le*, ad. In a manner so as to fail in duty.

DELIQUATE, *del'-e-kwate*, v.a. or n. To melt or be dissolved.

DELIQUATION, *del-e-kwa'-shun*, s. A melting.

DELIQUESCE, *del-e-kwes'*, v.n. To melt gradually and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

DELIQUESCENCE, *del-e-kwes'-sens*, s. Spontaneous liquefaction in the air; a gradual melting by absorption of water from the atmosphere.

DELIQUESCENT, *del-e-kwes'-sent*, a. Liquefying in the air; capable of attracting moisture from the atmosphere, and becoming liquid.

DELIQUIATE, *de-lik'-kwe-ate*, v.n. To melt and become liquid by imbibing water from the air.

DELIQUIATION, *de-lik-kwe-a'-shun*, s. A melting by attracting water from the air.

DELIQUIUM, *de-lik'-kwe-um*, s. In *chemistry*, a melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place; a liquid state.—In *pathol.*, a swooning or fainting; called, also, *syncope*.

DELIRACY, *de-lir'-a-se*, s. Delirium.

DELIRAMENT,† *de-lir'-a-ment*, s. A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy.

DELIRANT, *de-li'-rant*, a. Delirious.

DELIRATE, *de-li'-rate*, v.n. To rave, as a madman.

DELIRATION,† *del-e-ra'-shun*, s. A wandering of mind; delirium.

DELIRIOUS, *de-lir'-e-us*, a. Roving in mind; disordered in intellect; having ideas that are wild, irregular, and unconnected.

DELIRIOUSLY, *de-lir'-e-us-le*, ad. In a delirious manner.

DELIRIOUSNESS, *de-lir'-e-us-nes*, s. The state of being delirious; delirium.

DELIRIUM, *de-lir'-e-um*, s. A state in which the ideas of a person are wild, irregular, and unconnected; a wandering of the mind; disorder of the intellect.—*Delirium tremens* is a disease of the brain, produced by excessive and prolonged use of spirituous liquors.

DELITABLE,‡ *del'-le-ta-bl*, a. Delectable; delightful.

DELITESCENCE,† *de-le-tes'-sens*, s. Retirement; obscurity.

DELITESCENT, *de-le-tes'-sent*, a. Lying hid; concealed.

DELITIGATE, *de-lit'-e-gate*, v.a. To scold; to chide vehemently.

DELITIGATION, *de-lit-e-ga'-shun*, s. A striving; a chiding.

DELIVER, *de-liv'-er*, v.a. To free from danger, bondage, or restraint of any kind; to disburden a woman of a child; to give forth in words or action; to release, set free, rescue, or surrender.—*To deliver up* is to surrender.—*To deliver over*, to give or pass from one to another; to surrender or resign; to put into another's power.

—‡ a. Free; nimble.

DELIVERABLE, *de-liv'-er-a-bl*, a. That may be or is to be delivered.

DELIVERANCE, *de-liv'-er-ans*, s. Release from captivity, slavery, or any restraint; rescue from danger or evil; the act of bringing forth children; act of giving or transferring from one to another; act of speaking or pronouncing; utterance, acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.

DELIVERER, *de-liv'-er-er*, s. One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver; one who relates or communicates.

DELIVERLY,‡ *de-liv'-er-le*, ad. Nimbly.

DELIVERNESS,‡ *de-liv'-er-nes*, s. Agility.

DELIVERY, *de-liv'-er-e*, s. The act of delivering; release, rescue, or surrender; a giving up; a giving or passing from one to another; utterance; pronunciation or manner of speaking; child-birth; ‡free use of the limbs.

DELL, *del*, s. A hollow place, a small narrow valley between two hills.

DELPH, *delf*. *See* DELF.

DELPHIA, *del'-fe-a*, DELPHINE, *del'-fin*, DELPHINIA, *del-fin'-e-a*, } s. A vegetable alkaloid, obtained from the *Delphinium staphysagria*.

DELPHIN, *del'-fin*, s. A name given to the edition of the Latin classics which was prepared for the use of the Dauphin of France, at the suggestion of his father, Louis XIV.

—a Pertaining to the Dauphin of France and applied particularly to the edition of the Latin classics prepared under Louis XIV.

DELPHINE, *del'-fin*, a. Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of fishes.

DELPHINIC ACID, *del-fin'-ik as'-id*, s. An acid extracted from the oil of *Delphinus globiceps*.

DELPHINIDÆ, *del-fin'-e-de*, s. A family of cetaceous animals (the Dolphin tribe), which are characterised by the moderate size of the head, and the presence of teeth in both jaws.

DELPHINITE, *del'-fin ite*, s. A mineral.

DELTA, *del'-ta*, s. The name of the Greek letter Δ; a tract of alluvial land in a triangular form; a term applied to the alluvial deposits formed at the mouths of rivers.

DELTAIC, *del-ta'-ik*, a. Relating to a delta.

DELTA-LEAVED, *del'-ta-leev'd*, a. Having leaves shaped like the Greek letter Δ.

DELTOID, *del'-toyd*, a. Resembling the Greek letter Δ (delta); triangular; an epithet applied to a muscle of the shoulder.—In *botany*, shaped somewhat like a delta or rhomb.

DELUDABLE, *de-lu'-da-bl*, a. That may be deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed on.

DELUDE, *de-lude'*, v.a. To impose on; to lead from truth; to mislead the mind or judgment; to deceive beguile, or frustrate.

DELUDED, *de-lu'-ded*, pp. or a. Deceived, or led into error.

DELUDER, *de-lu'-der*, s. One who deceives; an impostor, or one who holds out false pretences.

DELUDING, *de-lu'-ding*, s. The act of deceiving; falsehood.

DELUGE, *del'-uje*, s. Any overflowing of water over the natural banks of a river or shore of the ocean; the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water in the days of Noah; a sweeping or overwhelming calamity.

— v.a. To overflow with water; to inundate; to overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

DELUSION, *de-lu' shun*, s. The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind; false representation; illusion, deceit, fraud, or treachery.

DELUSIVE, *de-lu'-siv*, a. Apt to deceive; tending to mislead the mind.

DELUSIVELY, *de lu'-siv-le*, ad. In a delusive manner.

DELUSIVENESS, *de-lu'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

DELUSORY, *de-lu'-sur-e*, a. Apt to deceive; deceptive.

DELVE, *delv*, v.a. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

— s. A place dug, a pitfall, a ditch, or cave.—*Delve of coals* is a quantity of fossil coals dug. (*Local.*)

DELVER, *del'-ver*, s. One who digs, as with a spade.

DEMAGNETIZE, *de-mag'-ne-tize*, v.a. To deprive of magnetic power or influence.

DEMAGOGIC,† *dem-a-goj'-ik*, DEMAGOGICAL,† *dem-a-goj'-ik-al*, } a. Relating to a demagogue.

DEMAGOGISM, *dem'-a-goj-izm*, DEMAGOGUEISM, *dem'-a-go-gizm*, } s. The acts or conduct of a demagogue.

DEMAGOGUE, *dem'-a-gog*, s. A leader of the people; an orator who addresses and influences the populace, any factious man who has great influence with the populace.

DEMAGOGY, *dem'-a-goj-e*, s. The qualities of a demagogue.

DEMAIN, *de-mane'*, DEMESNE, *de-meen'*, } s. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own immediate occupation; an estate in lands.

DEMAND, *de-mand'*, v.a. To ask or call for; to claim or seek as due by right; to ask by authority; to require; to ask; to question; to interrogate; to sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process.

— s. An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right, or supposed right, to the thing sought; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; the asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; the calling for a thing in order to purchase it.—In *law*, the asking or seeking for what is due, or claimed as due, either expressly, by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods, or entry into lands.—In *political economy*, *demand* and *supply* are terms used to express the relations between consumption and production.

DEMANDABLE, *de-man'-da-bl*, a. That may be demanded, claimed, or required.

DEMANDANT, *de-man'-dant*, s. One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

Demander, *de-man'-der*, s. One who demands; one who requires with authority.
Demandress, *de-man'-dres*, s. A female demandant.
Demarch, *de-martsh'*, } s. The act of mark-
Demarcation, *de-mark-a'-shun*, } ing, or of ascertaining and setting a limit; a limit or bound ascertained and fixed
Demayne,‡ *de-mane'*, s. Appearance or demeanour.
Demean, *de-meen'*, v.a. To behave; to carry; to conduct, to treat.
—‡ v.n. To debase; to undervalue.
—‡ s. Behaviour; carriage; demeanour.
Demeaning, *de-mé'-ning*, a. Debasing.
Demeanour, *de-mé'-nur*, s. Manner of conducting or behaving; behaviour, carriage, deportment, or conduct
Demeanure,‡ *de-mé'-nure*, s. Behaviour.
Demembration, *de-mem-bra'-shun*, s. The act of cutting off a limb.
Dement,‡ *dé'-men-se*, s. Madness.
Dement,† *de-ment'*, v.a. To make mad or insane.
Dementate, *de-men'-tate*, a. Mad; infatuated.
— v.a. To make mad.
Dementation, *de-men-ta'-shun*, s. The act of making frantic.
Demented, *de-men'-ted*, a. Crazy; infatuated.
Demephitization, *de-mef-e-te-za'-shun*, s. The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.
Demephitize, *de-mef'-e-tize*, v.a. To free from foul, unwholesome air.
Demerit, *de-mer'-it*, s. That which deserves punishment: that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct, vice or crime.—‡ Merit; desert.
—‡ v.a. To deserve blame or punishment.
Demersed, *de-merst'*, a. Plunged; situated or growing under water.
Demersion, *de-mer'-shun*, s. A plunging into a fluid; a drowning; the state of being overwhelmed in water or earth; the putting of a medicine in a dissolving liquor.
Demesmerize, *de-mes'-me-rize*, v.a. To bring out of the mesmeric state.
Demesne, *de-meen'*. *See* Demain.
Demesnial,† *de-mé'-ne-al*, a. Pertaining to a demesne.
Demi, *dem'-e*. A particle signifying *half*, which is very extensively used in the prefix of words.
Demi-bain, *dem'-e-bane*, } s. A bath in which only the
Demi-bath, *dem'-e-bath*, } lower half of the body is immersed.
Demi-bastion, *dem'-e-bas'-tchun*, s. A part of a crown-work which has one face and one flank cut off by the capital.
Demi-brigade, *dem'-e-bre-gade'*, s. A half-brigade.
Demi-cadence, *dem'-e-ka'-dens*, s. In *music*, an imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note.
Demi-cannon,‡ *dem'-e-kan'-non*, s. A kind of ordnance carrying a ball of from thirty to thirty-six pounds in weight.
Demi-cross, *dem'-e-kros*, s. An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.
Demi-culverin,‡ *dem'-e-kul've-rin*, s. A kind of ordnance carrying a ball of nine or ten pounds in weight.
Demi-deify, *dem'-e-dé'-e-fi*, v.a. To deify in part.
Demi-devil, *dem'-e-dev'l*, s. Half a devil.
Demi-distance, *dem'-e-dis'-tans*, s. In *fortification*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.
Demi-ditone, *dem'-e-dé'-tone*, s. In *music*, a minor third.
Demi-god, *dem'-e-god*, s. Half deity; one partaking of the divine nature.
Demi-goddess, *dem'-e-god'-des*, s. A female demi-god.
Demi-gorge, *dem'-e-gorje*, s. In *fortification*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon.
Demigrate. *See* Emigrate.
Demi-groat, *dem'-e-grawt*, s. A half-groat.
Demi-john, *dem'-e-jon*, s. A glass vessel or bottle, with a large body and small neck, enclosed in wicker-work.
Demi-lance, *dem'-e-lans*, s. A light lance; a half-pike.
Demi-lune, *dem'-e-une*, s. A half-moon, or work constructed beyond the ditch of a fortress, and in front of the curtain between two bastions, for the defence of the curtain.
Demi-man, *dem'-e-man*, s. Half a man. (*A term of reproach.*)
Demi-natured, *dem'-e-na'-tchurd*, a. Having half the nature of another animal.
Demi-official, *dem'-e-of-fish'-al*, a. Partly official, or authorized.
Demi-puppet, *dem'-e-pup'-pet*, s. A half-sized puppet; the most diminutive of the fairies.
Demi-quaver, *dem'-e-kwa'-ver*, s. A note in music, of half the length of the quaver.
Demi-relievo, *dem'-e-re-lee'-vo*, s. In *sculpture*, half relief.
Demirep, *dem'-e-rep*, s. A woman of suspicious chastity, demi-reputation.
Demisable, *de-mi'-sa-bl*, a. That may be leased.
Demise, *de-mize'*, s. A laying down or removal, applied to the crown or royal authority; the death of any distinguished individual.—In *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate, by lease or will. *Demise and re-demise*, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land.
— v.a. To transfer or convey; to lease; to bequeath; to grant by will.
Demi-semiquaver, *dem'-e-sem'-e-kwa-ver*, s. A note in music, two of which are equal to a semiquaver.
Demission, *de-mish'-un*, s. A lowering; degradation; depression.
Demissive,‡ *de-mis'-siv*, } a. Humble.
Demiss,‡ *de-mis'*, }
Demissly,‡ *de-mis'-le*, ad. In an humble manner.
Demissory,‡ *de-mis'-sur-e*. *See* Dimissory.
Demit,† *de-mit'*, v.a. To let fall; to depress; to submit.
Demi-tint, *dem'-e-tint*, s. In *painting*, a gradation of colour between positive light and positive shade.
Demi-tone, *dem'-e-tone*, s. In *music*, an interval of half a tone, a semi-tone.
Demiurge, *dem'-e-urj*, } s. In *classical mythology*, a
Demiurgos, *dem'-e-ur-gos*, } subordinate deity employed in the creation of the world.
Demiurgic, *dem-e-ur'-jik*, a. Pertaining to creative power.
Demi-volt, *dem'-e-volt*, s. One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore legs in a particular manner.
Demi-wolf, *dem'-e-wolf*, s. Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and a wolf.
Democracy, *de-mok'-ra-se*, s. A form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people.
Democrat, *dem'-o-krat*, s. One who adheres to a government by the people, or favours the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men; one opposed to monarchical government.
Democratic, *dem-o-krat'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
Democratical, *dem-o-krat'-e-kal*, } democracy, or government by the people.
Democratically, *dem-o-krat'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a democratical manner
Democratism,† *de-mok'-ra-tizm*, s. The principles or spirit of democracy.
Democratize, *de-mok'-ra-tize*, v.a. To render democratic.
Demogorgon, *dem'-o-gawr'-gun*, s. A mysterious divinity among the ancients, mentioned by Milton.
Demoiselle, *dem'-a-zel*, s. A species of bird, the Numidian crane, so called from its elegant, lady-like attitude; the name of a paviour's implement.
Demolish, *de-mol'-ish*, v.a. To throw or pull down; to separate any collected mass; to destroy, raze, or dismantle
Demolished, *de-mol'-isht*, pp. or a. Pulled down, razed, or destroyed.
Demolisher, *de-mol'-ish-er*, s. One who pulls or throws down, one who destroys or lays waste.
Demolishment, *de-mol'-ish-ment*, s. Ruin; overthrow.
Demolition, *dem-o-lish'-un*, s. The act of overthrowing or destroying; ruin or destruction.
Demon, *dé'-mon*, s. A spirit, or immaterial being; an evil spirit or genius.
Demoness, *dé'-mon-es*, s. A female demon.
Demonetize,† *de-mon'-e-tize*, v.a. To divest of standard value, as money.
Demoniac, *de-mo'-ne-ak*, } a. Pertaining to demons
Demoniacal, *de-mo'-ne-a-kal*, } or evil spirits; influenced or produced by
Demonian, *de-mo'-ne-an*, } demons or evil spirits.
Demoniac, *de-mo'-ne-ak*, s. A human being possessed by a demon.

DEMONIACALLY, *de-mo'-ne-â-kal-le*, ad. In a demoniacal manner.
DEMONIACISM, *de-mo'-ne-â-sizm*, s. A demoniacal state, or demoniacal practices.
DEMONIACS, *de-mo'-ne-aks*, s.pl. In *Church history*, a branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet was, that at the end of the world the devil will be saved.
DEMONIANISM, *de-mo'-ne-an-izm*, s. The state of being possessed by a demon.
DEMONISM, *de'-mon-izm*, s. The belief in demons or false gods.
DEMONIST, *de'-mon-ist*, s. A worshipper of demons.
DEMONIZE, *de'-mon-ize*, v.a. To fill with the spirit of a demon.
DEMONOCRACY, *de-mon-ok'-râ-se*, s The power or government of demons.
DEMONOLATRY, *de-mon-ol'-â-tre*, s The worship of demons, or of evil spirits.
DEMONOLOGIC, *de-mon o-loj'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
DEMONOLOGICAL, *de-mon-o-loj'-e-kal*, } demonology.
DEMONOLOGIST, *de-mon-ol'-o-jist*, s. A writer on demonology.
DEMONOLOGY, *de-mon-ol'-o-je*, s. A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits.
DEMONOMANIA, *de-mon-o-ma'-ne-â*, s. A species of madness, in which the person supposes himself to be under the influence of the devil.
DEMONOMIST, *de-mon'-o-mist*, s. One who lives in subjection to the devil, or to evil spirits.
DEMONOMY, *de-mon'-o-me*, s. The dominion of demons, or of evil spirits.
DEMONRY, *de'-mon-re*, s. Demoniacal influence.
DEMONSHIP, *de'-mon-ship*, s. The state of a demon.
DEMONSTRABLE, *de-mon'-strâ-bl*, a. That may be demonstrated, or proved beyond doubt.
DEMONSTRABLENESS, *de-mon'-strâ-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being demonstrable.
DEMONSTRABLY, *de-mon'-strâ-ble*, ad. In a manner to preclude doubt.
DEMONSTRATE, *de-mon'-strate*, or *dem'-on-strate*, v.a. To prove beyond the possibility of doubt.—In *anatomy*, to exhibit the parts when dissected; to prove, or make manifest.
DEMONSTRATED, *de-mon'-stra-ted*, or *dem'-on-stra-ted*, pp. of the verb *to demonstrate*.
DEMONSTRATION, *dem-on-stra'-shun*, s. The act of demonstrating, or of exhibiting certain proof; indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason.—In *logic*, a series of syllogisms, all whose premises are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established.—Show; exhibition.—In *anatomy*, the exhibition of parts dissected.—In *military affairs*, a hostile movement of troops toward a given point.
DEMONSTRATIVE, *de-mon -strâ-tiv*, a. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive.
DEMONSTRATIVELY, *de-mon'-strâ-tiv-le*, ad. With certain evidence; clearly or convincingly.
DEMONSTRATIVENESS, *de-mon'-strâ-tiv-nes*, s. Quality of being demonstrative.
DEMONSTRATOR, *dem'-on-stra-tur*, s. One who proves anything with certainty, or with indubitable evidence.—In *anatomy*, one who exhibits the parts when dissected.
DEMONSTRATORY, *de-mon'-strâ-tur-e*, a. Tending to demonstrate; having a tendency to prove beyond doubt.
DEMORALIZATION, *de-mor-al-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of subverting or corrupting morals.
DEMORALIZE, *de-mor'-â-lize*, v.a. To corrupt or undermine the morals; to render corrupt in morals.
DEMORALIZED, *de-mor'-â-lize'd*, pp. Corrupted in morals.
DEMOSTHENIC, *dem-os-then'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Demosthenes, the Grecian orator.
DEMOTIC, *de-mot'-ik*, a. Popular; pertaining to the people.—*Demotic charac ers*, among the *ancient Egyptians*, were a conversion of hieroglyphics into a kind of current hand for popular use, approaching very nearly to alphabetical writing
DEMPLE, *dem'pl*, s. A dribble, or implement for setting potatoes.
DEMPSTER, *dem'-ster*, s. A judge in Scotland and the Channel Isles.
DEMPT,‡ *dempt*, pp. of the verb *to deem*.
DEMULCE,† *de-mulse'*, v.a. To soothe, to soften or pacify.
DEMULCENT, *de-mul'-sent*, a. Softening or mollifying.
— s. Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation on the solids; that which softens or mollifies.
DEMUR, *de-mur'*, v.n. To suspend proceedings; to delay determination or conclusion.—In *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings; to pause, doubt, or hesitate.
— v.a. To doubt of.
— s. Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding.
DEMURE, *de-mure'*, a. Sober; grave; modest; downcast.
—‡ v.n. To look with a grave countenance.
DEMURELY, *de-mure'-le*, ad. With a grave, solemn countenance.
DEMURENESS, *de-mure'-nes*, s. Gravity of countenance; a modest look.
DEMURRABLE, *de-mur'-â-bl*, a. That may be demurred.
DEMURRAGE, *de-mur'-raje*, s. An allowance made by the freighters of a ship to its owners for delay or detention in port, beyond the appointed time of departure.—In the *railway clearing-house*, a fixed tariff for the detention of trucks, horse-boxes, &c., belonging to other companies.
DEMURRER, *de-mur'-rer*, s. One who demurs.—In *law*, an issue joined at some point in the pleadings, to be determined by the judges.
DEMY, *de-mi'*, s. A particular size of paper, measuring 22 by 17½ inches for printing, and 20 by 15½ inches for writing on; a half-fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford.
DEN, *den*, s. A cave or hollow place in the earth; as a termination, in names of places, it denotes the place to be in a valley or near a wood.
— v.n. To dwell as in a den.
DENARCOTIZE, *de-nar'-ko-tize*, v.a. To deprive of narcotine.
DENARIUS, *de-na'-re-us*, s. A silver coin among the ancient Romans worth eightpence, and so called from the letter X upon it.—In *law books*, an English penny.—*Denarius Dei*, or God's penny, was earnest money given and received by parties in contracts, &c. —*Denarius St. Petri*, or Peter's pence, in the middle ages, was an annual payment of one penny from every family to the pope, paid on the feast of St. Peter.—*Denarius tertius comitatus* was the third part of the fines paid in the county courts, or third penny, which was reserved for the earl.
DENARY, *den'-ar-e*, a. Containing ten.
— s. The number ten.
DENATIONALIZE, *de-nash'-un-al-ize*, v.a. To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation.
DENATURALIZE, *de-natch'-u-ral-ize*, } v.a. To render un-
DENATURATE, *de-natch'-u-rate*, } natural; to alienate from nature.
DENAY,‡ *de-na'*, s. Denial; refusal.
—‡ v.a. To deny.
DENDRA, *den'-drâ*. } A common prefix in botany, orni-
DENDRO, *den'-dro*. } thology, zoology, and mineralogy, for indicating some relation with or resemblance to trees.
DENDRACHATE, *den'-drâ-kate*, s. Arborescent agate, which contains the figures of shrubs or parts of plants.
DENDRIFORM, *den'-dre-fawrm*, a. Having the appearance of a tree.
DENDRITE, *den'-drite*, s. An arborescent mineral; a stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs or trees.
DENDRITIC, *den-drit'-ik*, } a. Containing the figures
DENDRITICAL, *den-drit'-e-kal*, } of shrubs or trees, as stones, &c.
DENDROBATES, *den-drob'-â-tes*, s. A genus of birds, of the family *Ricidæ*, belonging to the True Woodpeckers.
DENDROCOPS, *den'-dro-kops*, s. In *ornithology*, the True Creepers, a genus of birds belonging to the family *Certhiadæ*.
DENDROCYGNA, *den-dros'-ig-nâ*, s. In *ornithology*, the Tree Ducks, a genus of aquatic birds, belonging to the family *Anatidæ*.
DENDROID, *den'-droyd*, a. Resembling a shrub.
DENDROIT, *den'-droyt*, s. A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.
DENDROLITE, *den'-dro-lite*, s. A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.
DENDROLOGIST, *den-drol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in dendrology, or the natural history of trees.
DENDROLOGY, *den-drol'-o-je*, s. A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.
DENDROMA, *den'-dro-mâ*, s. In *ornithology*, the Tree-

runners, a genus of birds belonging to the family *Certhiadæ*.

Dendrometer, *den-drom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

Dendroplex, *den'-dro-pleks*, s. A genus of birds belonging to the family *Certhiadæ*, or Creepers.

Dendrosaura, *den-dro-saw'-ra*, s. The Tree Lizards, a tribe of reptiles; the chameleons.

Deneb, *den'-eb*, s. (Arab.) The name of a bright star in the tail of Leo, the Lion.

Denegate,‡ *den'-e-gate*, v.a. To deny.

Denegation,‡ *den-e-ga'-shun*, s. Denial.

Deniable, *de-ni'-â-bl*, a. That may be denied or contradicted.

Denial, *de-ni'-al*, s. A negation or declaration to the contrary; contradiction; the negation of a request or petition: a rejection or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning.—A *denial of one's self* is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities.

Denier, *de-ni'-er*, s. One who denies or contradicts; one who refuses or rejects, or does not own, avow, or acknowledge.

Denier, *de-neer'*, s. A small French coin, now in disuse, about the twelfth part of a sol.

Denigrate, *den'-e-grate*, v.a. To blacken; to make black.

Denigration, *den-e-gra'-shun*, s. The act of making black; a blackening.

Denitration,† *den-e-tra'-shun*, s. A disengaging of nitric acid.

Denization, *den-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

Denizen, *den'-e-zn*, s. A dweller; an alien made a subject by the king's letters patent; a stranger admitted to residence in a foreign country.
— v.a. To enfranchise; to admit to residence with certain rights and privileges.

Denizenship, *den'-e-zn-ship*, s. State of being a denizen.

Dennet, *den'-net*, s. A two-wheeled carriage.

Denominable, *de-nom'-e-nâ-bl*, a. That may be denominated or named.

Denominate, *de-nom'-e-nate*, v.a. To give a name or epithet to; to designate.

Denominated, *de-nom'-e-na-ted*, pp. Called or designated.

Denomination, *de-nom'-e-na-shun*, s. The act of naming; a name, title, or appellation; a vocal sound; a society or collection of individuals called by the same name; a sect.

Denominational, *de-nom-e-na'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to a denomination.

Denominationally, *de-nom-e-na'-shun-al-le*, ad. By denominations or sects.

Denominative, *de-nom'-e-na-tiv*, a. That gives a name, or confers a distinct appellation.

Denominatively, *de-nom'-e-na-tiv-le*, ad. By denomination.

Denominator, *de-nom'-e-na-tur*, s. He who gives a name.—In *arithmetic*, that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions which shows into how many parts the integer is divided.

Denotable, *de-no'-tâ-bl*, a. That may be denoted or marked.

Denotate, *den'-o-tate*. *See* Denote.

Denotation, *den-o-ta'-shun*, s. The act of denoting.

Denotative, *de-no'-tâ-tiv*, a. Having power to denote.

Denote, *de-note'*, v.a. To indicate, express, or show; to signify by some mark or indication.

Denoted, *de-no'-ted*, pp. Marked or indicated.

Denotement, *de-note'-ment*, s. A sign or indication; observation.

Denouement, *den-oo'-mong*, s. (Fr.) The development of the plot of a play or novel; the development of any series of events.

Denounce, *de-nouns'*, v.a. To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to threaten by some outward sign or expression; to inform against, or accuse.

Denounced, *de-nounst'*, pp. of the verb *to denounce*.

Denouncement, *de-nouns'-ment*, s. The declaration of a menace; denunciation.

Denouncer, *de-nouns'-er*, s. One who denounces, or declares a menace.

De novo, *de no'-vo*. (Lat.) Anew; again.

Dense, *dens*, a. Close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; thick.

Densely, *dens'-le*, ad. With great compactness; in a dense manner.

Denseness, *dens'-nes*, } s. Closeness of constituent
Density, *den'-se-te*, } parts; compactness; thickness.

Dent, *dent*, s. (Fr.) A mark or impression; a tooth or projecting point; a gap, notch, or small hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; indentation. The plural *Dents* is applied by manufacturers to the teeth of a comb or metallic brush or "card," and also to the cams or wires of the reed-frame of a weaver's loom.
— v.a. To make a dent or small hollow. *See* Indent.

Dental, *den'-tal*, a. Pertaining to the teeth; formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue.
— s. An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth.

Dentalite, *den'-tal-ite*, s. A fossil shell of the genus *dentalium*.

Dentate, *den'-tate*, } a. Toothed, or having the
Dentated, *den'-ta-ted*, } margin divided into incisions like teeth.

Dentately, *den'-tate-le*, ad. In a dentate manner.

Dentation, *den-ta'-shun*, s. The form or formation of teeth

Dentato-sinuate, *den-ta'-to-sin'-u-ate*, a. A term denoting a form intermediate between dentate and sinuate.

Dented, *dent'-ed*, a. Indented; impressed with little hollows.

Dentels, *den'-tels*, s.pl. Modillions.

Denticle, *den'-te-kl*, s. A small tooth or projecting point.

Denticulate, *den-tik'-u-late*, } a. Having small teeth.
Denticulated, *den-tik'-u-la-ted*, }

Denticulately, *den-tik'-u-late-le*, ad. In a denticulate manner.

Denticulation, *den-tik-u-la'-shun*, s. The state of being set with small teeth.

Dentiform, *den'-te-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a tooth.

Dentifrice, *den'-te-fris*, s. A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth.

Dentil, *den'-til*, s. An ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth, used particularly in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders.

Dentilation, *den-te-la'-shun*, s. Dentition; the formation of teeth.

Denting, *dent'-ing*. *See* Indenting.

Dentirostral, *den-te-ros'-tral*, a. Having a toothed bill.

Dentirostres, *den-te-ros'-tres*, s. A tribe of the order *Insessores*, or Perching birds, so named from having the bill conspicuously notched.

Dentist, *den'-tist*, s. One whose occupation is to clean and extract teeth, or repair them when diseased.

Dentistry, *den'-tis-tre*, s. The art or practice of a dentist.

Dentition, *den-tish'-un*, s. The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy; the time of breeding teeth.

Dentize, *den'-tize*, v.a. or n. To renew the teeth, or have them renewed.

Dentoid, *den'-toid*, a. Like or resembling a tooth.

Denudate, *de-new'-date*, } v.a. To remove all covering,
Denude, *de-newd'*, } to make bare or naked; to strip, lay bare, or dismantle.

Denudation, *de-new-da'-shun*, s. Laying bare, or divesting of covering.—In *geology*, the laying of rocks bare by the washing away of the superficial deposits; the strata thus laid bare.

Denuded, *de-new'-ded*, pp. Stripped or divested of covering.

Denunciate, *de-nun'-she-ate*, v.a. To denounce; to threaten.

Denunciation, *de-nun-she-a'-shun*, s. Solemn or formal declaration, accompanied with a menace; proclamation of a threat; a public menace.

Denunciator, *de-nun'-she-a-tur*, s. One who denounces or threatens; an accuser.

Denunciatory, *de-nun'-she-a-tur-e*, a. Characterised by denunciation.

Deny, *de-ni'*, v.a. To declare a statement or position not to be true; to refuse to grant; to withhold; to disown; to reject.—*To deny one's self* is to decline the gratification of appetites or desires.—To contradict, gainsay, or disclaim.

Deobstruct, *de-ob-strukt'*, v.a. To remove obstructions

or impediments to a passage; to clear from anything that hinders a passage.

Deobstruent, *de-ob'-stru-ent*, a. Removing obstructions; resolving viscidities; aperient.
—s. Any medicine which removes obstructions, and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body.

Deodand, *de'-o-dand*, s. In *law*, any personal chattel which is the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and, for that reason, *given to God*, or applied to pious uses.

Deodorization, *de-o'-dor-e-za-shun*, s. The art of deodorizing, or depriving of odour.

Deodorize, *de-o'-dor-ize*, v.a. To deprive of odour or smell, as quicklime deodorizes night soil, and chloride of lime deodorizes infections or febrile miasmata.

Deodorizer, *de-o'-dor-i-zer*, s. That which deprives of odour.

Deodorizing, *de-o'-dor-i-zing*, ppr. or a. That has the power of depriving of smell or odour.

Deonerate,‡ *de-on'-er-ate*, v.a. To unload.

Deontological, *de-on-to-loj'-e-kal*, a. That relates to the science of social duties or moral obligations.

Deontology, *de-on-tol'-o-je*, s. The science which relates to duty or moral obligation.

Deoppilate,† *de-op'-pe-late*, v.a. To free from obstructions; to clear a passage.

Deoppilation, *de-op-pe-la'-shun*, s. The removal of obstructions.

Deoppilative, *de-op'-pe-la-tiv*, s. A medicine to clear obstructions.
— a. Aperient; deobstruent.

Deordination,‡ *de-or-de-na'-shun*, s. Disorder.

Deosculate,‡ *de-os'-ku-late*, v.a. To kiss.

Deoxydate, *de-ox'-e-date*, v.a. To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide.

Deoxydation, *de-ox-e-da'-shun*, s. The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.

Deoxydization, *de-oks-e-de-za'-shun*, s. Deoxydation.

Deoxydize, *de-ox'-e-dize*, v.a. To deoxydate.

Deoxygenate, *de-ox'-e-gen-ate*, v.a. To deprive of oxygen.

Deoxygenation, *de-ox-e-gen-a'-shun*, s. The act of depriving of oxygen.

Depaint,† *de-paynt'*, v.a. To picture, or represent in colours; to describe in words.

Depainter,† *de-payn'-ter*, s. A painter.

Depart, *de-pärt'*, v.n. To leave or part from; to leave the world; to die; to vary; to deviate from the title or defence in pleading; ‡ to part with.—*To depart from God*, is to forsake his service, and live in sin; to apostatize.
—‡ v.a. To divide or separate; to part.
—‡ s. The act of going away; death; division; separation.

Departed, *de-pärt'-ed*, pp. or a. Gone from; vanished; dead.

Departer,‡ *de-pär'-ter*, s. One who refines metals by separation.

Departing, *de-pärt'-ing*, a. Vanishing; dying.
— s. Going away; separation.

Department, *de-pärt'-ment*, s. A separation or division, a separate part or portion; a division of territory; a separate allotment or part of business; a distinct province; a separate station.—In *France*, the largest territorial division, of which there are 86, divided into 363 arrondissements, 2,835 cantons, and 37,021 communes.

Departmental, *de-pärt-men'-tal*, a. Pertaining to a department or division.

Departure, *de-pärt'-yure*, s. The act of going away, a moving from or leaving a place; removal from the present life; death; withdrawal; relinquishment; deviation; a making some course or object; a deviation from the title or defence in pleading.—In *navigation* the distance a ship has gone to the east or west of the meridian from which she departed.

Depascent, *de-pas'-sent*, a. Feeding.

Depasture, *de-pas'-yure*, v.a. To eat up; to consume.
— v.n. To feed; to graze.

Depauperate, *de-paw'-per-ate*, v.a. To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness.

Depeach,‡ *de-peetsh'*, v.a. To acquit; to discharge.

Depectible,‡ *de-pek'-te-bl*, a. Tough; thick.

Depeculation,‡ *de-pek-u-la'-shun*, s. A robbing of the commonwealth.

Depeinct,‡ *de-paynt'*, v.a. To paint.

Depend, *de pend'*, v.n. To hang from; to be connected with anything; to rely on; to adhere; to hold to; to be retained; to rely; to confide; to have full confidence in.

Dependable,† *de-pen'-dà-bl*, a. That may be depended on.

Dependence, *de-pen'-dens*, } s. A state of hanging
Dependency, *de-pen'-den-se*, } down from a supporter; something hanging down from another; concatenation; a state of being subject to the will of an intelligent cause; reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on; accident; that which pertains to something else, or which is attached to, but subordinate to something.—In *polit. geog.*, a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion.

Dependent, *de-pen'-dent*, a. Hanging down; subject to the power or at the disposal of; relying on for support or favour; unable to subsist or to perform anything without the aid of.
— s. One who is at the disposal of another, or who relies on another for support or favour; a retainer.

Dependently, *de-pen'-dent-le*, ad. In a dependent manner.

Depender, *de-pen'-der*, s. One who depends; a dependent.

Deperdit,† *de-per'-dit*, a. Lost or destroyed.

Deperdition, *de-per-dish'-un*, s. Loss; destruction.

Deperditly, *de-per'-dit-le*, ad. In a lost or ruined manner.

Depertible, *de-per'-te-bl*, a. Separable or divisible.

Dephlegm, *de-flem'*, v.a. To clear from phlegm.

Dephlegmate, *de-fleg'-mate*, v.a. To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to rectify.

Dephlegmated, *de-fleg'-ma-ted*, pp. Freed from mixture.
— a. Concentrated; purified.

Dephlegmation, *de-fleg-ma'-shun*, s. The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation.

Dephlegmedness,‡ *de-flem'-ed-nes*, s. A state of being freed from water.

Dephlogisticate, *de-flo-jis'-te-kate*, v.a. To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

Dephlogisticated, *de-flo-jis'-te-ka-ted*, pp. or a. Deprived of phlogiston.—*Dephlogisticated air* was the name applied by Dr. Priestley to oxygen.

Depict, *de-pikt'*, v.a. To form a likeness in colours; to represent in words; to delineate, paint, describe, or represent.

Depicted, *de pik'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to depict*.

Depiction, *de-pik'-shun*, s. A painting or depicting.

Depicture, *de-pikt'-yure*, v.a. To paint, to picture, to represent in colours.

Depilate, *dep-e-late*, v.a. To strip of hair.

Depilation, *dep-e-la'-shun*, s. The act of pulling off the hair.

Depilatory, *de pil'-à-tur-e*, a. Having the quality or power to take off hair and make bald.
—s. Any application which is used to take off the hair of an animal body, such as lime, &c.

Depilous, *dep'-e-lus*, a Without hair.

Deplantation, *de-plan-ta'-shun*, s. The act of taking up plants from beds.

Depletion, *de-ple'-shun*, s. The act of emptying.—In *pathology*, the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; blood-letting.

Depletory, *de-ple'-tur-e*, a. Calculated to obviate fulness of habit.

Deplication, *dep-le-ka'-shun*, s. An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting.

Deplorable, *de-plo'-rà-bl*, a. That may be deplored or lamented; that demands or causes lamentation; lamentable, wretched, or contemptible.

Deplorableness, *de-plo'-rà-bl-nes*, s. The state of being deplorable; a miserable state, wretchedness.

Deplorably, *de-plo'-rà-ble*, ad. In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably

Deplorate,† *de-plo' rate*, a. Lamentable; hopeless.

Deploration, *dep-lo-ra'-shun* s The act of lamenting. - In *music*, a dirge, or mournful strain.

Deplore, *de-plore'*, v.a To feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to bewail, bemoan, or deeply regret.

Deplored, *de-plore'd'*, pp. of the verb *to deplore*.

Deploredly,† *de-plo'-red-le*, ad. Lamentably.

Deplorement, *de-plore'-ment*, s. A weeping; a lamenting.

Deplorer, *de-plo'-rer*, s. One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.
Deploring, *de-plo'-ring*, s. Act of deploring.
Deploringly, *de-plo'-ring-le*, ad. In a deploring manner.
Deploy, *de-ploi'*, v.a. To display; to open; to extend. —In *military matters, to deploy* is to extend the front of an army or battalion, which is usually done in making an attack.
— v.n. To open or extend; to form a more extended front or line.
Deployment, *de-ploi'-ment*, s. The act of unfolding or expanding any given body of men, in order to extend their front.
Deplumation, *de-plu-ma'-shun*, s. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; a tumour of the eyelids, with loss of hair.
Deplume, *de-plume'*, v.a. To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage.
Depolarization, *de-po'-lar-e-za-shun*, s. The act of depriving of polarity, as the rays of light.
Depolarize, *de-po'-lar-ize*, v.a. To deprive of polarity.
Depone,‡ *de-pone'*, v.a. To lay down as a pledge; to wage; to testify under oath; to depose.
Deponent, *de-po'-nent*, a. Laying down. In the *Latin language*, a deponent verb is one which has a passive termination, with an active signification.
— s. One who deposes, or gives a deposition under oath, one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice.
Depopularize,† *de-pop'-u-lar-ize*, v.a. To make or render unpopular.
Depopulate, *de-pop'-u-late*, v.a. To dispeople; to deprive of inhabitants.
— v.n. To become dispeopled.
Depopulated, *de-pop'-u-la-ted*, pp. or a. Dispeopled; deprived of inhabitants.
Depopulation, *de-pop-u-la'-shun*, s. The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.
Depopulator, *de-pop'-u-la-tur*, s. One who depopulates; one who destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town, or country.
Deport, *de-port'*, v.a. With the *reciprocal pronoun*, to carry; to demean, or to behave; to transport; to carry away from one country to another.
— s. Behaviour; carriage; demeanour; deportment.—(*Poetical.*)
Deportation, *de-por-ta'-shun*, s. A carrying away, a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place, exile; banishment.
Deported, *de-port'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to deport*.
Deportment, *de-port'-ment*, s. Manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; carriage, behaviour, or conduct.
Deposable, *de-po'-za-bl*, a. That may be deposed, or deprived of office.
Deposal, *de-po'-zal*, s. The act of deposing, or divesting of office.
Depose, *de-poze'*, v.a. To reduce from a throne or other higher station; to divest of office; ‡to lay down or deposit.
— v.n. To give testimony in writing, according to due form of law; to bear witness.
Deposed, *de-poze'd'*, pp. or a. Dethroned; degraded; testified.
Deposer, *de-po'-zer*, s. One who deposes or degrades from office.
Deposing, *de-po'-zing*, s. The act of dethroning.
Deposit, *de-poz'-it*, v.a. To lay or throw down; to lay up; to lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping; to commit to the care of; to commit to one as a pledge; †to lay aside.
— s. That which is laid or thrown down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged; a pledge; a pawn; a sum of money, or anything given as security; a depository.—In *deposit*, in a state of pledge or safe-keeping.—In *geology*, matter laid or thrown down after being suspended on or carried by the water.
Depositary, *de-poz'-e-ta-re*, s. A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust, for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian.
Deposited, *de-poz'-it-ed*, pp. or a. Laid down; entrusted.
Deposition, *dep-o-zish'-un*, s. The act of laying or throwing down; that which is lodged; the act of giving written testimony under oath; the attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit; the act of dethroning a king, or the degrading of a person from an office or station, a depriving of clerical orders.
Depositor, *de-poz'-e-tur*, s. One who makes a deposit
Depository, *de-poz'-e-tur-e*, s. A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping.
Depositum, *de-poz'-e-tum*, s. (Lat.) A deposit.
Depot, *de-po'*, s. A place of deposit for any kind of goods, or where military stores and provisions are kept, and where recruits are trained.—In *fortification*, a particular place at the trail of the trenches, out of reach of the cannon of a besieged place.
Depravation, *de-pra-va'-shun*, s The act of making anything bad, or of corrupting it; a state in which good qualities are lost or impaired; ‡censure, defamation, deterioration, or degeneracy.
Deprave, *de-prave'*, v.a. To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse; to defame or vilify; to corrupt or pollute.
Depraved, *de-prave'd'*, pp. Made bad or worse; tainted; corrupted; destitute of holiness or good principles; corrupt; vicious; vitiated; profligate; abandoned; immoral.
Depravedly, *de-pra'-ved-le*, ad. In a corrupt manner.
Depravedness, *de-pra'-ved-nes*, s. Corruption; taint; a vitiated state.
Depravement, *de-prave'-ment*, s. A vitiated state
Depraver, *de-pra'-ver*, s. A corrupter; a vilifier.
Depraving,‡ *de-pra'-ving*, s. A corrupting; a traducing.
Depravingly, *de-pra'-ving-le*, ad. In a depraving manner.
Depravity, *de-prav'-e-te*, s. A vitiated state of the heart; corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles.
Deprecable,† *dep'-re-ka-bl*, a. That is to be deprecated.
Deprecate, *dep'-re-kate*, v.a. To pray against; to pray or entreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted; to regret; to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or at one that may occur; to implore mercy of.
Deprecated, *dep'-re-ka-ted*, pp. of the verb *to deprecate*.
Deprecatingly, *dep'-re-ka-ting-le*, ad. By deprecation.
Deprecation, *dep-re-ka'-shun*, s. A praying against; entreaty; petitioning; a begging pardon for.
Deprecator, *dep'-re-ka-tur*, s. One who deprecates.
Deprecatory, *dep'-re-ka-tur-e*, } a. That serves to de
Deprecative, *dep'-re-ka-tiv*, } precate; having the form of prayer.
Depreciate, *de-pre'-she-ate*, v.a. To lessen or cry down the price or value of a thing; to undervalue; to disparage, traduce, or underrate.
— v.n. To fall in value; to become of less worth.
Depreciated, *de-pre'-she-a-ted*, pp. or a. Lessened in price; undervalued.
Depreciation, *de-pre-she-a'-shun*, s. The act of lessening or crying down price or value; reduction of worth.
Depreciative, *de-pre'-she-a-tiv*, } a. Tending to de-
Depreciatory, *de-pre'-she-a-tur-e*, } preciate; undervaluing.
Depreciator, *de-pre'-she-a-tur*, s. One who depreciates
Depredate, *dep'-pre-date*, v.a. To plunder, rob, or pillage; to take the property of an enemy or of a foreign country by force; to prey upon, waste, or spoil; to devour or destroy by eating.
— v.n. To take plunder or prey; to commit waste.
Depredation, *dep-pre-da'-shun*, s. The act of plundering, robbing, or pillaging; waste; consumption.
Depredator, *dep'-pre-da-tur*, s. One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.
Depredatory, *dep'-pre da-tur-e*, a. Plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging.
Deprehend,† *dep-pre-hend'*, v.a. To take unawares or by surprise; to seize; to detect; to discover; to obtain the knowledge of.
—‡ v.n. To discover.
Deprehensible, *dep-pre-hen'-se-bl*, a. That may be caught or discovered.
Deprehensibleness, *dep-pre-hen'-se-bl-nes*, s. Capableness of being caught or discovered.
Deprehension, *dep-pre-hen'-shun*, s. A catching or seizing; a discovery.
Depress, *de-pres'*, v.a. To press down; to let fall; to bring down; to render dull or languid; to sink in altitude; to impoverish; to lower in value; to abase, cast down, or dispirit.

DEPRESSED, *de-prest'*, pp. or a. Pressed or forced down, lowered, dejected, or rendered languid.
DEPRESSINGLY, *de-pres'-sing-le*, ad. In a depressing manner.
DEPRESSION, *de-presh'-un*, s. The act of pressing down; a low state; a hollow; the act of humbling; a sinking of the spirits; a low state of strength, or of business.—In *astronomy*, the angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon. *Depression of the pole* is its angular approach to the horizon, as the spectator recedes from the pole toward the equator.—In *algebra*, the *depression of an equation* is the reduction of the equation to one of lower dimensions.—In *military matters*, the pointing of any piece of ordnance, so that its shot may be projected under the point-blank line.
DEPRESSIVE, *de-pres'-siv*, a. Able or tending to depress or cast down.
DEPRESSOR, *de-pres'-sur*, s. One who presses down; an oppressor.—In *anatomy*, a muscle that *depresses* or draws down the part to which it is attached.
DEPRIMENT, *dep'-re-ment*, s. Depression.—*Deprimens* is applied to a muscle which depresses.
DEPRIVABLE, *de-pri'-vâ-bl*, a. That may be deprived.
DEPRIVATION, *dep-re-vā'-shun*, s. The act of depriving, or taking away; a state of being deprived; bereavement by loss of friends or of goods.—In *law*, the act of divesting a bishop or other clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deposition.
DEPRIVE, *de-prive'*, v.a. To take from; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; to divest of a dignity or office.
DEPRIVED, *de-prive'd'*, pp. of the verb *to deprive*.
DEPRIVEMENT, *de-prive'-ment*, s. The state of losing or being deprived.
DEPRIVER, *de-pri'-ver*, s. He or that which deprives or bereaves.
DEPTH, *depth*, s. Deepness; the measure of anything from the surface downwards; a deep place; the sea or ocean; the abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity; the middle or height of anything, as the *depth* of winter or of night, the *depth* of a wood, &c.; abstruseness; that which is not easily explored, as the *depths* of metaphysics; infinity; profoundness; extent of penetration, as *depth* of understanding. The *depth* of a squadron or battalion is the number of men in a file.—*Depth of a sail* is the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope.
DEPTHEN,‡ *dep'thn*, v.a. To deepen.
DEPTHLESS, *depth'-les*, a. Having no depth.
DEPUCELATE,‡ *de-pu'-se-late*, v.a. To deflower; to bereave of virginity.
DEPULSE,‡ *de-pulse'*, v.a. To drive away.
DEPULSED,‡ *de-pulst'*, pp. Driven away.
DEPULSION, *de-pul'-shun*, s A driving or thrusting away.
DEPULSORY, *de-pul'-sur-e*, a. Driving or thrusting away; averting.
DEPURATE, *dep'-u-rate*, v.a. To purify; to free from impurities.
—a. Cleansed; pure; not contaminated.
DEPURATED, *dep'-u-ra-ted*, pp. or a. Purified from heterogeneous matter, or from impurities.
DEPURATION, *dep-u-ra'-shun*, s. The act of purifying or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter; the cleansing of a wound from impure matter.
DEPURATOR, *dep'-u-ra-tur*, s. He or that which cleanses.
DEPURATORY, *dep'-u-ra-tur-e*, a. Cleansing; purifying; or tending to purify.
DEPURE,‡ *de-pewr'*, v.a. To depurate.
DEPURITION, *dep-u-rish'-un*, s. The removal of impurities in the humours of the body; the clarification of a liquid
DEPUTATION, *dep-u-tā'-shun*, s. The act of appointing a substitute or representative to act for another; a special commission or authority to act; the person or persons authorized to transact business for another.
DEPUTE, *de-pewt'*, v.a. To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another.
DEPUTED, *de-pew'-ted*, pp. or a. Appointed as a substitute.
DEPUTIZE,† *dep'-u-tize*, v.a. To appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another.
DEPUTY, *dep'-u-te*, s. A person appointed or elected to act for another; a substitute, representative, or delegate; a lieutenant; a viceroy.—In *law*, one who exercises an office in another's right.—*Deputy-collector* is a person appointed to perform the duties of a collector of the customs, in place of the collector.—*Deputy-marshal* is one appointed to act in the place of the marshal.—*Deputy-postmaster* is a person appointed to act as postmaster, in subordination to the Postmaster-General.—*Deputy-sheriff* is one deputed or authorized to perform the duties of the sheriff.—In like manner, we use *deputy-commissary*, *deputy-paymaster*, &c.
DEQUANTITATE,† *de-kwan'-te-tate*, v.a. To diminish the quantity of.
DER, *der*. A prefix to names of places; perhaps from Sax. *deor*, a wild beast; or from *dur*, water
DERACINATE,† *de-ras'-e-nate*, v.a. To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate.
DERACINATION, *de-ras-e-nā'-shun*, s. The act of pulling up by the roots.
DERAIGN,‡ / DERAIN,‡ *de-rane'*, v.a. To prove; to justify; to clear one's self.
DERAIGNMENT, / DERAINMENT, *de-rane'-ment*, s. The act of deraigning; justification.
DERANGE, *de-rainje'*, v.a. To turn out of the regular course; to throw into confusion; to disorder the intellect, or disturb the regular operations of reason.
DERANGED, *de-rainjd'*, pp. or a. Put out of order; disturbed, confused, or disordered in mind.
DERANGEMENT, *de-rainje'-ment*, s. A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity or madness.
DERAY,‡ *de-ray'*, v.a. Tumult, disorder, or merriment.
DERBYSHIRE SPAR, *dar'-be-sher spar*, s. Fluor spar, or fluorid of calcium, found in Derbyshire, and wrought into beautiful vases and other ornaments.
DERE,‡ *deer*, a. Hurtful.
—‡ v.a. To hurt.
DERELICT, *der'-e-likt*, a. Left; abandoned.
— s. In *law*, an article of goods, or any commodity, thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use.—*Derelicts* are goods found at sea, which have been abandoned or relinquished by the owner.
DERELICTION, *der-e-lik'-shun*, s. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; an utter forsaking the state of being left or abandoned.
DERELING,‡ *deer'-ling*, s. A darling.
DEREWORTH,‡ *deer'-worth*, a. Highly valued; appreciated.
DERIDE, *de-ride'*, v.a. To turn to ridicule, or make sport of; to treat with scorn by laughter.
DERIDED, *de-ri'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to deride*.
DERIDER, *de-ri'-der*, s. One who laughs at another in contempt; a mocker; a scoffer.
DERIDINGLY, *de-ri'-ding-le*, ad. By way of derision or mockery.
DERISION, *de-rizh'-un*, s. Contempt manifested by laughter; a laughing-stock; mockery, or ridicule
DERISIVE, *de-ri'-siv*, a. Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.
DERISIVELY, *de-ri'-siv-le*, ad. With mockery or contempt.
DERISIVENESS, *de-ri'-siv-nes*, s. The state of being derisive.
DERISORY, *de-ri'-sur-e*, a. Mocking; ridiculing.
DERIVABLE, *de-ri'-vâ-bl*, a. That may be drawn or received, as from a source, or from ancestors; deducible; that may be drawn from a radical word.
DERIVABLY, *de-ri'-vâ-ble*, ad. By derivation.
DERIVATE, *der'-e-vate*, s. A word derived from another.
— v.a. To derive.
DERIVATION, *der-e-vā'-shun*, s. The act of deriving drawing, or receiving from a source.—In *grammar*, the drawing or tracing of a word from its original.—A drawing from, or turning aside from a natural course or channel; a drawing of humours from one part of the body to another; the thing derived or deduced.
DERIVATIONAL, *der-e-vā'-shun-al*, a. Relating to derivation.
DERIVATIVE, *de-riv'-â-tiv*, a. Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary.—A *derivative* chord, in *music*, is one derived from a fundamental chord.—In *law*, *derivative conveyances* are secondary deeds, such as releases, surrenders, or consignments.
— s. That which is derived; a word which takes its

origin in another word, or is formed from it.—In *music*, a chord not fundamental.

DERIVATIVELY, *de-riv'-ă-tiv-le*, ad. In a derivative manner; by derivation.

DERIVATIVENESS, *de-riv'-ă-tiv-nes*, s. The state of being derivative.

DERIVE, *de-rive'*, v.a. To draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to deduce or draw, as from a root or primitive word; ‡ to turn from its natural course; to divert; † to communicate from one to another by descent; to spread in various directions; to cause to flow.

—† v.n. To come or proceed from.

DERIVED, *de-rivd'*, pp. or a. Drawn, as from a source; descended, communicated, or transmitted.

DERIVER, *de-ri'-ver*, s. One who derives, or draws from a source.

DERM, *derm*, } s. The *cutis vera*, or true skin; the
DERMA, *der'-mă*, } organized integument which covers animal bodies.—*Derm-skeleton* is a term applied to the outward case or covering of numerous classes of animals, as the lobster, &c.—*Dermabranchiates* is the scientific name of a large family of Gasteropods, or Snails, of which the genus *Dermabranchus*, or Snail, is the type.—*Dermaptera*, or *Dermapterans*, are an order of insects comprehending those genera which have the elytra wholly coriaceous and horizontal, the two membranous wings folded longitudinally, and the tail armed with a forceps.

DERMAL, *der'-mal*, a. Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin.

DERMATIC, *der-mat'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the skin.
DERMATINE, *der'-mă-tin*, }

DERMATINE, *der'-mă-tin*, s. A mineral found in the Serpentine quarry near Waldheim, in Saxony.

DERMATOID, *der'-mă-toyd*, a. Like the skin, yet not skin; dermoid.

DERMATOLOGIST, *der-mă-tol'-o-jist*, s. One who writes on the skin, and treats of its diseases.

DERMATOLOGY, *der-mă-tol'-o-je*, s. A treatise or history of the skin and its diseases.

DERMIC, *der'-mik*, a. Relating to the skin.

DERMISTES, *der-mis'-tes*, s. A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the order *Dermistidæ*, so named from its ravages on the skins of stuffed animals in our museums.

DERMOID, *der'-moyd*, a. Resembling the skin; dermatoid.

DERN,‡ *dern*, a. Solitary; sad; cruel.

DERNFUL,‡ *dern'-ful*, a. Sad; mournful.

DERNIER, *dern'-yare*, a. Last; final; ultimate, as the *dernier ressort*.

DERNLY,† *dern'-le*, ad. Sadly; mournfully.

DEROGATE, *der'-o-gate*, v.a. To lessen the worth of a person or thing; to disparage; † to repeal, annul, or destroy the force and effect of some part of a law or established rule; to lessen the extent of a law.

—v.n. To detract; to lessen by taking away a part; ‡ to act beneath one's rank, place, or birth.

DEROGATED, *der'-o-ga-ted*, pp. of the verb *to derogate*.

DEROGATELY, *der'-o-gate-le*, ad. In a manner to lessen or take from.

DEROGATION, *der-o-ga'-shun*, s. The act of taking away or destroying the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent; the act of taking something from merit, reputation, or honour; detraction, disparagement; the act of annulling or revoking a law, or some part of it.

DEROGATIVE,† *de-rog'-ă-tiv*, a. Derogatory.

DEROGATORILY, *de-rog'-ă-tur-il-e*, ad. In a detracting manner.

DEROGATORINESS, *de-rog'-ă-tur-e-nes*, s. The quality of being derogatory.

DEROGATORY, *de-rog'-ă-tur-e*, a. Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect, or value.

DERRICK, *der'-rik*, s. An instrument or contrivance for raising heavy weights by means of a pulley.—*Derrick-crane* is an improved iron crane.

DERRING,‡ *der'-ring*, a. Daring.

DERVISE, *der'-vis*, s. A Turkish or Persian monk, or religious fanatic, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

DESCANT, *des'-kant*, s. A song or tune composed in parts, or with various modulations; a discourse, discussion, disputation, or comment; the art of composing music in several parts, which may be plain, figurative, or double.

DESCANT, *des-kant'*, v.n. To discourse at large; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely; to run a division or musical variety with the voice or instrument.

DESCANTER, *des-kant'-ter*, s. One who descants.

DESCANTING, *des-kant'-ing*, s. Remark; conjecture.

DESCEND, *de-send'*, v.n. To move, come, or go down ward; to invade; to proceed from a source, or to be derived; to pass from a preceding possessor according to the laws of succession or inheritance; to come down from an elevated or honourable station.—In *music*, to pass from any note to another less acute or shrill, or from sharp to flat.

— v.a. To walk, move, or pass downward on a declivity.

DESCENDANT, *de-sen'-dant*, s. Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, in the line of generation

DESCENDED, *de-sen'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to descend*.

DESCENDENT, *de-sen'-dent*, a. Descending, or sinking, proceeding from an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBILITY, *de-sen-de-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors.

DESCENDIBLE, *de-sen'-de-bl*, a. That may be descended or passed down; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir.

DESCENSION, *de-sen-shun*, s. The act of going downward; descent; a falling or sinking; declension, degradation.—In *astronomy*, *right descension* is the arc of the equator which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

DESCENSIONAL, *de-sen'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to descent.

DESCENSIVE, *de-sen'-siv*, a. Tending downward, having power to descend.

DESCENSORIUM, *de-sen-so'-re-um*, s. A chemical furnace in which distillation by descent was performed, but which is now very rarely used.

DESCENT, *de-sent'*, s. The act of descending, or passing from a higher to a lower place, by any form of motion; fall from a higher to a lower state or station; invasion of troops from the sea; transmission by succession or inheritance; birth; origin; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; offspring; issue; descendants; lowest place.—In *fortification*, the term *Descents* is applied to the vaults or hollow places made by undermining the ground.—In *mechanics*, the motion of a body towards the centre of the earth, caused by the attraction of gravity.—In *heraldry*, the term is used to express the coming down of anything, as a lion *en descent*.—In *music*, a passing from a note or sound to one more grave or less acute.

DESCRIBABLE, *de-skri'-bă-bl*, a. That may be described; capable of description.

DESCRIBE, *de-skribe'*, v.a. To delineate or mark the form or figure; to make or exhibit a figure by motion; to communicate an idea of a thing, by naming its nature, form, or properties; to represent by signs; to draw a plan, to represent by lines and other marks on paper, or other material; to give a clear exhibition in language; to define laxly; to set forth, represent, or delineate.

DESCRIBED, *de-skribe'd'*, pp. of the verb *to describe*.

DESCRIBENT, *de-skri'-bent*, a. Describing

DESCRIBER, *de-skri'-ber*, s. One who describes by marks, words, or signs.

DESCRIED, *de-skride'*, pp. Discovered; seen.

DESCRIER, *de-skri'-er*, s. One who espies or discovers a discoverer; a detector.

DESCRIPTION, *de-skrip'-shun*, s. The act of delineating or representing the figure of anything by a plan to be presented to the eye; the figure or appearance of anything delineated; the act of representing a thing by words or by signs; the person having the qualities expressed; recital, account, detail, narrative, or explanation.

DESCRIPTIVE, *de-skrip'-tiv*, a. Containing description, tending to describe; having the quality of representing.—*Descriptive geometry* is that part of mathematical science which consists in the application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures and the various relations of the forms of bodies.

DESCRIPTIVELY, *de-skrip'-tiv-le*, ad. By description.

DESCRIPTIVENESS, *de-skrip'-tiv-nes*, s. State of being descriptive.

DESCRIVE,‡ *de-skrive'*, v.a. To describe.

DESCRY, *de-skri'*, v.a. To explore espy, or examine

by observation; to discover anything concealed; to give notice of something suddenly discovered.

Descry,† s. The thing descried, as an army seen at a distance.

Descate,‡ *des'-e-kate*, v.a. To cut off, or to cut away.

Desecrate, *des'-e-krate*, v.a. To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation, opposed to *consecrate*; to divest of a sacred character or office.

Desecrated, *des'-e-kra-ted*, pp of the verb *to desecrate*.

Desecration *des-e-kre'-shun*, s. The act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use to which a thing had been devoted, the act of divesting from a sacred character or office

Desert, *dez'-ert*, a Forsaken, uninhabited, wild, waste, or uncultivated, void, empty, or unoccupied.

— s. An uninhabited tract of land, a region in its natural state, a wilderness, a solitude

Desert, *de-zert'*, v.a. To forsake, quit, or abandon; to leave without permission a regiment or ship, to forsake the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty.

— v.n. To run away; to quit a service without permission

— s. A deserving, merit or worth, that which gives a right to reward, or which renders liable to punishment, that which is deserved

Deserted, *de-zert'-ed*, pp. or a Forsaken, abandoned.

Deserter, *de-zert'-er*, s. A person who forsakes his cause, his post, or his party or friend; particularly a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission

Desertful, *de-zert'-ful*, a. High in desert; meritorious.

Desertion, *de-zert'-shun*, s. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army, or a ship, spiritual despondency.

Desertless, *de-zert'-les*, a. Without merit or claim to favour or reward.

Desertlessly, *de-zert'-les-le*, ad. Undeservedly.

Desertrice, *de-zert'-ris*, **Desertrix,** *de-zert'-riks*, } s. A female who deserts.

Deserve, *de-zerv'*, v.a. To merit; to be worthy of; to merit by labour or services, or by good actions or qualities in general.

— v.n. To merit; to be worthy of or deserving.

Deserved, *de-zervd'*, pp. or a. Merited; worthy of.

Deservedly, *de-zerv'-ed-le*, ad. Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

Deserver, *de-zer'-ver*, s. One who deserves or merits; one who is worthy of.

Deserving, *de-zerv'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to deserve*.

— a. Worthy of reward; meritorious; possessed of good qualities.

— s. The act of meriting, desert; merit.

Deservingly, *de-zerv'-ing-le*, ad. Meritoriously; with just desert.

Deshabille, *des-ha-bil'*, s. (Fr.) An undress; a loose morning dress.

Desiccant, *de-sik'-kant*, a. Drying, or tending to dry.

— s. A medicine or application that dries a sore.

Desiccate, *des'-ik-kate*, or *de-sik'-kate*, v.a. To dry; to exhaust of moisture.

— v.n. To become dry.

Desiccation, *des-ik-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

Desiccative, *de-sik'-kâ-tiv*, a. Drying; tending to dry; having the power to dry.

— s. An application which tends to dry up morbid or ulcerous secretions.

Desiderate, *de-sid'-er-ate*, v.a. To want; to miss.

Desideration,† *de-sid-er-a'-shun*, s. Act of desiderating, or desiring anything.

Desiderative, *de-sid'-er-â-tiv*, a. Denoting desire.

— s. An object of desire.

Desidera *-e*, *de-sid-er-a'-tum*, s., pl. **Desiderata.** (Lat.) That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable.

Desidiose,‡ *de-sid'-e-ose*; a. Idle; lazy; heavy.

Desight,† *de site'*, s. Something that displeases the eye.

Design, *de-sine'*, v.a. To sketch, plan, or propose; to delineate a form or figure by drawing the outline; to form an outline or representation of anything in the mind; to form a plan, purpose, or intention.

— s. Purpose, intention, or project; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline; first idea represented by visible lines; a plan of any work of art drawn out in the mind.—In *manufactories*, the figures with which workmen enrich their stuffs, copied from painting or draughts.—A *School of Design* is a seminary or institution in which the principles of drawing connected with the industrial arts are taught.—In *music*, the disposition of every part, and the general order of the whole.

Designable, *de-sine'-â-bl*, a. Capable of being designed or marked out.

Designate, *des'-sig-nate*, v.a. To point out or show; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description, or something known and determinate; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to name, characterise, or describe.

—† a Appointed, marked out.

Designated, *des-sig-na'-ted*, pp. Marked out, or indicated

Designation, *des'-sig-na-shun*, s. The act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; a distinguishing from others, a selecting and appointing; assignment; distinct application

Designative, *des'-sig-na-tiv*, a. Serving to designate or indicate.

Designator, *des'-sig-na tur*, s. The name given to an ancient Roman officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

Designatory, *des'-sig-na-tur-e*, a. Employed to designate.

Designed, *de-sine'd'*, pp. or a. Marked out; delineated.

Designedly, *de-sine'-ed-le*, ad. By design; purposely.

Designer, *de-sine'-er*, s. One who designs or plans, one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver; one who plots or lays a scheme with an evil intention.

Designfulness,‡ *de-sine'-ful-nes*, s. Abundance of design.

Designing, *de-sine'-ing*, ppr. or a. Forming a design; delineating the outline.—In an *ill sense*, insidiously contriving schemes of mischief; artful, insidious, deceitful, or treacherous.

— s. The art of delineating the appearance of natural objects.

Designless, *de-sine'-les*, a. Without design or intention.

Designlessly, *de-sine'-les-le*, ad. Without design, or inadvertently.

Designment, *de-sine'-ment*, s. Design, sketch, or delineation; purpose, intent, or scheme.

Desinence,† *des'-e-nens*, s. End; close.

Desinent,† *des'-e-nent*, a. Ending; extreme; lowermost.

Desipient,† *de-sip'-e-ent*, a. Trifling, foolish, or playful.

Desirable, *de-zi'-râ-bl*, a. Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with earnestness; pleasing; agreeable.

Desirableness, *de-zi'-râ-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being desirable.

Desirably, *de-zi'-râ-ble*, ad. In a desirable manner.

Desire, *de-zire'*, s. An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the obtaining or enjoying of an object; a passion; a prayer or request to obtain; the object of desire; love, affection, appetite, or lust.

— v.a. To wish for the possession or enjoyment of anything; to express a wish in the way of petition; to demand or require; to long for, solicit, or entreat.

Desired, *de-zire'd'*, pp. or a. Wished for, coveted, or entreated.

Desireless, *de-zire'-les*, a. Free from desire.

Desirer, *de-zi'-rer*, s. One who desires or asks; one who wishes.

Desirous, *de-zi'-rus*, a. Eager to obtain; full of desire; solicitous to possess and enjoy; eager, solicitous, or covetous.

Desirously, *de-zi'-rus-le*, ad. With desire; with earnest wishes.

Desirousness, *de-zi'-rus-nes*, s. The state or affection of being desirous.

Desist, *de-sist'*, v.n. To cease to act or proceed; to stop, forbear, or discontinue.

Desistance, *de-sis'-tans*, s. A ceasing to act; a stopping.

Desistive,‡ *de-sis'-tiv*, **Desitive,‡** *des'-e-tiv*, } a. Final; conclusive.

Desk, *desk*, s. An inclining table for the use of writers and readers or clerks, and usually made with a box or drawer underneath; the pulpit in a church.

— v.a. To shut up in a desk; to treasure.

Desman, *dez'-man*, s. The English musk-rat.

Desmidieæ, *des-mid'-e-e*, s. A sub-order of the *Diotomaceæ*, or Brittleworts, of which the genus *Desmidium* is the type.

Desmine, *des'-min*, s. A mineral that crystallizes in

little silken tufts, and found in the lavas of extinct volcanoes.

DESMOGRAPHY, *des-mog'-rà-fe*, s. A description of the ligaments of the body.

DESOLATE, *des'-o-late*, a. Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected, destroyed; solitary; without a companion; afflicted; deprived of comfort; uninhabited, lonely, or waste

— v.a. To deprive of inhabitants, or to make desert, to lay waste; to ravage; to destroy improvements or works of art.

DESOLATED, *des-o-la'-ted*, pp. or a. Deprived of inhabitants or wasted; ruined.

DESOLATELY, *des'-o-late-le*, ad. In a desolate manner.

DESOLATENESS, *des'-o-late-nes*, s. A state of being desolate.

DESOLATER, *des'-o-la-ter*, s. One who lays waste or desolate.

DESOLATING, *des'-o-la-ting*, a. Wasting; ravaging.

DESOLATION, *des-o-la'-shun*, s. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; a place deprived of inhabitants, or otherwise ravaged; destruction, devastation, or destitution.

DESOLATORY, *des'-o-la-tur-e*, a. Causing desolation.

DESPAIR, *de-spare'*, s. Hopelessness, desperation, or despondency; a destitution of hope or expectation; that which causes despair or of which there is no hope.

— v.n. To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation.

DESPAIRER, *de-spare'-er*, s. One without hope.

DESPAIRFUL, *de-spare'-ful*, a. Hopeless.

DESPAIRING, *de-spare'-ing*, ppr. or a. Giving up all hope.

DESPAIRINGLY, *de-spare'-ing-le*, ad. In a despairing manner.

DESPAIRINGNESS, *de-spare'-ing-nes*, s. State of being in despair.

DESPATCH, *de-spatch'*, v.a. To send away; to execute speedily, as particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, to perform; to finish; to put to death.

—‡ v.n. To conclude an affair with another; to transact and finish.

— s. Speedy performance; haste; expedition; due diligence; speedy execution or transaction of business; a message or letter sent with expedition; ‡ conduct; management. (Sometimes spelt DISPATCH.)

DESPATCHES, *de-spatch'-es*, s.pl. Letters or messages respecting some affairs of State sent to or from abroad; a packet of letters sent by some public officer, on public business.

DESPATCHER, *de-spatch'-er*, s. One who sends on a special message; one who kills or executes.

DESPATCHFUL, *de-spatch'-ful*, a. Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

DESPECTION,† *de-spek'-shun*, s. A looking down; a despising.

DESPERADO, *des-per-a'-do*, s. A desperate fellow; a madman; a person urged by furious passions.

DESPERATE, *des'-per-ate*, a. Hopeless, or without hope; fearless of danger; furious; lost beyond hope of recovery; rash, headlong, precipitate, mad, or furious.

DESPERATELY, *des'-per-ate-le*, ad. In a desperate manner, without regard to danger or safety.

DESPERATENESS, *des'-per-ate-nes*, s. Madness, fury, or rash precipitance.

DESPERATION, *des-per-a'-shun*, s. A despairing; a giving up of hope; hopelessness; fury or disregard of safety or danger.

DESPICABLE, *des'-pe-kà-bl*, a. That may or deserves to be despised; contemptible, mean, vile, or worthless.

DESPICABLENESS, *des'-pe-kà-bl-nes*, s. The quality or state of being despicable; meanness or worthlessness.

DESPICABLY, *des'-pe-kà-ble*, ad. Meanly; contemptibly.

DESPICIENCY,† *des-pish'-en-se*, s. A looking down; a despising.

DESPISABLE, *de-spi'-zà-bl*, a. Despicable; contemptible.

DESPISAL, *de-spi'-zal*, s. Contempt.

DESPISE, *de-spize'*, v.a. To hold in contempt; to have the lowest opinion of; to abhor, contemn, or scorn.

DESPISED, *de-spize'd'*, pp. or a. Contemned; disdained.

DESPISEDNESS, *de-spi'-zed-nes*, s. The state of being despised.

DESPISER, *de-spi'-zer*, s. A contemner; a scorner.

DESPISING, *de-spi'-zing*, s. Contempt.

DESPISINGLY, *de-spi'-zing-le*, ad. With contempt.

DESPITE, *de-spite'*, s. Extreme malice; violent hatred, malignity; malice irritated or enraged; defiance with contempt or triumph over opposition; an act of malice or contempt.

— v.a. To vex, offend, or tease.

— prep. In spite of; notwithstanding.

DESPITEFUL, *de-spite'-ful*, a. Full of spite; malicious, malignant.

DESPITEFULLY, *de-spite'-ful-le*, ad. With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.

DESPITEFULNESS, *de-spite'-ful-nes*, s. Malice; extreme hatred, malignity.

DESPITEOUS,‡ *des-pit'-e-us*, a. Malicious.

DESPITEOUSLY,‡ *des-pit'-e-us-le*, ad. Maliciously; furiously.

DESPITING, *de-spi'-ting*, ppr. or a. Offending; teasing.

DESPOIL, *de-spoyl'*, v.a. To strip or divest by any means; to deprive, rob, or bereave.

DESPOILED, *de-spoyld'*, pp. Stripped; robbed; bereaved, deprived.

DESPOILER, *de-spoyl'-er*, s. One who strips by force; a plunderer.

DESPOILMENT, *de-spoyl'-ment*, } s. The act of de-
DESPOLIATION, *de-spo-le-a'-shun*, } spoiling; a stripping or plundering.

DESPOND, *de-spond'*, v.n. To be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to fall in spirits; to lose all courage or resolution; to sink from loss of hope.

—‡ s. Despondency.

DESPONDENCE, *de-spond'-ens*, } s. A state of despair,
DESPONDENCY, *de-spon'-den-se*, } a sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage; in deep affliction.

DESPONDENT, *de-spon'-dent*, a. Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive; in despair.

DESPONDENTLY, *de-spon'-dent-le*, ad. Without hope.

DESPONDER, *de-spond'-er*, s. One destitute of hope.

DESPONDING, *de-spond'-ing*, a. Yielding to discouragement; depressed in spirit.

DESPONDINGLY, *de-spond'-ing-le*, ad. In a desponding manner; despairingly.

DESPONSATE,‡ *de-spon'-sate*, v.a. To betroth.

DESPONSATION,‡ *de-spon-sa'-shun*, s. A betrothing.

DESPOT, *des'-pot*, s. An emperor, king, or prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution, or laws. In *a general sense*, a tyrant.

DESPOTIC, *de-spot'-ik*, } a. Absolute in power;
DESPOTICAL, *de-spot'-e-kal*, } independent of control; arbitrary in the exercise of power; tyrannical; arbitrary.

DESPOTICALLY, *de-spot'-e-kal-le*, ad. With unlimited power; in a despotic manner.

DESPOTICALNESS, *de-spot'-e-kal-nes*, s. Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM, *des'-po-tizm*, s. Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled, depending alone on the will of the prince; an arbitrary government.

DESPUMATE, *des'-pu-mate*, v.n. To foam; to form froth or scum.

DESPUMATION, *des-pu-ma'-shun*, s. The act of throwing off excrementitious matter, and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; the separation of scum or other impurities from an animal or vegetable fluid.

DESPUME. *See* DESPUMATE.

DESQUAMATION, *des-kwa-ma'-shun*, s. A scaling or exfoliation of bone; the separation of the cuticle in small scales.

DESQUAMATORY, *des-kwam'-à-tur-e*, s. An instrument by which desquamation is performed.

DESS,‡ *des*, s. A raised table; a desk.

DESSERT, *dez-zert'*, s. That which is served when the substantial part of a meal is removed, or *de*-served, consisting of pastry, fruits, &c.

DESTEMPER, *des-tem'-per*, s. A sort of painting with opaque colours, ground and diluted with water and glue, or yolks of eggs, &c. The difference between *Destemper* and *Fresco* is that the former requires the walls to be dry on which it is laid, while the latter requires them to be wet.

DESTINABLE,‡ *des'-te-nà-bl*, a. That may be destined or determined.

DESTINAL,‡ *des'-te-nal*, a. Pertaining to destiny.

DESTINATE, *des'-tin-ate*, v.a. To design or appoint *See* DESTINE.

— a. Appointed; destined; determined.

DESTINATION, *des-tin-a'-shun*, s. The act of destining

or appointing; the purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design; the place to which a thing is appointed.

Destine, *des'-tin*, v.a. To set or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place; to fix or appoint unalterably; to design, devote, consecrate, or doom.

Destined, *des'-tind*, pp. or a. Ordained; appointed by previous determination.

Destinist, *des'-tin-ist*, s. A believer in destiny.

Destiny, *des'-tin-e*, s. Predestination, fate, or necessity; the immutable power by which events are so ordered, that whatever happens could not possibly have been otherwise; invincible necessity.—*Destinies* are the Fates, or supposed powers which preside over human life, spin it out, and determine it.

Destitute, *des'-te-tute*, a. Not having or possessing; wanting; needy, abject, or friendless.

—‡ s. One who is without friends or comfort.

—‡ v.a. To forsake; to deprive.

Destituteness, *des'-te-tute-nes*, } s. The state of being
Destitution, *des-te-tu'-shun*, } destitute; want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted or not possessed; poverty.

Destroy, *de-stroy'*, v.a. To pull down; to demolish; to separate the parts of an edifice, the union of which is necessary to constitute a thing; to ruin, or annihilate a thing by demolishing or burning; to put an end to; to lay waste, or make desolate; to kill; to slay; to extirpate; to eat, devour, or consume.—In *chemistry*, to resolve a body into its parts or elements.

Destroyable, *de-stroy'-à-bl*, a. That may be destroyed.

Destroyed, *de-stroyd'*, pp. of the verb *to destroy*.

Destroyer, *de-stroy'-er*, s. One who destroys, or lays waste.

Destroying, *de-stroy'-ing*, s. Destruction.

Destructibility, *de-struk-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being capable of destruction.

Destructible, *de-struk'-te-bl*, a. Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Destructibleness, *de-struk'-te-bl-nes*, s. The state of being destructible.

Destruction, *de-struk'-shun*, s. The act of destroying; a pulling down; ruin, by whatever means; death, murder, slaughter, massacre, demolition, subversion, extinction.

Destructionist, *de-struk'-shun-ist*, s. One in favour of destroying; a destructive; one who believes that the final punishment of the wicked consists in total extinction of being.

Destructive, *de-struk'-tiv*, a. Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; mortal, deadly, poisonous, fatal, or ruinous.

Destructively, *de-struk'-tiv-le*, ad. With destruction; ruinously.

Destructiveness, *de-struk'-tiv-nes*, s. The quality of destroying or ruining.

Destructor,‡ *de-struk'-tur*, s. A destroyer; a consumer.

Desudation, *des-u-da'-shun*, s. A profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules, called heat pimples.

Desuetude, *des'-swe-tude*, s. Disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion.

Desulphurate, *de-sul'-fer-ate*, v.a. To deprive of sulphur.

Desulphurated, *de-sul'-fu-ra-ted*, pp. or a. Deprived of sulphur.

Desulphuration, *de-sul-fu-ra'-shun*, s. The act or operation of depriving of sulphur.

Desultorily, *des'-ul-tur-e-le*, ad. In a desultory manner, loosely.

Desultoriness, *des'-ul-tur-e-nes*, s. A desultory manner; unconnectedness.

Desultory, *des'-ul-tur-e*, } a. Roving or passing
Desultorious, *des-ul-to'-re-us*, } from one thing or subject to another, without order or connection; unconnected; coming suddenly; rambling, discursive, or inconstant.

Desume,‡ *de-sume'*, v.a. To take from; to borrow.

Desynonymize, *de-se-non'-e-mize*, v.a. To cause to be different in meaning.

Detach, *de-tatch'*, v.a. To separate or disengage; to cause a separation from, or remove anything *attached*.—In *military and naval matters*, to separate men from their companies or regiments; to select ships from a fleet, and send them on a separate service.

Detached, *de-tatch'd'*, pp. of the verb *to detach*.

Detachment, *de-tatch'-ment*, s. The act of detaching or separating; a body of troops, selected or taken from the main army, and employed on some special service or expedition; a number of ships, taken from a fleet, and sent on a separate service.

Detail, *de-tale'*, v.a. To relate minutely; to particularize.

— s. A minute narration or report of particulars.—In the *Fine Arts*, the parts of a work as distinguished from the whole.

Detailed, *de-tale'd'*, pp. Minutely recited.

Detailer, *de-tale'-er*, s. One who details.

Detain, *de-tane'*, v.a. To keep back or from; to withhold; to hold in custody; to retain, stay, or arrest.

Detainder, *de-tane'-der*, s. A writ. *See* Detinue.

Detained, *de-tane'd'*, pp. of the verb *to detain*.

Detainer, *de-tane'-er*, s. One who withholds what belongs to another.—In *law*, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another. A *Writ of detainer* lies against prisoners in custody, in order that they may be detained till discharged.

Detainment, *de-tane'-ment*, s. The act of detaining; detention.

Detect, *de-tekt'*, v.a. To discover or find out; to bring to light something hidden or unobserved.

Detectable, *de-tekt'-à-bl*, a. That may be detected or found out; discoverable.

Detected, *de-tekt'-ed*, pp. or a. Discovered or brought to light.

Detecter, *de-tek'-ter*, s. A discoverer; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.

Detection, *de-tek'-shun*, s. The act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed.

Detective, *de-tek'-tiv*, a. That detects or discovers.

— s. A policeman employed to detect offenders.

Detenebrate,‡ *de-ten'-e-brate*, v.a. To remove darkness.

Detent, *de-tent'*, s. A stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking. The plural *Detents* applies generally to the stops in clock-work machinery.

Detenteur, *det'-en-teur*, s. (Fr.) A holder of bills, funds, &c.

Detention, *de-ten'-shun*, s. The act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; confinement or restraint; delay from necessity.

Deter, *de-ter'*, v.a. To discourage by fear; to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding by danger or difficulty.

Deterge, *de-terj'*, v.a. To cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter from the body, or from an ulcer.

Deterged, *de-terjd'*, pp. Cleansed or purged.

Detergent, *de-ter'-jent*, a. Cleansing; purging.

— s. A medicine that has the power of cleansing the vessels or skin from offending matter.

Deteriorate, *de-te'-re-o-rate*, v.n. To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.

— v.a. To make worse; to reduce in quality.

Deteriorated, *de-te'-re-o-ra-ted*, pp. of the verb *to deteriorate*.

Deterioration, *de-te-re-o-ra'-shun*, s. A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Deteriority, *de-te-re-or'-e-te*, s. Worse state or quality.

Determa, *de-ter'-mà*, s. A native wood of Guiana, used for masts, booms, and planks for colonial craft.

Determent, *de-ter'-ment*, s. The act or cause of deterring, or that which deters.

Determinability, *de-ter-min-à-bil'-e-te*, s. Quality of being determinable.

Determinable, *de-ter'-min-à-bl*, a. That may be decided with certainty; that may be determined.—In *law*, *determinable freeholds* are estates for life, which may determine upon future contingencies before the life for which they are created expires.

Determinant, *de-ter'-me-nant*, a. Causing determination.

Determinate, *de-ter'-me-nate*, a. Limited, fixed, or definite, established, settled, or positive.—In *mathematics*, a *determinate problem* is a problem which admits of one solution only, or of a limited number of solutions.

— v.a. To limit.

Determinately, *de-ter'-me-nate-le*, ad. With certainty, resolutely.

Determinateness, *de-ter'-me-nate-nes*, s. The state of being determinate, certain, or precise.

Determination, *de-ter-me-na'-shun*, s. The act of determining or deciding; decision of a question in the

mind; firm resolution; settlement by a judicial decision; a putting an end to.—In *surgery*, a *determination of blood* is a rapid flow of blood to the brain, or any particular part of the body.

DETERMINATIVE, *de-ter'-me-nà-tiv*, a. That uncontrollably directs to a certain end; that limits or bounds; that is employed in determining.

DETERMINATOR, *de-ter'-me-nà-tur*, s. One who determines.

DETERMINE, *de-ter'-min*, v.a. To fix on; to settle or establish; to end, limit, bound, or confine; to give a direction to, or influence the choice; to resolve, or settle a point in the mind; to put an end to; to settle or ascertain; ‡ to destroy.

— v.n. To conclude; to come to a decision.

DETERMINED, *de-ter'-mind*, pp. of the verb *to determine*.

— a. Having a firm or fixed purpose, or manifesting a firm resolution; resolute.

DETERMINEDLY, *de-ter'-min-ed-le*, ad. In a determined manner.

DETERMINER, *de-ter'-min-er*, s. One who makes a determination.

DETERMINISM, *de-ter'-min-izm*, s. The doctrine that motives invincibly determine the will.

DETERRATION,† *de-ter-ra'-shun*, s. The uncovering of anything which is buried or covered with earth.

DETERRED, *de-terd'*, pp. of the verb *to deter*.

DETERRENCE, *de-ter'-rens*, s. That which deters.

DETERRING, *de-ter'-ring*, a. Discouraging; frightening.

DETERSION, *de-ter'-shun*, s. The act of cleansing, as a sore.

DETERSIVE, *de-ter'-siv*, a. Cleansing; having power to cleanse from offending matter.

— s. A medicine which has the power of cleansing ulcers, or carrying off foul matter.

DETERSIVENESS,† *de-ter'-siv-nes*, s. Quality of being detersive.

DETEST, *de-test'*, v.a. To hate extremely; to abhor, loathe, abominate, or execrate.

DETESTABLE, *de-test'-à-bl*, a. Extremely hateful; deserving abhorrence; abominable, odious, or execrable.

DETESTABLENESS, *de-test'-à-bl-nes*, s. Extreme hatefulness.

DETESTABLY, *de-test'-à-ble*, ad. Very hatefully, abominably.

DETESTATE,‡ *de-tes'-tate*, v.a. To detest.

DETESTATION, *de-tes-ta'-shun*, s. Extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing.

DETESTED, *de-test'-ed*, pp. or a. Hated extremely, abhorred.

DETESTER, *de-test'-er*, s. One who abhors.

DETHRONE, *de-throne'*, v.a. To remove or drive from a throne; to depose, or to divest of royal authority and dignity.

DETHRONED, *de-throne'd'*, pp. or a. Removed from a throne; deposed.

DETHRONEMENT, *de-throne'-ment*, s. Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor, or prince.

DETHRONER, *de-thro'-ner*, s. One who dethrones.

DETHRONIZATION, *de-thro-ne-za'-shun*, s. The act of dethroning.

DETHRONIZE,† *de-thro-nize'*, v.a. To unthrone.

DETINUE, *det'-e-nue*, s. In *law*, a writ of *detinue* is one that lies against him who wrongfully *detains* goods or chattels delivered to him, or in his possession.

DETONATE, *det'-o-nate*, v.a. To cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

— v.n. To explode; to burn with a sudden report, thus, nitre *detonates* with sulphur.

DETONATING, *det'-o-na-ting*, ppr. or a. Exploding; inflaming with a sudden report.—*Detonating Powder* consists of fulminating mercury, silver, or other compounds which detonate when struck or heated.—*Detonating Tube* is a glass tube used by chemists for the detonation of gaseous bodies.

DETONATION, *det-o-na'-shun*, s. An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold.

DETONIZATION, *det-o-ne-za'-shun*, s. The act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

DETONIZE, *det'-o-nize*, v.a. To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation.

— v.n. To explode; to burn with a sudden report.

DETORSION, *de-tawr'-shun*, s. A wresting; a perversion.

DETORT, *de-tawrt'*, v.a. To twist; to wrest; to pervert; to turn from the original or plain meaning.

DETORTED, *de-tawrt'-ed*, pp. or a. Twisted or perverted.

DETORTION, *de-tawr'-shun*, s. A turning or wresting, perversion.

DETOUR, *de-toor'*, s. (Fr.) A turning; a circuitous way.

DETRACT, *de-trakt'*, v.a. To take away from reputation or merit; to derogate from; to take away; to withdraw; to disparage, depreciate, or calumniate.

DETRACTER, *de-trakt'-er*, s. One who detracts.

DETRACTINGLY, *de-trakt'-ing-le*, ad. In a detracting manner.

DETRACTION, *de-trak'-shun*, s. The act of taking something from the reputation or worth of another, or of depreciating another, from envy or malice, disparagement or calumny.

DETRACTIOUS,† *de-trak'-shus*, a. Containing detraction; lessening reputation.

DETRACTIVE, *de-trak'-tiv*, a. Having the quality or tendency to lessen the worth or estimation.

DETRACTIVENESS,† *de-trak'-tiv-nes*, s. The quality of being detractive.

DETRACTOR, *de-trak'-tur*, s. One who takes away or impairs the reputation of another injuriously; a slanderer or calumniator.

DETRACTORY, *de-trak'-tur-e*, a. Derogatory; defamatory by denial of desert.

DETRACTRESS, *de-trak'-tres*, s. A female detractor; a censorious woman.

DETRECT,‡ *de-trekt'*, v.a. To refuse.

DETRECTATION,‡ *de-trek-ta'-shun*, s. A refusing to do a thing.

DETRIMENT, *det'-re-ment*, s. That which injures; loss, damage, hurt, or mischief.

DETRIMENTAL, *det-re-men'-tal*, a. Causing loss or damage; injurious, hurtful, prejudicial, or disadvantageous.

DETRIMENTALNESS, *det-re-men'-tal-nes*, s. The quality of being detrimental.

DETRIMENTED, *det'-re-men-ted*, a. Injured; made worse.

DETRITAL, *de-trī'-tal*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of detritus.

DETRITION, *de-trish'-un*, s. A wearing off.

DETRITUS, *de-trī'-tus*, s. In *geology*, the disintegrated materials of the earth's surface, or the matter worn off rocks.

DETRUDE, *de-trude'*, v.a. To thrust down; to push down with force.

DETRUDED, *de-tru'-ded*, pp. or a. Thrust or forced down.

DETRUNCATE, *de-trun'-kate*, v.a. To cut off; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

DETRUNCATED, *de-trun'-ka-ted*, pp. Cut off; shortened.

DETRUNCATION, *de-trun-ka'-shun*, s. The act of cutting off.

DETRUSION, *de-tru'-shun*, s. The act of thrusting or driving down.

DETUMESCENCE, *de-tu-mes'-sens*, s. Diminution of swelling.

DETURBATION,‡ *det-ur-ba'-shun*, s. Disturbance; a demolishing; degradation.

DETURPATE, *de-tur'-pate*, v.a. To defile.

DEUCE, *duse*, s. Two; a card with two spots; a die with two spots.

DEUCE, DEUSE, *duse*, s. An evil spirit; a demon.

DEUTERO-CANONICAL, *dew'-ter-ro-kan-on'-e-kal*, a. An epithet recently applied to the books of the Apocrypha.

DEUTEROGAMIST, *dew-ter-og'-à-mist*, s. One who marries the second time.

DEUTEROGAMY, *dew-ter-og'-à-me*, s. A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife.

DEUTERONOMY, *dew-ter-on'-o-me*, s. Second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

DEUTEROPATHIA, *dew-ter-o-pa'-the-à*, DEUTEROPATHY, *dew-ter-op'-à-the*, s. A sympathetic affection of one part of the body with another part; as headache from an overloaded stomach.

DEUTEROSCOPY,‡ *dew-ter-os'-ko-pe*, s. The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense.

DEUTO, *dew'-to*, s. A term used in chemistry when two equivalents of any substance are combined with one another; as *deutoxide*, having two degrees of oxydation.

DEUTOXIDE, *dew-tox'-id*, s. In *chemistry*, a compound of two atoms or equivalents of oxygen with one of some base.

DEVAPORATION, *de-vap-o-ra'-shun*, s. The change of vapour into water, as in the generation of rain.
DEVAST,‡ *de-vast'*, v.a. To lay waste; to plunder.
DEVASTATE, *dev'-as-tate*, v.a. To lay waste; to destroy improvements; to ravage, desolate, or plunder.
DEVASTATED, *dev'-as-ta-ted*, pp. Laid waste; ravaged.
DEVASTATION, *dev-as-ta'-shun*, s. Waste, ravage, desolation, or ruin; destruction of works of art and natural productions which are necessary or useful to man.—In *law*, waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator.
DEVASTAVIT, *de-vas-ta'-vit*, s. In *law*, a writ lying against an executor for paying legacies and debts without specialty, before the debt upon the specialties be due.
DEVELOP, *de-vel'-op*, v.a. To disclose or make known something concealed or withheld from notice; to unfold what is intricate; to uncover, lay open, unravel, or disentangle.
DEVELOPED, *de-vel'-opt*, pp. Unfolded; laid open.
DEVELOPER, *de-vel'-o-per*, s. One who develops or unfolds.
DEVELOPMENT, *de-vel'-op-ment*, s. The discovering of something secret or withheld from the knowledge of others; full exhibition, the unravelling of a plot; unfolding, detection, or disentanglement.
DEVENUSTATE,† *dev-e-nus'-tate*, v.a. To deprive of beauty or grace.
DEVERGENCE,‡ *de-ver'-jens*, } s. A declination, or de-
DEVERGENCY,‡ *de-ver'-jen-se*, } clivity. *See* DIVERGENCE.
DEVEST, *de-vest'*, v.a. To strip; to deprive of clothing or arms; to deprive or to take away. Generally written DIVEST.
— v.n. In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.
DEVEX,‡ *de-veks'*, a. Bending down.
—‡ s. Devexity.
DEVEXITY, *de-veks'-e-te*, s. A bending downward; a sloping.
DEVIATE, *de'-ve-ate*, v.n. To turn aside from the common or right way; to stray from the path of duty; to swerve, stray, wander, or digress.
DEVIATION, *de-ve-a'-shun*, s. A wandering or turning aside from the right way or from the path of duty; error, sin, or obliquity of conduct.—In *commerce*, the voluntary departure of a ship, without necessity, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured.
DEVICE, *de-vise'*, s. Contrivance, invention, scheme, or stratagem; that which is formed or invented with care and art; an emblem intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto; used in painting, sculpture, and heraldry; invention; genius; faculty of devising; a spectacle or show.
DEVICEFUL, *de-vise'-ful*, a. Full of devices, inventive.
DEVICEFULLY, *de-vise'-ful-le*, ad. In a manner curiously contrived.
DEVIL, *dev'l*, s. The evil principle, or great adversary of God and man; a fallen angel, expelled from heaven for rebellion against God; the chief of the apostate angels; another name for Satan, Lucifer, Apollyon, Abaddon, &c.—In the *New Testament*, the word is frequently used for *demon*.—A very wicked person; an idol, or false god.—A machine for cutting up rags and old cloth for manufacturing purposes; a teazing machine.
— v.a. To cut up rags or cloth in a machine called a *devil*; to pepper excessively.
DEVILET, *dev'-e-let*, s. A little devil.
DEVILING,‡ *dev'l-ing*, s. A young devil.
DEVILISH, *dev'l-ish*, a. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; very evil and mischievous; having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil, excessive, enormous, in a *vulgar and ludicrous sense*, as a *devilish* cheat; diabolical, infernal, hellish, satanic, or wicked.
DEVILISHLY, *dev'l-ish-le*, ad. In a manner suiting the devil, diabolically, wickedly greatly excessively.
DEVILISHNESS, *dev'l-ish-nes*, s. The qualities of the devil.
DEVILISM,‡ *dev'l-izm*, s. The state of devils.
DEVILIZE, *dev'l-ize*, v.a. To place among devils.
DEVILKIN, *dev'l-kin*, s. A little devil.
DEVIL'S COACH-HORSE, *dev'ls coatch'-horse*, s. The popular name of a large species of brachelytrous beetle.
DEVILSHIP, *dev'l-ship*, s. The character of a devil.
DEVIOUS, *de'-ve-us*, a. Out of the common way or track erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts; wandering, excursive, or vagrant.
DEVIOUSLY, *de'-ve-us-le*, ad. In a devious manner.
DEVIOUSNESS, *de'-ve-us-nes*, s. Departure from a regular course; wandering, excursiveness.
DEVIRGINATE, *de-ver'-jin-ate*, v.a. To deflower.
DEVISABLE, *de-vize'-a-bl*, a. That may be bequeathed or given by will, that can be invented, planned, or contrived.
DEVISE, *de-vize'*, v.a. To invent, contrive, or discover; to form in the mind, by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts, to strike out by thought; to give or bequeath by will.
— v.n. To consider, to contrive, or form a scheme.
— s. A dividing or division; the act of giving or distributing real estate by a testator; a will or testament; a share of estate bequeathed.
DEVISED, *de-vize'd'*, pp. of the verb *to devise*.
DEVISEE, *dev-e-zee'*, s. The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.
DEVISER, *de-vi'-zer*, s. One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.
DEVISOR, *de-vi'-sur*, s. One who gives by will, or who bequeaths lands or tenements.
DEVITABLE,‡ *dev'-e-tà-bl*, a. Avoidable.
DEVITATION,‡ *dev-e-ta'-shun*, s. An escaping.
DEVITRIFICATION, *de-vit-re-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of converting glass into a grey, opaque substance.
DEVOCATION,‡ *dev-o-ka'-shun*, s. A calling away; seduction.
DEVOID, *de-voyd'*, a. Void, empty, or vacant; destitute; free from.
DEVOIR, *dev-waur'*, s. (Fr.) An act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another.
DEVOLUTION, *dev-o-lu'-shun*, s. The act of rolling down, removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor.
DEVOLVE, *de-volv'*, v.a. To roll down; to pour or flow with windings; to send down from one person to another.
— v.n. To roll down; to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor.
DEVOLVEMENT, *de-volv'-ment*, s. The act of devolving.
DEVONPORT, *dev'-un-port*, s. A kind of small writing-table, fitted up with drawers and other conveniences.
DEVORATION, *dev-o-ra'-shun*, s. The act of devouring.
DEVOTARY,‡ *de-vo'-ta-re*, s. A votary.
DEVOTE, *de-vote'*, v.a. To appropriate by vow; to dedicate by a solemn act; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly; to doom to evil.
— a. Devoted.
— s. A devotee.
DEVOTED, *de-vo'-ted*, pp. Appropriated by vow; dedicated or consecrated.
— a. Ardent; zealous; strongly attached.
DEVOTEDNESS, *de-vo'-ted-nes*, s. The state of being devoted or given; addictedness.
DEVOTEE, *dev-o-tee'*, s. One who is wholly devoted or superstitiously given to religion; a bigot.
DEVOTEMENT, *de-vote'-ment*, s. Devotedness or devotion; vowed dedication.
DEVOTER, *de-vo'-ter*, s. One who devotes; a worshipper.
DEVOTION, *de-vo'-shun*, s. The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose; a yielding of the heart and affections to God; external worship; acts of religion, performance of religious duties, prayer to the Supreme Being, an act of reverence, respect, or ceremony, ardent love or affection; devoutness, piety, or earnest attachment.
DEVOTIONAL, *de-vo'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining or suited to devotion.
DEVOTIONALIST, *de-vo'-shun-al-ist*, } s. A person given
DEVOTIONIST, *de-vo'-shun-ist*, } to devotion, or one superstitiously devout.
DEVOTIONALLY, *de-vo'-shun-al-ie*, ad. In a devotional manner
DEVOTIOUSNESS,‡ *de-vo'-shus-nes*, s. Piety.
DEVOTO,‡ *de-vo'-to*, s. A devotee.
DEVOTOR,‡ *de-vo'-tur*, s. One who reverences or worships.
DEVOUR, *de-vowr'*, v.a. To eat with greediness or ravenously, as a beast of prey or hungry man; to consume with rapidity and violence, as fire, pestilence, &c.; to enter upon and pursue with great eagerness; to consume wealth and substance by fraud oppression, or

illegal exactions; to destroy spiritually; to ruin the soul; to enjoy with avidity.

DEVOURED, *de-vowrd'*, pp. of the verb *to devour*.

DEVOURER, *de-vowr'-er*, s. One who devours, consumes, or preys upon.

DEVOURING, *de-vowr'-ing*, ppr. or a. Eating greedily; consuming, wasting, or annihilating.

DEVOURINGLY, *de-vowr'-ing-le*, ad. In a devouring manner.

DEVOUT, *de-vowt'*, a. Yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; devoted to religion; holy, religious, or prayerful.

—‡ s. A devotee.

DEVOUTLESS, *de-vowt'-les*, a. Destitute of devotion.

DEVOUTLESSNESS, *de-vowt'-les-nes*, s. Want of devotion.

DEVOUTLY, *de-vowt'-le*, ad. With solemn attention and reverence to God; with ardent devotion or pious thoughts.

DEVOUTNESS, *de-vowt'-nes*, s. The quality of being devout.

DEVOVE,‡ *de-vove'*, v.a. To doom to destruction.

DEVOW,‡ *de-vow'*, v.a. To give up.

DEW, *dew*, s. Moisture precipitated from the atmosphere on the surfaces of bodies.

— v.a. To wet with dew; to moisten.

DEW-BENT, *dew'-bent*, a. Bent by the dew.

DEW-BERRY, *dew'-ber-re*, s. The bramble; the fruit of the genus *rubus*, of the order *Rosaceæ*.

DEW-BESPANGLED, *dew'-be-spang'ld*, a. Spangled with dew-drops.

DEW-BESPRENT,‡ *dew'-be-sprent'*, } a. Sprinkled
DEW-BESPRINKLED, *dew'-be-sprink'ld*, } with dew.

DEW-BRIGHT, *dew'-brite*, a. Bright with dew.

DEW-DRENCHED, *dew'-drensht*, a. Drenched with dew.

DEW-DROP, *dew'-drop*, s. A drop of dew; a spangle of dew.

DEW-DROPPING, *dew'-drop-ing*, a. Wetting as with dew.

DEW-FALL, *dew'-fawl*, s. The falling of dew, or the time of the day when dew begins to fall.

DEW-IMPARLED, *dew'-im-perld'*, a. Covered with dew-drops, like pearls.

DEWINESS, *dew'-e-nes*, s. The state of being dewy.

DEW LAP, *dew'-lap*, s. The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing; ‡a lip flaccid with age.

DEW-LAPT, *dew-lapt'*, a. Furnished with a dew-lap.

DEWLESS, *dew'-les*, a. Having no dew.

DEW-POINT, *dew'-poynt*, s. The temperature at which dew begins to form, which varies according to the state of the atmosphere, as indicated by the barometer.

DEW-RETTING, *dew-ret'-ting*, s. The exposure of flax, in the fields, to the action of the dew, rain, or snow, to effect by maceration the decomposition of the gum or resin which coats the fibre.

DEW-STONE, *dew'-stone*, s. A species of English limestone which collects dew largely.

DEW-WORM, *dew'-wurm*, s. A large variety of earthworm; a species of *lumbricus*.

DEWY, *dew'-e*, a. Partaking of or like dew; moist with dew.

DEXIARIÆ, *dex-e-a'-re-e*, s. A family of Dipterous insects, chiefly subsisting on the juices of flowers, and of which the genus *Dexia* is the type.

DEXTER, *deks'-ter*, a. A term used in heraldry to denote the right side of a shield or coat of arms.

DEXTERITY, *deks-ter'-e-te*, s. Readiness in performing an action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion; readiness of mind, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients, adroitness, activity, expertness, or skill.

DEXTEROUS, } *deks'-trus*, { a. Ready and expert in the
DEXTROUS, } { use of the body and limbs; skilful and active in manual employment; adroit; ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; quick at inventing expedients; done with dexterity; adroit, active, expert, or skilful.

DEXTEROUSLY, } *deks'-trus-le*, { ad. With dexterity;
DEXTROUSLY, } { expertly; skilfully; with activity, or adroitness.

DEXTEROUSNESS, } *deks'-trus-nes*, { s. Dexterity; adroit-
DEXTROUSNESS, } { ness.

DEXTRAL, *deks'-tral*, a. Right, as opposed to left.

DEXTRALITY, *deks-tral'-e-te*, s. The state of being on the right side.

DEXTRINE, *deks'-trin*, s. In *chemistry*, the soluble or gummy matter, into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by acids or diastase.

DEXTRORSAL, *deks-tror'-sal*, a. Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

DEY, *da*, s. A Turkish title of dignity, formerly given to the Governor of Algiers.

DHURRA, *door'-rà*, s. An Eastern measure of capacity, which varies in different parts of India—being, in the Bombay presidency, equal to 19 lbs. 11 oz. 6½ drs; also a species of *Holcus*, which is the principal grain crop of Egypt after wheat, cargoes of which often reach the London market from the Levant.

DIA, *di'-à*. A Greek prefix, of very common occurrence in scientific terms, signifying *through*.

DIABASE, *di'-à-base*, s. Another name of *greenstone*.

DIABATERIAL,† *di-ab-à-te'-re-al*, a. Border-passing

DIABETES, *di-à-be'-tes*, s. An excessive and morbid discharge of saccharine urine.

DIABETIC, *di-à-bet'-ik*, a. Pertaining to diabetes.—*Diabetic Sugar* is the sweet principle of diabetic urine, and of most acid fruits, it is sometimes known as starch sugar, sugar of fruits, &c.

DIABLERY, *di-ab'-le-re*, s. Deviltry, incantation, or sorcery.

DIABOLIC, *di-à-bol'-ik*, } a. Devilish, or pertaining
DIABOLICAL, *di-à-bol'-e-kal*, } to the devil; extremely malicious, impious, or outrageously wicked.

DIABOLICALLY, *di-à-bol'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a diabolical manner; very wickedly.

DIABOLICALNESS, *di-à-bol'-e-kal-nes*, s. The qualities of the devil.

DIABOLIFY, *di-à-bol'-e-fy*, v.a. To ascribe diabolical qualities to.

DIABOLISM, *di-ab'-o-lizm*, s. The actions of the devil, possession by the devil.

DIABROSIS, *di-à-bro'-sis*, s. (Gr.) Corrosion; or the action of substances which occupy an interposition between caustics and escharotics.

DIACANTHUS, *di-à-kan'-thus*, s. A genus of fishes, of the family *Cobitidæ*.

DIACASSIA, *di-à-kas'-se-à*, s. Electuary of cassia.

DIACATHOLICUM, *di-à-kà-thol'-e-kum*, s. The universal purgative; an old name given to an electuary composed of vegetable and carminative substances.

DIACAUSTIC, *di-à-caws'-tik*, a. Cauterizing by refraction.—In *geometry*, the *diacaustic curve* is the curv formed by refraction.

DIACHASTIC, *di-à-kas'-tik*, a. Cleaving asunder spontaneously.

DIACHORESIS, *di-à-ko-re'-sis*, s. (Gr.) Excrement.

DIACHYLUM, *di-ak'-e-lum*, } s. A plaster made by boil-
DIACHYLON, *di-ak'-e-lon*, } ing hydrated oxide of lead with olive oil.

DIACISSUM, *di-à-sis'-sum*, s. A medical application containing ivy leaves.

DIACODIUM, *di-à-ko'-de-um*, s. A pharmaceutical preparation made from the syrup of poppies.

DIACONAL, *di-ak'-o-nal*, a. Pertaining to a deacon.

DIACONATE, *di-ak'-o-nate*, s. The office of a deacon.

DIACOUSTIC, *di-à-kows'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

DIACOUSTICS, *di-à-kows'-tiks*, s. That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media possessed of different densities.

DIACRITIC, *di-à-krit'-ik*, } a. That separates or dis-
DIACRITICAL, *di-à-krit'-e-kal*, } tinguishes; distinctive, applied to those marks or characters that distinguish letters of the alphabet which greatly resemble each other.

DIADELPHIA, *di-à-del'-fe-à*, s. In *botany*, a class of plants (the seventeenth in the Linnæan system) whose stamens are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.

DIADELPHIAN, *di-à-del'-fe-an*, } a. Having stamens united
DIADELPHOUS, *di-à-del'-fus*, } into two bodies by their filaments.

DIADEM, *di'-à-dem*, s. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a head-band or fillet worn as a mark or badge of royalty, and still worn by kings as a mark or badge of royalty; a crown.—*Figuratively*, empire or supreme power; a distinguished or principal ornament.—*Diadem spider* is the common name of the *Epeira diadema*, usually seen in gardens at the autumnal season. It constructs a beautiful geometric web, and its body is of a deep chestnut brown colour.

DIADROM, *di'-à-drom*, s. A course or passing a vibra-

tion; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

DIÆRESIS, DIERESIS, *di-er'-e-sis*, s. In *grammar*, the resolution of a diphthong or syllable into two syllables; the mark (¨) placed over two vowels, denoting that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters, as *aër*.

DIAGLYPHIC, *di-à-glif'-fik*, a. In *sculpture*, &c., a term applied to the objects sunk into the general surface.

DIAGNOSIS, *di-ag-no'-sis*, s. In *pathology*, the science or art of distinguishing one disease from another.—In *botany*, *diagnoses* are the brief descriptions by which plants are distinguished from each other.

DIAGNOSTIC, *di-ag-nos'-tik*, a. Distinguishing or indicating the nature of a disease.

— s. The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.

DIAGOMETER, *di-à-gom'-e-ter*, s. A kind of electrical apparatus used for the purpose of ascertaining the conducting power of oil, as a means of detecting its adulteration.

DIAGONAL, *di-ag'-o-nal*, s. A right line drawn from angle to angle of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, as a square or parallelogram, and dividing it into two parts.

— a. Extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts.

DIAGONALLY, *di-ag'-o-nal-le*, ad. In a diagonal direction.

DIAGONUS, *di-ag'-o-nus*, a. In *botany*, having four corners.

DIAGRAM, *di'-à-gram*, s. A figure, draught, or mathematical scheme, delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c.

DIAGRAPH, *di'-à-graf*, s. An instrument used in perspective drawing.

DIAGRAPHIC, *di-à-graf'-ik*, DIAGRAPHICAL, *di-à-graf'-e-kal*, a. Descriptive.

DIAGRAPHICS, *di-à-graf'-fiks*, s.pl. The art of design or drawing.

DIAGRYDIATES, *di-à-grid'-e-ates*, s.pl. Strong purgatives made with diagrydium, a preparation of scammony and quince juice.

DIAL, *di'-al*, s. A figured surface, or plate, for measuring time by the shadow of the sun, on which lines are drawn in such a manner that the shadow of a wire, or of the upper edge of a plane, erected perpendicularly on that surface, may show the true time of the day.

DIAL-PLATE, *di'-al-plate*, s. The plate of a dial, and also of a clock or watch, on which the lines are drawn, to show the hour or time of the day.

DIALECT, *di'-à-lekt*, s. The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province, or to a kingdom or state; manner of speaking or expression; language, speech, or phraseology.

DIALECTIC, *di-à-lek'-tik*, DIALECTICAL, *di-à-lek'-te-kal*, a. Pertaining to a dialect or dialects; not radical; pertaining to logic; logical; argumental.

DIALECTICALLY, *di-à-lek'-te-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of a dialect.

DIALECTICIAN, *di-à-lek-tish'-an*, s. A logician; a reasoner.

DIALECTICS, *di-à-lek'-tiks*, s. That branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning.

DIALECTOR, *di-à-lek'-tur*, s. One learned in dialects.

DIALING, *di'-al-ing*, s. The science which unfolds the principles of measuring time by dials; or the art of constructing dials.

DIALIST, *di'-al-ist*, s. A constructor of dials, one skilled in dialing.

DIALLAGE, *di'-al-laje*, s. A rhetorical figure by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then turned to one point, a dark green or bronze-coloured laminate mineral, considered a variety of hornblende or augite.

DIALLAGIC, *di-al-laj'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or formed of diallage.

DIALLOGITE, *di-al'-lo-jite*, s. A mineral of a rose-red colour.

DIALOGISM, *di-al'-o-jism*, s. A feigned speech between two or more.

DIALOGIST, *di-al'-o-jist*, s. A speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues.

DIALOGISTIC, *di-al-o-jis'-tik*, DIALOGISTICAL, *di-al-o-jis'-te-kal*, a. Having the form of a dialogue.

DIALOGISTICALLY, *di-al-o-jis'-te-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of a dialogue.

DIALOGIZE, *di-al'-o-jize*, v.a. To discourse in dialogue.

DIALOGUE, *di'-à-log*, s. A conversation between two persons; a literary composition in which two or more persons carry on a discourse.

—‡ v.n. To discourse together; to confer.

DIALURIC, *di-à-lu'-rik*, a. Appertaining to the urine.—*Dialuric acid* is a newly discovered acid, produced in combination with ammonia by the decomposition of alloxatine.

DIALYSIS, *di-al'-e-sis*, s. A mark in writing or printing consisting of two points placed over one of two vowels, to dissolve a diphthong, or to show that the two vowels are to be separated in pronunciation.—In *pathology*, debility or a solution of continuity.

DIALYTIC, *di-à-lit'-ik*, a. Unbracing the fibres; relaxing.

DIAMAGNETIC, *di-à-mag-net'-ik*, s. or a. A term applied by Faraday to a class of substances which, under the influence of magnetism, take a position, when freely suspended, at *right* angles to the magnetic meridian.

DIAMANTINE,‡ *di-à-man'-teen*, for *adamantine*.

DIAMETER, *di-am'-e-ter*, s. A line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, and dividing the figure into two equal parts; a right line passing through the centre of a piece of timber, a rock, or other object, from one side to the other.

DIAMETRAL, *di-am'-e-tral*, DIAMETRICAL, *di-à-met'-re-kal*, a. Describing or observing the direction of a diameter; direct.

DIAMETRICALLY, *di-à-met'-re-kal-le*, ad. In a diametrical direction; directly.

DIAMOND, *di'-à-mund*, s. The hardest, most brilliant, and most valuable of all the precious stones. It consists of pure carbon, the primitive crystal of which is the regular octahedron. When very transparent, diamonds are said to be of the *first water*, and of the second or third water as the transparency decreases. Diamonds are either colourless, or of a yellowish, bluish, clove-brown, or rose-red tinge.—In *printing*, the name of the smallest type in general use.—In *geometry* it is the name of a quadrangular or rhomboidal figure.—*Diamond-beetle* is the popular name of the *Entimus nobilis*, a beautiful Coleopterous insect, belonging to the family *Curculionidæ*.

DIAMOND-SHAPED, *di'-à-mund-shaypt*, a. Having the figure of an oblique angled parallelogram or rhombus.

DIANA, *di-an'-à*, s. In *myth.*, the goddess of hunting.

DIANDRIA, *di'-an-dre-à*, s. In *botany*, a class of plants of the Linnæan system, having two stamens.

DIANDRIAN, *di-an'-dre-an*, DIANDROUS, *di-an'-drus*, a. Having two stamens

DIAPASON, *di-à-pa'-sun*, s. In *music*, the octave or interval which includes all the tones.—Among *musical instrument makers*, a rule or scale by which they adjust the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., in due proportion, for expressing the several tones and semi-tones.

DIAPENTE, *di-à-pen'-te*, s. In *music*, an ancient term denoting a fifth; an interval making the second of the concords.

DIAPER, *di'-à-per*, s. A kind of linen cloth wove in flowers or figures; much used for towels or napkins.

— v.a. To variegate or diversify, to flower.

— v.n. To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

DIAPERIDÆ, *di-à-per'-e-de*, s. A tribe of Coleopterous insects, of which the genus *Diaperis* is the type.

DIAPHANE, *di'-à-fane*, s. The name of a silk stuff woven with transparent and coloured figures.

DIAPHANED, *di'-à-faynd*, a. Transparent.

DIAPHANEITY, *di'-à-fa-ne'-e-te*, s. The property of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness.

DIAPHANIC, *di'-à-fan'-ik*, DIAPHANOUS, *di-af'-an-us*, a. Having power to transmit rays of light; pellucid; transparent.

DIAPHONIA, *di-à-fo'-ne-à*, s. The name applied by Guido and others to the precepts that formerly taught the use of the organ.

DIAPHONICS, *di-à-fon'-iks*, s. The doctrine of refracted sound.

DIAPHORESIS, *di-à-fo-re'-sis*, s. Augmented perspiration or elimination of the humours of the body through the pores of the skin.

DIAPHORETIC, *di-à-fo-ret'-ik*, a. Having the power to increase perspiration; sudorific.

— s. A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

DIAPHRAGM, *di'-à-fram*, s. The midriff, or large circular muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or lower belly, and forming a moveable partition

between these two cavities, its most important office being connected with the function of respiration. The word is also applied to any partition or dividing substance, commonly with an opening through it.

DIAPHRAGMATIC *di-à-frag-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATITIS, *di-à-frag-mà-ti'-tis*, s. In *pathology*, inflammation of the diaphragm, or of its peritoneal coats.

DIAPHYSIS, *di-af'-fe-sis*, s. In *anatomy*, a term applied to the central or solid part of the long or cylindrical bones.

DIAPRED,† *di'-à-pred*, pp. or a. Diversified, or variegated; diaperd.

DIARIAN, *di-a'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to a diary; daily.

DIARIST, *di'-à-rist*, s. One who keeps a diary.

DIARRHŒA, *di-ar-rhe'-à*, s. A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines; a lax.

DIARRHETIC, *di-ar-rhet'-tik*, a. Producing diarrhœa or lax.

DIARTHROSIS, *di-ar-thro'-sis*, s. (Gr.) In *anatomy*, the moveable connection of bones.

DIARY, *di'-à-re*, s. A note-book or journal, in which the occurrences of each day are written; a register of daily occurrences or observations.

DIASCHISMA, *di-as-kis'-mà*, s. In *music*, an interval consisting of a minor semi-tone or diesis.

DIASPORE, *di'-as-pore*, s. A mineral, occurring in lamellar concretions, of a greyish, greenish, or brownish colour, which decrepitates with violence before the blowpipe.

DIASTALTIC, *di-as-tal'-tik*, a. Dilated; noble; bold; an epithet given by the Greeks to certain intervals in music.

DIASTASE, *di'-as-tase*, s. A peculiar substance generated during the germination of grain from the brewery, tending to accelerate the formation of sugar, during the fermentation of worts.

DIASTASIS, *di-as'-ta-sis*, s. A forcible separation of bones without fracture.

DIASTIMETER, *di-as-tim'-e-ter*, s. A philosophical instrument for measuring distances.

DIASTOLE, *di-as'-to-le*, s. In *physiology*, a dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to *systole*, or contraction.—In *grammar*, the extension of a syllable; or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DIASTYLE, *di'-à-stile*, s An edifice in which three diameters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

DIATESSARON, *di-à-tes'-sà-ron*, s. In *music*, a concord or harmonic interval, composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and one great semi-tone.—In *Biblical literature*, a harmony of the four gospels.

DIATHERMAL, *di-à-ther'-mal*, } a. Possessing free
DIATHERMATOUS, *di-à-ther'-mà-tus*, } permeability to heat.

DIATHESIS, *di-ath'-e-sis*, s. (Gr.) Particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad.

DIATOMACEÆ, *di-à-to-ma'-se-e*, s. An order of very minute Algæ, consisting of minute fragmentary bodies, which seem to form the extreme limits of the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

DIATOMOUS, *di-at'-o-mus*, a. In *mineralogy*, having crystals in one distinct diagonal cleavage.

DIATONIC, *di à-ton'-ik*, a. In *music*, a term applied to the natural scale, which, proceeding by degrees, includes both tones and semi-tones.

DIATONICALLY, *di-à-ton'-ik-al-le*, ad. In a diatonic manner.

DIATRIBE, *di'-à-tribe*, s. A continued discourse or disputation.

DIATRIBIST, *di-at'-re-bist*, s. One who prolongs his discourse or discussion.

DIB,‡ *dib*, v.n. To dip.

DIBBER, *dib'-ber*, s. An agricultural implement, with teeth or dibbles for making holes in the ground.

DIBBLE, *dib'bl*, s. A pointed instrument, used in gardening and agriculture, to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

— v.a. To plant with a dibble, or to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

— v.n. To dibble or dip; a term in angling.

DIBBLER, *dib'-bler*, s. One who makes holes to plant seed.

DIBOTHRIANS, *dib-oth'-re-ans*, s. In *zoology*, a division of the *Entozoa*, including the Tape-worms, of the family *Bothriocephala*.

DIBRANCHIATA, *di-bran-ke-a'-tà*, s. An order of cephalopods, divided into two classes, the decapods and the octopods, in which the two branchiæ are situated on each side of the body.

DIB-STONE, *dib'-stone*, s. A little stone which children throw at another stone.

DICACITY,† *de-kas'-e-te*, s. Talkativeness; pertness.

DICE, *dise*, s.pl. of DIE; also a game with dice.

— v.n. To play with dice.

DICE-BOX, *dise'-boks*, s. A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

DICE-COAL, *dise'-kole*, s. A local name for cubical coal.

DICE-MAKER, *dise'-ma-ker*, s. A maker of dice.

DICEPHALOUS, *di-cef'-à-lus*, a. Having two heads on one body.

DICER, *di'-ser*, s. A player at dice.

DICH.‡ A word corrupted from *do it*.

DICHASTASIS, *de-kas'-tà-sis*, s. Spontaneous subdivision.

DICHASTIC, *de-kas'-tik*, a. Capable of subdividing spontaneously.

DICHORD, *di'-kawrd*, s. The name anciently given to the two-stringed lyre.

DICHOTOMIZE, *de-kot'-o-mize*, v.a. To cut into two parts, to divide into pairs.

DICHOTOMOUS, *de-kot'-o-mus*, a. In *botany*, regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.

DICHOTOMY,† *de-kot'-o-me*, s. Division or distribution of things by pairs.

DICHROISM, *dik'-ro-izm*, s. The property observed in some crystals of presenting distinct colours when viewed in different directions.

DICHROMATIC, *dik-ro-mat'-ik*, a. Having or producing two colours.

DICING, *dise'-ing*, s. The practice of playing at dice.

DICING-HOUSE,† *dise'-ing-hows*, s. A gaming-house.

DICKENS, *dik'-kens*, s. A vulgar exclamation in old writers for *devil*.

DICKER, *dik'-ker*, s. A commercial term for *ten* of certain articles, and for the long hundred of others, as ten skins make a dicker of hides; ten bars a dicker of iron; and so on.

DICKEY, *dik'-ke*, s. A seat behind a carriage for servants, &c.; a sham bosom of a shirt.

DICLINATE, *dik'-le-nate*, a. An epithet applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined.

DICLINOUS, *dik'-le-nus*, a. Having a twofold inclination, a term botanically applied to a plant which has its sexes in distinct flowers.

DICOCCOUS, *di-kok'-kus*, a. Two grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each.

DICOTYLEDON, *di-ko-til-e'-don*, s. A plant whose leaves divide into two lobes or seminal leaves in germinating.

DICOTYLEDONOUS, *di-ko-til-e'-don-us*, a. Having two lobes.

DICOTYLES, *di-kot'-e-les*, s. A genus of hogs, the Peccaries.

DICROITE, *dik'-royt*, s. A mineral of a shining lustre and bluish colour, which occurs in granite and gneiss.

DICROMATIC, *di-kro-mat'-ik*, a. Having or producing two colours.

DICROTIC, *di-krot'-ik*, a. In *pathology*, applied to a pulse, which, when felt, conveys the sensation of a double pulsation, called *Dicrotos*.

DICTATE, *dik'-tate*, v.a. To tell with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; to order or instruct what is to be said or written; to direct by impulse of the mind; to suggest, prescribe, or admonish.

— s. A rule or maxim, delivered with authority; command, injunction, or admonition.

DICTATED, *dik-ta'-ted*, pp. Delivered with authority.

DICTATION, *dik-ta'-shun*, s. The act of dictating, or of prescribing.

DICTATOR, *dik-ta'-tur*, s. One who dictates or prescribes rules and maxims for the direction of others; one invested with absolute authority.—In *ancient Rome*, a magistrate, created in times of exigence and danger, and invested with unlimited power.

DICTATORIAL, *dik-tà-to' re-al*, a. Relating to a dictator, absolute, uncontrollable, authoritative, imperious, or overbearing.

DICTATORIALLY, *dik-tà-to'-re-al-le*, ad. In a dictatorial manner.

DICTATORSHIP, *dik-ta'-tur-ship*, s. The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office; authority or imperiousness.

DICTATORY, *dik'-tà-tur-e*, a. Overbearing; dogmatical.

Dictatrix, *dik-ta'-triks*, s. A female who dictates or commands.

Dictature, *dik'-tà-ture*, s. The office of a dictator; dictatorship; absolute authority; the power that dictates.

Diction, *dik'-shun*, s. Expression of ideas by words; manner of expression, language, style, or phraseology.

Dictionary, *dik'-shun-à-re*, s. A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with definitions and explanations of their meanings; and generally combining, in abbreviated form, the advantages of a *lexicon* and *cyclopædia*; the one being intended for the explanation of words, and the other for the elucidation of things.

Dictum, *dik'-tum*, s., pl. **Dicta**. (Lat.) An authoritative saying or assertion.

Dictyotidæ, *dik-te-ot'-e-de*, s. A tribe of *Fuci*, of which *Dictyota* is the type.

Did, *did*, pret. of *do*, contracted from *doed*; I did, thou didst, he did, we did, you or ye did, they did. *Did* is used as the sign of the past tense of verbs, particularly in interrogative and negative sentences.

Didactic, *di-dak'-tik*, **Didactical**, *di-dak'-te-kal*, } a. Adapted or intended to teach; preceptive; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules.

Didactically, *di-dak'-te-kal-le*, ad. In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.

Didactics, *di-dak'-tiks*, s.pl. The science or art of communicating instruction.

Didactyl, *di-dak'-til*, s. An animal having two toes.

Didascalic,† *di-das-kal'-ik*, a. Didactic; preceptive.

Didder,‡ *did'-der*, v.n. To shiver with cold. (*Provincial.*)

Diddle, *did'dl*, v.a. To cheat or over-reach.
— v.n. To totter, as a child in walking.

Didecahedral, *di-dek-à-he'-dral*, a. In *crystallography*, having the form of a decahedral or ten-sided prism, with pentahedral or five-sided summits.

Didelphoid, *di-del'-foyd*, a. Having two wombs; belonging to the marsupial family *Didelphidæ*.

Didelphys, *di-del'-fis*, s. A genus of marsupial animals of the family *Marsupialia*, including the opossum.

Didodecahedral, *di-do-dek-à-he'-dral*, a. In *crystallography*, having the form of a dodecahedral or twelve-sided prism, with hexahedral or six-sided summits.

Didrachma,‡ *di-drak'-mà*, s. A piece of money, the fourth of an ounce of silver.

Didst, *didst*. The second person of *did*, the imperfect tense of *do*.

Diducement,‡ *di-duse'-ment*, **Diduction**, *di-duk'-shun*, } s. Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

Didymous, *did'-e-mus*, a. (Gr.) Two united; growing in pairs or twins.

Didynamia, *did-e-na'-me-à*, s. The fourteenth class of the botanical arrangement of Linnæus, which is distinguished by four stamens, disposed in two pairs, one being shorter than the other.

Didynamian, *did-e-na'-me-an*, **Didynamous**, *di-din'-à-mus*, } a. Containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

Die, *di*, v.n. To lose life or expire, applied to organic beings, as man and plants die; to perish; to sink gradually, like a dying person; to languish with pleasure or strong desires; to be indifferent or insensible, like one dead; to endure sufferings like those of death; to perish eternally.
— s., pl. **Dice**. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers, from one to six, used in gaming, by being thrown from a box, any cubic body; a flat tablet; hazard or chance.—In *architecture*, the cubical part of a pedestal, between its base and cornice.—*Die*, pl. *dies*, in the *arts*, is a stamp or reversed impression of a coin, medal, or other similar object used for coining money, or stamping the device or motto upon a piece of metal prepared to receive the impression.—*Die-sinker* is an engraver of dies for embossing or stamping; and *Die-sinking* is the process of engraving the dies.—*Die-stock* is the contrivance by which the dies used in screw-cutting are held.

Dieb, *di' eb*, s. A wild species of dog (*Canis anthus*) found in North Africa.

Diegesis, *di-ej'-e-sis*, s. (Gr.) An explanation; narrative; history or recital.

Dielectric, *di-e-lek'-trik*, s. A body which has not the power of transmitting the electric influence through itself.

Diesis, *di-e'-sis*, s. (Gr.) The mark of reference (‡) called also a double dagger.

Diet, *di'-et*, s. Food or victuals; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind or quantity; allowance of provision; board or boarding; formerly an assembly of the states or circles of Germany and of Poland; a convention of princes, electors, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and representatives of free cities, to deliberate on the affairs of the empire.
— v.a. To feed; to board; to take food by rules prescribed; to furnish aliment.
— v.n. To eat according to rules prescribed; to eat sparingly.

Dietary, *di'-et-à-re*, a. Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.
— s. Rule of diet; allowance of food, especially among the inmates of almshouses, prisons, workhouses, &c.

Diet-drink, *di'-et-drink*, s. Medicated liquors; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

Dieted, *di'-et-ed*, pp. Fed by prescribed rules; boarded.

Dieter, *di'-et-er*, s. One who prescribes rules for eating, or prepares food by rules.

Dietetic, *di-e-tet'-ik*, **Dietetical**, *di-e-tet'-e-kal*, } a. Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

Dietetics, *di-e-tet'-iks*, s. The science or philosophy of diets, or that which teaches us to adapt the quantity and quality of particular kinds of food to suit the taste or power of the digestive organs; the principles which direct us to extract the greatest quantity of nutrition from a given quantity of nutritive matter. —*Dietist*, or *Dietitian*, is a person skilled in dietary preparations.

Dietine, *di'-et-ine*, s. A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

Dieting, *di'-et-ing*, s. The act of eating according to prescribed rules.

Dieu et mon droit, *de-u'-a-mon-drooaw'*. (Fr.) God and my right.

Diffarreation, *dif-far-re-a'-shun*, s. The parting of a cake; a ceremony among the Romans, at the divorce of man and wife.

Differ, *dif'-fer*, v.n. To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various, in nature, condition, form, or qualities; to be at variance; to strive or debate in words.
— v.a. To cause to be different or various.

Difference, *dif'-fer-ense*, s. The state of being unlike or distinct; want of sameness, the quality which distinguishes one thing from another; a contention between two parties; the point in dispute; ground of controversy; distinction; dissimilarity; diversity; contention; debate, wrangle, or strife.—In *mathematics*, the remainder of a sum or quantity, after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted.—In *logic*, an essential attribute, belonging to some species, and not found in the genus; being the idea that defines the species.—In *heraldry*, a certain figure added to a coat of arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger branch is from the elder or principal branch.—In the *army*, *difference* is a term used for the sums regulated to be paid by officers when exchanging from the half to full pay.
— v.n. To cause a difference or distinction.

Different, *dif'-fer-ent*, a. Distinct; separate; not the same; of various or contrary natures, forms, or qualities; unlike; dissimilar.

Differential, *dif-fer-en'-shal*, a. In *commerce*, creating a difference; as, *differential* duties.—In *mathematics*, an epithet used in fluxions, or the doctrine of infinitesimals. *Differential Calculus* is the method of finding the ratios of the differences of variable magnitudes, on the supposition that these differences become infinitely small. — *Differential co-efficient* is the ratio of the differential of any function of a variable quantity to the differential of the variable.—*Differential thermometer* is a thermometer for measuring minute differences of temperature.—In *mechanics*, *differential gear* is a combination of toothed wheels, by which a differential motion is produced. *Differential screw* is a compound screw, by which a differential motion is produced.

Differently, *dif'-fer-ent-le*, ad. In a different manner; variously.

Differingly, *dif'-fer-ing-le*, ad. In a different manner.

Difficile,‡ *dif'-fe-seel*, a. Difficult; hard; scrupulous.

Difficileness,‡ *dif'-fe-seel-nes*, s. Difficulty to be persuaded.

DIFFICILITATE,‡ *dif-fe sil' le-tate*, v.a. To make difficult.

DIFFICULT, *dif'-fe-kult*, a. Hard to be made, done, or performed; not easy; attended with labour and pains; hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon, or readily yielding; not easily managed or persuaded; arduous, painful, perplexed, laborious, or rigid.

DIFFICULT,‡ *dif'-fe-kult*, } v.a. To perplex, or
DIFFICULTATE,‡ *dif'-fe-kul-tate*, } render difficult.

DIFFICULTLY, *dif'-fe-kult-le*, ad. With difficulty.

DIFFICULTNESS,‡ *dif'-fe-kult-nes*, s. Difficulty.

DIFFICULTY, *dif' fe-kul-te*, s. Hardness to be done or accomplished, the state of anything which renders its performance laborious or perplexing; embarrassment of affairs; that which cannot be easily understood, explained, or believed, obstacle, impediment; embarrassment or perplexity.

DIFFIDE,‡ *dif-fide'*, v.a. To distrust; to have no confidence in.

DIFFIDENCE, *dif'-fe-dens*, s. Want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability, or disposition of others, or some personal qualification; modest reserve: a moderate degree of timidity or bashfulness.

DIFFIDENT, *dif'-fe-dent*, a. Wanting confidence; distrustful of one's own power or competency; hesitating, modest, or reserved.

DIFFIDENTLY, *dif'-fe-dent-le*, ad. With distrust; modestly.

DIFFIDENTNESS, *dif'-fe-dent-nes*, s. The quality of being diffident.

DIFFIND,‡ *dif-find'*, v.a. To cleave in two; to split.

DIFFINITIVE, *dif-fin'-e-tiv*, a. Determinate; definitive.

DIFFISSION,‡ *dif-fish'-un*, s. The act of cleaving or splitting.

DIFFLATION, *dif-fla'-shun*, s. The act of scattering by a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, *dif' flu-ens*, } s. A flowing or falling
DIFFLUENCY, *dif'-flu-en-se*, } away on all sides.

DIFFLUENT, *dif'-flu-ent*, a. Flowing away on all sides; not fixed.

DIFFORM, *dif'-fawrm*, a. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; unlike; dissimilar.

DIFFORMITY, *dif-fawrm'-e-te*, s. Irregularity of form, want of uniformity.

DIFFRACT, *dif-frakt'*, v.a. To break or separate into parts, as light.

DIFFRACTED, *dif-frak'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to diffract*.

DIFFRACTION, *dif-frak'-shun*, s. In *optics*, a change which light undergoes, when, by passing very near the borders of an opaque body, it forms parallel bands or fringes.

DIFFRANCHISE, *dif-fran'-chise*. *See* DISFRANCHISE.

DIFFUSE, *dif-fuze'*, v.a. To pour out or spread as a fluid; to send out or extend in all directions; to expand, circulate, publish, or proclaim.

DIFFUSE, *dif-fuse'*, a. Widely spread; dispersed; using many words; giving full descriptions; containing full or particular accounts; not concise.

DIFFUSED, *dif-fuze'd'*, pp. of the verb *to diffuse*. Flowing; wild.

DIFFUSEDLY, *dif-fuze'-ed-le*, ad. In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.

DIFFUSEDNESS, *dif-fuze'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being widely spread.

DIFFUSELY, *dif-fuse'-le*, ad. Widely; extensively; copiously; with many words; fully.

DIFFUSER, *dif-fuze'-er*, s. One who diffuses.

DIFFUSIBILITY, *dif-fuze-e-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being diffusible, or capable of being spread.

DIFFUSIBLE, *dif-fuze'-e-bl*, a. That may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed.

DIFFUSIBLENESS, *dif-fuse'-e-bl-nes*, s. Diffusibility.

DIFFUSION, *dif-fu'-zhun*, s. A spreading or flowing of a liquid substance or fluid in every direction; a spreading abroad; dispersion; extension, copiousness; † exuberance of style.—*Diffusion tube* is an instrument for ascertaining the rate of diffusion for different gases

DIFFUSIVE, *dif-fu'-siv*, a. Having the quality of diffusing or spreading, as liquid substances or fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles; spread widely; extending in all directions.

DIFFUSIVELY, *dif-fu'-siv-le*, ad. Widely; extensively; every way.

DIFFUSIVENESS, *dif-fu'-siv-nes*, s. The power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; dispersion; extension or extensiveness; the quality or state of being diffuse, or exuberant in style, verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

DIG, *dig*, v.a., pret. and pp. DIGGED, or DUG. To open and break or turn up the earth with a spade or other sharp instrument; to excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose earth; to pierce or open with a snout or by other means, as swine or moles, to pierce with a pointed instrument; to thrust in.—*To dig down* is to undermine and cause to fall by digging.—*To dig out*, or *to dig from*, is to obtain by digging.—*To dig through* is to open a passage through, or make an opening.

— v.n. To work with a spade or other piercing instrument; to do servile work; to work in search of.

DIGAMMA, *di-gam'-ma*, s. The name of a letter in the ancient Greek alphabet, which gradually fell into disuse, except among the Æolics. It had very nearly the sound of the English F, and was called *digamma* from its resemblance to two gammas, one placed above the other.

DIGASTRIC, *di-gas'-trik*, a. Having a double belly an epithet given to a muscle of the lower jaw.

DIGERENT,‡ *dij'-er-ent*, a. Digesting.

DIGEST, *di'-jest*, s. A collection or body of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; a pandect; any collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws, disposed under proper heads or titles.

DIGEST, *de-jest'*, v.a. To arrange under suitable heads or titles; to classify, or place in convenient order; to draw out methodically in the mind; to separate or dissolve in the stomach, as food; to reduce to minute parts fit to enter the lacteals and circulate: to convert into chyme.—In *chemistry*, to soften and prepare by heat; to expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for chemical operations.—To bear with patience; to receive without resentment.

— v.n. To be prepared by heat; to suppurate; to generate healthy pus, as an ulcer or wound; to dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

DIGESTED, *de-jest'-ed*, pp. or a. Reduced to method, arranged in due order; concocted or prepared in the stomach, or by a gentle heat.

DIGESTEDLY, *de-jest'-ed-le*, ad. In a methodical and regular way.

DIGESTER, *de-jes'-ter*, s. One who digests or disposes in order; one who digests his food; a medicine or article of food that aids digestion, or strengthens the digestive power of the stomach.—In *chemistry*, a strong metal vessel, with a safety-valve, in which to boil bony substances with a strong heat.

DIGESTIBLENESS, *de-jes'-te-bl-nes*, } s. The quality of
DIGESTIBILITY, *de-jes-te-bil'-e-te*, } being digestible.

DIGESTIBLE, *de-jes'-te-bl*, a. Capable of being digested.

DIGESTION, *de-jes'-tshun*, s. The conversion of food into chyme, or the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach, and preparing it for circulation and nourishment; the act of methodizing and reducing to order. the maturing of a design; the process of maturing an ulcer or wound, and disposing it to generate pus, or the generation of matter.—In *chemistry*, the operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance; the process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

DIGESTIVE, *de-jes'-tiv*, a. Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; capable of softening and preparing by heat; methodizing; reducing to order causing maturation in wounds or ulcers; dissolving.

— s. Any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach, and aids digestion; a stomachic; a corroborant.—In *surgery*, an application which ripens an ulcer or wound, or disposes it to suppurate. — *Digestive salt*, the muriate of potash.

DIGESTURE,† *de-jes'-ture*, s. Concoction; digestion.

DIGGABLE, *dig'-ga-bl*, a. That may be digged.

DIGGED, *digd*, pret. and pp. of DIG.

DIGGER, *dig'-ger*, s. One who digs, delves, throws up, or breaks the earth; one who opens a well, pit, trench, or ditch.

DIGGING, *dig'-ging*, s. The operation of turning or loosening the earth by hand labour with a spade or fork.—*Diggings* is a popular name for the localities where gold is found in Australia and California.

DIGHT,‡ *dite*, v.a. To prepare; to put in order; to dress or adorn.

DIGIT, *dij'-it*, s. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three-fourths of an inch; the twelfth part of the dia-

meter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity of an eclipse.—In *arithmetic*, any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers. Thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are called digits.

DIGITAL, *dij'-e-tal*, a. Pertaining to the fingers, or to digits.

DIGITALIA, *dij-e-ta'-le-à*, } s. A supposed alkaloid ob-
DIGITALINE, *dij'-e-tà-line*, } tained from the fox-glove, or *digitalis purpurea*.

DIGITALIS, *dij-e-ta'-lis*, s. The plant called fox-glove.

DIGITARIA, *dij-e-ta'-re-à*, s. A genus of grasses; finger grass.

DIGITATE, *dij'-e-tate*, } a. In *botany*, a *digitate* leaf
DIGITATED, *dij'-e-ta-ted*, } is one which branches into several distinct leaflets like fingers.

DIGITATE,‡ *dij'-e-tate*, v.a. To point out as with a finger.

DIGITATELY, *dij'-e-tate-le*, ad. In a digitate manner.

DIGITATION, *dij-e-ta'-shun*, s. A division into finger-like processes.

DIGITIGRADE, *dij'-e-te-grade*, s. An animal that walks or steps on his toes.

— a. Walking on the toes.

DIGITIGRADES, *dij'-e-te-grades*, s. The name given by zoologists to those quadrupeds which, while walking, move only on the extremity of the toes, as in the genera Carus, Felis, &c.

DIGLADIATE,† *de-gla'-de-ate*, v.n. To fence; to quarrel.

DIGLADIATION, *de-gla-de-a'-shun*, s. A combat with swords; a quarrel.

DIGLYPH, *di'-glif*, s. In *architecture*, a projecting face, which has two panels or channels sunk in, while the triglyph has three.

DIGNIFICATION, *dig-ne-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of dignifying; exaltation; promotion.

DIGNIFIED, *dig'-ne-fide*, pp. Invested with dignity.

— a. Marked with dignity; exalted, elevated, or noble.

DIGNIFY, *dig'-ne-fi*, v.a. To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt in rank or office; to honour; to distinguish by some excellence, or that which gives celebrity.

DIGNITARY, *dig'-ne-tà-re*, s. An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests and canons, as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, or prebendary.

DIGNITY, *dig'-ne-te*, s. True honour; nobleness or elevation of mind, consisting in a high sense of propriety, truth, and justice; elevation; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature; grandeur of mien; elevation of deportment; an elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical, giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it; the rank or title of a nobleman.—In *oratory*, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.—In *astrology*, an advantage which a planet has on account of its being in some particular place of the zodiac, or in a particular station in respect to other planets.

DIGNOTION,‡ *dig-no'-shun*, s. Distinguishing mark distinction.

DIGONOUS, *dig'-o-nus*, a. In *botany*, having two angles, as a stem.

DIGRAPH, *di'-graf*, s. A union of two vowels, of which one only is pronounced, as in *head*, *breath*, &c.

DIGRESS, *de-gres'*, v.n. To depart from the main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration; to deviate, wander, or amplify.—*Literally*, to turn aside out of the road, or go out of the common track.

DIGRESSION, *ae-gres'-shun*, s. The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing; †deviation from a regular course.

DIGRESSIONAL, *de-gres'-shun-al*, } a. Departing from the
DIGRESSIVE, *de-gres'-siv*, } main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.

DIGRESSIVELY, *de-gres'-siv-le*, ad. By way of digression.

DIGYNIA, *di-jin'-e-à*, s. In *botany*, an order of plants having two styles, according to the Linnæan classification.

DIGYNIAN, *di-jin'-e-an*, } a. In *botany*, having two
DIGYNOUS, *dij'-in-us*, } styles.

DIHEDRAL, *di-he'-dral*, a. Having two sides, as a figure.

DIHEDRON, *di-he'-dron*, s. A figure with two sides or surfaces.

DIHEXAHEDRAL, *di-heks-a-he'-dral*, a. In *crystallography*, having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

DIJUDICATE, *di-ju'-de-kate*, v.a. To judge or determine.

DIJUDICATION, *di-ju-de-ka'-shun*, s. A judging between; judicial distinction.

DIKE, *dike*, s. A ditch; an excavation made in the earth by digging, of greater length than breadth, intended as a reservoir of water, a drain, or for other purpose; a mound of earth, of stones, or of other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river: a vein of basalt, greenstone, or other stony substance, or an intrusion of melted matter into rents or fissures of stratified rocks. Sometimes spelt DYKE.

— v.a. To surround or protect with a dike, to secure by a bank.

—‡ v.n. To dig.

DIKING, *di'-king*, s. The act of ditching, or protecting by a dike.

DILACERATE, *de-las'-er-ate*, v.a. To tear; to rend asunder; to separate by force. *See* LACERATE.

DILACERATION, *de-las-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rending

DILANIATE,† *de-la'-ne-ate*, v.a. To tear; to rend in pieces; to mangle.

DILANIATION,† *de-la-ne-a'-shun*, s. A tearing in pieces.

DILAPIDATE, *de-lap'-e-date*, v.n. To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

— v.a. To pull down; to waste or destroy; to suffer to go to ruin; to waste; to squander.

DILAPIDATED, *de-lap'-e-da-ted*, pp. or a. Wasted, ruined; suffered to go to ruin.

DILAPIDATION, *de-lap-e-da'-shun*, s. Ecclesiastical waste, a voluntary wasting or suffering to go to decay any building in possession of an incumbent; destruction; demolition; decay; ruin.

DILAPIDATOR, *de-lap'-e-da-tur*, s. One who causes dilapidation.

DILATABILITY, *de-la-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of admitting expansion by the elastic force of the body itself, or of another elastic substance acting upon it.

DILATABLE, *de-la'-tà-bl*, a. Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic.

DILATATION, *dil-à-ta'-shun*, s. The expanding of a body into greater bulk by its own elastic power; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded.

DILATE, *de-late'*, v.a. To expand or spread out; to enlarge or extend in all directions; to relate at large; to tell copiously or diffusely.

— v.n. To widen; to expand; to swell or extend in all directions; to speak largely and copiously; to dwell on in narration.

— a. Expanded; expansive.

DILATED, *de-la'-ted*, pp. or a. Expanded, distended, or enlarged.

DILATER. *de-la'-ter*, s. One who enlarges; that which expands.

DILATION, *de-la'-shun*, s. Delay.

DILATOR, *de-la'-tur*, s. That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates.

DILATORILY, *dil'-à-tur-e-le*, ad. With delay; tardily.

DILATORINESS, *dil'-à-tur-e-nes*, s. The quality of being dilatory or late; lateness; slowness in motion; delay in proceeding; tardiness.

DILATORY, *dil'-à-tur-e*, a. Slow; late; tardy; given to procrastination; not proceeding with diligence; making or tending to delay.

DILECTION,† *de-lek'-shun*, s. The act of loving; kindness.

DILEMMA, *di-lem'-mà*, s. A difficult or doubtful choice, a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

DILETTANTE, *dil-et-tan'-ta*, s., pl. DILETTANTI. (It.) An admirer or lover of the fine arts.

DILETTANTISM, *dil-et-tan'-tizm*, s. Admiration of the fine arts.

DILIGENCE, *dil'-e-jens*, s. Attention to business; industry, assiduity, or watchfulness; steady application in business of any kind; exertion of body or mind; the name of a kind of stage-coach formerly used in France.

DILIGENT, *dil'-e-jent*, a. Assiduous; industrious, or attentive to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; not idle or negligent.

DILIGENTLY, *dil'-ej-ent-le*, ad. With steady application and care; with industry or assiduity.
DILL, *dil*, s. A plant resembling fennel, but smaller.
DILLIGROUT, *dil'-le-growt*, s. An old feudal term for a tenure in Sergeanty, by which lands were held of the king by the service of finding *dilligrout*, or pottage, at the king's coronation.
DILLINIACEÆ, *dil-lin-e-a'-se-e*, s. A natural order of plants, consisting of evergreen trees, shrubs, or climbing plants, of which the Indian tree *Dillinia* (so called from Professor Dillinius), is the type.
DILL-OIL, *dil'-oyl*, s. A yellow oil obtained from the seeds of the *Anethum graveolens*, which are carminative and stimulant.
DILLY, *dil'-le*, s. A kind of diligence or stage-coach. (*Provincial.*)
DILLY-DALLY, *dil'-le-dal'-le*, v.n. To delay, trifle, or loiter. (*Colloquial.*)
DILUCID,‡ *de-lu'-sid*, a. Clear.
DILUCIDATE,‡ *de-lu'-se-date*, v.a. To make clear. *See* ELUCIDATE.
DILUCIDATION, *de-lu-se-da'-shun*, s. The act of making clear.
DILUCIDLY, *de-lu'-sid-le*, ad. Evidently; clearly.
DILUENT, *dil'-u-ent*, a. Liquefying, or making fluid or thinner; weakening the strength of, by mixture with water.
— s. That which liquefies, thins, or attenuates; that which weakens the strength of, as water, which, mixed with wine or spirit, reduces the strength of it.—In *medicine*, *Diluents* consist chiefly of water, whey, or buttermilk, with additions to give them a slightly demulcent character.
DILUTE, *de-lute'*, v.a. To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated; to make weak or weaker, as colour, by mixture; to weaken; to reduce the strength or standard of.
— v.n. To be diluted or attenuated.
— a. Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or colour.
DILUTED, *de-lu'-ted*, pp. or a. Made liquid; rendered more fluid; weakened.
DILUTEDLY, *de-lu'-ted-le*, ad. In a diluted form.
DILUTER, *de-lu'-ter*, s. That which makes thin, or more liquid.
DILUTION, *de-lu'-shun*, s. The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid.
DILUVIAL, *de lu'-ve-al*, } a. Pertaining to a flood or
DILUVIAN, *de-lu'-ve-an*, } deluge, *more especially* to the deluge in Noah's days; effected or produced by a deluge.
DILUVIALIST, *de-lu'-ve-al-ist*, s. One who explains geological phenomena by the deluge.
DILUVIATE,† *de-lu'-ve-ate*, v.n. To run as a flood.
DILUVIUM, *de-lu'-ve-um*, s. (Lat.) In *geology*, a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, &c., caused by the deluge, or ancient currents of water.
DIM, *dim*, a. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct; not clearly seen; imperfectly seen or discovered; somewhat dark; not luminous; dull of apprehension; having obscure conceptions; having its lustre obscured.
— v.a. To cloud; to impair the powers of vision; to obscure; to render dull the powers of conception; to make less bright; to tarnish or sully.
DIMBLE,‡ *dim'bl*, s. A bower; a cell or retreat
DIME, *dime*, s. (Fr.) A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents; the tenth of a dollar. There are also *half-dimes*.
DIMENSION, *de-men'-shun*, s. The extent of a body, or length, breadth, and thickness, or depth.—*Dimension* of an equation, in *algebra*, is a term used to denote the highest power of the unknown quantity in an equation; the same as degree.
DIMENSIONLESS, *de-men'-shun-les*, a. Without any definite measure or extent; boundless.
DIMENSITY, *de-men'-se-te*, s. Extent; capacity.
DIMENSIVE, *de-men'-siv*, a. That marks the boundaries or outlines.
DIMEROSOMATA, *di-me-ro-so'-mà-tà*, s. In *zoology*, an order of the Arachnideans, or Spiders, the bodies of which are divided into two principal segments.
DIMETER, *dim'-e-ter*, a. Having two poetical measures.
— s. A verse of two measures.
DIMETRIC, *di-met'-rik*, a. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals whose vertical axis is unequal to the lateral, as the square prism and square octahedron.
DIM-EYED, *dim'-ide*, a. Having indistinct vision.
DIMICATION,‡ *dim-e-ka'-shun*, s. A battle or fight; contest.
DIMIDIATE, *de-mid'-e-ate*, v.a. To divide into two equal parts.
DIMIDIATED, *de-mid'-e-ate-ed*, pp or a. Divided into two equal parts; halved.
DIMIDIATION, *de-mid-e-a'-shun*, s. The act of halving, division into two equal parts.
DIMINISH, *de-min'-ish*, v.a. To make less or smaller by any means; to lessen, decrease, or abate.—In *music*, to take from a note by a sharp, flat, or natural.—‡ *To diminish from*, to take away something.
— v.n. To become less or smaller; to lessen or decrease.
DIMINISHABLE, *de-min'-ish-à-bl*, a. Capable of being diminished.
DIMINISHED, *de-min'-isht*, pp. or a. Lessened; made smaller; reduced in size.—In *music*, an interval is said to be diminished, when by the application of a *sharp* or *natural* to the lower tone, or of a *flat* or *natural* to the upper tone, it becomes contracted within its natural space or compass.
DIMINISHER, *de-min'-ish-er*, s. That which, or one who, diminishes.
DIMINISHINGLY, *de-min'-ish-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to lessen reputation.
DIMINUENDO, or DIM., *dim-en-u-en'-do*. (Ital.) In *music*, a mark to lessen the volume of sound from loud to soft, noted thus >.
DIMINUENT,† *de-min'-u-ent*, a. Lessening.
DIMINUTE,† *dim'-e-nute*, a. Small.
DIMINUTELY,† *dim'-e-nute-le*, ad. In a manner which lessens.
DIMINUTION, *dim-e-nu'-shun*, s. The act of lessening, or making smaller; the state of becoming or appearing less; discredit; loss of dignity; degradation; deprivation of dignity; a lessening of estimation.—In *architecture*, the contraction of the upper part of a column, by which its diameter is made less than that of the lower part.—In *music*, the division of a long note into shorter ones, as a semi-breve into two minims.
DIMINUTIVE, *de-min'-u-tiv*, a. Small; little; narrow contracted.
— s. In *grammar*, a word formed from another word to express a little thing of the kind.
DIMINUTIVELY, *de-min'-u-tiv-le*, ad. In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen.
DIMINUTIVENESS, *de-min'-u-tiv-nes*, s. Smallness; littleness; want of bulk; want of dignity.
DIMISH, *dim'-ish*, a. *See* DIMMISH.
DIMISSION, *de-mis'-shun*, s. Leave to depart.
DIMISSORY, *dim'-is-sur-e*, a. Sending away; dismissing from the diocese of one bishop into that of another; granting leave to depart.
DIMIT,‡ *de-mit'*, v.a. To permit to go; to grant; to farm to let.
DIMITY, *dim'-e-te*, s. A kind of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.
DIMLY, *dim'-le*, ad. In a dim or obscure manner; with imperfect sight; not brightly or clearly.
DIMMED, *dimm'd*, pp. Clouded or obscured; rendered dull.
DIMMING, *dim'-ming*, s. Obscurity.
DIMMISH, *dim'-ish*, a. Somewhat dim or obscure.
DIMNESS, *dim'-nes*, s. Dulness of sight; obscurity of vision; want of brightness or of clear apprehension, stupidity.
DIMORPHISM, *di-mawr'-fyzm*, s. The property of crystallizing in two distinct forms, not derivable from one another; thus sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature.
DIMORPHOUS, *di-mawr'-fus*, a. Having the property of dimorphism.
DIMPLE, *dimp'l*, s. A small natural cavity or depression in the cheek, or other part of the face.
— v.n. To form dimples; to sink into depressions, or little inequalities.
DIMPLED, *dimp'ld*, } a. Set with dimples; full of dim-
DIMPLY, *dim'-ple*, } ples, or small depressions.
DIM-SHINING, *dim'-shi-ning*, a. Giving a dim light.
DIM-SIGHTED, *dim'-si-ted*, a. Having dim or obscure vision.
DIM-TWINKLING, *dim'-twink-ling*, a. Twinkling dimly.
DIN, *din*, s. A loud sound; a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued

DIN, v.a To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour.
DINARCHY, *di'-ar-ke*, s. A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.
DINE, *dine*, v.n. To eat the chief meal of the day.
— v.a. To give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal, to feed.
DINED, *dine'd*, pp. Having eaten a dinner.
DINETICAL,‡ *de-net'-e kal*, a. Whirling round.
DING,‡ *ding*, v.a. To thrust or dash with violence; to ring, to enforce or urge.
— v.n To bluster; to bounce.—*Ding-dong* is a term used to express the sound of bells.
DINGEY, DINGHY, *ding'-e*, s. The name of a small passage-boat, which in the East is used for the poorer classes.
DINGINESS, *din'-je-nes*, s. A dusky or dark hue; brownness.
DINGLE, *ding'gl*, s. A narrow dale or valley between hills.
DINGLE-DANGLE, *ding'gl-dang'gl*. Hanging loosely, or something dangling.
DINGO, *din'-go*, s. The wild dog of Australia, which is very destructive to the sheep.
DINGY, *din'-je*, a Soiled or sullied; of a dark colour; dusky.
— s. A small ship's boat.
DINING-HALL, *di'-ning-hawl*, s. A hall for a company to dine in.
DINING-ROOM, *di'-ning-room*, s. A room for a family or for company to dine in; a room for entertainments.
DINING-TABLE, *di'-ning-ta'bl*, s. A table used for the purpose of dining.
DINNED,‡ *dinn'd*, pp. of the verb *to din*.
DINNER, *din'-ner*, s. The meal taken about the middle of the day; or the principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening; an entertainment; a feast.
DINNERLESS, *din'-ner-les*, a. Having no dinner.
DINNER-TABLE, *din'-ner-ta'bl*, s. A table at which dinner is taken.
DINNER-TIME, *din'-ner-time*, s. The usual time of dining.
DINORNIS, *de-nor'-nis*, DEINORNIS, *di-nor'-nis*, s. A genus of extinct aquatic birds, of a gigantic size, somewhat resembling the ostrich, and formerly inhabiting New Zealand.
DINOTHERIUM, *di-no-the'-re-um*, s. A gigantic herbivorous, aquatic animal, now extinct. *See* DEINOTHERIUM.
DINT, *dint*, s. A blow; a stroke; force; violence; power exerted; the mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow; often pronounced *dent*.
— v.a. To make a mark or cavity on a substance by a blow or by pressure. *See* INDENT.
DINUMERATION, *di-new-me-ra'-shun*, s. The act of numbering singly.
DIOCESAN, *di-os'-e-san*, s. A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.
— a. Relating to an ecclesiastical diocese.
DIOCESE, *di'-o-sese*, s. The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to the authority of a bishop.—In England the province of Canterbury contains twenty-one dioceses, and that of York three, besides the Isle of Man.
DIOCTAHEDRAL, *di-ok-tâ-he'-dral*, a. In *crystallography*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.
DIODON, *di'-o-don*, s. The globe-fish, the name of a genus of fishes with undivided jaws, and covered externally with spines, so as to resemble the fruit of the horse-chestnut.
DIŒCIA, *di-ē'-she-â*, s. A class of plants (the twenty-second in the Linnæan system) having the stamens on one plant and the pistils on the other.
DIŒCIAN, DIŒCIOUS, *di-ē'-she-an*, *di-ē'-she-us*, a. In *botany*, belonging to the class *Diœcia*.
DIONÆA, *di-o-ne'-â*, s. A genus of curious plants, called Venus's Fly-trap.
DIOPSIDE, *di-op'-sid*, s. In *mineralogy*, a foliated variety of augite, which has a clear greyish green colour.
DIOPTASE, *di-op'-tase*, s. A rare ore of copper occurring in emerald green crystals, and consisting of silica and copper with twelve per cent. of water.
DIOPTRIC, DIOPTRICAL, *di-op'-trik*, *di-op'-tre-kal*, a. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.
DIOPTRICS, *di-op'-triks*, s. That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different media, as through air, water, or glass.
DIORAMA, *di-o-ra'-mâ*, s. An exhibition of paintings so arranged as to receive shades of light and various lines by means of moveable blinds; some parts of a painting are transparent, and *through* these places increased light is at times admitted with surprising effect. A building used for the purposes above described.
DIORAMIC, *di-o-ram'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a diorama.
DIORISM,† *di'-o-rism*, s. Definition.
DIORISTIC,† *di-o-ris'-tik*, a. Distinguishing; defining.
DIORITE, *di'-o-rite*, s. A species of trap rock, or variety of greenstone.
DIORTHOSIS, *di-or-tho'-sis*, s. In *surgery*, the reduction of a fractured or dislocated limb.
DIOXIDE, *di-oks'-ide*, s. In *chemistry*, a compound of oxide and oxygen.
DIOXYLITE, *di-ox'-e-lite*, s. A salt of lead, consisting of the carbonate and sulphate of lead.
DIP, *dip*, v.a. To plunge or immerse for a short time in water, or other liquid; to take with a ladle or other vessel by immersing it in a fluid; to moisten; to wet; to baptize by immersion; ‡to engage in any affair; to mortgage; to pledge.
— v.n. To sink; to immerge in a liquid; to enter; to pierce; to engage in or take a concern; to enter slightly; to look cursorily; to choose by chance; to thrust and take.—In *geology*, to incline downward.
— s. Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.—In *magnetism*, the *dip* of the needle is its inclination downward from a horizontal line.—In *geology*, dip is the downward inclination of strata.
DIPETALOUS, *di-pet'-a-lus*, a. Two petalled; having two flower-leaves, or petals.
DIPHIDÆ, DIPHYANS, *di'-fe-de*, *di'-fe-ans*, s.pl. In *natural history*, a family of the Acalepha, in which two individuals are always conjoined, one being lodged in the concavity of another.
DIPHTHERITIS, *dif-the-ri'-tis*, s. The disease *Angina pellicularis*, or a variety of *Pharyngitis*, accompanied by the formation of a false membrane, whence the name of the disease.
DIPHTHONG, *dip'-thong*, s. A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable.
DIPHTHONGAL, *dip-thong'-al*, a. Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.
DIPHTHONGALLY, *dip-thong'-al-le*, ad. In a diphthongal manner.
DIPHYLLOUS, *dif'-il-us*, a. In *botany*, having two leaves as a calyx, &c.
DIPLA, or DIPLO, a prefix to numerous scientific words, derived from the Greek word *diploos* (double), as *diplogenic* (producing two substances), *diplozoon* (double-bodied), &c.
DIPLEIDOSCOPE, *dip-lei'-do-skope*, s. An instrument for observing the transit of the sun over the meridian by day, or of the stars by night, so as to correct a time-keeper.
DIPLOE, *dip'-loe*, s. The cellular osseous tissue between the two plates of the skull.
DIPLOMA, *de-plo'-mâ*, s. A letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honour.
DIPLOMACY, *de-plo'-mâ-se*, s. The customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors, envoys, and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts forms of negotiation; a diplomatic body, the whole body of ministers at a foreign court; the agency or management of ministers at a foreign court; skill or dexterity in managing negotiations, &c.
DIPLOMATE, *de plo'-mate*, v.a. To invest with a privilege.
— s. One skilled in diplomacy, a diplomatist.
DIPLOMATED, *dip'-lo-ma-ted*, a. Made by diplomas.
DIPLOMATIC, *dip-lo-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to diplomas privileged; furnished with a diploma; authorized by letters or credentials to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court; pertaining to or composed of ministers at a foreign court, or men authorized by diploma.
— s. A minister, official agent, or envoy to a foreign court.
DIPLOMATICALLY, *dip-lo-mat'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to the rules of diplomacy.

DIPLOMATICS, *dip-lo-mat'-iks*, s. The science of deciphering ancient writings, as diplomas, charters, &c., and of ascertaining their authenticity, date, &c.

DIPLOMATIST, *de-plo'-mà-tist*, s. One skilled in diplomacy.

DIPLONEURANS, *dip-lo-new'-rans*, s. The name of the vertebrated division of the animal kingdom, so called from the class having two nervous systems, the ganglionic, and the cerebro-spinal.

DIPLOPTERANS, *dip-lop'-te-rans*, s.pl. In *zoology*, a division of stinging Hymenopterous insects, consisting of those wasps which have the upper wings folded and doubled up longitudinally when at rest.

DIPLOSTOMA, *dip-los'-to-mà*, s. In *zoology*, a genus of Rodents, the Sand-rats with very large cheek-pouches.

DIPNEUMONIANS, *dip-new-mo'-re-ans*, s.pl. In *zoology*, a section of *Araneidæ*, or Spiders, comprehending such as have two pulmonary sacs.

DIPPED, *dipt*, pp. Plunged; immersed.

DIPPELS-OIL, *dip'-pels-oyl*, s. An animal oil obtained by the distillation of gelatinous and albuminous substances.

DIPPER, *dip'-per*, s. One who dips; a vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle; the vatman in a paper manufactory; a genus of birds of the Thrush family, which delight in water.

DIPPING, *dip'-ping*, s. The act of plunging or immersing; inclination downward; a composition of boiled oil and grease used by curriers for softening leather, generally called *Dubbing*; the process of washing sheep to cleanse them before shearing; the interruption of a vein of ore, or stratum of a fossil, in a mine; the act of baptizing by the immersion of the whole body in water.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, *dip'-ping-nee'dl*, s. An instrument which shows the inclination of the magnetic needle to the horizon at any given place.

DIPRISMATIC, *di-pris-mat'-ik*, a. Doubly prismatic, having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and also to a horizontal prism.

DIPS, *dips*, s.pl. A common name for small store candles, which are made by merely dipping cotton wicks repeatedly in a cistern of melted tallow.

DIPSAS, *dip'-sas*, s. A genus of serpents of the family *Coluberidæ*, whose bite produces a mortal thirst.

DIPTERA, *dip'-te-rà*, } s.pl. A class of insects with
DIPTERANS, *dip'-te-rans*, } only two wings, and two poisers, of which the common house-fly is a familiar example.

DIPTERAL, *dip'-te-ral*, } a. Having two wings only;
DIPTEROUS, *dip'-ter-us*, } belonging to a class of insects called *Ditera*.

DIPTERYGIANS, *dip-te-rij'-e-ans*, s.pl. A genus of fishes, furnished with two fins only, whence the name

DIPTOTE, *dip'-tote*, s. In *grammar*, a noun which has only two cases.

DIPTYCH, *dip'-tik*, } s. In *ancient history*, a sort
DIPTYCHUM, *dip'-te-kum*, } of book or tablet, folded commonly in two leaves, though it sometimes contained more. The term was particularly applied to a public register of the names of consuls and other magistrates among pagans; and of bishops, martyrs, and others among Christians.

DIPYRE, *de-pire'*, s. A mineral occurring in minute prisms; considered as a variety of *scapolite*.

DIRADIATION, *di-ra-de-a'-shun*, s. The rays of light emitted and diffused from a luminous body.

DIRE, *dire*, a. Evil in a great degree; dreadful, dismal, horrible, or terrible.

DIRECT, *de-rekt'*, a. Straight; right: leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous; open; not ambiguous or doubtful; plain; express; not ambiguous.—In *astronomy*, appearing to move forward in the order of the signs, *i.e.* from west to east; opposed to *retrograde*.—In the line of father and son; opposed to *collateral*.—In *music*, a *direct* interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as, the fifth, major, third, and octave.—*Direct tax* is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands.

—v.a. To point or aim in a straight line, toward a place or object; to show the right road or course; to guide, lead, conduct, or manage; to cause to proceed in a particular manner; to prescribe a course; to point out a course of proceeding with authority.—The term is milder than *command*.

—s. In *music*, a character placed at the end of a staff to direct the performer to the first note of the next staff.

DIRECTED, *de-rekt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to direct*.

DIRECTER, *de-rek'-ter*, s. *See* DIRECTOR.

DIRECTION, *de-rek'-shun*, s. Aim at a certain point; a pointing toward, in a straight line or course; the line in which a body moves by impulse; a straight line or course; the act of governing; regularity; adjustment; prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed; the superscription of a letter, including the name, title, and place of abode of the person for whom it is intended; a body or board of directors; administration; management or government.

DIRECTITUDE,‡ *de-rek'-te-tude*, s. A word put by Shakspeare into the mouth of a servant, as a blunder for *discredit*.

DIRECTIVE, *de-rek'-tiv*, a. Having the power of direction; informing; instructing; showing the way.

DIRECTLY, *de-rekt'-le*, ad. Immediately; promptly, soon or instantaneously; in a straight line or course; rectilineally; not in a winding course; without delay; without circumlocution or ambiguity.

DIRECTNESS, *de-rekt'-nes*, s. Straightness; a straight course, nearness of way.

DIRECTOR, *de-rekt'-ur*, s. One who directs or superintends, governs or manages, or who prescribes to others, by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counsellor; that which directs; a rule; an ordinance; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company; that which directs or controls by influence.—In *surgery*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening sinuses or fistulæ; a guide for an incision-knife.

DIRECTORIAL, *de-rek-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to directors or direction; containing direction or command.

DIRECTORSHIP, *de-rek'-tur-ship*, s. The condition or office of director.

DIRECTORY, *de-rek'-tur-e*, a. Containing directions; enjoining; instructing.

—s. A guide; a rule to direct; a book containing directions for public worship, or religious services; a book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode.—In *French history*, the name of the supreme executive council of France, during the Revolution.—A board of directors.

DIRECTRESS, *de-rek'-tres*, s. A female who directs or manages.

DIRECTRIX, *de-rek'-triks*, s. In *geometry*, a certain straight line, perpendicular to the axis of a conic section.

DIREFUL, *dire'-ful*, a. Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous.

DIREFULLY, *dire'-ful-le*, ad. Dreadfully; terribly; wofully.

DIREFULNESS, *dire'-ful-nes*, s. Calamitousness.

DIRE-LOOKING, *dire'-look-ing*, a. Looking direfully.

DIREMPTION, *di-remp'-shun*, s. A separation.

DIRENESS, *dire'-nes*, s. Terribleness; horror; dismalness.

DIREPTION, *di-rep'-shun*, s. The act of plundering.

DIRGE, *dirje*, s. A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning.

DIRIGENT, *dir'-e-jent*, a. Directing.—In *geometry*, applied to the line of motion along which the describent line or surface is carried on; the generation of any line or surface.

DIRK, *dirk*, s. A kind of dagger or poniard.

—‡ a. Dark.

—‡ v.a. To darken; to poniard; to stab.

DIRT, *dirt*, s. Any foul or filthy substance; excrement, earth; mud; mire; dust; or whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean; ‡meanness; sordidness.

—v.a. To make foul or filthy, to soil, bedaub, or defile.

DIRTILY, *dir'-te-le*, ad. In a dirty manner; filthily, meanly, sordidly, or by low means.

DIRTINESS, *dir'-te-nes*, s. Filthiness; foulness; nastiness; meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRTY, *dir'-te*, a. Foul or filthy; not clean or pure, turbid; cloudy; dark; dusky; mean; base, low, or despicable; grovelling.

—v.a. To foul, to make filthy, or to soil; to tarnish to sully; to scandalize.

DIRUPTION, *de-rup'-shun*, s. A bursting or rending asunder. *See* DISRUPTION.

Dis, *dis*. A prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin, whence Fr. *des*, Sp. *dis*, and *de* may in some instances be the same word contracted. *Dis* denotes separation, a parting from; hence, it has the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm*, *disoblige*, *disagree*.

Disability, *dis-à-bil'-e-te*, s. Weakness, inability, or incompetence; want of competent natural or bodily power, strength, or ability; want of intellectual power or strength of mind, want of legal qualifications.

Disable, *dis-a'bl*, v.a. To deprive of force, to render unable; to deprive of competent natural strength or mental power; to deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources; to deprive of legal qualifications, or competent power; to render incapable; to disqualify

Disabled, *dis-a'bld*, pp. or a. Deprived of competent power, corporeal or intellectual; rendered incapable.

Disablement, *dis-a'bl-ment*, s. Weakness; disability; legal impediment.

Disabuse, *dis-à-buse'*, v.a. To free from mistake, or undeceive; to disengage from fallacy or deception.

Disabused, *dis-à-buse'd'*, pp. Undeceived.

Disaccommodate, *dis-ak-kom'-mo-date*, v.a. To put to inconvenience.

Disaccommodation, *dis-ak-kom-mo-da'-shun*, s. The state of being unaccommodated, or being unprepared.

Disaccord, ‡ *dis-ak-kawrd'*, v.n. To refuse assent.

Disaccustom, *dis-ak-kus'-tum*, v.a. To neglect familiar or customary practice; to destroy the force of habit by disuse.

Disacknowledge, *dis-ak-nol'-lej*, v.a. To deny; to disown.

Disacquaint, ‡ *dis-ak-kwaynt'*, v.a. To dissolve acquaintance.

Disacquaintance, ‡ *dis-ak-kwayn'-tanse*, s. Neglect or disuse of familiarity, or familiar knowledge of.

Disadorn, *dis-a-dorn'*, v.a. To deprive of ornaments.

Disadvance, *dis-ad-vanse'*, v.a. or v.n. To check; to halt.

Disadvantage, *dis-ad-van'-taje*, s. That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favourable to successful operation; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; detriment, injury, or damage.

— v.a. To injure in interest; to prejudice.

Disadvantageable, *dis-ad-van'-tà-jà-bl*, a. Not advantageous.

Disadvantageous, *dis-ad-van-ta'-jus*, a. Unfavourable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good.

Disadvantageously, *dis-ad-van-ta'-jus-le*, ad. In a manner not favourable to success; with loss or inconvenience.

Disadvantageousness, *dis-ad-van-ta'-jus-nes*, s. Unfavourableness to success; inconvenience; loss.

Disadventure, ‡ *dis-ad-vent'-yur*, s. Misfortune.

Disadventurous, ‡ *dis-ad-vent'-yu-rus*, a. Unprosperous; unhappy.

Disaffect, *dis-af-fekt'*, v.a. To alienate affection; to make less friendly to; to make discontented or unfriendly; ‡ to disdain or dislike; to throw into disorder.

Disaffected, *dis-af-fek'-ted*, pp. or a. Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favour or support; unfriendly.

Disaffectedly, *dis-af-fek'-ted-le*, ad. In a disaffected manner.

Disaffectedness, *dis-af-fek'-ted-nes*, s. The quality of being disaffected.

Disaffection, *dis-af-fek'-shun*, s. Alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will, want of affection; dislike; unfriendliness; disloyalty, or hostility; + disorder; bad constitution.

Disaffectionate, *dis-af-fek'-shun-ate*, a. Not well disposed; not friendly.

Disaffirm, *dis-af-firm'*, v.a. To deny; to contradict; to overthrow or annul.

Disaffirmance, *dis-af-firm'-anse*, s. Denial, negation, disproof, or confutation; overthrow or annulment, by the decision of a superior tribunal.

Disaffirmed, *dis-af-firmd'*, pp. of the verb *to disaffirm*.

Disafforest, *dis-af-for'-est*, v.a. To strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges.

Disaggregate, *dis-ag'-gre-gate*, v.a. To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

Disaggregation, *dis-ag-gre-ga'-shun*, s. The act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

Disagree, *dis-à-gree'*, v.a. To differ; to dissent; not to be accordant or coincident; to be not exactly similar; to be of a different opinion; to be unsuitable, to be in a state of opposition.

Disagreeable, *dis-à-gree'-à-bl*, a. Contrary; unsuitable; not conformable; unpleasing; offensive to the mind or to the senses; + not congruous.

Disagreeableness, *dis-à-gree'-à-bl-nes*, s. Unsuitableness; contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses.

Disagreeably, *dis-à-gree'-à-ble*, ad. Unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

Disagreed, *dis-à-greed'*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to disagree*.

Disagreement, *dis-à-gree'-ment*, s. Difference, either in form or essence; difference of opinion or sentiments; unsuitableness, dissimilitude, unlikeness, discrepancy; dissent, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, jar, wrangle, or discord.

Disallied, *dis-al-lide'*, pp. or a. Improperly allied, separated from alliance.

Disalliege, ‡ *dis-al-leej'*, v.a. To alienate from allegiance.

Disallow, *dis-al-low'*, v.a. To refuse permission, or not to permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to testify dislike or disapprobation; to refuse assent; not to approve; not to receive; not to allow or admit as just; to disapprove, prohibit, or reject.

— v.n. To refuse permission; not to grant.

Disallowable, *dis-al-low'-à-bl*, a. Not allowable; not to be suffered.

Disallowance, *dis-al-low'-anse*, s. Refusal to admit or permit; disapprobation, prohibition, condemnation, or rejection.

Disallowed, *dis-al-lowd'*, pp. Not granted or admitted.

Disally, *dis-al-li'*, v.a. To form an improper alliance.

Disanchor, *dis-an'-kur*, v.a. To force a vessel from its anchor.

Disangelical, ‡ *dis-an-jel'-e-kal*, a. Not angelical.

Disanimate, *dis-an'-e-mate*, v.a. To deprive of spirit or courage; to dishearten; to deject; ‡ to deprive of life.

Disanimated, *dis-an'-e-ma-ted*, pp. or a. Discouraged or dispirited.

Disanimation, *dis-an-e-ma'-shun*, s. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits; ‡ privation of life.

Disannex, *dis-an-neks'*, v.a. To disunite; to separate that which has been annexed.

Disannul, *dis-an-nul'*, v.a. To annul; to make void; to deprive of authority or force. *See* Annul.

Disannulment, *dis-an-nul'-ment*, s. *See* Annulment.

Disanoint, *dis-à-noynt'*, v.a. To render consecration invalid.

Disapparel, *dis-ap-par'-el*, v.a. To disrobe; to strip of raiment.

Disappear, *dis-ap-peer'*, v.a. To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view; to become invisible; to cease; to withdraw from observation.

Disappearance, *dis-ap-peer'-anse*, s. Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight.

Disappeared, *dis-ap-peerd'*, pp. Removed from sight; vanished.

Disappearing, *dis-ap-peer'-ing*, s. A vanishing or removal from sight.

Disapplied, *dis-ap-plide'*, a. Misapplied.

Disappoint, *dis-ap-poynt'*, v.a. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was intended or expected; to prevent an effect intended, to fail, frustrate, foil, or defeat.

Disappointed, *dis-ap-poynt'-ed*, pp. or a. Defeated of expectation; ‡ unprepared.

Disappointment, *dis-ap-poynt'-ment*, s. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; failure of design or plan; miscarriage or frustration.

Disappreciate, *dis-ap-pre'-she-ate*, v.a. To undervalue; not to esteem.

Disapprobation, *dis-ap-pro-ba'-shun*, s. A disapproving; dislike; censure, or condemnation.

Disapprobatory, *dis-ap'-pro-bà-tur-e*, a. Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

Disappropriate, *dis-ap-pro'-pre-ate*, a. Not appropriated, or not having appropriated church property. —*Disappropriated church* is a church from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

DISAPPROPRIATE, v.a. To sever or separate; to withdraw from an appropriate use; to deprive of appropriated property, as that belonging to a church or cathedral.
DISAPPROVAL, *dis-ap-proov'-al*, s. Disapprobation; dislike.
DISAPPROVE, *dis-ap-proov'*, v.a. To dislike; to condemn in opinion or judgment; to censure as wrong; to manifest dislike or disapprobation; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for sanction.
DISAPPROVED, *dis-ap-proovd'*, pp. of the verb *to disapprove*.
DISAPPROVINGLY, *dis-ap-proov'-ing-le*, ad. By disapprobation.
DISARD,‡ *diz'-ard*, s. A prattler; a boasting talker.
DISARM, *diz-ärm'*, v.a. To deprive of arms; to deprive of means of attack or defence; to render harmless; to divest of anything injurious or threatening.
DISARMAMENT, *diz-är'-mă-ment*, s. Act of disarming.
DISARMED, *diz-ärmd'*, pp. or a. Deprived of arms; rendered harmless.
DISARMER, *diz-ärm'-er*, s. One who deprives of arms.
DISARRANGE, *dis-ar-ranje'*, v.a. To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts. *See* DERANGE.
DISARRANGEMENT, *dis-ar-ranje'-ment*, s. The act of disturbing order or method; disorder.
DISARRAY, *dis-ar-ray'*, v.a. To undress; to divest of clothes; to throw into disorder.
— s. Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order; undress.
DISASSIDUITY,‡ *dis-as-se-du'-e-te*, s. Want of assiduity or care.
DISASSOCIATE, *dis-as-so'-she-ate*, v.a. To disunite; to disconnect things associated.
DISASTER, *diz-as'-ter*, s. Any unfortunate event, especially a sudden misfortune; mishap, calamity, or mischance; ‡ a blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet.
—‡ v.a. To injure; to afflict; to blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet.
DISASTROUS, *diz-as'-trus*, a. Unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury; gloomy; threatening misfortune or affliction.
DISASTROUSLY, *diz-as'-trus-le*, ad. Unfortunately; in a dismal manner.
DISASTROUSNESS, *diz-as'-trus-nes*, s. Misfortune or calamity.
DISAUTHORIZE,† *dis-aw'-thur-ize*, v.a. To deprive of credit or authority.
DISAVOUCH,† *dis-ă-vowtch'*, v.a. To retract profession; to deny; to disown.
DISAVOW, *dis-ă-vow'*, v.a. To deny; to disown; to reject; to disclaim; to dissent from; not to admit as true or justifiable; not to vindicate.
DISAVOWAL, *dis-ă-vow'-al*, s. Denial; a disowning; rejection; a declining to vindicate.
DISAVOWED, *dis-ă-vowd'*, pp. Denied; disowned.
DISAVOWER, *dis'-ă-vow-er*, s. One who disavows.
DISAVOWMENT, *dis-ă-vow'-ment*, s. Denial; a disowning.
DISBAND, *dis-band'*, v.a. To dismiss from military service; to break up a band or body of men enlisted; to scatter or disperse.
— v.n. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up; to dissolve connection.
DISBANDED, *dis-band'-ed*, pp. or a. Dismissed from military service.
DISBANDING, *dis-band'-ing*, s. A term applied, in *military matters*, to the dismissal of the officers and men of a regiment when a reduction of the army takes place.
DISBANDMENT, *dis-band'-ment*, s. A breaking up; the act of breaking up.
DISBARK,† *dis-bark'*, v.a. To land from a ship; to put on shore. (*Debark* and *Disembark* are now commonly used.)
DISBARRING, *dis-bar'-ring*, s. The act of expelling a barrister-at-law from the bar, a power possessed by the benchers of the four Inns of Court for unbecoming conduct.
DISBELIEF, *dis-be-leef'*, s. Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief; distrust; unbelief; scepticism.
DISBELIEVE, *dis-be-leev'*, v.a. Not to believe; to refuse to credit.
DISBELIEVED, *dis-be-leevd'*, pp. Not believed; discredited.
DISBELIEVER, *dis'-be-leev-er*, s. One who refuses belief; one who denies a thing to be true or real.
DISBENCH, *dis-bensh'*, v.a. To drive from a bench or seat.
DISBLAME,‡ *dis-blame'*, v.a. To clear from blame.
DISBODIED, *dis-bod'-id*, a. Disembodied.
DISBOWEL, *dis-bow'-el*, v.a. To take out the intestines.
DISBRANCH, *dis-bransh'*, v.a. To cut off or separate, as the branch of a tree; to deprive of branches.
DISBUD, *dis-bud'*, v.a. To deprive of buds or shoots.
DISBURDEN, *dis-bur'-den*, v.a. To ease of a burden; to unload; to clear of anything weighty, troublesome, or cumbersome; to discharge, disencumber, or relieve.
— v.n. To ease the mind.
DISBURDENED, *dis-bur'-dend*, pp. Eased of a burden unloaded.
DISBURSE, *dis-burse'*, v.a. To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; to pay money from a private purse, or from a public chest or treasury.
DISBURSEMENT, *dis-burse'-ment*, s. The act of paying out, as money from a public or private chest; the money or sum paid out.
DISBURSER, *dis-bur'-ser*, s One who pays out or disburses money.
DISC, *disk*, s. The face or visible projection of a celestial body. *See* DISK.
DISCALCEATE, *dis-kal'-se-ate*, v.a. To pull off the shoes or sandals.
DISCALCEATED, *dis-kal'-se-a-ted*, pp. or a. Stripped of shoes or sandals.
DISCALCEATION, *dis-kal-se-a'-shun*, s. The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.
DISCANDING,‡ *dis-kand'-ing*, ppr. Squandering one's means.
DISCANDY,‡ *dis-kan'-de*, v.n. To melt; to dissolve.
DISCAPACITATE, *dis-kă-pas'-e-tate*, v.a. To incapacitate.
DISCARD, *dis-kärd'*, v.a. To turn out from service or employment, or from society; to cast off; to thrust away; to reject; to dismiss or discharge; ‡ to throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.
DISCARDED, *dis-kärd'-ed*, pp. or a. Thrown out; dismissed from service.
DISCARDURE,‡ *dis-kär'-dure*, s. Dismissal.
DISCARNATE, *dis-kär'-nate*, a. Stripped of flesh.
DISCASE, *dis-kase'*, v.a. To take off a covering from; to strip; to undress.
DISC-COUPLING, *disk-kup'-pling*, s. A sort of coupling, adopted in mill-work, which consists of two discs, keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts.
DISCEPTATION,‡ *dis-sep-ta'-shun*, s. Controversy; disputation.
DISCEPTATOR,‡ *dis-sep-ta'-tur*, s. One who arbitrates or decides.
DISCERN, *diz-zern'*, v.a. To see the difference between two or more things, to distinguish by the eye; to descry; to discover by the intellect; to judge, distinguish, or discriminate; ‡ to make the difference between.
— v.n. To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; ‡ to have judicial cognizance.
DISCERNER, *diz-zer'-ner*, s. One who sees, discovers, or distinguishes; an observer; one who knows and judges; that which distinguishes, or that which causes to understand.
DISCERNIBLE, *diz-zer'-ne-bl*, a. That may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding.
DISCERNIBLENESS, *diz-zer'-ne-bl-nes*, s. Visibleness.
DISCERNIBLY, *diz-zer'-ne-ble*, ad. In a manner to be discerned, seen, or discovered.
DISCERNING, *diz-zer'-ning*, a. Having power to discern, capable of seeing, discriminating, knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted, penetrating, or acute.
— s. The act of discerning; discernment.
DISCERNINGLY, *diz-zer'-ning-le*, ad. With discernment; acutely; skilfully.
DISCERNMENT, *diz-zern'-ment*, s. The act of discerning power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, judgment, acuteness, or discrimination.
DISCERP,‡ *dis-serp'*, v.a. To tear in pieces; to separate.
DISCERPIBILITY,† *dis-serp-e-bil'-e-te*, s. Capability or liableness to be torn asunder or disunited.
DISCERPIBLE,† *dis-serp'-e-bl*, a. That may be torn asunder; separable.
DISCERPTION, *dis-serp'-shun*, s. The act of pulling to pieces, or of separating the parts.
DISCESSION, *dis-sesh'-un*, s. Departure.
DISCHARGE, *dis-tchärj'*, v.a. To disburden; to unload; to free from any load or burden; to throw off or ex-

onerate; to let fly, to shoot; to pay; to send away; to free from claim or demand; to give an acquittance or receipt in full; to free from an obligation; to clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; to give vent to; to perform or execute; to dismiss from service; to release; to send away from any business or appointment; to release or liberate from confinement; to put away; to free.—In *marine steam engines*, a *Discharge-valve* is a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump, and opens upwards.—In *architecture*, a *Discharging-arch* is an arch over a door, window, &c., to distribute or relieve the pressure.—In *electricity*, a *Discharging-rod* is a bent wire armed at both ends with nobs, and insulated by a glass handle, used to discharge a Leyden jar or electrical battery.

DISCHARGE, v.n. To break up.

—s. An unloading, as the cargo of a vessel; a throwing out; vent; emission; a flowing or issuing out; that which is thrown out; matter emitted; dismission from office or service; the dismissing of a soldier from his regiment; release from obligation, debt, or penalty, or the writing which is evidence of it; absolution from a crime or accusation; acquaintance; ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance; release from imprisonment or other confinement; exemption; escape; payment, as of a debt.

DISCHARGED, *dis-tchärjd'*, pp. or a. Unloaded, let off, or thrown out; dismissed from service; paid, released, or acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated.

DISCHARGER, *dis-tchär'-jer*, s. One who discharges in any manner; he who fires a gun.—In *electricity*, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces.

DISCHURCH,† *dis-tchurtch'*, v.a. To deprive of the rank of a church.

DISCIDE,‡ *dis-side'*, } v.a. To divide or cut in pieces.
DISCIND,‡ *dis-sind'*, }

DISCIFORM, *dis'-se-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a discus or disk.

DISCINCT, *dis-sinkt'*, a. Ungirded; loosely dressed.

DISCIPLE, *dis-si'-pl*, s. One who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; an adherent to the doctrines of another; a learner, scholar, pupil, or follower.

— v.a. To teach; to train or bring up; to make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles; ‡to punish; to discipline.

DISCIPLE-LIKE, *dis-si'-pl-like*, a. Becoming a disciple.

DISCIPLED, *dis-si'-pl'd*, pp. of the verb *to disciple*.

DISCIPLESHIP, *dis-si'-pl-ship*, s. The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts.

DISCIPLINABLE, *dis-sip'-lin-à-bl*, a. Capable of instruction and improvement in learning; that may be subjected to discipline; subject or liable to discipline.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, *dis-sip'-lin-à-bl-nes*, s. Capacity of receiving instruction by education, the state of being subject to discipline.

DISCIPLINAL,† *dis-sip'-le-nal*, a. Appertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINANT, *dis-sip'-lin-ant*, s. One of a religious order, so called from the practice of scourging themselves, or adopting other rigid discipline.

DISCIPLINARIAN, *dis-sip-lin-à'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to discipline.

— s. One who disciplines, or is versed in rules, principles, and practice; one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvres; an officer in the army who pays strict attention to discipline; a Puritan or Presbyterian, so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, *dis-sip'-lin-à-re*, a. Relating to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline; relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction.

DISCIPLINE, *dis'-se-plin*, s. Education; cultivation and improvement, comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals, and manners, and due subordination to authority; instruction and government; rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice; subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts, or regulations; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors.—In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the execution of the laws by which the Church is governed; chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent in the Romish Church.

DISCIPLINE, v.a. To inform the mind; to train, form, or bring up; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits; to instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; to execute the laws of the Church on offenders; to advance and prepare by instruction.

DISCIPLINED, *dis'-se-plind*, pp. or a. Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations.

DISCIPLINER, *dis'-se-plin-er*, s. One who disciplines or teaches.

DISCLAIM, *dis-klame'*, v.a. To reject as not belonging to one's self; to disown or disavow; openly to reject any union or connection with; to deny all claim.

— v.n. To disavow all part or share.

DISCLAIMED, *dis-klaymd'*, pp. Disowned or disavowed.

DISCLAIMER, *dis-klà'-mer*, s. A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—In *law*, an express or implied denial or renunciation of certain things in question, a public disavowal or renunciation.

DISCLAIMATION,‡ *dis-klà-ma'-shun*, s. The act of disclaiming.

DISCLOSE, *dis-kloze'*, v.a. To discover, divulge, or reveal; to lay open to the view; to bring to light, to give utterance to; to make known; ‡ to hatch.

—‡ s. An uncovering.

DISCLOSED, *dis-kloze'd'*, pp. Uncovered, or opened to view.

DISCLOSER, *dis-klo'-zer*, s. One who discloses or reveals.

DISCLOSURE, *dis-klo'-zhur*, s. The act of disclosing; an uncovering and opening to view; the act of revealing; utterance of what was secret; the act of making known what was concealed; that which is disclosed or made known.

DISCLOUD,† *dis-klowd'*, v.a. To disperse, as clouds; to clear or free from obscurity.

DISCLUSION,‡ *dis-klu'-zhun*, s. An emission; a throwing out.

DISCOAST,‡ *dis-koast'*, v.n. To depart from; to quit the coast.

DISCOHERENT, *dis-ko-hé'-rent*, a. Incoherent.

DISCOID, *dis'-koyd*, } a. Having the form of a disk.
DISCOIDAL, *dis-koy'-dal*, } —In *botany*, *discoid* or *discous flowers* are compound flowers, not radiated, but the florets all tabular, as the tansy, southernwood, &c.—In *conchology*, univalve shells are said to be *discoidal* when their spires are vertically convoluted on the same plane. The fossil Echinodermata, which are found in the Chalk, Green-sand, or Oolitic formations, are thus called Discoidea, from their discoidal or disk-like form.

DISCOLOUR, *dis-kul'-ur*, v.a. To alter the natural hue or colour of; to stain; to tinge; to alter a colour partially; to alter the complexion or change the appearance.

DISCOLORATION, *dis-kul-ur-à'-shun*, s. The act of altering the colour; a staining; alteration of colour; alteration of complexion or appearance.

DISCOLOURED, *dis-kul'-urd*, pp. of the verb *to discolour*.

— a. Having the colour changed.

DISCOLOURING, *dis-kul'-ur-ing*, s. The act of altering colour for the worse.

DISCOMFIT, *dis-kum'-fit*, v.a. To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

— s. Rout, dispersion, defeat, or overthrow.

DISCOMFITED, *dis-kum'-fit-ed*, pp. or a. Defeated or overthrown.

DISCOMFITURE, *dis-kum'-fit-yure*, s. Defeat in battle, dispersion, or overthrow; frustration or disappointment.

DISCOMFORT, *dis-kum'-furt*, s. Uneasiness; disturbance of peace; grief or inquietude.

— v.a. To disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject.

DISCOMFORTABLE,† *dis-kum'-furt-à-bl*, a. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant, giving pain; making sad, ‡uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort.—*Uncomfortable* is more generally used.

DISCOMFORTABLENESS,‡ *dis-kum'-furt-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being uncomfortable.

DISCOMMEND, *dis-kom-mend'*, v.a. To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

DISCOMMENDABLE, *dis-kom-mend'-à-bl*, a. Blameable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

DISCOMMENDABLENESS, *dis-kom-mend'-à-bl-nes*, s. Blameableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation.

DISCOMMENDATION, *dis-kom-men-dà'-shun*, s. Blame or censure.

DISCOMMENDER, *dis-kom-mend'-er*, s. One who discommends.

DISCOMMODATE,‡ *dis-kom'-mo-date*, v.a. To incommode.

DISCOMMODE, *dis'-kom-mode*, v.a. To put to inconvenience; to incommode, annoy, molest, or inconvenience.

DISCOMMODED, *dis-kom-mo'-ded*, pp. Put to inconvenience.

DISCOMMODIOUS,† *dis-kom-mo'-de-us*, a. Inconvenient or troublesome.

DISCOMMODIOUSLY,† *dis-kom-mo'-de-us-le*, ad. In a discommodious manner.

DISCOMMODITY,† *dis-kom-mod'-e-te*, s. Inconvenience, trouble, or disadvantage.

DISCOMMON, *dis-kom'-mon*, v.a. To appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common; to deprive of the privileges of a place.

DISCOMPLEXION,‡ *dis-kom-pleks'-shun*, v.a. To change the complexion or colour.

DISCOMPOSE, *dis-kom-poze'*, v.a. To disorder, derange, or unsettle; to throw into confusion; to disturb peace and quietness, as of the mind or temper; ‡ to displace; to discard.

DISCOMPOSED, *dis-kom-poze'd'*, pp. or a. Unsettled, disordered, or disturbed.

DISCOMPOSITION,‡ *dis-kom-po-zish'-un*, s. Inconsistency, disagreement.

DISCOMPOSURE, *dis-kom-po'-zhure*, s. Disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation.

DISCONCERT, *dis-kon-sert'*, v.a. To discompose, derange, disturb, or frustrate; to break or interrupt any order, plan, or harmonious scheme; to unsettle the mind.

DISCONCERT,† *dis-kon'-sert*, s. Disunion.

DISCONCERTED, *dis'-kon-sert-ed*, pp. of the verb *to disconcert*.

DISCONCERTION, *dis-kon-ser'-shun*, s. The act of disconcerting or discomposing.

DISCONDUCIVE, *dis-kon-du'-siv*, a. Not conducive; obstructive.

DISCONFORMITY, *dis-kon-fawrm'-e-te*, s. Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

DISCONGRUITY, *dis-kon-grew'-e-te*, s. Want of congruity; incongruity, disagreement, or inconsistency.

DISCONNECT, *dis-kon-nekt'*, v.a. To separate; to disunite; to dissolve a pre-existing connection.

DISCONNECTED, *dis-kon-nek'-ted*, pp. or a. Separated, disunited.

DISCONNECTION, *dis-kon-nek'-shun*, s. The act of separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

DISCONSENT, *dis-kon-sent'*, v.n. To differ; to disagree; not to consent.

DISCONSOLANCE,‡ *dis-kon'-so-lans*, } s. State of
DISCONSOLANCY,‡ *dis-kon'-so-lan-se*, } consolateness.

DISCONSOLATE, *dis-kon'-so-late*, a. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless; sad; dejected; melancholy; not affording comfort; cheerless.

DISCONSOLATELY, *dis-kon'-so-late-le*, ad. In a disconsolate manner, without comfort.

DISCONSOLATENESS, *dis-kon'-so-late-nes*, s. The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

DISCONSOLATION, *dis-kon-so-la'-shun*, s. Want of comfort.

DISCONTENT, *dis-kon-tent'*, s. Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction; † one who is discontented; a malcontent.

— a. Uneasy; dissatisfied.

— v.a. To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.

DISCONTENTED, *dis-kon-ten'-ted*, pp. or a. Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied.

DISCONTENTEDLY, *dis-kon-ten'-ted-le*, ad. In a discontented manner.

DISCONTENTEDNESS, *dis-kon-ten'-ted-nes*, s. Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENTFUL, *dis-kon-tent'-ful*, a. Full of discontent.

DISCONTENTING, *dis-kon-tent'-ing*, a. Giving uneasiness.

DISCONTENTMENT, *dis-kon-tent'-ment*, s. The state of being uneasy in mind, inquietude or discontent.

DISCONTINUABLE, *dis-kon tin'-u-a-bl*, a. That may be discontinued.

DISCONTINUANCE, *dis-kon-tin'-u-ans*, s. Want of continuance; interruption of continuance; cessation, intermission, disruption, disunion, or separation; want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union.—In *law*, a breaking off or interruption of possession. *Discontinuance of a suit* is when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day.

DISCONTINUATION, *dis-kon-tin-u-a'-shun*, s. Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption or separation of parts.

DISCONTINUE, *dis-kon-tin'-u*, v.a. To leave off; to stop, or to put an end to; to break off or to interrupt; to cease to take or receive, as a newspaper.

— v.n. To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long-enjoyed right; † to lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance.

DISCONTINUED, *dis-kon-tin'-ewd*, pp. of the verb *to discontinue*.

DISCONTINUER, *dis-kon-tin'-u-er*, s. One who discontinues a rule or practice.

DISCONTINUITY, *dis-kon-te-new'-e-te*, s. Disunion of parts; want of cohesion.

DISCONTINUOUS, *dis-kon-tin'-u-us*, a. Broken off; interrupted; separated; wide or gaping.

DISCONVENIENCE,† *dis-kon-ve'-ne-ens*, s. Incongruity disagreement.

DISCONVENIENT, *dis-kon-ve'-ne-ent*, a. Incongruous.

DISCORD, *dis'-kawrd*, s. Disagreement among persons or things; variation, difference, or opposition; want of order or harmony.—In *music*, disagreement of sounds; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating, and disagreeable to the ear.

DISCORD, *dis kawrd'*, v.n. To disagree; to jar; to clash, not to suit.

DISCORDANCE, *dis-kawr'-dans*, } s. Disagreement; in-
DISCORDANCY, *dis-kawr'-dan-se*, } consistency.

DISCORDANT, *dis-kawr'-dant*, a. In a state of opposition; being at variance; not coincident; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory or contrarious.

DISCORDANTLY, *dis-kawr'-dant-le*, ad. Dissonantly; in a discordant manner; inconsistently; in a manner to jar or clash; in disagreement with itself or with another.

DISCORDFUL, *dis-kawrd'-ful*, a. Quarrelsome; contentious.

DISCORPORATE,† *dis-kawr'-po-rate*, a. Deprived of corporate rights.

DISCOUNSEL,‡ *dis-kown'-sel*, v.a. To dissuade; to give contrary advice.

DISCOUNT, *dis'-kownt*, s. A sum deducted for prompt payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit, a certain rate per cent. deducted from the credit price of goods sold on account of prompt payment.—Among *bankers*, the deduction of a sum for advanced payment; the sum deducted or refunded; the act of discounting.—*Discount-broker* is one who cashes bills of exchange, or makes advances on securities.

DISCOUNT, *dis-kownt'*, v.a. To deduct a certain sum or rate per cent. from the principal sum; to lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal, at the time of the advance.

— v.n. To lend, or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan.

DISCOUNT-DAY, *dis'-kownt-day*, s. The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.

DISCOUNTABLE, *dis-kownt'-a-bl*, a. That may be discounted.

DISCOUNTED, *dis-kownt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to discount*.

DISCOUNTENANCE, *dis-kown'-te-nans*, v.a. To abash; to discompose the countenance; to discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment; † to abash, or put to shame.

— s. Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

DISCOUNTENANCED, *dis-kown'-te-nanst*, pp. of the verb *to discountenance*.

DISCOUNTENANCER, *dis-kown'-te-nan-ser*, s. One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure, or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.

DISCOUNTER, *dis'-kown-ter*, s. One who advances money on discounts.

DISCOUNTING, *dis-kownt'-ing*, s. The act or practice of lending money on discounts.

DISCOURAGE, *dis-kur'-rej*, v.a. To extinguish the courage of; to deprive of confidence; to deter from anything; to attempt to repress or prevent; to dishearten, disspirit, or depress.

Discouraged, *dis-kur'-rejd*, pp. or a. Disheartened, deprived of courage or confidence.

Discouragement, *dis-kur'-rej-ment*, s. The act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence; that which destroys or abates courage; that which depresses confidence or hope; that which deters, or tends to deter, from an undertaking, or from the prosecution or carrying out of anything.

Discouragер, *dis-kur'-rej-er*, s. One who discourages, disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses diffidence or fear of success, or who dissuades from an undertaking.

Discouraging, *dis-kur'-rej-ing*, ppr. Disheartening.
— a. Tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage.

Discouragingly, *dis-kur'-rej-ing-le*, ad. In a discouraging manner.

Discourse, *dis-koarse'*, s. The act of the understanding, by which it goes forth into the field of thought; a communication of thoughts by words; effusion of language; speech; a written treatise; a formal dissertation; a sermon, uttered or written.
— v.n. To talk; to converse; to communicate thoughts or ideas, or treat upon anything in a formal manner; to reason; to pass from premises to consequences.
—‡ v.a. To treat of; to talk over; to utter or give forth.

Discourser, *dis-kore'-ser*, s. One who discourses; a speaker; the writer of a treatise.

Discoursive, *dis-kore'-siv*, a. Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences: containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

Discourteous, *dis-kur'-te-us*, a. Uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners.

Discourteously, *dis-kur'-te-us-le*, ad. In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Discourtesy, *dis-kur'-te-se*, s. Incivility, rudeness of behaviour or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

Discourteousness, *dis-kur'-te-us-nes*, s. The quality of being discourteous.

Discourtship,‡ *dis-kurte'-ship*, s. Want of respect.

Discous, *dis'-kus*, a. Broad; flat; wide.

Discovenant, *dis-kuv'-e-nant*, v.a. To dissolve covenant with.

Discover, *dis-kov'-er*, v.a. To disclose, exhibit, show, reveal, manifest, or impart; to remove a covering; to lay open to the view; to make visible; to make known; to have the first sight of; to obtain the first knowledge of.

Discoverable, *dis-kov'-er-à-bl*, a. That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view; that may be seen; that may be found out or made known; apparent; visible; exposed to view.

Discovered, *dis-kov'-erd*, pp. or a. Disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; found out, or detected.

Discoverer, *dis-kov'-er-er*, s. One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out, or first comes to the knowledge of something; a scout; an explorer.

Discoverture, *dis-kov'-er-ture*, s. A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

Discovery, *dis-kov'-er-e*, s. The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light; disclosure; manifestation; a making known; the action of finding something hidden; the act of espying; first sight of; that which is discovered, found out, or revealed.—In *dramatic poetry*, the unravelling or manner of unfolding the plot or fable of a comedy or tragedy.

Discredit, *dis-kred'-it*, s. Disesteem, disrepute, or dishonour; want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; want of belief, trust, or confidence.
— v.a. To disbelieve; to distrust; to give no credit to; not to credit or believe; to deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honourable; to bring into disesteem or into some degree of disrepute; to deprive of credibility.

Discreditable, *dis-kred'-it-à-bl*, a. Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disreputable.

Discreditably, *dis-kred'-it-à-ble*, ad. In a discreditable manner.

Discredited, *dis-kred'-it-ed*, pp. Disbelieved; brought into disrepute.

Discreet, *dis-kreet'*, a. Prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose, circumspect; cautious, wary; not rash.

Discreetly, *dis-kreet'-le*, ad. Prudently; circumspectly, or cautiously.

Discreetness, *dis-kreet'-nes*, s. The quality of being discreet; discretion.

Discrepance, *dis-krep'-ans*, } s. Difference; disagree-
Discrepancy, *dis-krep'-an-se*, } ment; contrariety.

Discrepant, *dis-krep'-ant*, a. Different; disagreeing, contrary.

Discrete, *dis-krete'*, a. Separate, distinct, or disjoined not continuous.—*Discrete proportion* is when the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers; as, 3 : 6 : : 8 : 16.
—‡ v.a. To separate; to discontinue.

Discretion, *dis-kresh'-un*, s. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; wise management; that discernment which enables a person to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; nice discernment and judgment; liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment.—*To surrender at discretion* is to surrender without stipulation or terms; †disjunction, or separation.

Discretionary, *dis-kresh'-un-à-re*, } a. Left to discre-
Discretional, *dis-kresh'-un-al*, } tion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment, that is to be directed or managed by discretion only.

Discretionarily, *dis-kresh'-un-à-re-le*, } ad. At discre-
Discretionally, *dis-kresh'-un-al-le*, } tion; according to discretion.

Discretive, *dis-kre'-tiv*, a. Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition; separate; distinct.—In *logic*, a *discretive* proposition expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c. —In *grammar*, *discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition or difference.

Discretively, *dis-kre'-tiv-le*, ad. In a discretive manner.

Discrimen, *dis-kri'-men*, s. (Lat.) A distinction; a separation.

Discriminable, *dis-krim'-e-nà-bl*, a. That may be discriminated.

Discriminate, *dis-krim'-e-nate*, v.a. To distinguish, to observe the difference between; to separate; to select from others; to make a distinction between; to mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark.
— v.n. To make a difference or distinction; to observe or note a difference; to distinguish.
— a. Distinguished; having the difference marked.

Discriminately, *dis-krim'-e-nate-le*, ad. Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly.

Discriminateness, *dis-krim'-e-nate-nes*, s. Distinctness; marked difference.

Discriminating, *dis-krim'-e-nate-ing*, ppr. Separating; distinguishing.
— a. Distinguishing; peculiar; characterised by peculiar differences; able to make nice distinctions.

Discrimination, *dis-krim-e-na'-shun*, s. The act of distinguishing; the act of making or observing a difference; the state of being distinguished; mark of distinction, discernment, penetration, acuteness, or judgment.

Discriminative, *dis-krim'-e-nà-tiv*, a. That makes the mark of distinction; that constitutes the mark of difference; characteristic.

Discriminatively, *dis-krim'-e-nà-tiv-le*, ad. With discrimination or distinction.

Discriminator, *dis-krim'-e-na-tur*, s. One who discriminates.

Discriminous,‡ *dis-krim'-e nus*, a. Hazardous.

Discrown, *dis-krown'*, v.a. To deprive of a crown.

Discruciating,‡ *dis-kru'-she-a-ting*, a. Painful

Discubitory, *dis-kew'-be-tur-e*, a. Leaning, inclining, or fitted to a leaning posture.

Disculpate, *dis-kul'-pate*, v.a. To free from blame or fault; to exculpate; to excuse.

Disculpation, *dis-kul-pa'-shun*, s. Exculpation.

Disculpatory, *dis-kul' pà-tur-e*, a. Tending to exculpate.

Discumbency,‡ *dis-kum'-ben-se*, s. The act of leaning at meat, according to the manner of the ancients.

Discumber,† *dis-kum'-ber*, v.a. To unburden; to throw off anything cumbersome; to disengage; to disencumber.

Discure,‡ *dis-kewr'*, v.a. To discover; to reveal.

DISCURRENT,‡ *dis-kur'-rent*, a. Not current.
DISCURSION, *dis-kur'-shun*, s. A running or rambling about
DISCURSIST,‡ *dis-kur'-sist*, s. A disputer.
DISCURSIVE, *dis-kur'-siv*, a. Moving or roving about; desultory; argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences.
DISCURSIVELY, *dis-kur'-siv-le*, ad. In a discursive manner.
DISCURSIVENESS, *dis-kur'-siv-nes*, s. The state or quality of being discursive.
DISCURSORY, *dis-kur'-sur-e*, a. Argumental; rational.
DISCUS, *dis'-kus*, s. (Lat.) A quoit; a piece of iron, copper, or stone, to be thrown in play.—In *botany*, the middle plain part of a radiated compound flower, generally consisting of small florets.—The face or surface of the sun or moon. *See* DISC.
DISCUSS, *dis-kus'*, v.a. To debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties; to sift; to examine by disputation; to break in pieces; to scatter or dissolve, as (*colloq.*) to discuss a fowl, or a bottle of wine.—In *medical practice*, to disperse or dissolve; as *to discuss* pimples.
DISCUSSER, *dis-kus'-ser*, s. One who discusses; one who sifts or examines.
DISCUSSING, *dis-kus'-sing*, s. Discussion; examination.
DISCUSSION, *dis-kush'-un*, s. Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject by argument.
DISCUSSIVE, *dis-kus'-siv*, a. Having the power to discuss or resolve.—In *surgery*, resolution; the dispersion of a tumour, or any coagulated matter.
— s. A medicine that discusses; a discutient
DISCUST,‡ *dis-kust'*, pp. or a. Shaken off.
DISCUTIENT, *dis-kew'-she-ent*, a. Discussing; dispersing morbid matter.
— s. A medicine or application which disperses a tumour or any coagulated fluid in the body.
DISDAIN, *dis-dane'*, v.a. To think unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, or esteem; to scorn; to contemn.
— s. Contempt; scorn; a passion excited either by the hatred or detestation of what is mean and dishonourable, or by some supposed superiority; scorn, contempt, or arrogance.
DISDAINFUL, *dis-dane'-ful*, a. Full of disdain; expressing disdain; contemptuous, scornful, haughty, or indignant.
DISDAINFULLY, *dis-dane'-ful-le*, ad. Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.
DISDAINFULNESS, *dis-dane'-ful-nes*, s. Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.
DISDAINING, *dis-dane'-ing*, s. Contempt; scorn.
DISDIAPASON, *dis-di-a-pa'-sun*, } s. In *music*, a scale
BISDIAPASON, *bis-di-a-pa'-sun*, } of two octaves, or a fifteenth. *See* DIAPASON.
DISEASE, *diz-eze'*, s. Any deviation from health in function or structure; the cause of pain or uneasiness; any state of a living body in which the natural functions of the organs are interrupted or disturbed, a disordered state of the mind or intellect.—In *society*, vice; corrupt state of morals.—Political or civil disorder, or vices in a state; distemper, ailment, malady, or disorder; ‡uneasiness; discontent.
— v.a. To interrupt or impair any or all the natural and regular functions of the several organs of a living body; to afflict with pain or sickness; to make morbid; to interrupt or render imperfect the regular functions of the brain or of the intellect; to disorder; to derange; to infect; to communicate disease to by contagion; to make uneasy.
DISEASED, *diz-eze'd'*, pp. or a. Disordered or distempered.
DISEASEDNESS, *diz-e'-zed-nes*, s. The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.
DISEASEFUL, *diz-eze'-ful*, a. Abounding with disease, producing diseases; occasioning uneasiness.
DISEASEMENT, *diz-eze'-ment*, s. Uneasiness; inconvenience.
DISEDGED, *dis-edjd*, a. Blunted; made dull.
DISEMBARK, *dis-em-bärk'*, v.a. To land; to debark; to remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore.
— v.n. To land; to debark; to quit a ship for residence or action on shore.
DISEMBARKATION, *dis-em-bär-ka'-shun*, s. The act of disembarking
DISEMBARKED, *dis-em-bärkt'*, pp. of the verb *to disembark*.
DISEMBARRASS, *dis-em-bar'-ras*, v.a. To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.
DISEMBARRASSED, *dis-em-bar'-ras'd*, pp. Freed from embarrassment.
DISEMBARRASSMENT, *dis-em-bar'-ras ment*, s. The act of extricating from perplexity.
DISEMBAY, *dis-em-bay'*, v.a. To clear from a bay.
DISEMBELLISH, *dis-em-bel'-lish*, v.a. To deprive of embellishment.
DISEMBITTER, *dis-em-bit'-ter*, v.a. To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony, to render sweet or pleasant.
DISEMBODIED, *dis-em-bod'-id*, a. Divested of the body separated; discharged from keeping in a body.
DISEMBODY, *dis-em-bod'-e*, v.a. To divest of body, to free from flesh; to disarm a military body, and dispense with its services.
DISEMBOGUE, *dis-em-bogue'*, v.a. To pour out or discharge; to vent; to discharge into the ocean or a lake.
— v.n. To flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean, or into a lake; to pass out of a gulf or bay.
DISEMBOGUED, *dis-em-bogue'd'*, pp. of the verb *to disembogue*.
DISEMBOGUEMENT, *dis-em-bogue'-ment*, s. Discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake.
DISEMBOSOM, *dis-em-boo'-zum*, v.a. To separate from the bosom.
DISEMBOSOMED, *dis-em-boo'-zumd*, pp. or a. Separated from the bosom.
DISEMBOUCHURE, *dis-om-boo-shure'*, s. The mouth of a river, or the discharge of the waters of a river.
DISEMBOWEL, *dis-em-bow'-el*, v.a. To take out the bowels; to take or draw from the bowels.
DISEMBOWELLED, *dis-em-bow'-eld*, pp. or a. Taken or drawn from the bowels.
DISEMBOWERED, *dis-em-bow'-erd*, a. Removed from a bower, or deprived of a bower.
DISEMBRANGLE,‡ *dis-em-brang'gl*, v.a. To free from litigation.
DISEMBROIL, *dis-em-broyl'*, v.a. To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion.
DISEMPLOYED, *dis-em-ployd'*, a. Thrown out of employment.
DISENABLE, *dis-en-a'-bl*, v.a. To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disable; to deprive of ability or means.
DISENCHANT, *dis-en-tchant'*, v.a. To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.
DISENCHANTER, *dis-en-tchan'-ter*, s. One who frees from the power of enchantment.
DISENCHANTMENT, *dis-en-tchant'-ment*, s. Act of disenchanting.
DISENCLOSE, *dis-en-kloze'*, v.a. To open an enclosure, to throw open what has been enclosed.
DISENCUMBER, *dis-en-kum'-ber*, v.a. To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and impediments, to disburden; to free from any obstruction; to free from anything heavy or unnecessary.
DISENCUMBERED, *dis-en-kum'-berd*, pp. or a. Freed from encumbrance.
DISENCUMBRANCE, *dis-en-kum'-branse*, s. Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or anything burdensome or troublesome.
DISENFRANCHISE, *dis-en-fran'-tchiz*, v.a. To disfranchise; to deprive of electoral or corporate privileges.
DISENFRANCHISEMENT, *dis-en-fran'-tchiz-ment*, s. Disfranchisement; the act of disfranchising.
DISENGAGE, *dis-en-gaje'*, v.a. To separate from anything with which it is in union; to relieve from impediments, difficulties, or perplexities; to free from anything that commands the mind or employs the attention; to release from a promise or obligation; to set free by dissolving an engagement, to liberate, loose, or disentangle.—In *military matters*, to separate the wings of a battalion or regiment, or to clear a column or line which may have lost its proper front by the overlapping of any particular division.—In *fencing, to disengage* is to quit that side of an adversary's blade on which one is opposed by his guard.
— v.n. To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.
DISENGAGED, *dis-en-gaje'd'*, pp. Separated, detached, or set free.
— a. Vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.

DISENGAGEDNESS, *dis-en-gaje'-ed-nes*, s. The quality or state of being disengaged; freedom from connection; disjunction; vacuity of attention.

DISENGAGEMENT, *dis-en-gaje'-ment*, s. A setting free; separation; extrication; the act of separating or detaching; liberation or release from obligation; freedom from attention; vacancy; leisure.

DISENNOBLE, *dis-en-no'-bl*, v.a. To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles.

DISENROL, *dis-en-role'*, v.a. To erase from a roll or list.

DISENSLAVE, *dis-en-slave'*, v.a. To free from bondage.

DISENTANGLE, *dis-en-tang'gl*, v.a. To separate or disconnect things which are interwoven, or united without order; to free from perplexity; to disengage from complicated concerns; to set free from impediments or difficulties; to unravel, unfold, or extricate.

DISENTANGLED, *dis-en-tang'gld*, pp. of the verb *to disentangle*.

DISENTANGLEMENT, *dis-en-tang'gl-ment*, s. The act of disentangling.

DISENTHRAL, *dis-en-thrawl'*. *See* DISINTHRAL.

DISENTHRONE, *dis-en-throne'*, v.a. To dethrone, to depose from sovereign authority.

DISENTITLE, *dis-en-ti'tl*, v.a. To deprive of title.

DISENTOMB, *dis-en-toom'*, v.a. To take out of a tomb; to disinter.

DISENTRANCE, *dis-en-transe'*, v.a. To awaken from a trance, or from deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie.

DISENTRAYLE,‡ *dis'-en-trale*, v.a. To disembowel; to draw or drag forth.

DISENTWINE, *dis-en-twine'*, v.a. To free from the state of being entwined; to untwist.

DISERT,‡ *dis-ert'*, a. Eloquent.

DISESPOUSE, *dis-es-powz'*, v.a. To separate after espousal or plighted faith; to divorce.

DISESTABLISH, *dis-es-tab'-lish*, v.a. To remove from an established position.

DISESTEEM, *dis-es-teem'*, s. Want of esteem, disregard.
— v.a. To dislike in a moderate degree; to dislike; to slight.

DISESTIMATION, *dis-es-te-ma'-shun*, s. Disesteem bad repute.

DISFANCY,‡ *dis-fan'-se*, v.a. To dislike.

DISFAVOUR, *dis-fa'-vur*, s. Dislike; slight displeasure, discountenance; unfavourable regard; disesteem; a state in which one is not esteemed or favoured, or not patronized, promoted, or befriended; an ill or disobliging act.
— v.a. To discountenance; to withdraw or withhold kindness, friendship, or support.

DISFAVOURER, *dis-fa'-vur-er*, s. One who discountenances.

DISFEATURE, *dis-feet'-yur*, v.a. To disfigure.

DISFIGURATION, *dis-fig-u-ra'-shun*, s. The act of disfiguring external form; the state of being disfigured.

DISFIGURE, *dis-fig'-ure*, v.a. To deface, injure, or deform; to damage external figure; to impair shape or form, and render it less perfect; to impair beauty, symmetry, or excellence.

DISFIGURED, *dis-fig'-ure'd*, pp. or a. Impaired in form or appearance.

DISFIGUREMENT, *dis-fig'-ure-ment*, s. Unsightly change of external form; defacement of beauty.

DISFIGURER, *dis-fig'-ur-er*, s. One who disfigures.

DISFOREST, *dis-for'-est*, v.a. To turn into common land. *See* DISAFFOREST.

DISFRANCHISE, *dis-fran'-tchiz*, v.a. To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of any franchise.

DISFRANCHISED, *dis-fran'-tchizd*, pp. or a. Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free citizen.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, *dis-fran'-tchiz-ment*, s. The act of disfranchising or depriving of the privileges of a free citizen, or of some particular immunity.

DISFRIAR, *dis-fri'-ar*, v.a. To deprive a friar of his position, and of all the rights thereto belonging.

DISFURNISH, *dis-fur'-nish*, v.a. To deprive of furniture; to strip of apparatus, habiliments, or equipage

DISFURNISHED, *dis-fur'-nisht*, pp. or a. Deprived of furniture.

DISGARNISH, *dis-gar'-nish*, v.a. To degarnish; to divest of garniture or ornaments; to deprive of a garrison, guns, and military apparatus.

DISGARRISON, *dis-gar'-re-sun*, v.a. To deprive of a garrison.

DISGAVEL, *dis-gav'l*, v.a. To take away the tenure of gavelkind.

DISGLORIFY,† *dis-glo'-re-fi*, v.a. To deprive of glory.

DISGORGE, *dis-gorje'*, v.a. To vomit; to eject or discharge from the stomach; to throw out with violence or discharge violently from a confined place; to yield up or give back what had been seized upon as one's own.

DISGORGED, *dis-gorj'd'*, pp. of the verb *to disgorge*.

DISGORGEMENT, *dis-gorj'-ment*, s. The act of disgorging; a vomiting.

DISGRACE, *dis-grase'*, s. Dishonour, infamy, or shame; disesteem; opprobrium; state of ignominy; cause of shame.
— v.a. To degrade, dishonour, or debase; to put out of favour; to bring to shame; to sink in estimation.

DISGRACED, *dis-grase'd'*, pp. or a. Put out of favour; dishonoured.

DISGRACEFUL, *dis-grase'-ful*, a. Shameful; reproachful; dishonourable; procuring shame.

DISGRACEFULLY, *dis-grase'-ful-le*, ad. Shamefully, ignominiously, or dishonourably; in a disgraceful manner.

DISGRACEFULNESS, *dis-grase'-ful-nes*, s. Ignominy or shamefulness.

DISGRACER, *dis-gra'-ser*, s. One who exposes to or brings into disgrace, shame, or contempt.

DISGRACIOUS, *dis-gra'-shus*, a. Ungracious; displeasing.

DISGRADE, *dis-grade'*, v.a. *See* DEGRADE.

DISGREGATE,† *dis'-gre-gate*, v.a. To separate; to disperse.

DISGUISE, *dis-guize'*, v.a. To conceal, to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by false show or false language; to dissemble; to alter the form and exhibit an unusual appearance; to disfigure or deform by liquor; to intoxicate.
— s. A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it; a false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance, intended to deceive the beholder; change of manner by drink; intoxication.

DISGUISED, *dis-guize'd'*, pp. or a. Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance.

DISGUISEDLY, *dis-gui'-zed-le*, ad. So as to be concealed.

DISGUISEMENT, *dis-guize'-ment*, s. Dress of concealment false appearance.

DISGUISER, *dis-gui'-zer*, s. One who disguises himself or another; he or that which disfigures.

DISGUISING, *dis-gui'-zing*, s. The act of giving a false appearance; theatrical mummery or masking.

DISGUST, *dis-gust'*, s. Dislike, aversion, or disrelish; an unpleasant sensation excited in the organs of taste by something disagreeable, as in food or drink; an unpleasant sensation in the mind, excited by something offensive.
— v.a. To displease; to excite aversion in the stomach, to offend the mind or moral taste.

DISGUSTED, *dis-gust'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to disgust*.

DISGUSTFUL, *dis-gust'-ful*, a. Offensive to the taste; nauseous; exciting aversion in the natural or moral taste.

DISGUSTFULNESS, *dis-gust'-ful-nes*, s. State of being disgustful.

DISGUSTING, *dis-gust'-ing*, a. Provoking dislike; odious, hateful.

DISGUSTINGLY, *dis-gust'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to give digust.

DISH, *dish*, s. A broad, open vessel, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table; the meat or provisions served in a dish; any particular kind of food.—Among *miners*, a trough in which ore is measured.
— v.a. To put in a dish, to serve up at table; to undo (*vulgar*).

DISHABILITATE, *dis-ha-bil'-e-tate*, v.a. To disqualify.

DISHABILLE, *dis-ha-bil'*, s. An undress; a loose, negligent dress for the morning. *See* DESHABILLE, which is the more correct orthography

DISHABIT, *dis-hab'-it*, v.a. To drive from a habitation.

DISHARMONIOUS, *dis-har-mo'-ne-us*, a. Incongruous.

DISHARMONY,‡ *dis-har'-mo-ne*, s. Want of harmony, discord, incongruity.

DISH-CLOTH, *dish'-klawth*, } s. A cloth used for washing
DISH-CLOUT, *dish'-klowt*, } and wiping dishes.

DISH-COVER, *dish-cov'-er*, s. A metal or earthenware cover for retaining the heat.

DISHEARTEN, *dis-hart'n*, v.a. To dispirit, discourage or depress; to deprive of courage; to impress with fear.

DISHEARTENED, *dis-hart'nd*, pp. or a. Discouraged or depressed in spirits.

Disheartening, *dis-härt'ning*, ppr. or a. Discouraging; depressing the spirits.

Disheir,‡ *diz-are'*, v.a. To debar from inheriting.

Disherison,‡ *dis-her'-e-sun*, s. The act of disinheriting or cutting off from inheritance.

Disherit, *dis-her'-it*, v.a. To cut off from an inheritance; to disinherit.

Disheritance, *dis-her'-e-tans*, s. The state of disinheriting, or of being disinherited.

Disheritor, *dis-her'-e-tur*, s. One who dispossesses another of his inheritance.

Dishevel, *de-shev'-el*, v.a. To spread the hair loosely; to suffer the hair of the head to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement.

— v.n. To spread in disorder.

Dishevelled, *de-shev'ld*, pp. or a. Hanging loosely and negligently; flowing in disorder.

Dishful, *dish'-ful*, s. As much as a dish will hold.

Dishing, *dish'-ing*, ppr. Putting in a dish.

— a. Concave, like a dish.

Dish-mat, *dish'-mat*, s. A straw or oiled cloth, or other table mat.

Dishonest, *diz-on'-est*, a. Void of honesty; faithless, fraudulent, or unfaithful; destitute of probity, integrity, or good faith; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, and defraud; unchaste.

Dishonestly, *diz-on'-est-le*, ad. In a dishonest manner; without good faith, probity, or integrity; knavishly; lewdly; unchastely.

Dishonesty, *diz-on'-es-te*, s. Want of probity or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray, violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity; unchastity; deceit; wickedness; shame.

Dishonour, *dis-on'-ur*, s. Disgrace, ignominy, or shame; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish on the reputation.

— v.a. To bring reproach or shame on; to disgrace, shame, debase, or pollute; to stain the character of; to lessen reputation; to treat with indignity; to violate the chastity of; to refuse or decline to accept or pay, as a draft.

Dishonourable, *diz-on'-ur-à-bl*, a. Shameful; reproachful; bringing shame on; staining the character and lessening reputation; destitute of honour; base or vile.

Dishonourableness, *diz-on'-ur-à-bl-ness*, s. Quality of being dishonourable.

Dishonourably, *diz-on'-ur-à-ble*, ad. Reproachfully; in a dishonourable manner.

Dishonorary *diz-on'-ur-à-re*, a. Bringing dishonour on; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation.

Dishonoured, *diz-on'-urd*, pp. or a. Disgraced; brought into disrepute.

Dishonourer, *diz-on'-ur-er*, s. One who dishonours or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

Dishorn, *dis-hawrn'*, v.a. To deprive of horns.

Dishumour, *dis-hu'-mur*, s. Peevishness; ill-humour.

Dish-water, *dish'-waw-ter*, s. Water in which dishes are washed.

Dish-wheels, *dish'-hweels*, s.pl. Wheels which are concave on one side and convex on the other.

Disimpark,† *dis-im-park'*, v.a. To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion.

Disimprove, *dis-im-proov'*, v.a. or n. To grow worse; to render worse.

Disimprovement, *dis-im-proov'-ment*, s. Reduction from a better to a worse state.

Disincarcerate,† *dis-in-kär'-ser-ate*, v.a. To liberate from prison.

Disinclination, *dis-in-kle-na'-shun*, s. Want of inclination, desire, or affection; unwillingness, disaffection, alienation, or dislike.

Disincline, *dis-in-kline'*, v.a. To excite dislike or slight aversion; to make disaffected or alienate from.

Disinclined, *dis-in-kline'd'*, pp. or a. Not inclined; averse.

Disinclose, *dis-in-klose'*, v.a. To open an inclosure or throw open what has been inclosed.

Disincorporate, *dis-in-kawr'-pur-ate*, v.a. To deprive of corporate powers, or to disunite a corporate body.

Disincorporation, *dis-in-kawr-pur-a'-shun*, s. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.

Disinfect, *dis-in-fekt'*, v.a. To cleanse from infection, or purify from contagious matter.

Disinfectant, *dis-in-fek'-tant*, s. An agent for removing the causes of infection, as chlorine.

Disinfected, *dis-in-fek'-ted*, pp. or a. Cleansed from infection.

Disinfection, *dis-in-fek'-shun*, s. Purification from infecting matter.

Disingenuity, *dis-in-je-new'-e-te*, s. Insincerity, unfairness, disingenuousness, want of candour, illiberality; uncandid, crafty, or illiberal; wanting in frankness and candour.

Disingenuous, *dis-in-jen'-u-us*, a. Meanly artful; unbecoming true honour and dignity.

Disingenuously, *dis-in-jen'-u-us-le*, ad. In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly.

Disingenuousness, *dis-in-jen'-u-us-nes*, s. Unfairness; want of candour.

Disinhabited, *dis-in-hab'-it-ed*, a. Deprived of inhabitants.

Disinherison, *dis-in-her'-e-sun*, s. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting; the state of being disinherited.

Disinherit, *dis-in-her'-it*, v.a. To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance; to prevent the heir from coming into possession of property.

Disinheritance, *dis-in-her'-e-tans*, s. Act of disinheriting.

Disinherited, *dis-in-her'-it-ed*, pp. or a. Cut off from an inheritance.

Disinhume, *dis-in-hewm'*, v.a. To disinter.

Disintegrable, *dis-in'-te-grà-bl*, a. That may be separated into integrant parts; capable of disintegration.

Disintegrate, *dis-in'-te-grate*, v.a. To separate the integrant parts of.

Disintegrated, *dis-in'-te-gra-ted*, pp. or a. Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.

Disintegration, *dis-in-te-gra'-shun*, s. The act of separating integrant parts of a substance.

Disinter, *dis-in-ter'*, v.a. To take out of a grave or out of the earth; to bring from obscurity into view.

Disinteressment,‡ *dis-in'-ter-es-ment*, s. Disinterestedness.

Disinterest,† *dis-in'-ter-est*, s. What is contrary to the interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury, indifference to profit or want of regard to private advantage.

—† v.a. To disengage from private interest or personal advantage.

Disinterested, *dis-in'-ter-es-ted*, a. Unbiassed; uninterested; impartial; free from self-interest; having no separate personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair; not influenced or dictated by private advantage.

Disinterestedly, *dis-in'-ter-es-ted-le*, ad. In a disinterested manner.

Disinterestedness, *dis-in'-ter-es-ted-nes*, s. The state or quality of having no separate personal interest or private advantage in a question or event; impartiality; indifference.

Disinterment, *dis-in-ter'-ment*, s. The act of disinterring or taking out of the earth.

Disinterred, *dis-in-terd'*, pp. or a. Taken out of the earth or grave.

Disinthral, *dis-in-thrawl'*, v.a. To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.

Disinthralled, *dis-in-thrawld'*, pp. of the verb *to disinthral*.

Disinthralment, *dis-in-thrawl'-ment*, s. Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery.

Disintricate, *dis-in'-tre-kate*, v.a. To disentangle.

Disinure, *dis-in-ewr'*, v.a. To deprive of familiarity or custom.

Disinvalidity, *dis-in-và-lid'-e-te*, s. Want of validity

Disinvestiture, *dis-in-ves'-te-tewr*, s. The act of depriving of investiture.

Disinvite, *dis-in-vite'*, v.a. To recall an invitation.

Disinvolve, *dis-in-volv'*, v.a. To uncover; to unfold or unroll; to disentangle.

Disjection, *dis-jek'-shun*, s. A casting down or dissipating.

Disjoin, *dis-joyn'*, v.a. To part asunder; to disunite, separate, sever, or detach.

Disjoint, *dis-joynt'*, v.a. To separate a joint or parts united by joints; to force out of its socket; to dislocate; to separate at junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement, to break in pieces; to separate united parts; to break the natural order and relations of a thing; to make incoherent.

DISJOINT, v.n. To fall in pieces.
— a. Disjointed.
DISJOINTED, *diz-joyn'-ted*, pp. or a. Separated at the joints; parted limb from limb; carved; not coherent.
DISJOINTEDNESS, *diz-joyn'-ted-nes*, s. State of being disjointed.
DISJOINTLY, *diz-joynt'-le*, ad. In a divided state.
DISJUDICATION,† *diz-jew-de-ka'-shun*, s. Judgment, determination.
DISJUNCT, *diz-jungkt'*, a. Disjoined; separated.
DISJUNCTION, *diz-jungk'-shun*, s. The act of disjoining; disunion, separation, or a parting.
DISJUNCTIVE, *diz-jungk'-tiv*, a. Separating, disjoining; incapable of union.—In *grammar*, a *disjunctive* conjunction is a word which unites sentences in construction, but *disjoins* the sense.—In *logic*, a *disjunctive proposition* is one in which the parts are opposed to each other, by means of *disjunctives*.
— s. A word that disjoins.
DISJUNCTIVELY, *diz-jungk'-tiv-le*, ad. In a disjunctive manner; separately.
DISK, or DISC, *disk*, s. The face or visible surface of a celestial body, as of the sun, moon, or planets; a quoit, a piece of stone, iron, or copper, a round or oval figure, which the ancients hurled by the help of a leathern thong tied round the person's hand, and put through a hole in the middle.—In *botany*, the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower.—In *optics*, the magnitude of a telescopic glass, or the width of its aperture.
DISKINDNESS, *dis-kine'd'-nes*, s. Want of kindness or affection; ill turn, injury, or detriment.
DISLEAL,‡ *dis-leel'*, a. Disloyal; perfidious, treacherous.
DISLIKE, *dis-like'*, s. Disapprobation, distaste, aversion, or disgust; contrariety of feeling; a moderate degree of hatred; ‡discord; disagreement.
— v.a. To disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure; to disrelish, to regard with some disgust, as food.
DISLIKED, *dis-like't'*, pp. of the verb *to dislike*.
DISLIKEFUL,‡ *dis-like'-ful*, a. Disliking; disaffected.
DISLIKEN, *dis-li'kn*, v.a. To make unlike.
DISLIKENED, *dis-like'nd*, pp. of the verb *to disliken*.
DISLIKENESS, *dis-like'-nes*, s. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.
DISLIKER, *dis-li'-ker*, s. One who disapproves or disrelishes.
DISLIMB, *dis-lim'*, v.a. To tear the limbs from.
DISLIMN,‡ *dis-lim'*, v.a To strike out of a picture.
DISLOCATE, *dis'-lo-kate*, v.a. To displace; to put out of its proper place; to disjoint; to move a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.
DISLOCATE, *dis'-lo-kate*, } a. Out of joint.
DISLOCATED, *dis'-lo-ka-ted*, }
DISLOCATION, *dis-lo-ka'-shun*, s. The act of moving from its proper place; luxation; the state of being displaced; a joint displaced.—In *geology*, the displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata from the situations which they originally occupied.
DISLODGE, *dis-lodj'*, v.a. To drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits; to drive from a place of retirement or retreat; to remove an army to other quarters; to drive an enemy from any position.
— v.n. To go from a place of rest.
DISLODGED, *dis-lodjd'*, pp. of the verb *to dislodge*.
DISLODGMENT, *dis-lodj'-ment*, s. Act of dislodging or removing to another place.
DISLOIGNED,‡ *dis-loynd'*, a. Remote; far off.
DISLOYAL, *dis-loy'-al*, a. Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign or to one's duty; not true to the marriage-bed, false in love; disobedient, faithless, inconstant, or treacherous.
DISLOYALLY, *dis-loy'-al-le*, ad. In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign; faithlessly; perfidiously.
DISLOYALTY, *dis-loy'-al-te*, s. Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance, or duty to a prince or sovereign authority; want of fidelity in love.
DISMAL, *diz'-mal*, a. Dreary; lonesome; gloomy; direful; lamentable; calamitous; sorrowful; sad; melancholy; productive of horror or distress.
DISMALLY, *diz'-mal-le*, ad. Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.
DISMALNESS, *diz'-mal-nes*, s. Gloominess, horror.
DISMANTLE, *dis-man'tl*, v.a. To deprive of dress; to strip · to divest; to loose. to throw open, to strip of furniture; to unrig; to deprive of military furniture, to deprive of outworks or forts; to render fortifications incapable of defence, or cannon unserviceable, to break down.
DISMANTLED, *dis-man'tld*, pp. or a. Divested, stripped of furniture, unrigged, and laid up in dock.
DISMARRY,‡ *dis-mar'-re*, v.a. To divorce.
DISMARSHAL, *dis-mar'-shal*, v.a. To disorder, or derange.
DISMASK, *dis-mask'*, v.a. To strip off a mask; to uncover or unmask; to remove that which conceals.
DISMAST, *dis-mast'*, v.a. To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from.
DISMASTED, *dis-mast'-ed*, pp. or a. Deprived of a mast or masts.
DISMASTMENT, *dis-mast'-ment*, s. The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted.
DISMAY, *dis-ma'*, v.a. To terrify, frighten, discourage, or dishearten; to deprive of that strength or firmness of mind which constitutes courage; to sink the spirits or resolution.
— v.n. To stand aghast with fear; to be confounded with terror.
— s. Loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; that loss of firmness which is effected by fear or terror.
DISMAYED, *dis-made'*, pp. or a. Disheartened; deprived of courage; ‡ill-shaped.
DISMAYEDNESS,‡ *dis-ma'-ed-nes*, s. A state of being dismayed; dejection of courage.
DISMAYFUL,‡ *dis-ma'-ful*, a. Full of dismay.
DISME, } *deem*, s. A tenth part; a tithe.
DIME, }
DISMEMBER, *dis-mem'-ber*, v.a. To divide limb from limb; to disjoint, dislocate, divide, or sever; to separate a member from the body; to tear or cut in pieces.
DISMEMBERED, *dis-mem'-berd*, pp. or a. Divided member from member; torn or cut in pieces.
DISMEMBERING, *dis-mem'-ber-ing*, s. Mutilation.
DISMEMBERMENT, *dis-mem'-ber-ment*, s. The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; mutilation, the act of severing a part from the main body, division; separation.
DISMETTLED,† *dis-met'tld*, a. Destitute of fire or spirit.
DISMISS, *dis-mis'*, v.a. To send away; to give leave of departure; to permit to depart; to discard; to discharge; to remove from office, service, or employment; to deprive an officer of his commission or warrant; to send; to despatch; to send or remove from a docket; to discontinue.
—‡ s. Discharge; dismission.
DISMISSAL, *dis-mis'-sal*, s. Dismission.
DISMISSED, *dis-mist'*, pp. or a. Sent away; removed from office or employment; discarded the military service.
DISMISSION, *dis-mish'-un*, s. The act of sending away; leave to depart; removal from office or employment, discharge; †an act requiring departure; removal of a suit in equity.
DISMISSIVE, *dis-mis'-siv*, a. Giving dismission.
DISMORTGAGE, *dis-mawr'-gaje*, v.a. To redeem from mortgage.
DISMOUNT, *dis-mownt'*, v.n. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast; to descend from an elevation.
— v.a. To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse, to throw or bring down from any elevation; to throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages; or to break the carriages or wheels, and render guns useless.
DISMOUNTED, *dis-mown'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to dismount*.
DISMOUNTING, *dis-mownt'-ing*, s. The act of unhorsing cavalry.
DISNATURALIZE, *dis-nat'-yu-ral-ize*, v.a. To make alien, to deprive of the privileges of birth.
DISNATURED, *dis-na'-tchurd*, a. Deprived or destitute of natural feelings; unnatural.
DISNEST, *dis-nest'*, v.a. To dislodge; to eject.
DISOBEDIENCE, *dis-o-be'-de-ense*, s. Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid; breach of duty prescribed by authority; non-compliance.
DISOBEDIENT, *dis-o-be'-de-ent*, a. Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority.

DISOBEDIENTLY, *dis-o-be'-de-ent-le*, ad. In a disobedient manner.

DISOBEY, *dis-o-bay'*, v.a. To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do what is forbid; to transgress or violate an order or injunction.

DISOBEYED, *dis-o-bayd'*, pp. Not obeyed; neglected.

DISOBLIGATION, *dis-ob-le-ga'-shun*, s. The act of disobliging; an offence; cause of disgust.

DISOBLIGATORY, *dis-ob'-le-ga-tur-e*, a. Releasing obligation.

DISOBLIGE, *dis-o-blije'*, v.a. To do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree; ‡ to release from obligation.

DISOBLIGED, *dis-o-blij'd*, pp. Offended.

DISOBLIGEMENT, *dis-o-blije'-ment*, s. The act of disobliging.

DISOBLIGER, *dis-o-bli'-jer*, s. One who disobliges.

DISOBLIGING, *dis-o-bli'-jing*, a. Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating.

DISOBLIGINGLY, *dis-o-bli'-jing-le*, ad. In a disobliging manner; offensively.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, *dis-o-bli'-jing-nes*, s. Offensiveness; disposition to displease, or want of readiness to please.

DISOCCUPATION,‡ *dis-ok-ku-pa'-shun*, s. Want of occupation or employment.

DISOMORPHOUS, *dis-o-mor'-fus*, a. A botanical term, denoting two-shaped.

DISOPINION,‡ *dis-o-pin'-yun*, s. Difference of opinion.

DISORBED,† *dis-orbd'*, a. Thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISORDER, *dis-awr'-der*, s. Disturbance, disarrangement, irregularity, or confusion; want of order or regular disposition; a disturbing of the peace of society; neglect of rule; breach of laws; violation of standing rules or institutions; disturbance of the functions of the animal economy; discomposure of the mind; turbulence of passions; indisposition, sickness, or disease.

— v.a. To disarrange, confuse, or discompose; to disturb any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to disturb or interrupt the natural functions of the animal economy; to produce sickness or indisposition; to disturb the mind; to disturb the regular operations of reason.

DISORDERED, *dis-awr'-derd*, pp. of the verb *to disorder*.

— a. Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour.

DISORDEREDNESS, *dis-awr'-derd-nes*, s. A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion.

DISORDERLINESS, *dis-awr'-der-le-nes*, s. State of being disorderly.

DISORDERLY, *dis-awr'-der-le*, a. Irregular, confused, intemperate, lawless, or vicious; being without proper order or disposition; acting without regularity; contrary to law; disposed to violate law and good order; inclined to break loose from restraint.

— ad. Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a manner violating law and good order.

DISORDINATE, *dis-awr'-de-nate*, a. Disorderly; living irregularly; vicious.

DISORDINATELY, *dis-awr'-de-nate-le*, ad. Inordinately; irregularly.

DISORDINATION, *dis-awr-de-na'-shun*, s. Disarrangement.

DISORGANIZATION, *dis-awr-gan-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of disorganizing or of destroying organic structure; the act of destroying order; the state of being disorganized.

DISORGANIZE, *dis-awr'-gan-ize*, v.a. To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regularity of system or union of parts.

DISORGANIZED, *dis-awr'-gan-ize'd*, pp. or a. Reduced to disorder; being in a confused state.

DISORGANIZER, *dis-awr'-gan-i-zer*, s. One who disorganizes, or attempts to interrupt regular order or system, one who introduces disorder and confusion.

DISORIENTATED, *dis-o'-re-en-ta-ted*, a. Turned from the east or from the right direction.

DISOWN, *dis-one'*, v.a. To disavow, disclaim, or disallow; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; not to allow or admit as belonging to another.

DISOWNED, *dis-one'd'*, pp. or a. Not owned; not acknowledged as one's own; denied; disallowed.

DISOWNMENT, *dis-one'-ment*, s. Act of disowning.

DISOXYDATE, *dis-ox'-e-date*, v.a. To reduce from oxydation; to reduce from the state of an oxide, by disengaging oxygen from a substance.

DISOXYDATION, *dis-ox-e-da'-shun*, s. The act or process of freeing from oxygen, and reducing from the state of an oxide.

DISOXYGENATE, *dis-ox'-e-jen-ate*, v.a. To deprive of oxygen.

DISOXYGENATION, *dis-ox-e-jen-a'-shun*, s. The act or process of separating oxygen from any substance containing it.

DISPACE,‡ *dis-pase'*, v.a. To range about.

DISPAIR, *dis-pare'*, v.a. To separate a pair or couple.

DISPAND,† *dis-pand'*, v.a. To display; to spread abroad.

DISPANSION,† *dis-pan'-shun*, s. The act of spreading or displaying.

DISPARADISED, *dis-par'-a-dise'd*, a. Removed from paradise.

DISPARAGE, *dis-par'-ij*, v.a. To undervalue; to depreciate; to treat with contempt; to lower in rank or estimation; to dishonour; to match unequally; to injure or dishonour by union with something of inferior excellence, or by a comparison with something of less value or excellence; to lower in rank or estimation; to bring reproach on; to debase by words or actions.

—‡ s. A disparagement.

DISPARAGED, *dis-par-ijd'*, pp. of the verb *to disparage*.

DISPARAGEMENT, *dis-par'-ij-ment*, s. Depreciation; derogation; detraction; debasement; disgrace; the matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency; injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence; diminution of value or excellence.

DISPARAGER, *dis-par'-ij-er*, s. One who disparages, dishonours, vilifies, or disgraces.

DISPARAGINGLY, *dis-par'-ij-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to disparage or dishonour.

DISPARATE, *dis'-pa-rate*, a. Unequal; unlike; dissimilar.

DISPARATES, *dis'-pa-rates*, s.pl. Things so unequal or unlike, that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITION,‡ *dis-par-ish'-un*, s. Disappearance.

DISPARITY, *dis-par'-e-te*, s. Difference in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence; inequality, dissimilitude, or disproportion.

DISPARK, *dis-pärk'*, v.a. To throw open a park; to lay open; to set at large; to release from confinement.

DISPARKING, *dis-pärk'-ing*, s. Act of throwing open a park.

DISPARKLE,‡ *dis-pärk'l*, v.a. To scatter abroad; to disperse.

DISPART, *dis-pärt'*, v.a. To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to sever; to burst, rend, or split; to set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance.

— v.n. To separate; to open; to cleave.

— s. In *gunnery*, the difference between the thickness of the metal of a piece of ordnance at the mouth and at the breech.

DISPARTED, *dis-pärt'-ed*, pp. or a. Divided, separated, or rent asunder.

DISPASSION, *dis-pash'-un*, s. Apathy; freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind.

DISPASSIONATE, *dis-pash'-un-ate*, a. Free from passion calm, cool, composed, or serene; unmoved by feelings; not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias.

DISPASSIONATED, *dis-pash'-un-a-ted*, } a. Free from pas-
DISPASSIONED, *dis-pash'-und*, } sion; cool; calm.

DISPASSIONATELY, *dis-pash'-un-ate-le*, ad. Without passion; calmly; coolly.

DISPATCH. *See* DESPATCH.

DISPATCHMENT,‡ *dis-patch'-ment*, s. Dispatch.

DISPATHY,‡ *dis'-pa-the*, s. Want of passion.

DISPAUPER, *dis-paw'-per*, v.a. To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support, or of the legal privilege of suing *in formâ pauperis*.

DISPEACE,† *dis-peese'*, s. Want of peace.

DISPEL, *dis-pel'*, v.a. To disperse, drive away, or banish; to scatter by driving or force.

— v.n. To be dispersed; to fly different ways; to disappear.

DISPELLED, *dis-peld'*, pp. of the verb *to dispel*.

DISPENCE,‡ *dis-pens'*, s. Expense; cost; profusion.

DISPEND,† *dis-pend'*, v.a. To spend; to lay out; to consume. *See* EXPEND.

DISPENDER,† *dis-pen'-der*, s. One who distributes.

DISPENSABLE, *dis-pens'-à-bl*, a. That may be dispensed with.

DISPENSABLENESS, *dis-pens'-à-bl-nes*, s. The capability of being dispensed with.

DISPENSARY, *dis-pen'-sà-re*, s. A house, place, or shop in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis.

DISPENSATION, *dis-pen-sa'-shun*, s. Distribution; the act of dealing out to different persons or places; the dealing of God to his creatures; the distribution of good and evil, natural or moral, in the divine government.—In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the granting of a licence, or the licence itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded; the act by which the bishop of a diocese licenses a clergyman to hold two or more benefices, or to reside out of the boundaries of his parish. —That which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of principles and rites enjoined, as the Mosaic or Gospel *dispensation*.

DISPENSATIVE, *dis-pen'-sà-tiv*, a. Granting dispensation.

DISPENSATIVELY, *dis-pen'-sà-tiv-le*, ad. By dispensation.

DISPENSATOR,† *dis-pen-sa'-tur*, s. One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a dispenser.

DISPENSATORY, *dis-pen'-sà-tur-e*, a. Having power to grant dispensations.

— s. A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines.

DISPENSE, *dis-pens'*, v.a. To distribute or administer; to deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute justice.—*To dispense with*, to permit not to take effect; to suspend the operation or application of something; to permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient.

— v.n. To excuse.

—‡ s. Dispensation; expense; profusion.

DISPENSED, *dis-penst'*, pp. Distributed or administered.

DISPENSER, *dis-pen'-ser*, s. One who dispenses, distributes, or administers. Usually applied to medicines.

DISPENSING, *dis-pen'-sing*, a. That may dispense with; granting dispensation.

DISPEOPLE, *dis-pe'pl*, v.a. To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means.

DISPEOPLED, *dis-pe'pld*, pp. Depopulated.

DISPEOPLER, *dis-pe'pler*, s. One who depopulates; a depopulator.

DISPERANCE,‡ *dis'-per-ans*, s. Despair.

DISPERGE,‡ *dis-perje'*, v.a. To sprinkle; to scatter.

DISPERMOUS, *dis-per'-mus*, a. In *botany*, two-seeded.

DISPERSAL,† *dis-per'-sal*, s. Dispersion.

DISPERSE, *dis-perse'*, v.a. To drive asunder, to cause to separate into different parts; to scatter, dissipate, dispel, or distribute; to scatter any body of men, armed or unarmed.

— v.n. To separate; to go or move into different parts; to be scattered, to vanish, as fog or vapours; to disappear, as mist or smoke.

DISPERSED, *dis-perst'*, pp. or a. Scattered; dissipated.

DISPERSEDLY, *dis-pers'-ed-le*, ad. In a dispersed manner; separately.

DISPERSEDNESS, *dis-pers'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being dispersed or scattered.

DISPERSENESS,† *dis-perse'-nes*, s. Thinness; a scattered state.

DISPERSER, *dis-per'-ser*, s. One who disperses.

DISPERSION, *dis-per'-shun*, s. The act of scattering; the state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts.—In *optics*, the separation of light into its different coloured rays.—In *medicine and surgery*, the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state.

DISPERSIVE, *dis-per'-siv*, a. Tending to scatter or dissipate.

DISPIRIT, *dis-pir'-it*, v.a. To dishearten, deject, distress, or intimidate, to deprive of courage; to exhaust the spirits or vigour of the body.

DISPIRITED, *dis-pir'-it-ed*, pp. or a. Discouraged; depressed in spirits.

DISPIRITEDLY, *dis-pir'-it-ed-le*, ad. In a dispirited manner.

DISPIRITEDNESS, *dis-pir'-it-ed-nes*, s. Want of courage; depression of spirits.

DISPIRITING, *dis-pir'-it-ing*, ppr. or a. Discouraging; disheartening.

DISPITEOUS,‡ *dis-pit'-e-us*, a. Having no pity; cruel or furious.

DISPITEOUSLY,‡ *dis-pit'-e-us-le*, ad. Maliciously.

DISPLACE, *dis-plase'*, v.a. To disarrange, disorder, or put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity.

DISPLACEABLE, *dis-pla'-sà-bl*, a. That may be displaced.

DISPLACED, *dis-plase'd'*, pp. of the verb *to displace*.

DISPLACEMENT, *dis-plase'-ment*, s. The act of displacing or removing from the usual or proper place.—A term applied to the quantity of water displaced by a ship floating at rest, the weight of water displaced being equal to that of the ship.

DISPLACENCY, *dis-pla'-sen-se*, s. Incivility; that which displeases or disobliges.

DISPLANT, *dis-plant'*, v.a. To pluck up or remove a plant; to remove from the usual place of residence, as a nation; to strip of inhabitants, as a country.

DISPLANTATION, *dis-plan-ta'-shun*, s. The removal of a plant; the removal of inhabitants or resident people.

DISPLANTED, *dis-plan'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to displant*.

DISPLANTING, *dis-plant'-ing*, s. Removal from a fixed place.

DISPLAT, *dis-plat'*, v.a. To untwist; to uncurl.

DISPLAY, *dis-play'*, v.a. To unfold, exhibit, or spread out; to expand; to spread before the eyes or mind; to make manifest; to set to view ostentatiously; ‡to discover, open, or unlock.

— v.n. To talk without restraint, or make a great show of words.

— s. An opening or unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view; show; exhibition.

DISPLAYED, *dis-playd'*, pp. of the verb *to display*.

DISPLAYER, *dis-play'-er*, s. He or that which displays.

DISPLE,‡ *dis'pl*, v.a. To discipline; to chastise.

DISPLEASANCE,‡ *dis-ple'-sans*, s. Anger; discontent.

DISPLEASANT,‡ *dis-ples'-ant*, a. Unpleasing, offensive, or unpleasant.

DISPLEASE, *dis-pleze'*, v.a. To offend; to make angry, sometimes in a slight degree; to excite aversion; to be disagreeable to.

— v.n. To raise aversion.

DISPLEASED, *dis-pleze'd'*, pp. Offended; disgusted.

DISPLEASEDNESS, *dis-ple'-zed-nes*, s. Displeasure; uneasiness.

DISPLEASER, *dis-ple'-ser*, s. One who is in the habit of displeasing.

DISPLEASING, *dis-ple'-zing*, ppr. or a. Giving offence; offensive to the eye, to the mind, to the smell, or to the taste; disagreeable.

DISPLEASINGNESS, *dis-ple'-zing-nes*, s. Offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of disgust.

DISPLEASURE, *dis-plezh'-ure*, s. Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, or dislike; some irritation or uneasiness of mind, occasioned by anything that counteracts desire or command, or which opposes justice and a sense of propriety; cause of irritation; state of disgrace or disfavour.

—‡ v.a. To displease.

DISPLICENCE,‡ *dis'-ple-sens*, s. Dislike.

DISPLODE, *dis-plode'*, v.a. To vent, discharge, or burst with a violent sound.

— v.n. To burst with a loud report; to explode.

DISPLOSION, *dis-plo'-shun*, s. The act of disploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report.

DISPLOSIVE, *dis-plo'-siv*, a. Noting displosion.

DISPLUME, *dis-plume'*, v.a. To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers or of badges of honour.

DISPONDEE, *di-spon'-de*, s. In *Greek* and *Latin poetry*, a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables.

DISPONER, *dis-po'-ner*, s. A person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

DISPONGE, *dis-punje'*. *See* DISPUNGE.

DISPORT, *dis-port'*, s. Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

— v.n. To play or to wanton; to move lightly and without restraint, or move in gaiety.

— v.a. To divert or amuse; to remove from a port.

DISPORTED, *dis-port'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to disport*.

DISPORTMENT, *dis-port'-ment*, s. Act of disporting; play.

DISPOSABLE, *dis-po'-sà-bl*, a. Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free to be used or employed.

DISPOSAL, *dis-po'-sal*, s. The act of disposing; disposi-

tion, dispensation, or distribution; a setting or arranging; regulation, order, or arrangement of things, in the moral government of God; power of ordering, arranging, or distributing; power or right of bestowing, the passing into a new state or into new hands.

DISPOSE, *dis-poze'*, v.a. To place or set in right order; to arrange, distribute, or regulate; to apply or devote to a particular purpose; to set, place, or turn to a particular end or consequence; to form for any purpose; to set the mind in a particular frame.—*To dispose of*, to part with, sell, or alienate, to put into another's hand or power; to bestow; to give away or transfer by authority; to direct the course of a thing; to place in any condition; to direct what to do or what course to pursue; to use or employ; to put away.

—† v.n. To bargain; to make terms.

—‡ s. Disposal; power of disposing, management; dispensation; act of government; disposition; cast of behaviour or of mind; inclination.

DISPOSED, *dis-poze'd'*, pp. of the verb *to dispose*.

DISPOSEDNESS, *dis-po'-zed-nes*, s. Disposition; inclination.

DISPOSER, *dis-po'-zer*, s. One who disposes; a distributer; a bestower; one who directs or regulates; a director, a regulator; that which disposes.

DISPOSING, *dis-po'-zing*, s. The act of arranging; regulation; direction.

DISPOSITION, *dis-po-zish'-un*, s. The act of disposing, or state of being disposed; adjustment, regulation, or arrangement; manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged; natural fitness or tendency; temper or natural constitution of the mind; a giving away or giving over to another.—In the *law of Scotland*, the term given to any unilateral writing, by which a person solemnly makes over to another a piece of heritable or moveable property.

DISPOSITIONAL, *dis-po-zish'-un-al*, a. Pertaining to disposition.

DISPOSITIVE,‡ *dis-poz'-e-tiv*, a. That implies disposal.

DISPOSITIVELY,‡ *dis-poz'-e-tiv-le*, ad. In a dispositive manner; distributively.

DISPOSITOR,‡ *dis-poz'-e-tur*, s. A disposer.

DISPOSSESS, *dis-pos-ses'*, v.a. To put out of possession; to deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing, particularly of land or real estate; to disseize.

DISPOSSESSION, *dis-pos-sesh'-un*, s. The act of putting out of possession.

DISPOSSESSOR, *dis-pos-ses'-ur*, s. One who dispossesses another of his right.

DISPOST,† *dis-poast'*, v.a. To displace, or remove from a post.

DISPOSURE,‡ *dis-po'-zhur*, s. Disposal; the power of disposing; management; direction; state; posture.

DISPRAISABLE,‡ *dis-praze'-â-bl*, a. Unworthy of commendation.

DISPRAISE, *dis-praze'*, s. Blame, censure, dishonour, or reproach; the imputation of something improper or faulty; the opposite of praise.

— v.a. To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.

DISPRAISER, *dis-pra'-zer*, s. One who blames or dispraises.

DISPRAISINGLY, *dis-pra'-zing-le*, ad. By way of dispraise; with blame or some degree of reproach.

DISPREAD, *dis-pred'*, v.a. To spread in different ways; to extend or flow in different directions.

— v.n. To expand or be extended.

DISPREADER, *dis-pred'-er*, s. A publisher; a divulger.

DISPRISON, *dis-priz'n*, v.a. To set free from confinement.

DISPRIVILEGE,‡ *dis-priv'-e-lej*, v.a. To deprive of a privilege.

DISPRIZE, *dis-prize'*, v.a. To undervalue.

DISPROFESS,‡ *dis-pro-fes'*, v.n. To renounce the profession of.

DISPROFIT,† *dis-prof'-it*, s. Loss; detriment; damage.

DISPROOF, *dis-proof'*, s. Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous.

DISPROPERTY,‡ *dis-prop'-er-te*, v.a. To deprive of property; to dispossess.

DISPROPORTION, *dis-pro-por'-shun*, s. Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry or of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed; want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity or inequality.

— v.a To make unsuitable in form, size, length, or quantity; to violate symmetry in; to mismatch, to join unfitly.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, *dis-pro-por'-shun-â-bl*, a. Disproportional; inadequate; not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size, or quantity to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, *dis-pro-por'-shun-â-bl-nes*, s. Want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, *dis-pro-por'-shun-â-ble*, ad. With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably to something else.

DISPROPORTIONAL, *dis-pro-por'-shun-al*, a. Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate.

DISPROPORTIONALITY, *dis-pro-por-shun-al'-e-te*, s. The state of being disproportional.

DISPROPORTIONALLY, *dis-pro-por'-shun-al-le*, ad. Inadequately; unequally; unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value.

DISPROPORTIONALNESS, *dis-pro-por'-shun-al-nes*, s. Want of proportion; disproportionableness.

DISPROPORTIONATE, *dis-pro-por'-shun-ate*, a. Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; inadequate; unsuitable to something else, in bulk, form, or value.

DISPROPORTIONATELY, *dis-pro-por'-shun-ate-le*, ad. In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably, inadequately.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS, *dis-pro-por'-shun-ate-nes*, s Unsuitableness in form, bulk, or value; inadequacy.

DISPROPORTIONED, *dis-pro-por'-shund*, pp. or a. Not proportioned; out of proportion.

DISPROPRIATE, *dis-pro'-pre-ate*, v.a. To destroy appropriation; to withdraw from an appropriate use. *See* DISAPPROPRIATE.

DISPROVABLE, *dis-proov'-â-bl*, a. Capable of being disproved or refuted.

DISPROVAL, *dis-proov'-al*, s. Disproof; act of disproving.

DISPROVE, *dis-proov'*, v.a. To prove to be false or erroneous; to refute; to confute; ‡ to convict of the practice of error; to disallow or disapprove.

DISPROVED, *dis-proov'd'*, pp. Proved to be false.

DISPROVER, *dis-proov'-er*, s. One who disproves or confutes.

DISPUNGE,† *dis-punj'*, v.a. To expunge; to erase; to discharge as from a sponge.

DISPUNISHABLE, *dis-pun'-ish-â-bl*, a. Without penal restraint; not punishable.

DISPURSE,‡ *dis-purse'*. *See* DISBURSE.

DISPURVEY,‡ *dis-pur-vay'*, v.a. To unprovide.

DISPURVEYANCE,‡ *dis-pur-vay'-ans*, s. Want of provisions.

DISPUTABLE, *dis'-pu-tâ-bl*, a. That may be disputed, liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible; fond of disputation; disputatious.

DISPUTABLENESS, *dis'-pu-tâ-bl-nes*, s. State of being disputable.

DISPUTACITY,† *dis-pu-tas'-e-te*, s. Proneness to dispute.

DISPUTANT, *dis'-pu-tant*, s. One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a reasoner in opposition.

— a. Disputing; engaged in controversy.

DISPUTATION, *dis-pu-ta'-shun*, s. The act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; verbal contest, respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument; an exercise in colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other, on some question proposed.

DISPUTATIOUS, *dis-pu-ta'-shus*, a. Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.

DISPUTATIOUSNESS, *dis-pu-ta'-shus-nes*, s. Inclination to dispute.

DISPUTATIVE, *dis-pew'-tâ-tiv*, a. Disposed to dispute inclined to cavil or to reason in opposition.

DISPUTE, *dis-pewt'*, v.n. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to strive or contend in opposition to a competitor.

— v.a. To controvert, question, or argue; to attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to endeavour to prove to be false, unfounded, or erroneous; to over throw by reasoning, or to call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning; to strive to maintain.

— s. Strife or contest in words or by arguments; controversy, debate, or altercation; an attempt to prove and maintain one's own opinions or claims by

arguments or statements, in opposition to another; the possibility of being controverted.

DISPUTED, *dis-pew'-ted*, pp. or a. Contested; opposed by words or arguments.

DISPUTELESS, *dis-pewt'-les*, a. Admitting no dispute; incontrovertible.

DISPUTER, *dis-pew'-ter*, s. One who disputes, or who is given to disputes; a controvertist.

DISPUTING, *dis-pew'-ting*, s. The act of contending by words or arguments; controversy; altercation.

DISQUALIFICATION, *dis-kwal-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of disqualifying, or that which disqualifies, that which renders unfit, unsuitable, or inadequate; the act of depriving of legal power or capacity; that which renders incapable; that which incapacitates in law; disability; want of qualification.

DISQUALIFIED, *dis-kwal'-e-fide*, pp. or a. Deprived of qualifications; rendered unfit.

DISQUALIFY, *dis-kwal'-e-fi*, v.a. To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose; to deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to disable.

DISQUALIFYING, *dis-kwal'-e-fi-ing*, ppr. or a. Rendering unfit; disabling.

DISQUANTITY,‡ *dis-kwan'-te-te*, v.a. To diminish.

DISQUIET,† *dis-kwi'-et*, a. Unquiet; restless, uneasy.

— s. Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; want of tranquillity in body or mind.

— v.a. To disturb; to deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to harass the body or vex the mind.

DISQUIETED, *dis-kwi'-et-ed*, pp. or a. Made uneasy or restless.

DISQUIETER, *dis-kwi'-et-er*, s. One who disquiets, or that which makes uneasy.

DISQUIETFUL, *dis-kwi'-et-ful*, a. Producing inquietude.

DISQUIETIVE, *dis-kwi'-et-iv*, a. Tending to disquiet.

DISQUIETLY, *dis-kwi'-et-le*, ad. Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously.

DISQUIETMENT, *dis-kwi'-et-ment*, s. Act of disquieting.

DISQUIETNESS, *dis-kwi'-et-nes*, s. Uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance of peace in body or mind.

DISQUIETOUS,‡ *dis-kwi'-et-us*, a. Causing uneasiness.

DISQUIETUDE, *dis-kwi'-e-tude*, s. Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance, agitation, or anxiety.

DISQUISITION, *dis-kwe-zish'-un*, s. A written treatise; a systematic inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of facts and circumstances.

DISQUISITIONAL, *dis-kwe-zish'-un-al*, } a. Pertaining
DISQUISITIONARY, *dis-kwe-zish'-un-a-re*, } to disquisition.

DISQUISITIVE, *dis-kwiz'-e-tiv*, a. Relating to disquisition; closely examining.

DISRANK,‡ *dis-rank'*, v.a. To degrade from rank; to throw out of rank or into confusion.

DISREGARD, *dis-re-gärd'*, s. Neglect; omission of notice; slight; implying indifference, or some degree of contempt.

— v.a. To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of regard or notice.

DISREGARDER, *dis-re-gärd'-er*, s. One who neglects.

DISREGARDFUL, *dis-re-gärd'-ful*, a. Neglectful; negligent; heedless.

DISREGARDFULLY, *dis-re-gärd'-ful-le*, ad. Negligently heedlessly.

DISRELISH, *dis-rel'-ish*, s. Distaste, dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust; bad taste; nauseousness; distaste or dislike.

— v.a. To dislike the taste of; to make nauseous or disgusting; to feel some disgust at.

DISREMEMBER,† *dis-re-mem'-ber*, v.a. To forget.

DISREPAIR, *dis-re-pare'*, s. A state of being not in repair or good condition.

DISREPUTABLE, *dis-rep'-u-tà-bl*, a. Not reputable; not in esteem; dishonourable, mean, or disgraceful; tending to impair the good name, and bring into disesteem.

DISREPUTABLY, *dis-rep'-u-tà-ble*, ad. In a disreputable manner.

DISREPUTATION, *dis-rep-u-tà'-shun*, s. Loss or want of reputation or good name; disrepute, dishonour, disgrace, or discredit.

DISREPUTE, *dis-re-pewt'*, s. Loss or want of reputation; disesteem, discredit, dishonour, or disgrace.

— v.a. To bring into disreputation.

DISREPUTED, *dis-re-pew'-ted*, pp. Brought into disreputation.

DISRESPECT, *dis-re-spekt'*, s. Want of respect or reverence; disesteem; incivility; rudeness.

— v.a. To show disrespect to.

DISRESPECTED, *dis-re-spek'-ted*, pp. Treated with disrespect.

DISRESPECTFUL, *dis-re-spekt'-ful*, a. Wanting in respect; manifesting disesteem; uncivil; rude.

DISRESPECTFULLY, *dis-re-spekt'-ful-le*, ad. In a disrespectful manner; uncivilly.

DISRESPECTFULNESS, *dis-re-spekt'-ful-nes*, s. Want of respect.

DISROBE, *dis-robe*, v.a. To divest of a robe or of garments; to undress; to strip of covering; to divest of any surrounding appendage.

DISROBED, *dis-robe'd'*, pp. Divested of clothing.

DISROBER, *dis-ro'-ber*, s. One who strips of robes or clothing.

DISROOT, *dis-root'*, v.a. To tear up the roots, or by the roots; to tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine.

DISRUDDERED, *dis-rud'-derd*, pp. or a. Deprived of the rudder.

DISRULY, *dis-ru'-le*, a. Turbulent; unruly.

DISRUPT, *dis-rupt'*, a. Rent from; torn asunder

— v.a. To separate; to break asunder.

DISRUPTED, *dis-rup'-ted*, a. Rent asunder.

DISRUPTION, *dis-rup'-shun*, s. The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating · breach; rent; dilaceration.

DISSATISFACTION, *dis-sat-is-fak'-shun*, s. The state of being dissatisfied; discontent, disapprobation, or dislike; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations.

DISSATISFACTORINESS, *dis-sat-is-fak'-tur-e-nes*, s. Inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, *dis-sat-is-fak'-tur-e*, a. Unable to give content; giving discontent; displeasing.

DISSATISFIED, *dis-sat'-is-fide*, pp. Made discontented, displeased.

— a. Discontented, not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

DISSATISFY, *dis-sat'-is-fi*, v.a. To render discontented, to displease; to excite uneasiness by frustrating wishes or expectations.

DISSCATTER,† *dis-skat'-ter*, v.a. To shed abroad, to disperse.

DISSEAT, *dis-sete'*, v.a. To remove from a seat.

DISSECT, *dis-sekt'*, v.a. To cut in pieces; to divide an animal body with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints, to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure or condition of its several parts; to anatomize; to divide into its constituent parts, for the purpose of examination.

DISSECTED, *dis-sek'-ted*, pp. or a. Cut in pieces; separated by parting the joints.

DISSECTIBLE, *dis-sek'-te-bl*, a. That may be dissected.

DISSECTING, *dis-sekt'-ing*, a. Used in dissection, as a *dissecting* knife.

DISSECTION, *dis-sek'-shun*, s. The act of cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure or condition of its parts; anatomy; the act of separating into constituent parts, for the purpose of critical examination.

DISSECTOR, *dis-sek'-tur*, s. One who dissects; an anatomist.

DISSEIZE, *dis-seze'*, v.a. In *law*, to dispossess wrongfully, to deprive of actual seizing or possession, followed by *of*.

DISSEIZEE, *dis-se-ze'*, s. A person put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

DISSEIZIN, *dis-se'-zin*, s. The act of disseizing; an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments; a deprivation of actual seizin.

DISSEIZOR, *dis-se'-zur*, s. One who puts another out of possession wrongfully; he that dispossesses another.

DISSEIZORESS, *dis-se'-zur-es*, s. A woman who puts another out of possession.

DISSEMBLANCE,† *dis-sem'-blans*, s. Want of resemblance.

DISSEMBLE, *dis-sem'bl*, v.a. To hide under a false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is, to disguise, conceal, or cover; to pretend that to be which is not; to make a false appearance of.

— v.n. To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretence.

Dissembler, *dis-sem'-bler*, s. One who dissembles, or conceals his opinions or dispositions under a false appearance; a hypocrite.

Dissembling, *dis-sem'-bling*, ppr. or a. Hiding under a false appearance, acting the hypocrite.

Dissemblingly, *dis-sem'-bling-le*, ad. With dissimulation; hypocritically; falsely.

Disseminate, *dis-sem'-e-nate*, v.a. *Literally*, to sow, or to scatter seed for growth and propagation; to spread abroad, as heat, or as nations; to spread, diffuse, propagate, or circulate.

Disseminated, *dis-sem'-e-na-ted*, pp. of the verb *to disseminate*.

Dissemination, *dis-sem-e-na'-shun*, s. The act of scattering and propagating, like seed; the act of spreading for growth and permanence.

Disseminative, *dis-sem'-e-na-tiv*, a. Tending to disseminate.

Disseminator, *dis-sem'-e-na-tur*, s. One who disseminates, spreads, or propagates.

Dissension, *dis-sen'-shun*, s. Contention, discord, or strife, disagreement in opinion; breach of friendship and union.

Dissent, *dis-sent'*, v.n. To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner; to differ from an established church, in regard to doctrines, rites, or government; ‡to be of a contrary nature.

— s. Difference of opinion; disagreement; declaration of disagreement in opinion; separation from an established church, especially that of England; ‡contrariety of nature; opposite quality.

Dissentaneous, *dis-sen-ta'-ne-us*, a. Disagreeable; contrary.

Dissentany,‡ *dis'-sen-tā-ne*, a. Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

Dissentation,‡ *dis-sen-ta'-shun*, s. Act of dissenting.

Dissenter, *dis-sent'-er*, s. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or who declares his disagreement; one who separates from the service and worship of any established church, and particularly applied to those who separate from or do not unite with the established Church of England.

Dissenterism, *dis-sen'-ter-izm*, s. The spirit or principles of dissent.

Dissentient, *dis-sen'-she-ent*, a. Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

— s. One who disagrees, and declares his dissent.

Dissenting, *dis-sent'-ing*, ppr. or a. Disagreeing in opinion.

Dissentious, *dis-sen'-she-us*, a. Disposed to disagreement or discord.

Dissepiment, *dis-sep'-e-ment*, s. In *botany*, a term applied to the partitions formed in ovaries by the united sides of cohering carpels, and which separate the inside into cells.

Dissert,† *dis-sert'*, v.n. To discourse or dispute.

Dissertate, *dis'-ser-tate*, v.n. To deal in dissertation.

Dissertation, *dis-ser-tā'-shun*, s. A formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject; a written essay, treatise, or disquisition.

Dissertational, *dis-ser-ta'-shun-al*, a. Disquisitional; relating to dissertations.

Dissertator, *dis'-ser-ta-tur*, s. One who writes a dissertation, one who debates.

Disserve, *dis-serv'*, v.a. To injure; to hurt; to harm; to do injury or mischief to.

Disservice, *dis-ser'-vis*, s. Injury; harm, mischief.

Disserviceable, *dis-ser'-vis-ā-bl*, a. Injurious; hurtful.

Disserviceableness, *dis-ser'-vis-ā-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being injurious; tendency to harm.

Disserviceably, *dis-ser'-vis-ā-ble*, ad. So as to be injurious.

Dissettle,‡ *dis-set'tl*, v.a. To unsettle.

Dissettlement, *dis-set'tl-ment*, s. Act of unsettling.

Dissever, *dis-sev'-er*, v.a. To dispart; to part in two; to divide asunder; to separate.

Disseverance, *dis-sev'-er-anse*, s. The act of dissevering; separation

Disseveration, *dis-sev-er-a'-shun*, s. Act of dissevering

Dissevered, *dis-sev'-erd*, pp. or a. Disjoined; separated.

Dissevering, *dis-sev'-er-ing*, s. The act of separating; separation.

Dissidence, *dis'-se-dens*, s. Discord, or disagreement.

Dissident, *dis'-se-dent*, a. Not agreeing.

— s. A dissenter; one who separates from the established religion, one who votes or gives his opinion about any point in opposition to others.

Dissidents, *dis'-se-dents*, s.pl. A name applied to persons of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Greek profession, in Poland and other parts of the Continent.

Dissilience, *dis-sil'-e-ense*, s. The act of leaping or starting asunder.

Dissilient, *dis-sil'-e-ent*, a. Starting asunder; bursting and opening with an elastic force.

Dissilition, *dis-se-lish'-un*, s. The act of bursting open, or of springing different ways.

Dissimilar, *dis-sim'-e-lar*, a. Unlike, either in nature properties, or external form; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous.

Dissimilarity, *dis-sim-e-lar'-e-te*, s. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Dissimilarly, *dis-sim'-e-lar-le*, ad. In a dissimilar manner.

Dissimile,‡ *dis-sim'-e-le*, s. Comparison or illustration by contraries.

Dissimilitude, *dis-sim-il'-e-tude*, s. Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Dissimulate, *dis-sim'-u-late*, v.n. To dissemble; to feign; to make pretence.

Dissimulation, *dis-sim-u-la'-shun*, s. The act of dissembling; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Dissimule,‡ *dis-sim'-ule*, v.a. To dissemble.

Dissipable, *dis'-se-pā-bl*, a. Liable to be dissipated that may be scattered or dispersed.

Dissipate, *dis'-se-pate*, v.a. To scatter or disperse; to waste or consume; to drive asunder; to scatter property in wasteful extravagance; to scatter the attention.

— v.n. To scatter or disperse; to separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish.

Dissipated, *dis'-se-pa-ted*, pp. Scattered, dispersed, or squandered.

— a. Loose; irregular; given to extravagance in the expenditure of property, devoted to pleasure and vice.

Dissipation, *dis-se-pa'-shun*, s. The act of scattering; dispersion; the state of being dispersed; scattered attention, or that which diverts and calls off the mind from any subject; a wandering from object to object in pursuit of pleasure; a vicious course of life, attended with sensual indulgences and wasteful expenditure of money.—In *physics*, the insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body, by which means the body is diminished or consumed.

Dissociability, *dis-so-she-ā-bil'-e-te*, s. Want of sociability.

Dissociable, *dis-so'-she-ā-bl*, a. Not well associated, united, or assorted; incongruous; not reconcilable with.

Dissocial, *dis-so'-she-al*, a. Unfriendly to society; contracted; selfish.

Dissocialize, *dis-so'-she-al-ize*, v.a. To disunite; to make unsocial.

Dissociate, *dis-so'-she-ate*, v.a. To separate to disunite.

Dissociation, *dis-so-she-a'-shun*, s. The act of disuniting; a state of separation or disunion.

Dissolubility, *dis-so-lu-bil'-e-te*, s. Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture, and converted into a fluid.

Dissoluble, *dis'-so-lu-bl*, a. Capable of being dissolved, that may be melted; having its parts separable by heat or moisture; convertible into a fluid; that may be disunited.

Dissolubleness, *dis'-so-lu-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being dissoluble

Dissolute, *dis'-so-lute*, a. Disorderly, vicious, wanton, or debauched; loose in behaviour and morals given to vice and dissipation.

Dissoluted, *dis-so-lu'-ted*, pp. Corrupted rendered dissolute.

Dissolutely, *dis'-so-lute-le*, ad. Loosely; wantonly.

Dissoluteness, *dis'-so-lute-nes*, s. Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgences in pleasure; dissipation.

Dissolution, *dis-so-lu'-shun*, s. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing; the reduction of a body into very minute parts by a dissolvent or menstruum; the separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition

a liquid solution, death; the separation of the soul and body; destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; the breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence; looseness of manners, dissipation, or dissoluteness.—*Dissolution of the blood*, in *medicine*, that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate, on its cooling, out of the body, as in malignant fevers.

DISSOLVABLE, *dis-solv'-à-bl*, a. That may be dissolved; capable of being melted; that may be converted into a fluid.

DISSOLVABLENESS, *dis-solv'-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being dissolvable.

DISSOLVE, *dis-solv'*, v.a. To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid to a fluid state by means of heat or moisture; to disunite; to break; to separate; to loose the ties or bonds of anything; to destroy any connected system; to break up; to cause to separate; to put an end to; to clear; to solve; to remove; to dissipate or to explain; to break up, as to *dissolve* a league or an assembly; to *dissolve* parliament, a government, or corporation; to loosen or relax; to make languid; to waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish or perish; to annul; to rescind, as to *dissolve* an injunction in chancery.

— v.n. To be melted; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; to sink away; to lose strength and firmness; to melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid; to fall asunder; to crumble; to be broken; to waste away; to perish; to be decomposed; to come to an end by a separation of parts.

DISSOLVED, *dis-solvd'*, pp. or a. Melted; liquefied; disunited; waste away.—*Dissolved blood* is that which does not readily coagulate.

DISSOLVENT, *dis-sol'-vent*, a. Having power to melt or dissolve.

— s. Anything which has the power or quality of melting, or converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a fixed body so that they mix with a liquid.—In *medicine*, a remedy supposed capable of dissolving concretions in a body, such as calculi, tubercles, &c.

DISSOLVER, *dis-sol'-ver*, s. That which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving.

DISSOLVIBLE, *dis-solv'-e-bl*, a. Liable to perish by dissolution. *See* DISSOLVABLE.

DISSONANCE, *dis'-so-nans*, } s. Discord; disagreement;
DISSONANCY, *dis'-so-nan-se*, } a mixture or union of harsh, inharmonious sounds.

DISSONANT, *dis'-so-nant*, a. Discordant; harsh; jarring; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; disagreeing; incongruous.—In *music*, those sounds or intervals are said to be *dissonant* which do not form a consonance between themselves.

DISSUADE, *dis-swadé'*, v.a. To advise or exhort against; to attempt by reasoning to draw or divert from a measure; to represent as unfit, improper, or dangerous.

DISSUADED, *dis-swa'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to dissuade*.

DISSUADER, *dis-swa'-der*, s. He who dissuades; a dehorter.

DISSUASION, *dis-swa'-shun*, s. Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; dehortation.

DISSUASIVE, *dis-swa'-siv*, a. Tending to dissuade, or divert from a measure or purpose; dehortatory.

— s. Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose.

DISSUASIVELY, *dis-swa'-siv-le*, ad. In a way to dissuade.

DISSUNDER, *dis-sun'-der*, v.a. To separate; to rend.

DISSWEETEN,‡ *dis-swe'tn*, v.a. To deprive of sweetness.

DISSYLLABIC, *dis-sil-lab'-ik*, a. Consisting of two syllables.

DISSYLLABIFICATION, *dis-sil-lab'-e-fe-ka-shun*, s. The act of forming into two syllables.

DISSYLLABIFY, *dis-sil-lab'-e-fi*, v.a. To form into two syllables.

DISSYLLABLE, *dis-sil'-là-bl*, s. A word consisting of two syllables.

DISTAFF, *dis'-taf*, s. The staff of a spinning-wheel, to which a bunch of flax is tied, and from which the thread is drawn.—*Distaff-thistle* is the popular name of certain plants whose stems are used in Southern Europe for distaffs.

DISTAIN, *dis-tané'*, v.a. To stain; to tinge with any different colour from the natural or proper one; to discolour; to blot; to sully; to defile, to tarnish.

DISTANCE, *dis'-tans*, s. An interval or space between two objects; a space marked on the course where horses run; space of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events; ideal space or separation; contrariety; opposition; the remoteness which respect requires; reserve; coldness; alienation of heart remoteness in succession or relation. — In *music* the interval between two notes.—In *military matters*, the relative space which is left between men standing under arms in rank. The *distance of diversions* is the number of paces, of thirty inches each, comprised in the front of any division or body.—In *horse-racing*, *distance* is a length of 244 yards from the winning-post, which is pointed out by the *distance-post*, where, if any horse has not arrived, when the first one has reached the winning-post, such horse is said to be distanced, and is disqualified for running again during that race.—In *astronomy*, the *law of distances* is a curious law observed by Professor Bode of Berlin, according to which the intervals between the planetary orbits go on doubling as we recede from the sun.

— v.a. To place remote; to throw off from the view; to leave behind in a race; to win the race by a great superiority; to leave at a great distance behind.

DISTANCED, *dis'-tanst*, pp. Left far behind.

DISTANT, *dis'-tant*, a. Remote in place or time; having an intervening space of any indefinite extent; remote in the line of succession or descent, or in natural connection or consanguinity; not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to; remote in view; not very likely to be realized; remote in connection; not easily seen or understood; reserved; implying haughtiness; exhibiting coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect.

DISTANTIAL,† *dis-tan'-shal*, a. Distant; remote in place.

DISTANTLY, *dis'-tant-le*, ad. Remotely; at a distance, with reserve.

DISTASTE, *dis-taste'*, s. Disrelish; dislike, dissatisfaction, or disgust; aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; aversion of mind; alienation of affection.

— v.a. To disrelish, dislike, or loathe; †to offend or disgust; to spoil the relish or taste of a thing; to vex, displease, or sour.

DISTASTEFUL, *dis-taste'-ful*, a. Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; causing disgust; proceeding from or attended with disgust or opposition; nauseous; offensive; displeasing; dissatisfactory.

DISTASTEFULLY, *dis-taste'-ful-le*, ad. In a distasteful manner.

DISTASTEFULNESS, *dis-taste'-ful-nes*, s. Disagreeableness; dislike.

DISTASTIVE, *dis-taste'-iv*, s. That which gives disrelish or aversion.

DISTEMPER, *dis-tem'-per*, s. Disorder, disease, or malady; an undue or unnatural temper, or disproportionate mixture of parts; any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; undue predominance of a passion or appetite; uneasiness; ill-humour, or bad temper.—In *painting*, the mixing of colours with something besides oil and water, as with size and water, whites of eggs, &c.—† Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles; ill-humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

— v.a. To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind; to disturb; to ruffle; to deprive of temper or moderation; to make disaffected, ill-humoured, or malignant.

DISTEMPERANCE, *dis-tem'-per-ans*, s. Distemperature.

DISTEMPERATE,† *dis-tem'-per-ate*, a. Immoderate.

DISTEMPERATURE, *dis-tem'-per-à-ture*, s. Bad temperature; intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; a noxious state; violent tumultuousness or outrageousness; perturbation of mind; confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder; slight illness; indisposition.

DISTEMPERED, *dis-tem'-perd*, pp. or a. Diseased in body, or disordered in mind; disturbed or ruffled.

DISTEMPEREDNESS, *dis-tem'-perd-nes*, s. The state of being distempered.

DISTEND, *dis-tend'*, v.a. To stretch or spread in all directions; to dilate, expand, enlarge, or swell.

DISTENDED, *dis-ten'-ded*, pp. or a. Expanded or dilated by an enclosed substance or force

DISTENSIBILITY, *dis-ten-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality or capacity of being distensible.

Distensible, *dis-ten'-se-bl*, a. Capable of being distended or dilated.
Distension, *dis-ten'-shun*, s. The act of stretching.
Distent,‡ *dis-tent'*, a. Spread.
—‡ s. Breadth.
Distention, *dis-ten'-shun*, s. The act of distending; the act of stretching in breadth or in all directions; the state of being distended; breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended; an opening, spreading, or divarication.
Distle,‡ *dis-ter'*, v.a. To banish from a country.
Disterminate,‡ *dis ter'-me-nate*, a. Separated by bounds.
Determination,‡ *dis-ter-me-na'-shun*, s. Separation.
Disthrone,‡ *dis-throne'*, **Disthronize**,‡ *dis thro'-nize*, } v.a. To dethrone.
Distich, *dis'-tik*, s. A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines, making complete sense; an epigram of two verses.
Distich, *dis'-tik*, **Distichous**, *dis'-tik-us*, } a. In *botany*, having two rows, or disposed in two rows.
Distil, *dis-til'*, v.n. To drop, to fall in drops; to flow gently, or in a small stream; to use a still; to practise distillation.
— v.a. To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops; to extract by heat; to separate spirit or essential oils from liquor, by heat or evaporation; to extract spirit from, by evaporation and condensation; to extract the pure part of a fluid; † to dissolve or melt.
Distillable, *dis-til'-là-bl*, a. That may be distilled; fit for distillation.
Distillate, *dis-til'-late*, s. In *chemistry*, a fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.
Distillation, *dis-til-la'-shun*, s. The act of falling in drops, or of pouring or throwing down in drops; that which falls in drops from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification; a chemical process by which the spirit is extracted.—*Dry distillation* is a term applied to the distillation of substances *per se*, or without the addition of water.—*Destructive distillation* is the distillation of substances at very high temperatures, so that the ultimate elements are separated or evolved in new combinations.
Distillatory, *dis-til'-là-tur-e*, a. Belonging to distillation; used for distilling.
Distilled, *dis-tild'*, pp. or a. Let fall or thrown down in drops; subjected to the process of distillation.
Distiller, *dis-til'-ler*, s. One who distils, or whose occupation is to extract spirit by evaporation and condensation; a rectifier and compounder.—A *distiller's chemist* is one who supplies materials used in distillation.—*Distillers' Company* is one of the livery companies of the city of London.
Distillery, *dis-til'-le-re*, s. The building and works where distilling is carried on.
Distilling, *dis til'-ling*, s. The act or process of extracting spirit by distillation.
Distilment, *dis-til'-ment*, s. That which distils or drops.
Distinct, *dis-tinkt'*, a. Having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign, or by a note or mark; separate; clear or obvious; not the same in number or kind; not conjunct; so separated as not to be confounded with any other thing; not confused; marked; variegated.
—‡ v.a. To distinguish.
Distinction, *dis-tink'-shun*, s. The act of separating or distinguishing; a note or mark of difference; difference made; a separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another; difference regarded; separation; division; notation of difference; elevation of rank or of character; honourable estimation; that which confers eminence or superiority; office, rank, or public favour; discernment; judgment.
Distinctive, *dis-tink'-tiv*, a. That marks distinction or difference; having the power to distinguish and discern.
Distinctively, *dis-tink'-tiv-le*, ad. With distinction; plainly.
Distinctiveness, *dis-tink'-tiv-nes*, s. State of being distinctive.
Distinctly, *dis-tinkt'-le*, ad. With distinctness, clearly; obviously; separately; not confusedly; without the blending of one part or thing with another; with clearness or plainness.
Distinctness, *dis-tinkt'-nes*, s. The quality or state of being distinct; plainness, clearness, or precision; a separation or difference that prevents confusion of parts or things; nice discrimination in marking or observing differences.
Distincture, *dis-tink'-tchur*, s. Distinctness.
Distinguish, *dis-ting'-gwish*, v.a. To discriminate, mark, or discern; to ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark; to separate one thing from another by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference, as by the senses; to separate or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference; to discern critically; to judge; to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; to make eminent or known.
—v.n. To make a distinction; to find or show the difference.
Distinguishable, *dis-ting'-gwish-à-bl*, a. Capable of being distinguished; that may be separated, known or made known; worthy of note or special regard.
Distinguishableness, *dis-ting'-gwish-à-bl-nes*, s. The state of being distinguishable.
Distinguishably, *dis-ting'-gwish-à-ble*, ad. So as to be distinguished.
Distinguished, *dis-ting'-gwisht*, pp. Separated or known by a mark of difference.
— a. Separated from others by being superior or extraordinary in some respect; famous, conspicuous, celebrated, or illustrious.
Distinguishedly, *dis-ting'-gwish-ed-le*, ad. In a distinguished manner; eminently.
Distinguisher, *dis-ting'-gwish-er*, s. He or that which distinguishes, or that separates one thing from another by marks of diversity; one who discerns accurately the difference of things; a nice or judicious observer.
Distinguishingly, *dis-ting'-gwish-ing-le*, ad. With distinction; with some mark of preference.
Distinguishment, *dis-ting'-gwish-ment*, s. Distinction, observation of difference.
Distitle, *dis-ti'tl*, v.a. To deprive of right.
Distoma, *dis'-to-mà*, s. A genus of intestinal worms, of which the species are numerous.
Distort, *dis-tawrt'*, v.a. To turn out of natural or regular shape; to twist, bend, or pervert; to force or put out of the true posture or direction; to turn aside from the true meaning.
—† a. Distorted.
Distorted, *dis-tawrt'-ed*, pp. or a. Twisted out of natural or regular shape; wrested or perverted.
Distortion, *dis-tawr'-shun*, s. The act of distorting or wresting; a twisting out of regular shape; deviation from natural shape or position; crookedness; grimace; a perversion of the true meaning of words.
Distortive, *dis-tawr'-tiv*, a. That distorts; causing distortion.
Distract, *dis-trakt'*, v.a. To draw apart; to pull in different directions; to cause a division; to throw into confusion; to turn or draw from any object; to divert from any point toward another point, or toward various other objects; to draw toward different objects; to fill with different considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass; to disorder the reason; to derange the regular operations of intellect; to render raving or furious.
—‡ a. Mad.
Distracted, *dis-trak'-ted*, pp. or a. Disordered in intellect; perplexed; deranged, frantic, furious, or raving.
Distractedly, *dis-trak'-ted-le*, ad. Madly; furiously; wildly.
Distractedness, *dis-trak'-ted-nes*, s. A state of being mad; madness.
Distracter, *dis-trak'-ter*, s. One who distracts.
Distractible, *dis-trak'-te-bl*, a. Capable of being drawn aside.
Distracting, *dis-trakt'-ing*, ppr. or a. Drawing apart, separating; perplexing; disordering the intellect.
Distraction, *dis-trak'-shun*, s. The act of distracting or a drawing apart; confusion from a multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind, and calling the attention different ways; perturbation of mind; confusion of affairs, a state of disordered reason; violent insanity; folly in the extreme, or amounting to insanity perplexity; disorder, derangement, madness, or raving.
Distractive, *dis-trak'-tiv*, a. Causing perplexity.
Distrain, *dis-trane'*, v.a. To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the possession of the injured party; to satisfy a

demand, or compel the performance of a duty; ‡ to rend; to tear.

DISTRAIN, v.n. To make seizure of goods.

DISTRAINABLE, *dis-trane'-a-bl*, a. That is liable to be taken for distress.

DISTRAINED, *dis-strane'd'*, pp. of the verb *to distrain*.

DISTRAINER, *dis-tra'-ner*, s. He who seizes goods for debt or service.

DISTRAINT, *dis-traynt'*, s. Seizure.

DISTRAUGHTED,‡ *dis-trawt'-ed*, pp. or a. Distracted.

DISTREAM,† *dis-treme'*, v.n. To spread or flow over.

DISTRESS, *dis-tres'*, s. Suffering, pain, or misfortune; the act of distraining; the taking of any personal chattel from a wrong-doer, to answer a demand or procure satisfaction for a wrong committed; the thing taken by distraining; anguish of body or mind; general affliction; a state of danger or destitution.

v.a. To pain, grieve, or afflict; to oppress with calamity; to make miserable; to compel by pain or suffering.

DISTRESSED, *dis-trest'*, pp. or a. Suffering great pain or torture; severely afflicted or harassed.

DISTRESSEDNESS, *dis-tres'-sed-nes*, s. A state of being greatly pained.

DISTRESSFUL, *dis-tres'-ful*, a. Inflicting or bringing distress; indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish; calamitous; attended with poverty.

DISTRESSFULLY, *dis-tres'-ful-le*, ad. In a painful manner.

DISTRESSING, *dis-tres'-sing*, a. Very afflicting; harassing; tormenting; affecting with severe pain.

DISTRIBUTABLE, *dis-trib'-u-tà-bl*, a. That may be distributed or assigned in portions.

DISTRIBUTARY, *dis-trib'-u-tar-e*, a. That distributes, or is distributed.

DISTRIBUTE, *dis-trib'-ute*, v.a. To disperse, deal out, or apportion; to divide among two or more; to give or bestow in parts or portions; to administer; to divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species; to give in charity.—In *printing*, to separate types, and place them in their proper boxes.

DISTRIBUTED, *dis-trib'-u-ted*, pp. of the verb *to distribute*.

DISTRIBUTER, *dis-trib'-u-ter*, s. One who divides or deals out in parts, or bestows in portions; a dispenser.

DISTRIBUTION, *dis-tre-bu'-shun*, s. The act of dividing among a number, or dealing in portions; allotment or disposal; the act of giving in charity; administration to numbers; a rendering to individuals; the act of separating into distinct parts or classes; the division and disposition of the parts of anything.—In *architecture*, the dividing and disposing of the several parts of a building according to some plan, or agreeable to the rules of art.—In *rhetoric*, a division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.—In *printing*, the taking a form apart; the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper box.—The *Statute of distributions* is a law for regulating the distribution of the personal estate of intestates.—The term is also applied to the distribution of *heat*, *electricity*, &c.

DISTRIBUTIVE, *dis-trib'-u-tiv*, a. That distributes; that divides and assigns in portions; that deals to each his proper share; that assigns the various species of a general term; that separates or divides.

– s. In *grammar*, a word that divides or distributes.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, *dis-trib'-u-tiv-le*, ad. By distribution; singly; not collectively.

DISTRIBUTIVENESS,† *dis-trib'-u-tiv-nes*, s. Desire of distributing.

DISTRICT, *dis'-trikt*, s. A limited extent of country; a division, quarter, province, or tract of country; a circuit within which power, right, or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a portion of territory without very definite limits.—*District Court* is a court which has cognizance of certain causes within a district defined by law.—*District Judge*, the judge of a district court.—*District School*, a school within a certain district of a town.—*District Surveyor*, a local officer legally appointed to superintend repairs, examine buildings, &c.—*Military districts* are the respective portions into which the country is divided for the convenience of command; as the Northern, South-western, and Western.

DISTRICTION, *dis-trik'-shun*, s. Sudden display.

DISTRINGAS, *dis-tring'-gas*, s. In *law*, a writ commanding the sheriff to distrain a person for debt, or for his appearance at a certain time.

DISTRUST, *dis-trust'*, v.a. To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on; to doubt; to suspect not to be real, true, or sincere.

— s. Doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity; want of confidence, faith, or reliance; discredit; loss of confidence on the part of others.

DISTRUSTED, *dis-trus'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to distrust*.

DISTRUSTER, *dis-trus'-ter*, s. A person who distrusts.

DISTRUSTFUL, *dis-trust'-ful*, a. Apt to distrust; suspicious; not confident; diffident or modest.

DISTRUSTFULLY, *dis-trust'-ful-le*, ad. In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS, *dis-trust'-ful-nes*, s. The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

DISTRUSTINGLY, *dis-trust'-ing-le*, ad. In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTLESS, *dis-trust'-les*, a. Free from distrust or suspicion.

DISTUNE,‡ *dis-tewn'*, v.a. To put out of tune.

DISTURB, *dis-turb'*, v.a. To move or agitate; to disorder, disquiet, or perplex; to excite from a state of tranquillity; to excite uneasiness or a slight degree of anger in the mind; to move the passions; to move from any regular course or operation; to interrupt regular order, to be a hindrance to; to turn off from any direction.

—‡ s. Confusion; disorder.

DISTURBANCE, *dis-turb'-ans*, s. Tumult, disorder, or commotion; any disquiet or interruption of peace; interruption of a settled state of things; emotion of the mind; excitement of passion; disorder of thoughts.—In *law*, the hindering or disquieting of a person in the lawful and peaceable enjoyment of his right; the interruption of a right.

DISTURBED, *dis-turbd'*, pp. or a. Stirred, moved, excited, or discomposed.—In *geology*, thrown out by violence from some original place or position.

DISTURBER, *dis-turb'-er*, s. One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace; he or that which excites passion or agitation, or which causes perturbation.—In *law*, one that interrupts or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his right.

DISTURBING, *dis-turb'-ing*, ppr. or a. Moving, exciting, or rendering uneasy; making a tumult, or interrupting peace.

DISTURN,‡ *dis-turn'*, v.a. To turn aside.

DISULPHURET, *di-sul'-fu-ret*, s. In *chemistry*, a sulphuret containing two equivalents of the sulphur to one of the base.

DISUNIFORM,† *dis-yew'-ne-fawrm*, a. Not uniform.

DISUNION, *dis-yew'-ne-un*, s. Separation, disjunction, or a state of not being united; a breach of concord; contention.

DISUNIONIST, *dis-yew'-ne-un-ist*, s. A person opposed to union.

DISUNITE, *dis-yu-nite'*, v.a. To separate, disjoin, or part.

— v.n. To part, fall asunder, or become separate.

DISUNITED, *dis-yu-ni'-ted*, pp. or a. Separated; disjoined.

DISUNITER, *dis-yu-ni'-ter*, s. He or that which disjoins.

DISUNITY, *dis-yew'-ne-te*, s. A state of separation.

DISUSAGE, *dis-yew'-zaje*, s. Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice.

DISUSE, *dis-yuse'*, s. Cessation of use, practice or exercise; cessation of custom; desuetude.

DISUSE, *dis-yewz'*, v.a. To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practise; to disaccustom.

DISUSED, *dis-yewzd'*, pp. or a. No longer used; obsolete as words, &c.

DISVALUATION, *dis-val-u-a'-shun*, s. Disesteem; disreputation.

DISVALUE, *dis-val'-yu*, v.a. To undervalue; to lit esteem.

— s. Disesteem; disregard.

DISVELOP,‡ *dis-vel'-op*, v.a. To develop.

DISVOUCH, *dis-vowtch'*, v.a. To discredit, to contradict.

DISWARN,† *dis-warn'*, v.a. To dissuade from by previous warning.

DISWITTED *dis-wit'-ted*, a. Deprived of wits or understanding.

DISWONT, *dis-wont'*, v.a. To wean; to deprive of wonted usage.

DISWORSHIP, *dis-wur'-ship*, s. Cause of disgrace.

DIT,‡ *dit*, s. A ditty.

—‡ v.a. To close up.

DITATION,‡ *di-ta'-shun*, s. The act of making rich.

DITCH, *ditsh*, s. A trench in the earth made by digging; any long, hollow receptacle of water.—In *fortification*, an excavation made round the works from which the earth required for the construction of the rampart and parapet is obtained.

— v.n. To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

— v.a. To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; to surround with a ditch.

DITCH-DELIVERED, *ditch-de-liv'-erd*, a. Brought forth in a ditch.

DITCHER, *ditch'-er*, s. One who digs ditches.

DITETRAHEDRAL, *di-tet-rà-hé'-dral*, a. In *crystallography*, having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

DITHEISM, *di'-the-izm*, s. The doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods.

DITHEISTIC, *di-the-is'-tik*, DITHEISTICAL, *di-the-is'-te-kal*, a. Pertaining to ditheism.

DITHYRAMB, *dith'-e-ram*, DITHYRAMBUS, *dith-e-ram'-bus*, s. In *ancient poetry*, a hymn in honour of Bacchus, full of poetic fire.

DITHYRAMBIC, *dith-e-ram'-bik*, s. A song in honour of Bacchus, in which the wildness of intoxication is imitated; any poem written in wild, enthusiastic strains.

— a. Wild; enthusiastic.

DITION, *dish'-un*, s. Rule; power; government; dominion.

DITONE, *di'-tone*, s. In *music*, an interval comprehending two tones.

DITRICHOTOMOUS, *dit-re-kot'-o-mus*, a. In *botany*, applied to a stem divided into double or treble ramifications.

DITRIGLYPH, *di-trig'-lif*, s. In *architecture*, an arrangement of intercolumniations in the Doric order, by which two triglyphs are obtained in the frieze between the triglyphs that stand over the columns.

DITTANDER, *dit-tan'-der*, s. Pepper-wort, a species of *Lepidium*.

DITTANY, *dit'-tà-ne*, s. An aromatic plant, the *white* or *red* dittany, whose leaves are covered with a white down.

DITTIED, *dit'-tid*, a. Sung; adapted to music.

DITTO, *dit'-to*, (contracted into *do.* in books of accounts,) is the Italian *detto*, denoting *said*, aforesaid, or the same thing; an abbreviation used to save repetition.

DITTY, *dit'-te*, s. A song; a sonnet; or a little poem to be sung.

— v.n. To sing; to warble a little tune.

DIURESIS, *di-u-ré'-sis*, s. Excretion or excessive flow of urine.

DIURETIC, *di-u-ret'-ik*, a. Having the power to provoke urine; tending to produce discharges of urine.

— s. A medicine that provokes urine.

DIURNAL, *di-ur'-nal*, a. Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; daily; happening every day; performed in a day; performed in twenty-four hours.—In *medicine*, an epithet applied to diseases whose exacerbations are in the daytime; quotidian.

— s. A day-book; a journal; a book containing those canonical hours of the Roman Catholic breviary which are to be said during the day.

DIURNALIST,‡ *di-ur'-nal-ist*, s. A journalist.

DIURNALLY, *di-ur'-nal-le*, ad. Daily; every day.

DIURNALNESS, *di-ur'-nal-nes*, s. The quality of being diurnal.

DIURNI, *di-ur'-ni*, s.pl. (Lat.) A family of Lepidopterous insects, so called from their flying during the day.

DIUTURNAL, *di-u-tur'-nal*, a. Lasting; being of long continuance.

DIUTURNITY, *di-u-tur'-ne-te*, s. Length of time; long duration.

DIVAGATION,‡ *di-va-ga'-shun*, s. A going astray.

DIVAN, *de-van'*, s. Among the *Turks and other Orientals*, a council of state; the great council or audience chamber, or judicial tribunal of the Turkish Empire; any council met for consultation or debate. The term is sometimes applied to any hall or saloon used for the reception of company.

DIVARICATE, *di-var'-e-kate*, v.n. To open; to fork; to part into two branches.

— v.a. To divide into two branches.

— a. In *botany*, turning off from anything, so as to form an obtuse angle above, and an acute angle below.

DIVARICATION, *di var-e ka'-shun*, s. A parting; a forking; a separation into two branches; a crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.

DIVE, *dive*, v.n. To descend or plunge into water; to go deep into any subject; to plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it; to sink; to penetrate.

—† v.a. To explore by diving.

DIVEL, *de-vel'*, v.a. To sever; to pull.

DIVELLENT, *de-vel'-lent*, a. Drawing asunder separating.

DIVELLICATE, *de-vel'-le-kate*, v.a. To pull in pieces.

DIVER, *di'-ver*, s. One who dives or plunges head first into water; one who sinks by effort; one who goes deep into a subject, or enters deep into study; the common name of certain swimming birds.

DIVERB,‡ *di'-verb*, s. A proverb.

DIVERBERATION, *di-ver-ber-a'-shun*, s. A sounding through.

DIVERGE, *de-verj'*, v.n. To tend from one point and recede from each other; to shoot; extend, or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines.

DIVERGEMENT, *de-verj'-ment*, s. Act of diverging.

DIVERGENCE, *de-ver'-jense*, DIVERGENCY, *de-ver'-jen-se*, s. A receding from each other; a going apart.

DIVERGENT, *de-ver'-jent*, a. Going farther asunder, departing or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point.

DIVERGING, *de-verj'-ing*, ppr. or a. Receding from each other.

DIVERGINGLY, *de-ver'-jing-le*, ad. In a diverging manner.

DIVERS, *di'-vers*, a. Different; various; several sundry; more than one, but not a great number.

DIVERS-COLOURED, *di'-vers-kul'-lerd*, a. Having various colours.

DIVERSE, *di'-verse*, a. Different; differing different from itself; multiform; in different directions.

DIVERSE,‡ *de-verse'*, v.n. To turn aside.

DIVERSELY, *di'-verse-le*, ad. In different ways; variously.

DIVERSIFIABLE, *de-ver-se-fi'-à-bl*, a. That may be diversified.

DIVERSIFICATION, *de-ver-se-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various, variation; variegation; variety of forms; change, alteration.

DIVERSIFIED, *de-ver'-se-fide*, pp. of the verb *to diversify*

DIVERSIFORM, *de-ver'-se-fawrm*, a. Of a different form, of various forms.

DIVERSIFY, *de-ver'-se-fi*, v.a. To make different or various in form or qualities; to give variety or diversity to; to variegate; to distinguish by different things.—In *oratory*, to vary a subject, by enlarging on what has been briefly stated, by brief recapitulation, by adding new ideas, by transposing words or periods, &c

DIVERSILOQUENT, *de-ver-sil'-o-kwent*, a. Speaking in different ways.

DIVERSION, *de-ver'-shun*, s. The act of turning aside from any course; amusement; sport; play; entertainment or recreation; that which diverts or turns the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; whatever unbends the mind.—In *war*, the act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made.

DIVERSITY, *de-ver'-se-te*, s. Difference; dissimilitude, variety; distinct being, as opposed to *identity;* variegation.

DIVERST,‡ *de-verst'*, pp. or a. Turned out of the way, diverted.

DIVERT, *de-vert'*, v.a. To amuse, gratify, or entertain, to turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside; to turn the mind from business or study; to give pleasure or amusement; to draw the forces of an enemy to a different point; to subvert.

DIVERTED, *de-vert'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to divert*.

DIVERTER, *de-ver'-ter*, s. He or that which diverts, turns off, or pleases.

DIVERTICLE,‡ *de-ver'-te-kl*, s. A turning; a bye-way.

DIVERTIMENTO, *de-ver-te-men'-to*, s. (It.) In *music*, a short, pleasant composition, vocal or instrumental, written in a light and familiar style.

DIVERTING, *de-vert'-ing*, a. Pleasing; amusing; entertaining.

DIVERTINGLY, *de-vert'-ing-le*, ad. In a diverting manner

DIVERTISE, *de-ver'-tiz*, v.a. To divert: to please.

DIVERTISEMENT, *de-ver'-tiz-mong*, s. (Fr.) Diversion; a short ballet or other entertainment, often introduced between the acts of a longer piece.
DIVERTIVE, *de-ver'-tin*, a. Tending to divert; amusing.
DIVEST, *de-vest'*, v.a. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; to deprive or strip of anything that covers, surrounds, or attends.
DIVESTED, *de-ves'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to divest*.
DIVESTIBLE, *de-ves'-te-bl*, a. That can be divested.
DIVESTITURE, *de-ves'-te-ture*, } s. The act of stripping,
DIVESTURE, *de-ves'-ture*, } putting off, or depriving.
DIVESTMENT, *de-vest'-ment*, s. The act of divesting.
DIVIDABLE, *de-vi'-dă-bl*, a. That may be divided; separate; parted.
DIVIDANT,‡ *de-vi'-dant*, a. Different; separate.
DIVIDE, *de-vide'*, v.a. To part or separate an entire thing; to part a thing into two or more pieces; to sever, cleave, or sunder; to cause to be separate; to keep apart by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit; to make partition of among a number; to open or make a division in; to disunite in opinion or interest; to make discordant; to make dividends; to apportion the interest or profits of stock among proprietors; to separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure.
— v.n. To part; to open; to cleave; to break friendship; to vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.
DIVIDED, *de-vi'-ded*, pp. or a. Parted; disunited.
DIVIDEDLY, *de-vi'-ded-le*, ad. Separately.
DIVIDEND, *div'-e-dend*, s. A part or share; the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his proportion of the stock or capital; a part or share assigned to creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt.—*Dividend-warrant* is an order or authority upon which shareholders or stockholders receive their dividends.—In *arithmetic*, the number to be divided into equal parts.
DIVIDER, *de-vi'-der*, s. He or that which divides; that which separates into parts; a distributor; one who deals out to each his share; he or that which disunites.
DIVIDERS, *de-vi'-ders*, s.pl A kind of compasses.
DIVIDING, *de-vi'-ding*, a. That indicates separation or difference.
— s. Separation.
DIVIDINGLY, *de-vi'-ding-le*, ad. By division.
DIVIDUAL,† *de-vid'-u-al*, a. Divided, shared, or participated in common with others.
DIVIDUALLY, *de-vid'-u-al-le*, ad. By dividing.
DIVIDUOUS, *de-vid'-u-us*, a. Dividual; divided.
DIVINATION, *div-e-na'-shun*, s. The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means; conjectural presage; prediction.
DIVINATOR, *div'-e-na-tur*, s. One who pretends to divination.
DIVINATORY, *de-vin'-ă-tur-e*, a. Professing divination.
DIVINE, *de-vine'*, a. Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of the true God; godlike, heavenly, holy, sacred, or superhuman; proceeding from God; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human; appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; ‡prescient; presageful; presaging.
— s. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman, a man skilled in divinity; a theologian.
— v.a. To know or declare beforehand; to foretell, predict, or prognosticate; to comprehend or conjecture; ‡to deify.
— v.n. To use or practise divination; to utter presages or prognostications, to have presages or forebodings; to guess or conjecture.
DIVINELY, *de-vine'-le*, ad. In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity; excellently.
DIVINENESS,† *de-vine'-nes*, s. Divinity; participation of the divine nature; excellence in the supreme degree.
DIVINER, *de-vi'-ner*, s. One who professes divination, or pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or of supernatural means; one who guesses; a conjecturer.
DIVINERESS, *de-vi'-ner-es*, s. A female diviner; a woman professing divination.
DIVING, *di'-ving*, ppr. or a. Plunging or sinking into water or other liquid; going deep into a subject.
DIVING-BELL, *di'-ving-bel*, s. A hollow vessel, in form of a truncated cone or pyramid, with the upper part close, and the lower part open, in which a person may descend into deep water, and be supplied with air by means of an air-pump through a flexible tube. It is very useful in the operations of cleaning the bottoms of harbours, collecting sunken materials, &c.
DIVING-DRESS, *di'-ving-dres*, s. A water-proof helmet and clothing, supplied with air for submarine operations.
DIVING-STONE, *di'-ving-stone*, s. A species of jasper.
DIVINIFIED, *de-vin'-e-fide*, a. Participating of the divine nature.
DIVINING-ROD, *de-vi'-ning-rod*, s. A rod commonly of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals under ground.
DIVINITY, *de-vin'-e-te*, s. Theology; the state of being divine; Deity; Godhead; the nature or essence of God; the Supreme Being; a false god; a pretended deity of pagans; the science of divine things, which unfolds the character of God, his laws, and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation.
DIVINIZE,† *div'-e-nize*, v.a. To make divine; to deify.
DIVISIBILITY, *de-viz-e-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being divisible; the property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation.
DIVISIBLE, *de-viz'-e-bl*, a. Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable.
DIVISIBLENESS, *de-viz'-e-bl-nes*, s. Divisibility; capacity of being separated.
DIVISIBLY, *de-viz'-e-ble*, ad. In a divisible manner.
DIVISION, *de-vizh'-un*, s. The act of dividing or separating into parts any entire body; the state of being divided; that which divides or separates; that which keeps apart; the part separated from the rest by a partition or line, real or imaginary; a separate body of men, the portion of an army, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and commanded by a general officer; a part or distinct portion; a part of an army or militia; a part of a fleet, or a select number of ships under a commander, and distinguished by a particular flag or pendant; a state of opposition or contrariety; space between the notes of music, or the dividing of the tones: the singing or playing a course of notes of this kind is called *running a division*; the separation of voters in a legislative house; compartment; section; difference; variance or disunion.—In *arithmetic*, the dividing of a number or quantity into any part assigned, or the rule by which is found how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.
DIVISIONAL, *de-vizh'-un-al*, } a. Pertaining to di-
DIVISIONARY, *de-vizh'-un-ă-re*, } vision; noting or making division.
DIVISIONER, *de-vizh'-un-er*, s. One who divides.
DIVISIVE, *de-vi'-siv*, a. Forming division or distribution, creating division or discord.
DIVISOR, *de-vi'-zur*, s. In *arithmetic*, the number by which the dividend is divided.
DIVORCE, *de-vōrse'*, s. A legal dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by judicial sentence; separation; disunion of things closely united; the sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.—In 1857, the law of "Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" underwent some important changes. The old decrees of the ecclesiastical courts, *a mensa et thoro*, are now at an end; but a sentence of "judicial separation" may be obtained, either by the husband or wife, on the ground of adultery, cruelty, or causeless desertion for two years and upwards. Wives deserted by their husbands may at any time obtain an order to protect property earned by themselves; and an absolute dissolution of marriage may be obtained in the Court of Divorce on the crime of adultery being legally proved.
— v.a. To dissolve the marriage contract, and thus to separate husband and wife; to separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder; to take away; to put away.
DIVORCEABLE, *de-vōrse'-ă-bl*, a. That can be divorced.
DIVORCED, *de-vōrst'*, pp. or a. Separated by a dissolution of the marriage contract; forced asunder.
DIVORCEE, *de-vore'-se*, s. A person divorced.
DIVORCELESS, *de-vōrse'-les*, a. Destitute of divorce; that cannot be divorced.

DIVORCEMENT, *de-vōrse'-ment*, s. Divorce; dissolution of the marriage tie.
DIVORCER, *de-vore'-ser*, s. The person or cause that produces divorce.
DIVORCIVE, *de-vore'-siv*, a. Having power to divorce.
DIVOTO, *de-vo'-to*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, a term signifying that the piece before which it is written is to be performed in a grave or solemn style.
DIVULGATE,‡ *de-vul'-gate*, a. Published.
DIVULGATION,‡ *de-vul-ga'-shun*, s. The act of divulging or publishing.
DIVULGE, *de-vulj'*, v.a. To make public; to discover, reveal, or impart; to tell or make known something before private or secret; to declare by a public act; to proclaim.
DIVULGED, *de-vulj'd*, pp. Made public, or revealed.
DIVULGER, *de-vul'-jer*, s. One who divulges or reveals.
DIVULSION, *de-vul'-shun*, s. The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.
DIVULSIVE, *de-vul'-siv*, a. That pulls asunder; that rends.
DIZEN,† *diz'n*, v.a. To dress gaily; to deck.
DIZZ,‡ *diz*. v.a. To astonish; to puzzle; to make dizzy.
DIZZARD,‡ *diz'-zard*, s. A blockhead.
DIZZINESS, *diz'-ze-nes*, s. Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.
DIZZY, *diz'-ze*, a. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous; causing giddiness; thoughtless; heedless.
— v.a. To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse.
DIZZYING, *diz'-ze-ing*, a. Whirling round; making dizzy.
DO, *doo*, v.a. or auxiliary; pret. *did;* pp. *done*. To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to bring to pass; to practise; to perform for the benefit or injury of another; to discharge; to convey; to observe; to exert; to put forth; to transact; to finish; to execute or transact and bring to a conclusion; to accomplish; to achieve; to perform in an exigency; to have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort; to take a step or measure; to answer the purpose; ‡ to make or cause; to put.—*To have to do*, to have concern with.—*To do with*, to dispose of; to make use of; to employ; as, what shall I *do with* him? Also, to gain; to effect by influence; to have business; to deal.—*To do away*, to remove; to destroy; as, to *do away* imperfections.
— v.n. To act or behave in any manner, well or ill; to conduct one's self; to fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health; to succeed; to accomplish a purpose; to fit; to be adapted; to answer the design in view.—*To have to do with*, to have concern or business with; to deal with; to have carnal commerce with.—*Do* is used for a verb, to save the repetition of it; it is also used in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command. As an auxiliary, *do* is used in asking questions; it is also used to express emphasis.
DOCENT,‡ *do'-sent*, a. Teaching.
DOCIBILITY, *do-se-bil'-e-te*, } s. Teachableness; docility,
DOCIBLENESS, *do'-se-bl-nes*, } readiness to learn.
DOCIBLE, *do'-se-bl*, a. Teachable; docile; tractable; easily taught or managed.
DOCILE, *do'-sile* or *dos'-il*, a. Easily instructed; ready to learn; easily managed; teachable, tractable, or pliant.
DOCILITY, *do-sil'-e-te*, s. Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness to be taught.
DOCIMACY, *dos'-e-mā-se*, s. The art or practice of assaying ores or metals; metallurgy.
DOCIMASTIC, *dos-e-mas'-tik*, a. Assaying, proving by experiments, or relating to the assaying of ores or metals.
DOCIMOLOGY, *dos-e-mol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on the art of assaying or examining in metallurgy, chemistry, &c.
DOCK, *dok*, v.a. To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; to destroy or defeat; to bar; to bring, draw, or place a ship or any vessel in a dock.
— s. A broad, deep trench on the side of a harbour, or bank of a river, in which ships are built or repaired; an artificial inclosure or basin for the reception of ships.—*Dockyard* is a yard or magazine, near a harbour, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.—*Dock-master* is the name of the superintendent of the docks.—*Wet-docks* are used for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels, and *Dry-docks* for building and repairing them.—A *Naval dock* is a place provided with all sorts of stores and materials for the royal navy.—A *dock company* is a corporate body or association owning docks.—*Dock charges* are certain dues payable on vessels and goods entering or leaving the docks.—The place where a criminal stands in court; the tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail; a common large-leafed weed, of the genus *Rumex*.
DOCK-CRESSES, *dok-kres'-ses*, s. The common name of the plant *Lapsana herba*, or Nipplewort.
DOCKET, *dok'-et*, s. A small piece of paper or parchment, containing the heads of a writing; a subscription at the foot of letters patent, by the clerk of the dockets; a bill tied to goods, containing some direction; an alphabetical list of cases in a court, or a catalogue of the names of the parties who have suits depending in a court.—*To strike a docket*, is an old term used for entering a declaration of bankruptcy against a debtor.
— v.a. To make an abstract or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book; to enter in a docket; to mark the contents of papers on the back of them.
DOCKING, *dok'-ing*, s. The act of drawing, as a ship, into a dock.
DOCTOR, *dok'-tur*, s. A teacher; one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is empowered to practise and teach it, as a *doctor* in divinity, in physic, in law; or, according to *modern usage*, a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty; a learned man; a man skilled in a profession; a man of erudition; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases.—In *machine printing*, the name of the reservoir or duct which contains the ink, which is conveyed to the inking cylinders.—*Doctors' Commons*, the college of civilians in London. It is here that wills are proved and administration is taken out, under the direction of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury
— v.a. To apply medicines for the cure of diseases. (*Vulgar.*)
— v.n. To practise physic. (*Vulgar.*)
DOCTORAL, *dok'-tur-al*, a. Relating to the degree of a doctor.
DOCTORALLY, *dok'-tur-al-le*, ad. In the manner of a doctor.
DOCTORATE, *dok'-tur-ate*, s. The degree of a doctor.
— v.a. To make a doctor by conferring a degree.
DOCTORING, *dok'-tur-ing*, s. A term applied to the adulteration of liquors, and other articles of domestic consumption.
DOCTORLY, *dok'-tur-le*, a. Like a learned man.
DOCTORSHIP, *dok'-tur-ship*, s. The degree or rank of a doctor.
DOCTRESS, *dok'-tres*, } s. A female physician.
DOCTORESS, *dok'-tur-es*, }
DOCTRINAIRE, *dok'-tre-nare*, s. A theorist; one fond of new systems.
DOCTRINAL, *dok'-trin-al*, a. Pertaining to doctrine, containing a doctrine, or something taught; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.
— s. Something that is a part of doctrine.
DOCTRINALLY, *dok'-trin-al-le*, ad. In the form of doctrine or instruction; by way of teaching or positive direction.
DOCTRINARIANISM, *doc-tre-na'-re-an-izm*, s. The principles of the doctrinaires.
DOCTRINE, *dok'-trin*, s. Whatever is taught; a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; dogma; tenet; the act of teaching; learning; knowledge; the truths of the gospel in general; instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel.
DOCUMENT, *dok'-u-ment*, s. Written instruction, evidence, or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts; † instruction, precept, or authoritative dogma.
— v.a. To furnish with documents, instructions, and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts; to teach; to instruct; to direct.
DOCUMENTAL, *dok-u-men'-tal*, a. Pertaining to instruction or to documents; consisting in or derived from documents.
DOCUMENTARY, *dok-u-men'-tā-re*, a. Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.

Dodd, *dod*, v.a. To cut the wool from the tails of sheep.
Dodded, *dod'-ded*, a. Without horns, as applied to sheep.
Dodder, *dod'-der*, s. A leafless parasitic plant of the genus *cuscuta*, having thread-shaped stems, often found on flax.
Doddered, *dod'-derd*, a. Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants.
Dodecadactylus, *do-dek-à-dak'-te-lus*, s. The Greek name of the duodenum.
Dodecagon, *do-dek'-à-jon*, s. A regular figure or polygon, having twelve equal sides and angles.
Dodecagynia, *do-dek-à-jin'-e-à*, s. In *botany*, the name of an order of plants having twelve styles.
Dodecagynian, *do-dek-à-jin'-yan*, } a. In *botany*, hav-
Dodecagynous, *do-de-kaj'-e-nus*, } ing twelve styles.
Dodecahedral, *do-dek-à-hé'-dral*, a. Pertaining to a dodecahedron; consisting of twelve equal sides.
Dodecahedron, *do-dek-à-hé'-dron*, s. A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases.
Dodecandria, *do-de-kan'-dre-à*, s. In *botany*, the name of a class of plants having twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.
Dodecandrian, *do-de-kan'-dre-an*, } a. Pertaining to
Dodecandrous, *do-de-kan'-drus*, } the plants or class of plants that have twelve stamens, or from twelve to nineteen.
Dodecapetalous, *do-de-kà-pet'-à-lus*, a. Having twelve petals.
Dodecastyle, *do-dek'-à-style*, s. In *archit.*, a building that has twelve columns in front or on one side.
Dodecatemorion,† *do-dek-à-te-mo'-re-un*, s. A twelfth part.
Dodecatemory, *do-dek-à-tem'-ur-e*, s. A denomination sometimes given to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
Dodge, *dodj*, v.n. To start suddenly aside; to shift place by a sudden start; to play tricks; to be evasive; to use tergiversation; to play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them; to quibble.
— v.a. To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside.
— s. A trick; an artifice; an evasion. (*Colloq.*)
Dodger, *dod'-jer*, s. One who dodges or evades.
Dodkin,† *dod'-kin*, s. A little doit; a small coin.
Dodman, *dod'-man*, s. A crustaceous fish.
Dodo, *do'-do*, s. The Monk-swan, a genus of large birds generally supposed to be extinct, said to have inhabited Madagascar and some other parts of the East.
Dodonian, *do-do'-ne-an*, a. An epithet applied by classical writers to Jupiter, who was worshipped in the temple of Dodona, where he had a famous oracle.
Doe, *do*, s. A she-deer; the female of the fallow-deer, the male being called a *buck*.
Doe,‡ *doo*, s. A feat.
Doer, *doo'-er*, s. One who does; one who performs or executes; an actor; an agent; one who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps, or obeys in practice.
Does, *duz*. The third person singular of the verb *do*, indicative mood, present tense.
Doeskin, *do'-skin*, s. The skin of a doe; woollen for trousers; a compact twilled cloth for pantaloons.
Doff, *dof*, v.a. To put off, as dress; to strip or divest; to put or thrust away; to get rid of; to put off; to shift off, with a view to delay.
Doffer, *dof'-fer*, s. A revolving cylinder in a carding-machine, which *doffs*, or strips off, the cotton from the cards.
Dog, *dog*, s. A species of quadrupeds, belonging to the genus *canis*, of many varieties, as the mastiff, the hound, the spaniel, the shepherd's dog, the terrier, the harrier, the bloodhound, &c.—It is used for *male*, when applied to several other animals, as a *dog-fox*. —A term of reproach or contempt given to a man; a constellation called *Sirius*, or *Canicula*.—An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang, which can be driven into a stick of timber to draw it in water by a rope; an iron used by sawyers to fasten a log of timber in a saw-pit. —*To give* or *throw to the dogs* is to throw away as useless.—*To go to the dogs* is to be ruined.
— v.a. To hunt; to follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to urge; to worry with importunity.
Dog-bane, *dog'-bane*, s. A plant.
Dog-belt, *dog'-belt*, s. A belt used by those who draw in mines.
Dog-berry, *dog'-ber-re*, s. The berry of the dog-wood.
Dog-biscuit, *dog-bis'-ket*, s. Coarse waste or broken biscuits, sold for feeding dogs.
Dog-bolt, *dog'-bolt*, s. A word of contempt, sometimes personally applied.
Dogbramble-gooseberry, *dog-bram'bl-goos'-ber-re*, s. The popular name of the *Ribes cynosbati*, a native of Canada.
Dog-brier, *dog'-bri-er*, s. The brier that bears the hip; *rosa canina*.
Dog-cart, *dog'-kärt*, s. A sporting carriage, with a box for carrying pointers; a light jaunting car.
Dog-cheap, *dog'-tcheep*, a. Cheap as dog's-meat or offal; very cheap.
Dog-days, *dog'-days*, s. The name given to certain days of the year, during which the summer heat is the greatest; the dog-days commence the latter part of July, and end the beginning of September.
Doge, *doje*, s. (Ital.) The ancient name of the chief magistrates of Venice and Genoa.
Dogeate, *do'-jate*, s. The dignity or office of a doge.
Dog-fancier, *dog'-fan'-se-er*, s. One who has a taste for dogs, and keeps them for sale.
Dog-fish, *dog'-fish*, s. A species of shark, the *Scyllium catulus*, which is caught on the North American coasts, for the sake of the oil which their livers yield, and also for their rough skins, which are used for polishing wood and other substances.
Dog-fly, *dog'-fli*, s. A voracious, biting fly.
Dog-fox, *dog'-fox*, s. The male of the fox.
Doggar, *dog'-gar*, s. A coarse iron-stone.
Dogged, *dog'd*, pp. Pursued closely; urged frequently and importunately.
— a. Sullen, sour, or morose.
Doggedly, *dog'-ged-le*, ad. Sullenly, gloomily, or morosely; with obstinate resolution.
Doggedness, *dog'-ged-nes*, s. Sullenness; moroseness.
Dogger, *dog'-ger*, s. A Dutch fishing vessel, used in the German ocean, particularly in the herring fishery.
Doggerel, *dog'-ger-el*, a. An epithet given to a kind of loose, irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of Hudibras.
— s. A loose, irregular kind of poetry.
Doggerman, *dog'-ger-man*, s. A sailor belonging to a dogger.
Doggers, *dog'-gers*, s. In *English alum-works*, a sort of stone found in the mines with the true alum-rock.
Doggish, *dog'-gish*, a. Like a dog; churlish or brutal.
Doggishness, *dog'-gish-nes*, s. The quality of being doggish.
Dog-grass, *dog'-gras*, s. Couch-grass, *Triticum repens*.
Dog-hearted, *dog'-här-ted*, a. Cruel; pitiless; malicious.
Dog-hole, *dog'-hole*, s A place fit only for dogs.
Dog-house, *dog'-hous*, s. A kennel for dogs.
Dog-keeper, *dog'-keep-er*, s. One who has the management of dogs.
Dog-kennel, *dog'-ken-nel*, s. A kennel or hut for dogs.
Dog-latin, *dog-lat'-in*, s. Barbarous Latin.
Dog-leach, *dog'-leetch*, s. A dog-doctor.
Dog-louse, *dog'-lous*, s. An insect that is found on dogs.
Dogly,† *dog'-le*, a. Like a dog.
Dogma, *dog'-mà*, s. A settled opinion, or positive assertion without foundation; a principle, maxim, or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy.
Dog-mad, *dog'-mad*, a. Mad as a dog.
Dogmatic, *dog-mat'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to a dogma,
Dogmatical, *dog-mat'-e-kal*, } or to settled opinion; positive, dictatorial, or authoritative; asserting or disposed to assert with authority, or with overbearing and arrogance.
Dogmatic, *dog-mat'-ik*, s. One of a sect of physicians, called, also, *dogmatists*, in contradistinction to empirics and methodists.
Dogmatically, *dog-mat'-e-kal-le*, ad. Positively; in a magisterial manner; arrogantly.
Dogmaticalness, *dog-mat'-e-kal-nes*, s. The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.
Dogmatics, *dog-mat'-iks*, s. Doctrinal theology; a term used by German writers.
Dogmatism, *dog'-mà-tizm*, s. Positive assertion; arrogance; positiveness in opinion.
Dogmatist, *dog'-mà-tist*, s. A positive asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold or arrogant advancer of principles.
Dogmatize, *dog'-mà-tize*, v.n. To assert positively; to

teach with bold and undue confidence; to advance with arroganee.

Dogmatizer, *dog'-mă-ti-zer*, s. One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter, a magisterial teacher.

Dogmatory,† *dog'-mă-tur-e*, a. Dogmatical.

Dog-rose, *dog'-roze*, s. The vulgar name of the common wild rose, *Rosa canina*.

Dog's-bane, *dogz'-bane*, s. A popular name of several poisonous plants.

Dog's-cabbage, *dogz'-kab-baje*, s. The common name of the plant *Thelygonum cynocrambe*, of the order *Urticeæ*.

Dog's-ear, *dogz'-ear*, s. The corner of a leaf in a book turned down like the ear of a dog.

Dog's-fennel, *dogz'-fen-nel*, s. A plant or weed, sometimes called Corn-camomile.

Dog-ship, *dog'-ship*, s. The quality of a dog; curship.

Dog-shores, *dog'-shores*, s.pl. Pieces of wood fitted to the upper end of the bilgeways on a building slip, which are knocked away to facilitate the sliding or launching of a vessel.

Dog-sick, *dog'-sik*, a. Sick as a dog.

Dog-skin, *dog'-skin*, s. Gloves, &c. made of the skin of a dog.

Dog-sleep, *dog'-sleep*, s. Pretended sleep, like that of a watch-dog.

Dog's-meat, *dogz'-meet*, s. Refuse; offal; meat for dogs.

Dog's-mercury, *dogz'-mer'-ku-re*, s. A poisonous plant very common in our hedges, *Mercurialis communis*.

Dog's-poison, *dogz-poi'zn*, s. A name of the common Fool's-parsley, *Ethusa cynapium*.

Dog's-rue, *dogz'-rew*, s. A plant, a species of *Scrophularia*.

Dog's-tail-grass, *dogz'-tale-gras*, s. The common name of the *Cynourus*, of the order *Graminaceæ*.

Dog-star, *dog'-star*, s. A star of the first magnitude, known as *Sirius*, whose rising and setting with the sun give name to the dog-days.

Dog-stones, *dog'-stones*, s. A plant, fool-stones, a species of *Orchis*.

Dog's-tongue, *dogz'-tung*, s. A plant; hound's-tongue.

Dog-tooth, *dog'-tooth*, s., pl. Dog-teeth. A sharp-pointed human tooth growing between the fore-teeth and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth; also called an eye-tooth.

Dog-trick, *dog'-trik*, s. A currish trick; brutal treatment.

Dog-trot, *dog'-trot*, s. A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

Dog-vane, *dog'-vane*, s. Among *seamen*, a small vane composed of thread, cork, and feathers.

Dog-violet, *dog-vi'-o-let*, s. A species of violet, common in hedges and heathy grounds, the *Viola canina*.

Dog-watch, *dog'-wotch*, s. Among *seamen*, a watch of two hours. The *dog-watches* are two reliefs between 4 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Dog-weary, *dog'-we-re*, a. Quite tired; much fatigued.

Dog-whelk, *dog'-welk*, s. A species of univalve shell, the *Nassa reticulata*, very common on the English coast.

Dog-wood, *dog'-wood*, s. A common name of different species of the *cornus*, or cornelian cherry.

Dohl, *dole*, s. A species of foreign pulse resembling dried peas.

Doily, *doy'-le*, s. A small napkin, generally coloured, used with fruit and wine.

Doings, *doo'-ings*, s.pl. Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad; behaviour; conduct; stir; bustle.

Doit, *doit*, s. A small piece of money; a small Dutch copper coin worth about half a farthing; also, a similar small coin once used in Scotland: a trifle; hence the phrase, I care not a *doit*.

Dolabriform, *do-lab'-re-fawrm*, a. In *bot.*, having the form of an axe or hatchet.

Dolce, *dol'-tche*, } (Ital.) In *music*, a di-
Dolcemente, *dol-tche-men'-te*, } rection to sing with a soft sound.

Dole, *dole*, s. That which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion; that which is given in charity; gratuity; blows dealt out; a void space left in tillage (*local*); ‡ grief; sorrow; a boundary.
— v.a. To deal; to distribute.

Doleful, *dole'-ful*, a. Expressing grief; afflicted; feeling grief; impressing or producing sorrow; piteous, rueful, sorrowful, or melancholy.

Dolefully, *dole'-ful-le*, ad. In a doleful manner; sorrowfully.

Dolefulness, *dole'-ful-ness*, s. Sorrow; melancholy, querulousness.

Dolent,‡ *do'-lent*, a. Sorrowful.

Dolerite, *dol'-e-rite*, s. A variety of trap-rock, composed of augite and Labradorite.

Dolesome, *dole'-sum*, a. Gloomy; dismal; sorrowful.

Dolesomely, *dole'-sum-le*, ad. In a dolesome manner.

Dolesomeness, *dole'-sum-nes*, s. Gloom; dismalness.

Do-little, *doo-lit'tl*, s. A term of contempt for one who professes much, and performs little.

Dolium, *do'-le-um*, s. (Lat.) A genus of mollusca, inhabiting univalve shells, which are found in African, Indian, and S. American seas. It is so called from resemblance to a tun or hogshead; while the *Dolabella*, a genus of tectibranchiate molluscs, is so named from its shell being shaped like a little hatchet.

Doll, *dol*, s. A child's baby toy.—*Doll's eyes* are glass beads which are extensively manufactured in Birmingham.

Dollar, *dol'-lar*, s. A silver coin of Spain and of the United States, of the value of one hundred cents, or about four shillings and twopence sterling.

Dollman, *dol'-man*, s. A long cassock or robe worn by Turks.

Dolly, *dol'-le*, s. In *mining operations*, a perforated board placed over a tub containing the ore to be washed, and which, being worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore.—The name of a washing-machine (*local*).

Dolomite, *dol'-o-mite*, s. A granular magnesian carbonate of lime, often forming extensive beds, and so called from the geologist Dolomieu, who first discovered it. Much of the common white marble is *dolomite*.

Dolor, *do'-lur*, s. (Lat.) Pain; grief; lamentation.

Doloriferous, *do-lur-if'-er-us*, a. Producing pain.

Dolorific, *dol-ur-if'-ik*, a. That causes or expresses pain or grief.

Dolorifical, *dol-ur-if'-e-kal*, a. Dolorific.

Dolorite, *dol'-ur-ite*, s. A variety of trap-rock.

Doloroso, *dol-ur-o'-so*. (Ital.) In *music*, pathetic.

Dolorous, *dol'-ur-us*, a. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal impressing sorrow or grief; painful; giving or expressing pain or grief.

Dolorously, *dol'-ur-us-le*, ad. Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.

Dolorousness, *dol'-ur-us-nes*, s. Grief; sorrowfulness

Dolphin, *dol'-fin*, s. The English name of the genus *Dolphinus*, which is given to two widely different inhabitants of the deep. The real dolphin is a cetaceous mammal, about ten feet in length. It is the dolphin of the ancients, so celebrated in the story of Arion The dolphin of poets and navigators, *Coryphæna hippuris*, is about five feet in length, and is celebrated for its surprising changes of colour when expiring.—In *ancient Greece*, a machine suspended over the sea, to be dropped on any vessel.—In *nautical affairs*, the *dolphin of the mast* is a particular kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, intended to sustain the weight of the fore and main yards.—In *gunnery*, the handles of brass guns and mortars.—The *dolphin* is also a spar or buoy fastened to an anchor, to which an iron ring is usually attached, to enable vessels to ride by it. It is also the name of a mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock or along a quay or wharf.

Dolphinet, *dol'-fin-et*, s. A female dolphin.

Dolphin-fly, *dol'-fin-fli*, s. An insect of the Aphis tribe, which is very destructive to beans.

Dolt, *doalt*, s. A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead, a thick-skull.
— v.n. To waste time foolishly; to behave foolishly.

Doltish, *doal'-tish*, a. Dull in intellect; stupid.

Doltishly, *doal'-tish-le*, ad. In a doltish manner.

Doltishness, *doal'-tish-nes*, s. Stupidity.

Dom, *dom*, used as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, condition, or quality, as *freedom*.

Domable, *dom'-ă-bl*, a. That may be tamed.

Domain, *do-mane'*, s. Dominion; empire, territory governed, or under the government of a sovereign; possession; estate; the land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy, thus coinciding with *demesne*.

Domal, *do'-mal*, a. An astrological term pertaining to a house.

Domanial, *do-ma'-ne-al*, a. Relating to domains or landed estates.

Dom-boc, *dom'-bok*, s. A book of statutes, wherein the laws of the ancient Saxon kings were contained.

DOME, *dome*, s. A semi-spherical roof, raised over the middle of an edifice; a cupola; poetically applied to a noble fabric, as a temple, cathedral, &c.—In *chemistry*, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere, or small dome.

DOME-SHAPED, *dome-shaypt'*, a. Shaped like a dome.

DOMED, *dome'd*, a. Furnished with a dome.

DOMESDAY, *domes'-da*, s. *See* DOOMSDAY.

DOMESMAN,‡ *domes'-man*, s. A judge; an umpire.

DOMESTIC, *do-mes'-tik*, s. One who lives in the family of another, as an assistant for hire; a servant, or hired labourer, residing with a family.

DOMESTIC, *do-mes'-tik*, } a. Belonging to the house
DOMESTICAL, *do-mes'-tik-al*, } or home; remaining much at home or living in retirement; living near the habitations of man; tame; not wild; pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; not foreign; made in one's own house, nation, or country.

DOMESTICALLY, *do-mes'-te-kal-le*, ad. In relation to domestic affairs.

DOMESTICANT, *do-mes'-te-kant*, a. Forming part of the same family.

DOMESTICATE, *do-mes'-te-kate*, v.a. To make domestic; to retire from the public; to remain much at home; to make familiar, as if at home; to accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame.

DOMESTICATED, *do-mes'-te-ka-ted*, pp. or a. Made domestic; accustomed to remain at home.

DOMESTICATION, *do-mes-te-ka'-shun*, s. The act of withdrawing from the public notice, and living much at home; the act of taming, or reclaiming wild animals.

DOMESTICITY *do-mes-tis'-e-te*, s. State of being domestic.

DOMESTICS, *do-mes'-tiks*, s.pl. Domestic or household affairs; in the United States, cotton goods of American manufacture.

DOMETT, *dom'-et*, s. A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton, and the weft woollen.

DOMICAL, *do'-me-kal*, a. Appertaining to, or shaped like a dome.

DOMICILE, *dom'-e-seel*, s. An abode or mansion; a place of permanent residence, either of an individual or family. The term is sometimes used to denote the length of residence required by the law of some counties for the purpose of founding jurisdiction in civil actions.

DOMICILE, *dom'-e-seel*, } v.a. To establish a
DOMICILIATE, *dom-e-sil'-e-ate*, } fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes habitancy.

DOMICILED, *dom'-e-seeld*, } pp. Having gained
DOMICILIATED, *dom-e-sil'-e-a-ted*, } a permanent residence.

DOMICILIARY, *dom-e-sil'-e-à-re*, a. Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person, or family.—A *domiciliary* visit is a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it under authority of law.

DOMICILIATION, *dom-e-sil-e-a'-shun*, s. Permanent residence, inhabitancy.

DOMIFY, *dom'-e-fi*, v.a. To tame. In *astrology*, to divide the heavens into twelve houses, in order to form a horoscope.

DOMINANCE, *dom'-e-nans*, } s. Ascendancy; authority, rule, or predominance.
DOMINANCY, *dom'-e-nan-se*, }

DOMINANT, *dom'-e-nant*, a. Having the rule or ascendancy; governing; ruling; being predominant or in the ascendant; prevailing.—In *music*, the *dominant* or sensible chord is that which is practised on the dominant of the tone, and which introduces a perfect cadence; thus, if the key be C, the dominant is G.

— s. In *music*, of the three notes essential to the tone the *dominant* is that which is a fifth from the tonic.

DOMINATE, *dom'-e-nate*, v.a. To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.

— v.n. To predominate.

DOMINATION, *dom-e-na'-shun*, s. The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government; arbitrary authority; tyranny.—In *theological poetry*, the fourth order of angelic beings.

DOMINATIVE, *dom'-e-nà-tiv*, a. Governing; imperious.

DOMINATOR, *dom'-e-nà-tur*, s. A ruler or ruling power; the presiding or predominant power; an absolute governor.

DOMINE, *dom'-e-ne*, s. A schoolmaster a pedagogue.

DOMINEER, *dom'-e-neer*, v.n. To rule over with insolence or arbitrary sway; to bluster; to hector; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness.

—, v.a. To govern.

DOMINEERING, *dom-e-neer'-ing*, a. Overbearing; imperious; dictatorial; insolent.

DOMINICAL, *do-min'-e-kal*, a. Noting the Lord's day, or Sabbath.—The *Dominical* letter is the letter which, in almanacs, denotes the Sabbath, or *dies Domini*, the Lord's day; noting the prayer of our Lord.

— s. The Lord's day.

DOMINICANS, *do-min'-e-kans*, s.pl. An order of monks or preaching friars founded by Dominic de Gusman, a Spanish gentleman, born in 1770; called also Black Friars in England, and Jacobins in France.

DOMINICIDE, *dom'-e-ne-side*, s. One who kills his master.

DOMINIE, *dom'-e-ne*, s. A pedagogue; a title sometimes given to a clergyman.

DOMINION, *do-min'-yun*, s. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; right of possession and use without being accountable, district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; right of governing; predominance; ascendant; an order of angels; persons governed; sovereignty, control, rule, or authority.

DOMINO, *dom'-e-no*, s. A long, loose cloak of black silk, with a hood removable at pleasure, used as a general disguise at masquerades; a dotted piece of bone or ivory used for playing at the game called *dominoes*, of which there are twenty-four pieces.

DOMINUS, *dom'-e-nus*, s. (Lat.) A title, equivalent to Master, or Sir, anciently given to a clergyman, gentleman, or lord of a manor.

DON, *don*, } s. A Spanish title of distinction, formerly
DOM, *dom*, } given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes, and often applied, in familiar parlance, to a person of wealth or self-importance.—*Don*, or *duena*, the feminine of *don*, is the title of a lady in Spain and Portugal.—A sportive title of one who feels self-important.

—† v.a. To put on; to invest with.

DONABLE, *do'-nà-bl*, a. That may be given.

DONACITE, *do'-nà-site*, s. A petrified shell of the genus *donax*.

DONARY,‡ *do'-nà-re*, s. A thing given to a sacred use.

DONATION, *do-na'-shun*, s. The act of giving or bestowing; a gift, grant, or benefaction.—In *law*, the act or contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person, or corporation, as a free gift; that which is given or transferred to another gratuitously.

DONATISM, *don'-à-tizm*, s. The doctrines of the Donatists.

DONATISTS, *don'-à-tists*, s. An Arian sect, founded by Donatus in the fourth century, who believed themselves to be the only true church of Christ.

DONATIVE, *don'-à-tiv*, s. A gift; a largess, a gratuity, or present.—In the *canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person, by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or introduction by the ordinary.

— a. Vested or vesting by donation.

DONE, *dun*, pp. of the verb *to do*. Performed; executed, finished.—*To have done with* a person or thing, is to cease to have concern or business with; to withdraw one's self from.

— interj. An exclamation by which a wager is concluded.

DONEE, *do-ne'*, s. The person to whom a gift or donation is made; the person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted.

DONIFEROUS, *do-nif'-er-us*, a. Bearing gifts.

DONJON, *don'-jun*, } s. The central building or keep
DONGEON, *don'-je-un*, } of an ancient castle, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity.

DONKEY, *don'-ke*, s. An ass or mule for the saddle.

DONKEY-ENGINE, *don'-ke-en'-jin*, s. A kind of steam pump to feed boilers.

DONNA, *don'-nà*, s. The English orthography of *Dona*, the title of a lady in Spain or Portugal.

DONNAT, *don'-nat* (*do naught*), s. An idle, good-for-nothing person. (*Local.*)

DONNED, *donnd*, pp. of the verb *to don*.

DONNE,‡ *don*, v.a. To do; to put on.

DONNISM, *don'-izm*, s. A familiar term for self-importance. *See* DON.

DONOR, *do'-nur*, s. One who gives or bestows; a benefactor; one who grants an estate.

DONSHIP, *don'-ship*, s. The quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.
DONZEL,† *don'-zel*, s. (Ital.) A young attendant; a page.
DOOB-GRASS, *doob'-gras*, s. A perennial, creeping grass, highly prized in India, and acclimated in the southern parts of the United States.
DOODLE, *doo'dl*, s. A trifler; a simple fellow.
DOOLE,‡ *doole*. *See* DOLE.
DOOM, *doom*, v.a. To condemn to any punishment, to consign by a decree or sentence; to pronounce sentence or judgment on; to command authoritatively; to destine; to fix irrevocably the fate or destination of.
— s. Judgment; judicial sentence; condemnation, fate, or destiny; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; the state to which one is doomed or destined; ruin; destruction; ‡discrimination.
DOOMED, *doomd*, pp. or a. Adjudged, sentenced, or condemned.
DOOMFUL, *doom'-ful*, a. Full of destruction.
DOOM-PALM, *doom'-palm*, s. The name of a tree, the *Hyphæne Thebaica*, which is highly valued in Egypt for its fruit and the various domestic purposes to which the wood is applied.
DOOMSDAY, *dooms'-day*, s. The day of sentence or condemnation; the great day when all men are to be judged, and consigned to endless happiness or misery.
DOOMSDAY-BOOK, *dooms'-day-book*, } s. A book compiled
DOMESDAY-BOOK, *domes'-day-book*, } by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, as the book from which judgment was to be given as to the tenures, value, and services therein described.
DOOMSMAN,‡ *dooms'-man*, s. A judge. (*Mediæval.*)
DOOR, *dore*, s. An opening or passage into a house, or other building, or into any room, apartment, or closet, by which persons enter; the frame of boards, or any piece of board or plank, that shuts the opening of a house, or closes the entrance into an apartment or any inclosure, and usually turning on hinges; a house, entrance; avenue; passage; means of approach or access.—*To lie at the door*, to be imputable or chargeable to one, as blame or fault.—*Next door to*, near to, bordering on.—*In doors*, within the house; at home.—*Door-case*, the frame which incloses a door.—*Door-keeper*, a porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.—*Door-nail*, the nail on which the knocker formerly struck.—*Door-post*, the post of a door.—*Door-sill*, the sill of a door.—*Door-stead*, entrance or place of a door.—*Door-stone*, step-stone.—*Door-way*, the passage of a door.
DOORING,‡ *dore'-ing*, s. A door-case.
DOQUET, *dock'-et*, s. A warrant, a paper granting licence. *See* DOCKET.
DOR, *dawr*, s. The name of the black beetle, or the hedgechafer.
DORADO, *do-ra'-do*, s. A southern constellation, the sword-fish; a large fish resembling the dolphin.
DOREE, *do-ra'*, s. A fish of the genus *zeus*, the popular name in English being John-Doree, corrupted from *Jaune dorée*, or golden yellow.
DORIAN, *do'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to Doris, in Greece, the inhabitants of which formed the most ancient and the most powerful of the Hellenic races.
DORIC, *dor'-ik*, a. Relating to Doris, in Greece.—In *architecture*, it is the second of the five orders, being that between the Tuscan and Ionic.—*Doric dialect* is one of the five dialects used among the Greeks.
DORICISM, *dor'-e-sizm*, } s. A phrase of the Doric dia-
DORISM, *do'-rizm*, } lect.
DORING, *do'-ring*, } a. A term used for taking larks by
DARING, *da'-ring*, } means of a close net and a looking-glass.
DORMANCY, *dawr'-man-se*, s. Quiescence.
DORMANT, *dawr'-mant*, a. Sleeping, at rest; not in action, being in a sleeping posture, neglected, not used, †concealed, not divulged, leaning; inclining; not perpendicular.—*Dormant partner*, in *commerce and manufactures*, a partner, generally of capital, who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses. He is called also *sleeping* partner.—In *heraldry*, the posture of a lion or other beast in a sleeping attitude, with the head resting on the fore paws.
— s. In *building*, a beam or sleeper tenoned into a girder, to support the ends of joists on both sides a cross-beam.
DORMAR, *dawr'-mar*, } s. A window
DORMAR-WINDOW, *dawr'-mar-win'-do*, } pierced through a sloping roof, and placed in a small gable which rises on the side of the roof.
DORMITIVE, *dawr'-me-tiv*, s. A medicine to promote sleep, an opiate.
DORMITORY, *dawr'-me-tur-e*, s. A place, building, or room to sleep in; a gallery in convents, divided into several cells, where the religious sleep; a burial place.
DORMOUSE, *dawr'-mous*, s. (pl. DORMICE). An animal of several species, allied to the mouse, and resembling the squirrel in habits.
DORN, *dawrn*, s. A fish.
DORNIC, *dawr'-nik*, s. A species of linen cloth; also linsey-woolsey.
DORNOCK, *dawr'-nok*, s. A stout kind of linen cloth first manufactured at Dornock, in Scotland.
DORON,‡ *do'-ron*, s. (Gr.) A gift; a present; a measure of three inches.
DORP,‡ *dawrp*, s. A small village.
DORR,‡ *dawr*, v.a. To deafen with noise.
DORR-BEETLE, *dawr-bee'tl*, s. The common black beetle, or *Scarabæus stercorarius* of Linnæus.
DORRER,‡ *dawr'-ur*, s. A drone; an idler.
DORR-FLY, *dawr'-fly*, s. In *entomology*, a kind of beetle, the cockchafer.
DORR-HAWK, *dawr'-hawk*, s. The goat-sucker, or *Caprimulgus Europæus* of Linnæus.
DORSAL, *dawr'-sal*, a. Pertaining to the back, as the *dorsal* muscles, or the *dorsal* fin of a fish.—In *anatomy*, *dorso-cervical* applies to the region at the back of the neck.
DORSE, *dawrse*, s. A species of codfish; ‡a canopy.
DORSEL, *dawr'-sel*, s. A kind of woollen stuff; the curtain of a chair of state; a rich canopy; a pannier for a beast of burden; a pack saddle.
DORSIBRANCHIATE, *dawr-se-brang'-ke-ate*, a. Having the branchiæ equally distributed along the body.
DORSIBRANCHIATES, *dawr-se-brang'-ke-ates*, s. An order of the Annelides, in which the branchiæ are equally distributed along the whole of the middle portion of the body.
DORSIFEROUS, *dawr-sif'-er-us*, } a. In *botany*, bearing
DORSIPAROUS, *dawr-sip'-a-rus*, } or producing seeds on the back of their leaves.
DORSI-SPINAL VEINS, *dawr'-se-spi'-nal vanes*, s. In *anatomy*, a set of veins forming a net-work round the articular processes of the vertebræ.
DORSUM, *dawr'-sum*, s. (Lat.) The promontory or ridge of a hill.—In *conchology*, a term used to express the upper surface of the body of the shell, when laid upon the opening or aperture.
DORTURE,‡ *dawr'-ture*, s. A dormitory.
DOSE, *dose*, s. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time; anything nauseous that one is obliged to take; a quantity; a portion; as much as a man can swallow.
— v.a. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease, to form into suitable doses, to give in doses; to give medicine; to give anything nauseous; to physic.
DOSED, *doast*, pp. of the verb *to dose*.
DOSER,‡ *do'-ser*, s. A screen of rich drapery at the daïs or chair of state.
DOSOLOGY, *do-sol'-o-je*, s. A discourse or treatise on the proper administration of doses of medicine.
DOSS, *dos*, s. A hassock. (*Local.*)
— v.a. To attack with the horns. (*Local.*)
— a. Decayed or withered; ‡stupid.
DOSSER, *dos'-ser*, s. A pannier, or basket, to be carried on the shoulders of men.
DOSSIL, *dos'-sil*, s. In *surgery*, a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form, or the shape of a date.
DOST, *dust*. The second person of the verb *to do*, used in the solemn style, as thou *dost*.
DOT, *dot*, s. A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck; a marriage portion
— v.a. To mark with a dot or dots; to mark or diversify with small detached objects.
— v.n. To make dots or spots.
DOTAGE, *do'-taje*, s. Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; a doting; excessive fondness; deliriousness.

DOTAL, *do'-tal*, a. Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion.
DOTARD, *do'-tard*, s. A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood; a doting fellow; one foolishly fond.
DOTARDLY, *do'-tard-le*, a. Like a dotard; weak.
DOTATION, *do-ta'-shun*, s. The act of endowing, or of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman; endowment; establishment of funds for support, as of a hospital or eleemosynary corporation.
DOTE, *dote*, v.n. To have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly or insane; to regard with excessive fondness; to decay; to wither; to impair.
DOTER, *do'-ter*, s. One who dotes; a man whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard; one who is excessively fond or weakly in love.
DOTES,‡ *dotes*, s.pl. Gifts or endowments.
DOTH, *duth*. The third person irregular of the verb *to do*, used in the solemn style.
DOTING, *do'-ting*, a. Regarding with excessive fondness.
DOTINGLY, *do'-ting-le*, ad. With excessive fondness.
DOTTARD, *dot'-tard*, s. A tree kept low by cutting
DOTTED, *dot'-ted*, pp. or a. Marked with dots or small spots.
DOTTEREL, *dot'-te-rel*, } s. A bird of the grallic order,
DOTTREL, *dot'-trel*, } and of the same genus with the plover.
DOTTISH, *dot'-tish*, a. Childishly fond; imbecile.
DOUANIER, *doo-an'-e-a*, s. (Fr.) An officer of the French customs.
DOUAY BIBLE, *doo'-ay bi'bl*, s. An English translation of the Scriptures sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church, and so called from *Douay*, a town in France.
DOUBLE, *dub'bl*, a. Two of a sort together; one corresponding to the other; being in pairs; twice as much; containing the same quantity or length repeated; having one added to another; twofold; deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.
— v.a. To fold; to increase or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity, or length; to contain twice the sum, quantity, or length, or twice as much; to repeat; to add; to add one to another in the same order.—In *navigation*, to *double* a cape or point is to sail round it, so that the cape or point shall be between the ship and her former situation.—In *military affairs*, to unite two ranks or files in one. *To double upon*, is to inclose between two fires.—*To double and twist*, is to add one thread to another and twist them together.
— v.n. To increase to twice the sum, number, value, quantity, or length; to increase or grow to twice as much; to enlarge a wager to twice the sum laid; to turn back or wind in running, as a hare; to play tricks; to use sleights.—Among *printers*, to set up the same word or words unintentionally the second time.
— s. Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, quantity, or length; a turn in running to escape pursuers; a trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.—In *printing*, the repetition of a word or words.—*Double-octave*, in *music*, is an interval composed of fifteen notes in diatonic progression, and which for that reason is called a fifteenth.
— ad. Twice.
— *Double* is extensively used in composition, and denotes two ways, or twice the number or quantity.
DOUBLE-BANKED, *dub'bl-bankd*, a. In *seamanship*, having two opposite oars managed by rowers on the same bench, or having two men to the same oar.
DOUBLE-BARRELLED, *dub'bl-bar'-reld*, a. Having two barrels, as a gun.
DOUBLE-BASE, *dub'bl-base*, s. The lowest-toned instrument of music, in the form of a violin.
DOUBLE-BITING, *dub'bl-bi'-ting*, a. Biting or cutting on either side.
DOUBLE-BUTTONED, *dub'bl-but'tnd*, a. Having two rows of buttons.
DOUBLE-CHARGE, *dub'bl-tcharj*, v.a. To charge or entrust with a double portion.
DOUBLE-DEALER, *dub'bl-de'-ler*, s. One who acts two different parts in the same business, or at the same time; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing, and thinks or intends another, one guilty of duplicity.
DOUBLE-DEALING, *dub'bl de'-ling*, s. Deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another; duplicity, dishonesty, dissimulation, or fraud
DOUBLE-DYE, *dub'bl-di*, v.a. To dye twice over.
DOUBLE-EDGED, *dub'bl-edjd*, a. Having two edges.
DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, *doo'bl-ang-tang'dr* s. (Fr.) Double meaning of a word or expression.
DOUBLE-ENTRY, *dub'bl-en'-tre*, s. A mode of book-keeping in which every transaction is entered under two distinct heads and forms, for the purpose of more readily balancing the accounts.
DOUBLE-EYED, *dub'bl-ide*, a. Having a deceitful countenance.
DOUBLE-FACE, *dub'bl-fase*, s. Duplicity; the acting of different parts in the same concern.
DOUBLE-FACED, *dub'bl-fayst*, a. Deceitful; hypocritical; showing two faces.
DOUBLE-FLOWERED, *dub'bl-flow'-erd*, a. Noting plants in which the stamens and pistils are transformed into petals.
DOUBLE-FLOWERING, *dub'bl-flour'-ing*, a. The transformation of stamens and pistils into petals.
DOUBLE-FORMED, *dub'bl-fawrmd*, a. Of a mixed form.
DOUBLE-FORTIFIED, *dub'bl-fawr'-te-fide*, a. Twice fortified; doubly strengthened.
DOUBLE-FOUNTED, *dub'bl-fown'-ted*, a. Having two sources.
DOUBLE-FRONTED, *dub'bl-frunt'-ed*, a. Having a double front.
DOUBLE-GILD, *dub'bl-gild*, v.a. To gild with double colouring.
DOUBLE-HANDED, *dub'bl-hand'-ed*, a. Having two hands; deceitful.
DOUBLE-HEADED, *dub'bl-hed'-ded*, a. Having two heads, having the flowers growing one to another.
DOUBLE-HEARTED, *dub'bl-härt'-ted*, a. Having a false heart; deceitful; treacherous.
DOUBLE-LOCK, *dub'bl-lok*, v.a. To shoot the bolt twice, to fasten with double security.
DOUBLE-MANNED, *dub'bl-mannd*, a. Furnished with twice the complement of men.
DOUBLE-MEANING, *dub'bl-me'-ning*, a. Having two meanings.
DOUBLE-MINDED, *dub'bl-mind'-ed*, a. Having different minds at different times; unsettled, wavering, or undetermined.
DOUBLE-MOUTHED, *dub'bl-mowthd*, a. Having two mouths.
DOUBLE-NATURED, *dub'bl-na'-tchurd*, a. Having a twofold nature.
DOUBLENESS, *dub'bl-nes*, s. The state of being doubled, duplicity.
DOUBLE-PICA, *dub'bl-pi'-ka*, s. The name of a large printing type, double the size of small pica, and one size larger than paragon.
DOUBLE-PLEA, *dub'bl-ple*, s. In *law*, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.
DOUBLE-QUARREL, *dub'bl-kwär'-il*, s. A complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.
DOUBLER, *dub'-ler*, s. One that doubles; an instrument for creating a very small quantity of electricity.
DOUBLE-SHADE, *dub'bl-shade*, v.a. To double the natural darkness of a place.
DOUBLE-SHINING, *dub'bl-shi'-ning*, a. Shining with double lustre.
DOUBLE-STAR, *dub'bl-stär*, s. A star which usually appears single, but in the telescope is resolved into two stars.
DOUBLET, *dub'-let*, s. The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat or vest; a kind of netted silk; two; a pair. —Among *lapidaries*, a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with a colour between them.
DOUBLE-THREADED, *dub'bl-thred'-ed*, a. Consisting of two threads twisted together.
DOUBLE-TONGUED, *dub'bl-tungd'*, a. Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.
DOUBLE-TONGUEING, *dub'bl-tung'-ing*, s. A term used by flute performers to signify that action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth by which the most brilliant notes are produced of which the flute is capable.
DOUBLETS, *dub'-lets*, s. A game on dice within tables, the same number on both dice; a double meaning.
DOUBLING, *dub'-ling*, s. The act of making double a fold or plait; an artifice.—In *navigation*, the act of

sailing round a cape or promontory.—In *hunting*, the turning or winding of a hare or fox, to deceive the hounds.

Doubloon, *dub-loon'*, s. A Spanish and South American gold coin, which weighs 417·70 grains troy, of which 365·49 are pure; value, 64*s*. There are also half and quarter doubloons, of proportionate value.

Doubly, *dub'-le*, ad. In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Doubt, *dowt*, v.n. To waver, hesitate, or suspect; to be in suspense or uncertainty respecting the truth; to be undetermined; to be apprehensive.

— v.a. To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; to fear; to suspect; to distrust; to withhold confidence from; ‡to fill with fear.

— s. A fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled state of opinion; uncertainty of condition; suspicion; fear; apprehension; ‡dread; horror.

Doubtable, *dowt'-à-bl*, a. That may be doubted.

Doubted, *dowt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to doubt*.

Doubter, *dowt'-er*, s. One who doubts, or whose opinion is unsettled; one who scruples.

Doubtful, *dowt'-fu*, a. Not settled in opinion; wavering, dubious; hesitating; distrustful; uncertain; ambiguous or obscure; not clear in meaning; admitting of doubt; not obvious; not decided, as of *doubtful* authority; of uncertain issue; not secure; suspicious; not confident.

Doubtfully, *dowt'-ful-le*, ad. In a doubtful manner; dubiously.

Doubtfulness, *dowt'-ful-nes*, s. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion; ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning; uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition.

Doubting, *dowt'-ing*, ppr. or a. Wavering in mind; hesitating.

Doubtingly, *dowt'-ing-le*, ad. In a doubting manner; dubiously.

Doubtless,‡ *dowt'-les*, a. Free from fear or danger.

— ad. Without doubt; unquestionably.

Doubtlessly, *dowt'-les-le*, ad. Unquestionably.

Doucet,‡ *doo'-cet*, s. (Fr.) A custard.

Doucur, *doo-seur'*, s. (Fr.) A present or gift; a bribe.

Douche, *doosh*, s. The name given to a jet or sudden rush of water directed on some diseased part of the body, with a view to strengthen it.

Doucine, *doo-seen'*, s. In *architecture*, an ornamental moulding, concave above and convex below, being the French term for the *cyma*.

Doucker, *dook'-er*, s. A bird that dips or dives in water; a diver.

Dough, *do*, s. Unbaked paste, intended for bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.—+*My cake is dough* is a phrase signifying that an affair has miscarried, or not come to maturity.

Dough-baked, *do'-baykt*, a. Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.

Dough-faced, *do'-fayst*, a. Weakly looking, cowardly; pliable.

Dough-kneaded, *do'-ne-ded*, a. Soft; like dough.

Dough-nut, *do'-nut*, s. A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk, and boiled in lard.

Doughtily, *dow'-te-le*, ad. With doughtiness.

Doughtiness, *dow'-te-nes*, s. Valour; bravery.

Doughty, *dow'-te*, a. Brave; valiant.

Doughy, *do'-e*, a. Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pale.

Douse, *dous*, v.a. To thrust or plunge into water.—In *seamen's language*, to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly, as *douse* the topsail; to extinguish.

— v.n. To fall suddenly into water.

Doused, *doust*, pp. of the verb *to douse*.

Dout, *dowt*, v.a. To put out; to extinguish; ‡to doubt; to fear.

Douter, *dow'-ter*, s. An extinguisher for candles.

Dove, *duv*, s. A pigeon; a name given to several species of birds, distinguished for their gentleness and timidity; a word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence.

Dove-cot, *duv'-kot*, s. A small building or box, raised to a considerable height above the ground, in which domestic pigeons breed.

Dove-eyed, *duv'-ide*, a. Having eyes like a dove.

Dove-house, *duv'-hous*, s. A house or shelter for doves.

Dove-kie, *duv'-ki*, s. The name of a web-footed bird, the *Uria grylle*, abounding in the Arctic regions.

Dovelet, *duv'-let*, s. A little dove, or a young one.

Dove-like, *duv'-like*, a. Resembling a dove.

Dover's Powder, *do'-vers pow'-der*, s. In *medicine*, a compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash; an excellent sedative and sudorific.

Dove's-foot, *duvs'-fut*, s. A plant, a species of *geranium*.

Doveship, *duv'-ship*, s. The qualities of a dove.

Dovish,‡ *duv'-ish*, a. Like a dove; innocent.

Dove-tail, *duv' tale*, s. In *carpentry*, the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece into another in the form of a dove's tail spread, or wedge reversed.

— v.a. To unite by a tenon in form of a pigeon's tail spread, let into a board or timber.

Dove-tailed, *duv'-tale'd*, pp. or a. United by a tenon in form of a dove's tail.

Dove-tailing, *duv'-ta-ling*, s. The act of joining by dove-tails; the junction thus made.

Dow,‡ *dow*, v.a. To endow; to give.

Dowable, *dow'-à-bl*, a. That may be endowed · entitled to dower.

Dowager, *dow'-à-jer*, s. A widow with a jointure, a title particularly given to the widows of princes and persons of rank, the widow of a king being called *queen dowager*.

Dowcets,‡ *dow'-sets*, s.pl. The testicles of a hart or stag.

Dowdy, *dow'-de*, s. An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

— a. Awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking.

Dowdyish, *dow'-de-ish*, a. Like a dowdy.

Dowel, *dow'-el*, s. A pin of iron or wood used at the edges of boards in laying floors, to avoid the appearance of the nails on the surface.

— v.a. To fasten two boards together by pins in the edges.

Dowelling, *dow'-el-ing*, s. A method of pinning or joining by letting pieces into the solid, or uniting two pieces of timber together by tenons.

Dowel-pin, *dow'-el-pin*, s. A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together.

Dower, *dow'-er*, s. That portion of a husband's lands or tenements which, after his death, are enjoyed by his widow during her life; the property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the gift of a husband for a wife; endowment; gift.

Dowered, *dow'-erd*, a. Furnished with dower, or a portion.

Dowerless, *dow'-er-les*, a. Destitute of dower.

Dowery, *dow'-er-e*, } s. A different spelling of *dower*,
Dowry, *dow'-re*, } but less used.

Dowlas, *dow'-las*, s. A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Dowle,‡ *dowl*, s. A feather.

Dowly, *dow'-le*, a. Melancholy, sad; lonely. (*Local.*)

Down, *down*, s. The fine soft feathers of fowls; fine hair; the pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance, the pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants a fine feathery or hairy substance, by which seeds are conveyed to a distance by the wind; anything that sooths or mollifies; a bank or elevation of sand thrown up by the sea; a term applied in England to tracts of poor, naked, hilly land, used only for pasturing sheep.—*The Downs* is a well-known road for shipping in the English Channel near Deal.

— prep. Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; toward the mouth of a river.—*Down the sound*, in the direction of the ebb-tide toward the sea.—*Down the country*, toward the sea, or from the metropolis.

— ad. In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place; on the ground or at the bottom; below the horizon, as the sun; in the direction from a higher to a lower condition; into disrepute or disgrace; into subjection; into a due consistence; at length; extended or prostrate on the ground or on any flat surface.—*Up and down*, here and there.—*Down with a building*, is a command to pull it down, to demolish it.—*Down with him*, signifies throw or take him down.—A common *nautical term*, as *down* with the fore-sail, &c.

— a. Downcast; plain; dejected, as a *down* look.

Down-bear, *down'-bare*, v.a. To bear down; to depress.

DOWN-BEARING, *down'-bare-ing*, s. The act of pressing or bearing down.
DOWN-BED, *down'-bed*, s. A bed of down.
DOWN-CAST, *down-kast*, a. Cast downward; directed to the ground.
—† s. Sadness; melancholy look.
DOWN-CASTING, *down'-kast-ing*, a. Casting down; dejecting.
DOWN-COME, *down'-kum*, s. A sudden fall of anything, as a fall of rain, a fall in the market, or a fall in one's condition.
DOWNED, *downd*, a. Covered or stuffed with down.
DOWNFALL, *down'-fawl*, s. A falling, or sudden fall; ruin; destruction; a depression or ruin of reputation or estate.
DOWNFALLEN, *down'-fawl'n*, a. Fallen; ruined.
DOWN-GYVED, *down'-jive'd*, a. Hanging down like the loose cincture of fetters.
DOWN-HAUL, *down'-hawl*, s. In *nautical language*, a rope passing along a stay through the cringles of the stay-sail or jib, and made fast to the upper corner of the sail, to haul it down.
DOWN-HEARTED, *down'-härt-ed*, a. Dejected in spirits.
DOWNHILL, *down'-hill*, a. Declivous; descending; sloping.
— s. Declivity; descent; slope.
DOWNINESS, *down'-e-nes*, s. The state of being downy.
DOWN-LOOKED, *down'-lookt*, a. Having a downcast countenance; dejected, gloomy; sullen.
DOWN-LYING, *down'-li-ing*, s. The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.
— a. About to lie down or to be in travail of childbirth.
DOWNRIGHT, *down'-rite*, ad. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly; in plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution; completely; without stopping short.
— a. Directly to the point; plain; open; artless; undisguised; unceremonious.
DOWNRIGHTLY, *down'-rite-le*, ad. Plainly; in plain terms; bluntly.
DOWNRIGHTNESS, *down'-rite-nes*, s. Plainness; absence of disguise.
DOWN-SITTING, *down'-sit-ting*, s. The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.
DOWN-TRAIN, *down'-trane*, s. A departing railway train.
DOWN-TROD, *down'-trod*, } a. Trodden down;
DOWN-TRODDEN, *down'-trod'dn*, } trampled down.
DOWNWARD, *down'-ward*, } ad. From a higher place to
DOWNWARDS, *down'-wards*, } a lower; in a descending course, whether directly toward the centre of the earth or not; in a course of lineal descent from an ancestor considered as a head; in the course of falling, or descending from elevation or distinction.
— a. Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place; tending toward the earth or its centre; declivous; bending; tending to a lower condition or state; depressed; dejected.
DOWN-WEED, *down'-wede*, s. Cotton-weed, a downy art.
DOWNY, *down'-e*, a. Covered with down or nap; covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant; made of down or soft feathers; soft; calm; soothing, as sleep; resembling down.
DOWNY-VILLOUS, *down'-e-vil'-lus*, a. In *botany*, covered with long, soft, hair-like down.
DOWRESS *dow'-res*, s. A woman entitled to dower.
DOWRY, *dow'-re*, s. The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; the reward paid for a wife; a gift; a fortune given.
DOWSE, *dous*, v.a. To strike on the face. (*Vulgar.*)
— s. A blow on the face.
DOWSING, *dous'-ing*, s. Credulous mode of discovering a mineral lode by the divining rod.
DOXOLOGICAL, *doks-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to doxology, giving praise to God.
DOXOLOGIZE, *doks-ol'-o-jize*, v.n. To give glory to God.
DOXOLOGY, *doks-ol'-o-je*, s. In *Christian worship*, a hymn in praise of the Almighty; a particular form of giving glory to God.
DOXY, *dok'-se*, s. A loose woman; a prostitute.
DOZE, *doze*, v.n. To slumber; to sleep lightly; to live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep.
— v.a. To pass or spend in drowsiness; to make dull, to stupefy.
DOZEN, *duz'n*, a. Twelve in number
DOZEN, s. The number twelve of things of a like kind
DOZER, *do'-zer*, s. One who dozes or slumbers.
DOZINESS, *do'-ze-nes*, s. Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep.
DOZING, *do'-zing*, s. A slumbering; sluggishness.
DOZY, *do'-ze*, a. Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep.
DRAB, *drab*, s. A strumpet; a prostitute; a low, sluttish woman; a kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans; a kind of thick woollen cloth of a dun colour.
— a. Being of a dun colour, like the cloth so called.
— v.a. To associate with strumpets.
DRABBER, *drab'-er*, s. One who keeps company with drabs.
DRABBETS, *drab'-ets*, s.pl. A coarse linen fabric or duck, made at Barnsley, &c.
DRABBING, *drab'-ing*, s. An associating with strumpets.
DRABBISH, *drab'-ish*, a. Having the quality of a drab.
DRABBLE, *drab'bl*, v.a. To draggle; to wet and befoul.
— v.n. To fish for barbels with a long line.
DRABBLING, *drab'-ling*, a. Drawing in mud or water, angling for barbels.
— s. A method of angling for barbels.
DRABLER, *drab'-ler*, s. In *nautical language*, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet on a square sail.
DRACANTH, *dra'-kanth*, s. A gum, also called *gum-tragacanth*.
DRACHM, *dram*, s. *See* DRAM.
DRACHMA, *drak'-ma*, s. (Gr.) A silver coin among the Greeks, having a different value in different states and at different periods, the average value of the Attic drachma being about 9¾*d.*; a weight among the Greeks of about 7 grains troy.
DRACO, *dra'-ko*, s. In *astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere; a luminous exhalation from marshy grounds.—In *zoology*, a genus of Saurian reptiles, with an enormous development of the expansive membranes.—*Draco volans* is the name of an insect found in India and Africa, somewhat like the lizard tribe; it lives among trees, and is able, by means of a membrane, to spring from tree to tree.
DRACOLE, *dra'-kole*, s. An oil obtained by heating draconic acid with baryta.—*Draconic acid* is obtained by treating the essence of tarragon with nitric acid.
DRACONINE, *dra-ko'-nin*, s. A red resinous substance obtained from dragon's-blood.
DRACONTIC,‡ *dra-kon'-tik*, a. In *astronomy*, belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.
DRACONTIUM, *dra-kon'-te-um*, s. The dragon plant.
DRACUNCULUS, *dra-kun'-ku-lus*, s. The dragon plant, a species of *arum*; also a small worm bred in the muscular parts of the body, and sometimes called the *Guinea worm*, from its being common among the natives of Guinea.—In *zoology*, a fish, the dragonet.
DRAD,‡ *drad*, a. (pret. of DREAD.) Terrible.
DRAFF, *draf*, s. Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash given to swine, or grains to cows; waste matter.
DRAFFISH, *draf'-fish*, } a. Dreggy; waste; worthless.
DRAFFY, *draf'-fe*, }
DRAFT, *draft*, s. A drawing: in this sense *draught* is perhaps most common; a drawing of men from a military band; a selecting or detaching of soldiers from an army, or any part of it, or from a military post; sometimes a drawing of men from other companies or societies; an order directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange; a drawing of lines for a plan; a figure described on paper; delineation; sketch; plan delineated; depth of water necessary to float a ship; a writing composed. *See* DRAUGHT.
— v.a. To draw the outline; to delineate; to compose and write; to draw men from a military band or post; to select; to detach to draw men from any company, collection, or society.
DRAFT-HORSE, *draft'-hawrs*, s. A horse employed in drawing.
DRAFT-OX, *draft'-oks*, s. An ox employed in drawing.
DRAFTED, *draf'-ted*, pp. or a. Drawn; delineated; detached.
DRAFTS, *drafts*, s.pl. A game played on a chequered board with black and white circular pieces.
DRAG, *drag*, v.a. To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; to break land by drawing a drag or harrow over it; to draw anything burdensome; to draw along in contempt as unworthy to be carried; to pull or haul about roughly and forcibly; to explore with a drag.—*To drag an anchor* is to draw or

trail it along the bottom when loosened, or when the anchor will not hold the ship.

Drag, v.n. To hang so low as to trail on the ground; to fish with a drag; to be drawn along; to be moved slowly; to proceed heavily; to hang or grate on the floor.

— s. Something to be drawn along the ground; a particular kind of harrow; a dredging-machine; a kind of hook for recovering dead bodies under water; a skid or chain to lock the wheel of a vehicle in descending hills; a car; a low cart.—In *sea language*, a machine with a drag-net, used to drag on the bottom to recover something that has been lost, &c.; whatever is drawn; a boat in tow; whatever serves to retard a ship's way.

Dragantin, *drag-an'-tin*, s. A mucilage obtained from gum-tragacanth.

Dragged, *dragd'*, pp. of the verb *to drag*.

Draggle, *drag'gl*, v.a. To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

— v.n. To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

Draggled, *drag'gld*, pp. of the verb *to draggle*.

Draggle-tail, *drag'gl-tale*, s. A slut.

Draggle-tailed, *drag'gl-tayld*, a. Untidy; draggling.

Dragman, *drag'-man*, s. A fisherman that uses a drag-net.

Drag-net, *drag'-net*, s. A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond, for taking fish.

Dragoman, *drag'-o-man*, s.; pl. **Dragomans**. An interpreter attached to European embassies and consulates in the Turkish empire.

Dragon, *drag'-un*, s. The name given by the Greeks and Romans to a fabulous monster with the body and head of a serpent, furnished with feet and wings. It is often mentioned in the allegories of the Jews, Chinese, and Japanese, and celebrated in the romances of the Middle Ages.—In *meteorology*, a fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent.—A fierce, violent person, male or female; a constellation of the northern hemisphere; the popular name of a genus of four-footed animals, allied to the lizard, in the East Indies. *See* **Draco**.

Dragonet, *drag'-o-net*, s. A little dragon; the popular name of fishes belonging to the Linnæan genus *callionymus*, allied to the gudgeon.

Dragon-fish, *drag'-un-fish*, s. *See* **Dragonet**.

Dragon-fly, *drag'-un-fly*, s. The popular name of a species of insects called *libellula*.

Dragonish, *drag'-un-ish*, a. In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Dragon-like, *drag'-un-like*, a. Like a dragon; fiery; furious.

Dragonnade, *drag'-un-nade*, s. A name given to certain severe persecutions of Protestants in France, in the time of Louis XIV.

Dragonne, *drag-un-né'*, s. In *heraldry*, the term for a fabulous beast, when the upper part resembles a lion, and the under part half the wings and tail of a dragon.

Dragons, *drag'-unz*, s. The popular name of certain plants of the genus *dracontium*.

Dragon's-blood, *drag'-unz-blud*, s. The inspissated juice of certain tropical plants of a red colour, especially of the tree *Pterocarpus draco*, and used for tooth tinctures and powders, for staining marble, colouring varnishes, &c.

Dragon's-head, *drag'-unz-hed*, s. A popular name of certain plants of the genus *dracocephalum*.

Dragon's-wort, *drag'-unz-wurt*, s. A popular name of a plant of the genus *artemisia*.

Dragoon, *drà-goon'*, s. A soldier or musketeer who serves on horseback or on foot as occasion may require. His arms are a sword, a carbine, and a bayonet.

— v.a. To force, or domineer over; to enslave or reduce to subjection by soldiers; to harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures.

Dragoonade, *drag'-oon-ade*, s. The abandoning of a place to the rage of soldiers.

Dragoon-bird, *drag'-oon-bird*, s. A black Brazilian bird, having a large tuft of feathers above the bill.

Dragooned, *drà-goond'*, pp. Persecuted; harassed.

Dragooner, *drà-goon'-er*, s. An old term for a dragoon.

Drail, *urale*, v.a. To trail.

—‡ v.n. To draggle.

Drain, *drane*, v.a. To filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance; to empty or clear of liquor; to make dry; to exhaust of water or other liquor; to draw off gradually.

Drain, v.n. To flow off gradually; to be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping.

— s. A channel through which water or other liquid flows off; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink.

Drainable, *dra'-nà-bl*, a. Capable of being drained, or cleared of surplus moisture.

Drainage, *dra'-nij*, s. A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid; the mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers.

Drained, *draynd'*, pp. or a. Emptied of water or other liquor by a gradual discharge, flowing, or dropping.

Drainer, *dra'-ner*, s. A utensil on which articles are placed to drain.

Draining-tiles, *dra'-ning-tiles*, s.pl. Burnt clay tiles, usually horse-shoe-shaped, about a foot in length, and two or three inches broad, some millions of which are manufactured for agricultural purposes.

Drain-traps, *drane'-traps*, s.pl. Certain contrivances for preventing the escape of foul air from drains, but admitting the water into them.

Drake, *drake*, s. The male of the duck kind; a small piece of artillery; the drake-fly.

Dram, *dram*, s. A weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains.—In *avoirdupois weight*, the sixteenth part of an ounce.—A small quantity; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once; spirit; distilled liquor.

— v.n. To drink drams; to indulge in the use of ardent spirit. (*A low word.*)

Dram-drinker, *dram'-drink-er*, s. One who habitually drinks spirits.

Drama, *dram'-à* or *drä'-mà*, s. A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action; the principal species of which are tragedy and comedy.—*Dramatis Personæ* are the actors representing characters in a play.

Dramatic, *drà-mat'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the
Dramatical, *drà-mat'-e-kal*, } drama; represented by action; theatrical; not narrative.

Dramatically, *drà-mat'-e-kal-le*, ad. By representation; in the manner of the drama.

Dramatist, *dram'-à-tist*, s. The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

Dramatize, *dram'-à-tize*, v.a. To compose in the form of a drama; or to give to a composition the form of a play.

Dramaturgy, *dram'-à-tur-je*, s. The science or art of dramatic poetry and representation.

Drank, *drank*, pret. and pp. of *drink*.

Drape,‡ *drape*, v.a. To make cloth; to banter.

Draped, *draypt*, a. Having on drapery.

Draper, *dra'-per*, s. One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloths.—The *Drapers' Company* is the third of the twelve great London Livery Companies, whose charter was granted *temp.* Edward III.

Drapery, *dra'-per-e*, s. Cloth-work; the trade of making cloth; cloth; stuffs of wool; hangings, curtains, tapestry, &c.—In *sculpture* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures, &c.

Drapet,‡ *dra'-pet*, s. Cloth; coverlet.

Drastic, *dras'-tik*, a. In *pharmacy*, applied to a medicine which acts with strength or violence.

Drastics, *dras'-tiks*, s.pl. Medicines which speedily and effectually purge.

Draught, *draft*, s. The act of drawing; the quality of being drawn; the drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drank at once; the act of delineating or that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, &c.; representation by picture; figure painted or drawn by the pencil; the act of drawing a net; a sweeping for fish; that which is taken by sweeping with a net; the drawing or bending of a bow; the act of shooting with a bow and arrow; the act of drawing men from a military band, army, or post; a sink or drain; an order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange; the depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in the water, especially when laden; a rough sketch in writing made previous to taking a fair copy. *See* **Draft**.

— v.a. To draw out; to call forth.

Draught-board, *draft'-board*, s. A board on which draughts are played.

Draught-compasses, *draft-kum'-pas ses*, s.pl. Compasses

with moveable points, used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical plans, &c

DRAUGHT-ENGINE, *draft-en'-jin*, s. An engine used for pumping water.

DRAUGHT-HOOKS, *draft'-hooks*, s.pl. Large hooks of iron fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, two on each side.

DRAUGHT-HORSE, *draft'-hawrs*, s. A horse used in drawing a plough, cart, or other carriage.

DRAUGHT-HOUSE, *draft'-hous*, s. A house for the reception of filth or waste matter.

DRAUGHT-NET, *draft'-net*, s. A net for catching fish.

DRAUGHT-OX, *draft'-oks*, s. An ox employed in drawing.

DRAUGHTS, *drafts*, s.pl. A game played on a chequered board, sometimes called *Chequers*.

DRAUGHTSMAN, *drafts'-man*, s. A man who draws or is skilled in writings or designs.

DRAUGHTSMANSHIP, *drafts'-man-ship*, s. The work or office of a draughtsman.

DRAVE,‡ *drave*. The old participle of *drive;* now *drove*.

DRAW, *draw*, v.a.; pret. *drew;* pp. *drawn*. To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved, or at the fore-end, as by a rope or chain; to pull out; to unsheathe; to bring by compulsion; to cause to come; to pull up or out; to raise from any depth, to suck; to attract; to cause to move or tend toward itself; to cause to turn toward itself; to engage; to inhale; to take air into the lungs; to pull or take from a spit; to take from a cask or vat; to cause or to suffer a liquid to run out; to take a liquid from the body; to let out; to take from an oven; to open or unclose and discover; to extract, as spirit from grain; to produce; to bring as an agent or efficient cause; to move gradually or slowly; to extend; to lengthen; to extend in length; to utter in a lingering manner, as a sigh; to run or extend, by marking or forming; to represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; to describe; to represent by words; to represent in fancy; to image in the mind; to derive; to have or receive from some source, cause, or donor; to deduce; to allure; to entice; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to excite to motion, as followers; to lead; to induce to move; to induce; to persuade; to attract toward; to win; to gain; to receive or take, as from a fund; to bear; to produce, as interest; to extort; to force out; to wrest; to distort; to compose; to write in due form; to form in writing; to take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery; to receive or gain by drawing; to extend; to stretch; to sink into the water, or to require a certain depth of water for floating; to bend; to eviscerate; to pull out the bowels; ‡to withdraw —*To draw back*, to receive back, as duties on goods for exportation.—*To draw in*, to collect; to apply to any purpose by violence; to contract; to pull to a smaller compass; to pull back; to entice, allure, or inveigle. —*To draw off*, to draw from or away; also, to withdraw; to abstract; to draw or take from; to cause to flow from, to extract by distillation.—*To draw on*, to allure; to entice; to persuade or cause to follow; to occasion; to invite; to bring on; to cause.—*To draw over*, to raise, or cause to come over, as in a still; to persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party.—*To draw out*, to lengthen; to stretch by force; to extend; to beat or hammer out; to extend or spread by beating, as a metal; to lengthen in time; to protract; to cause to continue; to cause to issue forth; to draw off, as liquor from a cask; to extract, as the spirit of a substance; to bring forth, as to *draw* one *out*, to *draw out* facts; to pump out by questioning or address; to induce by motive; to call forth; to detach; to separate from the main body; to arrange in battle; to array in a line, as an army.—*To draw together*, to collect or be collected.—*To draw up*, to raise; to lift; to elevate; to form in order of battle; to array; to compose in due form, as a writing, to form in writing.

— v.n. To pull; to exert strength in drawing; to act as a weight; to shrink; to contract into a smaller compass; to move; to advance; to be filled or inflated with wind; to unsheathe a sword; to use or practise the art of delineating figures; to collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, and discharge, as a blister *draws* well.—*To draw back*, to retire; to move back; to withdraw; to recede; to renounce the faith; to apostatize.—*To draw near* or *nigh*, to approach; to come near.—*To draw off*, to retire; to retreat.—*To draw on*, to advance; to approach; to gain on; to approach in pursuit; to demand payment by an order or bill, called a *draft*.—*To draw up*, to form in regular order.

DRAW, s. The act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn; that part of a bridge which is either raised or drawn aside.—*Draw-gear* is a term applied to any harness belonging to cart-horses, for drawing a waggon, or other carriage.—*Draw-latches* is an old term for thieves.

DRAWABLE, *draw'-à-bl*, a. That may be drawn.

DRAWBACK, *draw'-bak*, s. Any loss of advantage, or deduction from profit; money paid back or remitted to an importer on the exportation of goods.

DRAWBAR, *draw'-bar*, s. An iron rod used to connect a locomotive with a tender.

DRAW-BOYS, *draw'-boiz*, s.pl. Assistants to the shawl-weavers, especially at Paisley.

DRAW-BRIDGE, *draw'-brij*, s. A bridge which may be raised up, let down, or drawn aside to admit or hinder communication.

DRAWER, *draw'-er*, s. One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquors from a cask; that which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction; he who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money, the *Drawee* being the person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn, and who is responsible for the payment of the sum for which he gives his acceptance; a sliding box in a case or table which is drawn at pleasure.—*Drawers*, in the *plural*, a close under-garment, worn on the lower limbs.

DRAWING, *draw'-ing*, s. The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting; a representation of the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c., delineation; the distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

DRAWING-MASTER, *draw'-ing-mas'-ter*, s. One who teaches the art of drawing.

DRAWING-ROOM, *draw'-ing-room*, s. A withdrawing-room, or room appropriated for the reception of company; the formal reception of evening company, at a court, or by persons in high station; the company assembled in a drawing-room.

DRAWL, *drawl*, v.a. To utter words in a slow, lengthened tone.

— v.n. To speak with slow, prolonged utterance.

— s. A lengthened and monotonous utterance of the voice.

DRAW-LINE, *draw'-line*, s. A contrivance for connecting railway carriages together.

DRAWLING, *drawl'-ing*, ppr. or a. Uttering words slowly.

DRAWLINGLY, *drawl'-ing-le*, ad. In a drawling manner.

DRAWN, *drawn*, pp. of the verb *to draw*.

DRAWN-BATTLE, *drawn-bat'tl*, s. A battle from which the combatants withdraw, without either side gaining the victory.

DRAW-NET, *draw'-net*, s. A net for catching the larger sorts of birds, made of pack-thread, with wide meshes.

DRAW-PLATE, *draw'-plate*, s. A steel plate having a gradation of conical holes, through which wires are drawn to be reduced and elongated.

DRAW-WELL, *draw'-wel*, s. A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole.

DRAY, *dra*, } s. A low cart or carriage on
DRAY-CART, *dra'-kärt*, } wheels drawn by a horse, generally of a strong and heavy construction, as a *brewer's dray*.—A *dray horse* is a heavy and strong kind of horse for drawing a dray.—*Drayman*, the man who attends the dray.—*Dray-plough* is a particular kind of plough used for heavy land.

DRAZEL, *draz'zl*, s. A sluttish or dirty-looking woman (*Vulgar.*)

DREAD, *dred*, s. Great fear or apprehension of evil or danger; terror, fright, or horror, fear of destruction; the cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded.

— a. Exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible, frightful; awful; venerable in the highest degree.

— v.a. To fear in a great degree.

— v.n. To be in great fear.

DREAD-NOUGHT, *dred'-nawt*, s. A garment made of a thick cloth with a long pile, used to keep off rain

DREADABLE,† *dred'-à-bl*, a. That is to be dreaded.

DREADED, *dred'-ed*, pp. or a. Feared.
DREADER, *dred'-er*, s. One who fears, or lives in fear.
DREADFUL, *dred'-ful*, a. Impressing great fear; formidable, horrid, or frightful; inspiring awe or veneration.
DREADFULLY, *dred'-ful-le*, ad. Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded.
DREADFULNESS, *dred'-ful-nes*, s. Terribleness; the quality of being dreadful; frightfulness.
DREADLESS, *dred'-les*, a. Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid.
DREADLESSNESS, *dred'-les-nes*, s. Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; boldness.
DREAM, *dreem*, s. The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep; a vain fancy; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion.
— v.n., pret. DREAMED or DREAMT. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep; to think; to imagine; to think idly.
— v.a. To see in a dream. *To dream away*, to waste in idle thoughts.
DREAMER, *dre'-mer*, s. One who dreams; a fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes; a man lost in wild imagination; a mope; a sluggard.
DREAMFUL, *dreem'-ful*, a. Full of dreams.
DREAMINESS, *dreem'-e-nes*, } s. The habit of dreaming
DREAMERY, *dreem'-er-e*, } or musing.
DREAMINGLY, *dreem'-ing-le*, ad. Sluggishly; negligently.
DREAMLESS, *dreem'-les*, a. Free from dreams.
DREAMLESSLY, *dreem'-les-le*, ad. In a dreamless manner.
DREAMT, *dremt*, pp. of the verb *to dream*.
DREAMY, *dre'-me*, a. Full of dreams, relating to dreams.
DREAR,‡ *dreer*, s. Dread; dismalness.
— a. Dismal; gloomy with solitude.
DREARIHEAD,‡ *dre'-re-hed*, s. Dismalness; gloominess.
DREARILY, *dre'-re-le*, ad. Gloomily; dismally.
DREARIMENT,‡ *dre'-re-ment*, s. Dismalness; terror.
DREARINESS, *dre'-re-nes*, s. Dismalness; gloomy solitude.
DREARY, *dre'-re*, a. Dismal; gloomy; solitary; sorrowful; distressing.
DREDGE, *dredj*, s. A drag-net for taking oysters, &c.; a mixture of oats and barley sown together
— v.a. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredging-machine; to sprinkle flour on meat while roasting.
DREDGED, *dredjd*, pp. of the verb *to dredge*.
DREDGER, *dred'-jer*, s. One who fishes with a dredge; a utensil for scattering flour on meat while roasting; a dredging-machine.
DREDGING, *dredj'-ing*, s. The act of catching with a dredge, deepening with a dredging-machine, or sprinkling with flour.
DREDGING-BOX, *dredj'-ing-boks*, s. A box used for dredging meat.
DREDGING-MACHINE, *dredj'-ing-ma-sheen'*, s. An engine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c.
DREE,‡ *dree*, v.a. To suffer.
DREGGINESS, *dreg'-ge-nes*, s. Fulness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.
DREGGISH, *dreg'-gish*, a. Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.
DREGGY, *dreg'-ge*, a. Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.
DREGS, *dregs*, s.pl. The sediment of liquors, lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel; waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse; the most despicable part of the community.
DREIT, *dreyt*, } s. An old law term, signifying the right
DRIET, *dri'-et*, } of possession and right of lordship.
DRENCH, *drensh*, v.a. To soak, steep, or imbrue; to wet thoroughly; to fill or cover with water or other liquid; to saturate with drink; to thoroughly wet with rain; to purge violently.
— s. A draught; a swill.
DRENCHED, *drensht*, pp. or a. Soaked; thoroughly wet.
DRENCHER, *drensh'-er*, s. One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast.
DRENCHES, *drensh'-es*, } s. An old law term for such
DRENGES, *dren'-jes*, } tenants as were dispossessed of their estates at the Conquest, and afterwards restored by William the Conqueror.—*Drengage* was the name of the tenure by which the land was held.
DRENCHING, *drensh'-ing*, a. Wetting thoroughly; soaking.
DRENT,‡ *drent*, pp. Drenched.
DRERE,‡ *dreer*, s. Dreariness; sadness; sorrow.
DRERIMENT,‡ *dre'-re-ment*, s. Dreariness.
DRESS, *dres*, v.a. To attire, clothe, or robe; to rig, deck, trim, adorn, or embellish; to put on clothes or rich garments; to adjust to a right line; to put in good order; to cleanse a wound, and to apply medicaments; to make suitable or fit; to curry, rub, and comb; to put the body in order, or in a suitable condition.—In *military matters, to dress a company* or *battalion* is to keep the men in such a position or order as to preserve an exact continuity of line in the whole front.—*To dress a ship* is to ornament with colours on days of rejoicing.
— v.n. To pay particular regard to dress or raiment; to arrange in a line.—*Dress!* is a military word of command which is given when troops have arrived at any prescribed point of alignment, as "*Halt, dress!*"
— s. That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; apparel, clothing, vestments, garments, or habiliments; a lady's gown; habit of ceremony, skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing.
DRESSED, *drest*, pp. of the verb *to dress*.
DRESSER, *dres'-ser*, s. One who dresses, or is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting anything; a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.
DRESSING, *dres'-ing*, s. Raiment; attire; that which is used as an application to a wound or sore; that which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land.—In *familiar language*, a flogging or beating.—In *cookery*, the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c.—A term applied to gum, starch, and other articles used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics.—Among *type-founders*, a process by which the letters after casting are adjusted for the use of the compositor, by scraping, &c.—In *architecture, dressings* are mouldings round doors, windows, &c.
DRESSING-CASE, *dres'-ing-kase*, s. A box fitted with apparatus and toilet utensils for a dressing-room.
DRESSING-GOWN, *dres'-ing-gown*, s. A light gown used by a person while dressing.
DRESSING-ROOM, *dres'-ing-room*, s. An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.
DRESSING-TABLE, *dres'-ing-ta'-bl*, s. A toilet; a table provided with conveniences for a person's adjusting a dress.
DRESS-MAKER, *dres-ma'-ker*, s. One who makes ladies' dresses; a mantua-maker.
DRESSY, *dres'-se*, a. Showy in dress, wearing rich or showy dresses.
DREST, *drest*, pp. of the verb *to dress*.
DREUL,† *drule*, v.n. To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth Sometimes spelt DROOL.
DRIB, *drib*, v.a. To crop or cut off; to defalcate; to cheat by petty tricks.
—‡ s. A drop.
DRIBBLE, *drib'bl*, v.n. To fall in drops or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; to slaver, as a child or an idiot; to fall weakly and slowly; †to want energy or vigour.
— v.a. To throw down in drops.
DRIBBLET, *drib'-let*, s. A small piece or part; a small sum; odd money in a sum.
DRIBBLING, *drib'-ling*, ppr. or a. Falling in drops or small drops.
— s. A falling in drops.
DRIED, *dride*, pp. or a. Freed from moisture or se-
DRIER, *dri'-er*, s. That which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative; a material added to oil-paints.
DRIFT, *drift*, s. That which is driven by wind or water; a heap of any matter driven together; a driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence; course of anything; main force; anything driven by force a shower; a number of things driven at once.—In *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth.—In *navigation*, the angle which the line of a ship's motion makes with the nearest meridian when she drives with her side to the

wind and waves; also, the distance the ship drives on that line.—The *drift* of a current is its angle and velocity.—In *geology*, a term applied to earth and rocks which have been *drifted* by water and deposited over a country while submerged; also called *diluvium*. —In *architecture*, the horizontal force which an arch exerts, tending to overset the piers.

DRIFT, v.n. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; to float or be driven along by a current of water.
— v.a. To drive into heaps.

DRIFT-BOLTS, *drift'-boalts*, s. Bolts used for driving out other bolts, usually made of steel.

DRIFTED, *drift'-ed*, pp. or a. Driven along, or into heaps.

DRIFTING, *drift'-ing*, s. The act of drifting; a drift.

DRIFT-LAND, *drift'-land*, s. A yearly rent paid by certain tenants for driving cattle through a manor.

DRIFT-SAIL, *drift'-sale*, s. In *navigation*, a sail used under water, veered out right ahead by sheets.

DRIFT-WAY, *drift'-wa*, s. A common way for driving cattle in.

DRIFT-WIND, *drift'-wind*, s. A driving wind; a wind that drives things into heaps.

DRIFT-WOOD, *drift'-wud*, s. Wood drifted or floated by water.

DRILL, *dril*, v.a. To pierce with a drill; to perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument; to draw on from step to step; to draw through; to drain; to exhaust or waste slowly.—In a *military sense*, to teach and train raw soldiers to their duty by frequent exercise; to teach any persons by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.—In *husbandry*, to sow grain in rows, drills, or channels.
— v.n. To sow in drills; to flow gently; to muster for exercise.
— s. A pointed instrument used for boring holes in metals or other hard substances, the *drill-bow* being a small bow whose string is used for the purpose of rapidly turning a drill; an ape or baboon; the act of training soldiers to their duty; a small stream, now called a *rill*.—In *husbandry*, a row of grain, sowed by a drill-plough. *Drill-box* is a box containing the seed for sowing. *Drill-grubber*, an agricultural implement for grubbing up the land. *Drill-harrow*, a small harrow used in drill husbandry, for pulverizing the earth, between the drills or rows, and extirpating weeds. *Drill-husbandry*, the practice of sowing land by a machine in rows. *Drill-plough*, a plough for sowing grain in drills.

DRILLED, *drilld*, pp. of the verb *to drill*.

DRILLING, *dril'-ling*, s. A coarse linen or cotton cloth used for trousers, &c.

DRILL-SERJEANT, *dril'-ser-jant*, s. A military non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers.

DRILL-STOCK, *dril'-stok*, s. The holdfast for a metal drill.

DRINK, *drink*, v.n., pret. and pp. DRANK or DRUNK. To swallow liquor for quenching thirst or other purpose; to be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors.—*To drink to*, to salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first; to wish well to, in the act of taking the cup.
— v.a. To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid into the stomach; to suck in; to absorb; to imbibe; to take in by any inlet; to hear; to see; to take in air; to inhale.—*To drink down*, to act on by drinking; to reduce or subdue.—*To drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught.—*To drink in*, to absorb; to take or receive into any inlet.—*To drink up*, to drink the whole.—*To drink health*, or *to the health*, a customary civility, in which a person, at taking a glass or cup, expresses his respect or kind wishes for another.
— s. Liquor to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach; beverage; potion.

DRINKABLE, *drink'-à-bl*, a. That may be drank; fit or suitable for drink; potable.
—+ s. A liquor that may be drank.

DRINKABLENESS, *drink'-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being drinkable.

DRINKER, *drink'-er*, s. One who drinks, or one who is in the habit of drinking alcoholic liquors to excess; a drunkard; a tippler.

DRINKER-MOTH, *drink'-er-moth*, s. The name of a large-sized British moth.

DRINKING, *drink'-ing*, a. Making a free use of liquor.
— s. The act of swallowing liquors, or of absorbing the practice of drinking to excess.—*Drinking-horn*, a cup made from the horn of a bullock or other animal, such as our rude ancestors used.—*Drinking-house*, an ale-house, or house frequented by tipplers.—*Drinking-money*, money given to buy liquor for drink.—*Drinking-bout*, a convivial revelry or drunken spree.

DRINKLESS, *drink'-les*, a. Destitute of drink.

DRINK-OFFERING, *drink'-of-fer-ing*, s. A Jewish offering of wine, &c.

DRIP, *drip*, v.n. To fall in drops.
— v.a. To let fall in drops.
— s. A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops the edge of a roof; the eaves.

DRIPPING, *drip'-ping*, s. The fat which falls from meat in roasting; that which falls in drops.—*Dripping pan* is a pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.—In *architecture*, *dripping eaves* are the lower edges of the roof of a building, from which the rain drops.

DRIPPLE,‡ *drip'pl*, a. Weak or rare.

DRIP-STONE, *drip'-stone*, s. A familiar name for a filtering stone. A projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, &c., to throw off rain.

DRIVE, *drive*, v.a., pret. DROVE, pp. DRIVEN. To impel or urge forward by force; to move by physical force; to compel or urge forward by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; to chase; to hunt; to pursue; to impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; to impel to greater speed; to clear any place by forcing away what is in it; to hurry on inconsiderately; to distress; to straiten; to impel by the influence of passion; to urge; to press, as an argument; to impel by moral influence; to prosecute; to keep in motion; to make light by motion or agitation.—*To drive away*, to force to a distance; to expel; to scatter. —*To drive off*, to compel to remove from a place; to drive to a distance.—*To drive out*, to expel.—*To drive a bargain*, is to haggle about terms.
— v.n. To be forced along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical force or agent; to rush and press with violence; to pass in a carriage; to aim at or tend to; to urge toward a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain; to aim a blow; to strike at with force.—*Drive*, in all its senses, is opposed to *lead*, and in all cases implies forcible or violent action.
— s. An excursion in a carriage for exercise or pleasure; a course on which carriages are driven; a short ride for pleasure or exercise.

DRIVEL, *driv'l*, v.n. To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard; to be weak or foolish; to dote.
— s. Saliva flowing from the mouth; ‡ a driveller; a fool; an idiot.

DRIVELLER, *driv'l-er*, s. A trifler, or person of weak intellect; a fool or idiot.

DRIVELLING, *driv'l-ing*, s. A course of weak, contemptible action or conduct; contemptible folly.

DRIVEN, *driv'n*, pp. of the verb *to drive*.

DRIVER, *dri'-ver*, s. One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels anything else to move; the person who drives beasts; he who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team; a large sail occasionally set on the mizen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom; the *driven boom* is the boom on which the driver is extended. — In *machinery*, that which communicates motion to something else, as a wheel; a substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking on the *driver*.—A *screw-driver* is a common implement used by carpenters and smiths for driving in screws.—In *weaving*, the *driver* is a piece of wood attached to a spindle, and situated in a box which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp.

DRIVER-ANT, *dri'-ver-ant*, s A singular species of ant, a native of Western Africa.

DRIVING, *dri'-ving*, a. Having great force of impulse. as a *driving* storm.
— s. The act of impelling; tendency.

DRIVING-BAND, *dri'-ving-band*, s. The strap, belt, or gearing for uniting, turning, and carrying machinery.

DRIZZLE, *driz'zl*, v.n. To rain in small drops; to fall as water from the clouds in very fine particles.
— v.a. To shed in small drops or particles.
— s. A small rain; falling mist.

DRIZZLING, *driz'ling*, s. The falling of rain or snow in small drops.
DRIZZLY, *driz'-le*, a. Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow.
DROGMAN, *drog'-man*. *See* DRAGOMAN.
DROIL,† *droil*, v.n. To work sluggishly or slowly; to plot.
— s. A mope; a drone; a drudge.
DROIT, *drooaw*, s. (Fr.) Right; the law; title; fee; privilege.
— a. Straight; right; a division of the troy grain used by moneyers.
DROLL, *drole*, a. Causing mirth and laughter; comical or diverting; merry, laughable, or ludicrous.
— s. One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a farce; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.
— v.n. To jest; to play the buffoon.
— v.a. To cheat.
DROLLER, *dro'-ler*, s. A jester; a buffoon.
DROLLERY, *dro'-ler-e*, s. Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, manners, or tales adapted to raise mirth; a puppet-show.
DROLLING, *dro'-ling*, s. Low wit; buffoonery.
DROLLINGLY, *dro'-ling-le*, ad. In a jesting manner.
DROLLISH, *dro'-lish*, a. Somewhat droll.
DROMEDARY, *drum'-e-dă-re*, s. The *Camelus dromedarius*, or one-humped camel, distinguished from the *Bactrian camel*, which has two bunches. It is a lighter variety of camel, and better calculated for long journeys through the arid desert. It has spread from Arabia into all the north of Africa, and a great part of Syria.
DRONE, *drone*, s. The male of the honey-bee, which makes no honey. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee.—An idler; one who earns nothing by industry; a humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming; the largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note.
— v.n. To live in idleness; to give a low, heavy, dull sound.
DRONE-FLY, *drone'-fly*, s. A two-winged insect, resembling the drone-bee.
DRONING, *dro'-ning*, s. Dull, drivelling utterance
DRONISH, *dro'-nish*, a. Idle, sluggish; lazy; indolent; inactive.
DRONISHLY, *dro'-nish-le*, ad. In a dronish manner.
DRONISHNESS, *dro'-nish-nes*, s. State of being dronish; inactivity.
DRONY, *dro'-ne*, a. Sluggish; dronish.
DROOL, *drool*, v.a. To drivel or drop saliva. *See* DREUL.
DROOP, *droop*, v.n. To sink or hang down; to lean downward, as a body that is weak or languishing; to languish or pine from grief or other cause; to fall or sink; to decline; to faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.
DROOPING, *droop'-ing*, ppr. or a. Hanging or leaning downward; declining or languishing.
DROOPINGLY, *droop'-ing-le*, ad. In a drooping manner.
DROP, *drop*, s. A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which falls at once from any body, or a globule of any fluid which is pendant; a small portion of water falling in rain; a diamond hanging from the ear, an ear-ring; something hanging in the form of a drop; a very small quantity of liquor; the part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped; a machine for lowering coals from railway staiths into the holds of colliers.
— v.a. To pour or let fall in small portions or globules, as a fluid; to distil; to let fall, as any substance; to let go; to dismiss; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; to permit to subside; to insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; to dismiss from possession, to set down and leave; to suffer to cease; to dismiss from association; to suffer to end or come to nothing; to bedrop; to speckle; to variegate; to lower.
— v.n. To distil; to fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid, to let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops; to fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly; to fall spontaneously; to die, or to die suddenly; to come to an end; to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; to come unexpectedly; to fall lower; to be deep in extent.—*To drop astern*, in *nautical language*, is to pass or move toward the stern; to move back, or to slacken the velocity of a vessel, to let another pass beyond her. *To drop down* is to sail, row, or move down a river or toward the sea.
DROPLET, *drop'-let*, s. A little drop.
DROPPED, *dropt*, pp. of the verb *to drop*.
DROPPING, *drop'-ping*, ppr. or a. Falling in globules; distilling; dismissing; quitting.—A *dropping fire*, in *military affairs*, is a constant, irregular discharge of small arms.
— s. The act of dropping, or that which drops; a distilling; a falling.
DROPPINGLY, *drop'-ping-le*, ad. By drops.
DROPS, *drops*, s.pl. In *medicine*, a liquid remedy, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.
DROP-SCENE, *drop'-sene*, s. In *theatres*, a curtain suspended by pulleys, which descends or *drops* in front of the stage.
DROP-SERENE, *drop'-se-rene'*, s. A disease of the eye; *amaurosis*, or blindness from a diseased *retina*.
DROPSICAL, *drop'-se-kal*, a. Diseased with dropsy; hydropical; inclined to the dropsy; partaking of the nature of the dropsy.
DROPSIED, *drop'-sid*, a. Diseased with dropsy.
DROP-STONE, *drop'-stone*, s. Spar in the shape of drops, caused by continuous dripping.
DROP-WORT, *drop'-wurt*, s. A British flowering herb of the order *Spiræaceæ*, sometimes called *queen of the meadow*. — The *water* and *hemlock drop-wort* are poisonous herbs.
DROPSY, *drop'-se*, s. In *pathology*, a morbid collection of water in any part of the body.
DROSKY, *dros'-ke*, s. A low, four-wheeled vehicle common in Russia, on which passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching almost to the ground.
DROSOMETER, *dro-som'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew collected on the surface of a body in the open air.
DROSS, *dros*, s. The scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting; rust; crust of metals; an incrustation formed on metals by oxydation; waste matter; refuse; any worthless or impure matter separated from the better part.
DROSSINESS, *dros'-se-nes*, s. Foulness; rust; impurity, a state of being drossy.
DROSSLESS, *dros'-les*, a. Free from dross.
DROSSY, *dros'-se*, a. Like dross; pertaining to dross; worthless; foul; impure.
DROTCHEL,‡ *drot'-tchel*, s. An idle wench; a sluggard.
DROUGHT, *drowt*, s. Dryness; want of rain or of water; aridity; dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; want of drink.
DROUGHTINESS, *drowt'-e-nes*, s. A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.
DROUGHTY, *drow'-te*, a. Dry, as the weather; arid, wanting rain; thirsty; dry; wanting drink.
DROUMY,‡ *droo'-me*, a. Troubled; muddy; same as Scottish DRUMLY.
DROUTH, *drowth*, s. Dry weather; thirst. *See* DROUGHT.
DROUTHINESS, *drow'-the-nes*, s. Dryness; thirst.
DROUTHY *drow'-the*, a. Dry; thirsty.
DROVE, *drove*, pret. of DRIVE.
— s. A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body, any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward; a crowd of people in motion.—In *husbandry*, a drain or narrow channel used in the irrigation of land.
DROVER, *dro'-ver*, s. One who drives cattle or sheep to market; ‡ a boat driven by the tide.
DROWN, *drown*, v.a. To overwhelm in water; to suspend animation by submersion; to overflow; to deluge; to overwhelm; to overpower.
— v.n. To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.
DROWNED, *drownd*, pp. or a. Deprived of life by immersion in a fluid; inundated.
DROWNER, *drown'-er*, s. He or that which drowns.
DROWNING, *drown'-ing*, a. Perishing in water.
DROWSE, *drowz*, v.n. To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to doze; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness.
— v.a. To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid.
DROWSIHED,‡ *drow'-ze-hed*, s. Sleepiness.
DROWSILY, *drow'-ze-le*, ad. Sleepily; heavily; in a dull, sleepy manner.
DROWSINESS, *drow'-ze-nes*, s. Sleepiness; heaviness, or disposition to sleep; sluggishness; idleness.
DROWSY, *drow'-ze*, a. Inclined to sleep; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; dull; sluggish; lulling.

DROWSY-HEADED, *drow'-ze-hed-ed*, a. Heavy; having a sluggish disposition.

DRUB, *drub*, v.a. To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.

— s. A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

DRUBBING, *drub'-bing*, s. A cudgelling; a sound beating.

DRUDGE, *drudj*, v.n. To work hard; to labour with toil and fatigue in mean offices.

— s. One who works hard, or labours with toil and fatigue, in servile employments; a slave; a menial.

DRUDGER, *drud'-jer*, s. A drudge; a drudging-box. *See* DREDGING-BOX.

DRUDGERY, *drud'-jer-e*, s. Hard labour; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

DRUDGING-BOX, *drud'-jing-boks*, s. *See* DREDGING-BOX.

DRUDGINGLY, *drud'-jing-le*, ad. With labour and fatigue; laboriously.

DRUG, *drug*, s. The general name of substances used in medicine, sold by the druggist, and compounded by apothecaries and physicians; any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, which is used in the composition or preparation of medicines; any unsaleable commodity that lies on hand; sometimes used for poison.

— v.n. To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.

— v.a. To season with drugs or ingredients; to tincture with something offensive; to dose to excess with drugs or medicines.

DRUG-DAMNED, *drug'-damd*, a. Condemned or detested for its drugs or poisons, as *drug-damned* Italy.

DRUGGED, *drugd*, pp. or a. Dosed with drugs; tinctured with something offensive.

DRUGGER,‡ *drug'-ger*, s. A druggist.

DRUGGET, *drug'-get*, s. A coarse woollen cloth, thick and strong, stamped on one side with figures, and used as a covering and protection for carpets.

DRUGGIST, *drug'-gist*, } s. One who deals in drugs, or
DRUGSTER,† *drug'-ster*, } whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation.

DRUIDS, *droo'-ids*, s. The priests or ministers of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations, in Gaul, Britain, and Germany, who worshipped in groves, and exercised an entire control over the unlettered people they governed.

DRUIDESS, *droo'-id-es*, s. A female druid.

DRUIDIC, *droo-id'-ik*,
DRUIDICAL, *droo-id'-e-kal*,
DRUIDISH, *droo'-id-ish*, } a. Pertaining to or like Druids.

DRUIDISM, *droo'-id-izm*, s. The system of religion and instruction taught by the Druids, or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies.

DRUM, *drum*, s. A martial instrument of music, in form of a hollow cylinder, and covered at the ends with vellum, which is stretched or slackened at pleasure; a quantity packed in the form of a drum, as a *drum* of figs; sheet-iron in the shape of a drum to receive heat from a stove-pipe.—The *drum of the ear*, the tympanum, or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear, behind the membrane of the tympanum.—In *machinery*, a short cylinder revolving on an axis, generally for the purpose of turning several small wheels, by means of straps passing round its periphery.—In *architecture*, the upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome.

— v.n. To beat a drum with sticks; to beat or play a tune on a drum; to beat with the fingers or with a rapid succession of strokes; to beat, as the heart; to gather or collect, *literally*, by going round with a drum; or, *figuratively*, by influence or exertion.

— v.a. To expel with beat of drum.

DRUM-FISH, *drum'-fish*, s. A fish found on the coast of North America.

DRUMBLE, *drum'bl*, v.n. To drone; to be sluggish.

DRUM-HEAD, *drum'-hed*, s. The parchment or vellum skin stretched at the top of a drum; the top of a capstan containing holes in which the capstan bars are fixed

DRUMLY,† *drum'-le*, a. Turbid; muddy.

DRUM-MAJOR, *drum'-ma-jur*, s. The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

DRUM-MAKER, *drum'-ma-ker*, s. One who makes drums.

DRUMMER, *drum'-mer*, s. One whose office is to beat the drum in military exercises and marching; one who drums.

DRUMMOND-LIGHT, *drum'-mond-lite*, s. A very intense light, produced by throwing a stream of oxygen gas and a stream of hydrogen gas, brought into union in an ignited state, upon a ball of lime.

DRUM-STICK, *drum'-stik*, s. The stick with which a drum is beaten, or a stick shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

DRUNK, *drunk*, a. Intoxicated; inebriated; overwhelmed or overpowered by spirituous liquor; drenched or saturated with moisture or liquor.—As the participle of *drink*, the word *drank* is extensively used.

DRUNKARD, *drunk'-ard*, s. One addicted to an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.

DRUNKEN, *drunk'n*, a. Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor; given to drunkenness; intemperate in drinking; saturated with liquor or moisture, drenched; proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness.

DRUNKENLY,† *drunk'n-le*, ad. In a drunken manner

DRUNKENNESS, *drunk'n-nes*, s. Intoxication; inebriation; a state in which a person is overwhelmed or overpowered with spirituous liquors, so that his reason is disordered, and he reels or staggers in walking; habitual intoxication; intemperance in drinking disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication by liquors; inflammation; phrensy; rage.

DRUPACEÆ, *dru-pa'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of the almond, cherry, peach, and plum, and forming a sub-order of the Rosaceæ of Jussieu.

DRUPACEOUS, *dru-pa'-she-us*, a. Producing drupes; having the form, or consisting of drupes.

DRUPE, *drupe*, s. In *botany*, a pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel, as the plum, peach, &c. *See* DRUPACEÆ.

DRUSE, *droos*, s. Among *miners*, a cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals or filled with water.

DRUSED, *droosd*, } a. Abounding with very minute
DRUSY, *droo'-se*, } crystals.

DRUSES, *dru'-zes*, s. The name of a remarkable people inhabiting the environs of Mount Lebanon.

DRY, *dri*, a. Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; free from rain or mist; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not green, without tears; not giving milk; thirsty; craving drink; barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of pathos; tedious; severe; sarcastic.—In *painting and sculpture*, a term applied to a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form.—*Dry goods*, in *commerce*, cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, &c., in distinction from *groceries*.—*Dry wines* are those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced that they have decomposed each other by their mutual action.—*Dry-cupping* is the application of the cupping glass, without scarification.

— v.a. To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; to deprive of moisture by evaporation, or by exposure to the sun or open air; to deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; to scorch or parch with thirst; to deprive of water by draining; to drain; to exhaust.—*To dry up*, to deprive wholly of water.

— v.n. To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice; to evaporate wholly; to be exhaled.

DRYAD, *dri'-ad*, s. In *mythology*, a deity or nymph supposed to preside over woods and groves. The Dryads differed from the Hamadryads, who were attached to particular trees, with which they were born, and with which they died.

DRY-BONED, *dri'-bone'd*, a. Having dry bones, or without flesh.

DRYER, *dri'-er*, s. He or that which dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness.—*Dryers* is a general term applied to those metallic oxides, which, added to fixed oils, impart to them the property of *drying* quickly when used in painting.

DRY-EYED, *dri'-ide*, a. Not having tears in the eyes.

DRY-FAT, *dri'-fat*, s. A dry vat or basket not holding water.

DRY-FOOT, *dri'-foot*, s. A dog that pursues game by the scent of the foot.

DRYING, *dri'-ing*, a. Adapted to exhaust moisture; forming a vesicle over the surface, and becoming hard.

— s. The act or process of depriving of moisture or

greenness.—*Drying oil* is a term applied to linseed and other oils which have been heated with oxide of lead, and thus form the basis of many paints and varnishes.

DRYITE, *drī'-ite*, s. The name given to fragments of fossil or petrified wood, in which the fibrous structure of the wood is recognised.

DRYLY, *drī'-le*, ad. Without moisture; coldly; frigidly; without affection; severely; sarcastically; without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

DRYNESS, *drī'-nes*, s. Destitution of moisture; want of water or other fluid; siccity or aridity; want of rain; want of juice or succulence; barrenness; jejuneness; want of ornament or pathos, or of that which enlivens and entertains.—It is applied to a style of *painting* in which the outline is harsh and formal, and the colour wanting in harmony of tone.

DRY-NURSE, *drī'-nurs*, s. A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast; one who attends another in sickness.

— v.a. To feed, attend, and bring up without the breast.

DRY-PILE, *drī'-pile*, s. A galvanic apparatus, in which the plates are separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt.

DRY-RENT, *drī'-rent*, s. In *law*, a rent reserved without clause of distress.

DRYRIHED,‡ *drīr'-e-hed*, s. Dreariness; sorrow.

DRY-ROT, *drī'-rot*, s. A rapid decay of timber, by which its substance is converted into a dry powder, which issues from minute tubular cavities, resembling the borings of worms.

DRY-RUB, *drī'-rub*, v.a. To rub and cleanse without wetting.

DRYSALTER, *drī'-sawl'-ter*, s. A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c.

DRYSALTERY, *drī-sawl'-ter-e*, s. The articles kept by a drysalter; the business of a drysalter.

DRY-SHOD, *drī'-shod*, a. Without wetting the feet.

DRY-STOVE, *drī'-stove*, s. A glazed structure, for preserving the plants of dry and hot climates.

DUAD, *dū'-ad*, s. Union of two.

DUAL, *dū'-al*, a. Expressing the number two.

DUALISM, *dū'-al-izm*, s. The doctrine of Manichæism, or the belief in two eternal principles, the one good and the other evil, to which all the phenomena of nature are attributed.

DUALIST, *dū'-al-ist*, s. One who holds the doctrine of dualism.

DUALISTIC, *du-al-is'-tik*, a. Partaking of the principles of dualism.

DUALITY, *du-al'-e-te*, s. That which expresses two in number; division; separation; the state of being two.

DUARCHY, *dū'-ar-ke*, s. Government by two persons.

DUB, *dub*, v.a. To strike; hence, to strike a blow with a sword, and make a knight; to confer any dignity or new character, &c.

— v.n. To make a quick noise.

—‡ s. A blow.

DUBASH, *doo'-bash*, s. An Indian commissioner or interpreter employed by ships and Europeans at different seaports.

DUBBED, *dubd*, pp. of the verb *to dub*.

DUBBER, *dub'-ber*, s. A leathern vessel or bottle, used in India to hold ghee, oil, &c.

DUBBING, *dub'-ing*, s. A thick, oily composition, used for softening hard shoes, and other articles of stiff and hard leather; also, a sea-term for working with an adze.

DUBHE, *doob'-e*, s. A star of the first magnitude, in the great northern constellation Ursa Major.

DUBIATE,† *dū'-be-ate*, v.n. To doubt, or have a feeling of doubt.

DUBIETY, *du-bī'-e-te*, s. Doubtfulness.

DUBIOSITY, *du-be-os'-e-te*, s. A thing doubtful.

DUBIOUS, *dū'-be-us*, a. Unsettled, doubtful, undetermined, or uncertain; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; that of which the truth is not ascertained or known; not clear or plain; of uncertain event or issue.

DUBIOUSLY, *dū' be-us-le*, ad. Doubtfully; with uncertainty.

DUBIOUSNESS, *dū'-be-us-nes*, s. Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind; uncertainty.

DUBITABLE,† *dū'-be-tā-bl*, a. Doubtful; uncertain.

DUBITABLY, *dū'-be-tā-ble*, ad. In a dubitable manner.

DUBITANCY,† *dū'-be-tan-se*, s. Doubt; uncertainty.

DUBITATION, *du-be-tā'-shun*, s. The act of doubting; doubt.

DUBITATIVE, *dū'-be-tā-tiv*, a. Tending to doubt.

DUCAL, *dew'-kal*, a. Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAPE, *du-cape'*, s. A rich silk.

DUCAT, *duk'-at*, s. A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke. It is of silver or gold. The silver ducat is generally of the value of four shillings and sixpence sterling, and the gold ducat of twice the same value.

DUCATOON, *duk-a-toon'*, s. A silver coin, worth about four shillings and eightpence at Venice, and about five shillings and sixpence in Holland.

DUCHESS, *dutsh'-es*, s. The consort or widow of a duke; also a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

DUCHY, *dutsh'-e*, s. The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

DUCHY-COURT, *dutsh' e-koart*, s. The court of the Duchy of Lancaster, in England.

DUCK, *duk*, s. A species of coarse cloth or light canvas used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c.; a water-fowl, so called from its plunging; an inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water; a word of endearment.—To make *ducks* and *drakes*, to throw a flat stone, tile, &c., obliquely, so as to make it rebound repeatedly from the surface of water. —*Lame duck* is a cant phrase for a defaulter at the Stock Exchange.

— v.a. To dip or plunge in water, and suddenly withdraw; to bow or cringe.

— v.n. To plunge into water, and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid; to drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.

DUCK-ANT, *duk'-ant*, s. A species of white ant, very common in Jamaica, which constructs its nest in large clusters on the branches of trees.

DUCK-BILL, *duk'-bil*, s. An animal of New Holland, the ornithorynchus.

DUCK-BILLED, *duk'-bild*, a. Having a bill like a duck, an epithet applied to the animal called ornithoryn chus.

DUCKER, *duk'-er*, s. A plunger; a diver; a cringer.

DUCK-HAWK, *duk'-hawk*, s. The moor buzzard.

DUCKING, *duk'-ing*, s. The act of plunging or putting in water, and withdrawing.

DUCKING-STOOL, *duk'-ing-stool*, s. A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water.

DUCK-LEGGED, *duk'-legd*, a. Having short legs, like a duck.

DUCKLING, *duk'-ling*, s. A young duck.

DUCK-MEAT, *duk'-meet*, } s. A plant, growing in
DUCK'S-MEAT, *duks'-meet*, } ditches and shallow water,
DUCK-WEED, *duk'-weed*, } and eaten by ducks.

DUCK'S-FOOT, *duks'-foot*, s. A plant, the *May-apple*.

DUCT, *dukt*, s. Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed, especially in the internal structures of animals and plants.—In *botany*, they are long, continuous canals, which serve for the conveyance of fluids; †guidance; direction.

DUCTILE, *duk'-til*, a. That may be led; easy to be led or drawn; docile; tractable; complying; obsequious; yielding to motives, persuasion, or instruction; flexible; pliable; that may be drawn out into wire or threads, as a metal; that may be extended by beating.

DUCTILELY, *duk'-til-le*, ad. In a ductile manner.

DUCTILENESS, *duk'-til-nes*, s. The quality of suffering extension by drawing or percussion; ductility.

DUCTILIMETER, *duk-te-lim'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for comparing the ductility of lead, tin, &c.

DUCTILITY, *duk-til'-e-te*, s. The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing without breaking; flexibility; obsequiousness; a disposition of mind that easily yields to motives or influence; ready compliance.

DUCTION, *duk'-shun*, s. Conveyance; leading.

DUCTURE, *duk'-tchure*, s. Direction; guidance.

DUDDER, *dud'-der*, v.a. To deafen with noise; to render the head confused.

DUDGEON, *dud'-jun*, s. Inward anger or resentment sullenness; ill-will; discord; a small dagger.

DUDS, *duds*, s.pl. Old clothes; tattered garments (*Vulgar.*)

DUE, *dew*, a. Owing to; that ought to be paid or done to another; proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; be-

coming; required by the circumstances; seasonable; exact; proper; that ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified.

DUE, ad. Directly; exactly, as *due* east or west.

— s. That which is owed, or which one contracts to pay, do, or perform to another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done, or which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum, require to be given, paid, or done; that which law or custom requires, as toll, tribute, fees of office, or other legal perquisites; right; just title.—*Dues* is the general term for certain taxes, rates, or payments.

—‡ v.a. To pay as due.

DUEFUL,† *dew'-ful*, a. Fit; becoming.

DUEL, *du'-el*, s. Single combat; a premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel; any contention or contest.

— v.n. To fight in single combat.

— v.a. To attack or fight singly.

DUELLER, *du'-el-er*, s. A combatant in single fight.

DUELLING, *du'-el-ling*, a. Pertaining to or employed in duelling.

— s. The act or practice of fighting in single combat.

DUELLIST, *du'-el-list*, s. One who fights in single combat, or who maintains the propriety of duelling.

DUELLO,‡ *du-el'-lo*, s. Duel, or rule of duelling.

DUENESS, *dew'-nes*, s. Fitness; propriety; due quality.

DUENNA, *du-en'-nà*, s. An old woman who takes charge of the younger female members of a gentleman's family; a governess; the name give to the chief lady in waiting upon the Queen of Spain.

DUET, *du-et'*, } s. A piece of music composed for
DUETTO, *du-et'-to*, } two performers, whether vocal or instrumental.

DUFFEL, *duf'-fel*, s. A thick, coarse kind of woollen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

DUG, *dug*, s. The pap or nipple: now applied only to a cow or other beast, unless in contempt.

— pret. and pp. of *dig*; as they *dug* a ditch.

DUGONG, *du'-gong*, s. A herbivorous, cetaceous animal of the Indian Ocean, with a tapering body ending in a crescent-shaped fin.

DUKE, *duke*, s. A title of honour, and one of our highest orders of nobility, next below the princes. In some countries on the Continent, a sovereign prince, without the title of king, or any territorial rule.—A chief; a prince.

DUKEDOM, *duke'-dom*, s. The seignory or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.

DULCAMARA, *dul-kà-ma'-rà*, s. The woody nightshade, or bitter sweet, so called from the roots and stalks, when chewed, first producing a sensation of bitterness, which is succeeded by a degree of sweetness.

DULCET, *dul'-set*, a. Sweet to the taste; luscious; sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

DULCIFICATION, *dul-se-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of sweetening; the combining of mineral acids with alcohol, by which their caustic or corrosive qualities are diminished.

DULCIFIED, *dul'-se-fide*, pp. or a. Sweetened.—*Dulcified spirit* is a term applied to a compound of alcohol with mineral acids.

DULCIFLUOUS, *dul-sif'-lu-us*, a. Flowing sweetly.

DULCIFY, *dul'-se-fi*, v.a. To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.

DULCILOQUY, *dul-sil'-o-kwe*, s. Sweetness of speaking; sweet-toned delivery.

DULCIMER, *dul'-se-mer*, s. A musical instrument, the strings of which are made of brass wires, which are played upon with little sticks.

DULCINESS,† *dul'-se-nes*, s. Softness; easiness of temper.

DULCITUDE, *dul'-se-tude*, s. Sweetness.

DULCORATE, *dul'-ko-rate*, v.a. To sweeten; to make less acrimonious.

DULCORATION, *dul-ko-ra'-shun*, s. The act of sweetening.

DULIA,† *du'-le-à*, s. An inferior kind of worship or adoration.

DULL, *dul*, a. Stupid; doltish; slow of understanding; heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; slow of motion; slow of hearing or seeing; slow to learn or comprehend; unready; awkward; sleepy; drowsy; sad; melancholy; gross; cloggy; insensible; not pleasing or delightful; not exhilarating; cheerless; not bright or clear; clouded; tarnished; not briskly burning; dim; obscure; not vivid; blunt, obtuse, having a thick edge; cloudy; overcast; not clear; not enlivening.—With *seamen*, being without wind, not lively or animated.

DULL, v.a. To make dull; to stupefy; to blunt, as edge tools; to make sad or melancholy; to hebetate; to make insensible or slow to perceive, as the intellect; to damp; to render lifeless; to make heavy or slow of motion; to sully; to tarnish or cloud.

— v.n. To become dull or blunt; to become stupid.

DULLARD, *dul'-lard*, a. Doltish; stupid.

— s. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dunce.

DULLARDISM,† *dul'-lard-izm*, s. Stupidity, dulness, or doltishness.

DULL-BRAINED, *dul'-braynd*, a. Stupid; of dull intellect.

DULL-BROWED, *dul'-browd*, a. Having a gloomy look.

DULL-DISPOSED, *dul'-dis-poze'd*, a. Inclined to dulness or sadness.

DULLED, *duld*, pp. Made dull; blunted.

DULLER, *dul'-ler*, s. That which makes dull.

DULL-EYED, *dul'-ide*, a. Having a downcast look.

DULL-HEAD, *dul'-hed*, s. A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

DULL-SIGHTED, *dul'-si-ted*, a. Having imperfect sight; purblind.

DULL-WITTED, *dul'-wit-ed*, a. Having a dull intellect, heavy.

DULLY, *dul'-le*, ad. Stupidly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.

DULNESS, *dul'-nes*, s. Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; indocility; want of quick perception; heaviness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; disinclination to motion; sluggishness; slowness; dimness; want of clearness or lustre; bluntness; want of edge; want of brightness or vividness.

DULOCRACY, *du-lok'-rà-se*, s. A government in which slaves or the lower orders hold the reins of power.

DULSE, *duls*, s. An edible kind of alga, the *Rhodomenia palmata*, which is sold in the Irish markets, and eaten raw by the peasantry.

DULY, *dew'-le*, ad. Properly; fitly; in a suitable or becoming manner; regularly; at the proper time.

DUMASINE, *du'-ma-sin*, s. An empyreumated oil, obtained by rectifying acetum derived from the acetate.

DUMB, *dum*, a. Mute; silent; speechless; destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; not using or accompanied with speech.—*To strike dumb*, is to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment; to deprive of the power of speech.

— v.a. To silence.

DUMB-BELLS, *dum'-bels*, s.pl Weights swung in the hands for exercise, and generally placed in the hands of military recruits while at drill, for the purpose of exercising the muscles.

DUMBLY, *dum'-le*, ad. Mutely; silently; without words or speech.

DUMBNESS, *dum'-nes*, s. Muteness; silence, or holding the peace; voluntary omission of speech; incapacity to speak; inability to articulate sounds.

DUMB-SHOW, *dum'-sho*, s. Gesture without words; pantomime.

DUMB-SINGLES, *dum-sing'gls*, s.pl. A kind of silk merely wound and cleaned.

DUMB-WAITER, *dum-wa'-ter*, s. A frame-work with shelves, placed between a kitchen and dining-room for conveying food, &c.

DUMFOUND, *dum'-fownd*, } v.a. To strike dumb; to
DUMFOUNDER, *dum-fown'-der*, } confuse. (*Vulgar.*)

DUMMERER,‡ *dum'-mer-er*, s. One who feigns dumbness.

DUMMY, *dum'-me*, s. One who is dumb (*low*); a sham package in a shop; a hatter's pressing iron.

DUMOSE, *du'-mose*, } a. Abounding with bushes and
DUMOUS, *du'-mus*, } briers.

DUMP, *dump*, s. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; absence of mind; reverie; †melancholy tune or air. Used in the plural, to be in the *dumps*.

DUMPISH, *dump'-ish*, a. Dull; stupid; sad; melancholy depressed in spirits.

DUMPISHLY, *dump'-ish-le*, ad. In a moping manner.

DUMPISHNESS, *dump'-ish-nes*, s. A state of being dull, heavy, and moping.

DUMPLING, *dump'-ling*, s. A kind of pudding or mass of paste in cookery, as *apple-dumpling*.

DUMPS, *dumps*, s.pl Low spirits, melancholy; gloom.
DUMPY, *dum'-pe*, a. Short and thick.
DUN, *dun*, a. Of a dark colour; of a colour partaking of a brown and black; of a dull brown colour; swarthy; dark; gloomy.
— v.a. To demand a debt in a pressing manner; to call for payment; to urge importunately for anything (*inelegant*).
— s. An importunate creditor, who urges for payment; an urgent request or demand of payment in writing; an eminence; a mound. Among the ancient Britons, *duns* were circular towers, or small fortresses erected by them on the summits of hills.—*Dun-bird* is one of the names of the Pochard duck.—*Dun-driver* is the female of the Goosander.—*Dun-fish* is the cod-fish cured in a particular manner.
DUNCE, *dunse*, s. A person of weak intellect, a dullard; a dolt; a thickskull.
DUNCERY, *dun'-se-re*, s. Dulness; stupidity.
DUNCIFY,‡ *dun'-se-fi*, v.a. To make stupid in intellect.
DUNCISH, *dun'-sish*, a. Like a dunce; sottish.
DUNCISHNESS, *dun'-sish-nes*, s. Doltishness; quality of a dunce.
DUN-COW, *dun'-kow*, s. A species of ray.
DUNDER, *dun'-der*, s. Lees, dregs, so called from the Spanish *redundar*, and chiefly used in Jamaica; the fermenting lees of cane-juice used in the distillation of rum.
DUNDER-PATE, *dun'-der-pate*, s. A dunce; a dull head.
DUNE, *dune*, s. A term applied to low hills of moveable sand on the coast of England, and other countries.
DUNG, *dung*, s. The excrement of animals.
— v.a. To manure with dung.
— v.n. To void excrement.
DUNGEON, *dun'-jun*, s. A close prison; a deep, dark place of confinement; a subterraneous place of close confinement.
—† v.a. To confine in a dungeon.
DUNG-FORK, *dung'-fawrk*, s. A fork used to throw dung.
DUNGHILL, *dung'-hil*, s. A heap of dung; a mean or vile abode; any mean situation or condition; ‡a term of reproach for a man meanly born.
—a. Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile.
DUNGING, *dung'-ing*, s. Manuring land.
DUNGMEERS, *dung'-meerz*, s. Pits where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed, to lie and rot together.
DUNGY, *dung'-e*, a. Full of dung; filthy; vile.
DUNGYARD, *dung'-yard*, s. A yard where dung is collected.
DUNKERS, *dunk'-ers*, s.pl. A religious sect in Pennsylvania (U.S.), who are Universalists, and practise abstinence and mortification under the idea of their being meritorious.
DUNLIN, *dun'-lin*, s. A bird; a species of sandpiper.
DUNNAGE, *dun'-naje*, s. Fagots, boughs, or loose articles of any kind laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom.
DUNNED, *dund*, pp. Importuned to pay a debt; urged.
DUNNER, *dun'-ner*, s. One employed in soliciting the payment of debts.
DUNNING, *dun'-ning*, s. The operation of curing cod-fish, in such a manner as to give it a peculiar colour and quality.
DUNNISH, *dun'-nish*, a. Inclined to a dun colour; somewhat dun.
DUNNOCK, *dun'-nok*, s. The common hedge-sparrow.
DUNNY, *dun'-ne*, a. Deaf; dull of apprehension. (*Local.*)
DUNT, *dunt*, s. A staggering affection peculiar to yearly lamblings. (*Provincial.*)
DUO, *du'-o*, s. A song in two parts.
DUODECIMAL, *du-o-des'-e-mal*, a. Proceeding in computation by twelves.
DUODECIMALLY, *du-o-des'-e-mal-le*, ad. By duodecimals.
DUODECIMALS, *du-o-des'-e-mals*, s. In *arithmetic*, a kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves, chiefly applied to the calculation of square feet and inches. It is also called *cross-multiplication*.
DUODECIMFID, *du-o-des'-im-fid*, a. Divided into twelve parts.
DUODECIMO, *du-o-des'-e-mo*, a. Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet.
— s. A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.
DUODECUPLE, *du-o-dek'-u-pl*, a. Consisting of twelves.
DUODENA, *du-o-de'-nà*, s. The ancient law term for a jury of twelve men.
DUODENUM, *du-o-de'-num*, s. (Lat.) The first of the small intestines, immediately following the stomach, the twelve inch intestine.
DUOLITERAL, *du-o-lit'-er-al*, a. Consisting of two letters only; biliteral.
DUP,‡ *dup*, v.a. To open; as, to *dup* the door.
DUPABLE, *du'-pà-bl*, a. That can be duped.
DUPE, *dupe*, s. A person who is deceived, or one easily lead astray by his credulity.
— v.a. To deceive; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.
DUPERY, *du'-pe-re*, s. The act or practice of duping.
DUPICHO, *doo'-pe-ko*, s. An elastic bitumen obtained in Brazil, from the roots of the *Siphonia elastica*.
DUPION, *du'-pe-un*, s. A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.
DUPLE, *du'-pl*, a. Double.—*Duple ratio* is that in which the antecedent is double the consequent, as 2 to 1. Sub-duple is the reverse.
—† v.a. To double.
DUPLEX, *du'-pleks*, s. In *botany*, the term for compound.—In *horology*, a term applied to the retarding movement of a watch, as a *duplex* escapement.
DUPLICATE, *du'-ple-kate*, a. Double; twofold.—*Duplicate proportion* or *ratio* is the proportion or ratio of squares.
— s. Another corresponding to the first, or a second thing of the same kind; a copy; a transcript.
— v.a. To double; to fold.
DUPLICATED, *du'-ple-ka-ted*, pp. Made double.
DUPLICATION, *du-ple-ka'-shun*, s. The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2; a doubling; a fold.—In *mathematics*, the *duplication of the cube* is the finding the side of the cube of twice the solid contents of a cube.
DUPLICATURE, *du'-ple-kà-ture*, s. A doubling; a fold.—In *anatomy*, the fold of a membrane or vessel.
DUPLICITY, *du-plis'-e-te*, s. Double-dealing, dissimulation, or deceit; doubleness of heart or speech; the act of dissembling one's real opinions, with a design to mislead.—In *legal pleading*, it is the offering of a double plea on two or more distinct matters, which ought to be avoided.
DUPLO, *du'-plo*, s. A general prefix to many scientific words, denoting two-fold.
DUPPER, *dup'-per*, s. *See* DUBBER.
DURABILITY, *du-rà-bil'-e-te*, s. The power of lasting or continuing in any given state, without perishing.
DURABLE, *du'-rà-bl*, a. Permanent, lasting, or firm; having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being, without perishing or wearing out.
DURABLENESS, *du'-rà-bl-nes*, s. Power of lasting; durability.
DURABLY, *du'-rà-ble*, ad. In a lasting manner; with long continuance.
DURAMEN, *du-ra'-men*, s. (Lat.) The central layers or heart of a tree.
DURA MATER, *du'-rà ma'-ter*, s. (Lat.) The outer membrane of the brain. It lines the cranial cavity and the vertebral canal.
DURANCE, *du'-ranse*, s. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody of the jailer; continuance; duration ‡a kind of dress.
DURANT, *du-rant'*, s. A glazed woollen stuff.
DURANTE, *du-ran'-te*, s. (Lat.) In *law*, a term equivalent to *during*; as *durante vita*, during life; *durante minore ætate*, during minority.
DURATE, *du-rate'*, s. In *music*, an epithet for a harsh, disagreeable sound; as the B natural, on account of its hardness, was formerly called *B durate*.
DURATION, *du-ra'-shun*, s. Continuance in time; length or extension of existence; indefinitely; power of continuance; permanency.
DURBAR, *dur'-bar*, s. An audience-room in India.
DURDEN,‡ *dur'-den*, s. A thicket of wood in a valley.
DURDUM, *dur'-dum*, s. A great noise or uproar.
DURE,‡ *dure*, v.a. To last; to endure.
DUREFUL,‡ *dure'-ful*, a. Lasting, or of long continuance.
DURELESS, *dure'-les*, a. Not lasting; fading; transitory.
DURESS, *du-res'*, s. Hardship; constraint; imprisonment; restraint of liberty.—In *law*, an actual or threatened violence or restraint of a man's person contrary to law, to compel him to do some act; under personal restraint.
DURING, *dure'-ing*, ppr. of *dure*. Continuing; lasting holding on, as *during* life.

DURITY,† *du'-re-te*, s. Hardness; firmness; hardness of mind; harshness.
DURO, *doo'-ro*, s. The hard dollar of exchange of Spain, worth about four shillings and twopence.
DUROUS,† *du'-rus*, a. Hard.
DUROY, *du-roi'*, s. A kind of figured serge, commonly worn by the lower orders, especially in the west of England.
DURRA, *dur'-rà*, s. A kind of millet, cultivated in North Africa.
DURSLEY, *durs'-ley*, s. In *law*, an old term signifying blows, without bloodshed or wounding.
DURST, *durst*, pret. of *dare*.
DUSE, *duse*, s. A demon or evil spirit, more commonly spelt *deuce;* as, what the *deuce* is the matter? (*Vulgar.*)
DUSK, *dusk*, a. Tending to darkness, or moderately dark; tending to a dark or black colour; moderately black.
— s. A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; tendency to a black colour; darkness of colour.
—† v.a. To make dusky.
—† v.n. To begin to lose light or whiteness; to grow dark.
DUSKILY, *dus'-ke-le*, ad. With partial darkness; with a tendency to blackness or darkness.
DUSKINESS, *dus'-ke-nes*, s. Incipient or partial darkness; a slight or moderate degree of darkness or blackness.
DUSKISH, *dusk'-ish*, a. Moderately dusky; partially obscure; slightly dark or black.
DUSKISHLY, *dusk'-ish-le*, ad. Cloudily; darkly.
DUSKISHNESS, *dusk'-ish-nes*, s. Duskiness; approach to darkness.
DUSKY, *dus'-ke*, a. Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; tending to blackness in colour; partially black; dark-coloured; not bright; gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.
DUST, *dust*, s. Fine, dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that it may be raised and wafted by the wind, powder; fine earth; earth; unorganized earthy matter; the grave; a low condition.
— v.a. To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust; to sprinkle with dust; to levigate.
DUST-BRAND, *dust'-brand*, s. Smut.
DUST-BRUSH, *dust'-brush*, s. A light feather or hair-brush for cleaning rooms and furniture by removing dust.
DUST-CART, *dust'-kart*, s. A scavenger's cart.
DUST-CONTRACTOR, *dust-kon-trak'-tur*, s. One who leases from the parochial authorities the right to remove the street-sweepings, dust-ashes, and other refuse deposits of the district.
DUSTER, *dus'-ter*, s. A utensil to clear from dust; a sieve.
DUST-HOLE, *dust'-hole*, s. A place for refuse; an ash-pit.
DUSTINESS, *dus'-te-nes*, s. The state of being dusty.
DUSTING, *dust'-ing*, s. The act of removing dust.
DUST-MAN, *dust'-man*, s. One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth.
DUST-PAN, *dust'-pan*, s. A broad, flat tin shovel for conveying dust brushed from the floor, &c.
DUSTY, *dus'-te*, a. Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; clouded with dust; like dust; of the colour of dust.
DUSTY-FOOT, *dus'-te-fut*, s. A name for a foreign trader or pedler who has no settled habitation.
DUTCH, *dutch*, s. The people of Holland; also, their language.
— a. Pertaining to Holland, or to its inhabitants.—In *commerce*, *Dutch-metal* or *gold* is an amalgamation of copper, brass, and bronze, made into leaves, and largely used in the ornamenting of toys, &c.—*Dutch-drops* are the balsam of turpentine.—*Dutch-pink* is a pigment obtained from the plant *Reseda luteola*. — *Dutch-rush* is the *Equisete hymenale* of botanists.
DUTCH-CARPET, *dutch-kar'-pet*, s. A mixed material of cotton and wool, used for floor-coverings.
DUTCH-CHEESE, *dutch'-tcheeze*, s. A small round cheese made on the Continent from skim-milk.
DUTCH-CLINKERS, *dutch-klink'-ers*, s.pl. Long narrow bricks imported from Holland, which are very hard, and appear vitrified by heat.
DUTCH-TILES, *dutch'-tiles*, s.pl. Ornamental tiles glazed and painted.
DUTEOUS, *du'-te-us*, a. Obedient; obsequious, performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; ‡ enjoined by duty, or by the relation of one to another.
DUTEOUSLY, *du'-te-us-le*, ad. In a duteous manner
DUTEOUSNESS, *du'-te-us-nes*, s. Obedience to duty.
DUTIABLE, *du'-te-à-bl*, a. Subject to the imposition of duty or customs.
DUTIED, *du'-tid*, a. Subject to government duties or customs.
DUTIFUL, *du'-te-ful*, a. Obedient, duteous, submissive or respectful; performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety toward natural or legal superiors; expressive of respect, or a sense of duty; required by duty.
DUTIFULLY, *du'-te-ful-le*, ad. In a dutiful manner; obediently, submissively, or respectfully.
DUTIFULNESS, *du'-te-ful-nes*, s. Obedience; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty; reverence; respect.
DUTY, *du'-te*, s. That which one person owes to another, or that which a person is bound, by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, to pay, do, or perform; forbearance of that which is forbid by morality, law, justice, or propriety; obedience; submission; act of reverence or respect; tax, toll, impost, or customs; exercise; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods. — The business of a soldier or marine. *Military duties* are divided into *regimental* and *brigade*. *Regimental duties* are those which the several companies of a regiment perform among themselves. *Brigade duties* are those which one regiment does in common with another, collectively or by detachments.
DUUMVIR, *du-um'-ver*, s.; pl. DUUMVIRI. (Lat.) One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.
DUUMVIRAL, *du-um'-ve-ral*, a. Pertaining to the duumviri or duumvirate of Rome.
DUUMVIRATE, *du-um'-ve-rate*, s. The union of two men in the same office; or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated.
DWAL,‡ DWAUL,‡ *dwaul*, a. To be delirious.
DWALE, *dwale*, s. In *heraldry*, a sable or black colour, the deadly nightshade, a plant, or a sleepy potion.
DWARF, *dwärf*, s. A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. A person who never grows beyond two or three feet in height is a *dwarf;* an attendant on a lady or knight in romances.
— v.a. To hinder from growing to the natural size; to lessen; to make or keep small.
DWARFISH, *dwärf'-ish*, a. Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty, despicable.
DWARFISHLY, *dwärf'-ish-le*, ad. Like a dwarf.
DWARFISHNESS, *dwärf'-ish-nes*, s. Smallness of stature littleness of size.
DWELL, *dwel*, v.n., pret. DWELT. To inhabit, reside, or sojourn; to abide as a permanent resident; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time, or permanence; to be in any state or condition; to be fixed in attention; to hang upon with fondness; to continue long.
DWELLER, *dwel'-ler*, s. An inhabitant; a resident.
DWELLING, *dwel'-ling*, s. Habitation; place of residence; abode; domicile; continuance; residence state of life.
DWELLING-HOUSE, *dwel'-ling-hous*, s. The house in which one lives.
DWELLING-PLACE, *dwel'-ling-plase*, s. The place of residence
DWELT, *dwelt*, pret. and pp. of *to dwell*.
DWINDLE, *dwin'dl*, v.n. To diminish; to become less, to shrink; to waste or consume away; to degenerate; to sink; to fall away.
— v.a. To make less; to bring low; to break; to disperse.
—† s. Degeneration; gradual declination to insignificance.
DWINDLED, *dwin'dld*, pp. or a. Shrunk; diminished in size.
DWT, s. The abbreviation of pennyweight.
DYE, *di*, v a. To stain; to colour, chiefly applied to

textile materials or fabrics; to give a new and permanent colour to.

DYE, s. Colour; tinge; a colouring liquid.

DYED, *dide*, pp. Stained; coloured.

DYE-HOUSE, *di'-hous*, s. A building in which dyeing is carried on.

DYEING, *di'-ing*, s. The art or practice of giving new and permanent colours; the art of colouring cloth, hats, &c.

DYER, *di'-er*, s. One whose occupation is to dye cloth, or other textile fabrics.

DYER'S-WEED, *di'-ers-weed*, s. A plant allied to mignonette, from which is obtained a yellow dye.

DYE-STUFFS, *di'-stufs*, s.pl. A collective term for the dye-woods, lichens, powders, &c., used for dyeing and staining purposes.

DYING, *di'-ing*, a. Mortal; destined to death; given, uttered, or manifested just before death; supporting a dying person; pertaining to death.

— s. Death.

DYINGLY, *di'-ing-le*, ad. In a dying manner.

DYKE, *dike*. *See* DIKE.

DYNAMETER, *di-nam'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

DYNAMETRICAL, *din-a-met'-re-kal*, a. Pertaining to a dynameter.

DYNAMIC, *di-nam'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to strength
DYNAMICAL, *di-nam'-e-kal*, } or power, or to dynamics.

DYNAMICS, *di-nam'-iks*, s. The branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of bodies in motion; opposed to *statics*.

DYNAMOMETER, *din-a-mom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring force, especially the relative strength of men and other animals.

DYNAST, *di'-nast*, s. A ruler; a governor; a prince; a government.

DYNASTIC, *di-nas'-tik*, } a. Relating to a dynasty
DYNASTICAL, *di-nas'-te-kal*, } or line of kings.

DYNASTIDAN, *di-nas'-te-dan*, s. One of a tribe of beetles of a gigantic size.

DYNASTY, *din'-as-te*, s. Government; sovereignty; a race or succession of kings of the same line or family, who govern a particular country.

DYSÆSTHESIA, *dis-es-the'-se-a*, s. In *pathology*, impaired feeling, or a tendency to insensibility.

DYSCHROA, *dis kro'-a*, s. A discoloured state of the skin.

DYSCRASY, *dis'-kra-se*, s. In *pathology*, an ill habit or state of the humours; distemperature of the juices.

DYSENTERIC, *dis-en-ter'-ik*, a. Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with or proceeding from dysentery; afflicted with dysentery.

DYSENTERY, *dis'-en-ter-e*, s. A flux in which the stools consist chiefly of blood and mucus or other morbid matter, accompanied with griping of the bowels, and followed by tenesmus.

DYSMENIA, *dis-me'-ne-a*, s. Difficult or retarded menstruation.

DYSNOMY, *dis'-no-me*, s. Bad legislation, the enactment of bad laws.

DYSODILE, *dis'-o-dile*, s. A species of greenish, grey, or yellowish coal, which burns with an exceedingly fetid odour.

DYSOPSY, *dis-op'-se*, s. Dimness of sight.

DYSOREXY, *dis'-o-rek-se*, s. A bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.

DYSPEPSY, *dis-pep'-se*, } s. Bad digestion; indigestion,
DYSPEPSIA, *dis-pep'-se-a*, } or difficulty of digestion.

DYSPEPTIC, *dis-pep'-tik*, a. Afflicted with bad digestion; pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy.

— s. A person afflicted with bad digestion.

DYSPHAGY, *dis'-fa-je*, s. Difficulty of digestion.

DYSPHONY, *dis'-fo-ne*, s. A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.

DYSPHORIA, *dis-fo'-re-a*, s. Impatience under affliction.

DYSPNŒA, *disp-ne'-a*, s. A difficulty of breathing.

DYSTHETIC, *dis-thet'-ik*, a. Relating to a morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad habit of the body.

DYSTHYMIC, *dis-thim'-ik*, a. Depressed in mind; desponding.

DYSTOMIC, *dis'-tom-ik*, } a. In *mineralogy*, cleaving
DYSTOMOUS, *dis'-to-mus*, } with difficulty; having an imperfect fracture.

DYSURIC, *dis-u'-rik*, a. Pertaining to dysury.

DYSURY, *dis'-u-re*, s. Difficulty of voiding the urine; a morbid condition of that fluid.

DYTISCIDÆ, *di-tis'-se-de*, s. A numerous family of water-beetles, of which the genus *Dytiscus* is the type.

E.

E, the second vowel, and the fifth letter, of the English alphabet, and more frequently used than any other letter. Its long and natural sound in English, as in *here*, *me*, coincides with the sound of *i* in the Italian and French languages. It has a short sound, as in *met*, *men*; and the sound of *a* open or long, in *prey*, *vein*. As a final letter, it is generally quiescent; but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, as in *mane*, *cane*, *plume*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to indicate that *c* is to be pronounced as *s*, and *g* as *j*.

As a numeral, E stands for 250. In the calendar it is the fifth of the dominical letters.

As an abbreviation, it stands for East, as, E.N.E., east-north-east.

EACH, *eetch*, a. Every one of any number separately considered or treated.

EACHWHERE,‡ *eetch'-hware*, ad. Everywhere.

EAD, } *ed*, { in names, is a Saxon word, signifying
ED, } { happy, fortunate; as in *Edward*, happy preserver; *Edgar*, happy power; *Edwin*, happy conqueror.

EADISH, *eed'-ish*, s. A second crop of grass; aftermath, rowen.

EAGER, *e'-ger*, a. Ardent, impetuous, earnest, or zealous; excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; inflamed by desire; ardently wishing or longing; springing from or connected with strongly-awakened desire; †sharp; sour; acid; seizing upon sharply; biting, brittle; inflexible (*local*).

EAGERLY, *e'-ger-le*, ad. With great ardour; earnestly, warmly; with prompt zeal; hastily; impetuously, keenly; sharply.

EAGERNESS, *e'-ger-nes*, s. Ardour, zeal, earnestness, or vehemence; ardent desire to do, pursue, or obtain anything; animated zeal; vehement longing; ardour of inclination; ‡tartness; sourness.

EAGLE, *e'gl*, s. A rapacious bird of the genus *Falco*, often called the king of birds; one of the most noble bearings in armoury, and adopted by France, Prussia, and other nations, as the royal standard.—A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars; the half-eagle is of proportionate value, and one of the most common gold coins of the United States. There are also quarter eagles.—A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

EAGLE-EYED, *e'gl-ide*, a. Sharp-sighted as an eagle, having an acute sight; discerning; having acute intellectual vision.

EAGLE-FLIGHTED, *e'gl-fli'-ted*, a. Flying like an eagle, mounting high.

EAGLE-HAWK, *e'gl-hawk*, s. A genus of predaceous birds, natives of South America.

EAGLE-OWL, *e'gl-oul*, s. The great horned owl, or *Strix bubo* of Linnæus.

EAGLE-PINIONED, *e'gl-pin'-yund*, a. Having an eagle's wings.

EAGLE-RAY, *e'gl-ray*, s. A large species of ray-fish, the *Chyliobatis aquila*.

EAGLE-SIGHTED, *e'gl-si'-ted*, a. Having acute sight.

EAGLE-SPEED, *e'gl-spede*, s. Swiftness like that of an eagle.

EAGLE-STONE, *e'gl-stone*, s. A variety of argillaceous iron-ore, or clay iron-stone; also called *Ætites*. It is nodular, and contains a detached mass, or loose kernel, which rattles within.

EAGLET, *e'glet*, s. A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle.

EAGLE-WINGED, *e'gl-wingd*, a. Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

EAGLE-WOOD, *e'gl-wud*, s. A fragrant wood used by the Asiatics for burning as incense.

EAGRE, *e'-ger*, s. A tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn.

EALDER,‡ *al'-der*, s. An elder or chief.

EALDERMAN, *al'-der-man*, s. *See* ALDERMAN.

EAME,‡ *eme*, s. Uncle.

EAN, *ene*, v.a. or n. *See* YEAN.

EANLING,‡ *ene'-ling*, s. A lamb just brought forth.

EAR, *ere*, s. The organ of hearing, the term generally comprehending both the external and internal part, the sense of hearing, or, rather, the power of distinguishing sounds and judging of harmony.—In the

piural, the head or person, as "to draw a herd about one's ears;" *over ears* in love; a favourable hearing; attention; heed; regard; disposition to like or dislike what is heard; opinion; judgment; taste; a projecting part from the side of anything, as the *ears* of a jar; the spike of corn; that part of certain plants which contains the flowers and seeds.—*To be by the ears, to fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears*, to fight or scuffle; to quarrel.—*To set by the ears*, to make strife; to cause to quarrel.—*An ear for music*, an ear that relishes music, or that readily distinguishes tones and intervals.

EAR, v.n. To shoot, as an ear; to form ears, as corn.
—‡ v.a. To plough or till.

EARABLE,‡ *eré'-á-bl*, a. Used to be tilled

EARACHE, *eré'-ake*, s. Pain in the ear.

EARAL,‡ *eré'-al*, a. Receiving by the ear.

EAR-BORED, *eré'-boré'd*, a. Having the ear perforated.

EAR-CAP, *eré'-kap*, s. A cover for the ears against cold.

EAR-DEAFENING, *eré'-défning*, a. Stunning the ear with noise.

EAR-DRUM, *eré'-drum*, s. A membrane in the ear; the tympanum.

EARED, *eré'd*, pp. or a. Having ears; having spikes formed, as corn.

EAR-ERECTING, *eré'-e-rekt'-ing*, a. Setting up the ears.

EARING, *eré'-ing*, s. A ploughing of land.—In *seamen's language*, a rope attached to the cringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed.

EARL, *erl*, s. A British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount.

EARLAP, *eré'-lap*, s. The tip of the ear.

EARLDOM, *erl'-dum*, s. The seignory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

EARLDORMAN, *erl'-dur-man*, s. An ealderman.

EARLES-PENNY,‡ *erls'-pen-ne*, s. Money given in part payment.

EARLESS, *eré'-les*, a. Destitute of ears; disinclined to hear or listen.

EAR-LIKE, *eré'-like*, a. Resembling the ear.

EARLINESS, *erl'-le-nes*, s. A state of advance or forwardness.

EARL-MARSHAL, *erl'-mar-shal*, s. One of the great officers of state, who is the head of the Herald's Office or College of Arms. The office was originally conferred by grant from the king, and is now hereditary in the family of the Howards, the present dukes of Norfolk.

EARLOCK, *eré'-lok*, s. A lock or curl of hair, near the ear.

EARLY, *erl'-le*, a. Forward; timely; in advance of something else; prior in time; first; being at the beginning; being in good season.
—ad. Soon; in good season; betimes.

EAR-MARK, *eré'-märk*, s. A mark on the ear, by which a sheep is known.
— v.a. To mark, as a sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

EAR-MARKED, *eré'-märkt*, pp. or a. Marked on the ear.

EARN, *ern*, v.a. To acquire or obtain; to merit or deserve by labour, or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward; to gain by labour, service, or performance.
—† v.n. To long for; to feel anxiety. *See* YEARN.

EARNED, *ernd*, pp. Merited by labour or performance.

EARNEST, *er'-nest*, a. Eager, warm, zealous, or animated; ardent in the pursuit of an object; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited; springing from or connected with strong desire; intent; fixed; serious.
— s. Seriousness; a real event, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance; first fruits; that which is in advance; giving the hope of more; a part paid or delivered beforehand (as money or goods); a pledge or assurance of something more to come.

EARNESTLY, *er'-nest-le*, ad. Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire; with fixed attention; with eagerness.

EARNEST-MONEY, *er'-nest-mun-ne*, s. Money paid as a pledge or security, and to close a bargain.

EARNESTNESS, *er'-nest-nes*, s. Zeal, warmth, eagerness, or importunity; ardour in the pursuit of anything; animated desire; anxious care; solicitude; intenseness of desire.

EARNFUL,‡ *ern'-ful*, a. Full of anxiety.

EARNING, *ern'-ing*, s.; pl. EARNINGS. That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labour, services, or performance; wages; reward

EAR-PICK, *eré'-pik*, s. An instrument for cleansing the ear.

EAR-PIERCING, *eré'-peers-ing*, a. Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

EAR-RING, *eré'-ring*, s. A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe.

EARSH,‡ *earsh*, s. A ploughed field.

EAR-SHELL, *eré'-shel*, s. A flattened univalve shell, resembling the ear in form; a species of Haliotis.

EAR-SHOT, *eré'-shot*, s. Reach of the ear; the distance at which words may be heard.

EARTH, *erth*, s. The name of the planet or terraqueous ball we inhabit, being the third in order from the sun; and its mean distance from that luminary being 95,000,000 of miles. It is marked with the astronomical character ⊕.—*Earth*, in its *primary sense*, signifies the particles which compose the mass of the globe, but *more particularly* the particles which form the fine mould on the surface of the globe; or it denotes any indefinite mass or portion of that matter This substance being considered, by ancient philosophers, as simple, was called an element; and, in *popular language*, we still hear of the four elements, *fire, air, earth*, and *water*. The *primitive earths* have been reckoned ten in number, of which five are considered earths proper, viz., *alumina, glucina, yttria, zirconia*, and *thorina*; four possess decided alkaline properties, viz., *baryta, strontia, lime* or *calcia*, and *magnesia*; and one, *silica*, is regarded as an acid, and often called *silicic acid*.—The world, as opposed to other scenes of existence; the inhabitants of the globe; dry land, opposed to the sea; country; region; a distinct part of the globe; the ground; the surface of the earth.—In *Scripture, things on the earth* are carnal, sensual, temporary things; opposed to heavenly, spiritual, or divine things.—*Figuratively*, a low condition.
— v.a. To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth, as to *earth* a fox; to cover with earth or mould.
— v.n. To retire under ground; to burrow.

EARTH-BAG, *erth'-bag*, s. A bag filled with earth, used for defence in war.

EARTH-BANK, *erth'-bank*, s. A bank or mound of earth.

EARTH-BOARD, *erth'-bord*, s. The board of a plough that turns over the earth; the mould-board.

EARTH-BORN, *erth'-born*, a. Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth; terrestrial, earthly, or terrigenous.

EARTH-BOUND, *erth'-bownd*, a. Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EARTH-BRED, *erth'-bred*, a. Low; abject; grovelling.

EARTH-CHESNUT, *erth'-ches-nut*, s. The popular name of the *Bunium denudatum*.

EARTH-CREATED, *erth'-kre-a'-ted*, a. Formed of earth.

EARTH-DIN,‡ *erth'-din*, s. An earthquake.

EARTHED, *erthd*, pp. Hid in the earth.

EARTHEN, *erth'n*, a. Made of earth or of clay.

EARTHEN-WARE, *erth'n-ware*, s. Vessels made of earth, less hard than stone-ware; crockery; pottery ware.

EARTH-FALL, *erth'-fawl*, s. In *geology*, the name given to a natural phenomenon, whereby a portion of the earth's surface is elevated by some subterraneous force, then cleft asunder, and the earth suddenly depressed, when the space becomes occupied with water.

EARTH-FED, *erth'-fed*, a. Low; abject.

EARTH-FLAX, *erth'-flaks*, s. Asbestus; a fibrous, flexile, elastic mineral substance.

EARTHINESS, *erth'-e-nes*, s. The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness.

EARTHLINESS, *erth'-le-nes*, s. The quality of being earthly; grossness; worldliness; strong attachment to worldly things.

EARTHLING, *erth'-ling*, s. An inhabitant of the earth, a mortal; a frail creature.

EARTHLY, *erth'-le*, a. Pertaining to the earth, or to this world; belonging to our present state; carnal, vile, as opposed to spiritual or heavenly; corporeal; not mental; anything on earth; sordid, mean, or base.

EARTHLY-MINDED, *erth'-le-mine'd'-ed*, a. Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

EARTHLY-MINDEDNESS, *erth'-le-mine'd'-ed-nes*, s. Grossness; sensuality; extreme devotedness to earthly objects.

EARTH-NUT, *erth'-nut*, s. A term applied to certain

tuberous roots growing under ground, which have a sweetish taste, and are sometimes called *pig-nuts;* the seed-vessel and seed of the *Arachis hypogæa*, a leguminous plant ripening on or under the earth; sometimes called the *pea-nut.*

EARTH-PEA, *erth'-pee*, s. The climbing leguminous plant *Lathyrus amphicarpus.*

EARTHQUAKE, *erth'-kwake*, s. A trembling, or concussion of the earth, sometimes slight, at other times violent, attended with a rocking or heaving of the earth.

EARTH-SHAKING, *erth'-shā-king*, a. Shaking the earth; having power to shake the earth.

EARTH-WANDERING, *erth-wan'-der-ing*, a. Roving over the earth.

EARTH-WORK, *erth'-wurk*, s. A term applied to cuttings, embankments, &c.

EARTH-WORM, *erth'-wurm*, s. The dew-worm, a species of *lumbricus;* a worm that lives under ground; a mean, sordid wretch.

EAR-WORT, *eer'-wurt*, s. The plant *Hedyotis auricularia* of Linnæus, so termed from its being supposed good for deafness.

EARTHY, *erth'-e*, a. Consisting of earth; resembling earth; partaking of earth; terrene; inhabiting the earth; terrestrial; relating to earth; gross; not refined.—*Earthy fracture*, in *mineralogy*, is when the fracture of a mineral is rough.

EAR-TRUMPET, *ere'-trum-pet*, s. A tube applied to the ear to aid in hearing.

EAR-WAX, *ere'-waks*, s. The cerumen; a thick, viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

EAR-WIG, *ere'-wig*, s. An insect of the genus *Forficula*, which eats fruit and flower-leaves, and has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear; one who gains the ear of another by stealth and insinuations.

— v.a. To gain the ear by stealth, and whisper insinuations. (*Colloquial.*)

EAR-WITNESS, *ere'-wit-nes*, s One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

EASE, *eze*, s. Rest, repose, or tranquillity; an undisturbed state; freedom from pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance, bodily or mentally; rest from labour; freedom from forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; freedom from constraint or formality; unaffectedness.—*At ease*, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety.

— v.a. To relieve, calm, or tranquillize, to free from pain, or any disquiet or annoyance of body or mind; to remove a burden from either body or mind.—*To ease off*, or *ease away*, in *seamen's language*, is to slacken a rope gradually. *To ease a ship*, is to put the helm hard a-lee, or regulate the sail, to prevent her pitching when close-hauled.—*Stand at ease*, is a military command, to draw the right foot back, and bring the weight of the body upon it.

EASEFUL, *eze'-ful*, a. Quiet; peaceful; fit for rest.

EASEFULLY, *eze'-ful-le*, ad. With ease or quiet.

EASEFULNESS, *eze'-ful-nes*, s. State of being easeful.

EASEL, *e'zl*, s. The frame on which painters place their canvas.—*Easel pieces*, pictures of such size that they can be painted on an easel.

EASELESS, *eze'-les*, a. Wanting ease.

EASEMENT, *eze'-ment*, s. Convenience; accommodation, that which gives ease, relief, or assistance.—In *law*, any privilege or convenience which one man has of another, either by prescription or charter, without profit, as a way through his land, &c.

EASILY, *e'-ze-le*, ad. Without difficulty or labour; without exertion; without pain, anxiety, or disturbance; readily; without the pain of reluctance; smoothly; quietly; gently; without tumult or discord; without violent shaking or jolting.

EASINESS, *e'-ze-nes*, s. Freedom from difficulty or pain; ease; flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt compliance; disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance; freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality; rest; tranquillity; freedom from shaking or jolting; softness, as of a seat.

EAST, *eest*, s. The point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the time of the equinox, or when it is in the equinoctial, or the corresponding point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points.—*The East*, the eastern parts of the earth; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, or other country.

— a. Toward the rising sun; or toward the point where the sun rises, when in the equinoctial.

EASTER, *ees'-ter*, s. A festival of the Christian Church, observed in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection, and occurring on Sunday, the third day after Good Friday. It answers to the *pascha* or *passover* of the Hebrews, and most nations give it this name, *pascha*, *pask*, or *pâques*.—*Easter offerings*, or *Easter dues*, consist of money paid to the parson of a parish at Easter.—*Easter Term* is one of the four terms during which the superior courts of Westminster are open. It begins April 15, and ends May 8.

EASTERLING, *ees'-ter-ling*, s. A native of some country eastward of another. The *Easterlings* were trading merchants of the Baltic and of Northern Germany.—A piece of money, called *Easterling*, was coined by Richard I. of England, whence our current money was called *sterling*.—A species of water-fowl.

EASTERLY, *ees'-ter-le*, a. Coming from the eastward, as wind; situated or looking toward the east.

— ad. On the east; in an easterly direction.

EASTERN, *ees'-tern*, a. Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; situated toward the east; on the east part; going toward the east, or in the direction of the east.

EASTWARD, *eest'-ward*, ad. Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.

EASY, *e'-ze*, a. Being at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance; quiet, tranquil, or calm; free from anxiety, care, solicitude, or peevishness; giving no pain or disturbance; not difficult; that gives or requires no great labour or exertion; that presents no great obstacles; not causing labour or difficulty, smooth; not uneven; not rough or very hilly; that may be travelled with ease; gentle; moderate; not pressing; yielding with little or no resistance; complying; credulous; contented; satisfied; freeing from labour, care, or the fatigue of business; furnishing abundance without toil; affluent; not constrained not stiff or formal; flowing; not harsh; not jolting or pitching, as a carriage or a ship; not heavy or burdensome; absence of money pressure, as the market is *easy.*

EAT, *eet*, v.a., pret. ATE, pp. EAT or EATEN. To consume, devour, or corrode; to bite or chew and swallow, as food; to wear away; to separate parts of a thing gradually; to waste or absorb; to enjoy; to oppress; to feast.—In *Scripture*, to *eat* the flesh of Christ is to believe on him and be nourished by faith.—*To eat one's words* is to swallow back; to take back what has been uttered; to retract.

— v.n. To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board; to taste or relish.—*To eat*, or *to eat in* or *into*, is to make way by corrosion; to gnaw, to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance.—*To eat out*, to consume.

EATABLE, *e'-tâ-bl*, a. That may be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent.

— s. Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for or used as food.

EATAGE, *e'-tij*, s. Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath.

EATEN, *e'tn*, pp. Chewed and swallowed, consumed.

EATER, *e'-ter*, s. One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

EATH,‡ *ethe*, a. Easy.

EATING, *eet'-ing*, s. The act of chewing and swallowing food.

EATING-HOUSE, *eet'-ing-hous*, s. A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAU DE COLOGNE, *o' de ko-lone'*, s. A perfumed spirit, originally prepared at Cologne.—*Eau de luce* is a strong solution of ammonia, scented and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber.—*Eau de vie*, aqua vitæ, or brandy.—*Eau de Javelle*, chlorine in solution with water.

EAVES, *eevz*, s.pl. The edge or lower border of the roof of a building, which overhangs the walls, and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

EAVES-DROP, *eevz'-drop*, v.a. To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors; to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others.

EAVES-DROPPER, *eevz'-drop'-per*, s. One who stands under the eaves or near the window or door of a house, to listen and hear what is said within doors; one who watches for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

EAVES-DROPPING, *eevz'-drop'-ping*, s. The act of watching for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

EBB, *eb*, s. The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea, opposed to *flood* or flowing; decline; decay; a falling from a better to a worse state. — v.a. To flow back, as the water of a tide toward the ocean, opposed to *flow*; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state; to recede, retire, or decrease.

EBB-TIDE, *eb'-tide*, s. The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

EBBING, *eb'-ing*, s. The reflux of the tide.

EBEN,‡ *eb'n*, EBON,‡ *eb'-en*, } s. The same as EBONY.

EBENACEÆ, *eb-ben-a'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Exogenous trees and shrubs, with wood heavy as the ebony, and so called from the *Diospyrus ebenum*, the true ebony.

EBIONITE, *e'-be-un-ite*, s. A term applied to those Jewish Christians in the first ages of the Church who combined Judaism with Christianity. — a. Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites.

EBLANINE, *eb'-là-nin*, s. A volatile crystalline obtained from pyroxylic spirit.

EBON, *eb'-on*, a. Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black.

EBONIST,† *eb'-o-nist*, s. A worker in ebony.

EBONIZE, *eb'-on-ize*, v.a. To make black or tawny, to tinge with the colour of ebony

EBONY, *eb'-o-ne*, s. The popular name of various trees, some of which are highly esteemed for their wood; a hard, heavy, and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss.

EBONY-TREE, *eb'-o-ne-tre*, s. The popular name of a Cretan shrub.

EBOULEMENT, *a-bool'-mong*, s. (Fr.) In *fortification*, the crumbling or falling of a wall.

EBRACTEATE, *e-brak'-te-ate*, a. In *botany*, without a *bractea*.

EBRIETY, *e-brī'-e-te*, s. Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors.

EBRILLADE, *e-bril'-lade*, s. (Fr.) A check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein when he refuses to turn.

EBRIOSITY, *e-bre-os'-e-te*, s. Habitual drunkenness.

EBULLIENCY, *e-bul'-le-en-se*, s. A boiling over.

EBULLIENT, *e-bul'-le-ent*, a. Boiling over, as a liquor.

EBULLITION, *eb-ul-lish'-un*, s. The action of boiling; the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles; effervescence occasioned by fermentation.

EBURNEAN, *e-bur'-ne-an*, a. Made of ivory.

EBURNIFICATION, *e-bur-ne-fe-ka'-shun*, s. In *works of art*, imparting to substances the appearance of ivory.

EBURNINÆ, *e-bur-ni'-ne*, s. In *conchology*, a sub-family of the Turbinellidæ, of which the genus *Eburna* is the type.

ECARLATIN, *e-kar'-là-tin*, s. A kind of red elder, produced in France.

ECAUDATE, *e-kaw'-date*, a. In *botany*, without a tail or spur.

ECBASIS, *ek'-bà-sis*, s. In *rhetoric*, a figure in which the orator treats of things according to their events or consequences.

ECBATIC, *ek-bat'-ik*, a. In *grammar*, denoting a mere result or consequence.

ECBOLE, *ek'-bo-le*, s. In *rhetoric*, a digression, in which a person is introduced speaking his own words.

ECCALEOBION, *ek-kà-le-o'-be-un*, s. A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

ECCE HOMO, *ek'-se ho'-mo*. (Lat.) A name given to any picture which represents the Saviour as given up to the people by Pilate, and literally means, "Behold the Man!"

ECCENTRIC, *ek-sen'-trik*, ECCENTRICAL, *ek-sen'-tre-kal*, } a. Deviating or departing from the centre.—In *geometry*, a term applied to circles or spheres, which, though contained in some measure within each other, yet have not the same centre; not terminating in the same point, nor directed by the same principle; departing from the usual course; irregular, anomalous, or whimsical.—In *constructive mechanics*, *eccentric gear* consists of the links, connecting rods, straps, and wheels, by which an eccentric motion is carried on through the machinery.

ECCENTRIC, *ek-sen'-trik*, s. A circle not having the same centre as another; that which is irregular or anomalous; a person of peculiar habits.

ECCENTRICALLY, *ek-sen'-tre-kal-le*, ad. With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner.

ECCENTRICITY, *ek-sen-tris'-e-te*, s. Deviation from a centre; the state of having a centre different from that of another circle.—In *astronomy*, the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun; departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; excursion from the proper sphere.

ECCHYMOSIS, *ek-ke-mo'-sis*, s. In *pathology*, an appearance of livid spots on the skin, occasioned by extravasated blood.

ECCLESIARCH, *ek-klē'-ze-ark*, s. A ruler of the Church.

ECCLESIASTES, *ek-kle-ze-as'-tes*, s. A canonical book of the Old Testament.

ECCLESIASTIC, *ek-kle-ze-as'-tik*, ECCLESIASTICAL, *ek-kle-ze-as'-te-kal*, } a. Relating or pertaining to the Church; thus, the body of the clergy is called the *Ecclesiastical State*; and the courts in which the canon law is administered, and spiritual causes determined, are known by the name of *Ecclesiastical Courts*; but since the establishment of the Probate and Divorce Court, they have lost their original importance.—The *Ecclesiastical States* are the territories subject to the Pope of Rome as the ecclesiastical and temporal ruler; but the inhabitants have lately renounced the latter portion of the Pope's authority.—In *music*, *ecclesiastical* is an epithet applied to compositions written for the Church; but more particularly to anthems, services, masses, and other cathedral music.

ECCLESIASTIC, *ek-kle-ze-as'-tik*, s. A person in orders, or consecrated to the service of the Church and the ministry of religion.

ECCLESIASTICALLY, *ek-kle-ze-as'-te-kal-le*, ad. In an ecclesiastical manner.

ECCLESIASTICUS, *ek-kle-ze-as'-te-kus*, s. One of the books of the Apocrypha, composed by Jesus, the son of Sirach, and admitted by the Church of Rome among the canonical books.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL, *ek-kle-ze-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to ecclesiology.

ECCLESIOLOGIST, *ek-kle-ze-ol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in ecclesiology.

ECCLESIOLOGY, *ek-kle-ze-ol'-o-je*, s. The science of church building and decoration.

ECCOPROTIC, *ek-ko-prot'-ik*, a. Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges. — s. A medicine which purges gently; a mild cathartic.

ECCRESIS, *ek-krē'-sis*, s. In *pathology*, the excretion of perspirable matter from the lungs and fæces.

ECCRINOLOGY, *ek-kre-nol'-o-je*, s. In *physiology*, a treatise on the secretions of the body.

ECDYSIS, *ek-di'-sis*, s. In *natural history*, a casting off of the old skin, unaccompanied by the development of any new members, or by any variation of form.

ECHANTILLON, *esh-ang'-til-ong*, s. (Fr.) A military term for a plank which is covered one side with iron, and serves to finish the mouldings, &c. of a piece of ordnance.

ECHAPE, *esh'-à-pa*, s. (Fr.) In the *manège*, a name given to a horse bred from a stallion and a mare of different breeds and countries.

ECHEANCE, *esh'-e-auns*, s. (Fr.) A specified day for payment; the falling due of a bill of exchange, &c.

ECHELLE, *esh-el'*, s. (Fr.) A ladder; a scale.

ECHELON, *esh'-e-long*, s. (Fr.) In *military tactics*, the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.

ECHIDNA, *e-kid'-nà*, s. A genus of ant-eaters in New Holland.

ECHINATE, *ek'-e-nate*, ECHINATED, *ek'-e-na-ted*, } a. Set with prickles; prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points; bristled.

ECHINIDAN, *e-kin'-e-dan*, s. A radiate animal, a species of the family of the *Echini*.

ECHINITE, *ek'-e-nite*, s. The fossil *echinus*, or sea-urchin, found in chalk pits.

ECHINOCACTUS, *e-ki-no-kak'-tus*, s. The botanical name of the Hedgehog Thistle, a beautiful class of plants of the order *Cactaceæ*, and so called on account of their spiny character.

ECHINODERM, *e-kin'-o-derm*, s. A radiate animal, having an opaque, leathery, or crustaceous skin, with tubercles or even moveable spines, as the star-fish, sea-urchin, &c.

ECHINOPS, *e-kī'-nops*, s. The botanical name of the globe thistle, a genus of composite plants.

ECHINUS, *e-kī'-nus*, s.; pl. ECHINI. (Lat.) The sea-hedgehog, a term applied to radiate animals, having nearly the form of a sphere, flattened on the lower side, and covered with a firm shell, set with moveable spines.—With *botanists*, a prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp.—In *architecture*, a

moulding or ornament, in the shape of a chestnut, near the bottom of Ionic, Corinthian, or Composite capitals; the ovolo, or quarter-round.

Echo, *ek'-ko*, s. A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; sound returned; re-percussion of sound. —A word frequently found in church voluntaries, over those passages of repetition which are performed on the *swell*, and are intended as *echoes* to the great organ.—In *fabulous history*, a nymph, the daughter of the Air and Tellus, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.—In *architecture*, a vault or arch for producing an echo.

— v.n. To resound; to reflect sound; to be sounded back.

— v.a. To reverberate or send back sound; to return what has been uttered

Echoless, *ek'-ko-les*, a. Destitute of an echo.

Echometer, *e-kom'-e-ter*, s. Among *musicians*, a scale or rule, serving to measure the duration of sounds.

Echometry, *e-kom'-e-tre*, s. The art or act of measuring the duration of sounds; the art of constructing vaults to produce echoes.

Eclaircise, *ek-klare'-seez*, v.a. To make clear; to explain; to clear up what is not understood or misunderstood.

Eclaircissement, *ek-klare'-sis-mong*, s. (Fr.) Explanation; the clearing up of anything not before understood.

Eclampsy, *ek-lamp'-se*, s. A shining; a flashing of light; a symptom of epilepsy.

Eclat, *e-klaw'*, s. (Fr.) A burst of applause; acclamation; renown; splendour or pomp.

Eclectic, *ek-lek'-tic*, a. Selecting; choosing; an epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity.

- s. A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational; a Christian who adhered to the doctrines of the Eclectics; also, one of a sect of physicians.

Eclectically, *ek-lek'-te-kal-le*, ad. By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectical philosophers.

Eclecticism, *ek-lek'-te-sizm*, s. The act or practice of selecting from different systems; the doctrine of the Eclectics.

Eclegm, *ek-lem'*, s. A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

Eclipsareon, *e-klip-sa'-re-un*, s. An instrument for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

Eclipse, *e-klips'*, s. Darkness; obscuration.—In *astronomy*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminary by some opaque body; thus an eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon; and an eclipse of the moon, by the shadow of the earth.

— v.a. To hide a luminous body in whole or in part, and intercept its rays; to obscure; to darken, by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous; to cloud; to disgrace; to extinguish.

— v.n. To suffer an eclipse.

Eclipsed, *e-klipst'*, pp. of the verb *to eclipse*.

Ecliptic, *e-klip'-tik*, s. A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of 23° 28′, which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun.—In *geography*, a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.—*Ecliptic limits* are the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes, in order that an eclipse of the sun or moon may happen.

— a. Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; suffering an eclipse.

Eclogue, *ek'-log*, s. A pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other.

Economic, *e-ko-nom'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the
Economical, *e-ko-nom'-e-kal*, } regulation of household concerns; frugal, saving, or thrifty; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant.

Economically, *e-ko-nom'-e-kal-le*, ad. With economy or frugality.

Economics, *e-ko-nom'-iks*, s.pl. The science of household affairs.

Economist, *e-kon'-o-mist*, s. One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who is conversant with or writes on political economy.

Economization, *e-kon-o-me-za'-shun*, s. The act of economizing or managing frugally.

Economize, *e-kon'-o-mize*, v.n. To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality.

— v.a. To use with prudence; to expend with frugality.

Economy, *e-kon'-o-me*, s. The management, regulation and government of a family or the concerns of a household; a frugal and judicious use of money; the disposition or arrangement of any work; a system of rules, regulations, rites, and ceremonies; the regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals or plants; distribution or due order of things; judicious and frugal management of public affairs; system of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

Ecossines, *e-kos'-sins*, s. The name of a sort of grey limestone in France.

Ecostate, *e-kos'-tate*, a. In *botany*, having no nerves on the leaf.

Ecoutes, *e-kootes'*, s. In *fortification*, small galleries, made at equal distances in front of the glacis, which are intended to annoy the enemy's miners.

Ecphasis, *ek'-fa-sis*, s. An explicit declaration.

Ecphonesis, *ek-fo-ne'-sis*, s. A passionate exclamation used by the orator to express strong emotion.

Ecphractic, *ek-frak'-tik*, s. A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions.

Ecstasied, *eks'-sta-sid*, pp. or a. Enraptured; ravished transported; delighted.

Ecstasy, *eks'-ta-se*, s. A fixed state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object; excessive joy; rapture; transport; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; enthusiasm, excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight; ‡excessive grief or anxiety; madness; distraction.—In *pathology*, a species of *catalepsy*, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit.

— v.a. To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

Ecstatic, *eks-tat'-ik*, } a. Arresting the mind;
Ecstatical, *eks-tat'-e-kal*, } suspending the senses; entrancing; rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure, ‡tending to external objects.

Ecstatically, *eks-tat'-e-kal-le*, ad. In an ecstatic manner.

Ectasis, *ek'-ta-sis*, s. In *rhetoric*, the lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

Ecthlipsis, *ek-thlip'-sis*, s. A figure of prosody by which a final *m* with the preceding vowel is cut off when the next word begins with a vowel.

Ecthyma, *ek'-the-ma*, s. In *pathology*, an eruption of pimples on the skin.

Ectypal, *ek'-ti-pal*, a. Taken from the original.

Ectype,‡ *ek'-tipe*, s. A copy.—In *architecture*, an object in relievo or embossed.

Ecumenic, *ek-u-men'-ik*, } a. General; universal,
Ecumenical, *ek-u-men'-e-kal*, } as applied to the councils of the Romish Church.

Ecurie, *ek'-u-re*, s. (Fr.) A stable; a covered place for horses.

Eczema, *ek-ze'-ma*, s. A cutaneous disease, characterized by an eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin.

Edacious, *e-da'-she-us*, a. Given to eating; greedy; voracious.

Edaciously, *e-da'-she-us-le*, ad. Greedily; with a keen appetite.

Edaciousness, *e-da'-she-us-nes*, s. The quality of being edacious.

Edacity, *e-das'-e-te*, s. Greediness; voracity.

Edda, *ed'-da*, s. A collection of poems exhibiting the Runic or Scandinavian mythology, &c.

Edder, *ed'-der*, s. A viper.—In *husbandry*, such flexible wood as is worked into the tops of hedge-stakes to bind them together.

— v.a. To bind or make tight by edder; to fasten the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder.

Eddish, *ed'-dish*, } s. The latter pasture or grass that
Eadish, *e'-dish*, } comes after mowing or reaping; called, also, *eagrass*, *earsh*, or *etch*.

Eddoes, *ed'-doze*, s. The name given to an esculent root (a variety of the *Arum esculentum*), the tubers of which are roasted and eaten in the West Indies, and on the Gold Coast of Africa, like the potato.

Eddy, *ed'-de*, s. A current of water running back or

in a direction contrary to the main stream; a whirlpool.

Eddy, v.a. To move circularly, or as an eddy.
— a. Whirling; moving circularly.

Eddy-water, *ed'-de-waw'-ter*, s. Among *seamen*, the water which, by some interruption in its course, runs contrary to the direction of the tide or current.

Eddy-wind, *ed'-de-wind*, s. The wind returned or beat back from a sail, a mountain, or anything that hinders its passage.

Edelite, *ed'-e-lite*, s. A variety of the mineral *natrolite*.

Edematous, *e-dem'-â-tus*, } a. Swelling with a serous
Edematose, *e-dem'-â-tose*, } humour; dropsical.

Eden, *e'-den*, s. Paradise; the country and garden mentioned in Scripture as the residence of Adam and Eve, until they were expelled for eating the forbidden fruit.

Edentata, *e-den-ta'-tâ*, s.pl. In *natural history*, an order of animals destitute of front teeth, as the armadillo; the name given to a sub-order of the Cetacea, and also to a section of the Crustacea, which are destitute of proper mandibles.

Edentate, *e-den'-tate*, s. An animal having no fore teeth.

Edentated, *e-den'-tâ-ted*, a. Destitute or deprived of teeth; applied especially to the order *Edentata*.

Edentation, *e-den-ta'-shun*, s. A depriving of teeth.

Edentulous, *e-den'-tu-lus*, a. Toothless.

Edge, *edj*, s. In a *general sense*, the extreme border or point of anything; particularly applied to the sharp border, or the thin cutting extremity of an instrument. —*Figuratively*, that which cuts or penetrates; that which wounds or injures; a narrow part rising from a broader; sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or operation; sharpness; acrimony.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.
— v.a. To sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to border; to fringe; to exasperate; to imbitter; to incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; to goad; to move sideways, or by little and little.
— v.n. To move sideways; to move gradually, to sail close to the wind.—*To edge away*, in *sailing*, is to increase the distance gradually from a coast or other object.—*To edge in with* a coast or vessel, is to advance gradually, and not directly, toward it.

Edged, *edjd*, pp. or a. Furnished with an edge or border; incited; instigated; sharp; keen.

Edgeless, *edj'-les*, a. Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate.

Edge-rail, *edj'-rale*, s. The name given to the iron rail of a railway.

Edge-tool, *edj'-tool*, s. An instrument having a sharp edge.

Edgewise, *edj'-wize*, ad. With the edge turned forward, or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge; sideways; with the side foremost.

Edging, *edj'-ing*, s. That which is added on the border, or which forms the ornamental edge of a garment; a narrow lace.—In *gardening*, a row of small plants set along the border of a bed.

Edhilingi, *ed-e-linj'-i*, s. The name of the first class of people among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.

Edible, *ed'-e-bl*, a. Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent.

Edibleness, *ed'-e-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being edible.

Edict, *e'-dikt*, s. That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; a decree, manifesto, or proclamation; an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience.

Edictal, *e-dik'-tal*, a. Belonging to or partaking of the nature of an edict.—*Edictal citation*, in Scottish law, is the citation of a foreigner who has landed property in Scotland, but is non-resident.

Edificant,† *ed'-e-fe-kant*, a. Building; constructing.

Edification, *ed-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. A building up, in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.

Edificatory, *ed'-e-fe-ka-tur-e*, a. Tending to edification.

Edifice, *ed'-e-fis*, s. A building; a structure; a fabric; a large or splendid building.

Edificial, *ed-e-fish'-al*, a. Pertaining to edifices or to structure.

Edifide,‡ } *ed'-e-fide*, } pp. or a. Instructed; improved
Edified, } in literary, moral, or religious knowledge.

Edifier, *ed'-e-fi-er*, s. One that improves another by instruction.

Edify, *ed'-e-fi*, v.a. To instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, faith, and holiness; to teach or persuade; ‡to build.

Edifying, *ed'-e-fi-ing*, ppr. or a. Instructing; improving; adapted to instruct.

Edifyingly, *ed'-e-fi-ing-le*, ad. In an edifying manner

Edile, *e'-dile*, s. A Roman magistrate whose chief business was to superintend buildings of all kinds, more especially public edifices, temples, bridges, aqueducts, &c.

Edileship, *e'-dile-ship*, s. The office of edile in ancient Rome.

Edit, *ed'-it*, v.a. To superintend a publication; to prepare a book or paper for the public eye, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter; to publish.

Edited, *ed'-it-ed*, pp. of the verb *to edit*.

Editio Princeps, *e-dish'-e-o prin'-seps*, s. (Lat.) The earliest printed edition of an author.

Edition, *e-dish'-un*, s. The publication of any book or writing; republication, sometimes with revision and correction; any republication of a book before published; also, one impression or the whole number of copies published at once.

Editioner,‡ *e-dish'-un-er*, s. The old word for *editor*.

Editor, *ed'-e-tur*, s. A person who superintends the impression of a book, or who revises, corrects, and prepares it for publication; one who superintends and writes for the publication of a newspaper.

Editorial, *ed-e-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to an editor; written by an editor.

Editorship, *ed'-e-tur-ship*, s. The business of an editor

Editress, *ed'-e-tres*, s. A female editor.

Edituate,‡ *e-dit'-u-ate*, v.a. To defend or govern the house or temple.

Educable, *ed'-yu-kâ-bl*, a. That may be educated.

Educate, *ed'-yu-kate*, v.a. To instruct; teach; inform, to inform and enlighten the understanding; to instil into the mind principles of arts, science, morals, religion, and behaviour.

Educated, *ed'-yu-ka-ted*, pp. or a. Brought up; instructed; furnished with knowledge or principles trained; disciplined.

Education, *ed-yu-ka'-shun*, s The bringing up, as of a child; instruction; formation of manners; nurture, discipline, training, or tuition.

Educational, *ed-yu-ka'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to education; derived from education.

Educator, *ed'-yu-ka-tur*, s. One who educates.

Educe, *e-duse'*, v.a. To bring or draw out; to extract; to elicit; to produce from a state of occultation.

Educed, *e-dcwst'*, pp. Drawn forth, or extracted.

Educible, *e-du'-se-bl*, a. That may be educed or drawn forth.

Educt, *e'-duct*, s. Extracted matter; that which is educed.

Eduction, *e-duk'-shun*, s. The act of drawing out, or bringing into view.

Eduction-pipe, *e-duk'-shun-pipe*, s. The pipe from the exhaust passage of the cylinder to the condenser.

Eductor, *e-duk'-tur*, s. That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts.

Edulcorant, *e-dul'-ko-rant*, s. A medicine which purifies the fluids by depriving them of their acidity.
— a. Having the property of sweetening.

Edulcorate,† *e-dul'-ko-rate*, v.a. To purify or sweeten. —In *chemistry*, to render substances more mild, by freeing them from acids and salts, or other soluble impurities, by washing.

Edulcoration, *e-dul-ko-ra'-shun*, s. The act of purifying or sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance; the act of freeing pulverulent substances from acids or any soluble impurities by repeated affusions of water.

Edulcorative, *e-dul'-ko-ra-tiv*, a. Having the quality of sweetening or purifying by affusion.

Edulcorator, *e-dul'-ko-ra-tur*, s. A kind of dropping bottle, contrived for supplying small quantities of water to watch-glasses, test tubes, &c

Edwardsite, *ed'-wards-ite*, s. A mineral identical with *monazite*.

Eke,‡ *eek*, v.a. To increase or add to. *See* Eke.

Eel, *eel*, s. The popular name of the *anguilla*, a genus of soft-finned fishes, of a serpent-like shape, covered with a thick, slimy skin, and living chiefly in mud.—*Eel-faces* is an old word for a brood or fry of eels.

EEL-FISHING, *eel'-fish-ing*, s. The act or art of catching eels.

EEL OIL, *eel'-oyl*, s. An oil procured from eels by roasting them, and which is employed as an ointment for stiff joints.

EEL-POT, *eel'-pot*, s. A kind of basket used for catching eels.

EEL-POUT, *eel'-powt*, s. The burbot, a fresh-water fish somewhat resembling the eel in appearance, and hence the name.

EEL-PUNT, *eel'-punt*, s. A kind of flat-bottomed fishing boat to spear eels with.

EEL-SKIN, *eel'-skin*, s. The skin of an eel.

EEL-SPEAR, *eel'-speer*, s. A forked instrument used for catching eels.

E'EN, *een*, s. A contraction for *even;* the old plural for eyes; evening.

E'ER, *eer*, contracted from *ever*.

EFFABLE,‡ *ef'-fâ-bl*, a. Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken.

EFFACE, *ef-fase'*, v.a. To destroy a figure on the surface of anything, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible; to strike or scratch out; to expunge, erase, or obliterate; to destroy any impression on the mind. *To deface* is to injure or impair a figure; *to efface* is to rub out or destroy, so as to render invisible.

EFFACED, *ef-fayst'*, pp. of the verb *to efface*.

EFFACEMENT, *ef-fase'-ment*, s. Act of effacing.

EFFASCINATE, *ef-fas'-se-nate*, v.a. *See* FASCINATE and FASCINATION.

EFFECT, *ef-fekt'*, s. That which is produced by an agent or cause; that which follows; result; consequence; event; purpose; general intent; consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage; force; validity; completion; perfection; reality; not mere appearance; fact.—In the *plural*, *effects* are goods; moveables; personal estate.—In *painting*, truthful imitation heightened and made more impressive chiefly by the artifices of light, shade, and colour.—In *music*, that impression which a composition makes on the ear and mind, in performance.—To do anything for *effect*, is to do it for the purpose of heightening or exaggerating.

— v.a. To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be; to bring to pass; to accomplish, fulfil, realize, or achieve.

EFFECTED, *ef-fekt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to effect*.

EFFECTIBLE, *ef-fekt'-e-bl*, a. That may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible.

EFFECTION, *ef-fek'-shun*, s. Creation or production; the geometrical construction of a proposition; a problem or praxis, drawn from some general proposition.

EFFECTIVE, *ef-fek'-tiv*, a. Having the power to cause or produce; efficient, effectual, or efficacious; operative; active; having the quality of producing effects; causing to be; having the power of active operation; able; fit for military service.

EFFECTIVELY, *ef-fek'-tiv-le*, ad. With effect, powerfully; with real operation.

EFFECTIVENESS, *ef-fek'-tiv-nes*, s. The quality of being effective

EFFECTLESS, *ef-fekt'-les*, a. Without effect; without advantage; useless.

EFFECTOR, *ef-fek'-tur*, s. One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.

EFFECTS, *ef-fekts'*, s.pl. Goods; moveables, personal estates.

EFFECTUAL, *ef-fek'-tu-al*, a. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended, or having adequate power or force to produce the effect; ‡veracious; expressive of facts.

EFFECTUALLY, *ef-fek'-tu-al-le*, ad. With effect; efficaciously; thoroughly.

EFFECTUALNESS, *ef-fek'-tu-al-nes*, s. The quality of being effectual.

EFFECTUATE, *ef-fek'-tu-ate*, v.a. To bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil.

EFFECTUATION, *ef-fek-tu-a'-shun*, s. Act of effecting.

EFFECTUOSE, *ef-fek'-tu-ose*, a. Effectual.

EFFECTUOUS,† *ef-fek'-tu-us*, a. Effectual. *See* EFFECTUAL and EFFECTUALLY.

EFFEMINACY, *ef-fem'-e-nâ-se*, s. The softness, delicacy, and weakness in men, which are characteristic of the female sex, unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness, voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures; lasciviousness.

EFFEMINATE, *ef-fem'-e-nate*, a. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate in an unmanly degree; tender; womanish; voluptuous; resembling the practice or qualities of the female sex; womanlike, tender, in a sense not reproachful.

— v.a. To make womanish; to unman; to weaken.

— v.n. To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.

— s. A delicate, effeminate-looking person.

EFFEMINATELY, *ef-fem'-e-nate-le*, ad. In a womanish manner; weakly; softly.

EFFEMINATENESS, *ef-fem'-e-nate-nes*, s. Unmanlike softness.

EFFEMINATION,† *ef-fem-e-na'-shun*, s. The state of one grown womanish, or of being weak or unmanly.

EFFENDI, *ef-fen'-de*, s. In *Turkish*, master; a word subjoined to the names of persons in token of respect applied especially to learned men and ecclesiastics.—*Reis Effendi* is the principal secretary of state.

EFFEROUS,‡ *ef'-fer-us*, a. Fierce; wild, savage.

EFFERVESCE, *ef-fer-ves'*, v.a. To be in commotion from the escape of gas, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss; to work, as new wine.

EFFERVESCENCE, *ef-fer-ves'-sens*, s. A kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in the form of gas, producing innumerable small bubbles.

EFFERVESCENT, *ef-fer-ves'-sent*, a. Gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas.

EFFERVESCIBLE, *ef-fer-ves'-se-bl*, a. That has the quality of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

EFFERVESCING, *ef-fer-ves'-sing*, ppr. or a. Boiling; bubbling.—*Effervescing Draughts* are pleasant gaseous drinks, or sweetened beverages.

EFFETE, *ef-fete'*, a. Barren; having lost the power of production; worn out with age.

EFFICACIOUS, *ef-fe-ka'-shus*, a. Effectual; productive of effects; having power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful.

EFFICACIOUSLY, *ef-fe-ka'-shus-le*, ad. Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the effect desired.

EFFICACIOUSNESS, *ef-fe-ka'-shus-nes*, s. The quality of being efficacious.

EFFICACY, *ef'-fe-kâ-se*, s. Power to produce effects, production of the effect intended.

EFFICIENCE, } *ef-fish'-ense*, { s. The act of producing
EFFICIENCY, } *ef-fish'-en-se*, { effects; effectual agency; power of producing the effect intended.

EFFICIENT, *ef-fish'-ent*, a. Causing effects; that causes anything to be what it is; effective, competent, or capable.

— s. The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist; he that makes.

EFFICIENTLY, *ef-fish'-ent-le*, ad. With effect; effectively.

EFFIERCE,‡ *ef-feers'*, v.a. To make fierce or furious.

EFFIGIAL, *ef-fij'-e-al*, a. Exhibiting an effigy.

EFFIGIATE,† *ef-fij'-e-ate*, v.a. To form in resemblance, to image.

EFFIGIATION,† *ef-fij-e-a'-shun*, s. The act of forming in resemblance.

EFFIGIES, *ef-fij'-e-ese*, s. (Lat.) An effigy, image, or resemblance.

EFFIGY, *ef'-fe-je*, s. The image or likeness of a person, resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the shape of a person; portrait; likeness; figure, in sculpture or painting.—On *coins*, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin.—*To burn* or *hang in effigy*, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed, disgraced, or degraded.

EFFILE, *ef-feel'*, s. (Fr.) A sort of linen; fringed linen.

EFFLAGITATE,‡ *ef-flaj'-e-tate*, v.a. To demand earnestly.

EFFLATE,† *ef-flate'*, v.a. To fill with breath or air.

EFFLATION, *ef-fla'-shun*, s. The act of breathing out.

EFFLORESCE, *ef-flo-res'*, v.a. In *chemistry*, to form a mealy powder on the surface; to become pulverulent or dusty on the surface; to form saline vegetation on the surface.

EFFLORESCENCE, *ef-flo-res'-sens*, s. In *botany*, the time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms.—In *pathology*, a redness of the skin or eruptions, as in rash, measles, &c. *See* EXANTHEMA.—In *chemistry*, the formation of a mealy powder on the surface of bodies, or the formation of minute spicular crystals.

EFFLORESCENT, *ef-flo-res'-sent*, a. Shooting into white threads or *spiculæ;* forming a white dust on the surface.

Effluence, *ef'-flu-ens*, s. A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.
Effluent, *ef'-flu-ent*, a. Flowing out.
— s. A stream that flows out of another stream.
Effluvium, *ef-flu'-ve-um*, s.; pl. **Effluvia**. (Lat.) The minute and often invisible particles which exhale from terrestrial bodies, as the odour or smell of plants, and the noxious exhalations from putrefying animal or vegetable substances.
Efflux, *ef'-fluks*, s. The act of flowing out, or issuing in a stream; effusion; flow; that which flows out; emanation.
Efflux,‡ *ef-fluks'*, v.n. To run or flow away.
Effluxion, *ef-fluk'-shun*, s. The act of flowing out; that which flows out; effluvium; emanation.
Effodient, *ef-fo'-de-ent*, a. Digging; accustomed to dig.
Efforce, *ef-forse'*, v.a. To force; to break through by violence; to ravish; to strain; to exert with effort.
Efform,‡ *ef-fawrm'*, v.a. To fashion; to shape.
Efformation,‡ *ef-fawrm-a'-shun*, s. The act of giving shape or form.
Effort, *ef'-fort*, s. An exertion of strength; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; endeavour; struggle; straining.
Effortless, *ef'-fort-les*, a. Making no effort.
Effossion, *ef-fosh'-un*, s. The act of digging out of the earth.
Effractores,‡ *ef-frak'-torze*, s. Burglars or house-breakers, according to our old law-books.
Effracture, *ef-frak'-ture*, s. A breaking or bursting open.—In *surgery*, a fracture, with depression of the cranial bones.
Effranchise, *ef-fran'-tchiz*, v.a. To invest with franchises or privileges.
Effray,‡ *ef-fra'*, v.a. To frighten.
Effrayable,‡ *ef-fra'-a-bl*, a. Frightful; dreadful.
Effrenation, *ef-fre-na'-shun*, s. Unbridled rashness or licence; unruliness.
Effrontery, *ef-frunt'-er-e*, s. Assurance, impudence, or audacity; shamelessness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum.
Effulge, *ef-fulj'*, v.n. To send forth a flood of light; to shine with splendour.
Effulgence, *ef-ful'-jens*, s. A flood of light; great lustre or brightness; splendour.
Effulgent, *ef-ful'-jent*, a. Shining; bright; splendid.
Effulgently, *ef-ful'-jent-le*, ad. With effulgence.
Effumability, *ef-fu-mà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of flying off in fumes or vapour.
Effume,‡ *ef-fume'*, v.a. To breathe out.
Effund,‡ *ef-fund'*, v.a. To pour out.
Effuse, *ef-fuze'*, v.a. To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed.
Effuse,‡ *ef-fuse'*, a. Dissipated; profuse; spreading loosely.—In *botany*, applied to efflorescence.
—‡ s. Waste; effusion.
Effusion,‡ *ef-fu'-zhun*, s. The act of pouring out, as a liquid; a spilling, waste; the pouring out of words; the act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence; that which is poured out; ‡ liberal donation.
Effusive, *ef-fu'-siv*, a. Pouring out; that pours forth largely.
Effusively, *ef-fu'-siv-le*, ad. In an effusive manner.
Effusiveness, *ef-fu'-siv-nes*, s. State of being effusive.
Effutitious,‡ *ef-fu-tish'-us*, a. Foolishly uttered.
Eft, *eft*, s. A newt; the common lizard; the popular name for the *Lacerta seps* of Linnæus.
Eft‡ *eft*, **Eft-soons**,‡ *eft-soons'*, } ad. Again; quickly; soon afterward; in a short time.
Efters, *ef'-ters*, s. An old law term for ways, walks, or hedges.
E. G (Lat. *exempli gratiâ*.) For the sake of an example; for instance.
Egad, *e-gad'*, exclam. Good fortune; a lucky star; as we say, *My stars!*
Egeran, *e'-jer-an*, s. A sub-species of pyramidal garnet, found near Eger, in Bohemia.
Egeria, *e-je'-re-à*, s. One of the small planets recently discovered between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars.
Egerminate,‡ *e-jer'-me-nate*. *See* Germinate.
Egest, *e-jest'*, v.a. To cast or throw out; to void, as excrement.
Egesta, *e-jes'-tà*, s. (Lat.) In *physiology*, that which is carried out of the body at the natural vent.
Egestion, *e-jest'-yun*, s. The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.
Egestuosity‡ *e-jes-tu-os'-e-te*, s. Extreme poverty.
Egestuous,‡ *e-jes'-tu-us*, a. Needy or poor.
Egg, *eg*, s. The ovum of domestic poultry, largely used as food by all nations; a body formed in the females of birds and certain other animals, containing an embryo or fœtus of the same species, or the substance from which a like animal is produced.
— v.a. To incite. (*Vulgar.*)
Egg-bird, *eg'-bird*, s. A bird, a species of tern, which is the common name of the genus *Sterna*.
Egg-cup, *eg'-kup*, s. A cup used in eating eggs at table.
Egger-moths, *eg'-gur-moths*, s. In *entomology*, moths of the family *Bombycidæ*.
Eggery,† *eg'-gur-e*, s. A nest of eggs.
Egg-flip, *eg'-flip*, s. A drink made of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirits, spices, and eggs beaten with it.
Egging, *eg'-ing*, s. Incitement. (*Vulgar.*)
Eggler, *eg'-ler*, s. A collector of eggs, or a dealer.
Egg-nog, *eg'-nog*, s. A drink composed of wine or spirits, mixed with sugar and eggs.
Egg-plant, *eg'-plant*, s. A plant allied to the tomato, and the common name given to certain species of the genus *Solanum*. It bears a smooth fruit, shaped like an egg, used in cookery.
Egg-poacher, *eg'-poatch-er*, s. A metal vessel which stands to place eggs in a boiler for cooking.
Egg-shell, *eg'-shel*, s. The shell or outside covering of an egg.
Egg-slice, *eg'-slise*, s. A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.
Egg-spoon, *eg'-spoon*, s. A small spoon with a narrow bowl, for eating eggs with.
Egg-whisk, *eg'-wisk*, s. A wire bunch or brush for beating up eggs.
Egilopical, *e-je-lop'-e-kal*, a. Affected with the egilops.
Egilops, *e'-je-lops*, s. Goat's eye; an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye.
Egis, *e'-jis*, s. A shield; a defensive armour.
Eglandulous, *e-glan'-du-lus*, a. Destitute of glands.
Eglantine, *eg'-lan-tine*, s. A species of rose; the sweet-brier.
Eglomerate, *e-glom'-er-ate*, v.a. To unwind, as a thread from a ball.
Egoism, *e'-go-izm*, s. The opinion of those who profess themselves uncertain of everything but their own existence; a passionate love of self
Egoist, *e'-go-ist*, s. A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of everything except their own existence, and the operations and ideas of their own minds.
Egoity,† *e-go'-e-te*, s. Personality.
Egotism, *e'-go-tizm*, s. An exaggerated love of self, leading to self-exaltation; self-commendation; the act or practice of magnifying one's self.
Egotist, *e'-go-tist*, s. One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale.
Egotistic, *e-go-tis'-tik*, **Egotistical**, *e-go-tis'-te-kal*, } a. Addicted to egotism; containing egotism; conceited, vain, or self-important.
Egotistically, *e-go-tis'-te-kal-le*, ad. In a self-conceited or egotistical manner.
Egotize, *e'-go-tize*, v.n. To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.
Egregious, *e-gre'-je-us*, a. Standing out with remarkable prominence; extraordinary, remarkable, or monstrous.
Egregiously, *e-gre'-je-us-le*, ad. Greatly; enormously shamefully.
Egregiousness, *e-gre'-je-us-nes*, s. The state of being great or extraordinary.
Egress, *e'-gres*, s. Exit or departure; the act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any enclosed or confined place.
Egression, *e-gresh'-un*, s. The act of going out from any enclosure or place of confinement.
Egressor, *e-gres'-sur*, s. One who goes out.
Egret, *e'-gret*, s. A tuft of feathers, those of the little egret heron being the most esteemed. The name applies to two species of herons, viz., the *Ardea garzetta* and *A. alba*, the little and the great egret. The term is likewise applied to a species of monkey, the *Simia lutea* of Linnæus.—In *botany*, the flying feathery or hairy crown of seeds.
Egrette, *e-gret'*, s. A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c., an ornament of ribbons.

EGRIMONY, *eg'-gre-mun-e*, s. The herb agrimony; ‡great sorrow.
EGRIOT, *e'-gre-ot*, s. A kind of sour cherry.
EGYPTIAN, *e-jip'-shan*, s. A native or inhabitant of Egypt; a gipsy; a kind of thick-faced type; a large sized paper, chiefly used for drawings.
— a. Pertaining to Egypt.—*Egyptian lotus* is the name of the plant *Nymphæa lotus*, a native of Egypt.—*Egyptian kale* is a variety of the turnip-stemmed cabbage.—*Egyptian pebble*, a species of agate or jasper.
EGYPTIAN-BLUE, *e-jip'-shan-blu*, s. A bright-coloured pigment, produced by the hydrated protoxide of copper, mixed with a small quantity of iron.
EH, *ay*, exclam. Denoting inquiry or slight surprise.
EHRETIACEÆ, *er-et-e-a'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the genus *Ehretia* is the type; so called from the French botanist Ehret.
EIDAM, *i'-dam*, s. A sort of Dutch cheese.
EIDER, *e'-der*, } s. A species of sea-duck,
EIDER-DUCK, *e'-der-duk*, } found in the Shetland Isles, the Orkneys, &c., and producing uncommonly fine down.
EIDER-DOWN, *e'-der-down*, s. Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck.
EIDOGRAPH, *e'-do-graf*, s. A sort of pentegraph, invented by Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh, for the purpose of copying plans or drawings.
EIDOURANION, *e-du-ra'-ne-un*, s. A representation of the heavens.
EIGH, *ay*, exclam. An expression of sudden delight.
EIGHT, *ate*, a. Twice four; expressing the number twice four.
EIGHTEEN, *a'-teen*, a. Eight and ten united.
EIGHTEENMO, *a-teen'-mo*, s. A compound of the English *eighteen*; denoting the size of a book in which a sheet is doubled into eighteen leaves.
EIGHTEENTH, *a'-teenth*, a. The next in order after the seventeenth.
EIGHTFOLD, *ate'-foald*, a. Eight times the number or quantity.
EIGHTH, *ayth*, a. Noting the number eight; the number next after seven; the ordinal of eight.
— s. In *music*, an interval composed of five tones and two semi-tones.
EIGHTHLY, *ayth'-le*, ad. In the eighth place.
EIGHTIETH, *ay'-te-eth*, a. The next in order to the seventy-ninth; the eighth tenth.
EIGHTSCORE, *ayte'-skore*, a. or n. Eight times twenty, a hundred and sixty.
EIGHTY, *ay'-te*, a. Eight times ten; fourscore.
EIGNE, *ayne*, s. An old law term denoting the first born or eldest son; *bastard eigne* being the eldest son born out of wedlock.
—‡ a. Unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son.
EISEL,‡ *e'-sel*, s. Vinegar.
EISTEDDFOD, *e-sted'-fod*, s. An assembly of Welsh bards, met together for the purpose of receiving prizes for their musical or poetical compositions. The custom was first established by the Welsh princes; and has been recently revived by the Gwynnedigion and Cambrian Society, which assembles annually for the adjudging of prizes for poetical recitations and performances on the harp.
EITHER, *e'-ther*, a. or pron. One or other of any number; one of two; each; every one, separately considered.
EJACULATE, *e-jak'-u-late*, v.a. or n. To exclaim, or give sudden utterance to; to utter, as a short prayer; ‡to shout out; to cast; to dart.
EJACULATION, *e-jak-u-la'-shun*, s. The uttering of a short prayer, or a short occasional prayer uttered; ‡the act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force or rapid flight.
EJACULATORY, *e-jak'-u-là-tur-e*, a. Uttered in short sentences; sudden; hasty; ‡casting; throwing out.
EJECT, *e-jekt'*, v.a. To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out; to discharge through the natural passages or emunctories; to evacuate; to throw out, expel, or dismiss from an office; to turn out; to dispossess of land or estate; to drive away; to dismiss with hatred; to cast away; to reject; to banish.
EJECTA, *e-jek'-tà*, s. An old law term, applying to a woman who has lost her reputation, and is *ejected* from virtuous society.
EJECTED, *e-jekt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to eject*.
EJECTION, *e-jek'-shun*, s. The act of casting out; expulsion, dismission from office, disposition, a turning out from possession by force or authority; the discharge of any excrementitious matter through the pores or other emunctories; evacuation; vomiting, &c.
EJECTMENT, *e-jekt'-ment*, s. A casting out; a dispossession.—In *law*, a writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected.
EJECTOR, *e-jek'-tur*, s. One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.
EJULATION, *e-ju-la'-shun*, s. Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.
EJURATION, *e-ju-ra'-shun*, s. A renouncing or resigning a particular place.
EJURE, *e-jure'*, v.a. To renounce.
EKE, *eek*, v.a. To increase; to enlarge; to add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; to lengthen; to prolong.
—† ad. Also; likewise; in addition.
EKEBERGITE, *e-ke-ber'-jite*, s. The name of a greenish-brown and transparent mineral, so called in honour of M. Ekeberg, the discoverer.
EKED, *eekd*, pp. or a. Increased; lengthened.
EKING, *eek'-ing*, s. Increase or addition.
ELABORATE, *e-lab'-o-rate*, v.a. To produce with labour to improve or refine by successive operations.
— a. Wrought with labour; finished with great diligence; executed with exactness; studied; highly wrought.
ELABORATED, *e-lab'-o-ra-ted*, pp. or a. Produced with labour or study.
ELABORATELY, *e-lab'-o-rate-le*, ad. With great labour or study; with nice regard to exactness.
ELABORATENESS, *e-lab'-o-rate-nes*, s. The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labour.
ELABORATION, *e-lab-o-ra'-shun*, s. Improvement or refinement by successive operations.—In *physical science*, the various changes which matter undergoes during the process of transformation or assimilation.
ELABORATOR, *e-lab'-o-rà-tur*, s. One who elaborates.
ELABORATORY, *e-lab'-o-rà-tur-e*, a. Elaborating.
ELÆAGNACEÆ, *el-e-ag-na'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the genus Elæagnus is the type. They nearly resemble the olive.
ELAIDIC ACID, *e-la-id'-ik as'-id*, s. A peculiar acid obtained by the saponification of elaidin.
ELAIDIN, *e-la'-e-din*, s. A fatty substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor-oil.
ELAINE, *e-la'-in*, s. The liquid principle of oils and fats, after the stearine has been pressed out.
ELAIOMETER, *e-lay-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument used for discovering adulteration in olive oil.
ELAMPING, *e-lamp'-ing*, a. Shining.
ELANCE, *e-lanse'*, v.a. To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart.
ELAND, *e'-land*, s. A species of clumsy antelope in Africa.
ELAIODIC, *e-la-od'-ik*, a. Derived from castor-oil.
ELAOLITE, *e-la'-o-lite*, s. A mineral of a greyish green with bluish and reddish shades of colour. It consists of silica, alumina, lime, potash, soda, and oxide of iron, and is a variety of nepheline.
ELAOPTEN, *e-là-op'-ten*, s. The liquid portion of a vegetable oil.
ELAPIDATION, *e-lap-e-da'-shun*, s. A clearing away of stones.
ELAPSE, *e-lapse'*, v.n. To slide away, to slip or glide away; to pass away silently.
ELAPSED, *e-lapst'*, pp. Slid or passed away.
ELAQUEATE, *e-lak'-kwe-ate*, v.a. To disentangle.
ELASMOTHERIUM, *e-las-mo-the'-re-um*, s. The name of an extinct race of pachydermatous Mammalia.
ELASTIC, *e-las'-tik*, } a. Springing back; having
ELASTICAL, *e-las'-te-kal*, } the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, depressed, or distorted; rebounding; flying back.
ELASTICALLY, *e-las'-te-kal-le*, ad. In an elastic manner, by an elastic power; with a spring.
ELASTICITY, *e-las-tis'-e-te*, s. The inherent property in bodies, by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension, or distortion.
ELATE, *e-late'*, a. Raised; elevated in mind; flushed, proud, lofty, or exalted.
— v.a. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to

elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud, to raise; to exalt.

ELATED, *e-la'-ted*, pp. or a. Elevated in mind or spirits; puffed up, as with honour, success, or prosperity.

ELATEDLY, *e-la'-ted-le*, ad. With elation; in a conceited manner.

ELATEDNESS, *e-la'-ted-nes*, s. An excited state.

ELATERIDÆ, *e-la-ter'-e-de*, s. A family of Coleopterous insects, of which the *Elater* is the type.

ELATERINE, *e-lat'-er-in*, s. The active principle of *elaterium*.

ELATERITE, *e-lat'-er-ite*, s. An elastic mineral pitch, a brown massive variety of bitumen.

ELATERIUM, *e-la-te'-re-um*, s. A substance deposited from the very acrid juice of the *Momordica elaterium*, wild cucumber.

ELATEROMETER, *e-lat-er-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the degree of diversity or rarefaction of air contained in the receiver of an air-pump.

ELATERY, *el'-a-ter-e*, s. Acting force or elasticity.

ELATINACEÆ, *e-lat-e-na'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Exogens (the Water Peppers), consisting of small annual plants growing in marshy places; to which the *Elatine*, or Water-wort, belongs.

ELATION, *e-la'-shun*, s. An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success; haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

ELATOR, *e-la'-tur*, s. One who or that which elates.

ELAXATION, *e-laks-a'-shun*, s. The act of untying, or unloosing.

EL OW, *el'-bo*, s. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm; any flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building, or road; a term applied to the upright sides which flank any panelled work.—*To be at the elbow*, is to be very near, or at hand.—*To be out at the elbows*, is to be reduced to poverty.

— v.a. To push with the elbow; to push or drive to a distance; to encroach on.

— v.n. To jut into an angle; to project; to bend.

ELBOW-CHAIR, *el'-bo-tchare*, s. A chair with arms to support the elbows; an arm-chair.

ELBOW-ROOM, *el'-bo-room*, s. Room to extend the elbows on each side; freedom from confinement; room for motion or action.

ELBOWED, *el'-bode*, pp. or a. Pushed with the elbows.

ELD,‡ *eld*, s. Old age; decrepitude; old people.

ELDER, *el'-der*, a. The comparative degree of *eld*, now written *old*. Older, senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else; prior in origin; preceding in the date of a commission.

— s. One who is older than another or others; a person advanced in life; an ancestor; one who, on account of his age and experience, is selected for office.—Among the Jews, the *Elders* were persons distinguished for their age, wisdom, and experience, and seventy of them were associated with Moses in the government of the people. In the first Christian churches, *Elders* were persons who enjoyed offices or ecclesiastical functions; and included pastors, presbyters, or overseers.—In the *Presbyterian Church*, the term is applied to officers who, with the pastor, compose the church session, and administer the discipline of the church to which they belong.—In the *Baptist Church*, an ordained minister, to whom the same title was also given in the early Congregational Churches.—The common English name of a small tree called by botanists *sambucus*; it has a spongy pith, and bears dark purple berries, from which *elder wine* is made.

ELDERLY, *el'-der-le*, a. Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.

ELDERSHIP, *el'-der-ship*, s. Seniority; the state of being older; the office of an elder; presbytery; order of elders.

ELDEST, *el'-dest*, a. Oldest; most advanced in age.

ELDING, *el'-ding*, s. Fuel. (*Local.*)

EL-DORADO, *el-do-rä'-do*, s. (Span.) A fabulous region in the interior of South America, supposed to be rich beyond all others, especially in gold, gems, &c.

ELDRITCH, *el'-dritch*, a. Hideous; ghastly; demoniacal.

ELEATIC, *e-le-at'-ik*, a. An epithet given to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from the town of Elea in Italy.

ELECAMPANE, *el-e-kam'-pane*, s. A plant (*Inula Helenium*) of a pungent taste, and formerly of much repute as a stomachic.

ELECT, *e-lekt'*, v.a. To choose, select, or prefer; to pick out, from among two or more; to take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to manifest preference by vote or designation.—In *theology*, to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favour; to decide or determine in favour of.

ELECT, a. Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more.—In *theology*, chosen as the object of mercy; predestinated in the Divine counsels; chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office.

— s. One chosen or set apart; predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means; set apart as a peculiar church and people.

ELECTANT,‡ *e-lek'-tant*, s. One who has the power of choosing.

ELECTED, *e-lek'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to elect*.

ELECTICISM, *e-lek'-te-sizm*, s. The system of selecting doctrines and opinions from other systems.

ELECTION, *e-lek'-shun*, s. The act of choosing; the act of selecting one or more from others; the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment by any manifestation of preference; the public choice of officers; liberty to act or not; power of choosing or selecting; discernment; discrimination.—In *theology*, Divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified, and prepared for heaven.

ELECTIONEER, *e-lek-shun-eer'*, v.n. To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

ELECTIONEERER, *e-lek-shun-eer'-er*, s. One who electioneers.

ELECTIONEERING, *e-lek-shun-eer'-ing*, s. The arts or practices used for securing the choice of one to office.

ELECTIVE, *e-lek'-tiv*, a. Dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; exerting the power of choice, selecting for combination.

ELECTIVELY, *e-lek'-tiv-le*, ad. By choice; with preference of one to another.

ELECTOR, *e-lek'-tur*, s. One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer.—In the *old German Empire*, electors were certain princes who had the right of electing the emperor.

ELECTORAL, *e-lek'-tur-al*, a. Pertaining to election or electors.

ELECTORATE, *e-lek'-tur-ate*, s. The dignity or territory of an elector in the German Empire.

ELECTORESS, *e-lek'-tur-es*, s. The same as *electress*.

ELECTORSHIP, *e-lek'-tur-ship*, s. The office of an elector.

ELECTRE,‡ *e-lek'-tr*, s. Amber.

ELECTREPETER, *e-lek-trep'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents.

ELECTRESS, *e-lek'-tres*, s. The wife or widow of an elector in the German Empire.

ELECTRIC, *e-lek'-trik*, } a. Containing electricity,
ELECTRICAL, *e-lek'-tre-kal*, } or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; derived from or produced by electricity; communicating a shock like electricity.—*Electric aura* is a current of electrified air, employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying sensitive parts, as the ear or the eye.—*Electric circuit*, or *Electric current*, is the transmission of electricity from a body overcharged to one that is undercharged, through the agency of metallic wires or conductors.—*Electric column* is a sort of electric pile invented by De Luc, composed of thin plates of different metals, with paper interposed between them.—*Electric telegraph* is a mode of transmitting messages and intelligence by means of electricity over wires, either for long or short distances.—*Electric wire* is the popular name for the wires of the magnetic telegraph.

ELECTRIC, *e-lek'-trik*, s. Any body or substance employed to excite or accumulate the electric fluid, as glass, amber, &c.

ELECTRICALLY, *e-lek'-tre-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

ELECTRIC-EEL, *e-lek'-trik-eel*, s. An eel or fish of the genus *gymnotus*, from two to five feet long, and able to give a violent electric shock.

ELECTRICIAN, *e-lek-trish'-an*, s. One who studies electricity and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity

ELECTRICITY, *e-lek-tris'-e-te*, s. The subtile agent called the electric fluid, usually excited by friction; the science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid. It was so called from the Greek word for amber, because it was in the friction of this substance that it was first observed. The phenomena of electricity are such as attraction and repulsion, heat and light, shocks of the animal system, and mechanical violence.

ELECTRIFIABLE, *e-lek-tre-fi'-à-bl*, a. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric.

ELECTRIFICATION, *e-lek-tre-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity.

ELECTRIFIED, *e-lek'-tre-fide*, pp. or a. Charged with electricity; subjected to the shock of electricity.

ELECTRIFY, *e-lek'-tre-fi*, v.a. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity; to cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; to excite suddenly or give a sudden impulse.

— v.n. To become electric.

ELECTRINE, *e-lek'-trin*, a. Belonging to amber.

ELECTRIZATION, *e-lek-tre-za'-shun*, s. The act of electrizing.

ELECTRIZE, *e-lek'-trize*, v.a. To electrify.

ELECTRIZED, *e-lek'-trize'd*, pp. or a. Charged with electricity.

ELECTRIZERS, *e-lek-tri'-zers*, s. A name applied to the plates of copper or silver and zinc which are prepared for medical purposes.

ELECTRO, *e-lek'-tro*, a. A term extensively used as a prefix in the composition of words appertaining to electricity; as *Electro-biology*, the science of electrical forces as shown in mesmerism.—*Electro-chemistry*, that portion of electric science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.—*Electro-chemical*, that which pertains to electro-chemistry.—*Electro-dynamics*, the phenomena of electricity in motion.—*Electro-gilding*, a mode of gilding copper or silver by the agency of voltaic electricity.—*Electro-magnetic*, designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it.—*Electro-magnetic Telegraph*, an apparatus for conveying intelligence, by means of electricity moving between two places on iron wires.—*Electro-magnetism*, that science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in communicating magnetic properties.—*Electro-metallurgy*, the art of depositing metals held in solution, as silver, gold, &c., on prepared surfaces, through the agency of voltaic electricity or galvanism. *See* ELECTROTYPE.—*Electro-motion*, the motion of electricity or galvanism, or the passing of it from one metal to another.—*Electro-motive*, producing electro-motion.—*Electro-negative*, a term denoting the natural state of a body, or a particle of matter, which makes it tend to the positive pole of a voltaic battery.—*Electro-polar*, a term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive and the other negative.—*Electro-positive*, a term denoting the natural state of a body, or a particle of matter, which makes it tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—*Electro-telegraphic*, belonging to the electro-magnetic telegraph, or by its means.

ELECTRODE, *e-lek'-trode*, s. A name applied to what is called the *pole* of the voltaic circle. The *electrodes* are the surfaces, air, water, metal, &c., which serve to convey an electric current into and from the liquid to be decomposed.

ELECTROLYSIS, *e-lek-trol'-e-sis*, s. The act of decomposing a compound substance by the action of electricity or galvanism.

ELECTROLYTE, *e-lek'-tro-lite*, s. A compound which may be directly decomposed by an electric current.

ELECTROLYZE, *e-lek'-tro-lize*, v.a. To decompose a compound substance by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.

ELECTROMETER, *e-lek-trom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity, or for indicating the presence of electricity; an instrument for discharging electricity from a jar.

ELECTROMETRICAL, *e-lek-tro-met'-re-kal*, a. Pertaining to an electrometer; made by an electrometer.

ELECTROMOTOR, *e-lek-tro-mo'-tur*, s. A mover of the electric fluid; a piece of apparatus for generating a current of electricity.

ELECTRON, *e-lek'-tron*, s. Amber; also a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver.

ELECTROPHORUS, *e-lek-trof'-o-rus*, s. An instrument for exciting electricity in small quantities, consisting of a flat smooth cake of resin, acted upon by a circular plate of brass, with a glass handle. It is a convenient substitute on a small scale for the electric machine and its objects.

ELECTRO-PLATE, *e-lek'-tro-plate*, s. A precipitation of silver or gold on a surface of copper, or German silver metal.

ELECTROSCOPE, *e-lek'-tro-skope*, s. An instrument for rendering electrical excitation apparent by its effects.

ELECTRO-TINT, *e-lek'-tro-tint*, s. The art or process by which an etching is produced through the means of galvanism. The plate used for the purpose is of mixed metal, presenting a white surface, such as German silver. The artist sketches his design on the dull white surface by means of brushes and composition. All the parts which are white in the impression are left uncovered by the paint. When the picture is finished, it is coated with black-lead, and exposed to the electro-coppering process, by which a plate is produced for working in the copper-plate press, having the lines of the device marked in intaglio, or sunken.

ELECTROTYPE, *e-lek'-tro-tipe*, s. The art of depositing metals held in solution, and of executing fac-simile representations by galvanism, sometimes called *Electro-metallurgy*.—*Electro-plating*, which is effected on this principle, is a process by which a pattern, cast in alloy or white metal, composed of copper, nickel, and zinc—hard white, and fusible only at a high temperature—after being properly chased and prepared, and dipped in a vessel containing a solution of phosphorus, is transferred to a tank or trough, and subjected to galvanic agency. In the tank is a chemical solution of silver; and the wires of a galvanic battery are so arranged that the current, in completing its circuit, must necessarily pass through the solution. The result is, the solution is decomposed, and a fine film of metallic silver is deposited on the surfaces of the articles suspended in the trough.

ELECTROTYPIST, *e-lek-tro-ti'-pist*, s. One who coats metals with silver or gold.

ELECTRUM, *e-lek'-trum*, s. A term applied by the ancients to various substances, especially amber, and an alloy of gold with a fifth part of silver; a variety of gold ore of a pale brass colour.

ELECTUARY, *e-lek'-tu-ar-e*, s. In *pharmacy*, a powder mixed up with some conserve or syrup, so as to assume the consistency of honey.

ELEEMOSYNARY, *el-e-mos'-e-nar-e*, a. Given in charity, or appropriated to support the poor; relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations.—*Eleemosynary* corporations are confined by law to colleges, schools, and hospitals.

— s. One who subsists on charity.

ELEGANCE, *el'-e-gans*, } s. The beauty of propriety not of greatness; politeness propriety of diction and utterance; perspicuity, purity, neatness, and a happy choice and arrangement of words; a due symmetry and distribution of parts; that which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty.

ELEGANCY, *el'-e-gan-se*, }

ELEGANT, *el'-e-gant*, a. Pleasing to good taste; graceful, beautiful, or refined; neat; pure; rich in expressions; correct in arrangement; uttering or delivering elegant language with propriety and grace, symmetrical; regular; well formed in its parts, proportions, and distribution, as a building; sensible to beauty; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection as taste; beautiful in form and colours; pleasing; rich; costly and ornamental.

ELEGANTLY, *el'-e-gant-le*, ad. In a manner to please with elegance; with beauty; with pleasing propriety; with due symmetry; with well-formed and duly-proportioned parts; with rich or handsome materials well disposed.

ELEGIAC, *el-e-ji'-ak*, } a. Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; used in elegies.—In *music*, an epithet applied to certain plaintive and affecting melodies.

ELEGIACAL, *el-e-ji'-à-kal*, }

ELEGIAC, *el-e-ji'-ak*, s. Elegiac verse.

ELEGIAST, *el-e-ji'-ast*, s. The same with ELEGIST.

ELEGIST, *el'-e-jist*, s. A writer of elegies.

ELEGIT, *e-le'-jit*, s. (Lat.) In *law* a writ of execution.

which a defendant's goods are taken and delivered to the plaintiff.

ELEGY, *el'-e-je*, s. A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a short poem without points or affected elegances; a piece of vocal music of a tender and pathetic kind.

ELEMENT, *el'-e-ment*, s. The first or constituent principle or minutest part of anything; an ingredient.—In a *chemical sense*, that which cannot be divided by chemical analysis, and therefore considered as a simple substance; the matter or substances which compose the world; the air.—In *the plural*, the first rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; the bread and wine used at the Eucharist.—In *popular language*, fire, air, earth, and water, are called the *four elements*, as formerly it was supposed that these were simple bodies, of which the world is composed.—The *elements of music* comprise the gamut, rules of time, simple harmonies, and all the first or constituent principles of the science.—The outline or sketch; moving cause or principle.

—† v.a. To compound of elements or first principles; to constitute; to make, as a first principle.

ELEMENTAL, *el-e-men'-tal*, a. Pertaining to elements; produced by some of the four supposed elements; arising from first principles.

ELEMENTALITY, *el-e-men-tal'-e-te*, s. Composition of principles or ingredients.

ELEMENTALLY, *el-e-men'-tal-le*, ad. According to elements; literally.

ELEMENTARITY, *el-e-men-tar'-e-te*, } s. The state of
ELEMENTARINESS, *el-e-men'-tar-e-nes*, } being elementary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state.

ELEMENTARY, *el-e-men'-tar-e*, a. Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part; initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments; treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles.—In *physics*, there are only fifty-five simple or elementary substances at present known; that is, substances which, under any conditions yet applied to them, are found to be incapable of further analysis. Five of these exist in a separate state as gases; seven are non-metallic solids and liquids; thirteen are metallic or metalloid bodies, uniting with oxygen to form the earths and alkalies; and thirty are what are commonly called metals.

ELEMI, *el'-e-me*, s. The resinous exudation of the plant *Amyris elemnifera*. The compound *elemi* ointment of the Pharmacopœia is a preparation of this substance.

ELENCH,† *e-lenk'*, } s. A fallacious argument, which
ELENCHUS, *e-len'-kus*, } is apt to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism.—In *antiq.*, an ear-ring set with pearls.—In *zoology*, a genus of smooth-shelled Mollusca.

ELENCHICAL,‡ *e-len'-ke-kal*, a. Pertaining to an elench; serving to refute.

ELENCHICALLY,‡ *e-len'-ke-kal-le*, ad. By means of an elench.

ELENCHIZE,‡ *e-len'-kize*, v.n. To dispute.

ELENCHTICAL,‡ *e-lenk'-te-kal*, a. Serving to confute.

ELEPHANT, *el'-e-fant*, s. A thick-skinned quadruped, the largest of existing land animals, having a long trunk and tusks, and famous for its sagacity and docility: there are two species, the Asiatic, or Indian, and the African; ivory, the tusk of the elephant.—The *Order of the White Elephant* is a very ancient Danish order of knighthood, restricted to thirty knights.—The *Elephant beetle* is a large species of the genus *Scarabæus*.—*Elephant paper*, a large-sized drawing paper.—*Elephant's foot*, a genus of tropical plants, the *Elephantopus*.

ELEPHANTIASIS, *el-e-fan-ti'-â-sis*, s. (Lat.) A disease, in which the skin is thick, livid, wrinkled, tuberculate, and destitute of feeling.

ELEPHANTINE, *el-e-fan'-tine*, a. Pertaining to the elephant; huge; resembling an elephant; or perhaps white, like ivory.—In *antiquity*, an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals.—*Elephantine epoch*, in *geology*, is that period when there was a preponderance of the large *pachydermata*.

ELEPHANTOID, *el-e-fan'-toyd*, } a. Resembling the
ELEPHANTOIDAL, *el-e-fan-toy'-dal*, } form of an elephant.

ELEUSINIAN, *el ew-sin'-e-an*, a. Relating to Eleusis, in Greece, or to the mystic rites in honour of Ceres, which were there celebrated.

ELEUTHERIA, *el-ew-the'-re-â*, s. An ancient festival celebrated at Platæa, to commemorate the victory obtained by Pausanias over the Persians.

ELEVATE, *el'-e-vate*, v.a. To raise from a low or deep place to a higher, to raise to a higher state or station, to improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; to raise from a low or common state; to elate with pride; to raise in mind and feelings; to raise from any tone to one more acute; to augment or swell; to make louder.

— a. Elevated; raised aloft.

ELEVATED, *el-e-va'-ted*, pp. or a. Raised; exalted; dignified; elated.

ELEVATION, *el-e-va'-shun*, s. The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher; the act of exalting in rank, degree, or condition; exaltation; an elevated state; dignity; exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions; exaltation of style; lofty expressions; words and phrases expressive of lofty conceptions; exaltation of character or manners; attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects; height; altitude; an elevated place or station; elevated ground; a hill or mountain; a passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmentation of voice.—In *astronomy*, altitude; the distance of a celestial object above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.—In *gunnery*, the angle which the line of direction of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.—In *dialing*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line.—In *music*, a term applied to the progression of the tones of the voice or instrument, from grave to acute; and also used to signify the raising of the hand or foot in beating time.—In *architecture*, a view or representation of a building or object drawn to a geometrical scale of its height above the ground, there being no vanishing points, as in perspective representation.—In the Roman Catholic services, the *elevation of the host* is that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head, for the people to adore.

ELEVATOR, *el-e-vā'-tur*, s. One who raises, lifts, or exalts.—In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye; a surgical instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone.—In *milling*, a term applied to a series of small boxes fastened by a strap and moved by a wheel, to raise grain, &c., from a lower to a higher floor.

ELEVATORY, *el-e-va'-tur-e*, s. An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull.

— a. Tending to raise, or having power to elevate.

ELÈVE, *el-ave'*, s. (Fr.) One brought up or protected by another.

ELEVEN, *e-lev'n*, a. Ten and one added.

ELEVENTH, *e-lev'nth*, a. The next in order to the tenth.

ELF, *elf*, s.; pl. ELVES. A diminutive wandering spirit; a fairy, a hobgoblin, or evil spirit, which our rude ancestors imagined to haunt groves and other sequestered spots, and play mischievous tricks, an idea which Shakspeare has so poetically embodied in his dramatic writings; a diminutive or insignificant person; a dwarf.

— v.a. To entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it cannot be disentangled.

ELF-ARROW, *elf'-ar-ro*, } s. A name given to flints in the
ELF-BOLT, *elf'-boalt*, } shape of arrow-heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.

ELF-LOCK, *elf'-lok*, s. Hair twisted in a lock, so denominated as if the work of fairies.

ELFIN, *el'-fin*, a. Relating or pertaining to elves or dwarfs.

— s. A little urchin.

ELFISH, *el'-fish*, a. Resembling elves; clad in disguise

ELGIN MARBLES, *el'-gin mar'bls*, s.pl. A series of ancient sculptured marbles, originally belonging to the Temple of Minerva at Athens, and so named from the Earl of Elgin, who removed them to England in 1812.

ELICIT, *e-lis'-sit*, v.a. To draw out; to bring to light to deduce by reason or argument; to strike out.

—† a. Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence.

ELICITATE,‡ *e-lis'-se-tate*, v.a. To elicit.

Elicitation, *e-lis-se-ta'-shun*, s. The act of eliciting, or of drawing out.
Elicited, *e-lis'-sit-ed*, pp. of the verb *to elicit*.
Elide, *e-lide'*, v.a. To cut off a syllable; ‡ to break or dash to pieces; to crush.
Eligibility, *el-e-je-bil'-e-te*, s. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen, the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another, or desirable; capability of being chosen to an office.
Eligible, *el'-e-je-bl*, a. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable; suitable; proper; desirable; legally qualified to be chosen.
Eligibleness, *el'-e-je-bl-nes*, s. Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.
Eligibly, *el'-e-je-ble*, ad. In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.
Eliguration,‡ *e-lig-u-rish'-un*, s. The act of devouring.
Elimate,† *el'-e-mate*, v.n. To cut off with a file; to polish.
Elimation,† *el-e-ma'-shun*, s. A filing or polishing off.
Eliminate, *e-lim'-e-nate*, v.a. To thrust out of doors; to expel; to thrust out; to discharge, or throw off; to set at liberty.—In *algebra*, to cause a quantity to disappear from an equation.
Eliminated, *e-lim'-e-na-ted*, pp. of the verb *to eliminate*.
Elimination, *e-lim-e-na'-shun*, s. The act of expelling or throwing off, the act of discharging or secreting by the pores.—In *algebra*, the causing a quantity to disappear from an equation.
Elinguid, *e-ling'-wid*, a. Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech.
Eliquament, *e-lik'-wa-ment*, s. A juice squeezed out of fat.
Eliquation, *el-e-kwa'-shun*, s. In *chemistry*, the operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so, by means of heat, as silver from copper.
Elision, *e-lizh'-un*, s. In *grammar*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure, when the next word begins with a vowel, as th' embattled plain; ‡ division; separation.
Elisor, *e-lize'-ur*, s. In *law*, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury.
Elite, *el-eet'*, s. (Fr.) A choice or select body.
Elixate, *e-lik'-sate*, v.a. To extract by boiling.
Elixation, *e-lik-sa'-shun*, s. The act of boiling or stewing; concoction in the stomach; digestion.—In *pharmacy*, the extraction of the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing; lixiviation.
Elixir, *e-lik'-sur*, s. In *medicine*, a tincture with more than one base; a liquor for transmuting metals into gold, quintessence; refined spirit; any cordial; that substance which invigorates.—*Elixir of love* is a substance prepared at Aboyna, in the East Indies, from the seeds of the plant *Grammactophyllum speciosum*.
Elizabethan, *e-liz-a-be'-than*, a. Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times.
Elk, *elk*, s. A quadruped of the *cervine* genus, with palmated horns; also called *moose*.—The *Fossil-elk* is a gigantic species of the fallow-deer, found fossil in Ireland and the Isle of Man, but now extinct.
Elk-nut, *elk'-nut*, s. A name for the oily nut of the *Hamiltonia oleifera*.
Elk-wood, *elk'-wood*, s. A name given to the soft spongy wood of the *Magnolia umbrella*, or Umbrella tree.
Ell, *l*, s. A measure, of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The English ell is 49 inches; the Scotch, 37·2; the French, 54.
Ellagic Acid, *el-laj'-ik as'-id*, s. A weak, insipid acid, obtained from gall-nuts, in which it co-exists with gallic acid.
Elleborin, *el-leb'-o-rin*, s. An acrid kind of resin, obtained from the plant *Helleborus hymenalis*.
Ellinge,‡ *el'-linj*, a. Cheerless; sad.
Ellingeness,‡ *el'-linj-nes*, s. Loneliness; dulness; cheerlessness.
Ellipse, *el-lips'*, } s.; pl. **Ellipses**. In *geometry*, a
Ellipsis, *el-lip'-sis*, } figure formed by the intersection of a plane and cone, when the plane passes obliquely through the opposite side of the cone.—In *grammar*, defect, omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted.
Ellipsograph, *el-lip'-so-graf*, s. An instrument for describing ellipses.
Ellipsoid, *el-lip'-soyd*, s. In *geometry*, a solid or figure formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis, an elliptic conoid; a spheroid.
Ellipsoidal, *el-lip-soy'-dal*, a. Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.
Ellipsolithes, *el-lip'-so-lith-es*, s. The name of certain fossil Cephalopods found in the carboniferous lime stone.
Ellipsostoma, *el-lip-sos'-tom-a*, s. A family of Mollusca, the shells of which have an elliptical aperture.
Elliptic, *el-lip'-tik*, } a. Pertaining to an ellipse;
Elliptical, *el-lip'-te-kal*, } having the form of an ellipse; having a part omitted.—*Elliptic compasses* are instruments used for describing an ellipse.
Elliptically, *el-lip'-te-kal-le*, ad. According to the figure called an *ellipse*; with a part omitted.
Ellipticity, *el-lip-tis'-e-te*, s. Deviation from the form of a sphere, being the difference between the equatorial and polar diameters.
Elliptoid, *el-lip'-toyd*, s. In *geometry*, an infinite or indefinite ellipse defined by the indefinite equation.
Elm, *elm*, s. A forest tree of the genus *Ulmus*, prized for its umbrageousness and the value of the timber, which is very hard, and particularly useful in mill-work, &c. There are many varieties, the most useful of which are the common elm, the witch elm, and the witch hazel.
Elmen, *elm'-en*, a. Of or belonging to elms.
Elminthes, *el-min'-thes*, s.pl. Small intestinal worms.
Elmy, *elm'-e*, a. Abounding with elms.
Elocation, *el-o-ka'-shun*, s. A removal from the usual place of residence; departure from the usual method; an ecstasy.
Elocution, *el-o-kew'-shun*, s. The proper utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments; +speech; the power of speaking.—In *rhetoric*, elegance, composition, and dignity, the act of expressing thoughts with elegance or beauty.
Elocutionary, *el-o-kew'-shun-a-re*, a. Pertaining to elocution, or containing it.
Elocutionist, *el-o-kew'-shun-ist*, s. One who is versed in elocution, or who treats of the subject.
Elocutive, *el-o-kew'-tiv*, a. Having the power of eloquent speaking.
Elodes, *e-lo'-des*, s. Sweaty fever or sickness, known as the *Sudor Anglicus*.
Eloge, *el-oje'*, s. A funeral oration, a panegyric on the dead.
Elogist,‡ *el'-o-jist*, s. An eulogist.
Elogy, *el'-o-je*, } s. The praise bestowed on a
Elogium, *e-lo-je'-um*, } person or thing; panegyric.
Elohi, *e-lo'-e*, } s. A name given in Scripture to the
Eloi, *e-loy'*, } Supreme Being.
Elohim, *el-o'-him*, s.pl. (Heb.) One of the names of Jehovah.
Eloin, *e-loyn'*, v.a. (Sometimes written **Eloigne**.) To separate and remove to a distance; to convey to a distance, and withhold from sight.
Eloinate, *e-loy'-nate*, v.a. To remove.
Eloinment, *e-loyn'-ment*, s. Distance; removal to a distance.
Elong,‡ *e-long'*, v.a. To put far off; to retard.
Elongate, *e-long'-gate*, v.a. To lengthen; to extend, to remove further off.
— v.n. To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.
Elongated, *e-long'-ga-ted*, pp. or a. Lengthened; removed to a distance.
Elongation, *e-long-ga'-shun*, s. The act of stretching or lengthening; the state of being extended; distance; space which separates one thing from another departure; removal; recession; extension; continuation.—In *astronomy*, the distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth.—In *surgery*, an imperfect luxation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.
Elope, *e-lope'*, v.n. To run away; to quit one's station, without permission or right; to escape privately; to run away from a husband with another man, or to quit a father's or guardian's house privately, or without permission, with a gallant.
Eloped, *e-lope'd'*, pp. of the verb *to elope*.
Elopement, *e-lope'-ment*, s. Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law, particularly of a wife from her husband, or a daughter or ward with a gallant.

ELOPS, *ē'-lops*, s. A fish inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies.

ELOQUENCE, *el'-o-kwens*, s. A combination of oratory, logic, rhetoric, and poetical phraseology; a good elocution or utterance; correct, appropriate, and rich expressions, with fluency, animation, and suitable action; the power of expressing strong emotions with fluency and force; forcible language, which gives utterance to deep emotion; brilliancy of language in written composition

ELOQUENT, *el'-o-kwent*, a. Having the power of expressing strong emotions in a vivid and appropriate manner; adapted to express strong emotion, fluency, and power.

ELOQUENTLY, *el'-o-kwent-le*, ad. With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect, and persuade.

ELSE, *els*, a. or pron. Other; one or something besides. — ad. Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different; besides; except that mentioned.

ELSEN, *el'sn*, s. A shoemaker's awl.

ELSEWHERE, *els'-hware*, ad. In any other place; in some other place; in other places, indefinitely.

ELUCIDATE, *e-lu'-se-date*, v.a. To explain, illustrate, or expound; to make clear or manifest; to remove obscurity from, and render intelligible.

ELUCIDATED, *e-lu'-se-da-ted*, pp. of the verb *to elucidate*.

ELUCIDATION, *e-lu-se-da'-shun*, s. The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; illustration, exposition, annotation, or comment.

ELUCIDATIVE, *e-lu'-se-da-tiv*, a. Making clear; explanatory.

ELUCIDATOR, *e-lu-se-da'-tur*, s. One who explains; an expositor.

ELUCIDATORY, *e-lu'-se-dā-tur-e*, a. Tending to elucidate.

ELUCTATION, *e-luk-ta'-shun*, s. The act of bursting forth; escape.

ELUDE, *e-lude'*, v.a. To evade, avoid, or escape; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; to mock by an unexpected escape; to remain unseen or undiscovered.

ELUDED, *e-lu'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to elude*.

ELUDIBLE, *e-lu'-de-bl*, a. That may be eluded or escaped.

ELUL, *e'-lul*, s. The twelfth month of the civil Jewish year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical, corresponding nearly to our August.

ELUMBATED,† *e-lum'-bā-ted*, a. Weakened in the loins.

ELUSION, *e-lew'-zhun*, s. An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

ELUSIVE, *e-lew'-siv*, a. Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

ELUSORINESS, *e-lew'-sur-e-nes*, s. The state of being elusory.

ELUSORY, *e-lew'-sur-e*, a. Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive, fraudulent, or deceptive.

ELUTE, *e-lewt'*, v.a. To wash off; to cleanse; to purify.

ELUTRIATE, *e-lew'-tre-ate*, v.a. To purify by washing; to cleanse, as a pulverulent substance, by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor.

ELUTRIATED, *e-lew'-tre-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to elutriate*.

ELUTRIATION, *e-lew-tre-a'-shun*, s. The operation of washing a pulverulent substance by mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, in which the foul or extraneous substances are floating, while the heavier particles are deposited at the bottom.

ELUXATE, *e-luks'-ate*, v.a. To dislocate. *See* LUXATE.

ELUXATION, *e-luks-a'-shun*, s. The dislocation of a bone. *See* LUXATION.

ELVAN, *el'-van*, a. Pertaining to elves.

ELVANS, *el'-vans*, s. A mineral stone intermediate between granite and porphyry.

ELVAS-PLUM, *el'-vas-plum*, s. A kind of dried prune; a dessert fruit sold in boxes.

ELVE, *elv*, s. A mining name for the shaft or handle of a pick.

ELVE-LOCK, *elv'-lok*. *See* ELF-LOCK.

ELVERS, *el'-verz*, s.pl. Young eels; young congers or sea-eels.

ELVES, *elvz*, pl. of ELF.

ELVISH, *el'-vish*, a. More properly ELFISH.

ELVISH-MARKED,‡ *el'-vish-märkd*, a. Marked or disfigured by elves.

ELYDORIC, *el-e-dor'-ik*, a. An epithet applied to a species of painting with oil and water, so as to add the freshness of water-colours to the mellowness of oil-painting

ELYSIAN, *e-lizh'-yan*, a. Pertaining to Elysium, or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, *e-lizh'-yum*, s. In *mythology*, the region assigned to the spirits of the virtuous after death, represented as furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, &c.; any delightful place.

ELYTRIFORM, *e-lit'-re-fawrm*, a. In the form of a wing-sheath.

ELYTRON, *el'-e-tron*, } s.; pl. ELYTRA. The wing-sheath
ELYTRUM, *el'-e-trum*, } of beetles; an outer hard case, beneath which are the true wings.

ELZEVIR, *el'-ze-vir*, s. A term applied to the admirable editions of the classics published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, during the 16th and 17th centuries.

'EM. A contraction of THEM.

EMACERATE,‡ *e-mas'-er-ate*, v.a. To make lean.

EMACERATION,‡ *e-mas-er-a'-shun*, s. A making lean, emaciation.

EMACIATE, *e-ma'-she-ate*, v.n. To lose flesh gradually, to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite, or other cause; to waste away, or to decay in flesh.

— v.a. To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness.

— a. Thin; wasted.

EMACIATED, *e-ma'-she-a-ted*, pp. or a. Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.

EMACIATION, *e-ma-she-a'-shun*, s. The act of making lean or thin in flesh; or the becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

EMACULATE,† *e-mak'-u-late*, v.a. To take spots from.

EMACULATION,† *e-mak-u-la'-shun*, s. The act or operation of freeing from spots.

EMANANT, *em'-ā-nant*, a. Issuing or flowing from.

EMANATE, *em'-ā-nate*, v.n. To issue from a source or fountain; to flow from; to proceed or spring from.

EMANATION, *em-ā-na'-shun*, s. The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin; that which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux · effluvium.

EMANATIVE, *em'-ā-nā-tiv*, a. Issuing from another.

EMANCIPATE, *e-man'-se-pate*, v.a. To set free from servitude or slavery, by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom; to set free, or restore to liberty; to liberate the mind from controlling power or influence.—In *ancient Rome*, to set a son free from subjection to his father, and destroy the peculiar relation subsisting between them by law.

— a. Set at liberty.

EMANCIPATED, *e-man'-se-pa-ted*, pp. or a. Set free from bondage, subjection, or dependence.

EMANCIPATION, *e-man-se-pa'-shun*, s. Deliverance liberation, or freedom; the act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection, or dependence; being delivered from bondage or controlling influence.

EMANCIPATIONIST, *e-man-se-pa'-shun-ist*, s. An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

EMANCIPATOR, *e-man'-se-pa-tur*, s. One who emancipates or liberates.

EMANCIPIST, *e-man'-se-pist*, s. A term applied to emancipated convicts in the colonies.

EMANE, *e-mane'*, v.n. To issue or flow from. *See* EMANATE.

EMANUEL, *em-man'-u-el*, s. A title of the Messiah; a Hebrew word signifying "God with us."

EMARGINATE,‡ *e-mar'-jin-ate*, v.a. To take away the margin or edge of anything.

EMARGINATED, *e-mar'-jin-a-ted*, a. In *botany*, applied to a leaf notched in a peculiar manner at the apex; in *mineralogy*, to a mineral having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face; in *conchology*, to a shell without a margin, or when the edges, instead of being level, are hollowed out.

EMARGINATELY, *e-mar'-jin-ate-le*, ad. In the form of notches.

EMARGINATION, *e-mar-jin-a'-shun*, s. The act of cutting away the margin of a book, or the edge of anything.

EMASCULATE, *e-mas'-ku-late*, v.a. To castrate; to deprive of virility or of masculine strength or vigour; to weaken or render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

— a. Unmanned; deprived of vigour.

EMASCULATED, *e-mas'-ku-la-ted*, pp. or a. Castrated weakened.

Emasculation, *e-mas-ku-la'-shun*, s. The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration; the act of depriving of vigour or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

Embale, *em-bale'*, v.a. To make up into a bundle, bale, or package; to pack; to bind; to enclose.

Emball,‡ *em-bawl'*, v.a. To encircle or embrace.

Emballing,‡ *em-bawl'-ing*, s. An embrace.

Embalm, *em-bäm'*, v.a. To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction; to fill with sweet scent; to preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay.

Embalmed, *em-bämd'*, pp. of the verb *to embalm*.

Embalmer, *em-bäm'-er*, s. One who embalms bodies for preservation.

Embalming, *em-bäm'-ing*, s. The act or art of filling a dead body with spices for preservation.

Embalmment, *em-bäm'-ment*, s. Act of embalming.

Embank, *em-bank'*, v.a. To enclose with a bank; to defend with a bank, or mounds, or dikes.

Embanked, *em-bankt'*, pp. of the verb *to embank*.

Embankment, *em-bank'-ment*, s. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank; a mound or bank raised for various purposes.

Embar, *em-bär'*, v.a. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar; to make fast; to enclose so as to hinder egress or escape; to stop; to prevent entering; to hinder; to block up.

Embarcation, *em-bar-ka'-shun*, s. *See* Embarkation.

Embargo, *em-bär'-go*, s. A restraint on ships, or prohibition of sailing, either out of port or into port, or both, such prohibition being by public authority, for a limited time. *Most generally*, it is a prohibition of ships to leave a port.

— v.a. To hinder or prevent ships from sailing out of port or into port, or both, by some law or edict of sovereign authority, for a limited time; to stop; to hinder from being prosecuted by the departure or entrance of ships.

Embargoed, *em-bär'-gode*, pp. of the verb *to embargo*.

Embarguements, *em-bärg'-ments*, s.pl. Embargoes.

Embark, *em-bark'*, v.a. To put or cause to enter on board a ship or other vessel, or boat; to engage a person in any affair.

- v.n. To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; to engage in any business; to undertake in; to take a share in.

Embarkation, *em-bar-ka'-shun*, s. The act of putting on board of a ship or other vessel, or the act of going aboard; that which is embarked.

Embarked, *em-barkd'*, pp. Put on shipboard; engaged in any affair.

Embarkment,† **Embarquement**,‡ *em-bark'-ment*, s. An undertaking; act of embarking.

Embarrass, *em-bar'-ras*, s. Embarrassment.

— v.a. To put a *bar* or difficulty in the way; to perplex, hinder, confuse, entangle, disconcert, or abash; to involve in difficulties; to render intricate, perplexed, or entangled; to throw into mental perplexity or confusion; to subject to pecuniary pressure or perplexity; to create confusion and agitation of feeling.

Embarrassed, *em-bar'-rasd*, pp. or a. Perplexed or rendered intricate.

Embarrassing, *em-bar'-ras-ing*, ppr. or a. Perplexing, entangling, or confusing.

Embarrassment, *em-bar'-ras-ment*, s. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement; confusion of mind; perplexity arising from insolvency, or from temporal inability to discharge debts; confusion; abashment.

Embarred, *em-bärd'*, pp. of the verb *to embar*.

Embase,† *em-base'*, v.a. To lower in value; to vitiate; to deprave; to impair; to degrade; to vilify.

Embasement,† *em-base'-ment*, s. Act of depraving; depravation; deterioration.

Embassade,† *em'-bas-sade*, s. An embassy.

Embassador, *em-bas'-sà-dur*, s. A minister of the highest rank, employed by one prince or state at the court of another, to manage the public concerns of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign.

Embassadorial, *em-bas-sà-do'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to an embassador.

Embassadress, *em-bas'-sà-dres*, s. The consort of an embassador; a woman sent on an embassy.

Embassage,† *em'-bas-saje*, s. An embassy.

Embassy, *em'-bas-se*, s. The charge or employment of a public minister, whether embassador or envoy; the persons sent on an embassy; a solemn message.

Embattle, *em-bat'tl*, v.a. To arrange in order of battle; to array troops for battle; to furnish with battlements.

Embattled, *em-bat'tld*, pp. or a. Arrayed in order of battle; furnished with battlements; having been the place of battle.—In *heraldry*, having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary.

Embathe, *em-bathe'*, v.a. To bathe.

Embay, *em-bay'*, v.a. To enclose in a bay or inlet, to landlock; to enclose between capes or promontories; ‡ to bathe; to wash; to soothe; to lull.

Embayed, *em-bayd'*, pp. of the verb *to embay*.

Embed, *em-bed'*, v.a. To lay, as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter.

Embedded, *em-bed'-ded*, pp. or a. Laid, as in a bed, or deposited in surrounding matter.

Embedment, *em-bed'-ment*, s. Act of embedding; state of being embedded.

Embellish, *em-bel'-lish*, v.a. To adorn, decorate, or beautify; to make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; to make graceful or elegant, as applied to manners.

Embellished, *em-bel'-lisht*, pp. or a. Adorned, decorated, or beautified.

Embellisher, *em-bel'-lish-er*, s. One who embellishes; one who graces with ornaments.

Embellishingly, *em-bel'-lish-ing-le*, ad. So as to embellish.

Embellishment, *em-bel'-lish-ment*, s. The act of adorning; ornament, decoration, or elegance; anything that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders anything pleasing to the eye, or agreeable to the taste, in dress, furniture, manners, or in the fine arts.

Ember-goose, *em'-ber-goose*, s. A large web-footed bird inhabiting the Arctic regions; also called the *great northern diver*.

Embering,‡ *em'-ber-ing*, s. The ember-days.

Emberizidæ, *em-be-ri'-ze-de*, s. The name of a large family of birds, the Buntings, of which the genus *Emberiza* is the type.

Embers, *em'-bers*, s.pl. Small coals of fire with ashes; the residuum of wood, coal, or other combustibles not extinguished; cinders.

Ember Weeks, *em'-ber weeks*, s. Four seasons in the year particularly set apart for prayer and fasting; namely, the first week in Lent, the next after Whitsuntide, the fourteenth of September, and the thirteenth of December.—*Ember days* are particular days of fasting and humiliation in the Ember weeks. They are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after Quadragesima Sunday, after Whit Sunday, after Holyrood day in September, and after St. Lucia's day in December.—Our ancestors used the words *Ember-fast* and *Ember-tide*.

Embezzle, *em-bez'zl*, v.a. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is entrusted to one's care and management; to waste; to dissipate in extravagance.

Embezzled, *em-bez'ld*, pp. of the verb *to embezzle*.

Embezzlement, *em-bez'l-ment*, s. The act of fraudulently appropriating to one's own use the money or goods entrusted to one's care and management; the thing appropriated.

Embezzler, *em-bez'ler*, s. One who embezzles.

Emblaze, *em-blaze'*, v.a. To adorn with glittering embellishments; to blazon; to paint or adorn with figures armorial.

Emblazed, *em-blaze'd'*, pp. or a. Adorned with shining ornaments, or with figures armorial.

Emblazon, *em-bla'zn*, v.a. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial; to deck in glaring colours; to display pompously.

Emblazoned, *em-bla'znd*, pp. of the verb *to emblazon*.

Emblazoner, *em-bla'zn-er*, s. A blazoner; one who emblazons; a herald; one who publishes and displays with pomp.

Emblazoning, *em-bla'zn-ing*, s. The act or art of adorning with ensigns armorial.

Emblazonment, *em-bla'zn-ment*, s. An emblazoning.

Emblazonry, *em-bla'zn-re*, s. Pictures on shields; display of figures.

Emblem, *em'-blem*, s. Inlaid or Mosaic work; something inserted in the body of another; a type, or symbol; a picture representing one thing to the eye, and another to the understanding; a painted enigma; a painting or representation intended to hold forth some moral or political instruction; an allusive

picture, a typical designation; that which represents another thing in its predominant qualities.

EMBLEM, v.a. To represent by similar qualities.

EMBLEMATIC, *em-blem-at'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to or
EMBLEMATICAL, *em-blem-at'-e-kal*, } comprising an emblem; representing by some allusion or customary connection; representing by similar qualities; using emblems.

EMBLEMATICALLY, *em-blem-at'-e-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

EMBLEMATICALNESS, *em-blem-at'-e-kal-nes*, s. The state of being emblematical.

EMBLEMATIST, *em-blem'-a-tist*, s. A writer or inventor of emblems.

EMBLEMATIZE, *em-blem'-a-tize*, } v.a. To represent by an
EMBLEMIZE, *em-blem-ize'*, } emblem.

EMBLEMENT, *em'-ble-ment*, s., used mostly in the plural. In *law*, the produce or fruits of land sown or planted by a tenant, which belong to him, though his lease may terminate before harvest; and in case of the tenant's death the *emblements* are the property of the executors.

EMBLOOM, *em-bloom'*, v.a. To cover or enrich with bloom.

EMBODIED, *em-bod'-id*, pp. or a. Collected or formed into a body.

EMBODIER, *em-bod'-e-er*, s. He that embodies.

EMBODIMENT, *em-bod'-e-ment*, s. The act of embodying; the state of being embodied.

EMBODY, *em-bod'-e*, v.a. To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal; to bring into a band, company, regiment, brigade, army, or other regular assemblage; to collect.

— v.n. To unite in a body, mass, or collection; to coalesce.

EMBOGUING, *em-bogue'-ing*, s. The mouth of a river, or place where its waters are discharged into the sea.

EMBOITEMENT, *em-boyt'-ment*, s. In *military tactics*, a term used by the French for closing up a number of men for the purpose of securing the front ranks from injury.

EMBOLDEN, *em-bole'-den*, v.a. To give boldness or courage to; to encourage.

EMBOLDENED, *em-bole'-dend*, pp. or a. Encouraged.

EMBOLDENER, *em-bole'-den-er*, s. One who emboldens.

EMBOLISM, *em'-bo-lizm*, s. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, to produce regularity; intercalated time.

EMBOLISMAL, *em-bo-liz'-mal*, } a. Pertaining to intercaEMBOLISMIC, *em-bo-liz'-mic*, } lation; intercalated; inserted.

EMBOLUS, *em'-bo-lus*, s. Something inserted or acting in another; that which thrusts or drives; a piston.

EMBONPOINT, *äng-bong-pwoing'*, s. Plumpness of body or person.

EMBORDER, *em-bawr'-der*, v.a. To adorn with a border.

EMBOSOM, *em-boo'-zum*. *See* IMBOSOM.

EMBOSS, *em-bos'*, v.a. In *the fine arts*, to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relievo or raised work; to cut or form with prominent figures.—To cover, as with bosses; to cover with protuberances; to drive hard in hunting, till a deer foams or a dog's knees swell; ‡to enclose as in a box; to include; to cover; to conceal in a thicket.

EMBOSSED, *em-bost'*, pp. or a. Formed or covered with bosses or raised figures.—In *botany*, projecting from the surface like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.

EMBOSSING, *em-bos'-sing*, s. The formation of ornamental figures in relief; the figures thus formed.

EMBOSSMENT, *em-bos'-ment*, s. A prominence like a boss; a jut; figures in relievo; raised work.

EMBOTTLE, *em-bot'-tl*, v.a. To put in a bottle; to include or confine in a bottle.

EMBOUCHURE, *om-boo-shure'*, s. (Fr.) The mouth of a river, cannon, &c.; the mouth-hole of a wind instrument of music.

EMBOW, *em-bow'*, v.a. To form like a bow; to arch; to vault.

EMBOWEL, *em-bow'-el*, v.a. To take out the entrails of an animal body; to eviscerate; to take out the internal parts; to sink or enclose in another substance.

EMBOWELLED, *em-bow'-eld*, pp. or a. Deprived of intestines, eviscerated; buried.

EMBOWELLER, *em-bow'-el-ler*, s. One who takes out the bowels

EMBOWELMENT, *em-bow'-el-ment*, s. The act of taking out the bowels; evisceration.

EMBOWER, *em-bow'-er*, v.n. To lodge or rest in a bower.

— v.a. To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

EMBOWERED, *em-bow'-erd*, pp. or a. Covered with a bower; sheltered with trees.

EMBOXED, *em-bokst'*, a. Enclosed, as in a box.

EMBRACE, *em-brase'*, v.a. To take in the arms; to press to the bosom, in token of affection; to seize eagerly, to lay hold on; to receive or take with willingness that which is offered; to comprehend within limits; to encompass; to encircle; to receive; to admit; to have carnal intercourse with; ‡ to find or accept.

— v.n. To join in an embrace.

— s. Enclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms; reception of one thing into another; sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.

EMBRACED, *em-brayst'*, pp. of the verb *to embrace*.

EMBRACEMENT, *em-brase'-ment*, s. A clasp in the arms, a hug; embrace; hostile hug; grapple; comprehension; state of being contained; enclosure; conjugal endearment; sexual intercourse.

EMBRACER, *em-bra'-ser*, s. The person who embraces, one who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.

EMBRACERY, *em-bra'-ser-e*, s. In *law*, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side by promises, &c.

EMBRAID,‡ *em-brade'*, v.a. To upbraid.

EMBRASURE, *om-brà-zhure'*, s. (Fr.) An opening in a wall or parapet, through which cannon are pointed and discharged.—In *architecture*, the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall; ‡embrace.

EMBRAVE,‡ *em-brave'*, v.a. To embellish; to make showy; to inspire with bravery; to make bold.

EMBREW.‡ *See* IMBRUE.

EMBREWED,‡ *em-brude'*, pp. Steeped or moistened; imbrued.

EMBRING-DAYS, *em'-bring'-days*, s.pl. Ember-days.

EMBROCADO, *em-bro-ka'-do*, s. A pass in fencing.

EMBROCATE, *em'-bro-kate*, v.a. In *pathology*, to moisten and rub a diseased part of the body with a liquid substance.

EMBROCATED, *em'-bro-ka-ted*, pp. of the verb *to embrocate*.

EMBROCATION, *em-bro-ka'-shun*, s. The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge dipped in some liquid substance; the liquid with which an affected part is washed.

EMBROGLIO. *See* IMBROGLIO.

EMBROIDER, *em-broi'-der*, v.a. To border with ornamental needlework or figures; to adorn with raised figures of needlework, as cloth, stuffs, or muslin.

EMBROIDERED, *em-broi'-derd*, pp. or a. Adorned with figures of needlework.

EMBROIDERER, *em-broid'-er-er*, s. One who embroiders.

EMBROIDERY, *em-broid'-er-e*, s. Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin, into various figures; variegated needlework; variegation or diversity of figures and colours; artificial ornaments.

EMBROIL, *em-broil'*, v.a. To intermix in confusion; to perplex, encumber, or disturb; to involve in troubles or perplexities; to disturb or distract by connection with something else; to throw into confusion or commotion.

EMBROILED, *em-broild'*, pp. Perplexed; entangled.

EMBROILMENT, *em-broil'-ment*, s. A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance.

EMBRONZE, *em-bronze'*, v.a. To cover with bronze. *See* BRONZE.

EMBROTHEL, *em-broth'-el*, v.a. To enclose in a brothel.

EMBROUDED, *em-browd'-ed*, pp. or a. Embroidered.

EMBRUTE. *See* IMBRUTE.

EMBRYO, *em'-bre-o*, } s. In *physiology*, the first rudi
EMBRYON, *em'-bre-on*, } ments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed, after which it is called a *fœtus*; the rudiments of a plant; the beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and unfinished condition. —*Embryo-buds* is a term botanically applied to those spheroidal solid bodies, resembling woody nodules, which are formed in the bark of trees, and capable, under favourable circumstances, of throwing out branches.

— a. Pertaining to or noting anything in its first rudiments or unfinished state.

EMBRYOGRAPHY, *em-bre-og'-rà-fe*, s. A description of the development of the fœtus or embryo of animals.

EMBRYONATED, *em'-bre-o-na-ted*, a. Pertaining to or possessing an embryo; formed like an embryo.

EMBRYONIC, *em-bre-on'-ik,* } a. Resembling or relating
EMBRYOTIC, *em-bre-ot'-ik,* } to anything in an embryo state.—*Embryonic sac* is a small vesicle frequently found in plants at the apex of the nucleus of the ovule, and when the embryo is formed.

EMBRYOTHLAST, *em-bre-oth'-last,* s. An instrument for breaking the bones of the dead fœtus, for the purpose of facilitating its extraction in difficult parturition.

EMBRYOUS, *em'-bre-us,* a. Of the nature of an embryo.

EMBRYOTOMY, *em-bre-ot'-o-me,* s. A cutting or forcible separation of the fœtus from the womb.

EMBRYULCIA, *em-bre-ul'-se-â,* s. Extraction of the fœtus from the womb in difficult parturition.

EMBRYULCUS, *em-bre-ul'-kus,* s. A surgical instrument used in the operation of embryotomy.

EMBURSE. *See* IMBURSE.

EMBUSY,‡ *em-biz'-e,* v.a. To employ.

EMEDULLATE,‡ *e-med'-ul-ate,* v.a. To extract the pith or marrow from anything.

EMEND, *e-mend',* v.a. To make better or more perfect; to amend, correct, or improve. *See* AMEND.

EMENDABLE, *e-mend'-â-bl,* a. Capable of being amended or corrected.

EMENDALS, *e-men'-dals,* s.pl. An old term of accounts used in the Inner Temple, for what remains in the bank or in stock.

EMENDATELY, *e-mend'-ate-le,* ad. Without fault; correct.

EMENDATION, *em-en-da'-shun,* s. The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction.; an alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault.

EMENDATOR, *em'-en-da-tur,* s. A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.

EMENDATORY, *e-mend'-â-tur-e,* a. Contributing to emendation.

EMENDED, *e-mend'-ed,* pp. or a. Corrected; made better; improved.

EMENDICATE,‡ *e-mend'-e-kate,* v.a. To beg.

EMERALD, *em'-e-rald,* s. A precious stone of a green colour, and identical, except in colour, with beryl; a small printing type, in size between minion and nonpareil.

EMERALD-GREEN, *em'-e-rald-green,* s. The name of a beautiful light green pigment, produced from the mixture of arseniate of potassa with sulphate of copper. It is sometimes called *Scheele's green,* and is extensively used in painting and artificial flower making.

EMERGE, *e-merj',* v.n. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; to issue; to proceed from; to reappear, after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object; to rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

EMERGENCE, *e-mer'-jense,* } s. The act of rising out of
EMERGENCY, *e-mer'-jen-se,* } a fluid or other covering or surrounding matter; the act of rising or starting into view, or of issuing from, or quitting; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event; exigence; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity.

EMERGENT, *e-mer'-jent,* a. Rising out of a fluid or anything that covers or surrounds; issuing or proceeding from; rising out of a depressed state or from obscurity; coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; urgent; pressing.—*Emergent year* is the epoch or year from which any computation of time is made, as in Christian countries from the birth of Christ.

EMERGENTLY, *e-mer'-jent-le,* ad. Urgently; pressingly.

EMERITED, *e-mer'-it-ed,* a. Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

EMERITI, *e-mer'-e-ti,* s. (Lat.) Among the ancient Romans, soldiers and other functionaries who had honourably retired from their country's service.

EMERODS, *em'-e-rods,* s. Hæmorrhoids; livid, painful, and bleeding tubercles about the anus.

EMERSION, *e-mer'-shun,* s. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance.—In *astronomy,* the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse; the reappearance of a star which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light; extrication.

EMERY, *em'-e-re,* s. A variety of corundum, distinguished for its extreme hardness, and usually occurring in masses of a black or bluish-grey colour, its powder is used for polishing metals, gems, and other hard substances.—*Emery-paper* is a rough scouring paper, used for smoothing wood, brightening metals, &c.

EMESIS, *em'-e-sis,* s. A vomiting; discharges from the stomach by the mouth.

EMETIC, *e-met'-ik,* a. Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the œsophagus and mouth.
—s. A medicine that provokes vomiting.

EMETICALLY, *e-met'-e-kal-le,* ad. In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

EMETIN, *em'-e-tin,* s. A white or yellowish powder, supposed to be an alkaloid, which is obtained from ipecacuanha and other emetic roots.

EMETO-CATHARTIC, *e-met-o-kath-ar'-tik,* a. An epithet applied to such medicines as produce vomiting and purging at the same time.

EMETOLOGY, *e-met-ol'-o-je,* s. A treatise on vomiting and emetics; the doctrine of vomiting and emetics.

EMETROPHIA, *em-e-tro'-fe-â,* s. Atrophy from vomiting.

EMEU, *é'-mew,* s. *See* EMU.

EMEUTE, *em-ewt',* s. (Fr.) A seditious commotion or mob.

EMICANT, *em'-e-kant,* a. Shining forth; sparkling; flying off in small particles.

EMICATION, *em-e-ka'-shun,* s. A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

EMICTION, *e-mik'-shun,* s. The discharging of urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

EMIGRANT, *em'-e-grant,* a. Removing or having removed from one place or country to another distant place, with a view to reside.
—s. One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

EMIGRATE, *em'-e-grate,* v.n. To quit one country, state, or region, and settle in another.

EMIGRATION, *em-e-gra'-shun,* s. Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence.

EMIGRATIONIST, *em-e-gra'-shun-ist,* s. A promoter of or advocate for emigration.

EMINENCE, *em'-e-nens,* } s. Elevation; height; a rising
EMINENCY, *em'-e-nen-se,* } ground; a hill; summit; highest part; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface; an elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity; exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness; supreme degree; notice; distinction; a title of honour given to cardinals and others.

EMINENT, *em'-e-nent,* a. Elevated, exalted, or distinguished; rising above others; exalted in rank; high in office; dignified; high in public estimation; distinguished above others.

EMINENTIAL, *em-e-nen'-shal,* a. An algebraic term expressive of an artificial kind of equation which contains another *par eminence.*

EMINENTLY, *em'-e-nent-le,* ad. In a high degree in a degree to attract observation.

EMIR, *é'-mir,* } s. A title of dignity among the Turks,
EMEER, *e-meer',* } denoting chief or lord, given to viziers and pashas, and also the descendants of Mohammed.—*Emir-al-omera* is the prince of princes, or chief of chiefs.

EMISSARIUM, *e-mis-sar'-e-um,* s. A sluice; a floodgate.

EMISSARY, *em'-is-sâ-re,* s. A person sent on a mission; one entrusted with a private message or business; a secret agent; a spy.—An *emissary* differs from a *spy,* being a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils, while a spy is one who secretly enters an enemy's camp or territories, and, if caught, is subject to the penalty of death.—‡ That which sends out or emits.
— a. Exploring; spying.

EMISSION, *e-mish'-un,* s. The act of sending or throwing out; the act of sending abroad, or into circulation, notes of a state or of a private corporation; that which is sent out or issued at one time; an impression or a number of notes issued by one act of government.

EMISSITIOUS, *em-is-sish'-us,* a. Looking or narrowly examining; prying.

EMISSIVE, *e-mis'-siv,* a. Emitting; sending out.

EMISSORY, *em'-is-sur-e,* a. In *physiol.,* an epithet applied to those ducts which convey fluids to certain veins.

EMIT, *e-mit',* v.a. To send forth; to throw or give out to let fly; to discharge; to dart or shoot; to issue; to print, and send into circulation.

EMITTED, *e-mit'-ted,* pp. of the verb *to emit*

EMMARBLE,‡ *em-mär'bl,* } v.a. To harden; to invest
ENMARBLE,‡ *en-mär'bl,* } with the qualities of marble; to render callous or cold.

EMMENOGOGUE, *em-en'-o-goge,* s. A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

EMMENOLOGY, *em-me-nol'-o-je,* s. A discourse or treatise on menstruation.

EMMET, *em'-met,* s. An ant or pismire.

EMMEW, *em-meu',* v.a. To mew; to coop up; to confine in a coop or cage.

EMMOVE,‡ *em-move',* v.a. To move; to rouse; to excite.

EMOLLESCENCE, *em-ol-les'-sense,* s. In *metallurgy*, that degree of softness in a fusible body which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

EMOLLIATE, *e-mol'-le-ate,* v.a. To soften; to render effeminate.

EMOLLIATED, *e-mol'-le-a-ted,* pp. of the verb *to emolliate.*

EMOLLIENT, *e-mol'-yent,* a. Softening; making supple; acting as an emollient.

— s. An external application, usually of an oily or mucilaginous nature, which allays irritation, and alleviates inflammatory soreness, swelling, and pain.

EMOLLITION, *em-ol-lish'-un,* s. The act of softening or relaxing.

EMOLUMENT, *e-mol'-u-ment,* s. Profit, lucre, or advantage; the profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services; gain in general; that which promotes the public or private good.

EMOLUMENTAL, *e-mol-u-men'-tal,* a. Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous.

EMOTION, *e-mo'-shun,* s. A moving of the mind; agitation, feeling, or tremor; any agitation of mind, or excitement of sensibility.

EMOTIONAL, *e-mo'-shun-al,* a. Pertaining to emotion.

EMOTIVE, *e-mo'-tiv,* a. Attended or characterised by emotion.

EMPAIR,‡ *em-pare'.* *See* IMPAIR.

EMPAISTIC, *em-pays'-tik,* a. Inlaid, stamped, or impressed upon.—*Empaistic work* bears some resemblance to the modern buhl, and consists of inlaid threads, or pieces of different metals impressed into another metal.

EMPALE, *em-pale',* v.a. To fence or fortify with stakes; to set a line of stakes or posts for defence; to enclose; to surround; to shut in; to thrust a stake up the fundament, and thus put to death; to put to death by fixing on a stake, a punishment practised among ancient nations.

EMPALED, *em-pale'd',* pp. or a. Fenced or fortified with stakes; enclosed; shut in; fixed on a stake.

EMPALEMENT, *em-pale'-ment,* s. A fencing, fortifying, or enclosing with stakes; a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.—In *botany*, the calyx of a plant, which surrounds the other parts of fructification.—In *heraldry*, a conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise.

EMPANNEL, *em-pan'-nel,* s. A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff; now written *panel.*

— v.a. To form a list of jurors. *See* IMPANNEL.

EMPARK, *em-park',* v.a. To enclose as with a fence.

EMPARLANCE,‡ *em-par'-lanse.* *See* IMPARLANCE.

EMPASM,‡ *em-pazm',* s. A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body.

EMPASSION, *em-pash'-un,* v.a. To move with passion. *See* IMPASSION.

EMPASSIONATE, *em-pash'-un-ate,* a. Strongly affected.

EMPEACH,‡ *em-peetch'.* *See* IMPEACH.

EMPEARL, *em-perl',* v.a. To cover with pearls or anything resembling pearls.

EMPEOPLE,† *em-pee'pl,* v.a. To form into a people or community.

EMPERESS, *em'-per-es.* *See* EMPRESS.

EMPERIL,‡ *em-per'-il,* v.a. To endanger.

EMPERISHED,‡ *em-per'-isht,* a. Decayed.

EMPEROR, *em'-per-ur,* s. The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king; among the ancient Romans, a title of honour conferred on a general who had been victorious.

EMPEROR-MOTH, *em'-per-ur-moth,* s. In *entomology*, a very handsome species of moth (the *Saturnia pavonia*), found in this country.—The *Purple-emperor* (the *Apatura iris*) is the handsomest of British butterflies.

EMPERY,‡ *em'-per-e,* s. Empire.

EMPETRACEÆ, *em-pe-tra'-se-e,* s. A natural order of Exogenous plants, the Crowberries, consisting of small acrid shrubs, with heathlike evergreen leaves. The *Empetrum nigrum*, so common in the Highlands of Scotland, is the type of the order.

EMPHASIS, *em'-fa-sis,* s. A particular stress of voice given to certain words or parts of a discourse, or a distinctive utterance of words specially significant, a peculiar impressiveness of expression, or weight of thought.

EMPHASIZE, *em'-fa-size,* v.a. To utter or pronounce with a particular or more forcible stress of voice.

EMPHATIC, *em-fat'-ik,* } a. Requiring emphasis,
EMPHATICAL, *em-fat'-e-kal,* } characterised by peculiar force or expressiveness; †striking to the eye; forcible, earnest, or impressive.

EMPHATICALLY, *em-fat'-e-kal-le,* ad. With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; ‡according to appearance.

EMPHATICALNESS,† *em-fat'-e-kal-nes,* s. State of being emphatical.

EMPHRACTIC, *em-frak'-tik,* s. A substance which causes obstruction of the pores of the skin.

EMPHYMA, *em'-fe-mà,* s. A sarcomatous or encysted tumour.

EMPHYSEMA, *em-fe-se'-mà,* s. In *pathology*, a collection of air in the cellular membranes, which renders the part affected tense and elastic.

EMPHYSEMATOUS, *em-fe-se'-mà-tus,* a. Pertaining to emphysema; swelled; bloated, but yielding easily to pressure.

EMPHYTEUTIC, *em-fe-tu'-tik,* a. Taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid; derived from *emphyteusis*, a kind of renting of ground under the civil law, resembling *ground-rent.*

EMPIERCE,‡ *em-peerse',* v.a. To pierce into; to penetrate. *See* PIERCE.

EMPIGHT,‡ *em-pite',* a. Fixed; placed.

EMPIRE, *em'-pire,* s. Supreme power in governing, imperial power; the territory, region, or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor.—An *empire* is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom.—Supreme control; governing influence; any region, land, or water over which dominion is extended, as the *empire* of the sea; dominion, sovereignty, or government.

EMPIRIC, *em'-pe-rik* or *em-pir'-ik,* s. *Literally*, one who makes experiments; a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education; a quack; an ignorant pretender to medical skill; a charlatan.

EMPIRIC, *em-pir'-ik,* } a. Pertaining to experiments
EMPIRICAL, *em-pir'-e-kal,* } or resting on experience, versed in experiments; known only from experiment; used and applied without science, or practised only by rote, without any rationale.

EMPIRICALLY, *em-pir'-ik-al-le,* ad. By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

EMPIRICISM, *em-pir'-e-sizm,* s. Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education; the practice of medicine without a medical education; quackery.

EMPIRICIST, *em-pir'-e-sist,* s. One who practises empiricism.

EMPLACEMENT, *em-plase'-ment,* s. Place; ground.

EMPLASTER, *em-plas'-ter,* v.a. To cover with a plaster.

EMPLASTIC, *em-plas'-tik,* a. Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster.

EMPLEAD, *em-plede',* v.a. *See* IMPLEAD.

EMPLECTION, *em-plek'-shun,* s. In *ancient architecture*, a method of constructing walls, with wrought stones in front, and with rough stones in the interior.

EMPLOY, *em-ploy',* v.a. To occupy the time, attention, and labour of; to keep busy or at work; to use as an instrument or means; to use as materials in forming anything; to engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business.—*To employ one's self* is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

— s. That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labour of a person; business, object of study or industry; employment; occupation, as art, mystery, trade, profession; public office; agency; service for another.

EMPLOYABLE, *em-ploy'-à-bl,* a. That may be employed capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

EMPLOYÉ, *em-ploy-ya',* s. (Fr.) One who is employed

EMPLOYED, *em-ployd',* pp. of the verb *to employ.*

EMPLOYER, *em-ploy'-er*, s. One who employs, or one who engages or keeps in service.
EMPLOYMENT, *em-ploy'-ment*, s. The act of employing or using; business, occupation, vocation, trade, or profession; that which engages the head or hands; public business or trust; agency or service for another or for the public.
EMPLUNGE, *em-plunje'*. *See* PLUNGE.
EMPOISON, *em-poiz'n*, v.a. To poison; to administer poison to; to taint with poison or venom; to render noxious or deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substance; to embitter; to deprive of sweetness.
EMPOISONED, *em-poiz'nd*, pp. or a. Tainted with venom; embittered.
EMPOISONER, *em-poiz'n-er*, s. One who poisons; one who administers a deleterious drug; he or that which embitters.
EMPOISONMENT, *em-poiz'n-ment*, s. The act of administering poison, or causing it to be taken; the act of destroying life by a deleterious drug.
EMPORETIC, *em-po-ret'-ik*, a. Used in market.
EMPORIUM, *em-po'-re-um*, s. (Lat.) A place of merchandise; a town or city of trade.—In *physiol.*, the common sensory in the brain.
EMPOVERISH, *em-pov'-er-ish*. *See* IMPOVERISH.
EMPOWER, *em-pow'-er*, v.a. To give legal or moral power or authority to; to confer authority, either by law, commission, letter of attorney, natural right, or by verbal licence; to give physical power or force; to authorize, or commission.
EMPOWERED, *em-pow'-erd*, pp. of the verb *to empower*.
EMPRESS, *em'-pres*, s. The consort or spouse of an emperor; a female who governs an empire; a female invested with imperial power or sovereignty.
EMPRISE,‡ *em-prize'*, s. An undertaking; an enterprise.
EMPROSTHOTONOS, *em-pros-thot'-o-nos*, s. Clonic spasm; a spasmodic action of the muscles, by which the body is drawn forward.
EMPSYCHOSIS, *emp-se-ko'-sis*, s. A term denoting the union of the soul with the body.
EMPTIED, *emp'-tid*, pp. Poured out; exhausted of its contents.
EMPTIER, *emp'-te-er*, s. One who empties or exhausts.
EMPTINESS, *emp'-te-nes*, s. A state of being empty; a state of containing nothing but air; destitution; absence of matter; void space; vacuity; vacuum; want of solidity or substance; unsatisfactoriness; inability to satisfy desire; vacuity of head; want of intellect or knowledge.
EMPTION,† *emp'-shun*, s. The act of buying; a purchasing.
EMPTIONAL,† *emp'-shun-al*, a. That may be purchased.
EMPTY, *emp'-te*, a. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; evacuated; not filled; unfurnished; void; destitute of solid matter; destitute of force or effect; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires; not supplied; having nothing to carry; hungry; unfurnished with intellect or knowledge; ignorant, unfruitful; producing nothing; wanting substance or solidity; destitute; waste; desolate; without effect; without a cargo; in ballast.
— v.a. To exhaust; to make void or destitute; to deprive of the contents; to pour out the contents; to waste; to make desolate.
— v.n. To pour out or discharge its contents; to become empty.
EMPTY-HANDED, *emp'-te-han'-ded*, a. Having nothing in the hands; without gaining the object sought.
EMPTY-HEADED, *emp'-te-hed'-ed*, a. Having few ideas; deficient in invention.
EMPTY-HEARTED, *emp'-te-härt'-ed*, a. Destitute of feeling and attachment.
EMPTYING, *emp'-te-ing*, s. The act of making empty.—*Emptyings* are the lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast.
EMPURPLE, *em-pur'pl*, v.a. To tinge or dye of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.
EMPURPLED, *em-pur'pld*, pp. or a. Stained with a purple colour.
EMPUSE,‡ *em-puse'*, s. A phantom or spectre.
EMPUZZLE, *em-puz'zl*. *See* PUZZLE.
EMPYEMA, *em-pe-é'-mâ*, s. A collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the pleura.
EMPYOCELE, *em-pe-o-sele'*, s. In *pathology*, a collection of pus in the testes or *tunica vaginalis*.
EMPYREAL, *em-pir'-e-al*, a. Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aërial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure, vital; dephlogisticated.
EMPYREAN, *em-pe-re'-an* or *em-pir'-e-an*, a. Empyreal. — s. The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire has been supposed to subsist.
EMPYREUM, *em-pe-re'-um*, } s. In *chemistry*, burn
EMPYREUMA, *em-pe-rew'-mâ*, } smell; the odour of animal or vegetable substances when slightly burned in close vessels.
EMPYREUMATIC, *em-pe-rew-mat'-ik*, } a. A term de-
EMPYREUMATICAL, *em-pe-rew-mat'-e-kal*, } noting the taste or smell of slightly burnt animal or vegetable substances.
EMPYREUMATIZE, *em-pe-rew'-mâ-tize*, v.a. To render empyreumatic by impure distillation.
EMPYRICAL, *em-pir'-e-kal*, a. Containing the combustible principle of coal.
EMPYROSIS,† *em-pe-ro'-sis*, s. A general fire; a conflagration.
EMU, *é'-mu*, s. A large bird of New Holland, allied to the cassowary and ostrich. Its wings, which are useless for flight, serve to balance the body when running.—The *Emu wren* is also an Australian bird, bearing a close resemblance to the emu.
EMUCID, *e-mu'-sid*, a. Mouldy.
EMULATE, *em'-u-late*, v.a. To rival; to vie with; to strive to equal or excel, in qualities or actions; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to be equal to; † to imitate; to resemble.
—† a. Ambitious.
EMULATION, *em-u-la'-shun*, s. The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; laudable rivalry; competition; desire of superiority; an ardour kindled by the praiseworthy examples of others inciting to imitate or excel them.
EMULATIVE, *em'-u-là-tiv*, a. Inclined to emulation, rivalling; disposed to competition.
EMULATOR, *em'-u-la-tur*, s. One who emulates; a rival, a competitor.
EMULATRESS, *em'-u-la-tres*, s. A female who emulates another.
EMULE,‡ *em'-ule*, v.a. To emulate.
EMULGE,† *e-mulj'*, v.a. To milk or drain out.
EMULGENT, *e-mul'-jent*, a. Milking or draining out.—In *anatomy*, the *emulgent* or renal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood.
— s. An emulgent vessel.
EMULOUS, *em'-u-lus*, a. Desirous or eager to imitate or excel another; rivalling; engaged in competition; factious; contentious.
EMULOUSLY, *em'-u-lus-le*, ad. With desire of equalling or excelling another.
EMULOUSNESS, *em'-u-lus-nes*, s. Quality of being emulous.
EMULSION, *e-mul'-shun*, s. A milky substance produced by uniting oil and water, through the intervention of some alkaline or mucilaginous substance.
EMULSIVE, *e-mul'-siv*, a. Softening; milk-like; producing or yielding a milk-like substance.
EMUNCTORY, *e-munk'-tur-e*, s. In *anatomy*, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; an excretory duct.
EMUSCATION,† *em-us-ka'-shun*, s. A freeing from moss.
EMYDÆ, *e-mi'-de*, s. A family of the order *Chelonides*, consisting of the River or Emys turtles, of which the genus Emys is the type.
EMYDOSAURIANS, *em-e-do-saw'-re-anz*, s.pl. A name applied by Blainville to an order of Chelonian reptiles, of which the crocodiles are the principal.
EN, *en*, a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. It coincides with the Latin *in*, Greek ἐν, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*.—*En* was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *housen*, and is still retained in *oxen* and *children*.
ENABLE, *en-a'bl*, v.a. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability; to supply with means; to furnish with legal ability or competency; to authorize; to furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and, in general, with adequate means.
ENABLED, *en-a'bld*, pp. of the verb *to enable*.
ENABLEMENT, *en-a'bl-ment*, s. The act of enabling; ability.
ENACT, *en-akt'*, v.a. To make, as a law; to pass, as a bill into a law; to perform the last act of a legislature

to a bill, giving it validity as a law, to give legislative sanction to a bill; to decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power; ‡to act; to perform; to effect; to represent in action.

ENACT,‡ s. Purpose; determination.

ENACTED, *en-ak'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to enact*.

ENACTING, *en-akt'-ing*, a. Giving legislative forms and sanction.

ENACTIVE, *en-ak'-tiv*, a. Having power to enact or establish as a law.

ENACTMENT, *en-akt'-ment*, s. The passing of a bill into a law, the act of voting, decreeing, and giving validity to a law.

ENACTOR,† *en-ak'-tur*, s. One who enacts or passes a law; ‡one who performs anything.

ENACTURE,‡ *en-ak'-ture*, s. Purpose.

ENALIOSAURIANS, *en-al-e-o-saw'-re-anz*, s. The name of a group of extinct marine Saurians, which were furnished with paddles like those of a whale, and had the head and trunk of a crocodile.

ENALLAGE, *e-nal'-laje*, s. In *syntax*, a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice of the same word for another.

ENALLOSTEGÆ, *en-al-los'-te-je*, s. A family of foraminiferous Cephalopods.

ENAMBUSH, *en-am'-bush*, v.a. To hide in ambush; to ambush.

ENAMBUSHED, *en-am'-bushd*, pp. or a. Conccaled in ambush.

ENAMEL, *en-am'-el*, s. In *mineralogy*, a substance imperfectly vitrified.—In the *arts*, a substance of the nature of glass, rendered opaque by an admixture of oxides of metals with a flux.—That which is enamelled, a smooth, glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel.—In *anatomy*, the smooth, hard substance which covers the crown or visible part of a tooth.—*Enamel painting on lava* is a new style of painting applicable for monumental decoration, the material consisting chiefly of lava stone.

— v.a. To lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, &c.; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface like enamel.

— v.n To practise the art of enamelling.

ENAMELLAR, *en-am'-el-ar*, a. Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

ENAMELLED, *en-am'-eld*, pp. or a. Overlaid with enamel; adorned with anything resembling enamel.

ENAMELLER, *en-am'-el-er*, s. One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay on enamels, or inlay colours.

ENAMELLING, *en-am'-el-ing*, s. The act or art of laying on enamels.

ENAMOUR, *en-am'-ur*, v.a. To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate.

ENAMORADO, *en-am-o-ra'-do*, s. One deeply in love.

ENAMOURED, *en-am'-urd*, pp. or a. Inflamed with love; delighted.

ENANTHESIS, *en-an'-the-sis*, s. In *pathology*, a rash, in opposition to *exanthesis*, a cuticular eruption.

ENANTIOPATHY, *en-an-te-op'-à-the*, s. An opposite passion or affection.

ENARMED, *en-armd'*, a. In *heraldry*, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body.

ENARRATION,‡ *en-ar-ra'-shun*, s. Recital; relation; account; exposition.

ENARTHROSIS, *en-ar-thro'-sis*, s. A ball and socket joint.—In *anatomy*, that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a joint moveable in every direction.

ENATATION, *e-na-ta'-shun*, s. A swimming out; escape by swimming.

ENATE, *e-nate'*, a. Growing out.

ENAUNTER,‡ *e-nawn'-ter*, ad. Lest that.

ENAVIGATE, *e-nav'-e-gate*, v.a. To sail out or over.

ENCAGE, *en-kaje'*, v.a. To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop

ENCAGED, *en-kaje'd'*, pp. of the verb *to encage*.

ENCAMP, *en-kamp'*, v.n. To pitch tents or form huts, as an army, to pitch tents for the purpose of a siege; to besiege.

— v.a. To form into a camp; to place a marching army or company in a temporary habitation or quarters, or locate them under cover for a given time.

ENCAMPED, *en-kampt'*, pp. of the verb *to encamp*.

ENCAMPMENT, *en-kamp'-ment*, s. The act of pitching tents or forming huts, as an army or travelling company, for temporary lodging or rest; the place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

ENCANKER, *en-kank'-er*, v.a. To corrode; to canker.

ENCANTHIS, *en-kan'-this*, s. A fungus swelling of the lacrymal gland, or a tumour in the internal angle of the eye.

ENCASE, *en-kase'*, v.a. To enclose or confine in a case or cover.

ENCASHMENT, *en-kash'-ment*, s. The payment in cash of a note, draft, &c.

ENCAUMA, *en-kaw'-mà*, s. An ulcer of the cornea of the eye.

ENCAUSTIC, *en-kaws'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the art of painting in heated or burned wax, by which, among the ancients, the colours were rendered permanent in all their original splendour.

— s. The method of painting in heated or burned wax.

ENCAUSTIC-TILE, *en-kaws'-tik-tile*, s. A variegated paving tile, on which patterns have been formed in coloured clays on the ordinary buff tile, and fired, which brings out the colours more vividly.

ENCAVE, *en-kave'*, v.a. To hide in a cave or recess.

ENCEINTE, *ang-sainte'*, s. (Fr.) In *fortification*, enclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place.

— a. Pregnant; with child.

ENCENIA, *en-se'-ne-à*, s.pl. Festivals anciently kept on the days on which cities were built, or churches consecrated; and, in later times, ceremonies used at commemorative festivals, as at Oxford, &c.

ENCEPHALELCOSIS, *en-sef-à-lel-ko'-sis*, s. Ulceration of the brain.

ENCEPHALGIA, *en-se-fal'-je-à*, s. Deep-seated headache.

ENCEPHALIC, *en-se-fal'-ik*, a. Belonging to the head or brain.

ENCEPHALITIS, *en-sef-al-i'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the brain.

ENCEPHALOID, *en-sef'-à-loyd*, a. Resembling the matter of the brain; cerebriform; sometimes applied to a morbid product which constitutes the mass of the disease called cancer, or schirrus.

ENCEPHALON, *en-sef'-à-lon*, s. The cerebrum, and sometimes the whole contents of the cranium.

ENCEPHALOTOMY, *en-sef-à-lot'-o-me*, s. Dissection of the brain.

ENCHAFE, *en-tchafe'*, v.a. To chafe or fret; to provoke to enrage; to irritate. *See* CHAFE.

ENCHAIN, *en-tchaine'*, v.a. To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage; to hold fast; to restrain; to confine; to link together; to connect.

ENCHAINED, *en-tchaind'*, pp. of the verb *to enchain*.

ENCHAINMENT, *en-tchaine'-ment*, s. The act of enchaining, or state of being enchained; anything highly wonderful or delightful.

ENCHANT, *en-tchant'*, v.a. To charm, captivate, or enrapture; to bewitch; to practise sorcery or witchcraft on anything; to give efficacy to anything by songs of sorcery or fascination; to subdue by charms or spells; to delight in the highest degree.

ENCHANTED, *en-tchant'-ed*, pp. or a. Affected by sorcery; fascinated; possessed by elves, witches, or other imaginary mischievous spirits.

ENCHANTER, *en-tchant'-er*, s. One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who has spirits or demons at his command, or practises enchantment; one who charms or delights.—*Enchanter's nightshade* is a herb (*Circæa lutetiana*) found in damp, shady places.

ENCHANTING, *en-tchant'-ing*, a. Delightful; charming or ravishing.

ENCHANTINGLY, *en-tchant'-ing-le*, ad. With the power of enchantment; in a manner to delight or charm.

ENCHANTMENT, *en-tchant'-ment*, s. The act of producing certain wonderful effects by the invocation or aid of demons, or the agency of certain supposed spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; necromancy, fascination, or witchcraft, irresistible influence; overpowering influence of delight.

ENCHANTRESS, *en-tchant'-tres*, s. A sorceress, a woman who pretends to effect wonderful things by the aid of demons; one who pretends to practise magic, a woman whose beauty or excellences give irresistible influence.—*Enchantress nightshade* is the popular name of the plant *Circæa alpina*, which grows in damp, shady places.

ENCHARAXIS, *en-kar-aks'-is*, s. Scarification.

ENCHARGE,† *en-tcharje'*, v.a. To give in charge or trust.

ENCHASE, *en-tchase'*, v.a. To infix or enclose in another body so as to be held fast, but not concealed; to adorn by embossed work, to enrich or beautify any work in metal by some design, to adorn by being fixed on it; to mark by incision; to delineate.

ENCHASED, *en-tchase'd'*, pp. of the verb *to enchase.*

ENCHASING, *en-tchase'-ing*, s. The same with *chasing*; a species of embossing.

ENCHEASON,‡ *en-tché'-zn*, s. Cause; occasion.

ENCHIRIDION,‡ *en-ke-rid'-e-on*, s. A manual; a book to be carried in the hand.

ENCHISEL, *en-tchiz'l*, v.a. To cut with a chisel.

ENCHORIAL, *en-ko'-re-al*, a. Belonging to a particular country or district, and applied to the demotic characters formed out of the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

ENCHYMA, *en-ki'-ma*, s. In *physiol.*, that which is poured upon; an injection; an infusion.

ENCHYMONA, *en-ke-mo'-na*, s. In *physiol.*, a spontaneous ecchymosis of blood from some internal cause, or violent emotion.—*Enchymosis* is the formation of an enchymona.

ENCINCTURE, *en-sink'-tchure*, s. A cincture; a covering.

ENCINDERED,‡ *en-sin'-derd*, a. Burnt to cinders.

ENCIRCLE, *en-ser'kl*, v.a. To encompass, enclose, or surround; to surround with a circle or ring, or with anything in a circular form; to go round and return to the point from which motion commenced; to come around in a circle or crowd.

ENCIRCLED, *en-ser'kld*, pp. of the verb *to encircle.*

ENCIRCLET, *en-serk'let*, s. A small circle; a ring.

ENCIRCLING, *en-serk'ling*, a. Encompassing; embracing.

ENCLASP, *en-klasp'*, v.a. To clasp; to embrace.

ENCLAVEMENT, *en-klavé'-ment*, s. In *obstetrics*, the wedging or infraction of the head of the fœtus in the superior aperture of the pelvis of the mother.

ENCLITIC, *en-klit'-ik*, } a. Leaning; inclining, or
ENCLITICAL, *en-klit'-e-kal*, } inclined. — In *grammar*, an *enclitic* particle or word is one so closely united to another as to seem to be a part of it; throwing back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

ENCLITIC, *en-klit'-ik*, s. A word which is joined to the end of another, as *que*, in *virumque*; a particle or word that throws the accent or emphasis back upon the former syllable.—In *grammar*, *Enclitics* is the art of declining and conjugating words.

ENCLITICALLY, *en-klit'-e-kal-le*, ad. In an enclitic manner, by throwing the accent back.

ENCLOISTER, *en-kloys'-ter*, v.a. To shut up as in a cloister.

ENCLOSE, *en-kloze'*. *See* INCLOSE, INCLOSURE, &c.

ENCLOUDED, *en-klowd'-ed*, a. Covered with clouds.

ENCOACH, *en-koatch'*, v.a. To carry in a coach.

ENCOFFIN, *en-kof'-fin*, v.a To put in a coffin.

ENCOLLAR, *en-kol'-lar*, v.a. To surround with a collar.

ENCOMBER,‡ *en-kum'-ber*. *See* ENCUMBER.

ENCOMBERMENT,‡ *en-kum'-ber-ment*, s. Molestation.

ENCOMIAST, *en-ko'-me-ast*, s. One who praises another, a panegyrist, or one who utters or writes commendations.

ENCOMIASTIC, *en-ko-me-as'-tik*, } a. Bestowing
ENCOMIASTICAL, *en-ko-me-as'-te-kal*, } praise; praising; commending; laudatory.

ENCOMIASTIC, *en-ko-me-as'-tik*, s. A panegyric.

ENCOMIASTICALLY, *en-ko-me-as'-te-kal-le*, ad. In an encomiastic manner.

ENCOMION,‡ *en-ko'-me-on*, s. Panegyric.

ENCOMIUM, *en-ko'-me-um*, s.; pl. ENCOMIUMS. (Lat.) A high commendation; panegyric, applause, or eulogy.

ENCOMPASS, *en-kum'-pas*, v.a. To go around in a circle; to encircle, enclose, surround, or environ; to bring within a given circuit or compass; to shut in and confine, or *encompass* with difficulties.

ENCOMPASSED, *en-kum'-past*, pp of the verb *to encompass.*

ENCOMPASSMENT, *en-kum'-pas-ment*, s. A surrounding; a going round; circumlocution in speaking.

ENCOPE, *en'-kope*, s. In *surgery*, an incision or wound made with a cutting instrument.

ENCORE, *ong-kore'*. (Fr.) Again; once more; a word used by the auditors and spectators of plays and other performances when they call for a repetition of a particular part.

v.a. To call for a repetition of a particular part of an entertainment.

ENCORED, *ong-koard'*, pp. of the verb *to encore.*

ENCOUNTER, *en-kown'-ter*, s. A sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons; a conflict, skirmish, rencontre, or attack; a meeting in contest; a single combat, on a sudden meeting of parties; a battle, but more generally a fight, between a small number of men; eager and warm conversation, either in love or anger; a sudden or unexpected address or accosting ‡occasion; casual incident.

ENCOUNTER, v.a. To meet face to face; to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition, or in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict, to engage with in battle; to meet and strive to remove or surmount; to meet and oppose; to resist; to attack and attempt to confute; to meet as an obstacle; to oppose; to oppugn; †to meet in mutual kindness.

— v.n. To meet face to face, to meet unexpectedly; to rush together in combat; to fight; to conflict; to meet in opposition or debate.

ENCOUNTERED, *en-kown'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to encounter.*

ENCOUNTERER, *en-kown'-ter-er*, s. One who encounters, an opponent; an antagonist.

ENCOURAGE, *en-kur'-rij*, v.a. To give courage to; to give or increase confidence of success; to inspire with courage, spirit, or strength of mind; to embolden, animate, incite, urge, impel, or stimulate.

ENCOURAGED, *en-kur'-rijd*, pp. or a. Emboldened; inspirited; animated; incited.

ENCOURAGEMENT, *en-kur'-rij-ment*, s. The act of giving courage, or confidence of success; incitement to action or to practice; incentive; that which serves to incite, support, promote, or advance.

ENCOURAGER, *en-kur'-rij-er*, s. One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action, or who supplies incitements, either by counsel, reward, or means of execution.

ENCOURAGING, *en-kur'-rij-ing*, a. Furnishing ground to hope for success.

ENCOURAGINGLY, *en-kur'-rij-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.

ENCRADLE, *en-kra'dl*, v.a. To lay in a cradle.

ENCRAIN, *en-krane'*, s. A term for a horse either wrung or spoiled in the withers.

ENCRIMSON, *en-krim'zn*, v.a. To cover with a crimson colour.

ENCRIMSONED, *en-krimz'nd*, pp. or a. Covered with a crimson colour.

ENCRINAL, *en'-kre-nal*,
ENCRINIC, *en-krin'-ik*,
ENCRINITAL, *en-krin'-e-tal*, } a. Relating to Encrinites containing Encrinites.
ENCRINITIC, *en-kre-nit'-ik*,

EN'CRINITE, *en'-kri-nite*, s. A fossil of the *Asteria* or Star-fish family, and a term by which the petrified radiated remains of the Stone-lilies, or lily-shaped animals, have been long known. The *Encrinite*, or *Encrinus*, is a genus of crinoidal zoophytes, or the true lily-shaped animals of Miller.

ENCRISPED, *en-krispt'*, a. Curled; formed in curls.

ENCROACH, *en-kroatch'*, v.a. To enter on the rights and possessions of another; to intrude, trench upon, or invade; to take possession of what belongs to another, by gradual advances into; to creep on gradually, without right; to pass the proper bounds, and enter on another's rights.

—‡ s. Gradual advance; advance by stealth.

ENCROACHER, *en-kroatch'-er*, s. One who enters on and takes possession of what is not his own, by gradual steps; one who makes gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCROACHING, *en-kroatch'-ing*, a. Tending or apt to encroach.

ENCROACHINGLY, *en-kroatch'-ing-le*, ad. By way of encroachment.

ENCROACHMENT, *en-kroatch'-ment*, s. The entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion; advance into the territories or jurisdiction of another without right; that which is taken by encroaching on another. —In *law*, if a tenant owes two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three, it is an *encroachment.*

ENCRUST, *en-krust'*, v.a. To cover with a crust.

ENCUMBER, *en-kum'-ber*, v.a. To load, clog, overload, or embarrass; to impede motion with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient to the limbs; to render motion or operation difficult or laborious; to load with debts.

ENCUMBERED, *en-kum'-berd*, pp. or a. Impeded in motion; loaded with debts.

ENCUMBRANCE, *en-kum'-branse*, s. Anything that impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious usefless addition or load; a legal claim on an estate.

for the discharge of which the estate is liable; load, burden, or impediment.

ENCUMBRANCER, *en-kum'-bran-ser*, s. One who has an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.

ENCYCLICAL,† *en-sik'-le-kal*, a. Circular; sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men.

ENCYCLOPEDE, *en-sik'-lo-pede*, s. (Fr.) The round of learning.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, ENCYCLOPÆDIA, *en-si-klo-pé'-de-à*, s. The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction or knowledge; a collection of the principal facts, principles, and discoveries in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles, and arranged in alphabetical order.

ENCYCLOPEDIAN, *en-si-klo-pé'-de-an*, a. Embracing the whole circle of learning.

ENCYCLOPEDICAL, *en-si-klo-ped'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to an encyclopædia.

ENCYCLOPEDISM, *en-si'-klo-pe-dizm*, s. The work or process of compiling encyclopædias.

ENCYCLOPEDIST, *en-si-klo-pé'-dist*, s. The compiler of an encyclopædia, or one who assists in such compilation.

ENCYSTED, *en-sis'-ted*, a. Enclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle.

ENCYSTIS, *en-sis'-tis*, s. An encysted tumour.

END, *end*, s. The extreme point of a line, or of anything that has more length than breadth; the extremity or last part; the close or conclusion; ultimate state or condition; final doom; the point beyond which no progression can be made; final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation; close of life; death; decease; cessation; period; close of a particular state of things; limit; termination; destruction; cause of death; a destroyer; consequence; issue; result; conclusive event; conclusion; a fragment, or broken piece; the ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; purpose intended; scope, aim; drift.—*On end*, upright; erect.—*The ends of the earth*, in *Scripture*, are the remotest parts of the earth.

— v.a. To bring to an end or termination; to destroy; to put to death; to finish, conclude, or terminate.

— v.n. To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to terminate; to close; to conclude; to cease; to come to a close.

END-ALL,‡ *end'-awl*, s. Final close.

ENDAMAGE, *en-dam'-ij*, v.a. To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to prejudice.

ENDAMAGEMENT, *en-dam'-ij-ment*, s. Damage; loss; injury.

ENDANGER, *en-dane'-jer*, v.a. To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury; to incur the hazard of.

ENDANGERED, *en-dane'-jerd*, pp. Exposed to loss or injury.

ENDANGERING, *en-dane'-jer-ing*, s. Injury; damage.

ENDANGERMENT, *en-dane'-jer-ment*, s. Hazard; danger.

ENDEAR, *en-deer'*, v.a. To make dear; to make more beloved; to attach oneself; to bind by ties of affection; ‡ to raise the price.

ENDEARED, *en-deerd'*, pp. or a. Rendered dear or beloved.

ENDEAREDNESS, *en-deer'-ed-nes*, s. State of being endeared.

ENDEARING, *en-deer'-ing*, ppr. or a. Making dear or more beloved.

ENDEARMENT, *en-deer'-ment*, s. The cause of love; that which excites or increases affection; that which excites tenderness of affection; the state of being beloved; tender affection.

ENDEAVOUR, *en-dev'-ur*, s. An exertion of physical strength, or the intellectual powers, toward the attainment of an object; effort; exertion.

— v.n. To exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an object.

— v.a. To make an attempt to gain; to try to effect.

ENDEAVOURED, *en-dev'-urd*, pp. of the verb *to endeavour*.

ENDEAVOURER, *en-dev'-ur-er*, s. One who makes an effort or attempt.

ENDECAGON, *en-dek'-à-gon*, s. A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDECAGYNOUS, *en-de-ka'-je-nus*, a. In *botany*, having eleven pistils.

ENDECANDRIA, *en-de-kan'-dre-à*, s. A Linnæan order of plants, the flowers of which have eleven stamens.

ENDECAPHYLLOUS, *en-de-kaf'-il-us*, a. In *botany*, having a winged leaf, composed of eleven leaflets.

ENDED, *end'-ed*, pp. Brought to an end; terminated.

ENDEICTIC, *en-dike'-tik*, a. Showing; exhibiting.

ENDEMIC, *en-dem'-ik*, ENDEMICAL, *en-dem'-e-kal*, ENDEMIAL, *en-dé'-me-al*, a. Peculiar to a people or nation.—An *endemic* disease is one to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which seems, therefore, to arise from local cause.

ENDEMIC, *en-dem'-ik*, s. A disease of an endemic nature.

ENDEMICALLY, *en-dem'-e-kal-le*, ad. In an endemic manner.

ENDENIZE,† *en-den'-iz*, v.a. To make free; to naturalize; to admit to the privileges of a denizen.

ENDENIZEN, *en-den'-izn*, v.a. To naturalize.

ENDER, *en'-der*, s. One who ends or finishes.

ENDEW,‡ *en-dew'*, v.a. To invest; to clothe, put on, or endow.

ENDICT, *en-dite'*. ENDICTMENT, *en-dite'-ment*. *See* INDICT, INDICTMENT.

ENDING, *end'-ing*, s. Termination; conclusion.—In *grammar*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

ENDIRONS, *end'-i-urns*, s.pl. Irons on each side of the fire. *See* ANDIRONS.

ENDITE. *See* INDITE.

ENDIVE, *en'-div*, s. A plant, a species of the genus *cichorium*, or succory, used as a salad.

ENDLESS, *end'-les*, a. Without end or conclusion; eternal; everlasting, infinite, or unlimited.—The *endless screw* consists of a screw combined with a wheel and axle, so that the threads of the screw work into the teeth fixed on the periphery of the wheel.—The *endless chain* is a perpetually revolving chain, much used in machinery.—The *endless tape* is the connecting band for certain light machinery.

ENDLESSLY, *end'-les-le*, ad. Without end or termination; incessantly; perpetually; continually.

ENDLESSNESS, *end'-les-nes*, s. Extension without end or limit; perpetuity; endless duration.

ENDLONG,† *end'-long*, ad. In a line with the end forward.

ENDMOST, *end'-most*, a. Furthest, remotest; at the extreme end.

ENDO, *en-do*. (Gr.) A very common prefix in the compounding of scientific words, denoting inner or internal growth, as *Endogenous* plants.

ENDOBRANCHIATA, *en-do-brang-ke'-a-tà*, s. A family of the Annelides, in which the organs of respiration are not observable on the exterior of the body.

ENDOCARDITES, *en-do-kar-di'-tes*, s. Inflammation of the heart.

ENDOCARDIUM, *en-do-kar'-de-um*, s. A membrane which lines the interior of the heart.

ENDOCARP, *en'-do-karp*, s. In *botany*, the inner coat or shell of a fruit.

ENDOCTRINE,‡ *en-dok'-trin*, v.a. To teach; to indoctrinate.

ENDODONTITES, *en-do-don-ti'-tes*, s. Inflammation of the internal membrane of the teeth.

ENDOGASTRITES, *en-do-gas-tri'-tes*, s. Inflammation of the internal membrane of the stomach.

ENDOGENÆ, *en-doj'-e-ne*, ENDOGENS, *en'-do-jens*, s. One of the grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, the plants of which increase by internal layers, with no evident distinction between the wood and the bark, as the palm, sugar-cane, &c.

ENDOGENOUS, *en-doj'-en-us*, a. Belonging to the class Endogens; of the nature of Endogens, which increase in the stem by internal growth.

ENDOPLEURA, *en-do-plew'-rà*, s. In *botany*, a membrane for the seed of a plant, the innermost when there are three.

ENDOPHYLLOUS, *en-dof'-il-us*, a. Within a leaf or sheath.

ENDORHIZA, *en-do-ri'-zà*, s. In *botany*, a plant whose radicle elongates downward after rupturing the integument of the base.

ENDORHIZOUS, *en-do-ri'-zus*, ENDORHIZAL, *en-do-ri'-zal*, a. Pertaining to the Endorhizæ.

ENDORSE, *en-dorse'*. ENDORSEMENT, *en-dorse'-ment*. *See* INDORSE, INDORSEMENT.

ENDOSIPHONITE, *en-do-si'-fo-nite*, s. A fossil Cephalopod, in which the siphuncle is ventral.

ENDOSIS, *en'-do-sis*, s. The intermission of a fever.

ENDOSMOMETER, *en-dos-mom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the force of the endosmosmic action.

ENDOSMOSE, *en'-dos-mose*, s. The transmission of gaseous matters or vapours through membranes or porous substances inward.

ENDOSPERM, *en'-do-sperm*, s. In *botany*, the farinaceous matter surrounding the embryo, the albumen or seeds.

ENDOSPERMIC, *en-do-sper'-mik*, a. Having the farinaceous matter which surrounds the embryo of a plant.

ENDOSS,‡ *en-dos'*, v.a. To carve or engrave.

ENDOSTOME, *en'-dos-tome*, s. The passage through the inner integument of a seed, immediately below the part called the foramen.

ENDOW, *en-dow'*, v.a. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower*; to settle a dower on; to enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to endue; to invest.

ENDOWED, *en-dowd'*, pp. or a. Furnished with a portion of estate; supplied with a permanent fund.

ENDOWER, *en-dow'-er*, v.a. To endow; to enrich with a portion.

— s. One who enriches with a portion.

ENDOWMENT, *en-dow'-ment*, s. The act of settling a dower on a woman, or of settling a fund for the support of a parson or vicar, or of a professor, &c.; that which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the Creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the Creator.

ENDRUDGE,‡ *en-druj'*, v.a. To make a drudge or slave.

ENDUE, *en-dew'*, v.a. *See* INDUE.

ENDUEMENT, *en-dew'-ment*. *See* INDUEMENT.

ENDURABLE, *en-dew'-râ-bl*, a. That can be borne or suffered.

ENDURABLY, *en-dew'-râ-ble*, ad. In an enduring manner.

ENDURANCE, *en-dew'-rans*, s. Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness; a bearing or suffering; patience, fortitude, or resignation; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; ‡ delay; a waiting for.

— v.n. To continue in the same state without perishing; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding; to last or continue; to bear, brook, or submit.

— v.a. To support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure; to bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure; to undergo; † to sustain; ‡ to continue in.

ENDURED, *en-dewrd'*, pp. of the verb *to endure*.

—‡ a. Indurated; hardened.

ENDURER, *en-dew'-rer*, s. One who bears, suffers, or sustains; he or that which continues long.

ENDURING, *en-dew'-ring*, a. Lasting long; permanent.

— s. Act of ending; a sustaining.

ENDURINGNESS, *en-dew'-ring-nes*, s. The quality of enduring.

ENDWAYS, *end'-ways*, } ad. On the end; erectly; in an
ENDWISE, *end'-wize*, } upright position; with the end forward.

ENECATE,‡ *en'-e-kate*, v.a. To kill; to destroy.

ENECIA, *en-e'-she-â*, s. A generic name for continued fever, including inflammatory, typhus, and synochal.

ENEID, *e-ne'-id*, s. An epic poem, written by Virgil.

ENEMA, *e-ne'-mâ*, s. A clyster; an injection; a medicine injected into the rectum.

ENEMY, *en'-e-me*, s. One who is hostile to another; a foe, an opponent, or adversary; one who hates or dislikes.—A *private enemy* is one who hates another and wishes him injury.—A *public enemy* or foe is one who belongs to a nation or party at war with another.—In *theology*, and by way of eminence, *the enemy* is the devil; the arch-fiend.—In *military affairs*, the opposing army or naval force in war is called the *enemy*.

ENERGETIC, *en-er-jet'-ik*, } a. Operating with force,
ENERGETICAL, *en-er-jet'-e-kal*, } vigour, and effect; forcible, powerful, or vigorous.

ENERGETICALLY, *en-er-jet'-e-kal-le*, ad. With force and vigour; with energy and effect.

ENERGIC,‡ *en-er'-jik*, } a. Having energy or great
ENERGICAL,‡ *en-er'-je-kal*, } power in effect.

ENERGIZE, *en'-er-jize*, v.n. To act with force, or operate with vigour; to act in producing an effect.

— v.a. To give strength or force to; to give active vigour to.

ENERGIZER, *en'-er-ji-zer*, s. He or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect.

ENERGIZING, *en'-er-jize-ing*, ppr. or a. Giving energy, force, or vigour.

ENERGY, *en'-er-je*, s. Internal or inherent power; force, vigour, or strength; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; power exerted; vigorous, effectual operation; strength or force producing the effect, or strength of expression; force of utterance.—In *mechanics*, the action of a power to move a machine.

ENERVATE, *e-ner'-vate*, a. Weakened; weak; without strength or force.

— v.a. To deprive of strength; to render feeble; to weaken, unnerve, or debilitate; to cut the nerves.

ENERVATED, *e-ner'-va-ted*, pp. or a. Weakened; enfeebled; emasculated.

ENERVATING, *e-ner'-va-ting*, ppr. or a. Depriving of strength, force, or vigour.

ENERVATION, *en-er-vâ'-shun*, s. The act of weakening, or reducing strength; the state of being weakened, effeminacy.

ENERVE, *e-nerv'*, v.a. To weaken.

ENERVED, *e-nervd'*. *See* ENERVATED.

EN FAMILLE, *ong fam-eel'*. (Fr.) In a family state, domestically.

ENFAMINED,‡ *en-fam'-ind*, pp. or a. Famished; hungry.

ENFAMISH, *en-fam'-ish*, v.a. To famish.

ENFECTE,‡ *en-fekt'*, v.a. To contaminate; to infect.

—‡ pp. Infected.

ENFEEBLE, *en-fee'bl*, v.a. To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken, debilitate, or enervate.

ENFEEBLED, *en-fee'bld*, pp. or a. Weakened; deprived of strength or vigour.

ENFEEBLEMENT, *en-fee'bl-ment*, s. The act of weakening; enervation.

ENFEEBLING, *en-fee'bling*, ppr. or a. Weakening; debilitating; enervating.

ENFELONED,‡ *en-fel'-und*, a. Fierce; cruel.

ENFEOFF, *en-fef'*, v.a. To give one a feud; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin; ‡ to surrender or give up.

ENFEOFFED, *en-feft'*, pp. of the verb *to enfeoff*.

ENFEOFFMENT, *en-fef'-ment*, s. The act of giving the fee simple of an estate; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate.

ENFETTER, *en-fet'-ter*, v.a. To fetter; to bind in fetters.

ENFEVER, *en-fe'-ver*, v.a. To excite fever in.

ENFIERCE,‡ *en-feerse'*, v.a. To make fierce.

ENFILADE, *en-fe-lade'*, s. A line or straight passage; or the situation of a place which may be seen or scoured with shot all the length of a line, or in the direction of a line.

— v.a. To pierce, scour, or rake with shot, in the direction of a line, or through the whole length of a line.

ENFILADED, *en-fe-a'-ded*, pp. or a. Pierced or raked in a line.

ENFIRE,‡ *en-fire'*, v.a. To inflame; to set on fire.

ENFLESH, *en-flesh'*, v.a. To harden; to establish in any practice.

ENFORCE, *en-foarse'*, v.a. To give strength to; to invigorate; to make or gain by force; to put in act by violence; to drive; to instigate; to urge on; to animate; to urge with energy; to impress on the mind; to compel; to constrain; to force; to put in execution; to cause to take effect; to press with a charge; † to prove; to evince.

— v.n. To attempt by force.

— s. Force; strength; power.

ENFORCEABLE, *en-foarse'-â-bl*, a. That may be enforced.

ENFORCED, *en-foarst'*, pp. of the verb *to enforce*.

ENFORCEDLY, *en-foarse'-ed-le*, ad. By violence; not by choice.

ENFORCEMENT, *en-foarse'-ment*, s. The act of enforcing, compulsion; force applied; that which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction; motive of conviction, urgent evidence; pressing exigence; that which urges or constrains; anything which compels or constrains; a putting in execution, as law.

ENFORCER, *en-foarse'-er*, s. One who compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence or carries into effect.

ENFORM, *en-fawrm'*, v.a. To form; to fashion

ENFORTUNE,‡ *en-fawr'-tune*, v.a. To endow with a certain fortune.

ENFOULDERED,‡ *en-fowl'-derd*, a. Mixed with lightning

ENFRANCHISE, *en-fran'-tchiz*, v.a. To set free; to liberate from slavery; to make free of a city, corporation or state; to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to free or release from custody; to naturalize, to receive as denizens.

ENFRANCHISED, *en-fran'-tchizd*, pp or a. Set free; re-

leased from bondage; admitted to the rights and privileges of free men.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, *en-fran'-tchiz-ment*, s. Release from slavery or custody, the admission of persons to the freedom of a corporation or state; investiture, with the privileges of free citizens.—*Enfranchisement of copyhold lands*, is the legal conveyance of copyhold lands by the lord of a manor to his tenants, by which such tenements are converted into freeholds.

ENFRANCHISER, *en-fran'-tchiz-er*, s. One who enfranchises.

ENFREE,† *en-free'*, v.a. To liberate; to set free, or release from captivity.

ENFREED,† *en-freed'*, pp. or a. Liberated, or set at liberty.

ENFREEDOM,† *en-free'-dom*, v.a. To liberate; to emancipate, or set free.

ENFROWARD,‡ *en-fro'-ward*, v.a. To make froward or perverse.

ENFROZEN,‡ *en-fro'zn*, a. Frozen; congealed with cold.

ENFYRED,‡ *en-fi'-erd*, pp. Set on fire.

ENGAGE, *en-gaje'*, v.a. To make liable for a debt to a creditor; to bind one's self as surety; to pawn; to stake as a pledge; to enlist; to bring into a party; to embark in an affair; to gain; to win and attach; to draw to; to unite and bind by contract or promise; to attract and fix; to occupy; to employ assiduously; to attack in contest; to encounter.

— v.n. To encounter; to begin to fight; to attack in conflict; to embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake; to promise or pledge one's word; to bind one's self.

ENGAGED, *en-gajd'*, pp. or a. Pledged; promised; enlisted; embarked; earnestly employed; zealous.

ENGAGEDLY, *en-ga'-jed-le*, ad. With earnestness; with attachment.

ENGAGEDNESS, *en-ga'-jed-nes*, s. The state of being seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

ENGAGEMENT, *en-gaje'-ment*, s. The act of pawning, pledging, or making liable for debt; obligation by agreement or contract; adherence to a party or cause; partiality; employment of one's time and attention; employment in fighting; the conflict of armies or fleets; battle; a general action; obligation or motive; that which engages; avocation, business, or occupation.

ENGAGER, *en-ga'-jer*, s. One who enters into an engagement or agreement.

ENGAGING, *en-gaje'-ing*, a. Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing.

ENGAGINGLY, *en-gaje'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to win the affections.

ENGALLANT,‡ *en-gal'-lant*, v.a. To make a gallant of.

ENGAOL,‡ *en-jale'*, v.a. To imprison.

ENGARBOIL,‡ *en-gar'-boil*, v.a. To disorder.

ENGARLAND, *en-gar'-land*, v.a. To encircle with a garland.

ENGARRISON, *en-gar'-re-sun*, v.a. To furnish with a garrison; to defend or protect by a garrison.

ENGASTRIMUTH,‡ *en-gas'-tre-muth*, s. A ventriloquist.

ENGEDITES, *en'-je-dites*, or *en'-ge-de-tes*, s. A family of Coleopterous insects, with oval or elliptical bodies.

ENGEL, *eng'-el*, s. A Dutch money-weight, formerly used in Belgium and other places, sometimes called an esterlin.

ENGENDER, *en-jen'-der*, v.a. To copulate; to beget between the different sexes; to form in embryo; to cause to exist; to cause to bring forth.

— v.n. To be caused or produced.

ENGENDERER, *en-jen'-der-er*, s. He or that which engenders.

ENGILD, *en-guild'*, v.a. To gild; to brighten.

ENGINE, *en'-jin*, s. A compound machine, or artificial instrument, composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by the help of mechanical powers; as a pump, a windlass, a capstan, a fire-engine, a steam-engine, &c.; anything used to effect a purpose.

ENGINED,‡ *enj'-ind*, pp. or a. Tortured, or racked.

ENGINEER, *en-jin-eer'* s. One who constructs or manages engines, or engineering works.—In the *military art*, a person skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offence or defence, and marks out the ground for fortifications.—*Civil engineers* are employed in delineating plans, and superintending the construction of other public works, as aqueducts and canals.—*Mining engineers* are employed in the construction of plans, in the working of mines, coal-pits, &c.

ENGINEERING, *en-jin-eer'-ing*, s. The business of an engineer; the art of constructing engines or machines, and applying them to practical uses.—*Civil engineering* applies to the formation of railways, bridges, roads, sewers, embankments, canals, harbours, aqueducts, &c.—*Military engineering* relates to the construction of fortifications, throwing up earthworks, surveying a country for the various operations of war, forming redoubts, &c.

ENGINE-MAN, *en'-jin-man*, s. A man who manages an engine, as in steamers and steam-carriages.

ENGINERY, *en'-jin-er-e*, s. The act of managing engines or artillery; engines in general; implements of war; artillery; machination.

ENGINE-TURNER, *en'-jin-tur'-ner*, s. One who practises a peculiar kind of complex turning.

ENGIRD, *en-guerd'*, v.a. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

ENGIRDED, *en-guerd'-ed*, } pp. or a. Surrounded; en-
ENGIRT, *en-guert'*, } compassed.

ENGIRDLE, *en-guer'dl*, v.a. To encompass, enclose, or surround.

ENGISCOPE, *en'-je-skope*, s. A reflecting or compound microscope.

ENGLAD, *en-glad'*, v.a. To make glad; to cause to rejoice.

ENGLAIMED,‡ *en-glaymd'*, a. Furred; clammy.

ENGLISH, *ing'-lish*, a. Belonging to England or to its inhabitants.

— s. The people of England, the language of England, or of the English nation.

— v.a. To translate into the English language.

ENGLISHRY,‡ *ing'-lish-re*, s. The state of being an Englishman.

ENGLOOM, *en-gloom'*, v.a. To make gloomy.

ENGLUE,‡ *en-glew'*, v.a. To unite closely or very fast; to glue together.

ENGLUT, *en-glut'*, v.a. To swallow; to fill; to glut.

ENGORE, *en-gore'*, v.a. To pierce; to gore. *See* GORE.

ENGORGE, *en-gawrj'*, v.a. To swallow; to devour; to gorge; to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities.

— v.n. To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity.

ENGORGEMENT, *en-gawrj'-ment*, s. The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.

ENGOULÉ, *en-goo-lay'*, s. In *heraldry*, an epithet applied to crosses, saltires, &c., when their extremities enter the mouths of tigers, lions, &c.

ENGRAFT, *en-graft'*, v.a. *See* INGRAFT.

ENGRAIL, *en-grale'*, v.a. In *heraldry*, to variegate, to spot, as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges; to indent in curve lines.

ENGRAILMENT, *en-grale'-ment*, s. The ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

ENGRAIN, *en-grane'*, v.a. To dye in grain, or in the raw material; to dye deep.

ENGRAINED, *en-graynd'*, pp. of the verb *to engrain*.

ENGRAPPLE, *en-grap'pl*, v.a. To grapple; to seize and hold.

ENGRASP, *en-grasp'*, v.a. To seize with a clasping hold, to gripe.

ENGRAULIS, *en-graw'-lis*, s. The anchovy, a genus of fishes belonging to the Clupinæ, or Herrings.

ENGRAVE, *en-grave'*, v.a. To cut, as metals, stones, or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, or devices on stone or metal; to mark by incisions; to picture or represent by incisions; to imprint; to impress deeply; to infix, as on the memory; ‡to bury; to deposit in the grave; to inhume.

ENGRAVED, *en-grave'd*, } pp. or a. Cut or marked, as
ENGRAVEN, *en-gra'-ven*, } with a chisel or graver; deeply impressed.

ENGRAVEMENT, *en-grave'-ment*, s. Engraved work; act of engraving.

ENGRAVER, *en-gra'-ver*, s. One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood; a sculptor; a carver.

ENGRAVERY,† *en-gra'-ver-e*, s. The work of an engraver.

ENGRAVING, *en-gra'-ving*, s. The act or art of engraving; the art of producing figures or designs on metal, &c., by incision or corrosion, for the purpose of being subsequently printed on paper; a print; an impression from an engraved plate.

ENGRIEVE, *en-greeve'*, v.a. *See* GRIEVE.

ENGROSS, *en-grose'*, v.a. To seize in the gross; to take the whole; to absorb, swallow up, or monopolize; to purchase either the whole or large quantities of commodities, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price; to copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy, in large or distinct legible characters; to take or assume in undue quantities or degrees; ‡ to make thick or gross; to make larger, or increase in bulk.

ENGROSSED, *en-groast'*, pp. or a. Taken in gross; purchased in large quantities for sale; written in large, fair characters; ‡ made thick.

ENGROSSER, *en-gro'-ser*, s. He or that which takes the whole, a person who purchases the whole or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price; one who copies a writing in large, fair characters.

ENGROSSING, *en-gro'-sing*, s. The copying of a writing in fair and legible characters; the buying up of large quantities of a commodity, in order to raise the price.

ENGROSSMENT, *en-grose'-ment*, s. The act of engrossing or taking the whole; the appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities.

ENGUARD, *en-gard'*, v.a. To guard; to defend.

ENGULF, *en-gulf'*, v.a. To absorb or swallow up in a gulf, or deep abyss.

ENGULFED, *en-gulft'*, pp. of the verb *to engulf*.

ENGULFMENT, *en-gulf'-ment*, s. An absorption in a gulf, or deep cavern, or vortex.

ENHANCE, *en-hans'*, v.a. To raise to a higher point; to advance; to heighten; to increase; to aggravate, ‡ to lift, or raise up.

— v.n. To be raised; to swell; to grow larger.

ENHANCED, *en-hanst'*, pp. or a. Raised; advanced; heightened.

ENHANCEMENT, *en-hanse'-ment*, s. Rise, increase; augmentation; aggravation.

ENHANCER, *en-han'-ser*, s. One who enhances; he or that which raises price, &c.

ENHARBOUR, *en-har'-bur*, v.n. To dwell in or inhabit.

ENHARDEN, *en-har'dn*, v.a. To harden; to encourage.

ENHARMONIC, *en-har-mon'-ik*, a. In *music*, an epithet applied to such a species of composition as proceeds on very small intervals.

ENHAUNCE, ‡ *en-hawns'*, v.a. To raise in value; to enhance.

ENHEARTEN, *en-hart'n*, v.a. To encourage.

ENHYDRITE, *en-hi'-drite*, s. A mineral enclosing water.

ENHYDROUS, *en-hi'-drus*, a. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to such minerals as contain drops of water, as *enhydrous* quartz.

ENIGMA, *e-nig'-mà*, s. A dark saying in which some known thing is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle.

ENIGMATIC, *e-nig-mat'-ik*, } a. Relating to or con-
ENIGMATICAL, *e-nig-mat'-e-kal*, } taining a riddle; obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

ENIGMATICALLY, *e-nig-mat'-e-kal-le*, ad. In an obscure manner.

ENIGMATIST, *e-nig'-mà-tist*, s. A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles.

ENIGMATIZE, *e-nig'-mà-tize*, v.n. To utter or form enigmas; to deal in riddles.

ENIGMATOGRAPHY, *e-nig-mà-tog'-rà-fe*, } s. The art of
ENIGMATOLOGY, *e-nig-mà-tol'-o-je*, } making riddles, or of solving them.

ENJAIL, *en-jale'*, v.a. To put into jail.

ENJOIN, *en-join'*, v.a. To order or direct with urgency, to admonish or instruct with authority; to command; to prescribe.—In *law*, to forbid judicially; to issue or direct a legal injunction to stop proceedings.

ENJOINED, *en-joind'*, pp. of the verb *to enjoin*

ENJOINER, *en-join'-er*, s. One who enjoins.

ENJOINMENT, *en-join'-ment*, s. Direction, command, authoritative admonition.

ENJOY, *en-joy'*, v.a. To feel or perceive with pleasure, to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to possess with satisfaction.

— v.n. To live in happiness.

ENJOYABLE, *en-joy'-à-bl*, a. Capable of being enjoyed.

ENJOYED, *en-joyd'*, pp. of the verb *to enjoy*.

ENJOYER, *en-joy'-er*, s. One who enjoys.

ENJOYMENT, *en-joy'-ment*, s. A state of pleasurable sensation; gratification, happiness, or pleasure; possession with satisfaction; occupancy of anything good or desirable.

ENKERNEL, † *en-ker'-nel*, v.a. To enclose one substance within another; to form into kernels.

ENKINDLE, *en-kin'dl*, v.a. To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; to excite or to rouse into action.

ENKINDLED, *en-kin'dld*, pp. of the verb *to enkindle*.

ENLACE, *en-lase'*. *See* INLACE.

ENLACED, † *en-layst'*, pp. or a. Intertwined, or interlaced.

ENLACEMENT, *en-lase'-ment*, s. State of being enlaced; act of enlacing.

ENLANGUORED, † *en-lang'-urd*, pp. or a. Drooping with languor.

ENLARD, *en-lärd'*, v.a. To cover with lard or grease; to baste.

ENLARGE, *en-lärj'*, v.a. To make greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits, breadth, or size; to expand in bulk; to dilate; to expand; to make more comprehensive; to increase in appearance; to magnify to the eye; to set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure; to extend in a discourse; to diffuse in eloquence; to augment; to increase; to make large or larger.—*To enlarge the heart*, is to make liberal and charitable.

— v.n. To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate, to expand; to be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate; to exaggerate.

ENLARGED, *en-lärjd'*, pp. or a. Increased in bulk; extended in dimensions; expanded; released from confinement.

ENLARGEDLY, *en-lärj'-ed-le*, ad. With enlargement.

ENLARGEMENT, *en-lärj'-ment*, s. Increase of size or bulk, real or apparent; extension of dimensions or limits; augmentation; dilatation; expansion or extension; expansion of the heart, by which it becomes more benevolent and charitable; release from confinement, servitude, distress, or straits; diffusiveness of speech or writing; an expatiation on a particular subject; a wide range of discourse or argument.

ENLARGER, *en-lärj'-er*, s. He or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

ENLARGING, *en-lärj'-ing*, s. Enlargement.

ENLIGHT, † *en-lite'*, v.a. To illuminate; to enlighten.

ENLIGHTEN, *en-lite'n*, v.a. To make light; to shed light on, or supply with light; to illuminate; to quicken in the faculty of vision; to give clearer views; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend truth; to illuminate with divine knowledge.

ENLIGHTENED, *en-lite'nd*, pp. or a. Rendered light, illuminated; instructed; furnished with clear views.

ENLIGHTENER, *en-lite'ner*, s. One who illuminates; he or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind.

ENLIGHTENING, *en-lite'ning*, ppr. or a. Illuminating giving light to; instructing.

ENLIGHTENMENT, *en-lite'n-ment*, s. Act of enlightening state of being enlightened or instructed.

ENLINK, *en-link'*, v.a. To chain to; to connect.

ENLIST, *en-list'*, v.a. To enter a name on a list; to engage in public service; to unite firmly to a cause; to employ in advancing some object; to enrol the name as a soldier for military service.

— v.n. To engage in public service, by subscribing articles or enrolling one's name; to enter heartily into a cause.

ENLISTED, *en-list'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to enlist*.

ENLISTMENT, *en-list'-ment*, s. The act of enlisting; the writing by which a soldier is bound.

ENLIVE, ‡ *en-live'*, v.a. To animate; to make alive.

ENLIVEN, *en-li'vn*, v.a. To animate, exhilarate, or render cheerful; to inspire, gladden, or invigorate, to make vigorous or active; to give spirit or vivacity to; to make cheerful, gay, or joyous.

ENLIVENED, *en-li'vnd*, pp. of the verb *to enliven*.

ENLIVENER, *en-li'vn-er*, s. He or that which enlivens, animates, or invigorates.

ENLIVENING, *en-li'vn-ing*, ppr. or a. Giving life, spirit, or animation; making vivacious, or cheerful.

ENLUMINE, *en-lu'-min*, v.a. To illumine; to enlighten.

ENMANCHÉ, *ang-mang-shay'*, a. In *heraldry*, resembling a sleeve.

ENMARBLE, *en-mär'bl*, v.a. To make hard as marble to harden.

EN MASSE, *ong mas'*. (Fr.) In the mass or whole body.

ENMESH, *en-mesh'*, v.a. To net; to entangle; to entrap.

ENMITY, *en'-me-te*, s. The quality of being an enemy the opposite of *friendship*; unfriendly dispositions a state of opposition; hostility, animosity, ill-will, or malevolence.

ENMOSSED, *en-mosst'*, a. Covered with moss.

ENNEACONTAHEDRAL, *en-ne-ā-kon-ta-hē'-dral*, a. Having ninety faces.

ENNEAGON, *en'-ne-ā-gon*, s. In *geometry*, a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles.

ENNEANDRIA, *en-ne-an'-dre-ā*, s.pl. In *botany*, a term denoting a class of plants having nine stamens.

ENNEANDRIAN, *en-ne-an'-dre-an*, } a. Having nine
ENNEANDROUS, *en-ne-an'-drus*, } stamens.

ENNEAPETALOUS, *en-ne-ā-pet'-al-us*, a. Having nine petals or flower-leaves.

ENNEAPHYLLOUS, *en-ne-ā-fil'-lus*, a. Having nine leaflets composing a compound leaf.

ENNEASEPALOUS, *en-ne-ā-sep'-ā-lus*, a. Having nine sepals.

ENNEASPERMOUS, *en-ne-ā-sper'-mus*, a. Having nine seeds in a fruit.

ENNEATIC, *en-ne-at'-ik*, } a. *Enneatical days* are
ENNEATICAL, *en-ne-at'-e-kal*, } every ninth day of a disease.—*Enneatical years* are every ninth year of a man's life.

ENNEW,‡ *en-new'*, v.a. To make new.

ENNOBLE, *en-no'bl*, v.a. To make noble; to dignify, exalt, or elevate; to raise to nobility; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence; to make famous or illustrious.

ENNOBLED, *en-no'bld*, pp. of the verb *to ennoble*.

ENNOBLEMENT, *en-no'bl-ment*, s. The act of advancing to nobility; exaltation; elevation in degree or excellence.

ENNOBLING, *en-no'bling*, ppr. or a. Advancing to the rank of a nobleman; exalting; dignifying.

ENNUI, *ong-wee'*, s. (Fr.) Dulness of spirit, languor, or uneasiness; weariness, heaviness, or melancholy.

ENODATION, *en-o-dā'-shun*, s. The act of clearing of knots, or of untying; †solution of a difficulty.

ENODE, *e-node'*, a. In *botany*, destitute of knots or joints; knotless.

—v.a. To clear of knots; to make clear.

ENOMOTARCH, *e-nom'-o-tark*, s. The commander of an enomoty.

ENOMOTY, *e-nom'-o-te*, s. In ancient Lacedæmon, the name of a particular body of troops.

ENORM,‡ *e-nawrm'*. *See* ENORMOUS.

ENORMITY, *e-nawrm'-e-te*, s. Any wrong, irregular, vicious, or sinful act, either in government or morals; atrocious crime; flagitious villany; atrociousness; excessive degree of crime or guilt.

ENORMOUS, *e-nawr'-mus*, a. Going beyond the usual measure or rule; immense, excessive, or prodigious; beyond the limits of a regular figure; great beyond the common measure; exceeding, in bulk or height, the common measure; irregular; confused; disordered; unusual; monstrously absurd.

ENORMOUSLY, *e-nawr'-mus-le*, ad. Excessively; beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS, *e-nawr'-mus-nes*, s. The state of being enormous or excessive; greatness beyond measure.

ENORTHOTROPE, *en-or'-tho-trope*, s. A card like toy, which, when rapidly revolved, transfers confused objects into various pictures or figures.

ENOUGH, *e-nuf'*, a. That satisfies desire or gives content; that may answer the purpose or is adequate to the wants.

—s. A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire, or is adequate to the wants; that which is equal to the powers or abilities.

—ad. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies or is equal to the desires or wants; fully; such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction; an exclamation denoting sufficiency.

ENOUNCE,† *e-nounse'*, v.a. To utter, pronounce, or declare.

ENOUNCEMENT, *e-nouns'-ment*, s. Act of enouncing.

ENOW,† *e-now'*, the old plural of *enough*.

EN PASSANT, *ong päs'-säng*. (Fr.) In passing; by the way.

ENQUICKEN,‡ *en-kwik'n*, v.a. To quicken; to make alive.

ENQUIRE, *en-kwire'*. *See* INQUIRE, and its derivations.

ENRACE,‡ *en-rase'*, v.a. To implant; to enroot.

ENRAGE, *en-raje'*, v.a. To excite rage in; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious; to irritate, incense, exasperate, or provoke.

ENRAGED, *en-rayjd'*, pp. or a. Made furious; exasperated.

ENRANGE,‡ *en-raynj'*, v.a. To put in order to rove over.

ENRANK, *en-rank'*, v.a. To place in ranks or order.

ENRAPT, *en-rapt'*, pp. or a. Carried or borne away with overpowering emotion; in an ecstasy (*poetical*).

ENRAPTURE, *en-rapt'-yur*, v.a. To transport with pleasure; to delight beyond measure.

ENRAPTURED, *en-rapt'-yurd*, pp. or a. Transported with pleasure.

ENRAPTURING, *en-rapt'-yure-ing*, ppr. or a. Transporting with pleasure.

ENRAVISH, *en-rav'-ish*, v.a. To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight; to enrapture.

ENRAVISHINGLY, *en-rav'-ish-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to enravish, or produce an ecstasy of delight.

ENRAVISHMENT, *en-rav'-ish-ment*, s. Ecstasy of delight; rapture.

ENREGISTER, *en-rej'-is-ter*, v.a. To register; to enrol or record.

ENRHEUM, *en-rewm'*, v.n. To have rheum through cold.

ENRICH, *en-ritch'*, v.a. To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to supply with abundant property; to fertilize; to supply with the nutriment of plants, and render productive, as land; to store; to supply with an abundance of anything desirable, as the mind with information; to supply with anything splendid or ornamental.

ENRICHED, *en-ritcht'*, pp. of the verb *to enrich*.

ENRICHER, *en-ritch'-er*, s. One who enriches.

ENRICHMENT, *en-ritch'-ment*, s. Augmentation of wealth; improvement; the addition of fertility or ornament.

ENRIDGE, *en-rij'*, v.a. To form into ridges.

ENRING, *en-ring'*, v.a. To encircle; to bind.

ENRIPEN, *en-ri'pn*, v.a. To ripen; to bring to perfection.

ENRIVE, *en-rive'*, v.a. To rive; to cleave.

ENROBE, *en-robe'*, v.a. To clothe with rich attire; to invest.

ENROCKMENT, *en-rok'-ment*, s. A mass of large stones thrown in at random, to form the basis of piers, breakwaters, &c.

ENROL, *en-role'*, v.a. To write in a roll or register; to insert a name or enter in a list or catalogue; to record; to insert in records; to leave in writing; ‡to wrap; to involve.

ENROLLER, *en-role'-er*, s. He that enrols or registers.

ENROLMENT, *en-role'-ment*, s. A register; a record; a writing in which anything is recorded; the act of enrolling.

ENROOT, *en-root'*, v.a. To fix by the root; to fix fast.

ENROUND,‡ *en-rownd'*, v.a. To environ; to surround; to enclose.

EN ROUTE, *ong root'*, s. (Fr.) In progress; on the way.

ENS,† *ens*, s. In *metaphysics*, entity; being; existence.—Among the *old chemists*, the concentrated power, virtue, or efficacy of anything.

ENSAFE,‡ *en-safe'*, v.a. To render safe.

ENSAMPLE,† *en-sam'pl*, s. An example; a pattern or model for imitation.

—† v.a. To exemplify; to show by example.

ENSANGUINE, *en-sang'-win*, v.a. To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore.

ENSANGUINED, *en-sang'-wind*, pp. or a. Suffused or stained with blood.

ENSATE, *en'-sate*, a. Having sword-shaped leaves.

ENSCHEDULE, *en-shed'-ule*, v.a. To insert in a schedule. *See* SCHEDULE.

ENSCONCE, *en-skonse'*, v.a. To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to secure, or hide.

ENSEAL, *en-seel'*, v.a. To seal; to fix a seal on; to impress.

ENSEALING, *en-seel'-ing*, s. The act of affixing a seal to.

ENSEAM, *en-seem'*, v.a. To sew up; to enclose by a seam.

ENSEAMED, *en-seemd'*, a. Greasy.

ENSEAR, *en-sere'*, v.a. To sear; to cauterize; to close or stop by burning to hardness.

ENSEARCH,‡ *en-sertch'*, v.n. To search for; to try to find

ENSEMBLE, *ong-säm'bl*, s. (Fr.) The whole, all the parts taken together.—In the *fine arts*, this term denotes the masses and details considered with relation to each other.

—ad. All at once; together; generally written *tout-ensemble*.

ENSHIELD, *en-sheeld'*, v.a. To shield; to cover.

ENSHRINE, *en-shrine'*, v.a. To enclose in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe-keeping in a cabinet.

ENSHRINED, *en-shrine'd'*, pp. of the verb *to enshrine.*
ENSHROUD, *en-shrowd'*, v.a. To cover with a shroud.
ENSIFEROUS, *en-sif'-er-us*, a. Bearing or carrying a sword.
ENSIFORM, *en'-se-faworm*, a. Having the shape of a sword.—In *natural history* there are numerous terms formed from the word *ensis*, a sword, as *Ensicaudatus*, having the tail sword-shaped; *Ensifolius*, having sword-shaped leaves; *Ensirostris*, having the beak sword-shaped, &c.
ENSIGN, *en'-sine*, s. The flag or banner of a military band, or of a vessel; a banner of colours; a national flag or standard; any signal to assemble or to give notice; a badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; the officer who carries the flag or colours, being the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry.—*Naval ensign* is a large banner hoisted on a staff, and carried over the poop or stern of a ship, used for the purpose of distinguishing the ships of different nations, and other purposes.
ENSIGN-BEARER, *en'-sine-bare'-er*, s. He who carries the flag; an ensign.
ENSIGNCY, *en'-sine-se*, s. The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.
ENSKIED,‡ *en-skide'*, a. Placed in heaven; made immortal.
ENSLAVE, *en-slave'*, v.a. To reduce to slavery or bondage; to deprive of liberty, and subject to the will of a master; to reduce to servitude or subjection.
ENSLAVED, *en-slave'd'*, pp. or a. Reduced to slavery or subjection.
ENSLAVEDNESS, *en-sla'-ved-nes*, s. State of being enslaved.
ENSLAVEMENT, *en-slave'-ment*, s. The state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage; servitude.
ENSLAVER, *en-sla'-ver*, s. He who reduces another to bondage.
ENSNARE, *en-snare'*. *See* INSNARE.
ENSNARL, *en-snärl'*, v.a. To entangle.
— v.n. To snarl; to gnash the teeth.
ENSOBER, *en-so'-ber*, v.a. To make sober.
ENSPHERE,† *en-sfere'*, v.a. To place in a sphere, to make into a sphere.
ENSTAMP, *en-stamp'*, v.a. To impress, as with a stamp; to impress deeply.
ENSTATINE, *en'-stà-tin*, s. A mineral, the bisilicate of magnesia, which is augite in crystallization, and bears some resemblance to scapolite.
ENSTYLE,‡ *en-stile'*, v.a. To style; to name; to call.
ENSUE,‡ *en-sew'*, v.a. To follow; to pursue.
— v.n. To follow as a consequence of premises; to follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.
ENSUING, *en-sew'-ing*, ppr. or a. Following as a consequence; coming next after; succeeding.
ENSURE, *en-shure'*. *See* INSURE, and its derivatives.
ENSWEEP, *en-sweep'*, v.a. To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.
ENTABLATURE, *en-tab'-là-ture*, } s. In *architecture*, that
ENTABLEMENT, *en-tà'bl-ment*, } part of the order of a column which is over the capital, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.
ENTACKLE,‡ *en-tak'l*, v.a. To supply with tackle.
ENTAIL, *en-tale'*, s. An estate or fee entailed, or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs; rule of descent settled for an estate; ‡delicately carved ornamental work.
— v.a. To settle the descent of lands and tenements, by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; to fix unalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; ‡to cut; to carve for ornament.
ENTAILED, *en-tale'd'*, pp. or a. Settled on a person and his descendants.
ENTAILMENT, *en-tale'-ment*, s. The act of giving, as an estate, and directing the mode of descent; the act of settling unalienably on a man and his heirs.
ENTAME, *en-tame'*, v.a. To tame; to subdue.
ENTANGLE, *en-tang'l*, v.a. To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; to involve in anything complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self; to loose in numerous or complicated involutions; to involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to puzzle; to bewilder; to ensnare by captious questions; to catch; to perplex or distract, as with cares; to multiply intricacies and difficulties.
ENTANGLED, *en-tang'ld*, pp. or a. Twisted together; intricate; perplexed; involved.
ENTANGLEMENT, *en-tang'l-ment*, s. State of being entangled; involution; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.
ENTANGLER, *en-tang'ler*, s. One who entangles.
ENTASIA, *en-tà'-se-à*, } s. Constrictive spasm.
ENTASIS, *en'-tà-sis*, }
ENTASSMENT, *en-tas'-ment*, s. (Fr.) A heap; accumulation.
ENTASTIC, *en-tas'-tik*, a. Relating to all diseases characterised by tonic spasms.
ENTÉ, *aung'-tay*, s. In *heraldry*, a method of marshalling which signifies grafted or engrafted.
ENTENDER, *en-ten'-der*, v.a. To treat with tenderness.
ENTENTE,† *aung-taunt'*, s. (Fr.) Intention.—*Entente cordial*, in *politics*, is the evidence of national goodwill and feeling.
ENTER, *en'-ter*, v.a. To move or pass into a place, in any manner whatever; to come or go in; to walk or ride in; to flow in; to pierce or penetrate; to advance into, in the progress of life; to begin in a business, employment, or service; to enlist or engage in, as a soldier; to become a member of; to admit or introduce; to set down in writing; to set an account in a book or register; to set down, as a name; to enrol, to lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house, and gain admittance or permission to land; to cause to enter; to insert, as one piece of carpentry into another.
— v.n. To go or come in; to pass into; to flow in; to pierce; to penetrate; to engage in; to be initiated in; to be an ingredient; to form a constituent part.—*Enter*, a general prefix (from the Greek word *enteron*, intestines) to many scientific words connected with anatomy and surgery, as the ensuing list will show.
ENTERA, *en'-ter-à*, s. The intestines.
ENTERADENE, *en-ter-à-de'-ne*, s. An intestinal gland.
ENTERADENOGRAPHY, *en-ter-à-de-nog'-rà-fe*, s. An anatomical description of the intestinal glands.
ENTERADENOLOGY, *en-ter-à-de-nol'-o-je*, s. A treatise upon the intestinal glands.
ENTERALGIA, *en-ter-al'-je-à*, s. Pain in the bowels.
ENTER-DEAL,‡ *en'-ter-deel*, s. Mutual dealings.
ENTERED, *en'-terd*, a. Pierced; penetrated; introduced; set down in writing.
ENTERER, *en'-ter-er*, s. One who is making a beginning.
ENTERIC, *en'-te-rik*, a. Relating to the intestines.
ENTERING, *en'-ter-ing*, a. Beginning; preparing the way, as an *entering* wedge.
— s. Entrance; a passing in.
ENTERITIS, *en-te-ri'-tis*, s. An inflammation of the intestines.
ENTERLACE, *en-ter-lase'*. *See* INTERLACE.
ENTEROCELE, *en-ter'-o-sele*, s. In *surgery*, a hernial tumour, in any situation, whose contents are intestine.
ENTEROGASTROCELE, *en-ter-o-gas'-tro-sele*, s. Ventral or abdominal hernia.
ENTEROLITHUS, *en-ter-ol'-e-thus*, s. Internal concretion or calculus.
ENTEROLOGY, *en-ter-ol'-o-je*, s. A treatise or discourse on the bowels or internal parts of the body, usually including the contents of the head, breast, and belly.
ENTEROMPHALOS, *en-ter-om'-fa-los*, s. An umbilical hernia, whose contents are intestine.
ENTEROPATHIA, *en-ter-o-pa'-the-à*, s. Disease of the intestines.
ENTERORRHAGIA, *en-ter-or-ra'-je-à*, s. Intestinal hæmorrhage.
ENTEROTOMY, *en-ter-ot'-o-me*, s. In *anatomy*, dissection of the intestines.—In *surgery*, incision of the bowels for the removal of strangulation.
ENTERPARLANCE, *en-ter-par'-lans*, s. Parley; mutual talk or conversation; conference.
ENTERPLEAD, *en-ter-plede'*. *See* INTERPLEAD.
ENTERPRISE, *en'-ter-prize*, s. Undertaking, attempt, or adventure; that which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, either physical or moral.
— v.a. To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform.
ENTERPRISER, *en'-ter-pri-zer*, s. An adventurer; one who undertakes any projected scheme, especially a bold or hazardous one.
ENTERPRISING, *en'-ter-pri-zing*, a. Bold or forward to undertake; resolute; adventurous; venturesome; active or prompt to attempt great or untried schemes

ENTERPRISINGLY, *en'-ter-pri zing-le*, ad. In an enterprising manner.

ENTERTAIN, *en-ter-tane'*, v.a. To receive into the house, and treat with hospitality; to amuse or instruct by discourse, to engage the attention and retain the company of one, by agreeable conversation; to keep in one's service; to maintain; to keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favour; to reserve in the mind; to harbour; to cherish; to receive or admit, with a view to consider and decide; to please; to amuse; to divert; to treat; to supply with provisions and liquors, or with provisions and lodging, for reward; ‡to maintain or support.

—‡ s. Entertainment.

ENTERTAINED, *en'-ter-tayned*, pp. of the verb *to entertain*.

ENTERTAINER, *en-ter-ta'-ner*, s. He who entertains or receives company with hospitality, or for reward; he who retains others in his service, or one who amuses, pleases, or diverts.

ENTERTAINING, *en-ter-ta'-ning*, a. Pleasing; amusing; diverting.

ENTERTAININGLY, *en-ter-ta'-ning-le*, ad. In an amusing manner.

ENTERTAININGNESS, *en-ter-ta'-ning-nes*, s. The quality of entertaining.

ENTERTAINMENT, *en-ter-tane'-ment*, s. Amusement, recreation, or diversion; the receiving and accommodating of guests; provisions of the table; a feast; the pleasure or instruction derived from conversation, music, dramatic performances, &c.; the pleasure which the mind receives from anything interesting; that which entertains; that which serves for amusement; the lower comedy; farce; ‡the state of being in pay or service; payment of those retained in service.

ENTERTAKE,‡ *en'-ter-take*, v.a. To receive; to entertain.

ENTERTISSUED, *en-ter-tis'-sude*, a. Interwoven; having various colours intermixed.

ENTHEAL, *en-the'-al*, } a. Divinely inspired; having
ENTHEASTIC, *en-the-as'-tik*, } ing the energy of God.

ENTHEASTICALLY, *en-the-as'-tik-al-le*, ad. According to deific energy.

ENTHEAT,‡ *en'-the-at*, a. Enthusiastic.

ENTHELMINTHA, *en-thel-min'-thà*, s. In *pathology*, intestinal worms.

ENTHRAL, *en-thrawl'*, v.a. To enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude or bondage.

ENTHRALLED, *en-thrawld'*, pp. or a. Enslaved, or reduced to servitude.

ENTHRALMENT, *en-thrawl'-ment*, s. Servitude; slavery; bondage.

ENTHRIL, *en-thril'*, v.a. To pierce. *See* THRILL.

ENTHRONE, *en-throne'*, v.a. To place on a throne, to exalt to the seat of royalty, or to an elevated place or seat; to invest with sovereign authority; to induct or instal a bishop into a vacant see.

ENTHRONED, *en-throne'd'*, pp. or a. Seated on a throne; exalted to an elevated place; inducted into a vacant see.

ENTHRONEMENT, *en-throne'-ment*, s. Act of enthroning.

ENTHRONIZATION, *en-thro-ne-za'-shun*, s. The placing of a bishop in his stall or throne, in his cathedral.

ENTHRONIZE,‡ *en-thro'-nize*, v.a. To enthrone; to induct into a stall, as a bishop.

ENTHUNDER, *en-thun'-der*, v.n. To make a loud noise, like thunder.

ENTHUSIASM, *en-thu'-ze-azm*, s. A belief of private revelation; vain confidence of divine communications; heat of imagination; violent passion or excitement of the mind in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success.

ENTHUSIAST, *en-thu'-ze-ast*, s. A visionary, fanatic, or devotee; one who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him, one whose imagination is warmed, or whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; a person of ardent zeal; one of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIASTIC,‡ *en-thu-ze-as'-tik*, s. An enthusiast.

ENTHUSIASTIC, *en-thu-ze-as'-tik*, } a. Filled with
ENTHUSIASTICAL, *en-thu-ze-as'-te-kal*, } enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God; highly excited in the pursuit of an object, heated to animation; elevated; tinctured with enthusiasm; ardent, zealous, or visionary.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, *en-thu-ze-as'-te-kal-le*, ad. With enthusiasm.

ENTHYMEMATICAL, *en-the-me-mat'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to an enthymeme; including an enthymeme.

ENTHYMEME, *en'-the-meme*, s. In *logic*, an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it.

ENTICE, *en-tise'*, v.a. To tempt, seduce, decoy, or inveigle; to incite or instigate by exciting hope or desire; to induce to sin; to urge or lead astray; to allure.

ENTICED, *en-tise't*, pp. of the verb *to entice*.

ENTICEMENT, *en-tise'-ment*, s. The act or practice of inciting to evil; temptation, seduction, or allurement; means of inciting to evil; that which seduces by exciting the passions.

ENTICER, *en-ti'-ser*, s. One who entices; one who incites or instigates to evil, one who seduces.

ENTICING, *en-ti'-sing*, a. Having the qualities that entice or allure.

ENTICINGLY, *en-ti'-sing-le*, ad. Charmingly; in a winning manner.

ENTIERTY,‡ *en-ti'-er-te*, s. The whole. *See* ENTIRETY.

ENTIRE, *en-tire'*, a. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts; full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself; sincere, hearty; firm; solid, sure; fixed; complete; undisputed, as dominion; unmingled; unalloyed; wholly devoted, firmly adherent; faithful; in full strength, unbroken.—In *botany*, an *entire* stem is one without branches, and is also applied to leaves which are not notched.

ENTIRELY, *en-tire'-le*, ad. Wholly; completely, fully, in the whole; without division; with firm adherence or devotion; faithfully.

ENTIRENESS, *en-tire'-nes*, s. Completeness, fulness totality; unbroken form or state; integrity; wholeness of heart; honesty.

ENTIRETY, *en-tire'-te*, s. Wholeness; completeness, the whole.

ENTITATIVE,‡ *en'-te-tà-tiv*, a. Considered by itself.

ENTITLE, *en-ti'til*, v.a. To give a title to; to give or prefix a name or appellation; to superscribe or prefix as a title; to give a claim to; to give a right to demand or receive; to assign or appropriate by giving a title; to qualify; to give a claim by the possession of suitable qualifications; to dignify by a title or honourable appellation; ‡to ascribe.

ENTITLED, *en-ti'tld*, pp. Dignified or distinguished by a title.

ENTITY, *en'-te-te*, s. Being; essence; existence; a real being, or species of being.

ENTOIL, *en-toil'*, v.a. To take with toils; to ensnare or entrap.

ENTOMATOGRAPHY,‡ *en-to-mà-tog'-rà-fe*, s. A discourse or treatise on insects; entomology.

ENTOMB, *en-toom'*, v.a. To deposit in a tomb; to bury in a grave; to inter.

ENTOMBED, *en-toomd'*, pp. or a. Deposited in a tomb, buried.

ENTOMBMENT, *en-toom'-ment*, s. Burial.

ENTOMIC, *en-tom'-ik*, a. Relating to insects.

ENTOMOID, *en'-to-moid*, a. Like an insect.

ENTOMOLINE, *en-tom'-o-lin*, s. The name given to that peculiar chemical principle found in the wings and elytra of Coleopterous insects.

ENTOMOLITE, *en-tom'-o-lite*, s. A petrified insect.

ENTOMOLOGICAL, *en-to-mo-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to the science of insects.

ENTOMOLOGICALLY, *en-to-mo-loj'-e-kal-le*, ad. In an entomological manner.

ENTOMOLOGIST, *en-to-mol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in the science of insects.

ENTOMOLOGY, *en-to-mol'-o-je*, s. That part of zoology which treats of insects; the science or natural history and description of insects.

ENTOMOPHAGA, *en-to-mof'-à-gà*, s. Ant-eaters, a tribe of Marsupial quadrupeds, comprehending the opossums, bandicoots, &c.; also, a group of Hymenopterous insects.

ENTOMOPHAGOUS, *en-to-mof'-à-gus*. a. Feeding on insects.

ENTOMOSTEGA, *en-to-mos'-te-gà*, s. A tribe of microscopic Cephalapods.

ENTOMOSTOMATA, *en-to-mos-tom'-à-tà*, s.pl. In *zoology*, a family of Mollusca, mostly marine.

ENTOMOSTRACAN, *en-to-mos'-trà-kan*, s. A crustacean belonging to Cuvier's second division.

ENTOMOSTRACOUS, *en-to-mos'-trà-kus*, a. Belonging to the Entomostracans.

ENTONIC, *en-ton'-ik*, a. Relating to phlogistic diathesis,

or a morbid increase of vital power and strength of action in the circulating system.

ENTORTILATION, *en-tawr-til-a'-shun*, s. A turning into a circle.

ENTOZOIC, *en-to-zo'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Entozoa.

ENTOZOON, *en-to-zo'on*, s.; pl. ENTOZOA. An intestinal worm; an animal living in some parts of another animal, as in the eye, or the flesh.

ENTR'ACTE, *aung'-trakt*, s. (Fr.) An interlude; the time between the acts of a play.

ENTRAIL,‡ *en-trale'*, v.a. To interweave; to diversify.

ENTRAILS, *en'-trales*, s.pl. The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the internal parts, as of the earth.

ENTRAMMEL, *en-tram'-mel*, v.a. To entangle; to trammel.

ENTRAMMELLED,† *en-tram'-meld*, a. Curled; frizzled.

ENTRANCE, *en'-transe*, s. The act of entering into a place; the power of entering; the door, gate, passage, or avenue by which a place may be entered; commencement; initiation; beginning; the act of taking possession, as of land or of office; the act of entering a ship or goods at the custom-house; the beginning of anything.

ENTRANCE, *en-tränse'*, v.a. or n. To put in a trance; to withdraw the soul, and leave the body in a kind of dead sleep or insensibility; to put in an ecstasy; to ravish the soul with delight or wonder.

ENTRANCED, *en-tränst'*, pp. or a. Put in a trance; having the soul withdrawn, and the body left in a state of insensibility; enraptured; ravished.

ENTRANCEMENT, *en-tränse'-ment*, s. A state of trance or ecstasy.

ENTRAP, *en-trap'*, v.a. To catch, as in a trap; to ensnare, entangle, or decoy; to catch by artifices; to involve in difficulties or distresses; to catch or involve in contradictions.

ENTRAPPED, *en-trapt'*, pp. of the verb *to entrap*.

ENTREAT, *en-treet'*, v.a. To ask earnestly; to petition or pray with urgency; to beg, solicit, or importune; to prevail on by prayer or solicitation; to yield to entreaty; to treat in any manner; *properly*, to use or manage; ‡to entertain; to amuse.

— v.n. To make an earnest petition or request; ‡to offer a treaty; to treat; to discourse.

ENTREATABLE, *en-treet'-à-bl*, a. That may be entreated.

ENTREATANCE,‡ *en-treet'-anse*, s. Entreaty; solicitation.

ENTREATED, *en-treet'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to entreat*.

ENTREATER, *en-treet'-er*, s. One who entreats or asks earnestly.

ENTREATFUL, *en-treet'-ful*, a. Full of entreaty.

ENTREATINGLY, *en-treet'-ing-le*, ad. In an entreating manner.

ENTREATIVE, *en-treet'-tiv*, a. Pleading; treating.

ENTREATMENT,‡ *en-treet'-ment*, s. Entreaty; discourse.

ENTREATY, *en-treet'-te*, s. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; solicitation, request, or supplication.

ENTRÉE, *aung-tra'*, s. (Fr.) Entry; freedom of access; a course of dishes.

ENTREMETS, *aung-tr-ma'*, s. (Fr.) A term applied to small plates, or dainty dishes, set between the principal dishes at table.—In *music*, the inferior and lesser movements (says Dr. Busby), which are inserted between the greater and more important movements of a composition, for the sake of relief.

ENTREPAS, *aung-tr-pä'*, s. (Fr.) In the *manège*, a broken pace, between a walk and a trot.

ENTREPOT, *aung-tr-po'*, s. (Fr.) A warehouse or magazine, for the deposit of goods, from whence they may be withdrawn for exportation to another country.

ENTREPRENEUR, *aung'-tr-pre-newr*, s. (Fr.) A contractor; one who undertakes or executes constructive works.

ENTRESOL, *aung'-tr-sol*, s. (Fr.) A suite of rooms between two floors; a low apartment usually placed above the ground-floor.

ENTRICK,‡ *en-trik'*, v.a. To trick, deceive, or entangle.

ENTROCHAL, *en'-tro-kal*, a. Resembling an entrochite.

ENTROCHITE, *en'-tro-kite*, s. A term applied to separate joints of the stem of an *encrinite*; a name formerly given to the fossil remains of the Crinoidians which occur in the Carboniferous limestone.

ENTRY, *en'-tre*, s. The passage by which persons enter a house or other building; the act of entering; entrance, ingress; the act of entering and taking possession of lands or other estate; the act of committing to writing, or of recording in a book; the exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house, to procure licence to land goods.—In *law*, the act of entering and taking possession of lands or tenements, when a person has title of entry.

ENTUNE, *en-tewn'*, v.a. To tune.

ENTUNES,‡ *en'-tewns*, s.pl. Songs, or tunes.

ENTWINE, *en-twine'*, v.a. To twine; to twist round.

ENTWINEMENT, *en-twine'-ment*, s. A twisting round; union.

ENTWIST, *en-twist'*, v.a. To twist or wreathe round.

ENTYRE,‡ *en-tire'*, a. Inner; inward.

ENUBILATE,‡ *e-new'-be-late*, v.a. To clear from mists, clouds, or obscurity.

ENUBILOUS, *e-new'-be-lus*, a. Clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

ENUCLEATE, *e-new'-kle-ate*, v.a. To clear from knots or lumps; to clear from intricacy; to disentangle; to open as a nucleus; to explain; to clear from obscurity; to make manifest.

ENUCLEATION, *e-new-kle-a'-shun*, s. The act of clearing from knots; a disentangling; explanation; full exposition.—In *surgery*, a mode of extirpating tumours, through a simple excision of the skin.

ENUMERATE, *e-new'-mer-ate*, v.a. To count or tell number by number; to reckon or mention a number of things, each separately.

ENUMERATED, *e-new'-mer-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to enumerate*.

ENUMERATION, *e-new-mer-a'-shun*, s. The act of counting or telling a number, by naming each particular an account of a number of things, in which mention is made of every particular article.—In *rhetoric*, a part of a peroration in which the orator recapitulates the principal points or heads of the discourse or argument.

ENUMERATIVE, *e-new'-mer-à-tiv*, a. Counting; reckoning up.

ENUMERATOR, *e-new'-mer-a-tur*, s. One employed in taking the general census; a reckoner.

ENUNCIATE, *e-nun'-she-ate*, v.a. To utter; to declare or proclaim; to pronounce; to relate.

ENUNCIATED, *e-nun'-she-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to enunciate*.

ENUNCIATION, *e-nun-she-a'-shun*, s. The act of uttering or pronouncing; expression; manner of uttering articulate sounds; declaration; open proclamation; public attestation; intelligence; information.

ENUNCIATIVE, *e-nun'-she-a-tiv*, a. Pertaining to enunciation; declarative.

ENUNCIATIVELY, *e-nun'-she-a-tiv-le*, ad. Declaratively.

ENUNCIATORY, *e-nun'-she-a-tur-e*, a. Containing utterance or sound.

ENURE,‡ *en-ewr'*, v.a. To practise. *See* INURE.

ENURESIS, *en-u-re'-sis*, s. Incontinence of urine.

ENVASSAL, *en-vas'-sal*, v.a. To reduce to vassalage; to make over to another, as a slave.

ENVAULT, *en-vawlt'*, v.a. To inter; to enclose in a vault.

ENVELOP, *en-vel'-op*, v.a. To cover by wrapping or folding; to enwrap; to surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to hide; to line; to cover on the inside.

ENVELOPE, *aung'-ve-lope*, s. A wrapper; a cover; an investing integument; the outer cover or inclosure case for a letter; the wrapper on which the address is written.—The *Enveloxe-machine* is a cleverly constructed machine by which envelopes are cut and folded.—In *botany*, one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils.—In *fortification*, a mound of earth raised to cover some weak parts of the works.—In *architecture*, the covering of a portion of the surface of a solid with a thin substance or wrapper.

ENVELOPED, *en-vel'-opt*, pp. of the verb *to envelop*.

ENVELOPMENT, *en-vel'-op-ment*, s. A wrapping; an inclosing or covering on all sides.

ENVENOM, *en-ven'-om*, v.a. To poison; to taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; to taint with bitterness or malice; to make odious; to enrage; to exasperate.

ENVENOMED, *en-ven'-omd*, pp. or a. Tainted or impregnated with venom or poison; embittered; exasperated.

ENVERMEIL,‡ *en-ver'-meil*, v.a. To dye red.

ENVIABLE, *en'-ve-à-bl*, a. That may excite envy; capable of awakening ardent desire of possession.

ENVIABLY, *en'-ve-à-ble*, ad. In an enviable manner.

ENVIED, *en'-vid*, pp. or a. Subjected to envy.

ENVIER, *en'-ve-er*, s. One who envies another.

ENVIOUS, *en'-ve-us*, a. Feeling or harbouring envy repining or feeling uneasiness at a view of the ex-

cellence, prosperity, or happiness of another; tinctured with envy; excited or directed by envy

Enviously, *en'-ve us-le*, ad. With envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

Enviousness, *en' ve-us-nes*, s. The quality or state of being envious.

Environ, *en-vi'-ron*, v.a. To surround; to encompass; to encircle; to involve; to envelop; to besiege; to enclose; to invest.

Environed, *en-vi'-rond*, pp. of the verb *to environ*.

Environment, *en-vi'-ron-ment*, s. A surrounding or being surrounded.

Environné, *aung'-ve-ron-nay*, a. (Fr.) In *heraldry*, surrounded with other things.

Environs, *en'-ve-rons* or *en-vi'-rons*, s.pl. The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood on different sides.

Envolume, *en-vol'-ume*, v.a. To form into a volume.

Envoy, *en'-voy*, s. A person next in rank to an ambassador, deputed by a prince or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government; ‡ a common messenger.

Envoyship, *en'-voy-ship*, s. The office of an envoy.

Envy, *en'-ve*, v.a. To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent at the sight of superior excellence, reputation, or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to grudge; to withhold maliciously.

— s. Pain; uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity; malice; malignity, public odium; ill-repute; invidiousness; ‡ rivalry; competition.

Envying, *en'-ve-ing*, s. Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another; ill-will at others, on account of some supposed superiority.

Enwallowed, *en-wal'-lowd*, a. Being wallowed or wallowing.

Enwheel, *en-hweel'*, v.a. To encircle.

Enwiden, ‡ *en-wi'-den*, v.a. To make wider.

Enwoman, *en-wom'n*, v.a. To make like a woman; to endow with the qualities of a woman.

Enwomb, *en-woom'*, v.a. To bury; to hide as in a gulf, pit, or cavern; ‡ to make pregnant.

Enwoombed, *em-woomd'*, pp. of the verb *to enwomb*.

Enwrap, *en-rap'*, v.a. To envelop. *See* Inwrap.

Enwrapment, *en-rap'-ment*, s. A covering; a wrapper.

Enwreathe, *en-reethe'*, v.a. To encompass with a wreath. *See* Inwreathe.

Eocene, *e'-o-sene*, a. In *geology*, a term applied to the earlier tertiary deposits, in which are a few organic remains of existing species of animals.

Eolian, *e-o'-le-an*, } a. Pertaining to Æolia or Æolis, in
Eolic, *e-ol'-ik*, } Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks. —*Eolian lyre* is a simple stringed instrument that sounds by the impulse of air, named from *Æolus*, the deity of the winds.—*Eolian attachment* is a contrivance attached to a pianoforte, by which a stream of air can be thrown on the strings, and the volume of sound greatly increased.

Eolipile, *e-ol'-e-pile*, s. A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck having a small orifice, used in experiments with steam.

Eon, *e'-on*, s. In the *Platonic philosophy*, virtue, attribute, or perfection existing from eternity.

Eostre, *e'-os-ter*, s. In *mythology*, a Saxon goddess, to whom sacrifices were offered in the month of April, called the month of Eostra, whence the name of Eostre, or Easter, is adopted by our Saxon ancestors.

Ep, } *ep.* { In *composition*, usually signifies *on* or
Epi, } *ep'-i.* { *upon*.

Epacridaceæ, *ep-à-kre-da'-se-e*, s. A natural order of monopetalous Exogens, nearly allied to the *Ericaceæ*, or Heaths, and of which the genus *Epacris* is the type.

Epact, *e'-pakt*, s. In *chronology*, a term denoting the moon's age at the end of the year, or the number of days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year.

Epagogue, *ep'-à-gog*, s. In *rhetoric*, a figure of speech which demonstrates universal propositions by particulars.

Epalpate, *e-pal' pate*, a. In *entomology*, destitute of palpi.

Epanadiplosis, *ep-an-à-dip-lo'-sis*, s. Repetition; a figure of speech by which a sentence is made to begin and end with the same word.

Epanalepsis, *ep-an-à-lep'-sis*, s. Resumption; a figure of rhetoric, by which the same word is repeated in resuming the subject after a long parenthesis, &c.

Epanodos, *ep-an'-o-dos*, s. A rhetorical figure, when a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backward.

Epanorthosis, *ep-an-or-tho'-sis*, s. A figure of rhetoric, in which a speaker recals what he has said for the sake of making it stronger.

Epanthous, *e-pan'-thus*, a. Growing upon flowers, as some Fungi do.

Eparch, *ep'-ärk*, s. The governor or prefect of a province.

Eparchy, *ep'-är-ke*, s. A province, prefecture, or territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

Epaule, *ep-awl'*, s. (Fr.) The shoulder of a bastion a side cover.

Epaulement, *ep-awl'-ment*, s. In *fortification*, a sidework, or work to cover sidewise, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth.

Epaulet, *ep'-aw-let*, s. A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men, a captain and all higher officers having one on each shoulder.

Epenetic, *ep-e-net'-ik*, a. Laudatory; bestowing praise.

Epenthesis, *e-pen'-the-sis*, s. The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alituum* for *alitum*.

Epenthetic, *ep-en-thet'-ik*, a. Inserted in the middle of a word.

Epergne, *a-perne'*, s. (Fr.) An ornamental stand for a large dish in the centre of a table.

Epexegetical, *ep-eks-e-jet'-e-kal*, a. Explanatory of that which immediately precedes.

Epha, *e'-fa*, s. A Hebrew measure of three pecks and three pints, or, according to others, of seven gallons and four pints.

Ephelis, *ef'-e-lis*, s. Sun-burning; a disease resulting from exposure to the rays of the sun.

Ephemera, *e-fem'-e-rà*, s. A fever of one day's continuance only; a genus of Neuropterous insects, the May-fly; a fly that lives one day only; a very short-lived insect.

Ephemeral, *e-fem'-e-ral*, } a. Diurnal; beginning and
Ephemeric, *e-fem'-e-ric*, } ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only; short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only.

Ephemerans, *e-fem'-er-ans*, } s. A family of Neurop-
Ephemerinæ, *ef-e-mer'-e-ne*, } terous insects, of which the *Ephemera* is the genus.

Ephemeris, *e-fem'-e-ris*, s.; pl. **Ephemerides**. A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary.—In *astronomy*, an account of the daily state or positions of the planets or heavenly orbs; a table, or collection of tables, exhibiting the places of the planets every day at noon. —In *literature*, a general name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature.

Ephemerist, *e-fem'-e-rist*, s. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

Ephemeron, *e-fem'-e-ron*, s. The being of a day.

Ephemeron-worm, *e-fem'-e-ron-wurm*, s. A worm that lives one day only.

Ephesian, *e-fe'-zhe-an*, a. Pertaining to Ephesus in Asia Minor.

— s. A native of Ephesus; one of dissolute life.

Ephesians, *e-fe'-zhe-ans*, s. The name of a book in the New Testament, being Paul's Epistle to the Church of Ephesus.

Ephetæ, *ef'-e-te*, s. The name of certain noble judges at Athens who tried cases of homicide.

Ephialtes, *ef-e-al'-tes*, s. The night-mare.

Ephod, *ef'-od*, s. (Heb.) An ornamental robe, or sacerdotal girdle, worn by the Jewish priests. That worn by the high priest was richly adorned; and the ephod worn by the ordinary priests was of fine linen.

Ephor, *ef'-or*, s.; pl. **Ephors** or **Ephori**. In *ancient Sparta*, a magistrate chosen by the people to check the power of the king. They were five in number.

Ephoralty, *ef'-or-al-te*, s. The office, or term of office, of an ephor.

Epic, *ep'-ik*, a. Narrative; containing narration; rehearsing. An *epic* poem, otherwise called *heroic*, is a poem which narrates a story, real or fictitious, representing some signal action or series of actions and events, usually the achievements of some distinguished hero.

— s. An epic poem.

Epicarides, *ep-e-kar'-e-dez*, s. In *zoology*, a family of

the Isopoda, which remain fixed to the trunk of certain shrimps.

EPICARP, *ep'-e-kärp*, s. In *botany*, the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy part being called the *sarcocarp*, and the stone the *endocarp*.

EPICARPOUS, *ep-e-kar'-pus*, a. In *botany*, an epithet applied to flowers or stamens when superior or borne by the fruit.

EPICEDE, *ep'-e-sede*, } s. A funeral song, or
EPICEDIUM, *ep-e-se'-de-um*, } elegy; a dirge.

EPICEDIAL, *ep-e-se'-de-al*, }
EPICEDIAN, *ep-e-se'-de-an*, } a. Elegiac; mournful.

EPICENE, *ep'-e-sene*, a. or s. Common to both sexes.—A term applied in *grammar* to such nouns as have only one form of gender, as parent.

EPICERASTIC, *ep-e-se-ras'-tik*, a. Demulcent; soothing.

EPICERIE, *e-pis'-e-re*, s. (Fr.) Grocery wares; spices, &c.

EPICHORDIS, *ep-e-kawr'-dis*, s. The mesentery.

EPICHORION, *ep-e-ko'-re-on*, s. The deciduous membrane of the fœtus.

EPICOLIC, *ep-e-kol'-ik*, a. Relating to that part of the abdomen which lies over the surface of the colon, sometimes called the *epicolic region*.

EPICRANIAL, *ep-e-kra'-ne-al*, a. In *anatomy*, those parts which relate to the cranium or skull.

EPICRANIUM, *ep-e-kra'-ne-um*, s. In *anatomy*, a term usually applied to the occipito-frontalis muscle, and sometimes to the skin of the head, or to the soft parts which form the scalp.

EPICTETIAN, *ep-ik-te'-she-an*, a. Pertaining to the Stoic Epictetus.

EPICURE, *ep'-e-kure*, s. A follower of Epicurus; a voluptuary; a man devoted to sensual enjoyments; one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.

EPICUREAN, *ep-e-ku-re'-an*, a. Luxurious; given to luxury.

—s. A follower of Epicurus; one addicted to the luxuries of the table.

EPICUREANISM, *ep-e-ku'-re-an-izm*, s. Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; luxuriousness.

EPICURISM, *ep'-e-ku-rizm*, s. Luxury; sensual enjoyments; indulgence in gross pleasure; voluptuousness; the doctrines of Epicurus.

EPICURIZE, *ep'-e-ku-rize*, v.n. To feed or indulge like an epicure; to riot; to feast; to profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

EPICYCLE, *ep-e-si'kl*, s. In the *Ptolemaic astronomy*, a little circle revolving while its centre moves round in the circumference of a greater.

EPICYCLOID, *ep-e-si'kloyd*, s. In *geometry*, a curve generated by any point in the plane of a moveable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle.

EPICYCLOIDAL, *ep-e-si-kloy'-dal*, a. Pertaining to or like the epicycloid.

EPIDEMIC, *ep-e-dem'-ik*, s. A disease generally prevailing, but not dependent on any local cause.

EPIDEMIC, *ep-e-dem'-ik*, } a. Common to many
EPIDEMICAL, *ep-e-dem'-e-kal*, } people; generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

EPIDEMICALLY, *ep-e-dem'-e-kal-le*, ad. In an epidemical manner.

EPIDEMICALNESS,† *ep-e-dem'-e-kal-nes*, s. State of being epidemical.

EPIDEMIOLOGY, *ep-e-dem-e-ol'-o-je*, s. A discourse on epidemics.

EPIDEMY, *ep'-e-dem-e*, s. An epidemical disease.

EPIDERMAL, *ep-e-der'-mal*, }
EPIDERMIC, *ep-e-der'-mik*, } a. Pertaining to or like the epidermis;
EPIDERMIDAL, *ep-e-der'-me-dal*, } covering the skin or bark.

EPIDERMIS, *ep-e-der'-mis*, s. The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering either the skin of animals or the bark of plants.

EPIDERMOID, *ep-e-der'-moyd*, a. Bearing some resemblance to the epidermis.

EPIDICTIC, *ep-e-dik'-tik*, a. That explains, exhibits, or lays open.

EPIDOTE, *ep'-e-dote*, s. A mineral of a green or grey colour, and vitreous lustre, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron or manganese.

EPIDOTIC, *ep-e-dot'-ik*, a. Pertaining to epidote, or containing it.

EPIGASTRIC, *ep-e-gas'-trik*, a. Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.

EPIGEE, *ep'-e-je*. *See* PERIGEE.

EPIGENE, *ep'-e-jene*, a. In *geology*, formed or originating on the surface of the earth.

EPIGEOUS, *ep-e-je'-us*, a. In *botany*, growing close upo the earth.

EPIGLOTTIC, *ep-e-glot'-tik*, a. Belonging to the epiglottis.

EPIGLOTTIS, *ep-e-glot'-tis*, s. In *anatomy*, one of the cartilages of the larynx, whose use is to protect the glottis when food or drink is passing into the stomach.

EPIGRAM, *ep'-e-gram*, s. A short poem treating only of one thing, and ending with some lively, ingenious, and natural thought.

EPIGRAMMATIC, *ep-e-gram-mat'-ik*, }
EPIGRAMMATICAL, *ep-e-gram-mat'-e-kal*, } a. Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams; suitable to or belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant.

EPIGRAMMATIST, *ep-e-gram'-ma-tist*, s. One who composes epigrams or deals in them.

EPIGRAMMATIZE, *ep-e-gram'-ma-tize*, v.a. To express ideas tersely or epigrammatically

EPIGRAPH, *ep'-e-graf*, s. Among *antiquaries*, an inscription on a building.—In *literature*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work; a motto.

EPIGRAPHICS, *ep-e-graf'-fiks*, s.pl. The science of inscriptions; the art of deciphering them.

EPIGYNOUS, *e-pij'-e-nus*, a. In *botany*, a term used when the stamens are united with the surface of the calyx and of the ovary.

EPILEPSY, *ep'-e-lep-se*, s. The falling sickness, so called because the patient falls suddenly to the ground; a disease characterised by spasms or convulsions and loss of sense.

EPILEPTIC, *ep-e-lep'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the falling sickness; affected with or consisting of epilepsy.

— s. One afflicted with epilepsy.

EPILEPTICAL, *ep-e-lep'-te-kal*, a. Convulsed; disordered as by an epilepsy.

EPILEPTICS, *ep-e-lep'-tiks*, s.pl. Medicines for epileptics.

EPILOGISM, *e-pil'-o-jizm*, s. Computation; enumeration.

EPILOGISTIC, *ep-e-lo-jis'-tik*, a. Pertaining to or of the nature of an epilogue.

EPILOGUE, *ep'-e-log*, s. In *oratory*, a conclusion; the closing part of a discourse, in which the principal matters are recapitulated.—In the *drama*, a speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of the play.

EPILOGUIZE, *ep' e-lo-gize*, v.n. To add to, in the manner of an epilogue.

EPINYCTIS, *ep-e-nik'-tis*, s. A rash, or angry pustule, appearing in the night and disappearing in the morning.

EPIORNIS, *ep-e-or'-nis*, s. The name of a gigantic fossil bird, at one time living in Madagascar, the bones of which have been brought to Europe; the egg of the epiornis being six times larger than that of the ostrich.

EPIPASTIC, *ep-e-pas'-tik*, a. In *pathology*, applied to those remedies which affect the skin.

EPIPEDOMETRY,‡ *ep-e-pe-dom'-e-tre*, s. The mensuration of figures standing on the same base.

EPIPHANY, *e-pif'-a-ne*, s. A church festival celebrated on the 6th day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the Magi, or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents.

EPIPHEGUS, *e-pi-fe'-gus*, s. The botanical name of the American Beech-drops.

EPIPHONEMA, *ep-e-fo-ne'-ma*, s. In *oratory*, an exclamatory sentence or striking reflection.

EPIPHORA, *e-pif'-o-ra*, s. The watery eye; a disease in which the tears accumulate.—In *rhetoric*, the emphatic repetition of a word or phrase at the end of several sentences or stanzas.

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOUS, *ep-e-fil-lo-sperm'-us*, a. In *botany*, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

EPIPHYLLOUS, *ep'-e-fil-us*, a. In *botany*, inserted upon the leaf.

EPIPHYSIS, *e-pif'-e-sis*, s. Accretion; the natural growing of one bone to another by simple contiguity.

EPIPHYTAL, *e-pif'-e-tal*, a. Pertaining to an epiphyte.

EPIPHYTE, *ep'-e-fite*, s. A plant which grows on other plants, as many of the Fungi do, but does not absorb their juices.

EPIPHYTIC, *ep-e-fit'-ik*, a. Having the nature of an epiphyte.

EPIPLEXIS, *ep-e-pleks'-is*, s. In *rhetoric*, a figure in which the speaker endeavours to convince and move by a gentle upbraiding.

EPIPLOIC *ep-e-plo'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the caul or omentum.

EPIPLOON, *e-pip'-loon*, s. The caul or omentum, so called from its floating on the intestines.

EPIPOEIA, *ep-e-po-e'-yȧ*, s. In *poetry*, the fable or subject treated of in an epic poem.

EPISCHESIS, *e-pis-ke'-sis*, s. In *pathology*, retention or suppression of the natural evacuations or discharges.

EPISCOPACY, *e-pis'-ko-pȧ-se*, s. Government of the church by bishops or prelates; watching over; careful inspection.

EPISCOPAL, *e-pis'-ko-pal*, a. Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; governed by bishops.

EPISCOPALIA, *e-pis-ko-pa'-le-ȧ*, s. In the *Papal ages*, customary payments from the clergy to their diocesan bishops.

EPISCOPALIAN, *e-pis-ko-pa'-le-an*, a. Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal.

— s. One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

EPISCOPALIANISM, *e-pis-ko-pa'-le-an-izm*, s. The system of episcopal religion, or government of the church by bishops.

EPISCOPALLY, *e-pis'-ko-pal-le*, ad. By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

EPISCOPATE, *e-pis'-ko-pate*, s. A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop; the order of bishops.

— v.a. To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate.

EPISCOPY, *e-pis'-ko-pe*, s. Survey; superintendence; search.

EPISCENIUM, *ep-e-se'-ne-um*, s. In *ancient architecture*, the upper order of the scene in a theatre.

EPISODE, *ep'-e-sode*, s. In *poetry*, a separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative or digression.—In *music*, a term applied to those portions of a fugue which deviate from the subject-matter, and supply the embodying harmony.

EPISODIAL, EPISODIC, EPISODICAL, *ep-e-so'-de-al, ep-e-sod'-ik, ep-e-sod'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to an episode, or poetical digression.

EPISODICALLY, *ep-e-sod'-e-kal-le*, ad. By way of episode.

EPISOMITE, *ep'-e-so-mite*, s. The native sulphate of magnesia.

EPISPASTIC, *ep-e-spas'-tik*, a. In *pathology*, drawing; attracting the humours to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.

— s. An article which, by topical and external application, produces inflammation and vesication, as a blister.

EPISPERM, *ep'-e-sperm*, s. The outer integument of a seed.

EPISTAXIS, *e-pis-tak'-sis*, s. Bleeding from the nose; nasal hæmorrhage.

EPISTERNAL, *ep-e-ster'-nal*, a. An epithet applied to the anterior portion of the sternum, which, in birds, sustains the fork-bone.

EPISTILBITE, *ep-is-til'-bite*, s. A mineral, white and translucent, composed of silica, alumina, lime, soda, and water.

EPISTLE, *e-pis'tl*, s. A writing sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a letter missive.

EPISTLER,† *e-pist'ler*, s. A writer of epistles; one who formerly attended the communion-table, and read the epistles.

EPISTOLARY, *e-pis'-to-lar-e*, a. Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; contained in letters.

EPISTOLET, *e-pis'-to-let*, s. A billet-doux; a short epistle or letter.

EPISTOLIC, EPISTOLICAL, *ep-is-tol'-ik, ep-is-tol'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to letters or epistles; designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

EPISTOLIZE, *e-pis'-to-lize*, v.n. To write epistles or letters.

EPISTOLIZER, *e-pis'-to-li-zer*, s. A writer of epistles.

EPISTOLOGRAPHIC, *e-pis-to-lo-graf'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the writing of letters.

EPISTOLOGRAPHY, *e-pis-to-log'-rȧ-fe*, s. The art or practice of writing letters.

EPISTROPHE, *e-pis'-tro-fe*, s. A figure in *rhetoric*, in which several successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

EPISTYLE, *ep'-e-stile*, s. In *ancient architecture*, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid on the abacus of the capital of a column or pillar.

EPITAPH, *ep'-e-taf*, s. A monumental inscription in honour or memory of the dead; an eulogy in prose or verse.

EPITAPHIAN, EPITAPHIC, *ep-e-ta'-fe-an, ep-e-taf'-ik*, a. Pertaining to an epitaph.

EPITAPHIST, *ep'-e-tȧ-fist*, s. A writer of epitaphs.

EPITASIS, *e-pit'-ȧ-sis*, s. (Gr.) In the *ancient drama*, that part which embraces the main action of a play, and leads on to the catastrophe.

EPITHALAMIUM, EPITHALAMY, *ep-e-tha-la'-me-um, ep-e-thal'-ȧ-me*, s. A nuptial song or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

EPITHEM, *ep'-e-them*, s. In *pharmacy*, any external application; especially applied to liquids in which clothes are dipped, and applied to a part.

EPITHET, *ep'-e-thet*, s. An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality or characteristic ascribed to it.

— v.a. To entitle; to describe by epithets.

EPITHETIC, *ep-e-thet'-ik*, a. Pertaining to an epithet, or consisting of epithets.

EPITHUMETIC, EPITHUMETICAL, *ep-e-thu-met'-ik, ep-e-thu-met'-e-kal*, a. Inclined to lust; pertaining to the animal passion.

EPITOME, *e-pit'-o-me*, s. An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium.

EPITOMIST, *e-pit'-o-mist*, s. An epitomizer.

EPITOMIZE, *e-pit'-o-mize*, v.a. To abridge, curtail, or condense, as a writing or discourse; to abstract the principal matters of a book; to contract into a narrower compass; to diminish.

EPITOMIZED, *e-pit'-o-mize'd*, pp. or a. Abridged; shortened; contracted into a smaller compass, as a book or writing.

EPITOMIZER, *e-pit'-o-mi-zer*, s. One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.

EPITRITE, *ep'-e-trite*, s. In *prosody*, a foot consisting of three long syllables, and one short one.

EPITROPE, EPITROPY, *e-pit'-ro-pe*, s. In *rhetoric*, concession; a figure by which a thing is granted with a view to obtain an advantage.

EPIZEUXIS, *ep-e-zuke'-sis*, s. A figure, in *rhetoric*, in which a word is repeated with vehemence; as, *You, you*, Antony.

EPIZOA, EPIZOANS, *ep-e-zo'-ȧ, ep-e-zo'-ans*, s. A minute class of animals which live parasitically on other animals.

EPIZOOTIC, *ep-e-zo-ot'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the animals called *Epizoans;* denoting a disease among animals, called *Epizooty*.—In *geology*, an epithet formerly given to such mountains as contain fossil remains.

EPIZOOTY, *ep-e-zo'-o-te*, s. A murrain or pestilence among irrational animals.

EPOCH, EPOCHA, *ep'-ok, ep-o-kȧ*, s. In *chronology*, a fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begins; any fixed time or period; the period when anything begins, or is remarkably prevalent.

EPODE, *ep'-ode*, s. In *lyric poetry*, the third or last part of the ode; that which follows the strophe and antistrophe; any little verse or verses that follow one or more great ones.

EPODIC, *ep-od'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or resembling an epode.

EPOPEE, EPOPŒIA, EPOS, *ep'-o-pe, ep-o-pe-e-ȧ, ep'-os*, s. An epic poem; the history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

EPOUVANTE, *ep-oo-vaunte'*, s. In *military matters*, a sudden panic with which troops are seized, and under which they retreat without any necessity for so doing.

EPROUVETTE, *a-proo-vet'*, s. (Fr.) In *gunnery*, a machine for proving the strength of gunpowder.

EPSOM-SALT, *ep'-sum-salt*, s. The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic.

EPULARY, *ep'-u-lar-e*, a. Pertaining to a feast or banquet.

EPULATION, *ep-u-la'-shun*, s. A feasting.

EPULIS, *ep'-u-lis*, s. In *pathology*, a small tubercle or fungous excrescence on the gums.

EPULOSE, *ep'-u-lose*, a. Feasting to excess.

EPULOSITY, *ep-u-los'-e-te*, s. A feasting to excess.

EPULOTIC, *ep-u-lot'-ik*, a. Healing; cicatrizing.

EPULOTIC, s. A medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal purulent wounds or ulcerated sores.

EPURATION,† *ep-u-ra'-shun*, s. A purifying.

EQUABILITY, *e-kwâ-bil'-e-te*, s. Equality in motion; uniformity; evenness or uniformity, as of mind or temper.

EQUABLE, *e'-kwâ-bl*, a. Equal and uniform at all times, as motion; even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form.

EQUABLENESS, *e'-kwâ-bl-nes*, s. State of being equable.

EQUABLY, *e'-kwâ-ble*, ad. With an equal or uniform motion; with continued uniformity; evenly.

EQUAL, *e'-kwal*, a. Having the same magnitude or dimensions; being of the same bulk or extent; having the same value; having the same qualities or condition; having the same degree; even; uniform; not variable; being in just proportion; impartial; neutral; not biassed; indifferent; of the same interest or concern; just; equitable; giving the same or similar rights or advantages; being on the same terms; enjoying the same or similar benefits; adequate; having competent power, ability, or means.

— s. One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.

— v.a. To make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions, or quality as another; to raise to the same state, rank, or estimation with another; to be equal to; to make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion; to be of like excellence or beauty.

EQUALITY, *e-kwol'-e-te*, s. An agreement of things in dimensions, quantity, or quality; likeness; similarity in regard to two things compared; the same degree of dignity or claims; evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; plainness.

EQUALIZATION, *e-kwal-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.

EQUALIZE *e'-kwal-ize*, v.a. To make equal.—In *military matters*, to *equalize a battalion* is to tell off a certain number of companies in such a manner that the several component parts shall consist of the same number of men.

EQUALLY, *e'-kwal-le*, ad. In the same degree with another; alike; in equal shares or proportions; impartially, with equal justice.

EQUALNESS, *e'-kwal-nes*, s. Equality; a state of being equal; evenness; uniformity.

EQUANGULAR, *e-kwan'-gu-lar*, a. Consisting of equal angles; equiangular.

EQUANIMITY, *e-kwa-nim'-e-te*, s. Evenness of mind; that calm temper or mental firmness which is not easily elated or depressed.

EQUANIMOUS, *e-kwan'-e-mus*, a. Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper.

EQUANT, *e'-kwant*, s. In the *Ptolemaic system of astronomy*, an imaginary circle, used for regulating and adjusting certain motions of the planets.

EQUATE, *e-kwate'*, v.a. In *astronomy*, to reduce all the observations of a heavenly body to some common and convenient epoch.

EQUATION, *e-kwa'-shun*, s. A making equal, or an equal division.—In *algebra*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value, as 3*s.* = 36*d.*—In *astronomy*, *equation of time* is the interval by which apparent time differs from mean time.

EQUATOR, *e-kwa'-tur*, s. A great circle of the terrestrial globe, equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth into two hemispheres, the north and the south.

EQUATORIAL, *e-kwâ-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to the equator.

— s. An astronomical instrument with a telescope, whose motion is on an axis parallel to the axis of the earth.

EQUATORIALLY, *e-kwâ-to'-re-al-le*, ad. So as to have the motions of an equatorial.

EQUERRY, *e-kwer'-re*, } s. An officer of princes or nobles,
EQUERY, *e'-kwer-re*, } who has the care of their horses; a large stable or lodge for horses.

EQUESTRIAN, *e-kwes'-tre-an*, a. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses; being on horseback, as a lady; skilled in horsemanship; representing a person on horseback, as a statue; celebrated by horse-races, as games; belonging to knights, as the *equestrian* order.

EQUESTRIAN, s. One skilled in horsemanship.

EQUIANGULAR, *e-kwe-an'-gu-lar*, a. In *geometry*, consisting of, or having equal angles.

EQUI-BALANCE, *e-kwe-bal'-ans*, s. Equal weight.

— v.a. To have equal weight with something.

EQUICRURAL, *e-kwe-kru'-ral*, } a. Having legs of equal
EQUICRURE, *e-kwe-krure'*, } length; having equal legs, but longer than the base; isosceles, as a triangle.

EQUI-DIFFERENT, *e-kwe-dif'-fer-ent*, a. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

EQUI-DISTANCE, *e-kwe-dis'-tans*, s. Equal distance.

EQUI-DISTANT, *e-kwe-dis'-tant*, a. Being at an equal distance from some point or thing.

EQUI-DISTANTLY, *e-kwe-dis'-tant-le*, ad. At the same or an equal distance.

EQUIFORM, *e'-kwe-fawrm*, a. Having the same form; similarly shaped.

EQUIFORMITY, *e-kwe-fawrm'-e-te*, s. Uniform equality.

EQUILATERAL, *e-kwe-lat'-e-ral*, a. Having all the sides equal.

— s. A side exactly corresponding to others.

EQUILIBRATE, *e-kwe-li'-brate*, v.a. To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

EQUILIBRATION, *e-kwe-li-bra'-shun*, s. Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced.

EQUILIBRIOUS, *e-kwe-lib'-re-us*, a. Equally poised.

EQUILIBRIOUSLY, *e-kwe-lib'-re-us-le*, ad. In equal poise.

EQUILIBRIST, *e-kwil'-e-brist*, s. One who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements; a balancer.

EQUILIBRITY, *e-kwe-lib'-re-te*, s. The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium.

EQUILIBRIUM, *e-kwe-lib'-re-um*, s. Equipoise; equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces; a just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm; equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons.—*In equilibrio*, in a state of equilibrium.

EQUIMULTIPLE, *e-kwe-mul'-te-pl*, a. A term applied to quantities multiplied by the same number.

— s. In *mathematics*, the product of a quantity multiplied by the same number as another quantity.

EQUINE, *e'-kwine*, } a. Pertaining to a horse; denot-
EQUINAL, *e-kwi'-nal*, } ing the horse kind.

EQUINECESSARY, *e-kwe-nes'-es-sar-e*, a. Necessary or needful in the same degree.

EQUINOCTIAL, *e-kwe-nok'-shal*, a. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night; pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points.—*Equinoctial flowers*, flowers that open at a regular, stated hour.—*Equinoctial points*, the two points where the ecliptic and the equator intersect each other.—*Equinoctial time* is reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world.

— s. In *astronomy*, the celestial equator; the intersection of the plane of the equator with the concave surface of the heavens.

EQUINOCTIALLY, *e-kwe-nok'-shal-le*, ad. In the direction of the equinox.

EQUINOX, *e'-kwe-noks*, s. The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, making the day and the night of equal length. The sun enters the first point of Aries about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra about the 23rd of September, which are called the *Vernal* and the *Autumnal* equinoxes.

EQUINUMERANT,† *e-kwe-new'-me-rant*, s. Having or consisting of the same number.

EQUIP, *e-kwip'*, v.a. To dress; to furnish; to furnish with arms, or with men, artillery, and munitions of war; to fit for sea.

EQUIPAGE, *ek'-kwe-paje*, s. The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages; the furniture of an army or a body of troops, infantry, or cavalry; the furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; attendance, retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c.; carriage of state; vehicle; accoutrements; habiliments; ornamental furniture.—*Field equipage* implies saddle-horses, baggage-wagons, bat-horses, &c

EQUIPAGED, *ek'-kwe-payjd*, a. Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue.

EQUIPENDENCY, *ek-kwe-pen'-den-se*, s. The act of hanging in equipoise, a being not inclined or determined either way.

EQUIPMENT, *e-kwip'-ment*, s. The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition; anything that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessaries for an expedition.—In *civil engineering*, the necessary adjuncts of a railroad; as locomotives, cars, &c. are called *equipments*.

EQUIPOISE, *e'-kwe-poise*, s. Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

EQUIPOLLENCE, *e-kwe-pol'-lens*, } s. Equality of power
EQUIPOLLENCY, *e-kwe-pol'-len-se*, } or force.—In *logic*, an equivalence between two or more propositions.

EQUIPOLLENT, *e-kwe-pol'-lent*, a. Having equal power or force; equivalent.—In *logic*, having equivalent signification.

EQUIPOLLENTLY, *e-kwe-pol'-lent-le*, ad. With equal power.

EQUIPONDERANCE, *e-kwe-pon'-der-ans*, s. Equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUIPONDERANT, *e-kwe-pon'-der-ant*, a. Being of the same weight.

EQUIPONDERATE, *e-kwe pon'-der-ate*, v.n. To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing.

EQUIPONDIOUS, *e-kwe-pon'-de-us*, a. Having equal weight on both sides.

EQUIPPED, *e-kwipt'*, pp. of the verb *to equip*.

EQUIROTAL, *e-kwe-ro'-tal*, a. Having wheels of the same size or diameter.

EQUISETACEÆ, *ek-we-se-ta'-se-e*, s. In *botany*, a natural order of Acrogens, belonging to the muscal alliance of Lindley, of which the genus *Equisetum* is the type.

EQUISETIC, *ek-we-set'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Equisetum.—*Equisetic acid* is obtained from the plant *Equisetum fluviatile*, in which it exists in combination with magnesia.

EQUISETIFORM, *ek-we-se'-te-fawrm*, a. Having the form or resembling the *Equisetum*, or Horse-tail plant.

EQUISETUM, *ek-we-se'-tum*, s.; pl. EQUISETA. A genus of plants called *Horse-tail*.—The *Equisetum hyemale*, the Dutch rush, is much used for scouring and polishing.

EQUISONANCE, *e-kwis'-o-nans*, s. An equal sounding.

EQUITABLE, *ek'-kwe-tà-bl*, a. Just or fair, reasonable, upright, or impartial; equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; having the disposition to do justice; held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers.

EQUITABLENESS, *ek'-kwe-tà-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being just; equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal or just claims.

EQUITABLY, *ek-kwe-tà-ble*, ad. In an equitable manner: justly; impartially.

EQUITANCY, *ek-kwe-tan'-se*, s. Horsemanship; equestrianism.

EQUITANGENTIAL, *ek-kwe-tan-jen'-shal*, a. In *geometry*, a term applied to a curve whose tangent is equal to a constant line.

EQUITANT, *ek'-kwe-tant*, a. In *botany*, a term denoting such a situation of unexpanded leaves in a leaf-bud that they overlap each other entirely, and in a parallel manner, without any involution.

EQUITATION, *ek-kwe-ta'-shun*, s. A riding on horseback.

EQUITES, *ek'-kwe-teez*, s. The name given to the equestrian or second order of nobility in ancient Rome; the senators being the first.

EQUITY, *ek'-kwe-te*, s. The impartial distribution of justice; a just regard to right or claim; an equitable claim; justice, rectitude, or honesty.—In *jurisprudence*, the correction or qualification of law, when too severe or defective; or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law.—*Equity of redemption*, in *law*, the advantage allowed to a mortgager, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged.

EQUIVALENCE, *e-kwiv'-à-lens*, } s. Equality of value;
EQUIVALENCY, *e-kwiv'-à-len-se*, } equal value or worth; equal power or force.

EQUIVALENCE,‡ *e-kwiv'-à-lens*, v.a. To be equal to.

EQUIVALENT, *e-kwiv'-à-lent*, a. Equal in value or worth; equal in force, power, or effect; equal in moral force, cogency, or effect on the mind; of the same import or meaning; equal in excellence or moral worth.

EQUIVALENT, s. That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or moral force.—In *chemistry*, it is the proportion expressing the weight, or quantity by weight, of any substance which combines with another substance, to make a definite compound; hydrogen and oxygen being assumed as unity.

EQUIVALENTLY, *e-kwiv'-à-lent-le*, ad. In an equal manner.

EQUIVALVE, *e'-kwe-valv*, a. Having the valves equal in size and form; a term applied to certain bivalve shells.

— s. A bivalve in which the two valves are of equal size and form.

EQUIVOCACY, *e-kwiv'-o-kà-se*, s. Equivocalness.

EQUIVOCAL, *e-kwiv'-o-kal*, a. Being of doubtful signification; ambiguous, uncertain, or indeterminate, that may be understood in different senses; capable of a double interpretation, as *equivocal* language; susceptible of different constructions; not decided; uncertain; proceeding from some unknown cause, or not from the usual cause.

— s. A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different meanings.

EQUIVOCALLY, *e-kwiv'-o-kal-le*, ad. Ambiguously; in a doubtful sense; in terms susceptible of different senses; by uncertain birth; by equivocal generation.

EQUIVOCALNESS, *e-kwiv'-o-kal-nes*, s. Ambiguity; double meaning.

EQUIVOCATE, *e-kwiv'-o-kate*, v.n. To use words of a doubtful signification; to prevaricate or evade; to express one's opinions in terms which admit of different senses; to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead.

— v.a. To render capable of a double interpretation, or make ambiguous.

EQUIVOCATING, *e-kwiv'-o-ka-ting*, ppr. or a. Using ambiguous words or phrases.

EQUIVOCATION, *e-kwiv-o-ka'-shun*, s. Prevarication or evasion; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead.

EQUIVOCATOR, *e-kwiv'-o-ka-tur*, s. One who equivocates.

EQUIVOCATORY, *e-kwiv'-o-ka-tur-e*, a. Of a prevaricating or evasive character.

EQUIVOKE, *e'-kwe-voke*, s. An ambiguous term; equivocation.

EQUIVOROUS, *e-kwiv'-o-rus*, a. Feeding or subsisting on horse-flesh.

ER, *er*, the termination of many English words, being the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*, from *vir*, a man, and denoting an agent, as worker, farmer, &c.

ERA, *e'-rà*, s. In *chronology*, a period of time, or series of years dated from some remarkable event, as the Christian *era*; a succession of years comprehended between two fixed points, thus differing from *epoch*, which is not a lengthened period, but a point of time fixed by historians and chronologists, as the birth of Christ, or the flight of Mahomet.

ERADIATE, *e-ra'-de-ate*, v.n. To beam; to shoot, as rays of light.

ERADIATION, *e-ra-de-a'-shun*, s. Emission of rays or beams of light; emission of light or splendour.

ERADICABLE, *e-rad'-e-kà-bl*, a. That may be radicated.

ERADICATE, *e-rad'-e-kate*, v.a. To pull up the roots, or by the roots; to destroy anything that grows; to destroy thoroughly; to extirpate, root out, or exterminate.

ERADICATED, *e-rad'-e-ka-ted*, pp. of the verb *to eradicate*.

ERADICATION, *e-rad-e-ka'-shun*, s. The act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation; excision; total destruction; the state of being plucked up by the roots.

ERADICATIVE, *e-rad'-e-ka-tiv*, a. That extirpates; that cures or destroys thoroughly.

— s. A medicine that effects a radical cure.

ERASABLE, *e-ra'-sà-bl*, a. That may or can be erased.

ERASE, *e-rase'*, v.a. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; to obliterate, as from the memory; to destroy to the foundation.

ERASED, *e-raist'*, pp. or a. Rubbed or scratched out, obliterated.

— a. In *heraldry*, a term applied to anything forcibly torn off, leaving the edges jagged and uneven.

ERASEMENT, *e-rase'-ment*, s. The act of erasing; a rubbing out; expunction; obliteration; destruction.
ERASER, *e-ra'-zer*, s. One who erases; a kind of knife used to erase writing, &c.
ERASION, *e-ra'-zhun*, s. The act of erasing; obliteration.
ERASTIAN, *e-ras'-te-an*, s. A follower of Thomas Erastus, a German physician, who maintained that the church is wholly dependent on the state for its government and discipline.
ERASTIANISM, *e-ras'-te-an-izm*, s. The principles of the Erastians.
ERASURE, *e-ra'-zhure*, s. The act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration; the place where a word or letter has been erased or obliterated; †excision; destruction.
ERATO, *er'-à-to*, s. In *mythology*, the muse who presided over lyrical and amorous poetry.
ERBIUM, *er'-be-um*, s. A metal recently discovered in ores of yttrium.
ERE, *ere*, ad. Before; sooner than.
— prep. Before.
EREBUS, *er'-e-bus*, s. In *mythology*, darkness; the region of the dead; a deep and gloomy place; a deity of hell. —In *zoology*, a genus of Lepidopterous insects.
ERECT, *e-rekt'*, a. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture; upright and firm; unshaken; raised; stretched; intent; vigorous; extended.
— v.a. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular direction; to elevate, construct, or establish; to raise, as a building; to set up or establish anew; to form; to raise or exalt; to excite; to animate; to encourage; †to raise a consequence from premises; to extend; to distend.—*To erect a perpendicular* is to set or form one line on another at right angles.—In *botany*, a term applied to those leaves which form a very acute angle with the stem of the plant.
— v.n. To raise upright.
ERECTABLE, *e-rek'-tà-bl*, a. That can be erected.
ERECTED, *e-rek'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to erect*.
—† a. Aspiring; generous; sublime.
ERECTER, *e-rek'-ter*, s. One who erects, or who raises or builds.
ERECTILE, *e-rek'-tile*, a. That which may be erected.
ERECTION, *e-rek'-shun*, s. The act of raising and setting perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a setting upright; the act of raising or building, as an edifice or fortification; establishment; settlement; formation; elevation; exaltation of sentiments; act of rousing; excitement; anything erected; a building of any kind.
ERECTIVE, *e-rek'-tiv*, a. Setting upright; raising.
ERECTLY, *e-rekt'-le*, ad. In an erect posture.
ERECTNESS, *e-rekt'-nes*, s. Uprightness of posture or form.
ERECTOR, *e-rek'-tur*, s. A muscle that erects; one who raises.
ERELONG, *ere'-long*, ad. Before long; †before a long time *had elapsed*.
EREMITAGE, *er'-e-me-tij*. *See* HERMITAGE.
EREMITE, *er'-e-mite*, s. *See* HERMIT.—A mineral, identical with *monazite*.
EREMITIC, *er-e-mit'-ik*, } a. Living in seclusion
EREMITICAL, *er-e-mit'-e-kal*, } from the world.
EREMITISM, *er'-e-me-tizm*, s. State of a hermit; a living in seclusion from social life.
ERENOW, *ere'-now*, ad. Before this time.
EREPTATION, *e-rep-ta'-shun*, s. A creeping forth.
EREPTION, *e-rep'-shun*, s. A taking or snatching away by force.
ERETHISM, *er'-e-thizm*, s. A morbid degree of energy in the performance of any function; constitutional irritation.
ERETHISTIC, *er-e-this'-tik*, a. Relating to erethism.
EREWHILE, *ere'-wile*, } ad. Some time ago; before a
EREWHILES,‡ *ere'-wiles*, } little while.
ERGAT,‡ *er'-gat*, v.n. To infer; to draw conclusions.
ERGO, *er'-go*, ad. (Lat.) Therefore.
ERGOT, *er'-got*, s. In *farriery*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, situated behind and below the pastern joint; a parasitical fungus (the *Acinula clava*) growing on various kinds of grain and grass, especially the rye.
ERGOTINE, *er'-go-tin*, s. A narcotic or poisonous substance, of a pungent and bitter taste, existing as a powder in the ergot rye, *Secale cornutum*.
ERGOTISM, *er'-go-tizm*, s. A logical inference; a conclusion; the morbid effects of ergot.
ERIACH, *er'-e-ak*, s. A pecuniary fine; peculiar to the Irish Brehon law.
ERICACEÆ, *er-e-ka'-se-e*, s. A natural order of hypogynous Exogens (the Heaths, or Heath-worts), consisting of shrubs, of which the *Erica* is the type.
ERICEÆ, *er-i'-se-e*, } s. A tribe of the Heaths, of
ERICIDÆ, *er-i'-sid-e*, } which the fruit is multilocular.
ERIDANUS, *e-rid'-à-nus*, s. One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, so called from the river Eridanus, and represented on the celestial globe as a river winding from Orion to Cetus.
ERIGIBLE,‡ *er'-e-je-bl*, a. That may be erected.
ERIN, *e'-rin*, s. The name of Ireland.
ERINACEADÆ, *e-ri-na'-se-à-de*, s. The Hedgehog or Urchin tribe.
ERINITE, *er'-in-ite*, s. A native arseniate of copper, of an emerald-green colour.
ERINNYS, *e-rin'-nis*, s. A fury, or goddess of discord, discord in general.
ERIOCAULACEÆ, *er-e-o-kaw-la'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Exogens (the Pipeworts), consisting of perennial marsh plants, of which the *Eriocaulon* is the type.
ERIODENDRON, *er-e-o-den'-dron*, s. The wool-tree, of the natural order *Bombaceæ*.
ERIOMETER, *e-re-om'-e-ter*, s. An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres.
ERISTIC,‡ *e-ris'-tik*, } a. Pertaining to disputes;
ERISTICAL,‡ *e-ris'-te-kal*, } controversial.
ERLANITE, *er'-lan-ite*, s. A mineral of a light green or grey colour, so called from its being first observed at the Erla iron forges, in Saxony.
ERMELIN, *er'-me-lin*. *See* ERMIN.
ERMIN, } *er'-min*, } s. An animal much like the weasel,
ERMINE, } and valued for its snowy white fur. Its tail is tipped with black; in the summer it is brown, and is then called *stoat*.—The fur of the ermine. When used, the white is artificially spotted with the black.—*Figuratively*, the dignity of judges and magistrates, whose state robes of ermine were emblematical of purity.—In *heraldry*, *ermine* is represented by a white field or fur with black spots.
ERMINAGE-STREET, *er'-min-aje-street*, s. The name of one of the four great public ways which the Romans made in England, remains of which still exist.
ERMINED, *er'-mind*, a. Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.
ERN, *ern*, s. In Scotland, the sea-eagle; also a Saxon affix to places, signifying a melancholy situation.
ERNES,‡ *ernz*, s. (Teut.) An old term for loose scattered ears of corn, after binding in the field.
ERODE, *e-rode'*, v.a. To eat in or away; to corrode.
ERODED, *e-ro'-ded*, a. In *natural history*, having the edge irregularly jagged, as if gnawed or eaten.
ERODENT, *e-ro'-dent*, s. In *pathology*, a substance which eats away extraneous growths; anything which eats away or corrodes.—*Erodients* are those medicines which eat away extraneous growths.
EROGATE,‡ *er'-o-gate*, v.a. To lay out; to give; to bestow upon.
EROGATION,‡ *er-o-ga'-shun*, s. The act of conferring.
EROSE, *e-rose'*, a. In *botany*, having small sinuses in the margin of a leaf; denticulation of leaf; irregularly serrated.
EROSELY, *e-rose'-le*, ad. In *botany*, applied to denticulated or gnawed-like leaves.
EROSION, *e-ro'-zhun*, s. The act or operation of eating away; the state of being eaten away; corrosion · canker.
EROSIVE, *e-ro'-siv*, a. Having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.
EROTECTIC, *er-o-tek'-tik*, a. Interrogatory; inquisitive.
EROTIC, *e-rot'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to love; treating
EROTICAL, *e-rot'-e-kal*, } of love.
EROTIC, *e-rot'-ik*, s. An amorous composition or poem.
EROTOMANIA, *er-o-to-ma'-ne-à*, } s. Melancholy; a kind
EROTOMANY, *er-o-tom'-à-ne*, } of insanity resulting from the feeling of love for a particular individual.
EROTYLIDÆ, *er-o-til'-e-de*, s. A family of monilicorn Coleopterous insects, of which the *Erotylus* is the type.
ERPETOLOGY, *er-pe-tol'-o-je*. *See* HERPETOLOGY, and its derivatives.
ERR, *er*, v.n. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose; to miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake; to mistake; to commit error; to wander; to ramble.

ERR,† v.a. To mislead; to cause to err.
ERRABLE,† *er'-rà-bl*, a. Liable to mistake; fallible.
ERRABLENESS,† *er'-rà-bl-nes*, s. Liableness to mistake or error.
ERRAND, *er'-rand*, s. A verbal message; a mandate or order; something to be told or done; any special business to be transacted by a messenger.
ERRAND-BOY, *er'-rand-boy*, s. A boy employed to run errands, and carry messages.
ERRANT, *er'-rant*, a. Wandering; roving; rambling; applied *particularly* to knights, who, in the Middle Ages, wandered about to seek adventures and display their heroism and generosity, called *knights errant*; deviating from a certain course; wandering from a regular course; wild; extravagant; ‡itinerant.
ERRANTES, *er-ran'-tes*, s. A family of the Annelides, which are all marine animals, and commonly known as Sea-centipedes, or Sea-mice.
ERRANTRY, *er'-rant-re*, s. A wandering; a roving or rambling about; the employment of a knight errant.
ERRATA, *er-ra'-tà*, s.pl. *See* ERRATUM.
ERRATIC, *er-rat'-ik*, } a. Wandering; having no
ERRATICAL, *er-rat'-e-kal*, } certain course; roving about without a fixed destination; moving; not fixed or stationary; irregular; mutable.—In *geology*, applied to those boulders or substances on the earth's surface which have been transported from their original location.
ERRATIC, *er-rat'-ik*, s. A rogue; a vagabond.
ERRATICALLY, *er-rat'-e-kal-le*, ad. Without rule; irregularly.
ERRATICALNESS, *er-rat'-e kal-nes*, s. A wandering of disposition.
ERRATION,‡ *er-ra'-shun*, s. A wandering.
ERRATUM, *er-ra'-tum*, s.; pl. ERRATA. (Lat.) An error or mistake in writing or printing.
ERRHINE, *er'-rin*, a. Sternutatory; affecting the nose, or occasioning discharges therefrom.
— s. A medicine to be snuffed up the nose to promote discharges of mucus.
ERRING, *er'-ring*, ppr. or a. Wandering from the truth or the right way; mistaking; irregular.
ERRONEOUS, *er-ro'-ne-us*, a. Deviating, by mistake, from the truth; wrong; false; mistaken; not conformable to truth; erring from truth or justice; †wandering; roving; deviating; devious; irregular.
ERRONEOUSLY, *er-ro'-ne-us-le*, ad. By mistake; not rightly.
ERRONEOUSNESS, *er-ro'-ne-us-nes*, s. The state of being erroneous; deviation from right; inconformity to truth.
ERROR, *er'-rur*, s. In a *general sense*, a wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment, by which men assent to or believe what is not true; a mistake made in writing or other performance; a blunder; deviation from law, justice, or right; oversight, mistake in conduct; †a wandering; irregular course.—In *Scripture* and *theology*, sin; iniquity; transgression; fault.—In *law*, a mistake in pleading or in judgment.—A *writ of error* is a writ founded on an alleged error in judgment, which carries the suit to another tribunal for redress.
ERRORIST,† *er'-rur-ist*, s. One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error.
ERS, *ers*, s. A plant; bitter vetch.
ERSE, *erse*, s. The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts, in the highlands of Scotland.
ERSH, } *ersh*, s. The stubble after corn is cut.
EARSH, }
ERST, *erst*, ad. First; at first; at the beginning; once; formerly; long ago; before; till then or now; hitherto. (*Poetical.*)
ERSTWHILE,‡ *erst'-wile*, ad. Till then or now; formerly.
ERUBESCENCE, *er-u-bes'-sense*, s. A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.
ERUBESCENT, *er-u-bes'-sent*, a. Red, or reddish; blushing.
ERUCT,† *e-rukt'*, } v.a. To belch; to eject from
ERUCTATE,† *e-ruk'-tate*, } the stomach, as wind.
ERUCTATION, *er-uk-ta'-shun*, s. The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch; a violent bursting forth or ejection of wind or other matter from the earth.
ERUDITE, *er'-u-dite*, a. Instructed; taught; learned.
ERUDITELY, *er'-u-dite-le*, ad. With erudition or learning.
ERUDITENESS *er'-u-dite nes*, s. Quality of being learned or erudite.
ERUDITION, *er-u-dish'-un*, s. Learning; knowledge gained by study, or from books and instruction.
ERUGINOUS, *e-ru'-jin-us*, a. Partaking of the substance or nature of copper, or the rust of copper; resembling rust.
ERUPT,‡ *e-rupt'*, v.n. To burst forth.
ERUPTED, *e-rup'-ted*, pp. or a. Forcibly thrown out, as lava from a volcano.
ERUPTION, *e-rup'-shun*, s. The act of breaking or bursting forth from enclosure or confinement; a violent emission of anything, particularly of flames and lava from a volcano; a sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops for invasion; sudden excursion; a burst of voice; violent exclamation.—In *medical science*, a breaking out of humours; a copious excretion of humours on the skin in pustules.
ERUPTIVE, *e-rup'-tiv*, a. Bursting forth; attended with eruptions or efflorescence, or producing it.—In *geology*, produced by eruption, as *eruptive* rocks.
ERYCINIDÆ, *er-e-sin'-e-de*, s. A family of beautiful Lepidopterous insects, of which the genus *Erycina* is the type.
ERYNGO, *e-rin'-go*, s. The sea-holly, *eryngium*.
ERYSIPELAS, *er-e-sip'-e-las*, s. A disease called *St. Anthony's fire*; an eruption of a fiery acrid humour on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face.
ERYSIPELATOUS, *er-e-si-pel'-à-tus*, a. Eruptive; resembling erysipelas or partaking of its nature.
ERYTHEMA, *er-e-the'-mà*, s. (Gr.) A specific inflammation attended with burning pain, and a red, tumid fulness of the integument.
ERYTHEMATIC, *er-e-the-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to erythema.
ERYTHROS, *er'-e-thros*, a. (Gr.) Red. A prefix to numerous compounds in *natural history*; as *Erythrinus*, nearly red; *Erythrocarpus*, having red seeds; *Erythrocephalus*, having a red head.
ERYTHROXYLACEÆ, *er-e-throk-se-la'-se-e*, } s. A natural
ERYTHROXYLEÆ, *er-e-throk-sil'-e-e*, } order of hypogynous Exogens, consisting of shrubs or trees. Many of the species are red, as the name implies. The genus *Erythroxylon*, or Redwood, is the type.
ESCALADE, *es-kà-lade'*, s. (Fr.) In *military tactics*, an assault made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.
— v.a. To scale; to mount and pass or enter by means of ladders.
ESCALIN, *es'-kà-lin*, s. A Dutch and Flemish shilling, a base silver coin and money of account, worth about sixpence.
ESCALLONIACEÆ, *es-kà-lo-ne-a'-se-e*, s. A small order of epigynous Exogens, consisting of shrubs or trees, of which the genus *Escallonia* is the type.
ESCALOP, *es-kal'-op*, s. A bivalve shell of the genus *pecten*; a regular curving indenture in the margin of anything.—In *heraldry*, a frequent bearing on the escutcheon, this shell having been the pilgrim's ensign in their expeditions to the Holy Land. *See* SCALLOP and SCOLLOP.
ESCAMBIO, *es-kam'-be-o*, s. (Span.) In *law*, a licence granted to one to make over a bill of exchange to another beyond seas.
ESCAPADE, *es-kà-pade'*, s. (Fr.) The fling of a horse; an impropriety of speech or behaviour of which an individual is unconscious.
ESCAPE, *es-kape'*, v.a. To free from and avoid; to shun to obtain security from; to pass without harm or unobserved; to evade or to avoid the danger of.
— v.n. To flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to avoid an evil; to be passed without harm, as, others fell, but I *escaped*.
— s. Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger; a being passed without receiving injury; excuse; subterfuge; evasion; ‡oversight; mistake; irregularity.—In *law*, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff, without due course of law. *Escape-warrant* is a process addressed to all sheriffs, &c., to capture a runaway prisoner.
ESCAPEMENT, *es-kape'-ment*, s. That part of a clock or watch by which the circulating motion of the wheels is converted into a vibrating one, as that of the pendulum in a clock, or the balance of a watch.
ESCAPER, *es-ka'-per*, s. One who gets out of danger.
ESCAPING, *es-ka'-ping*, s. Avoidance of danger.
ESCARBUNCLE, *es-kar' bunk'kl*, s. The heraldic name for the precious stone called the carbuncle.
ESCARGATOIRE, *es-kür-ga-twawr'*, s. (Fr.) A nursery of

esculent snails, which are esteemed a dainty on the Continent.

ESCARP, *es-kärp'*, v.a. To slope suddenly; to form a sudden slope.

—, s. In *fortification*, anything high and precipitous; sometimes the side of the ditch next the rampart.

ESCARPMENT, *es-kärp'-ment*, s. A steep declivity; a precipitous side of any hill or rock.

ESCHALOT, *es-shà-lo'*, s. A species of small onion or garlic.

ESCHAR, *es'-kär*, s. In *surgery*, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications.

ESCHARA, *es'-kà-rà*, s. A species of net-like coral.

ESCHAROTIC, *es-kà-rot'-ik*, a. Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

— s. A caustic application.

ESCHATOLOGY, *es-kà-tol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine of the last or final thing; as death, judgment, &c.

ESCHEAT, *es-tchete'*, s. Any land or tenements which casually fall or revert to the lord within his manor, through failure of heirs; the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats; a writ to recover escheats from the person in possession; the lands which fall to the lord or estate by escheat.—In *Scots law*, the forfeiture incurred by man's being denounced a rebel.

— v.n. To revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.

—‡ v.a. To forfeit.

ESCHEATABLE, *es-tchete'-à-bl*, a. Liable to escheat.

ESCHEATAGE, *es-tche'-taje*, s. The right of succeeding to an escheat.

ESCHEATED, *es-tche'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to escheat*.

ESCHEATOR, *es-tche'-tur*, s. An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.

ESCHEW, *es-tchew'*, v.a. To flee from; to shun or avoid.

ESCHEWED, *es-tchewd'*, pp. of the verb *to eschew*.

ESCHEWER, *es-tchew'-er*, s. One who eschews or avoids.

ESCHEWMENT, *es-tchew'-ment*, s. The act of eschewing.

ESCOCHEON,‡ *es-ko'tche-on*, s. (Fr.) The shield of the family.

ESCORT, *es'-kawrt*, s. A guard; a body of armed men attending an officer, or baggage, provisions, or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them; protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion.

ESCORT, *es-kawrt'*, v.a. To attend and guard on a journey or excursion.

ESCOT, *es-kot'*, s. An ancient tax. *See* SCOT.

—‡ v.a. To pay the reckoning for; to support.

ESCOUADE, *es-koo-ade'*. *See* SQUAD.

ESCOUT, *es-kowt'*. *See* SCOUT.

ESCRIPT,‡ *es-kript'*, s. A writing; a schedule.

ESCRITOIRE, *es-kre-twawr'*, s. A box with instruments and conveniences for writing.

ESCRITORIAL, *es-kre-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to an escritoire.

ESCROW, *es-krow'*, s. In *law*, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee.

ESCUAGE, *es'-ku-aje*, s. In *feudal law*, service of the shield, called also *scutage*; a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war; afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction.

ESCUDO, *es'-koo-do*, s. A money of account in Bilboa, and also a gold coin of Spain and Portugal.

ESCULAPIAN, *es-ku-la'-pe-an*, a. Medical; pertaining to the healing art.

ESCULENT, *es'-ku-lent*, a. Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food.

— s. Something that is eatable.

ESCULINE, *es'-ku-lin*, s. An alkaloid chiefly obtained from the Horse-chestnut (*Esculus hippocastanum*).

ESCURIAL, *es-ku'-re-al*, s. The palatial residence of the royal family of Spain, about twenty-two miles from Madrid.

ESCUTCHEON, *es-kutch'-un*, s. The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; the picture of ensigns armorial.—*Escutcheon of pretence* is that on which a man carries his wife's coat of arms.

ESEMENT,‡ *eez'-ment*, s. Relief; easement.

ESHLAR, *esh'-lar*, s. Ashlar; stones walled in course by scale.

ESILE, *eez'-e*, a. Light; gentle.

ESKARITES, *es'-kar-ites*, s. A sect of Mahomedan philosophers, or Platonists.

ESKETORES,‡ *es'-ke-torz*, s. A law term for robbers and destroyers of property.

ESLOIN,‡ *es-loyn'*, v.a. To remove; to withdraw.

ESNECY, *es'-ne-se*, s. In *law*, the privilege or prerogative given to the eldest among coparceners, to have the first choice after the inheritance is divided.

ESOCINÆ, *e-sos'-e-ne*, s. A sub-family of the *Salmonidæ* (the Pikes), of which the genus *Esox* is the type.

ESOENTERITIS, *es-o-en-ter-i'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ESOGASTRITIS, *es-o-gas-tri'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ESOPHAGOTOMY, *e-sof-à-got'-o-me*, s. In *surgery*, the operation of making an incision into the œsophagus, for the purpose of removing any foreign substance.

ESOPHAGUS,) *e-sof'-à-gus*, s. The gullet; the canal
ŒSOPHAGUS,) through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

ESOPIAN, *e-so'-pe-an*, a. Pertaining to Æsop, or his fables.

ESOTERIC, *es-o-ter'-ik*, a. Private; interior; opposed to *exoteric*, or public.

ESOTERICALLY, *es-o-ter'-e-kal-le*, ad. Privately.

ESOTERY, *es'-o-ter-e*, s. Mystery; secrecy.

ESPADON, *es'-pà-don*, s. A long Spanish sword.

ESPAGNOLETTE, *es-pan'-ye-o-let'*, s. (Fr.) A sash window fastening.

ESPALIER, *es-pal'-yer*, s. A row of trees in a garden, having the branches trained and spread out like a fan; a lattice-work of wood, on which to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs.

— v.a. To form an espalier.

ESPARCET, *es-pär'-set*, s. A kind of sainfoin.

ESPARTO, *es-par'-to*, s. (Sp.) A kind of rush (the *Stipa tenacissima*), which grows in the southern provinces of Spain, and is manufactured into cordage, baskets, &c.

ESPECIAL, *es-pesh'-al*, a. Principal; chief; particular.

ESPECIALLY, *es-pesh'-al-le*, ad. In an uncommon degree specially; principally; chiefly.

ESPECIALNESS, *es-pesh'-al-nes*, s. The state of being especial.

ESPERANCE,‡ *es'-pe-ranse*, s. (Fr.) Hope.

ESPIAL, *es-pi'-al*, s. A spy; the act of espying.

ESPIED, *es-pide'*, pp. Seen; discovered.

ESPIER, *es-pi'-er*, s. One who espies, or watches like a spy.

ESPINEL, *es'-pin-el*, s. A kind of ruby.

ESPIONAGE, *es'-pe-on-aje*, s. (Fr.) The practice or employment of spies.

ESPIOTTE, *es'-pe-ot*, s. A species of rye.

ESPLANADE, *es-plà-nade'*, s. (Fr.) In *fortification*, the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered-way toward the country; or the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.—In *gardening*, a grass-plat.

ESPOUSAL, *es-pou'-zal*, a. Used in or relating to the act of espousing or betrothing.

— s. The act of espousing or betrothing; adoption; protection.

ESPOUSALS, *es-pou'-zals*, s.pl. The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; a contract or mutual promise of marriage.

ESPOUSE, *es-pouz'*, v.a. To betroth; to promise or engage in marriage; to marry; to unite intimately or indissolubly; to embrace; to take to one's self, with a view to maintain.

ESPOUSED, *es-pouzd'*, pp. of the verb *to espouse*.

ESPOUSEMENT, *es-pouz'-ment*, s. Act of espousing.

ESPOUSER, *es-pou'-zer*, s. One who espouses.

ESPRINGOLD, *es-pring'-gold*, s. A warlike engine formerly used for throwing stones.

ESPY, *es-pi'*, v.a. To see at a distance; to have the first sight of a thing remote; to see or discover something intended to be hid; to discover unexpectedly; to inspect narrowly; to examine and make discoveries; to discern, discover, or find out.

— v.n. To look narrowly; to look about; to watch.

—‡ s. A spy; a scout.

ESQUIF, *es-kwif'*, s. (Fr.) A small skiff, or ship's boat.

ESQUIMAUX, *es'-kwe-mo*, s. A nation of Indians inhabiting the north-western parts of North America.

ESQUIRE, *es-kwire'*, s. *Anciently*, a shield-bearer or armour-bearer; an attendant on a knight; a title of dignity next in degree below a knight, and bestowed on the younger sons of noblemen, officers of the

queen's courts, counsellors at law, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other gentlemen. In addressing letters, the title is often bestowed on any person at pleasure, and is merely an expression of respect.

Esquire, v.a. To attend; to wait on.

Esquisse, *es-kees'*, s. (Fr.) The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue, &c.

Essay, *es-sa'*, v.a. To try; to attempt; to endeavour; to exert one's power; to make experiment of; to try the value and purity of metals. *See* Assay.

Essay, *es'-sa*, s. An effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of anything; endeavour, trial, or effort.—In *literature*, a composition intended to prove or illustrate a particular subject.—A trial or experiment; experiment to prove the qualities of a metal. *See* Assay.

Essayed, *es-sade'*, pp. of the verb *to essay*.

Essayer, *es-sa'-er*, **Essayist**, *es-sa'-ist*, s. A writer of an essay, or of essays.

Essence, *es'-sens*, s. That which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance, or of a genus, and which distinguishes it from all others; formal existence; that which makes anything to be what it is, or rather the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance; existence; the quality of being; a being; an existent person; species of being; constituent substance; the predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug, extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter; a volatile or essential oil; perfume, odour, scent, or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

— v.a. To perfume; to scent.

Essenced, *es'-senst*, pp. of the verb *to essence*.

Essenes, *es-seenz'*, s.pl. Among the *Jews*, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence, who lived in communities, and had all things in common. They believed in the immortality of the soul, but denied the resurrection of the body.

Essenism, *es'-sen-izm*, s. The doctrine of the Essenes, a sect of the ancient Jews.

Essential, *es-sen'-shal*, a. Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; important in the highest degree; pure; highly rectified.—*Essential* or *volatile oils* are such as are obtained from plants, usually by distillation with water.—*Essential character*, in *natural history*, that single quality or property which serves to distinguish one genus, species, &c., from another.

— s. First or constituent principles, the chief point; that which is most important; † existence; being.

Essentiality, *es-sen-she-al'-e-te*, **Essentialness**, *es-sen'-she-al-nes*, s. The quality of being essential; first or constituent principles.

Essentially, *es-sen'-she-al-le*, ad. By the constitution of nature; in essence; in an important degree.

Essentiate, *es-sen'-she-ate*, v.n. To become of the same essence.

— v.a. To form the essence or being of.

Essera, *es'-ser-a*, s. In *pathology*, a species of cutaneous eruption, which generally attacks the hands and face.

Essette, *es-set'*, s. (Fr.) A heavy adze.

Essoin, **Essoigne**, *es-soyn'*, s. In *law*, the alleging of an excuse for the non-appearance of a person summoned to appear in court; exemption; he who is excused for non-appearance in court at the day appointed.—*Essoin days* are three days allowed for the appearance of suitors in court.

Essoin, *es-soin'*, v.a. To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence.

Essoiner, *es-soin'-er*, s. An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

Essonite, *es'-son-ite*, s. Cinnamon-stone, a mineral found in Ceylon and the United States, consisting of silica, lime, alumina, and protoxide of iron.

Establish, *es-tab'-lish*, v.a. To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle or fix permanently; to erect or settle; to enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint; to make firm; to confirm; to ratify; to settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful, or weak; to confirm, as faith; to fulfil; to make good; to set up in the place of another, and confirm.

Established, *es-tab'-lisht*, pp. or a. Fixed firmly; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed; set up and supported by the state, as an *established* religion.

Establisher, *es-tab'-lish-er*, s. He who establishes or confirms.

Establishment, *es-tab'-lish-ment*, s. The act of establishing; settlement; fixed state; confirmation; ratification; settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government; fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary; that which is fixed or established; a place of residence or of transacting business; that form of religious worship which is established and supported by the state; settlement or final rest.

Estacade, *es-ta-kade'*, s. (Fr.) A dike constructed of piles in the sea, a river, or morass, to check the approach of an enemy; a stockade, or palisade.

Estafet, **Estafette**, *es-ta-fet'*, s. (Fr.) A courier; an express of any kind.

Estaminet, *es-tam'-e-na*, s. A French ale-house or coffee-house where smoking is allowed.

Estate, *es-tate'*, s. A fixed condition; condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high or low, rank; quality.—In *law*, the interest, or quantity of interest, a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects.—Fortune; possessions; property in general. the general business or interest of government; a political body; a commonwealth; a republic. *See* State.—An order or class of men in the body politic; one of the *estates* of the realm.—*Estates*, in the plural dominions; possessions of a prince.

—† v.a. To settle as a fortune; to establish.

Esteem, *es-teem'*, v.a. To set a value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship; to hold in opinion; to compare in value; to estimate by proportion.

— v.n. To consider as to value.

— s. Estimation; opinion or judgment of merit or demerit; high value or estimation; great regard; favourable opinion.

Esteemable, *es-teem'-a-bl*, a. Worthy of esteem; estimable.

Esteemed, *es-teemd'*, pp. or a. Estimated, or highly valued; held in opinion.

Esteemer, *es-teem'-er*, s. One who esteems.

Esterlin. *See* Engel.

Esther, *es'-ter*, s. A book of the Old Testament much esteemed by the Jews.

Esthetic, *es-thet'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the science of taste, or to the beautiful in nature and art.

Esthetics, **Æsthetics**, *es-thet'-iks*, s. The science which treats of the beautiful in nature and art, or of the theory of taste.

Estiferous, *es-tif'-er-us*, a. Producing heat.

Estimable, *es'-te-ma-bl*, a. That is worthy or capable of being estimated or valued; valuable; worth a great price; worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion.

Estimableness, *es'-te-ma-bl-nes*, s. The quality of deserving esteem.

Estimably, *es'-te-ma-ble*, ad. In an estimable manner.

Estimate, *es'-te-mate*, v.a. To judge and form an opinion of the value of; to rate by judgment; to calculate, compute, or reckon; to appreciate or esteem.

— s. A valuing or rating in the mind; a judgment or opinion of the value, degree, extent, or quantity of anything; value.

Estimated, *es'-te-ma-ted*, pp. or a. Valued; rated in judgment.

Estimation, *es-te-ma'-shun*, s. The act of estimating; computation, calculation, or appraisement; esteem or regard; an opinion or judgment of anything as to size, quantity, &c., formed without precise data; favourable opinion; ‡ conjecture.

Estimative, † *es'-te-ma-tiv*, a. Imaginative; having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth or preference.

Estimator, *es'-te-ma-tur*, s. One who estimates or values.

Estivage, *es'-te-vaje*, s. (Fr.) A term applied to the stowage or trimming of a ship.

Estival, *es'-te-val*, a. Pertaining to summer.

Estivate, *es'-te-vate*, v.n. To pass the summer.

Estivation, *es-te-va'-shun*, s. The act of passing the summer.—In *botany*, the disposition of the petals within the floral gem or bud.

Estlin, *est'-lin*, s. A French weight in the old ponderary system, being the twentieth part of an ounce.

Estoc, *es-tok'*, s. (Fr.) A short sword worn at the girdle by mounted soldiers.

Estoillee, *es-toyl-le'*, s. In *heraldry*, a star with only four rays.

ESTOP, *es-top'*, v.a. In *law*, to impede or bar, by one's own act.
ESTOPPEL, *es-top'pl*, s. In *law*, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act or deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring anything to the contrary.
ESTOUFADE, *es-too-fàde'*, s. A peculiar mode of stewing meat.
ESTOVERS, *es-to'-vers*, s.pl. In *law*, necessaries or supplies; a reasonable allowance out of lands or goods for the use of a tenant.
ESTRADE, *es-trädé'*, s. (Fr.) An even or level space; a level and slightly raised place in a room.
ESTRANGE, *es-traynj'*, v.a. To keep at a distance; to withdraw; to cease to frequent and be familiar with; to alienate; to turn from kindness to indifference; to withhold.
ESTRANGEDNESS, *es-trane'jed-nes*, s. The state of being estranged.
ESTRANGEMENT, *es-traynj'-ment*, s. Alienation; a keeping at a distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.
ESTRAPADE, *es-tra-pàde'*, s. The action of a restive horse, which, to get rid of his rider, rears high and kicks violently.
ESTRAY, *es-tray'*, v.n. To stray. *See* STRAY.
— s. A tame beast, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner. *See* STRAY.
ESTREAT, *es-treet'*, s. In *law*, a true copy of an original writing.
— v.n. To extract; to copy.
ESTREPEMENT, *es-treep'-ment*, s. In *law*, spoil, waste; a *stripping* of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.—A *writ of estrepement* formerly lay against a tenant for life, who had committed damage or injury to the lands or woods of his reversioner.
ESTRICH, *es'-tritch*, } s. The ostrich.—In *commerce*, the
ESTRIDGE, *es'-tridj*, } fine down of the ostrich lying under the feathers.
ESTRO, *es'-tro*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, a term expressive of elegance or grace.
ESTUANCE, *es'-tu-ans*, s. Heat.
ESTUARY, *es'-tu-à-re*, s. An arm of the sea; a frith; a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs; a vapour bath.
ESTUATE, *es'-tu-ate*, v.n. To boil, to swell and rage; to be agitated.
ESTUATION, *es-tu-a'-shun*, s. A boiling; agitation.
ESTURE,‡ *es'-ture*, s. Violence; commotion.
ESURIENT, *e-su'-re-ent*, a. Inclined to eat; hungry.
ESURINE,† *ezh'-yu-rin*, a. Eating; corroding.
ETAT-MAJOR, *et-ä'-ma'-jor*, s. A military position in the French service; the staff of a corps.
ETC., } *et-set'-te-rà*, { s. (Lat.) The rest, or others
ET CETERA, } { of the kind; and so on; and so forth.
ETCH, *etch*, v.a. To produce figures or designs on copper or other metallic plates by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then eaten or corroded by aquafortis; ‡ to sketch; to delineate.
— v.n. To practise etching.
ETCH,‡ *etch*, } s. Ground from which a crop has
EDDISH,‡ *ed'-ish*, } been taken.
ETCHED, *etcht'*, pp. or a. Marked and corroded by aquafortis.
ETCHING, *etch'-ing*, s. The act or art of etching; a mode of engraving by which the impression is taken from an etched copper or steel plate, the plate being first covered over with a waxen composition called an *etching ground*, which is capable of resisting the action of acid.—The *Etching-needle* is a stylus or instrument of steel, with a fine point, used for tracing outlines, &c., on the etching ground. By the application of nitric acid, the lines on the etching ground are bitten into, and the plate is prepared for printing impressions.
ETEOSTIC, *et-e-os'-tik*, s. A chronogrammatical composition.
ETERN,‡ *e-tern'*, a. Eternal; perpetual; endless.
ETERNAL, *e-ter'-nal*, a. Without beginning or end of existence; everlasting, endless, immortal, perpetual, interminable; continued without intermission; unchangeable; existing at all times without change; everlasting.
— s. An appellation of the great Omnipotent.
ETERNALIST, *e-ter'-nal-ist*, s. One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.
ETERNALIZE, *e-ter'-nal-ize*, v.a. To make eternal; to give endless duration to. ETERNIZE is now in most common use.
ETERNALLY, *e-ter'-nal-le*, ad. Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only; unchangeably; invariably; at all times; perpetually; without intermission.
ETERNIFY,‡ *e-ter'-ne-fi*, v.a. To make famous, to immortalize.
ETERNITY, *e-ter'-ne-te*, s. Duration or continuance without beginning or end; the state or time after death.
ETERNIZE, *e-ter'-nize*, v.a. To make endless; to continue the existence or duration of indefinitely; to perpetuate; to make for ever famous; to immortalise, to render memorable.
ETESIAN, *e-tē'-zhe-an*, a. Periodical; blowing at stated times of the year.—*Etesian wind* is a periodical wind; a northerly or north-easterly wind, which prevails in summer in the Mediterranean.
ETHAL, *e'-thal*, s. A peculiar oily substance obtained from spermaceti.
ETHE,‡ *ethe*, a. Easy.
ETHEL,‡ *e'-thel*, a. Noble.
ETHER, *e'-ther*, s. A thin, subtile matter, much finer and rarer than air, which, some philosophers suppose, begins from the limits of the atmosphere and occupies the heavenly space.—In *chemistry*, a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol or rectified spirit of wine, with an acid, especially with sulphuric acid.
ETHEREAL, *e-thē'-re-al*, a. Formed of ether; containing or filled with ether; heavenly; celestial; consisting of ether or spirit.—*Ethereal oil* is an oil found in the residuum of sulphuric ether.
ETHEREALISM, *e-thē'-re-al-izm*, } s. The state or condi-
ETHEREALITY, *e-thē-re-al'-e-te*, } tion of being ethereal.
ETHEREALIZE, *e-thē'-re-al-ize*, v.a. To convert into ether, or into a very subtle fluid; to render ethereal or spiritual.
ETHEREALIZED, *e-thē'-re-al-ize'd*, pp. or a. Converted into ether; made ethereal or spiritual.
ETHEREALLY, *e-thē'-re-al-le*, ad. In an ethereal or heavenly manner.
ETHEREFICATION, *e-ther-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The process of producing ether by the union of an alcohol and an acid.
ETHEREOUS, *e-thē'-re-us*, a. Formed of ether; heavenly.
ETHERIDÆ, *e-ther'-e-de*, s. A family of Mollusca (the River Oysters), of which the genus *Etheria* is the type.
ETHERIFORM, *e'-ther-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form of ether.
ETHERINE, *e'-the-rin*, s. Carburetted hydrogen, so called from being supposed to exist in ether.
ETHERIZE, *e'-ther-ize*, v.a. To convert into ether.
ETHEROLE, *e'-ther-ole*, s. Light oil of wine, a colourless oily liquid, which boils at 536°.—*Ethero-sulphuric acid* is an acid prepared by passing the vapour of anhydrous sulphuric acid slowly into absolute alcohol kept cold.
ETHIC, *eth'-ik*, } a. Relating to manners or morals,
ETHICAL, *eth'-e-kal*, } treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality.
ETHICALLY, *eth'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to the doctrines of morality.
ETHICS, *eth'-iks*, s. The doctrines of morality; the science of moral duty; a system of moral principles, and rules for regulating the actions and manners of men in society.
ETHIONIC ACID, *e-thē-on'-ik as'-id*, s. A bisulphate of ether, produced by the action of anhydro-sulphuric acid on alcohol.
ETHIOP, *ē'-thē-op*, } s. A native of Ethiopia; a
ETHIOPIAN, *e-thē-ō'-pe-an*, } blackamoor. — *Ethiopian pepper* is the produce of the seeds of the plant *Unona Æthiopica*.—*Ethiopian sour gourd* is the *Adansonia digitale*.
ETHIOPS, *ē'-thē-ops*, s. A name formerly given by the old chemists to denote certain dark-coloured metallic preparations, as *Ethiops martial*, a black oxide of iron; *Ethiops mineralis*, a dark-coloured preparation of mercury and sulphur.
ETHMOID, *eth'-moyd*, } a. Resembling a sieve.—
ETHMOIDAL, *eth-moy'-dal*, } *Ethmoid bone*, a bone at the top of the root of the nose.
ETHNARCH, *eth'-nārk*, s. The governor of a province or people.
ETHNIC, *eth'-nik*, } a. Heathen; pagan; pertain-
ETHNICAL, *eth'-ne-kal*, } ing to the Gentiles or nations

not converted to Christianity; opposed to Jewish and Christian; relating to the races or classes of mankind.

ETHNIC, *eth'-nik*, s. A heathen; a pagan.

ETHNICISM, *eth'-ne-sizm*, s. Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

ETHNOGRAPHER, *eth-nog'-rà-fer*, } s. One who writes on
ETHNOLOGIST, *eth-nol'-o-gist*, } the different races of men.

ETHNOGRAPHIC, *eth-no-graf'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
ETHNOGRAPHICAL, *eth-no-graf'-e-kal*, } ethnography.

ETHNOGRAPHY, *eth-nog'-rà-fe*, } s. The science which
ETHNOLOGY, *eth-nol'-o-je*, } describes the different races of men, or a work on that science.

ETHOLOGICAL, *eth-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Treating of ethics, or general morals.

ETHOLOGIST, *e-thol'-o-jist*, s. One who writes on morality, or ethical science.

ETHOLOGY, *e-thol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on morality, or the science of ethics.

ETHULE, *e-thewl'*, } s. A hypothetical radical or base
ETHYL, *eth'il*, } existing in ether and its compounds.

ETIOLATE, *e'-te-o-late*, v.n. To become white or whiter; to be whitened.

— v.a. To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays, as plants.

ETIOLATED, *e'-te-o-la-ted*, pp. or a. Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays.

ETIOLATION, *e-te-o-la'-shun*, s. The operation of being blanched, as plants, by excluding the light of the sun.

ETIOLOGICAL, *e-te-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to etiology.

ETIOLOGY, *e-te-ol'-o-je*, s. That branch of medical science which treats of the causes of diseases.

ETIQUETTE, *et-e-ket'*, s. Forms of ceremony or decorum observed toward particular persons.

ETNEAN, *et-ne'-an*, a. Pertaining to Etna.

ETRAPADE, *et'-rà-pàde*, s. (Fr.) An implement of torture, consisting of a crane and pully, formerly used in France.

ETRUSCAN, *e-trus'-kan*, a. Of or belonging to Etruria, an ancient district of Italy.—*Etruscan vases* are an ornamental kind of pottery, which are frequently exhibited in our public museums, and antiquarian collections.

ETTIN,‡ *et'-tin*, s. A giant.

ETTLE,‡ *et'tl*, v.a. To earn.

ETUI, *et-we'*, } s. A case for pocket instru-
ETWEE, *et-we'*, } ments.
ETWEE-CASE, *et-we'-kase*, }

ETYMOLOGER,‡ *et-e-mol'-o-jer*, s. An etymologist.

ETYMOLOGICAL, *et-e-mo-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words; according to or by means of etymology.

ETYMOLOGICALLY, *et-e-mo-loj'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to etymology.

ETYMOLOGICON, *et-e-mo-loj'-e-kon*, s. A treatise in which the etymologies of words are traced.

ETYMOLOGIST, *et-e-mol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in etymology, or who searches into the original of words.

ETYMOLOGIZE, *et-e-mol'-o-jize*, v.n. To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots.

ETYMOLOGY, *et-e-mol'-o-je*, s. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words.—In *grammar*, *etymology* comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words; the deduction of words from their originals; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.

ETYMON, *et'-e-mon*, s. An original root, or primitive word.

EU. A Greek prefix to numerous scientific terms, denoting good, well, or fine.

EUÆMIA, *u-e'-me-à*, s. A healthy condition of the blood.

EUÆTHESIA, *u-e-the'-she-à*, s. A healthy condition of all the senses, or a vigorous perception of the mind.

EUBŒAN, *u-be'-an*, a. Of or belonging to Eubœa, the ancient name of the Island of Negropont, in the Mediterranean.

EUCALYPTUS, *u-ka-lip'-tus*, s. An interesting class of trees, of the order *Myrtaceæ*, of which there are a vast variety of species in Australia, from some of which an extract of tannin is obtained, equal if not superior to that of oak-bark.

EUCHARIST, *u'-kà-rist*, s. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the act of giving or returning thanks.

EUCHARISTIC, *u-kà-ris'-tik*, } a. Containing ex-
EUCHARISTICAL, *u-kà-ris'-te-kal*, } pressions of thanks; pertaining to the Lord's Supper.

EUCHLORE, *u'-klore*, a. In *mineralogy*, having a distinct green colour.

EUCHLORIC, *u-klo'-rik*, a. Of a distinct green colour.—*Euchloric gas*, the same as *Euchlorine*.—*Euchloric acid* is an acid produced from the neutral mellitate of ammonia.

EUCHLORINE, *u'-klo-rin*, s. In *chemistry*, protoxide of chlorine.

EUCHLORITE, *u'-klo-rite*, s. A mineral containing water and copper.

EUCHOLOGY, *u-kol'-o-je*, s. A formulary of prayers; the Greek ritual.

EUCHRE, *u'kr*, s. A game with cards, all lower than the seven not being used.

EUCHROITE, *u'-kro-ite*, s. A transparent brittle mineral of a light emerald-green colour.

EUCHRONE, *u'-krone*, s. A compound of zinc and euchloric acid.

EUCHYLIA, *u-kil'-e-à*, s. In *physiology*, a healthy condition of the chyle.

EUCHYMY, *u'-ke-me*, s. A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

EUCLASE, *u'-klase*, s. A brittle gem of the beryl family, occurring in light green transparent crystals.

EUCOMIS, *u'-ko-mis*, s. In *botany*, a term applied to a class of ornamental plants, so called from the beautiful *haired* tuft of the flower spike.

EUCRASY, *u'-krà-se*, s. In *physiology*, such a due proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies as tends to constitute health or soundness.

EUCTICAL, *uke'-te-kal*, a. Containing acts of thanksgiving.

EUDÆMONISM, *u-de'-mon-izm*, s. That system of philosophy which aims at human happiness as the highest of human objects

EUDIALYTE, *u'-de-al-ite*, s. A rose-red or brownish-red mineral occurring in nearly opaque crystals.

EUDIOMETER, *u-de-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the atmosphere, or, rather, the quantity of oxygen in any given bulk of elastic fluid.

EUDIOMETRIC, *u-de-o-met'-rik*, } a. Pertaining to
EUDIOMETRICAL, *u-de-o-met'-re-kal*, } an eudiometer; performed or ascertained by an eudiometer.

EUDIOMETRY, *u-de-om'-e-tre*, s. The art or practice of ascertaining the oxygenized state or purity of the air by the eudiometer.

EUGE,‡ *uje*, s. Applause.

EUGENIN, *u'-je-nin*, s. A substance obtained in small laminal crystals from the distilled water of cloves.—*Eugenic acid* is an oily liquid found in cloves, which forms crystallizable salts.

EUGENY, *u'-je-ne*, s. Nobleness of birth.

EUGH,‡ *u*, s. A tree. *See* YEW.

EUHARMONIC, *u-hær-mon'-ik*, a. Producing harmony or concordant sounds.

EUKAIRITE, *u'-ka-rite*, s. A mineral of a shining lead-grey colour; the cupreous seleniuret of silver.

EULOGIC, *u lod'-jik*, } a. Containing praise; com-
EULOGICAL, *u-lod'-je-kal*, } mendatory.

EULOGICALLY, *u-lod'-je-kal-le*, ad. In a manner to convey praise.

EULOGIST, *u'-lo-jist*, s. One who praises and commends another.

EULOGISTIC, *u-lo-jis'-tik*, a. Commendatory, full of praise.

EULOGISTICALLY, *u-lo-jis'-te-kal-le*, ad. With commendation.

EULOGIUM, *u-lo'-je-um*, s. Eulogy; a speech or writing in commendation of some one.

EULOGIZE, *u'-lo-jize*, v.a. To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol.

EULOGY, *u'-lo-je*, s. A speech or writing in commendation of a person; praise; panegyric; applause.

EUMENIDÆ, *u-men'-e-de*, s. A family of Hymenopterous insects, allied to the Wasps.

EUNICIDÆ, *u-nis'-e-de*, s. In *zoology*, a family of the Errantes, or Wandering Annelides, of which the genus *Eunice* is the type.

EUNOMIA, *u-no'-me-à*, s. The name of a small planet or asteroid, discovered in 1851, which revolves between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars, and performs its solar revolution in 4 years and 114 days.

EUNOMY, *u'-no-me*, s. Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government.

EUNUCH, *u'-nuk*, s. A male of the human species castrated.

—‡ v.a. To make a eunuch.

EUNUCHATE, *ū'-nuk-ate*, v.a. To make a eunuch; to castrate.
EUNUCHISM, *ū'-nuk-izm*, s. The state of being a eunuch.
EUONYMUS, *u-on'-e-mus*, s. A shrub called *spindle-tree*.
EUOTOMOUS, *u-ot'-o-mus*, a. In *mineralogy*, easily cleavable; having distinct cleavages.
EUPATHY, *ū'-pā-thē*, s. Right feeling.
EUPATORIACEÆ, *u-pa-tor-e-ā'-se-e*, s. One of the tribes of composite plants admitted by Candolle.
EUPATORINE, *u-pa'-to-rin*, s. An alkaloid obtained from the *Eupatorium cannabinum*, or hemp agrimony.
EUPATORY, *ū'-pa-tur-e*, s. The hemp agrimony.
EUPEPSY, *u-pep'-se*, s. Good digestion; a healthy condition of the digestive organs
EUPEPTIC, *u-pep'-tik*, a. Having good digestion.
EUPHEMISM, *ū'-fe-mizm*, s. The representation of good qualities.—In *rhetoric*, a figure by which a harsh expression is softened.
EUPHEMISTIC, *u-fe-mis'-tik*, a. Containing euphemism; rendering more delicate in expression.
EUPHLOGIA, *u-flo'-je-ā*, s. In *pathology*, a healthy kind of inflammation.
EUPHONIC, *u-fon'-ik*, EUPHONICAL, *u-fon'-e-kal*, EUPHONIOUS, *u-fo'-ne-us*, a. Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear.
EUPHONISM, *ū'-fon-izm*, s. An agreeable combination of sounds.
EUPHONIOUSLY, *u-fo'-ne-us-le*, ad. With euphony; harmoniously.
EUPHONIZE, *ū'-fo-nize*, v.a. To make agreeable in sound.
EUPHONON, *ū'-fo-non*, s. A musical instrument of great sweetness and power.
EUPHONY, *ū'-fo-ne*, s. An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds.
EUPHORBIA, *u-fawr'-be-ā*, s. In *botany*, spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants containing many species.
EUPHORBIACEÆ, *u-fawr-be-ā'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Exogens, consisting of trees, shrubs, or herbaceous plants, generally abounding in acrid milk.
EUPHORBIUM, *u-fawr'-be-um*, s. (Lat.) In *materia medica*, an inspissated sap exuding from an East Indian plant, of a biting taste, and extremely acrimonious.
EUPHOTIDE, *ū'-fo-tide*, s. A name given by the French to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite.
EUPHRASIA, *u-frā'-ze-ā*, s. An elegant little plant commonly known as the Eyebright.
EUPHUISM, *ū'-fu-izm*, s. High-flown diction.
EUPHUIST, *ū'-fu-ist*, s. One who affects excessive refinement and elegance of language.
EUPHUISTIC, *u-fu-is'-tik*, a. Assuming excessive refinement of speech.
EUPION, *ū'-pe-on*, s. A product of the destructive distillation of vegetable substances; a kind of olefiant gas, or colourless fluid, which is soluble in water, and very limpid.
EUPLEXOPTERA, *u-pleks-op'-te-rā*, s. In *natural history*, an order of insects comprehending the Earwigs.
EUPNÆA, *upe-ne'-ā*, s. Freedom of respiration.
EUPODA, *ū'-po-dā*, s. In *zoology*, a family of Coleopterous insects.
EUPYRION, *u-pir'-e-un*, s. A body which is instantaneously combustible, as lucifer matches.
EURASIAN, *u-rā'-ze-an*, s. or a. A term applied in India to one born of a European on the one side and an Asiatic on the other.
EURHYTHMIA, *u-rith'-me-ā*, s. In *pathology*, regularity of pulsation.
EURIPUS, *u-ri'-pus*, s. A strait a narrow tract of water.
EURITE, *ū'-rite*, s. A variety of granite, the feldspathic or White Stone of Werner, called *Eurite* by the French.
EURITIC, *u-rit'-ik*, a. Composed of or resembling eurite.
EUROCLYDON, *u-rok'-le-don*, s. A tempestuous wind, such as drove ashore the ship in which St. Paul was sailing to Italy.
EUROPEAN, *u-ro-pē'-an*, a. Pertaining to Europe.
— s. A native of Europe.
EURUS, *ū'-rus*, s. (Lat.) The east wind.
EURY, or EURYS. A Greek prefix to many scientific words connected with botany and zoology, which signifies large or splendid, as *Eurylepis* and *Euryloma* plants of the order *Ericaceæ*; *Eurynotus*, a genus of Coleopterous insects; *Eurycerous*, having broad horns, &c.
EURYLAIMINÆ, *ū-re-la'-me-ne*, s. In *ornithology*, a subfamily of the *Muscicapidæ*, or Fly-catchers, of which the genus *Eurylaimus* is the type.
EURYTHMY, *ū'-rith-me*, s. In *architecture*, *painting* and *sculpture*, ease, majesty, and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions.
EUSEBIAN, *u-sē'-be-an*, s. An Arian, so called from Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, who was a friend and protector of Arius.
EUSTACHIAN, *u-stā'-ke-an*, a. Of or belonging to the aural passage; the *Eustachian tube* being a small pipe or duct running from a cavity of the ear into the back part of the mouth.—*Eustachian valve* is a fold of the lining membrane of the auricle.
EUSTYLE, *ū'-stile*, s. In *architecture*, a term denoting a building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other; that is, 2¼ diameters apart.
EUTAXY,‡ *ū'-tak-se*, s. Established order.
EUTERPE, *u-ter'-pe*, s. In *mythology*, one of nine Muses who presided over wind instruments.—In *botany*, a genus of plants of the order *Palmaceæ*; and in *zoology* a genus of butterflies of the family *Pierinæ*.
EUTERPEAN, *u-ter'-pe-an*, a. Pertaining to Euterpe, an epithet frequently bestowed on musical associations.
EUTHANASY, *ū'-thā-na-se*, or *u-than'-ā-se*, s. An easy death.
EUTHIAN, *ū'-the-an*, a. In *music*, proceeding by conjoint degrees from grave to acute.
EUTONIA, *u-to'-ne-ā*, s. Firmness of tone; fulness of voice.
EUTROPHY, *ū'-tro-fe*, s. A sound state of the body from proper nourishment; healthy nutrition.
EUTYCHIAN, *u-tik'-e-an*, s. A follower of Eutychius, a Monophysite.—The *Eutychians* were a Christian sect of the fifth century, and held that the divine and human natures of Christ, after their union, became so blended together as to be but one nature.
EUTYCHIANISM, *u-tik'-e-an-izm*, s. The doctrine of Eutychius.
EVACATE,‡ *e-vā'-kate*, v.a. To empty.
EVACUANT, *e-vak'-u-ant*, a. Emptying; freeing from.
— s. A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.
EVACUATE, *e-vak'-u-ate*, v.a. To make empty; to free from anything contained; to throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge; to quit; to withdraw from a place; to make void; to vacate.
EVACUATED, *e-vak'-u-a-ted*, pp. or a. Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted, as by an army or garrison.
EVACUATION, *e-vak-u-ā'-shun*, s. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison; discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body; abolition; nullification.
EVACUATIVE, *e-vak'-u-ā-tiv*, a. That evacuates.
EVACUATOR, *e-vak'-u-a-tur*, s. One who makes void.
EVADE, *e-vade'*, v.a. To avoid by dexterity, to avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address, or ingenuity; to escape imperceptibly.
— v.n. To escape; to slip away; to prevaricate or shuffle; to attempt to escape; to practise artifice or sophistry, for the purpose of eluding.
EVADED, *e-vā'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to evade*.
EVADIBLE, *e-vā'-de-bl*, a. That may be evaded.
EVAGATION, *ev-ā-gā'-shun*, s. The act of wandering, excursion; a roving or rambling.
EVAGINATION *e-vad-je-na'-shun*, s. The act of unsheathing.
EVAL,‡ *ē'-val*, a. Relating to time or duration.
EVALUATION,‡ *e-val-u-ā'-shun*, s. Valuation; apprizement.
EVANESCENCE, *ev-ā-nes'-sens*, s. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession; the state of being liable to vanish.
EVANESCENT, *ev-ā-nes'-sent*, a. Vanishing, subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation.
EVANESCENTLY, *ev-ā-nes'-sent-le*, ad. In a vanishing manner.
EVANGEL,‡ *e-van'-jel*, s. The Gospel.
EVANGELIAN,‡ *ev-an-jē'-le-an*, a. Rendering thanks for favours.
EVANGELIC, *e-van-jel'-ik*, EVANGELICAL, *e-van-jel'-e-kal*, a. According to the Gospel; consonant to the

doctrines and precepts of the Gospel; contained in the Gospel, orthodox.

EVANGELICAL, *e-van-jel'-e-kal*, s. One who professes or maintains evangelical principles, according to the Calvinistic doctrines of the Low Church.

EVANGELICALISM, *e-van-jel'-e-kal-izm*, s. Adherence to evangelical doctrines.

EVANGELICALLY, *e-van-jel'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a manner according to the Gospel.

EVANGELICISM, *e-van-jel'-e-sizm*, s. The profession of evangelical principles.

EVANGELISM, *e-van'-je-lizm*, s. The promulgation of the Gospel.

EVANGELIST, *e-van'-je-list*, s. A bearer of good news of any sort, a writer of the Gospels; a preacher of the Gospel.

EVANGELISTARY, *e-van-je-lis'-tà-re*, s. A selection of passages from the Gospels, as a lesson in divine service.

EVANGELIZATION, *e-van-jel-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of evangelizing.

EVANGELIZE, *e-van'-je-lize*, v.a. To instruct in the Gospel; to preach the Gospel to, and convert to a belief of the Gospel.

— v.n. To preach the Gospel.

EVANGELIZED, *e-van'-je-lize'd*, pp. or a. Instructed in the Gospel; converted to a belief of the Gospel, or to Christianity.

EVANGELY,‡ *e-van'-jel-e*, s. Good tidings; the Gospel.

EVANIADÆ, *e-va'-ne-à-de*, s. A family of Hymenopterous insects, of which the genus *Evania* is the type.

EVANID, *e-van'-id*, a. Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear.

EVANISH, *e-van'-ish*, v.n. To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception.

EVANISHMENT, *e-van'-ish-ment*, s. A vanishing; disappearance.

EVAPORABLE, *e-vap'-o-rà-bl*, a. That may be converted into vapour; that may be dissipated by evaporation.

EVAPORATE, *e-vap'-o-rate*, v.n. To pass off in vapour; to escape and be dissipated; to exhale; to be wasted.

— v.a. To convert or resolve a fluid into vapour, which is specifically lighter than the air; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles; to give vent to; to pour out in words or sound.

—‡ a. Dispersed in vapours.

EVAPORATED, *e-vap'-o-ra-ted*, pp. or a. Converted into vapour or steam, and dissipated; dissipated in insensible particles, as a fluid.

EVAPORATION, *e-vap-o-ra'-shun*, s. The conversion of a fluid into vapour; the act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge. — In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the remainder may be of a greater consistence, or more concentrated.

EVAPORATIVE, *e-vap'-o-rà-tiv*, a. Pertaining to or producing evaporation.

EVAPOROMETER, *e-vap-o-rom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

EVASIBLE, *e-va'-se-bl*, a. That may be evaded.

EVASION, *e-va'-zhun*, s. The act of eluding or avoiding; artifice to elude; subterfuge, shuffling, or prevarication.—In *law*, a subtle endeavour to set aside truth, or to escape legal punishment.

EVASIVE, *e-va'-siv*, a. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; elusive; shuffling; equivocating; artfully contrived to elude a question, charge, or argument.

EVASIVELY, *e-va'-siv-le*, ad. By evasion or subterfuge; elusively; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or a charge.

EVASIVENESS, *e-va'-siv-nes*, s. The quality or state of being evasive.

EVECTION, *e-vek'-shun*, s. A carrying out or away; also a lifting or extolling; exaltation.—In *astronomy*, a change of form in the lunar orbit, by which its eccentricity is sometimes increased and sometimes diminished.—*Evection of heat* is its diffusion by the heated particles of a fluid being translated.

EVE, *eve*, } s. The decline of the sun; the latter part
EVEN, *e'vn*, } or close of the day, and beginning of the night. - *Eve* is also used for the evening before a holiday, or just preceding some important event.

EVEN, *e'vn*, a. Level; smooth; of an equal surface; flat; not rough or waving; uniform; equal; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed, elevated or depressed, as the mind or temper; level with; parallel to; not leaning; equally favourable; on a level in advantage; fair; owing nothing on either side; having accounts balanced; settled; balanced; capable of being divided into two equal parts, without a remainder. — *Make even* is a term used in printing (especially on newspapers) for spacing out the lines so as to make *even*; hence, large gaps are often seen between the words, particularly in the parliamentary debates.

EVEN, v.a. To make even or level; to level; to lay smooth, to place in an equal state, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; to balance accounts.

—‡ v.n. To be equal to.

— ad. Noting a level or equality, or a like manner or degree; noting equality or sameness of time; identity of person; likewise; in like manner; so much as.

EVENE,‡ *e-vené'*, v.n. To happen.

EVENER, *e'vn-er*, s. One who makes even.

EVEN-HAND, *e'vn-hand*, s. Equality.

EVEN-HANDED, *e'vn-han'-ded*, a. Impartial; equitable.

EVEN-HANDEDNESS, *ev'n-han'-ded-nes*, s. The state of being even-handed.

EVENING, *e'vn-ing*, s. The close of the day, and the beginning of night; the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun; the decline or latter part of life; the decline of anything.

— a. Being at the close of day, as the *evening* sacrifice.

EVENING-HYMN, *e'vn-ing-him*, } s. A hymn or song to
EVENING-SONG, *e'vn-ing-song*, } be sung at evening

EVENING-STAR, *e'vn-ing-star*, s. Hesperus, or Vesper, Venus, when visible in the evening.

EVEN-KEEL, *e'vn-keel*, s. A term applied to a vessel which is loaded so as to draw the same water abaft as forward.

EVENLY, *e'vn-le*, ad. With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness; equally; uniformly; in an equipoise; in a level position; horizontally; impartially; without bias from favour or enmity.

EVEN-MINDED, *e'vn-mind'-ed*, a. Having equanimity.

EVENNESS, *e'vn-nes*, s. The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface; uniformity; regularity; freedom from inclination to either side; equal distance from either extreme; horizontal position; levelness of surface; impartiality between parties, equal respect; calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; a state of mind not subject to elevation or depression; equanimity.

EVEN-SONG, *e'vn-song*, s. A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening; the evening.

EVENT, *e-vent'*, s. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out, good or bad; the consequence of anything; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates; incident, occurrence, adventure, or termination.

—‡ v.n. To break forth.

EVEN-TEMPERED, *e'vn-tem'-perd*, a. Having an equable mind or placid temper.

EVENTERATE, *e-vent'-er-ate*, v.a. To open the bowels; to rip open; to disembowel.

EVENTFUL, *e-vent'-ful*, a. Full of events or incidents; producing numerous or great changes, either in public or private affairs.

EVENTIDE,† *e'vn-tide*, s. The time of evening.

EVENTILATE, *e-ven'-te-late*, v.a. To winnow; to fan; to discuss.

EVENTILATION, *e-ven-te-la'-shun*, s. A fanning; discussion.

EVENTUAL, *e-vent'-yu-al*, a. Coming or happening as a consequence or result of anything; consequential; final; terminating; ultimate.

EVENTUALITY, *e-vent-yu-al'-e-te*, s. In *phrenology*, that organ which takes cognizance of occurrences or events.

EVENTUALLY, *e-vent'-yu-al-le*, ad. In the event; in the final issue.

EVENTUATE,† *e-vent'-yu-ate*, v.n. To issue; to come to an end; to close; to terminate.

EVER, *ev'-er*, ad. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future; always, perpetually, or constantly; at all times; in any degree.—*For ever*, eternally; during everlasting continuance.—*Ever and anon*, at one time and another; now and then.—In *poetry*, *ever* is sometimes contracted into *e'er*.—*Ever* forms a prefix to numerous compound words which are used adjectively, and signifies *always*, or *without intermission*; as *Ever-active*, *Ever-burning*, *Ever-changing*, *Ever-decaying*, *Ever-during*, *Ever-dying*, *Ever-expanding*, *Ever-green*, *Ever-growing*, *Ever-hasting*, *Ever-honoured*, *Ever-living*, *Ever-memorable*, *Ever-open*, *Ever-pleasing*, *Ever-recurring*, *Ever-restless* *Ever-*

reverea, Ever-smiling, Ever-verdant, Ever-waking, Ever-wasting, Ever-watchful, Ever-young, &c.

EVERGLADE, *ev'-er-glade*, s. A tract of land covered with water and grass.

EVERGREEN, *ev'-er-green*, s. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons, as the laurel and the ivy.

EVERLASTING, *ev-er-last'-ing*, a. Lasting or enduring for ever; continuing without end; perpetual; constantly recurring; eternal, immortal, or infinite.
— s. Eternity; eternal duration, past and future; a popular name of certain plants, from the permanence of the colour and form of their dry flowers, as the *Everlasting pea*, a plant of the Vetch kind.

EVERLASTINGLY, *ev-er-last'-ing-le*, ad. Eternally; perpetually; continually.

EVERLASTINGNESS, *ev-er-last'-ing-nes*, s. Eternity; endless duration; indefinite duration.

EVERMORE, *ev-er-more'*, ad. Always; eternally; at all times.

EVERSE,‡ *e-vers'*, v.a. To overthrow or subvert.

EVERSION, *e-ver'-shun*, s. An overthrowing; destruction.

EVERT,† *e-vert'*, v.a. To overturn; to overthrow; to destroy.

EVERTICULE, *e-ver'-te-kule*, } s. In *surgery*, an in-
EVERTICULUM, *e-ver-tik'-u-lum*, } strument used for clearing the bladder from calculous particles after the operation of lithotomy.

EVERY, *ev'-er-e*, a. Each individual of a whole collection or aggregate number.

EVERYBODY, *ev'-er-e-bod-e*, s. Every person; all the world.

EVERYDAY, *ev'-er-e-da*, a. Used or being every day; common; usual.

EVERYWHERE, *ev'-er-e-hware*, ad. In every place; in all places.

EVET. *See* EFT.

EVICT, *e-vikt'*, v.a. To dispossess by a judicial process, or course of legal proceedings; to recover lands or tenements by law; to take away by sentence of law; ‡to evince; to prove.

EVICTED, *e-vik'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to evict*.

EVICTION, *e-vik'-shun*, s. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law; conclusive evidence.

EVIDENCE, *ev'-e-dens*, s. That which elucidates, and enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason; any instrument or writing which contains proof; a witness; one who testifies to a fact.—*Hearsay evidence* is the declaration of what a person has heard from others, but which is not admissible in courts of law.
— v.a. To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show.

EVIDENCED, *ev'-e-denst*, pp. of the verb *to evidence*.

EVIDENT, *ev'-e-dent*, a. Indisputably certain; clear to the mental eye; plain, obvious, or manifest.

EVIDENTIAL, *ev-e-den'-shal*, a. Affording evidence; clearly proving.

EVIDENTIALLY, *ev-e-den'-shal-le*, ad. According to proof; in an evidential manner.

EVIDENTLY, *ev'-e-dent-le*, ad. In a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; plainly; clearly; manifestly; obviously.

EVIDENTNESS, *ev'-e-dent-nes*, s. State of being evident.

EVIGILATION,‡ *e-vij-e-la'-shun*, s. A waking.

EVIL, *e'vl*, a. Having bad qualities of a natural kind, or those which tend to injury or to produce mischief; wicked, pernicious, corrupt, mischievous, perverse, injurious, or depraved; unfortunate; unhappy; producing sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity.
— s. Wickedness, depravity, or corruption; that which is productive of mischief, or tends to injury or misfortune.—*Natural evil* is anything which produces pain, distress, loss, or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings.—*Moral evil* is any deviation of a moral agent from the rules of conduct prescribed by God, or legitimate human authority; disposition to commit wickedness; malignity.—Malady, as the *king's evil*, or scrofula.—*Evil* forms a prefix to numerous compound words, which signify something *bad, mischievous*, or *injurious*, as *Evil-affected*, not well disposed; *Evil-boding*, presaging ill; *Evil-eyed*, looking with an evil eye, or with malignant feelings; *Evil-favoured*, having a disagreeable countenance *Evil-minded*, malicious, or disposed to mischief; *Evil omened*, attended with unfavourable omens; *Evil wishing*, &c.

EVIL, ad. (Usually contracted to *ill*.) Not well; unsuitably; not virtuously or innocently; not happily; unfortunately; unkindly or injuriously.

EVIL-DOER, *e'vl-do'-er*, s. One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.

EVIL-EYE, *e'vl-i*, s. A supposed power of fascinating, bewitching, or otherwise injuring by the eyes or looks.

EVILLY,† *e'vl-le*, ad. Not well.

EVILNESS, *e'vl-nes*, s. Badness; viciousness; malignity.

EVIL-ONE, *e'vl-wun*, s. The great enemy of souls; Satan.

EVIL-SPEAKING, *e'vl-speek'-ing*, s. Slander; defamation calumny; censoriousness.

EVIL-WORKER, *e'vl-wurk'-er*, s. One who does wickedness.

EVINCE, *e-vins'*, v.a. To show in a clear manner; to prove, demonstrate, or make manifest; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; ‡to conquer.
— v.n. To prove.

EVINCED, *e-vinst'*, pp. of the verb *to evince*.

EVINCEMENT, *e-vins'-ment*, s. Act of evincing.

EVINCIBLE, *e-vin'-se-bl*, a. Capable of proof; demonstrable.

EVINCIBLY, *e-vin'-se-ble*, ad. In a manner to force conviction.

EVINCIVE, *e-vin'-siv*, a. Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.

EVIRATE,‡ *ev'-e-rate*, v.a. To emasculate.

EVIRATION,‡ *ev-e-ra'-shun*, s. Castration.

EVISCERATE, *e-vis'-se-rate*, v.a. To disembowel; to take out the entrails; to search the bowels.

EVISCERATED, *e-vis'-se-ra-ted*, pp. Deprived of the bowels.

EVITABLE,† *ev'-e-tà-bl*, a. That may be shunned; avoidable.

EVITATE,† *ev'-e-tate*, v.a. To shun, to avoid; to escape.

EVITATION,† *ev-e-ta'-shun*, s. An avoiding; a shunning.

EVITE,‡ *e-vite'*, v.a. To shun.

EVITERNAL,† *ev-e-ter'-nal*, a. Eternal; enduring.

EVITERNITY,† *ev-e-ter'-ne-te*, s. Duration infinitely long.

EVOCATE, *ev'-o-kate*. *See* EVOKE.

EVOCATION, *ev-o-ka'-shun*, s. A calling forth; a calling from one tribunal to another.

EVOCATOR, *ev'-o-ka-tur*, s. One who calls forth.

EVOKE, *e-voke'*, v.a. To call forth; to call from one tribunal to another; to remove.

EVOLATIC, *ev-o-lat'-ik*, a. Apt to fly away.

EVOLATION, *ev-o-la'-shun*, s. The act of flying away.

EVOLUTE, *ev'-o-lute*, s. In *geometry*, a curve, from which another curve is described; the origin of the evolvent.

EVOLUTION, *ev-o-lu'-shun*, s. The act of unfolding; a series of things unrolled or unfolded; that which is expanded.—In *geometry*, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent or *involute*.—In *arithmetic* or *algebra*, *evolution* is the extraction of roots; the reverse of *involution*.—In *military tactics*, the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed. That evolution is best, which, with a given number of men, may be executed in the least space, and consequently in the least possible time.

EVOLUTIONARY, *ev-o-lu'-shun-à-re*, a. Pertaining to evolution.

EVOLVE, *e-volv'*, v.a. To unfold; to open and expand, to throw out; to emit.
— v.n. To open or disclose itself.

EVOLVED, *e-volvd'*, pp. of the verb *to evolve*.

EVOLVENT,† *e-vol'-vent*, s. In *geometry*, the involute the curve resulting from the evolution of another curve, called the *evolute*.

EVOLVEMENT, *e-volv'-ment*, s. The act of evolving; the state of being evolved.

EVOLVULUS, *e-vol'-vu-lus*, s. A beautiful class of annuals, of the order *Convolvulaceæ*.

EVOMITATION, *e-vom-e-ta'-shun*, s. Expectoration; the act of vomiting.

EVOMITION,† *e-vo-mish'-un*, s. A vomiting.

EVULGATE,† *e-vul'-gate*, v.a. To publish.

EVULGATION,‡ *e-vul-ga'-shun*, s. A divulging.

Evulsion, *e-vul'-shun*, s. The act of plucking or pulling out by force.

Ewe, *yew*, s. A female sheep.—*Ewe-cheese* is the production of the milk of sheep.

Ewer, *yew'-er*, s. A kind of pitcher, used to bring water for washing the hands.

Ewry, *yew'-re*, s. An office in the queen's household, where they take care of the linen for the table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner.

Ex, *eks*, or *egz*. A Latin preposition, signifying *out of* or *proceeding from*, sometimes *beyond*, as in *excess*. Prefixed to names of office, it denotes that a person has ceased to hold it, as *Ex-chancellor*, *Ex-commissary*, *Ex-director*, *Ex-legislator*, *Ex-mayor*, *Ex-minister*, *Ex-president*, *Ex-secretary*, *Ex-senator*, &c. As a prefix to compound words, *ex* is in very general use.

Exacerbate, *egz-as'-er-bate*, v.a. To irritate; to exasperate; to inflame angry passions; to embitter; to increase malignant qualities; to increase the violence of a disease.

Exacerbation, *egz-as-er-ba'-shun*, s. The act of exasperating; the irritation of angry or malignant passions or qualities; increase of malignity.—Among *physicians*, a periodical increase of violence in a disease; increased severity.

Exacerbescence, *egz-as-er-bes'-sens*, s. Increase of irritation or violence of a fever or disease.

Exacervation, *egz-as-er-va'-shun*, s. The act of heaping up.

Exact, *egz-akt'*, a. Closely correct or regular; conformable to rule; not different in the least; not negligent; observing strict method, rule, or order; punctual; accurate, correct, or methodical.

— v.a. To force or compel to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort by means of authority; to demand of right; to demand of necessity; to enforce a yielding or compliance, or to enjoin with pressing urgency.

— v.n. To practise extortion.

Exacted, *egz-ak'-ted*, pp. Demanded by authority; extorted.

Exacter, *egz-ak'-ter*, s. One who exacts; an extortioner.

Exaction, *egz-ak'-shun*, s. The act of demanding with authority, and compelling to pay or yield; authoritative demand; a levying or drawing from by force; a driving to compliance; extortion; a wresting from one unjustly; that which is exacted; tribute, fees, rewards, or contributions demanded or levied with severity or injustice.

Exactitude, *egz-ak'-te-tude*, s. Exactness.

Exactly, *egz-akt'-le*, ad. Precisely according to rule or measure; nicely; accurately; according to fact, principle, justice, or right.

Exactness, *egz-akt'-nes*, s. Accuracy; nicety; precision; regularity; careful conformity to law or rules of propriety; careful observance of method and conformity to truth.

Exactor, *egz-ak'-tur*, s. One who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs; an extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; he who demands by authority; one who is unreasonably severe in his demands.

Exactress, *egz-ak'-tres*, s. A female who exacts.

Exacuate,‡ *egz-ak'-u-ate*, v.a. To whet or sharpen.

Exacuation,‡ *egz-ak-u-a'-shun*, s. Whetting or sharpening.

Exæresis, *eks-e'-re-sis*, s. In *surgery*, the generic name for all operations which have for their object the removal from the body of morbid parts.

Exaggerate, *egz-aj'-jer-ate*, v.a. To heap on; to accumulate; to heighten; to enlarge beyond the truth; to amplify; to represent as greater than strict truth will warrant.—In *painting*, to heighten in colouring or design.

Exaggerated, *egz-aj'-jer-a-ted*, pp. or a. Enlarged beyond the truth.

Exaggeration, *egz-aj-jer-a'-shun*, s. Amplification; a representation of things beyond the truth; hyperbolical representation, whether of good or evil; †a heaping together; a heap; accumulation.—In *painting*, a method of giving a representation of things too strong for the life.

Exaggerative, *egz-aj'-jer-a-tiv*, a. Having a tendency to exaggerate.

Exaggeratory, *egz-aj'-jer-a-tur-e*, a. Containing exaggeration.

Exagitate,‡ *egz-aj'-je-tate*, v.a. To shake; to agitate; to reproach.

Exagitation, *egz-aj-je-ta'-shun*, s. Agitation.

Exalbuminous, *egz-al-bu'-men-us*, a. In *botany*, applied to seeds which have no albumen.

Exalt, *egz-awlt'*, v.a. To raise high; to elevate; to elevate in power, wealth, rank, dignity, or with joy or confidence; to raise with pride; to make undue pretensions to power, rank, or estimation; to elevate too high, or above others; to elevate in estimation and praise; to magnify; to praise; to extol; to raise in opposition; to elevate in diction or sentiment; to make sublime.—In *physics*, to elevate; to purify; to subtilize; to refine.

Exaltados, *ex-awl-ta'-dos*, s. A name given to the liberal parties in Spain, somewhat similar to the Whigs or liberals of England.

Exaltation, *egz-awl-ta'-shun*, s. The act of raising high; elevation to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.—In *pharmacy*, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or their qualities and virtues, or the increase of their strength.—In *astrology*, the dignity which a planet acquires in certain signs or parts of the zodiac.—In *pathology*, a morbid increase of action in an inflamed organ.

Exalted, *egz-awl'-ted*, pp. or a. Raised to a lofty height; elevated; honoured with office or rank; extolled; magnified; refined; dignified; sublime.

Exaltedness, *egz-awl'-ted-nes*, s. The state of being elevated; conceited dignity or greatness.

Exalter, *egz-awl'-ter*, s. One who exalts or raises to dignity.

Examen,† *egz-a'-men*, s. Examination; disquisition, inquiry.

Examinable, *egz-am'-in-a-bl*, a. That may be examined; proper for judicial examination or inquiry.

Examinant, *egz-am'-in-ant*, s. One who is to be examined.

Examinate, *egz-am'-in-ate*, s. The person examined.

Examination, *egz-am-in-a'-shun*, s. The act of examining; research, investigation, or scrutiny; a careful inquiry, with a view to discover truth; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; mental inquiry; disquisition; careful consideration of the circumstances or facts which relate to a subject or question; trial by a rule or law.—In *judicial proceedings*, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony.—In *seminaries of learning*, an inquiry into the acquisitions of the students.—In *chemistry* and *other sciences*, a searching for the nature and qualities of substances by experiments.

Examinator, *egz-am'-in-a-tur*, s. An examiner.

Examine, *egz-am'-in*, v.a. To inspect carefully, with a view to discover truth or the real state of a thing; to search, scrutinize, or explore; to inquire into facts and circumstances by interrogating; to look into the state of a subject; to view in all its aspects; to weigh arguments and compare facts; to inquire into the improvements or qualifications of students, by interrogatories, proposing problems, or by hearing their recitals; to try or assay by experiments; to try by a rule or law.

Examined, *egz-am'-ind*, pp. of the verb *to examine*.

Examiner, *egz-am'-in-er*, s. One who examines, tries, or inspects; one who interrogates a witness or an offender.—In *chancery*, the *examiners* are two officers of that court, who examine, on oath, the witnesses for the parties.

Examplary, *egz'-am-plă-re*. *See* **Exemplary**.

Example, *egz-am'pl*, s. A pattern, copy, or model, that which is proposed to be imitated; a precedent; a former instance; a person fit to be proposed for a pattern, or whose conduct is worthy of imitation, instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept.—In *logic* or *rhetoric*, an induction of what may happen from what has happened.

—‡ v.a. To exemplify; to set an example.

Exampleness,‡ *egz-am'pl-nes*, a. Having no example.

Exampler,‡ *egz-am'pler*, s. A pattern. *See* **Exemplar**.

Exanguis, *ek-sang'-gwis*, a. Having no blood.

Exanguious, *ek-sang'-gwe-us*, *See* **Exsanguious**.

Exangulous, *egz-an'-gu-lus*, a. Having no corners.

Exanimate, *egz-an'-e-mate*, a. Lifeless; spiritless; disheartened, depressed in spirits.

— v.a. To dishearten; to discourage.

Exanimated, *egz-an'-e-ma-ted*, pp. or a. Disheartened.

Exanimating, *egz-an'-e ma-ting*, ppr. or a. Discouraging.

EXANIMATION, *egz-an-e-ma'-shun*, s. Deprivation of life or of spirits.
EXANIMOUS, *egz-an'-e-mus*, a. Lifeless; dead.
EXANTHEMA, *eks-an-the'-mȧ*, s.; pl. EXANTHEMATA. In *pathology*, an eruption; a breaking out; a rash, under the different names of Scarlatina, Rubeola, Urticaria, Erythema, &c., all of which affect the skin, and are attended with fever.
EXANTHEMATIC, *egz-an-the-mat'-ik*, } a. Eruptive;
EXANTHEMATOUS, *egz-an-them'-ȧ-tus*, } efflorescent; noting morbid redness of the skin.
EXANTHEMATOLOGY, *egz-an-the-ma-tol'-o-je*, s. A discourse or treatise on eruptive fevers.
EXANTHESIS, *eks-an-the'-sis*, s. Efflorescence, or eruption of the skin.
EXANTLATE,‡ *egz-ant'-late*, v.a. To draw out; to exhaust.
EXANTLATION, *egz-ant-la'-shun*, s. The act of drawing out.
EXARATION, *eks-a-ra'-shun*, s. The act of writing.
EXARCH, *eks' ark*, s. A viceroy of the Byzantine emperors.—In the *Greek Church*, a title assumed by certain bishops; an inspector of the clergy, appointed by the Eastern patriarchs.
EXARCHATE, *eks-ar'-kate*, s. The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch.
EXARILLATE, *eks-ar'-il-late*, a. In *botany*, applied to plants or parts of plants which have no arillus, or peculiar substance which adheres to the seeds.
EXARTICULATION, *eks-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*, s. Dislocation of a joint.
EXASPERATE, *egz-as'-per-ate*, v.a. To excite anger, or to inflame it to an extreme degree; to aggravate; to embitter; to exacerbate; to irritate, inflame, or provoke.
— a. Provoked; embittered; inflamed.
EXASPERATED, *egz-as'-per-a-ted*, pp. or a. Highly angered or irritated.
EXASPERATER, *egz-as'-per-a-ter*, s. One who exasperates or inflames anger, enmity, or violence.
EXASPERATING, *egz-as'-per-a-ting*, ppr. or a. Exciting keen resentment; increasing violence.
EXASPERATION, *egz-as-per-a'-shun*, s. The act of exciting violent anger; provocation; extreme degree of anger; rage; fury; exacervation.
EXARTERITIS, *eks-ar-te-ri'-tis*, s. In *pathology*, inflammation of the cellular or external coat of arteries.
EXAUCTORATE, *egz-awk'-to-rate*, } v.a. To dismiss from
EXAUTHORATE, *egz-aw'-tho-rate*, } service; to deprive of a benefice.
EXAUCTORATION, *egz-awk-to-ra'-shun*, } s. Dismission
EXAUTHORATION, *egz-aw-tho-ra'-shun*, } from service; deprivation; degradation.
EXAUTHORIZE, *egz-aw'-tho-rize*, v.a. To deprive of authority.
EXCALCEATED, *eks-kal'-se-a-ted*, a. Deprived of shoes; barefooted.
EXCALEFACTION, *eks-ka-e-fak'-shun*, s. The state of being made very hot.
EXCALEFACTORY, *eks-kal-e-fak'-tur-e*, a. Heating; having a tendency to make very hot.
EXCAMBIATOR,‡ *eks-kam'-be-a-tur*, s. A broker; one commissioned to exchange lands.
EXCANDESCENCE, *eks-kan-des'-sens*, s. A growing hot, or a white heat; glowing heat; heat of passion; violent anger.
EXCANDESCENT, *eks-kan-des'-sent*, a. White with heat.
EXCANTATION,‡ *eks-kan-ta'-shun*, s. Disenchantment by a countercharm.
EXCARNATE, *eks-kär'-nate*, v.a. To deprive or clear of flesh.
EXCARNIFICATE, *eks-kär'-nif-e-kate*, v.a. To cut off flesh.
EXCARNIFICATION, *eks-kär-ne-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of cutting off flesh, or of depriving of flesh.
EXCAVATE, *eks'-ka-vate*, v.a. To hollow; to cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything, and make it hollow.
EXCAVATED, *eks'-ka-va-ted*, pp. or a. Hollowed; made hollow.
EXCAVATING, *eks'-ka-va-ting*, ppr. or a. Making hollow.
EXCAVATION, *eks-ka-va'-shun*, s. The act of making hollow; a hollow or a cavity, formed by removing the interior substance.
EXCAVATOR, *eks'-ka-va-tur*, s. One who excavates; a machine for excavating.
EXCAVE,‡ *eks-kave'*, v.a. To hollow.
EXCECATE,‡ *ek-se'-kate*, v.a. To make blind.
EXCECATION, *ek-se-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making blind.
EXCEED, *ek-seed'*, v.a. To pass or go beyond; to excel or outvie; to proceed beyond any given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity; to go beyond in any excellence, or desirable quality.
— v.n. To go too far; to pass the proper bounds; to go over any given limit, number, or measure; to bear the greater proportion; to be more or larger.
EXCEEDABLE, *ek-seed'-ȧ-bl*, a. That may surmount or exceed.
EXCEEDED, *ek-seed'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to exceed*.
EXCEEDER, *ek-seed'-er*, s. One who exceeds or passes the bounds of fitness.
EXCEEDING, *ek-seed'-ing*, ppr. Going beyond, surpassing, or outdoing.
—† a. Great in extent, quantity, or duration.
— ad. In a very great degree; unusually.
— s. Excess; superfluity.
EXCEEDINGLY, *ek-seed'-ing-le*, ad. To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; very much.
EXCEEDINGNESS,† *ek-seed'-ing-nes*, s. Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration.
EXCEL, *ek-sel'*, v.a. To exceed; to surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo; to exceed or go beyond in bad qualities or deeds; to surpass.
— v.n. To have good qualities, or to perform meritorious actions in an unusual degree; to be eminent, illustrious, or distinguished.
EXCELLED, *ek-sel'd*, pp. of the verb *to excel*.
EXCELLENCE, *ek'-sel-lens*, } s. The state of possessing
EXCELLENCY, *ek'-sel-len-se*, } good qualities in an eminent degree, or of excelling in anything; superiority super-eminence, or worth; any valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things; dignity, high rank in the scale of beings; a title of honour formerly given to kings and emperors, now given to ambassadors, governors, and other persons below the rank of kings.
EXCELLENT, *ek'-sel-lent*, a. Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; worthy, exquisite, or transcendent; being of great value or use; remarkable for good properties; distinguished for superior attainments; consummate; complete.
EXCELLENTLY, *ek'-sel-lent-le*, ad. In an excellent manner; well in a high degree; in an eminent degree.
EXCELLING, *ek-sel'-ling*, ppr. or a. Surpassing in excellence.
EXCENTRAL, *ek-sen'-tral*, a. In *botany*, out of the centre.
EXCENTRIC, *ek-sen'-trik*, s. In *geometry* and *mechanics*, a term applied to circles and spheres which have not the same centre, and consequently are not parallel. *See* ECCENTRIC.
EXCEPT, *ek-sept'*, v.a. To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude; to take or leave out any particular or particulars from a general description.
— v.n. To object; to make objections.
— prep. Exclusive of.
— conj. Unless; without.
EXCEPTANT, *ek-sep'-tant*, a. Implying exception.
EXCEPTION, *ek-sep'-shun*, s. The act of excepting, or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion; exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition; that which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; an objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation; objection with dislike offence; slight anger or resentment.—In *law*, the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading; a saving clause in writing.—*Bill of exceptions* is a statement of exceptions or objections to evidence.
EXCEPTIONABLE, *ek-sep'-shun-ȧ-bl*, a. Liable to objection.
EXCEPTIONABLENESS, *ek-sep'-shun-ȧ-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being exceptionable.
EXCEPTIONAL, *ek-sep'-shun-al*, a. Forming or making an exception.
EXCEPTIONER, *ek-sep'-shun-er*, s. One who makes objections.
EXCEPTIOUS, *ek-sep'-shus*, a. Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil.
EXCEPTIOUSNESS, *ek-sep'-shus-nes*, s. Disposition to cavil.

EXCEPTIVE, *ek-sep'-tiv*, a. Including an exception; making or being an exception.
EXCEPTLESS,‡ *ek-sept'-les*, a. Omitting all exception.
EXCEPTOR, *ek-sep'-tur*, s. One who objects, or makes exceptions.
EXCEREBRATION, *ek-se-re-bra'-shun*, s. Act of beating out the brains.
EXCEREBROSE, *ek-ser'-e-brose*, a. Deficient of brains.
EXCERN, *ek-sern'*, v.a. To separate and emit through the pores, or through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete.
EXCERP,† *ek-serp'*, } v.a. To pick out; to select.
EXCERPT,† *ek-serpt'*, }
EXCERPT, *ek-serpt'*, a. Gleaned.
— s. Something gleaned, or picked out.
EXCERPTION, *ek-serp'-shun*, s. A picking out; a gleaning; selection; that which is selected.
EXCERPTOR, *ek-serp'-tur*, s. A selecter; a compiler; a culler.
EXCERPTS, *ek-serpts'*, s.pl. Extracts from authors; select passages.
EXCESS, *ek-ses'*, s. Superfluity; that which is beyond necessity or wants; that which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; superabundance of anything; any transgression of due limits.—In *morals*, any indulgence of appetite, passion, or exertion beyond the rules of propriety; intemperance.—In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, that by which one number or quantity exceeds another.
EXCESSIVE, *ek-ses'-siv*, a. Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience, or utility; extravagant; unreasonable; vehement; violent.
EXCESSIVELY, *ek-ses'-siv-le*, ad. In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; vehemently, violently.
EXCESSIVENESS, *ek-ses'-siv-nes*, s. The state or quality of being in the extreme; excess.
EXCHANGE, *eks-tchaynje'*, v.a. To barter, or give one thing or commodity for another, more especially applied to commercial dealings; to change, commute, bargain, or traffic; to lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; to give and receive reciprocally.
— s. The act of bartering, or giving one thing or commodity for another, more especially as applied to trade or commercial transactions; traffic by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given; the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract; the act of giving and receiving reciprocally; the contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity; the thing given in return for something received, or the thing received in return for what is given; the form of exchanging one debt or credit for another, or settling by order, draft, or bill of exchange.—The *course of Exchange* is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par.—The place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours; often contracted into 'Change.—*Exchange-broker* is a person who attends on 'Change to negociate foreign bills, for which he receives a small commission.—*Arbitration of Exchange* is the calculation of the profit of exchanges at different places.—*Bill of Exchange* is a written order directing one party to pay a sum of money to another.
EXCHANGEABILITY, *eks-tchaynje-à-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality or state of being exchangeable.
EXCHANGEABLE, *eks-tchaynje'-à-bl*, a. That may be exchanged; capable, fit, or proper to be exchanged.
EXCHANGED, *eks-tchaynjd'*, pp. of the verb *to exchange*.
EXCHANGER, *eks-tchaynje'-er*, s. One who exchanges, or practises exchange.
EXCHEQUER, *eks-tchek'-er*, s. A court of record, anciently established by William the Conqueror, and intended principally to collect and superintend the king's debts and duties or revenues. The financial part of its business is now transacted by the Bank of England; and the judicial part, which consists of a court of common law and a court of equity, is now opened to the nation generally.—*Exchequer bills* are bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the Exchequer by authority of Parliament.—*Exchequer chamber* is the court of appellate jurisdiction, before which proceedings are heard and determined.
EXCHEQUER, v.a. To institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer, for abstraction of the revenue, or evasion of the taxes.
EXCHEQUERED, *eks-tchek'-erd*, pp. Proceeded against in chancery.
EXCIPIENT, *ek-sip'-e-ent*, s. One who excepts.
EXCISABLE, *ek-si'-zà-bl*, a. Liable or subject to excise.
EXCISE, *ek-size'*, s. An inland tax or impost on articles produced and consumed in a country, and also on licences to deal in certain commodities. It is one of the principal branches of public revenue.
— v.a. To lay or impose a duty on articles produced and consumed at home.
EXCISEMAN, *ek-size'-man*, s. An officer who inspects commodities, and rates the excise duty on them.
EXCISION, *ek-sizh'-un*, s. In *surgery*, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; amputation; the cutting off of a person or nation, as a judgment; extirpation; destruction; a cutting off from the church; excommunication.
EXCITABILITY, *ek-si-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action.
EXCITABLE, *ek-si'-tà-bl*, a. Capable of being excited.
EXCITANT, *ek-si'-tant*, s. That which produces or may produce increased action in a living body; a stimulant.
— a. Exciting; tending to excite or stimulate.
EXCITATE,‡ *ek'-se-tate*, v.a. To excite.
EXCITATION, *ek-se-ta'-shun*, s. The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening.
EXCITATIVE, *ek-si'-tà-tiv*, a. Having power to excite.
EXCITATOR, *ek-si'-tà-tur*, s. An instrument employed in the working of an electrical apparatus, to prevent the operator being exposed to the effects of the galvanic or electric shock.
EXCITATORY, *ek-si'-tà-tur-e*, a. Tending to excite.
EXCITE, *ek-site'*, v.a. To call into action; to stir up; to cause to act that which is dormant, stupid, or inactive; to give new or increased action to, as the blood; to raise; to create; to put in motion; to raise to high state of feeling or action; to animate, arouse, or inflame.
EXCITED, *ek-si'-ted*, pp. or a. Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed.
EXCITEMENT, *ek-site'-ment*, s. The act of exciting; stimulation; the state of being roused into action; agitation; that which excites or rouses, or which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.
EXCITER, *ek-si'-ter*, s. He or that which excites or that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves.—In *medicine*, a stimulant.
EXCITING, *ek-si'-ting*, ppr. or a. Calling or rousing into action; stimulating.
— s. Excitation.
EXCITINGLY, *ek-si'-ting-le*, ad. In an exciting manner.
EXCITIVE, *ek-si'-tiv*, a. Tending to excite.
EXCITO-MOTORY, *ek-si'-to-mo-tur-e*, a. In *physiology*, producing contraction of a muscle without volition or sensation.
EXCLAIM, *eks-klame'*, v.n. To call out or shout; to utter the voice with vehemence; to declare with loud vociferation.
—‡ s. Clamour; outcry.
EXCLAIMER, *eks-kla'-mer*, s. One who cries out with vehemence, or who speaks with passion or much noise.
EXCLAMATION, *eks-kla-ma'-shun*, s. Outcry; noisy talk; clamour; vehement vociferation; emphatical utterance; a vehement extension or exertion of voice; a note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked, thus (!).—In *grammar*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.
EXCLAMATIVE, *eks-klam'-à-tiv*, a. Containing exclamation.
EXCLAMATIVELY, *eks-klam'-à-tiv-le*, ad. With exclamation; exclamatorily.
EXCLAMATORY, *eks-klam'-à-tur-e*, a. Using or expressing exclamation.
EXCLUDE, *eks-klewd'*, v.a. To thrust out or eject; to hinder from entering or admission; to shut out, as from office; to debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment; to except; not to comprehend or include.
EXCLUDED, *eks-klewd'-ed*, pp. or a. Shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred.
EXCLUSION, *eks-klew'-zhun*, s. The act of excluding; ejection; the act of denying admission; a shutting

out; the act of debarring; rejection; exception; non-reception.

Exclusionary, *eks-klew'-shun-ar-e*, a. Tending to debar or exclude.

Exclusionism, *eks-klew'-zhun-izm*, s. A system of exclusion from some privilege or right; exclusive practice.

Exclusionist, *eks-klew'-zhun-ist*, s. One who would preclude another from some privilege.

Exclusive, *eks-klew'-siv*, a. Having the power of preventing entrance; debarring from participation; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; not taking into the account; not including or comprehending; opposed to *inclusive*.

— s. One of a coterie who exclude others.

Exclusively, *eks-klew'-siv-le*, ad. Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others; without comprehension in; not inclusively.

Exclusiveness, *eks-klew'-siv-nes*, s. State of being exclusive.

Exclusivism, *eks-klew'-siv-izm*, s. Act or practice of excluding.

Exclusory,† *eks-klew'-sur-e*, a. Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude.

Excoct,‡ *eks-kokt'*, v.a. To boil.

Excogitate, *eks-koj'-e-tate*, v.a. To invent; to strike out by thinking; to contrive.

Excogitation, *eks-koj-e-ta'-shun*, s. Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts.

Excommune,‡ *eks-kom-mewn'*, v.a. To exclude.

Excommunicable, *eks-kom-mew'-ne-kà-bl*, a. Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Excommunicate, *eks-kom-mew'-ne-kate*, v.a. To expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the Church.

— s. One who is excommunicated.

Excommunicated, *eks-kom-mew'-ne-ka-ted*, pp. or a. Expelled or separated from communion with a church.

Excommunication, *eks-kom-mew-ne-ka'-shun*, s. The act of ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages.—The *lesser excommunication* was a debarring from the Eucharist; the *greater excommunication* was a total excision from the Church.

Excommunicator, *eks-kom-mew'-ne-ka-tur*, s. One who denounces or excommunicates.

Excommunicatory, *eks-kom-mew'-ne-kà-tur-e*, a. Tending to, or causing excommunication.

Excoriate, *eks-ko'-re-ate*, v.a. To flay; to strip or wear off the skin; to abrade; to gall; to break and remove the cuticle.

— a. Stripped of the skin; without the cuticle.

Excoriated, *eks-ko'-re-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to excoriate*.

Excoriation, *eks-ko-re-a'-shun*, s. The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or cuticle: a galling; abrasion; ‡plunder.

Excorticate, *eks-kawr'-te-kate*, v.a. To strip off the bark or rind; to flay or abrade.

Excortication, *eks-kawr-te-ka'-shun*, s. The act of stripping off bark.

Ex-courtier, *eks-koart'-yer*, s. A person who once held a position at court, but has ceased to do so.

Excreable, *eks'-kre-à-bl*, a. That may be discharged by spitting.

Excreate, *eks'-kre-ate*, v.a. To hawk and spit.

Excreation, *eks-kre-a'-shun*, s. A spitting out.

Excrement, *eks'-kre-ment*, s. Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharges.

Excremental, *eks-kre-men'-tal*, a. Excreted or ejected by the natural passages of the body.

Excrement. tial, *eks-kre-men-tish'-al*, a. Pertaining to excrement.

Excrementitious, *eks-kre-men-tish'-us*, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing excrement.

Excrescence, *eks-kres'-sens*, s. In *surgery*, a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body; a superfluous part; any preternatural enlargement of a plant, like a wart or tumour; a preternatural production.

Excrescent, *eks-kres'-sent*, a. Growing out of something else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous.

Excrete, *eks-krete'*, v.a. To separate and throw off; to discharge.

Excreted, *eks-kre'-ted*, pp. or a. Passed from the body by excretion.

Excretion, *eks-kre'-shun*, s. The throwing off of effete or excrementitious matter from the animal system: that which is excreted.

Excretive, *eks'-kre-tiv*, a. Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

Excretory, *eks'-kre-tur-e*, a. Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter by the glands.

— s. A little duct or vessel destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also, a secretory vessel.

Excruciable, *eks-kroo'-she-à-bl*, a. Liable to torment.

Excruciate, *eks-kroo'-she-ate*, v.a. To torture; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on.

Excruciating, *ex-kroo'-she-a-ting*, a. Extremely painful, distressing.

Excruciation, *eks-kroo-she-a'-shun*, s. Torture; vexation.

Excubation,‡ *eks-ku-ba'-shun*, s. The act of watching all night.

Exculpable, *eks-kul'-pà-bl*, a. That may be exculpated.

Exculpate, *eks-kul'-pate*, v.a. To clear by words from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to exonerate, absolve, or justify.

Exculpated, *eks-kul'-pa-ted*, pp. of the verb *to exculpate*.

Exculpation, *eks-kul-pa'-shun*, s. The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; excuse.

Exculpatory, *eks-kul'-pà-tur-e*, a. Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; containing excuse.

Excurrent, *eks-kur'-rent*, a. In *botany*, projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything.

Excursion, *eks kur'-shun*, s. A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path; progression beyond fixed limits; digression; a wandering from a subject or main design; an expedition or journey; a ramble, tour, or jaunt.—*Excursion-train* is a pleasure train of railway carriages, generally despatched at fares below the ordinary rates of charge for travelling.

Excursive, *eks-kur'-siv*, a. Rambling; wandering; deviating.

Excursively, *eks-kur'-siv-le*, ad In a wandering manner.

Excursiveness, *eks-kur'-siv-nes*, s. The act of wandering, or of passing usual limits.

Excursus, *eks-kur'-sus*, s. (Lat.) Digression.—In *theology*, a dissertation containing a more full exposition of some important point or doctrine appended to a work.

Excusable, *eks-kew'-zà-bl*, a. That may be excused; pardonable; admitting of excuse or justification.

Excusableness, *eks-kew'-zà-bl-nes*, s. The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

Excusably, *eks-kew'-zà-ble*, ad. In an excusable manner, pardonably.

Excusation, *eks-kew-za'-shun*, s. Excuse; apology.

Excusator, *eks-kew-sa'-tur*, s. One who makes an excuse.

Excusatory, *eks-kew'-sà-tur-e*, a. Making or containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

Excuse, *eks-kewze'*, v.a. To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt; to pardon, as a fault; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook; to free from an obligation or duty; to remit; not to exact, as a forfeiture; to pardon; to admit an apology for; to throw off an imputation by apology; to justify; to vindicate.

Excuse, *eks-kuse'*, s. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; the act of excusing or apologizing; that which excuses or extenuates a fault.

Excused, *eks-kewzd'*, pp. of the verb *to excuse*.

Excuseless, *eks-kuse'-les*, a. Having no excuse; that for which no excuse or apology can be offered.

Excuser, *eks-kew'-zer*, s. One who offers excuses, or pleads for another; one who excuses or forgives another.

Excuss,‡ *eks-kus'*, v.a. To shake off; to seize and detain by law.

Excussion,‡ *eks-kush'-un*, s. A seizing by law

Exeat, *eks'-e-at*. (Lat.) *Literally*, let him depart.

— s. Leave of absence given to a student in the English universities; permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

Execrable, *eks'-e-krà-bl*, a. Deserving to be cursed, very hateful; detestable; abominable.

Execrableness,† *eks'-e-krà-bl-nes*, s. State of being execrable; detestableness.

EXECRABLY, *eks'-e-krà-ble*, ad. Cursedly; detestably.
EXECRATE, *eks'-e-krate*, v.a. To curse; to denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.
EXECRATED, *eks'-e-kra-ted*, pp. or a. Cursed; denounced, imprecated.
EXECRATION, *eks-e-kra'-shun*, s. The act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; malediction; detestation expressed.
EXECRATORY, *eks'-e-krà-tur-e*, s. A formulary of execration.
EXECT,† *egz-ekt'*, v.a. To cut off or out.
EXECTION,† *egz-ek'-shun*, s. A cutting off or out.
EXECUTABLE, *eks'-e-kew-tà-bl*, a. That may be executed; that may be carried out or performed.
EXECUTE, *ek'-se-kewt*, v.a. To perform; to do; to accomplish, effect, or achieve; to carry into complete effect, as applied to the law, or the judgment or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; to kill without form of law; to complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing, as by signing and sealing.
— v.n. To perform the proper office.
EXECUTED, *ek'-se-kew-ted*, pp. of the verb *to execute*.
EXECUTER, *ek'-se-kew-ter*, s. One who performs or carries into effect.
EXECUTION, *ek-se-kew'-shun*, s. Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing.—In *law*, the carrying into effect a sentence or judgment of court; the instrument, warrant, or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect.—*Execution creditor* is one who has a preferential claim for costs incurred, or who holds a judgment.—The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act; the last act of the law in the punishment of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law.—*Military execution* is the putting a soldier to death by shooting him.—Something done or accomplished; destruction; slaughter.—In the *fine arts*, the mode of performing a work of art, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished.—In *music*, a term applicable to every species of musical performance, but more especially used to express a facility of voice or fingers in performing difficult and intricate passages.
EXECUTIONER, *ek-se-kew'-shun-er*, s. One who executes; one who carries into effect a judgment of death, or who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant; he who kills or murders; the instrument by which anything is performed.
EXECUTIVE, *egz-ek'-u-tiv*, a. Having the quality of executing or performing; active; not legislative.
— s. The person or persons who administer the government, or that power in the state which is employed in putting into execution the laws made by the legislature, or the decrees of the judicial powers; the executive power or authority in government.
EXECUTIVELY, *egz-ek'-u-tiv-le*, ad. In the way of executing or performing.
EXECUTOR, *egz-ek'-u-tur*, s. The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect.—*Executor in his own wrong*, is one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, and thus subjects himself to the trouble of executorship without the profits or advantages.
EXECUTORIAL, *egz-ek-u-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to an executor; executive.
EXECUTORSHIP, *egz-ek'-u-tur-ship*, s. The office of an executor.
EXECUTORY, *egz-ek'-u-tur-e*, a. Performing official duties.—In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future.
EXECUTRESS, *egz-ek'-u-tres*, } s. A female executor; a
EXECUTRIX, *egz-ek'-u-triks*, } woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.
EXEDRA, *eks'-e-drà*, or *eks-e'-drà*, s. A portico or vestibule; also, a recess of a building.—Among the *ancients*, a small room for conversation.
EXEGESIS, *eks-e-je'-sis*, s. Exposition; explanation; the science of interpretation, particularly of the Holy Scriptures.
EXEGETE,† *eks'-e-jete*, s. One skilled in exegesis.
EXEGETICAL, *eks-e-jet'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; tending to unfold or illustrate; expository.
EXEGETICALLY, *eks-e-jet'-e-kal-le*, ad. By way of explanation.
EXEMPLAR, *egz-em'-plar*, s. A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing, formed in the mind of an artist, by which he conducts his work; the ideal model which he attempts to imitate.
EXEMPLARILY, *egz'-em-plà-re-le*, ad. In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner; in a manner that may warn others, by way of terror, in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil.
EXEMPLARINESS, *egz'-em-plà-re-nes*, s. The state or quality of being a pattern for imitation.
EXEMPLARITY, *egz-em-plar'-e-te*, s. A pattern worthy of imitation.
EXEMPLARY, *egz'-em-plà-re*, a. Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation; such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from crimes or vices; such as may attract notice and imitation; illustrating.
— s. A copy of a book or writing.
EXEMPLIFIABLE, *egz-em'-ple-fi-à-bl*, a. That may be exemplified; that may be illustrated by example.
EXEMPLIFICATION, *egz-em-ple-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example a copy; a transcript; an attested copy.
EXEMPLIFIED, *egz-em'-ple-fide*, pp. Illustrated by example or copy.
EXEMPLIFIER, *egz-em'-ple-fi-er*, s. One who exemplifies.
EXEMPLIFY, *egz-em'-ple-fi*, v.a. To show or illustrate by example; to copy; to transcribe; to take an attested copy; to prove or show by an attested copy.
EXEMPT, *egz-emt'*, v.a. To free, or permit to be free, from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, evil, or requisition to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity from.
— a. Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, evil, or requisition to which others are subject; not subject; not liable to; free by privilege; not included; ‡ cut off from.
— s. One who is exempted or freed from duty; one not subject.
EXEMPTED, *egz-em'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to exempt*.
EXEMPTIBLE,† *egz-em'-te-bl*, a. Free; privileged.
EXEMPTION, *egz-emp'-shun*, s. The act of exempting, the state of being exempt; freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil, or requisition to which others are subject; immunity; privilege.
EXEMPTITIOUS,‡ *egz-emp-tish'-us*, a. Separable; that may be taken from.
EXENTERATE, *egz-en'-ter-ate*, v.a. To take out the bowels or entrails; to embowel.
EXENTERATION, *egz-en-ter-a'-shun*, s. The act of taking out the bowels.
EXENTERITES, *eks-en-ter-i'-tes*, s. The external or peritoneal intestines.
EXEQUATUR, *eks-e-kwa'-tur*, s. (Lat.) A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government, and authorizing him to exercise his powers in the country.
EXEQUIAL, *eks-e'-kwe-al*, a. Pertaining to funerals.
EXEQUIES, *eks'-e-kwiz*, s.pl. Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; funeral procession.
EXERCENT,† *egz-er'-sent*, a. Using; practising; following.
EXERCISABLE, *eks-er-si'-zà-bl*, a. That may be exercised.
EXERCISE, *eks'-er-size*, s. Use; practice; the exertions and movements customary in the performance of business; employment; exertion of the body; action; motion, by labour, walking, riding, or other exertion; the habitual use of the limbs; preparatory practice; exertion of the mind; application of the mental powers; task; that which is appointed for one to perform; act of divine worship; a lesson or example for practice.—In *military matters*, the practice of all those motions and actions which are essential to the perfection of a soldier. *Artillery exercise* is the method of teaching the regiments of artillery the use and practice of the various implements of war used by that body.—In *music*, a term applied to any composition calculated to improve the voice or fingers of the young practitioner.
— v.a. To move; to exert; to cause to act, in any manner; to use; to exert one's powers or strength; to practise; to perform the duties of; to train to use; to discipline; to task, to keep employed; to use efforts; to employ; to keep busy in action, exertion, or employment; to pain or afflict; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy.

EXERCISE, v.n. To use action or exertion.
EXERCISED, *eks'-er-size'd*, pp. of the verb *to exercise.*
EXERCISER, *eks'-er-si-zer*, s. One who exercises.
EXERCITATION, *egz-er-se-ta'-shun*, s. Exercise; practice; use.
EXERGUE, *egz-erg'*, s. In *numismatics*, the place on a medal or coin around and without the type or figure, which has generally the date or other particular inscription.
EXERT, *egz-ert'*, v.a. To use with effort; to enforce; to put or thrust forth, as strength, force, or ability; to strain; to put in action; to bring into active operation; to do or perform; †to emit; to push out.—*To exert one's self*, is to use efforts; to strive.
EXERTED, *egz-ert'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to exert.*
EXERTION, *egz-er'-shun*, s. The act of exerting or straining; the act of putting into motion or action; endeavour; a striving or struggling.
EXERTIVE, *egz-er'-tiv*, a. Exerting; having power to exert.
EXERTMENT, *egz-ert'-ment*, s. Exertion; act of exerting.
EXESION,† *egz-e'-zhun*, s. The act of eating out or through.
EXESTUATE, *egz-es'-tu-ate*, v.n. To boil; to be in a state of agitation.
EXESTUATION, *egz-es-tu-a'-shun*, s. A boiling; ebullition; agitation caused by heat; effervescence.
EXFŒTATION, *eks-fe-ta'-shun*, s. Imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus.
EXFOLIATE, *eks fo'-le-ate*, v.n. In *surgery* and *mineralogy*, to separate and come off in scales; to scale off.
EXFOLIATION, *eks-fo-le-a'-shun*, s. The scaling off of a bone; desquamation.
EXFOLIATIVE, *eks-fo'-le-a-tiv*, a. That has the power of causing exfoliation or the desquamation of a bone.
—s. That which has the power or quality of procuring exfoliation.
EXHALABLE, *egz-ha'-la-bl*, a. That may be exhaled.
EXHALANT, *egz-ha'-lant*, a. Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating.
EXHALATION, *egz-ha-la'-shun*, s. The act or process of exhaling, or sending forth fluids in the form of steam or vapour; evaporation; that which is exhaled; that which is emitted, or which rises in the form of vapour; fume or steam; effluvia.
EXHALE, *egz-hale'*, v.a. To send out; to emit, as vapour, or minute particles of a fluid or other substance; to draw out; to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles; to evaporate.
EXHALED, *egz-hayld'*, pp. of the verb *to exhale.*
EXHALEMENT, *egz-hale'-ment*, s. Matter exhaled; vapour.
EXHALENCE, *egz-ha'-lens*, s. The act of exhaling; matter exhaled.
EXHALING, *egz-ha'-ling*, ppr. or a. Sending out in vapour or effluvia.
EXHAUST, *egz-hawst'*, v.a. To draw out, or drain off, the whole of anything; to empty by drawing out the contents; to consume, as the wealth of the country; to use or expend the whole by exertion, as one's strength or patience.
—† a. Drained; exhausted.
EXHAUSTED, *egz-hawst'-ed*, pp. or a. Drawn out; drained off; wholly used or expended.—*Exhausted receiver* is the receiver of an air-pump when the air has been taken from it by the action of the pump.
EXHAUSTER, *egz-hawst'-er*, s. He or that which exhausts.
EXHAUSTIBLE, *egz-haws'-te-bl*, a. That may be exhausted.
EXHAUSTING, *egz-haws'-ting*, ppr. or a. Draining off or consuming; tending to exhaust.—*Exhausting syringe* is the same as a condensing syringe would be with its valves reversed.
EXHAUSTION, *egz-haws'-tshun*, s. The act of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents; the state of being exhausted.—In *mathematics*, a method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum.*
EXHAUSTIVE, *egz-haws'-tiv*, a. That exhausts.
EXHAUSTLESS, *egz-hawst'-les*, a. Not to be exhausted; not to be wholly drawn off or emptied; inexhaustible.
EXHAUSTMENT, *egz-hawst'-ment*, s. Exhaustion; drain.
EXHAUSTURE, *egz-hawst'-ure*, s. The state of being exhausted.
EXHEREDATE, *egz-her'-e-date*, v.a. To disinherit.
EXHEREDATION, *egz-her-e-da'-shun*, s. In the *civil law*, a disinheriting.
EXHIBIT, *egz hib'-it*, v.a. To offer or present to view, to present for inspection; to show; to display; to manifest publicly; to present; to administer.
—s. Any paper produced or presented to a court or to auditors, referees, or arbitrators, as a proof of facts; a voucher or document produced.—In *Chancery*, a deed or writing produced in court, sworn to by a witness.
EXHIBITANT, *egz-hib'-e-tant*, s. In *law*, one who makes an exhibit, to be given as evidence in the Court of Chancery.
EXHIBITED, *egz-hib'-it-ed*, pp. of the verb *to exhibit.*
EXHIBITER, *egz-hib'-it-er*, s. One who exhibits; one who presents a petition or charge.
EXHIBITION, *eks-hs bish'-un*, s. The act of exhibiting for inspection; a showing or presenting to view; display; the offering, producing, or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind, before a tribunal in proof of facts; public show; representation of feats or actions in public; display of oratory in public; any public show; allowance of meat and drink; pension, as to indigent students in the English universities; gift or recompense, as to servants.
EXHIBITIONER, *eks-he-bish'-un-er*, s. In *English universities*, one who has a pension or allowance granted for the encouragement of learning.
EXHIBITIVE, *egz-hib'-e-tiv*, a. Serving for exhibition; representative.
EXHIBITIVELY, *egz-hib'-e-tiv-le*, ad. By representation.
EXHIBITOR. *See* EXHIBITANT.
EXHIBITORY, *egz-hib'-e-tur-e*, a. Exhibiting; showing; displaying.
EXHILARANT, *egz-hil'-a-rant*, a. Exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.
—s. That which exhilarates.
EXHILARATE, *egz-hil'-a-rate*, v.a. To make cheerful or merry; to make glad or joyous; to enliven, animate, or inspire.
—v.n. To become cheerful or joyous.
EXHILARATED, *egz-hil'-a-ra-ted*, pp. of the verb *to exhilarate.*
EXHILARATING, *egz-hil'-a-ra-ting*, ppr. or a. Enlivening; giving life and vigour to the spirits.
EXHILARATINGLY, *egz-hil'-a-ra-ting-le*, ad. In an exhilarating manner.
EXHILARATION, *egz-hil'-a-ra-shun*, s. The act of enlivening the spirits or making cheerful; the state of being enlivened or cheerful; animation; joyousness.
EXHORT, *egz-hawrt'*, v.a. To incite by words or advice; to advise, warn, or caution; to incite or stimulate to exertion.
—v.n. To deliver exhortation; to use words or arguments; to incite to good deeds.
—‡ s. Exhortation.
EXHORTATION, *egz-hawr-ta'-shun*, s. The act or practice of exhorting; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; incitement; the form of words intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel.
EXHORTATIVE, *egz-hawr'-ta-tiv*, a. Containing exhortation.
EXHORTATOR, *egz-hawr'-ta-tur*, s. One who exhorts.
EXHORTATORY, *egz-hawr'-ta-tur-e*, a. Tending to exhort.
EXHORTED, *egz-hawr'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to exhort.*
EXHORTER, *egz-hawr'-ter*, s. One who exhorts or encourages.
EXHUMATE, *egz-hu'-mate*, v.a. To disinter; to exhume.
EXHUMATED, *egz-hu'-ma-ted*, a. Disinterred.
EXHUMATION, *egz-hu-ma'-shun*, s. The digging up of a dead body interred; the disinterring of a corpse; the digging up of anything buried.
EXHUME, *egz-hume'*, v.a. To disinter.
EXICCATE, *eks-ik'-kate.* *See* EXSICCATE, and its compounds.
EXIGENCE, *ek'-se-jens*, } s. Urgent need or want,
EXIGENCY, *ek'-se-jen-se*, } emergency; urgency or pressure; pressing necessity; any case which demands immediate action, supply, or remedy.
EXIGENT, *ek'-se-jent*, s. ‡Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help.—In *law*, a writ which lies where the defendant is not to be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* on former writs.—‡ End; extremity.
—a. Pressing; requiring immediate aid or action.
EXIGENTER, *eks'-e-jen-ter*, s. An officer formerly engaged in the Court of Common Pleas in England, whose duty it was to make out exigents and proclamations in cases of outlawry. The office was abolished by stat. 7 Wm. IV., and 1 Vict. c. 30.

Exigible, *ek'-se-je bl*, a. That may be exacted; demandable.
Exiguity,† *eks-e-gu'-e-te*, s. Smallness; slenderness.
Exiguous,† *eks-ig'-u-us*, a. Small; slender; minute; diminutive.
Exile, *eks'-ile*, s Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's country or place of residence; an abandonment of one's country, or removal to a foreign country for residence, called *voluntary exile;* the person banished or separated from his country.
Exile, *egz-ile'*, v.a. To banish from a country or home; to drive away, expel, or transport from one's country; to drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity, or distress.—*To exile one's self* is to abandon one's country, never to return.
—‡ a. Slender, thin, or fine.
Exiled, *ek'-sile'd*, pp. or a. Banished; expelled from one's country by authority.
Exilement, *eg'-zile-ment*, s. Banishment.
Exilition,† *eks-e-lish'-un*, s. A sudden springing or leaping out.
Exility, *eg-zil'-e-te*, s. Slenderness; thinness.
Eximious,† *eg-zim'-e-us*, a. Excellent.
Exinanite,‡ *eg-zin'-a-nite*, v.a. To make empty; to weaken.
Exinanition, *eg-zin-a-nish'-un*, s. An emptying or evacuation; ‡ privation; loss; destitution.
Exintine, *eks-in'-tine*, s. A membrane situated between the extine and the intine in the pollen of the yew, juniper, cypress, &c.
Exist, *eg-zist'*, v.n. To be; to have an essence or real being; to live; to have life or animation; to remain; to endure; to continue in being.
Existence, *eg-zis'-tens*, s. The state of being or having essence; life; animation; continued being; duration; continuation.
Existent, *eg-zis'-tent*, a. Being; having being or existence.
Existential,‡ *eg-zis-ten'-shal*, a. Having existence.
Existimation,‡ *eg-zis-te-ma'-shun*, s. Opinion; esteem.
Existing, *eg-zist'-ing*, ppr. or a. Having existence, being, or life.
Exit, *eks'-it*, s. The departure of a player from the stage; any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease; a way of departure; passage out of a place; a going out; departure.
Exitable, *eks'-e-ta-bl*, } a. Destructive to life; mortal;
Ex tial, *egz-ish'-al*, } fatal.
Exitious, *egz-ish'-us*, }
Exitus, *eks'-e-tus*, s. In *law*, the outgoing; the yearly rent or profits of land.
Ex-lex, *eks'-leks*, s. An outlaw.
Exo, *eks'-o*. A Greek preposition of very frequent use in scientific terms, to denote *outside of* or *outward*, as *Exo-skeleton*, &c.
Exode, *eks'-ode*, } s. In the *Greek drama*, the
Exodium, *eks-o'-de-um*, } denouement of the piece; but among the Romans it was a kind of farce, which consisted of a recitation of facetious verses by a buffoon, after the tragedy was ended.
Exodus, *ek'-so-dus*, } s. Departure from a place, and
Exody, *ek'-so-de*, } particularly applied to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses, whence the second book of the Old Testament was so called.
Ex-official, *eks-of-fish'-shal*, a. Proceeding from office or authority.
Ex officio, *eks of-fish'-she-o*. (Lat.) By virtue of office, and without special authority.
Exogastritis, *eks-o-gas-tri'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach.
Exogen, *eks'-o-jen*, s. In *botany*, a plant whose stem is formed by successive additions to the outside of the wood.—*Exogenæ*, or *Exogens*, are the leading class of the first grand division of the vegetable kingdom, including all those plants the wood of which is annually increased by external layers. The name *dicotyledon* is also given to this class.
Exogenous, *eks-oj'-en-us*, a. Pertaining to the class *Exogenæ;* having the wood augmented by annual external growth.
Exolete,‡ *eks-o-lete'*, a. Worn; faded; obsolete.
Exolution,‡ *ek-so-lu'-shun*, s. Laxation of the nerves.
Exolve,‡ *egz-olv'*, v.a. To loose.
Exomose, *eks'-o-mose*, } s. A vital or organic action,
Exosmosis, *eks-os-mo'-sis*, } by virtue of which minute hollow organs empty themselves of their contained fluids.
Exomphalos, *eks-om'-fa-los*, s. Umbilical hernia, a navel rupture.
Exonerate, *egz-on'-er-ate*, v.a. To unload; to disburden; to exculpate, acquit, or justify; to cast off, as a charge, or blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character; to cast off, as an obligation.
Exonerated, *egz-on'-er-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to exonerate.*
Exoneration, *egz-on-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of disburdening or discharging; the act of freeing from a charge.
Exonerative, *egz-on'-er-a-tiv*, a. Freeing from an obligation.
Exonerator, *egz-on'-e-ra-tur*, s. One who exonerates or releases from responsibility.
Exophthalmia, *eks-of-thal'-me-a*, } s. The protrusion of
Exophthalmy, *eks-of-thal'-me*, } the eye-ball from the orbit in consequence of disease.
Exophyllous, *eks-of'-il-lus*, a. Naked; not sheathed in another leaf.
Exoptable, *eks-op'-ta-bl*, a. Desirable.
Exoptation, *eks-op-ta'-shun*, s. Earnest desire or wish.
Exorable, *eks'-o-ra-bl*, a. That can be persuaded.
Exorate, *eks'-o-rate*, v.a. To obtain by request.
Exorbitance, *egz-awr'-be-tans*, } s. The act of going
Exorbitancy, *egz-awr'-be-tan-se*, } out of the track prescribed; a deviation from rule or the ordinary limits of right or propriety; extravagance; enormity.
Exorbitant, *egz-awr'-be-tant*, a. Departing from an orbit or usual track; deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant; enormous; anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.
Exorbitantly, *egz-awr'-be-tant-le*, ad. Enormously, excessively.
Exorbitate, *egz-awr'-be-tate*, v.n. To go beyond the usual tract or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit.
Exorcise, *eks'-or-size*, v.n. To adjure by some holy name; to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies, or deliver from the influence of malignant spirits.
Exorcised, *eks'-or-size'd*, pp. of the verb *to exorcise.*
Exorciser, *eks'-or-si-zer*, s. One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjurations.
Exorcism, *eks'-or-sizm*, s. The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies.
Exorcist, *eks'-or-sist*, s. One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers, and ceremonies.
Exordial, *egz-awr'-de-al*, a. Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory.
Exordium, *egz-awr'-de-um*, s.; pl. **Exordiums.** (Lat.) In *oratory*, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse; the preface or proëmial part of a composition.
Exornation, *eks-awr-na'-shun*, s. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.
Exorrhizæ, *eks-or-ri'-ze*, s.pl. In *botany*, plants whose radicles elongate downward directly from the base of the embryo.
Exorrhizous, *eks-or-ri'-zus*, a. Pertaining to the *Exorrhizæ.*
Exortive, *eks-or'-tiv*, a. Rising; relating to the east.
Exosmose. *See* **Exomose.**
Exossated, *egz-os'-sa-ted*, a. Deprived of bones.
Exosseous, *egz-os'-se-us*, a. Without bones; destitute of bones.
Exostome, *eks'-os-tome*, s. The small aperture or foramen of the ovule of a plant.
Exostosis, *eks-os-to'-sis*, s. Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural; an osseous tumour.—In *botany*, a disease in which knots are formed on or in the wood.
Exoteric, *eks-o-ter'-ik*, } a. External; public;
Exoterical, *eks-o-ter'-e-kal*, } opposed to *esoteric* or secret.—The *exoteric* doctrines of the *ancient philosophers* were those which were openly professed and taught.
Exotericism, *eks-o-ter'-e-sizm*, s. The doctrine or principles of *Exoterics.*
Exotery, *eks'-o-ter-e*, s. What is obvious or common.
Exotic, *eks-ot'-ik*, a. Foreign; introduced from a foreign country; not native; extraneous.
— s. A plant, shrub, or tree, which is the product of other countries; a word of foreign origin introduced into a language.
Exoticism, *egz-ot'-e-sizm*, s. The state of being exotic, or of foreign origin.

EXPAND, *eks-pand'*, v.a. To open; to spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse; to dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend.
—v.n. To open; to spread; to dilate; to extend in bulk or surface; to enlarge.
EXPANDED, *eks-pan'-ded*, pp. or a. Opened; spread; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused.
EXPANDING, *eks-pand'-ing*, ppr. or a. Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing.
EXPANSE, *eks-pans'*, s. A spreading; extent; a wide extent of space or body.
EXPANSIBILITY, *eks-pan-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk.
EXPANSIBLE, *eks-pan'-se-bl*, a. Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated, or diffused.
EXPANSIBLENESS, *eks-pan'-se-bl-nes*, s. Expansibility.
EXPANSIBLY, *eks-pan'-se-ble*, ad. In an expansible manner.
EXPANSILE, *eks-pan'-sile*, a. Capable of being expanded.
EXPANSION, *eks-pan'-shun*, s. The act of expanding; the state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation; extent; space to which anything is enlarged; space or distance between remote bodies; enlargement.—In *commerce*, an increase in the circulation of bank-notes.—In *physics*, an increase of the bulk of any body by an agent acting within.—*Expansion engine* is a steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the stroke being complete, the rest of the power being supplied by the expansive power of the steam already admitted.—*Expansion gear* is a combination by which the steam may be worked expansively by a steam-engine.—*Expansion curb* is a contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.
EXPANSIVE, *eks-pan'-siv*, a. Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate; having the capacity of being expanded; widely extended.
EXPANSIVENESS, *eks-pan'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of being expansive.
EX PARTE, *eks par'-te*, s. (Lat.) On one part; as *ex parte* evidence, that which is brought forward by one side only
EXPATIATE, *eks-pa'-she-ate*, v.n. To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint; to enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion.
EXPATIATION, *eks-pa-she-a'-shun*, s. Act of expatiating.
EXPATIATOR, *eks-pa'-she-a-tur*, s. One who amplifies in language.
EXPATIATORY, *eks-pa'-she-a-tur-e*, a. Expatiating.
EXPATRIATE, *eks-pa'-tre-ate* or *eks-pat'-re-ate*, v.a. In a *general sense*, to banish.—*To expatriate one's self*, is to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country.
EXPATRIATED, *eks-pa'-tre-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to expatriate*
EXPATRIATION, *eks-pa-tre-a'-shun*, s. Banishment; the forsaking of one's own country.
EXPECT, *eks-pekt'*, v.a. To wait for; to look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future; to require or demand.
—‡ v.n. To wait; to stay.
EXPECTABLE, *eks-pek'-tà-bl*, a. That may be expected.
EXPECTANCE, *eks-pek'-tans*, } s. The act or state of
EXPECTANCY, *eks-pek'-tan-se*, } expecting; expectation; something expected; hope.—An *estate in expectancy* is one which commences after the termination of another estate.
EXPECTANT, *eks-pek'-tant*, a. Waiting; looking for. An *expectant* estate is one which is suspended till the determination of a particular estate.
—s. One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.
EXPECTATION, *eks-pek-ta'-shun*, s. The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen; anticipation, confidence, or trust; the state of expecting, either with hope or fear; prospect of good to come; the object of expectation.—*Expectation of life*, in *annuities*, is the mean or average duration of human life after a specified age.
EXPECTATIVE,‡ *eks-pek'-tà-tiv*, s. The object of expectation.
—‡ a. Expecting.
EXPECTER, *eks-pek'-ter*, s. One who expects, one who waits for something, or for another person.
EXPECTINGLY, *eks-pek'-ting-le*, ad. In a state of expectation.
EXPECTORANT, *eks-pek'-to-rant*, a. Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs.
—s. A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs, such as stimulating gums, resins, squills, &c.
EXPECTORATE, *eks-pek'-to-rate*, v.a. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm, &c., by coughing.
EXPECTORATED, *eks-pek'-to-ra-ted*, pp. or a. Discharged from the lungs.
EXPECTORATION, *eks-pek-to-ra'-shun*, s. The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the lungs, by coughing, or the matter discharged.
EXPECTORATIVE, *eks-pek'-to-rà-tiv*, a. Having the quality of promoting expectoration.
—s. An expectorant; a medicine for promoting expectoration.
EXPEDIATE,‡ *eks-pe'-de-ate*, v.a. To expedite.
EXPEDIENCE, *eks-pe'-de-ens*, } s. Fitness or suitableness
EXPEDIENCY, *eks-pe'-de-en-se*, } to effect some good end or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; advantage; usefulness; ‡expedition; adventure; dispatch.
EXPEDIENT, *eks-pe'-de-ent*, a. Tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; useful; profitable; advantageous; ‡quick; expeditious.
—s. That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end; means devised or employed in an exigency; shift; contrivance.
EXPEDIENTLY, *eks-pe'-de-ent-le*, ad. Fitly; suitably; conveniently; ‡hastily; quickly.
EXPEDIMENT,‡ *eks-ped'-e-ment*, s. The entirety of a person's goods and chattels.
EXPEDITATE,‡ *eks-ped'-e-tate*, v.a. In the *old forest laws*, to cut out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet, for the preservation of the king's game.
EXPEDITATION,‡ *eks-ped-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet.
EXPEDITE, *eks'-pe-dite*, v.a. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate motion or progress; to dispatch; to send from; to hasten by rendering easy
—a. Quick; speedy; expeditious, easy; unencumbered; active; nimble, ready; prompt; ‡light-armed.
EXPEDITELY, *eks'-pe-dite-le*, ad. Readily hastily speedily; promptly.
EXPEDITION, *eks-pe-dish'-un*, s. Haste; speed; quickness; dispatch; the march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes; any enterprise, undertaking, or attempt by a number of persons; or the collective body which undertakes.
EXPEDITIONARY, *eks-pe-dish'-un-à-re*, a. Consisting in an expedition.
EXPEDITIOUS, *eks-pe-dish'-us*, a. Quick; hasty; speedy, prompt; nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity.
EXPEDITIOUSLY, *eks-pe-dish'-us-le*, ad. Speedily; hastily; with celerity or dispatch.
EXPEDITIOUSNESS, *eks-pe-dish'-us-nes*, s. Celerity; quickness; dispatch.
EXPEDITIVE, *eks-ped'-e-tiv*, } a. Performing with
EXPEDITORY, *eks-ped'-e-tur-e*, } speed.
EXPEL, *eks-pel'*, v.a. To drive or force out from any enclosed place; to drive out; to force to leave; to eject; to throw out; to banish to exile; to exclude, to keep out of office; †to reject or refuse.
EXPELLABLE, *eks-pel'-là-bl*, a. That may be expelled or driven out.
EXPELLED, *eks-peld'*, pp. of the verb *to expel*.
EXPELLER, *eks-pel'-ler*, s. He or that which drives out or away.
EXPEND, *eks-pend'*, v.a. To lay out; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute; to lay out; to use; to employ; to consume; to dissipate or waste.
—v.n. To be laid out, used, or consumed.
EXPENDED, *eks-pen'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to expend*.
EXPENDITORS, *eks-pen'-de-turs*, s.pl. In *law*, persons appointed to pay or disburse the money collected as a tax for the repairs of the public sewers, &c.
EXPENDITURE, *eks-pen'-de-ture*, s. The act of expending; a laying out; disbursement; money expended; expense.
EXPENSE, *eks-pens'*, s. A laying out or expending; the disbursing of money, or the employment and consumption; cost; charge; price; that which is dis-

bursed in payment or in charity; that which is used, employed, expended, laid out, or consumed.

EXPENSEFUL,† *eks-pens'-ful*, a. Costly; expensive.

EXPENSEFULLY,‡ *eks-pens'-ful-le*, ad. In a costly manner.

EXPENSELESS, *eks-pens'-les*, a. Without expense.

EXPENSIVE, *eks-pen'-siv*, a. Costly; dear; requiring much expense; given to expense; free in the use of money; extravagant; lavish; †liberal; generous.

EXPENSIVELY, *eks-pen'-siv-le*, ad. With great expense; at great cost.

EXPENSIVENESS, *eks-pen'-siv-nes*, s. Costliness; the quality of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money; addictedness to expense; extravagance.

EXPERGEFACTION,‡ *eks-per-je-fak'-shun*, s. The act of awaking out of sleep.

EXPERIENCE, *eks-pe'-re-ens*, s. Trial, or a series of trials or experiments; active effort or attempt to do or to prove something; a series of trials, or the result of such trials, a single trial being usually denominated an *experiment*; observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances; trial from suffering or enjoyment; suffering itself; the use of the senses; knowledge derived from trials, use, practice, or from a series of observations.

— v.a. To try by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to know by practice or trial; to gain knowledge or skill by practice or by a series of observations.

EXPERIENCED, *eks-pe'-re-enst*, a. Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation.

EXPERIENCER, *eks-pe'-re-en-ser*, s. One who makes trials or experiments.

EXPERIENT,† *eks-pe'-re-ent*, a. Having experience.

EXPERIMENT, *eks-per'-e-ment*, s. A trial; an act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered. —In *pathology*, a trial made on a man or other animal with a new medical agent or alimentary substance, in order to determine its properties or operation.

— v.n. To make trial; to make an experiment; to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known; to try; to search by trial.

— v.a. To try; to know by trial.

EXPERIMENTAL, *eks-per-e-men'-tal*, a. Pertaining to experiment; known by experiment or trial; derived from experiment; built on experiments; founded on trial and observations, or on a series of results, the effects of operations; taught by or derived from experience.—*Experimental philosophy* consists of those branches of science, such as chemistry, hydrostatics, pneumatics, &c., the deductions in which are founded on experiment, as contrasted with the moral, mathematical, and speculative branches of knowledge.

EXPERIMENTALIST, *eks-per-e-men'-tal-ist*, s. One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTALLY, *eks-per-e-men'-tal-le*, ad. By experiment; by trial; by operation and observation of results; by experience; by suffering or enjoyment.

EXPERIMENTATIVE, *eks-per-e-men'-tà-tiv*, a. Experimental.

EXPERIMENTER, *eks-per'-e-men-ter*, s. One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

EXPERIMENTIST, *eks-per'-e-men-tist*, s. One who makes experiments.

EXPERIMENTUM CRUCIS, *eks-per-e-men'-tum kru'-sis*. (Lat.) Experiment of the cross; a test of the severest and most searching nature for the eliciting of truth; a decisive experiment.—In *science*, a leading or decisive experiment subjected to the severest tests.

EXPERT, *eks-pert'*, a. Taught by use, practice, or experience; skilful; well instructed, having familiar knowledge of; dextrous; adroit; ready; prompt; clever; having a facility of operation or performance from practice.

— v.a. To experience.

— s. An expert person.

EXPERTLY, *eks-pert'-le*, ad. In a skilful or dextrous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

EXPERTNESS, *eks-pert'-nes*, s. Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; cleverness; tact.

EXPETIBLE,‡ *eks-pet'-e-bl*, a. That may be wished for; desirable.

EXPIABLE, *eks'-pe-à-bl*, a. That may be expiated; that may be atoned for and done away.

EXPIATE, *eks-pe'-ate*, v.a. To atone for; to make satisfaction for; to extinguish the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety or worship, by which the obligation to punish the crime is cancelled; to make reparation for; to avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATED, *eks'-pe-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to expiate*.

EXPIATION, *eks-pe-a'-shun*, s. Atonement or satisfaction; the act of atoning for a crime, or of making satisfaction for an offence; the means by which atonement for crimes is made.—Among the *classical ancients*, an act by which the threats of prodigies were averted.

EXPIATOR, *eks'-pe-a-tur*, s. One who expiates, or has expiated.

EXPIATORY, *eks'-pe-à-tur-e*, a. Having the power to make atonement or expiation.

EXPILATION,† *eks-pe-la'-shun*, s. A stripping; the act of committing waste on land to the injury of the heir

EXPIRABLE, *eks-pi'-rà-bl*, a. That may expire or come to an end.

EXPIRANT, *eks-pi'-rant*, s. One expiring.

EXPIRATION, *eks-pe-ra'-shun*, s. The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs; the last emission of breath; death; the emission of volatile matter from any substance; evaporation; exhalation; matter expired; vapour; fume; cessation; close; end; conclusion; termination of a limited time.

EXPIRATORY, *eks-pi'-rà-tur-e*, a. Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath from the lungs.

EXPIRE, *eks-pire'*, v.a. To breathe out; to throw out the breath from the lungs; to exhale; to emit in minute particles; ‡to conclude.

— v.n. To emit the last breath; to die; to perish; to end; to fail or be destroyed; to come to nothing; to be frustrated; to fly out; to be thrown out with force; to cease, to terminate; to close or conclude.

EXPIRED, *eks-pire'd'*, pp. of the verb *to expire*.

EXPIRING, *eks-pi'-ring*, a. Dying; pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying.

EXPISCATION,‡ *eks-pis-ka'-shun*, s. A fishing out.

EXPLAIN, *eks-plane'*, v.a. To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to illustrate by discourse or by notes; to expound, interpret, elucidate, or clear up.

— v.n. To give explanations.

EXPLAINABLE, *eks-pla'-nà-bl*, a. That may be cleared of obscurity; capable of being made plain to the understanding; capable of being interpreted.

EXPLAINED, *eks-plaind'*, pp. of the verb *to explain*.

EXPLAINER, *eks-pla'-ner*, s. One who explains; an expositor; a commentator; an interpreter.

EXPLAINING, *eks-pla'-ning*, ppr. or a. Expounding; illustrating; opening to the understanding.

EXPLANATION, *eks-plà-na' shun*, s. The act of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; the act of clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; exposition, interpretation, or illustration; the sense given by an expounder or interpreter; a mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives; reconciliation.

EXPLANATORINESS, *eks-plan'-à-tur-e-nes*, s. The quality of being explanatory.

EXPLANATORY, *eks-plan'-à-tur-e*, a. Serving to explain, containing explanation.

EXPLETION,† *eks-ple'-shun*, s. Accomplishment; fulfilment.

EXPLETIVE, *eks'-ple-tiv*, a. Filling; added for supply or ornament.

— s. A word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament.

EXPLETIVELY, *eks'-ple-tiv-le*, ad. In an expletive manner.

EXPLETORY, *eks'-ple-tur-e*, a. Serving to fill.

EXPLICABLE, *eks'-ple-kà-bl*, a. Explainable; that may be unfolded to the mind or made intelligible; that may be accounted for.

EXPLICABLENESS, *eks'-ple-kà-bl-nes*, s. Quality of being explainable.

EXPLICATE, *eks'-ple-kate*, v.a. To unfold; to expand; to open; to unfold the meaning or sense; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret.

— a. Evolved; unfolded.

EXPLICATION, *eks-ple-ka'-shun*, s. The act of opening, unfolding, or explaining; exposition; interpretation; the sense given by an expositor or interpreter.

EXPLICATIVE, *eks'-ple-kà-tiv*, } a. Serving to unfold
EXPLICATORY, *eks'-ple-kà-tur-e*, } or explain; tending to lay open to the understanding.

EXPLICATOR, *eks'-ple-ka-tur*, s. One who unfolds or explains.

EXPLICIT, *eks plis' it*, a. Plain in language; clear, not

obscure or ambiguous; express, not merely implied; open; unreserved; definite; having no disguised meaning or reservation.

EXPLICITLY, *eks-plis'-it-le*, ad. Plainly; expressly; without duplicity; without disguise or reservation of meaning.

EXPLICITNESS, *eks-plis'-it-nes*, s. Plainness of language or expression; clearness; direct expression.

EXPLODE, *eks-plode'*, v.n. To give a report with sudden violence; to burst and expand with force and a violent report.

— v.a. To decry or reject with noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; to reject with marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt, and drive from notice; to drive into disrepute; to reject; to cry down; to drive out with violence and noise.

EXPLODED, *eks-plo'-ded*, pp. or a. Driven away by hisses or noise; rejected; condemned; burst violently.

EXPLODER, *eks-plo'-der*, s. One who explodes or rejects.

EXPLOIT, *eks-ployt'*, s. A deed or act; a great or noble feat or achievement; a valiant deed.—In a *ludicrous sense*, a mischievous act.

— v.a. To achieve.

EXPLOITATION, *eks-ploy-ta'-shun*, s. (Fr.) The improving of lands, felling of woods, working of mines, or other undertakings.

EXPLORATE, *eks-plo'-rate*, v.a. To explore.

EXPLORATION, *eks-plo-ra'-shun*, s. The act of exploring; close search, strict or careful examination.

EXPLORATOR, *eks'-plo-ra-tur*, s. One who explores; a contrivance for ascertaining the electrical state of the atmosphere.

EXPLORATORY, *eks-plor'-a-tur-e*, a. Serving to explore; examining

EXPLORE, *eks-plore'*, v.a. To search for the purpose of making discovery; to view with care; to examine closely by the eye; to search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth.

EXPLORED, *eks-ploard'*, pp. or a. Searched, or examined closely.

EXPLOREMENT,† *eks-plore'-ment*, s. Search; trial.

EXPLORER, *eks-plo'-rer*, s. One who explores.

EXPLORING, *eks-plo'-ring*, ppr. or a. Searching; viewing; examining.

EXPLOSION, *eks-plo'-zhun*, s. A bursting with noise; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid, with force and a loud report; the discharge of a piece of ordnance; the sudden burst of sound in a volcano, &c.

EXPLOSIVE, *eks-plo'-siv*, a. Driving or bursting out with violence and noise; causing explosion.

EXPLOSIVELY, *eks-plo'-siv-le*, ad. In an explosive manner.

EXPOLIATION, *eks-po-le-a'-shun*, s. A spoiling; a wasting.

EXPONENT, *eks-po'-nent*, s. In *mathematics*, the same as index; the power of a number or symbol, as 2 is the *exponent* of 8^2, and 4 the index of x^4. The number or letter placed above a quantity at the right hand, denotes how often that quantity is repeated as a factor to produce the power.—*Exponent of a ratio* is a term or phrase sometimes used to denote the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent.—One who expounds the principles of a party, in the capacity of leader.

EXPONENTIAL, *eks-po-nen'-shal*, a. Pertaining to or of the nature of exponents.—*Exponential quantity*, in *algebra*, one whose exponent is unknown or variable.—*Exponential equation*, one which contains an exponential quantity.—*Exponential curve*, one whose nature is defined by means of an exponential equation.

EXPORT, *eks-port'*, v.a. To carry out; to convey or transport, in traffic, produce, and goods, from one country to another.

EXPORT, *eks'-port*, s. A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffic, or a commodity which may be exported.

EXPORT-TRADE, *eks'-port-trade*, s. The trade which consists in the exportation of commodities.

EXPORTABLE, *eks-por'-ta-bl*, a. That may be exported.

EXPORTATION, *eks-por-ta'-shun*, s. The act of exporting, or of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another; the act of carrying out.

EXPORTED, *eks-por'-ted*, pp. or a. Carried out of a country or state in traffic.

EXPORTER, *eks-por'-ter*, s. The person who exports.

EXPOSAL,† *eks-po'-sal*, s. Exposure.

EXPOSE, *eks-poze'*, v.a. To lay open; to set to public view; to disclose; to draw from concealment; to make bare; to uncover; to remove from anything that which guards or protects, as the body or chest to remove from shelter; to place in a situation to be affected or acted on; to make liable; to subject; to put in the power of; to lay open to attack, censure, ridicule, or contempt; to put in danger; to cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected; to make public; to offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers; to offer to inspection.

EXPOSÉ, *eks-po-sa'*, s. A laying open; a formal recital, statement, or exposition.

EXPOSED, *eks-poze'd'*, pp. or a. Laid open; uncovered, unprotected; made liable to attack; offered for sale.

EXPOSEDNESS, *eks-po'-zed-nes*, s. A state of being exposed; open to attack, or unprotected.

EXPOSER, *eks-po'-zer*, s. One who exposes.

EXPOSITION, *eks-po-zish'-un*, s. A laying open, a setting to public view; a situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open; explanation; interpretation; a work containing explanations or interpretations.

EXPOSITIVE, *eks-poz'-e-tiv*, a. Explanatory; laying open.

EXPOSITOR, *eks-poz'-e-tur*, s. One who expounds or explains; an interpreter; a book which expounds and explains.

EXPOSITORY, *eks-poz'-e-tur-e*, a. Serving to explain or illustrate.

EX POST FACTO, *eks post fak'-to*. (Lat.) In *law*, done after the deed; retrospective.—An *ex post facto* law, in *criminal cases*, consists in declaring an act penal or criminal which was not punishable at the time it was committed.

EXPOSTULATE, *eks-pos'-tu-late*, v.n. To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; to remonstrate.

— v.a. To discuss; to examine; ‡to complain of.

EXPOSTULATION, *eks-pos-tu-la'-shun*, s. Reasoning with a person in opposition to his conduct; remonstrance.

EXPOSTULATOR, *eks-pos'-tu-la-tur*, s. One who remonstrates.

EXPOSTULATORY, *eks-pos'-tu-la-tur-e*, a. Containing remonstration.

EXPOSURE, *eks-po'-zhure*, s. The act of exposing or laying open; the state of being laid open to view or to any inconvenience or danger; the situation of a place in regard to points of compass, or to a free access of air and light.

EXPOUND, *eks-pownd'*, v.a. To lay open the meaning, to explain, unfold, or interpret; to clear of obscurity; to lay open; ‡ to examine.

EXPOUNDER, *eks-pownd'-er*, s. An explainer; one who interprets.

EXPRESS, *eks-pres'*, v.a. To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; to set forth in words; to speak, to declare or intimate; to write or engrave; to represent in written words or language; to exhibit by copy or resemblance; to show by imitation or the imitative arts; to form a likeness; to show or make known; to indicate; to denote; to designate; to extort; to elicit; to despatch by express.

— a. Plain; clear; expressed; direct; not ambiguous; given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference; copied; resembling; bearing an exact representation intended or sent for a particular purpose, or on a particular errand.

— s. A messenger or vehicle sent on a particular occasion; a message sent; any vehicle or vehicles despatched on a particular occasion, as an *express* train a regular conveyance for packages, &c.; ‡a direct declaration.

EXPRESSAGE, *eks-pres'-saje*, s. A charge for anything sent by express.

EXPRESSED, *eks-prest'*, pp. or a. Squeezed or forced out; uttered in words, or set down in writing or letters.—*Expressed oil* is an oil obtained by the mechanical operation of pressing or squeezing, instead of by boiling; thus castor, olive, almond, and cocoanut oils are obtained by being expressed.

EXPRESSIBLE, *eks-pres'-se-bl*, a. That may be expressed that may be uttered, declared, shown, or represented, that may be squeezed out.

EXPRESSION, *eks-presh'-un*, s. The act of expressing or

forcing out by pressure; the act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; representation; a phrase or mode of speech.—In *rhetoric*, elocution; diction; the peculiar manner of utterance, suited to the subject and sentiment.—In *painting* and *sculpture*, a natural and lively representation of the subject.—In *music*, the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject; that manner which gives life and reality to ideas and sentiments.—In *physiognomy*, the character as expressed in the countenance, or conformation of the whole exterior of the human body.—*Theatrical expression* is a distinct, sonorous, and pleasing pronunciation, accompanied with action suited to the subject.—In *algebra*, the representation of any quantity by its appropriate characters or signs.

EXPRESSIONLESS, *eks-presh'-un-les*, a. Destitute of expression.

EXPRESSIVE, *eks-pres'-siv*, a. Serving to express; calculated to utter or represent; representing with force; significant; emphatical; showing; representing.

EXPRESSIVELY, *eks-pres'-siv-le*, ad. In an expressive manner; clearly; fully; with a clear representation.

EXPRESSIVENESS, *eks-pres'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of being expressive; the power of expression or representation by words; the power or force of representation: the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind.

EXPRESSIVO, *eks-pres-se'-vo*. (Ital.) In *music*, a term indicating that the movement or passage over which it is placed is to be performed with expression.

EXPRESSLY, *eks-pres'-le*, ad. In direct terms; plainly.

EXPRESSNESS,† *eks-pres'-nes*, s. The state of being express.

EXPRESSURE, *eks-presh'-ure*, s. Process of squeezing out; ‡ expression; utterance.

EXPROBRATE, *eks'-pro-brate*, v.a. To upbraid; to censure as reproachful; to blame; to condemn.

EXPROBRATION, *eks-pro-bra' shun*, s. The act of charging or censuring reproachfully; reproachful accusation; the act of upbraiding.

EXPROBRATIVE, *eks-pro'-brā-tiv*, a. Upbraiding; expressing reproach.

EXPROPRIATE, *eks-pro'-pre-ate*, v.a. To part with; to disengage from appropriation; to hold no longer as one's own; to give up a claim to exclusive property.

EXPROPRIATION, *eks-pro-pre-a'-shun*, s. The act of discarding appropriation, or declining to hold as one's own.

EXPUGN, *eks-pune'*, v.a. To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNABLE, *eks-pug'-nā-bl*, a. That may be forced or subdued.

EXPUGNATION, *eks-pug-na'-shun*, s. Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

EXPUGNER, *eks-pu'-ner*, s. One who subdues.

EXPUITION. *See* EXSPUITION.

EXPULSE,† *eks-puls'*, v.a. To drive out: to expel.

EXPULSER,‡ *eks-pul'-ser*, s. An expeller.

EXPULSION, *eks-pul'-shun*, s. The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; the state of being driven out or away.

EXPULSIVE, *eks-pul'-siv*, a. Having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel.

EXPUNCTION, *eks-punk'-shun*, s. The act of expunging; the act of blotting out or erasing.

EXPUNGE, *eks-punj'*, v.a. To erase, obliterate, or efface; to blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to do away or wipe out.

EXPUNGED, *eks-punjd'*, pp. Blotted out, obliterated; destroyed.

EXPUNGING, *eks-punj'-ing*, s. The act of blotting out or destroying.

EXPURGATE, *eks-pur'-gate*, v.a. To purge; to cleanse; to purify from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous.

EXPURGATED, *eks-pur'-ga-ted*, pp. or a. Purged, cleansed; purified.

EXPURGATION, *eks-pur-ga'-shun*, s. The act of purging or cleansing; evacuation; a cleansing; purification.

EXPURGATOR, *eks-pur'-ga-tur*, s. One who expurgates or purifies.

EXPURGATORIAL, *eks-pur-ga-to'-re-al*,
EXPURGATORIOUS, *eks-pur-ga-to'-re-us*,
EXPURGATORY, *eks-pur'-ga-tur-e*,
a. That expurgates or expunges; cleansing; purifying; serving to purify from anything noxious or erroneous.—*Expurgatory Index* is the name of a book issued by the Church of Rome, containing a catalogue of those books which are placed under the ban of the Church, and forbidden to be read.

EXPURGE,‡ *eks-purj'*, v.a. To purge away.

EXQUIRE, *eks-kwire'*, v.a. To search into or out.

EXQUISITE, *eks'-kwe-zit*, a. Sought out with care choice; select; delicate nice, or refined; highly finished or perfected; very excellent or complete capable of great delicacy of perception, or nicety of discrimination; existing in the highest degree; very sensibly felt.

— s. One dressed with extreme care; a fop.

EXQUISITELY, *eks'-kwe-zit-le*, ad. Nicely; accurately, with great perfection; with keen sensation or with nice perception.

EXQUISITENESS, *eks'-kwe-zit-nes*, s. Nicety; exactness accuracy; completeness; perfection; keenness, sharpness; extremity.

EXQUISITIVE, *eks-kwiz'-e-tiv*, a. Curious; eager to discover.

EXQUISITIVELY, *eks-kwiz'-e-tiv-le*, ad. Curiously; minutely.

EXSANGUINITY, *ek-sang-gwin'-e-te*, s. A state of bloodlessness.

EXSANGUIOUS, *ek-sang'-gwe-us*, a. Destitute of blood.

EXSCIND, *ek-sind'*, v.a. To cut off.

EXSCRIBE,‡ *ek-skribe'*, v.a. To copy; to transcribe.

EXSCRIPT,‡ *ek-skript'*, s. A copy; a transcript.

EXSCRIPTURAL, *ek-skrip'-tchu-ral*, a. Not according to the sacred records; not found in the Scriptures.

EXSECT, *ek-sekt'*, v.a. To cut away; to cut out.

EXSECTION, *ek-sek'-shun*, s. A cutting off.

EXSERT, *ek-sert'*,
EXSERTED, *ek-ser'-ted*,
a. Standing out; projecting beyond something else.

EXSERTILE, *ek-ser'-tile*, a. That may be thrust out.

EXSICCANT, *ek-sik'-kant*, a. Drying; evaporating moisture; having the quality of drying.

EXSICCATE, *ek-sik'-kate*, v.a. To dry; to exhaust or evaporate moisture.

EXSICCATED, *ek-sik'-ka-ted*, pp. or a. Dried up.

EXSICCATING, *ek-sik'-ka-ting*, ppr. or a. Drying; ‡ evaporating moisture.

EXSICCATION, *ek-sik-ka'-shun*, s. The act or operation of drying; evaporation of moisture; dryness.

EXSICCATIVE, *ek-sik'-kā-tiv*, a. Tending to make dry.

EXSPUITION, *ek-spu-ish'-un*, s. A discharge of saliva by spitting.

EXSTIPULATE, *ek-stip'-u-late*, a. In *botany*, having no stipules.

EXSUCCOUS, *ek-suk'-kus*, a. Destitute of juice; dry.

EXSUCTION, *ek-suk'-shun*, s. The act of sucking out.

EXSUDATION, *eks-u-da'-shun*, s. A sweating; a discharge of moisture from animal bodies, plants, &c. *See* EXUDATION, EXUDE, &c.

EXSUFFLATION, *ek-suf-fla'-shun*, s. A blowing or blast from beneath; a kind of exorcism.

EXSUFFLICATE,† *ek-suf'-fle-kate*, a. Extravagant; exaggerated.

EXSUFFOLATE,‡ *ek-suf'-fo-late*, a. Contemptible.

EXSURGENT, *ek-sur'-jent*, a. Growing upwards.

EXSUSCITATE, *ek-sus'-se-tate*, v.a. To rouse; to excite.

EXSUSCITATION,‡ *ek-sus-se-tā'-shun*, s. A stirring up: a rousing.

EXTANCE,‡ *eks'-tans*, s. Outward existence

EXTANCY,† *eks'-tan-se*, s. The state of rising above others; parts rising above the rest.

EXTANT, *eks'-tant*, a. Standing out or above any surface; protruded; in being; now subsisting; not suppressed, destroyed, or lost, as books or writings.

EXTASY, EXTATIC. *See* ECSTASY, ECSTATIC.

EXTEMPORAL,† *eks-tem'-po-ral*, a. Made or uttered without premeditation. *See* EXTEMPORANEOUS and EXTEMPORARY.

EXTEMPORALLY, *eks-tem'-po-ral-le*, ad. Without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, *eks-tem-po-ra'-ne-us*, a. Composed, performed, or uttered at the time the subject occurs, without previous study; unpremeditated.

EXTEMPORANEOUSLY, *eks-tem-po-ra'-ne-us-le*, ad. Without previous study.

EXTEMPORANEOUSNESS, *eks-tem-po-ra'-ne-us-nes*, s. The quality of being unpremeditated.

EXTEMPORARILY, *eks-tem'-po-rar-e-le*, ad. Without previous study.

EXTEMPORARY, *eks-tem'-po-rā-re*, a. Composed, performed, or uttered without previous study or preparation.

EXTEMPORE, *eks-tem'-po-re*, ad. (Lat.) Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly.

—in *music*, a term applied to a performance consisting of the unpremeditated effusions of fancy, and used both adjectively and adverbially.

EXTEMPORINESS, *eks-tem'-po-re-nes*, s. The state of being unpremeditated, or of being composed, performed, or uttered without previous study.

EXTEMPORIZE, *eks-tem'-po-rize*, v.n. To speak extempore, or without previous study or preparation; to discourse without notes or written composition.

EXTEMPORIZER, *eks-tem'-po-ri-zer*, s. One who speaks without previous study, or without written composition.

EXTEMPORIZING, *eks-tem'-po-ri-zing*, ppr. or a. Speaking without previous study.

EXTEND, *eks-tend'*, v.a. To stretch forth; to enlarge, expand, or diffuse; to carry forward, or continue in length; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size; to reach out; to spread forth on every side; to continue; to prolong; to communicate; to bestow on; to use or exercise toward; to impart; to yield or give. —In *law*, to value lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt; or to levy on lands, as an execution.

— v.n. To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth.

EXTENDED, *eks-tend'-ed*, pp. or a. Stretched out, spread, or expanded.

EXTENDEDLY, *eks-tend'-ed-le*, ad. In an extended manner.

EXTENDER, *eks-tend'-er*, s. He or that which extends or stretches.

EXTENDIBLE, *eks-tend'-e-bl*, a. Capable of being extended.

EXTENDLESSNESS,‡ *eks-tend'-les-nes*, s. Unlimited extension.

EXTENSIBILITY, *eks-ten-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The capacity of being extended, or of suffering extension.

EXTENSIBLE, *eks-ten'-se-bl*, a. That may be extended; susceptible of enlargement.

EXTENSIBLENESS. *eks-ten'-se-bl-nes*, s. Extensibility

EXTENSILE, *eks-ten'-sile*, a. Capable of being extended.

EXTENSION, *eks-ten'-shun*, s. The act of extending; a stretching; the state of being extended; enlargement in breadth, or continuation of length.—In *physics*, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space in one of its three dimensions—length, breadth, or thickness.—In *mercantile language*, a written engagement on the part of creditors, allowing a debtor further time for the payment of his debts.—In *physiology* and *surgery*, the operation of straightening a limb or organ previously bent or dislocated.

EXTENSIONAL, *eks-ten'-shun-al*, a. Having great extent.

EXTENSIVE, *eks-ten'-siv*, a. Wide; large; comprehensive; having great enlargement or extent; ‡that may be extended.

EXTENSIVELY, *eks-ten'-siv-le*, ad. Widely; to a great extent.

EXTENSIVENESS, *eks-ten'-siv-nes*, s. Wideness, largeness; extent; diffusiveness; capacity of being extended.

EXTENSOR, *eks-ten'-sur*, s. (Lat.) In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body.

EXTENT, *eks-tent'*, s. Space or degree to which a thing is extended; compass; bulk; size; length; communication; distribution.—In *music*, the full compass of the voice or instrument.—In *law*, a writ of execution against the body, lands, and goods, or the lands only, of a debtor. *Extent in aid* is a writ sued out against a debtor of the Crown.

EXTENUATE, *eks-ten'-u-ate*, v.a. To make thin, lean, or slender; to lessen; to diminish; to palliate.

— v.n. To become thinner, or more rare and subtle.

—‡ a. Thin; slender.

EXTENUATED, *eks-ten'-u-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to extenuate*.

EXTENUATING, *eks-ten'-u-a-ting*, ppr. or a. Making thin or slender; lessening; diminishing; palliating.

EXTENUATION, *eks-ten-u-a'-shun*, s. The act of making thin; the process of growing thin or lean; the act representing anything less wrong, faulty, or criminal than it is in fact; palliation; mitigation; alleviation.

EXTENUATOR, *eks-ten'-u-a-tur*, s. One who extenuates.

EXTENUATORY, *eks-ten'-u-a-tur-e*, a. Palliative.

EXTERIOR, *eks-te'-re-ur*, a. (Lat.) External; outward, on the outside; extrinsic; foreign; relating to foreign nations.

EXTERIOR, s. The outward surface; that which is external; outward or visible deportment; appearance.

EXTERIORITY,† *eks-te-re-or'-e-te*, s. Outwardness; superficies.

EXTERIORLY, *eks-te'-re-ur-le*, ad. Outwardly; externally.

EXTERIORS, *eks-te'-re-urs*, s.pl. The outward parts of a thing; outward or external deportment, or forms and ceremonies; visible acts.

EXTERMINATE, *eks-ter'-min-ate*, v.a. To destroy utterly to drive away; to extirpate; to eradicate; to root out.

EXTERMINATED, *eks-ter'-min-a-ted*, pp. or a. Utterly driven away or destroyed; eradicated.

EXTERMINATION, *eks-ter min-a'-shun*, s. The act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision.

EXTERMINATOR, *eks-ter'-min-a-tur*, s. He or that which exterminates.

EXTERMINATORY, *eks-ter'-min-a-tur-e*, a. Serving to exterminate.

EXTERMINE,‡ *eks-ter'-min*, v.a. To exterminate.

EXTERN, *eks-tern'*, a. External; not inherent.

— s. Outer part; exterior form; a pupil in a seminary who lives without its walls.

EXTERNAL, *eks-ter'-nal*, a. Outward; exterior; not intrinsic; not being within, as causes or effects; visible, apparent conduct; foreign; relating to or connected with foreign nations.

EXTERNALITY, *eks-ter-nal'-e-te*, s. External perception.

EXTERNALLY, *eks-ter'-nal-le*, ad. Outwardly; on the outside; in appearance; visibly.

EXTERNALS, *eks-ter'-nals*, s.pl. The outward parts; exterior form; outward rites and ceremonies; visible forms.

EXTERRANEOUS, *eks-ter-ra'-ne-us*, a. Foreign; coming from abroad.

EXTERSION, *eks-ter'-shun*, s. The act of wiping or rubbing out.

EXTIL, *eks-til'*, v.n. To drop or distil from.

EXTILLATION, *eks-til-la'-shun*, s. The act of falling in drops.

EXTILLED, *eks-tild'*, pp. Distilled; falling by drops.

EXTIMULATE,‡ *eks-tim'-u-late*. *See* STIMULATE.

EXTINCT, *eks-tinkt'*, a. Extinguished; put out quenched; being at an end; having no survivor having ceased; having no force.

—‡ v.a. To make extinct; to destroy.

EXTINCTION, *eks-tink'-shun*, s. The act of putting out or destroying light or fire; the state of being extinguished, quenched, or suffocated; destruction; excision; suppression; a putting an end to.

EXTINE, *eks'-tin*, s. In *botany*, the outer coat of the pollen grain.

EXTINGUISH, *eks-tin'-gwish*, v.a. To put out; to quench, to suffocate; to destroy; to put an end to; to cloud or obscure by superior splendour.

— v.n. To go out; to die away

EXTINGUISHABLE, *eks-tin'-gwish-a-bl*, a. That may be quenched, destroyed, or suppressed.

EXTINGUISHED, *eks-tin'-gwisht*, pp. or a. Put out, quenched; stifled; suppressed.

EXTINGUISHER, *eks-tin'-gwish-er*, s. He or that which extinguishes; a hollow, conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

EXTINGUISHMENT, *eks-tin'-gwish-ment*, s. The act of putting out or quenching; suppression; destruction; abolition; nullification; extinction; a putting an end to; termination.—In *law*, a term applied to commons, estates, liberties, &c., denoting the extinction or annihilation of an existing right by means of its being merged or consolidated with another.

EXTIRP,‡ *eks-terp'*, v.a. To extirpate.

EXTIRPABLE, *eks-ter'-pa-bl*, a. That may be eradicated, or extirpated.

EXTIRPATE, *eks-ter'-pate*, v.a. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally, as plants.—In *surgery*, to cut out, or remove completely.

EXTIRPATED, *eks-ter'-pa-ted*, pp. or a. Plucked up by the roots; rooted out.

EXTIRPATION, *eks-ter-pa'-shun*, s. The act of rooting out; eradication; excision.

EXTIRPATOR, *eks-ter'-pa-tur*, } s. One who roots out; a
EXTIRPER, *eks-ter'-per*, } destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS,‡ *eks-te-spish'-us*, a. Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

EXTOL, *eks-tol'*, v.a. To raise in words or eulogy; to

exalt in commendation; to praise, applaud, or commend.

EXTOLLED, *eks-told'*, pp. of the verb *to extol*.

EXTOLLER, *eks-tol'-ler*, s. One who praises or magnifies; a praiser or magnifier.

EXTORSIVE, *eks-tawr'-siv*, a. Serving to extort; tending to draw from by compulsion.

EXTORSIVELY, *eks-tawr'-siv-le*, ad. In an extorsive manner.

EXTORT, *eks-tawrt'*, v.a. To draw from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from; to gain by violence or oppression; to exact.

— v.n. To practise extortion.

EXTORTED, *eks-tawr'-ted*, pp. or a. Drawn from by compulsion.

EXTORTER, *eks-tawr'-ter*, s. One who extorts.

EXTORTION, *eks-tawr'-shun*, s. The act of extorting; rapacity, exaction, or oppression; the practice of wresting anything from a person by force, or any undue exercise of power; illegal exaction, or compulsion.

EXTORTIONARY, *eks-tawr'-shun-à-re*, a. Pertaining to, or implying extortion.

EXTORTIONATE, *eks-tawr'-shun-ate*, } a. Oppressive; con-
EXTORTIONOUS, *eks-tawr'-shun-us*, } taining extortion.

EXTORTIONER, *eks-tawr'-shun-er*, s. One who practises extortion.

EXTORTIOUS, *eks-tawr'-shus*, a. Oppressive; violent; unjust.

EXTRA, *eks'-trà*. A Latin preposition, of very general use as a prefix to numerous words, denoting *beyond* or *in excess*; sometimes used as an adjective to signify payment beyond what is agreed upon or what is usual, as *extra work*, *extra pay*, *extra costs*, &c.

EXTRACT, *eks-trakt'*, v.a. To draw from or out of by any means or operation, as distillation, solution, &c.; to take out or select a part from, as to take a passage from a book or writing.—In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, to *extract* the root of a number or quantity is to find its root.

EXTRACT, *eks'-trakt*, s. That which is drawn from something; a passage from a book or writing.—In *pharmacy*, anything drawn from a substance, as essences, tinctures, &c., of which numerous varieties are to be found in medical books.—In *chemistry*, a peculiar substance supposed to form the active principle of the vegetable in which it occurs; called, also, the *extractive principle*.—‡ Extraction; descent.

EXTRACTED, *eks-trak'-ted*, pp. or a. Drawn or taken out.

EXTRACTIBLE, *eks-trak'-te-bl*, a. That may be extracted or drawn out.

EXTRACTIFORM, *eks-trak'-te-fawrm*, a. In *chemistry*, having the appearance of an extract.

EXTRACTION, *eks-trak'-shun*, s. The act of drawing out; descent; lineage; birth; derivation of persons from a stock or family.—In *pharmacy*, the operation of drawing essences, tinctures, &c., from a substance.—In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the *extraction* of roots is the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity; evolution.

EXTRACTIVE, *eks-trak'-tiv*, a. That is or may be extracted.

— s. The same as *extract*.

EXTRACTOR, *eks-trak'-tur*, s. He or that which extracts.—In *midwifery*, a forceps or instrument for extracting children in difficult cases of parturition.

EXTRADICTIONARY,‡ *eks-trà-dik'-shun-à-re*, a. Consisting not in words but in realities.

EXTRADITION, *eks-trà-dish'-un*, s. Delivery, on the part of one government to another, of those who have fled from justice.

EXTRADOS, *eks-trà'-dos*, s. The exterior curve of an arch.

EXTRA-FOLIACEOUS, *eks-trà-fol-e-à'-she-us*, a. In *botany*, away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them.

EXTRAGENEOUS, *eks-trà-jè'-ne-us*, a. Belonging to another kind.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL, *eks-trà-ju-dish'-al*, a. Out of the proper or ordinary course of legal procedure; beyond the strict duty of a judge.

EXTRA-JUDICIALLY, *eks-trà-ju-dish'-al-le*, ad. In a manner out of the ordinary course of legal proceedings.

EXTRA-LIMITARY, *eks-trà-lim'-it-à-re*, a. Being beyond the limit or bounds.

EXTRA-MISSION, *eks-trà-mish'-un*, s. A sending out; emission.

EXTRA-MUNDANE, *eks-trà-mun'-dane*, a. Beyond the limit of the material world.

EXTRA-MURAL, *eks-trà-mu'-ral*, a. Out of or beyond the walls or boundaries of a city.

EXTRANEOUS, *eks-trà'-ne us*, a. Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic.—In *music*, an epithet applied to those sharps and flats, and those chords and modulations, which digress into abstruse evolutions of melody and harmony.

EXTRANEOUSLY, *eks-trà'-ne-us-le*, ad. In an extraneous manner.

EXTRA-OCULAR, *eks'-trà-ok'-u-lar*, a. Applied to the antennæ when they are inserted on the outsides of the eyes.

EXTRA-OFFICIAL, *eks-trà-of-fish'-al*, a. Not within the limits of official duty.

EXTRAORDINARIES, *eks-trawr'-de-nà-res*, s.pl. Things which exceed the usual order, kind, or method.—In the *army*, the allowances to troops beyond the gross pay in the pay-office.

EXTRAORDINARILY, *eks-trawr'-din-à-re-le*, ad. In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method; beyond the common course, limits, or order, in an uncommon degree; remarkably; particularly; eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, *eks-trawr'-de-nà-re-nes*, s. Uncommonness; remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, *eks-trawr'-de-nà-re*, a. Beyond or out of the common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; not ordinary; exceeding the common degree or measure; remarkable; uncommon; eminent; rare; wonderful; special; particular; sent for a special purpose or on a particular occasion.

— s. Anything which exceeds ordinary method or computation.

— ad. Extraordinarily.

EXTRA-PAROCHIAL, *eks-trà-pa-ro'-ke-al*, a. Not within the limits of any parish.

EXTRA-PHYSICAL, *eks-trà-fiz'-e-kal*, a. Metaphysical.

EXTRA-PROFESSIONAL, *eks-trà-pro-fesh'-un-al*, a. Foreign to a profession; not within the ordinary limits of professional duty.

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL, *eks-trà-pro-vin'-shal*, a. Not within the same province.

EXTRA-REGULAR, *eks-trà-reg'-u-lar*, a. Not comprehended within a rule or rules.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL, *eks-trà-ter-re-to'-re-al*, a. Being beyond or without the limits of a territory or particular jurisdiction.

EXTRA-TROPICAL, *eks-trà-trop'-e-kal*, a. Beyond the tropics; without the tropics, north or south.

EXTRA-UTERINE, *eks-trà-u'-ter-in*, a. In *midwifery*, an epithet applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fœtus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

EXTRAVAGANCE, *eks-trav'-à-gans*, } s. A wandering
EXTRAVAGANCY, *eks-trav'-à-gan-se*, } beyond a limit; wildness; irregularity, excess, prodigality, profusion, or waste; a going beyond the limits of strict truth, or probability; excess of affection, passion, or appetite; excess in expenditure of property; the expending of money without necessity, or beyond what is reasonable or proper.

EXTRAVAGANT, *eks-trav'-à-gant*, a. Wandering beyond limits; excessive; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; irregular; wild; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability; exceeding necessity or propriety; wasteful; prodigal; lavish; profuse in expenses.

— s. One who is confined to no general rule.

EXTRAVAGANTLY, *eks-trav'-à-gant-le*, ad. In an extravagant manner; wildly; not within the limits of truth or probability; unreasonably; excessively; in a manner to use property without necessity or propriety, or to no good purpose; expensively, or profusely to an unjustifiable degree.

EXTRAVAGANTNESS, *eks-trav'-à-gant-nes*, s. Excess; extravagance.

EXTRAVAGANTS, *eks-trav'-à-gants*, s.pl. In *Church history*, certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes.

EXTRAVAGANZA, *eks-trav'-à-gan-zà*, s. (Ital.) A musical composition designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity.

EXTRAVAGATE,‡ *eks-trav'-à-gate*, v.n. To wander beyond limits.

EXTRAVAGATION, *eks-trav-à-gà'-shun*, s. Excess; a wandering beyond limits.

EXTRAVASATE, *eks-trav'-à-sate*, v.a. To let out of the proper vessels, as blood

EXTRAVASATED, *eks-trav'-à-sa-ted*, pp. or a. Forced or let out of its proper vessels.

EXTRAVASATION, *eks-trav'-à-sa'-shun*, s. In *pathology*, the act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts; the state of being forced or let out of its containing vessels; effusion.

EXTRAVENATE,‡ *eks-trav'-e-nate*, a. Let out of the veins.

EXTRAVERSION,† *eks-trà-ver'-shun*, s. The act of throwing out; the state of being turned or thrown out.

EXTREAT,‡ *eks-treet'*, s. Extraction.

EXTREME, *eks-treem'*, a. Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; greatest; most violent; last; beyond which there is none; worst or best that can exist or be supposed; most pressing, as want or necessity.—*Extreme unction*, among the *Roman Catholics*, is the anointing of a sick person with oil, when affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death.

s. The utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity, end, or termination; utmost point; furthest degree.—In *logic*, the *extreme terms* of a syllogism are the predicate and subject of the conclusion. — In *mathematics*, the *extremes* are the first and last terms of a proportion.

EXTREMELESS, *eks-treem'-les*, a. Having no extremes, or extremities; infinite.

EXTREMELY, *eks-treem'-le*, ad. In the utmost degree; to the utmost point; very much; greatly.

EXTREMIST, *eks-tre'-mist*, s. A supporter of extreme doctrines.

EXTREMITY, *eks-trem'-e-te*, s. The utmost point, side, or border; the extreme verge or termination of anything; a term applied to the utmost parts; the highest or furthest degree; extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties; the utmost rigour or violence; the most aggravated state.

EXTRICABLE, *eks'-tre-kà-bl*, a. That can be extricated.

EXTRICATE, *eks'-tre-kate*, v.a. To free from difficulties or perplexities; to disengage, disembarrass, or set free; to send out; to cause to be emitted or evolved.

EXTRICATED, *eks-tre-ka'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to extricate*.

EXTRICATION, *eks-tre-ka'-shun*, s. The act of disentangling; a freeing from perplexities, the act of sending out or evolving.

EXTRINSIC, *eks-trin'-sik*, } a. External; outward;
EXTRINSICAL, *eks-trin'-se-kal*, } not contained in or belonging to a body; extraneous; foreign.

EXTRINSICALLY, *eks-trin'-se-kal-le*, ad. From without; externally.

EXTRINSICALNESS,† *eks-trin'-se-kal-nes*, s. The state of being extrinsical.

EXTRORSAL, *eks-tror'-sal*, a. In *botany*, a term applied to anything which is turned from the axis to which it appertains.

EXTRUCT,‡ *eks-trukt'*, v.a. To build; to construct.

EXTRUCTIVE, *eks-truk'-tiv*, a. Forming into a structure.

EXTRUCTOR, *eks-truk'-tur*, s. A builder; a contriver or fabricator.

EXTRUDE, *eks-trude'*, v.a. To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel; to drive away; to drive off.

EXTRUDED, *eks-trù'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to extrude*.

EXTRUSION, *eks-trù'-zhun*, s. The act of thrusting or throwing out; a driving out; expulsion.

EXTUBERANCE, *eks-tu'-ber-ans*, } s. In *medicine*, a
EXTUBERANCY, *eks-tu'-ber-an-se*, } swelling or rising of the flesh; a protuberant part; a knob or swelling part of a body.

EXTUBERANT, *eks-tu'-ber-ant*, a. Swelled; standing out.

EXTUBERATE,‡ *eks-tu'-ber-ate*, v.n. To swell.

EXTUMESCENCE,† *eks-tu-mes'-sens*, s. A swelling or rising.

EXUBERANCE, *egz-u'-ber-ans*, } s. Superabundance,
EXUBERANCY, *egz-u'-ber-an-se*, } excess, or redundance; an overflowing quantity; richness, as of imagination; luxuriance; overgrowth; superfluity of shoots in plants.

EXUBERANT, *egz-u'-ber-ant*, a. Abundant; plenteous; plentiful; rich; over-abundant; superfluous; luxuriant; pouring forth abundance; producing in plenty.

EXUBERANTLY, *egz-u'-ber-ant-le*, ad. Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

EXUBERATE,† *egz-u'-ber-ate*, v.n. To abound; to be in great abundance.

EXUCCOUS *ek-suk'-kus* a. Without juice. *See* EXSUCCOUS.

EXUDATION, *egz-u-da'-shun*, s. A sweating; a discharge of humours or moisture from animal bodies; the discharge of the juices of a plant, moisture from the earth, &c.

EXUDE, *egz-ude'*, v.a. To discharge the moisture or juices of a living body through the pores, or the liquid matter of a plant by incisions.

v.n. To flow from a living body through the pores, or by a natural discharge.

EXUDED, *egz-u'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to exude*.

EXULCERATE, *egz-ul'-ser-ate*, v.a. To cause an ulcer; to afflict; to corrode; to fret or anger.

— v.n. To become an ulcer, or ulcerous

— a. Wounded; vexed; enraged

EXULCERATED, *egz-ul'-ser-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to exulcerate*.

EXULCERATION, *egz-ul-ser-a'-shun*, s. The act of causing ulcers on a body, or the process of becoming ulcerous; erosion which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer; a fretting; exacerbation; corrosion.

EXULCERATIVE, *egz-ul'-ser-à-tiv*, a. Tending to ulcerate, rendering ulcerous.

EXULCERATORY, *egz-ul'-ser-à-tur-e*, a. Having a tendency to form ulcers.

EXULT, *egz-ult'*, v.n. To rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly at success or victory; to be glad above measure; to triumph.

EXULTANCE,‡ *egz-ul'-tans*, } s. Exultation.
EXULTANCY, *egz-ul'-tan-se*, }

EXULTANT, *egz-ul'-tant*, a. Rejoicing triumphantly.

EXULTATION, *egz-ul-ta'-shun*, s. The act of exulting lively joy at success or victory, or at any advantage gained: great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph; transport.

EXULTING, *egz-ult'-ing*, ppr. or a. Rejoicing greatly or in triumph.

EXULTINGLY, *egz-ult'-ing-le*, ad. In an exulting manner.

EXUMBILICATION,† *eks-um-bil-e-ka'-shun*, s. Umbilical hernia; a starting out of the navel.

EXUNDATE,‡ *egz-un'-date*, v.n. To overflow.

EXUNDATION,† *egz-un-da'-shun*, s. An overflowing abundance.

EXUNGULATE, *egz-ung'-gu-late*, v.a. To pare off superfluous parts, or nails.

EXUPERABLE, *eks-u'-per-à-bl*, a. That may be overcome or surpassed.

EXUPERANCE, *eks-u'-per-ans*, s. Overbalance.

EXUPERANT, *eks-u'-per-ant*, a. Overcoming.

EXUPERATE,‡ *eks-u'-per-ate*, v.a. To excel; to surmount.

EXUPERATION, *eks-u-per-a'-shun*, s. The act of excelling.

EXURGENT,‡ *eks-ur'-jent*, a. Arising.

EXUSCITATE,‡ *eks-us'-se-tate*, v.a. To stir up; to rouse.

EXUST,‡ *egz-ust'*, v.a. To burn.

EXUSTION, *egz-ust'-yun*, s. The act or operation of burning up.

EXUTORY, *eks'-u-tur-e*, s. In *pathology*, an artificial ulceration of the skin, intended to bring some internal morbid action to the surface.

EXUVIABILITY, *egz-u-ve-à-bil'-e-te*, s. The power which some animals possess of changing the integument without altering the form.

EXUVIABLE, *egz-u'-ve-à-bl*, a. Capable of being cast or thrown off in the form of exuviæ.

EXUVIÆ, *eks-u'-ve-e*, s.pl. (Lat.) Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals.—In *geology*, the fossil shells and other remains which animals have left in the strata of the earth.

EXUVIATION, *egz-u-ve-a'-shun*, s. The casting or throwing off the skins of certain animals; the process by which the Crustaceæ throw off their old shells.

EYAS, *i'-as*, s. A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.

—‡ a. Unfledged.

EYAS-MUSKET, *i'-as-mus'-ket*, s. A young unfledged male hawk, of the musket kind, or sparrow hawk.

EYE, *i*, s. The organ of sight or vision; the globe or ball moveable in the orbit, chiefly consisting of the *cornea*, the *sclerotica*, and the *retina*, the external parts being the *eye-brows*, the *eye-lids*, and the *eye-lashes*; sight; view; ocular knowledge; look; countenance; front; face; direct opposition; aspect; regard; respect; view; notice; observation; vigilance, watch; view of the mind; opinion formed by observation or contemplation; something resembling the eye in form; a small hole or aperture; a perforation a small catch for a hook; a loop or ring for fastening the rigging of ships; the bud of a plant; a shoot; the power of perception; oversight; inspection.—The

eyes of a ship are the parts which lie near the hawse-holes, particularly in the lower apartments.—*To set the eyes on* is to see, to have a sight of.—*To find favour in the eyes,* is to be graciously received and treated.—In *architecture, eye* is a general term, signifying the centre of a part; as the *eye of a dome* is the horizontal aperture on its summit, usually covered with a lantern; the *eye of a pediment*, a circular window in its centre; the *eye of a volute*, the circle at the centre, from the circumference of which the spiral line commences.—The word *eye* forms a variety of compounds, the principal of which are here enumerated in alphabetical order. *Eye-attracting*, attracting the eyes; *Eye-ball*, the globe or apple of the eye; *Eye beam*, a glance of the eye; *Eye-blinds*, bandages for a horse's eyes, when being singed or bled; *Eye-brightening*, a clearing of the sight; *Eye-brow*, the hairy arch above the eye; *Eye-drop*, a tear; *Eye-flap*, a blinder on a horse's bridle; *Eye-glance*, a glance of the eye, a rapid look; *Eye-glutting*, a feasting of the eyes; *Eye-lash*, the line of hair that edges the eye-lid; *Eye-lid*, the moveable cover of the eye-ball, or apple of the eye; *Eye-offending*, that hurts the eyes; *Eye-pleasing*, pleasing the eye; *Eye-salve*, ointment for the eye; *Eye-spotted*, marked with spots like eyes; *Eye-string*, the tendon by which the eye is moved; *Eye-tooth*, a tooth under the eye, a pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders, called also a *canine tooth*, a fang; *Eye-water*, a medicated water for the eyes; *Eye-wink*, a wink or motion of the eye-lid; *Eye-witness*, one who sees a thing done, or who has ocular view of anything.

Eye, v.a. To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; *particularly*, to observe or watch narrowly.
—‡ v.n. To appear; to have an appearance.

Eye-bolt, *i'-bowlt*, s. In *nautical affairs*, a bar of iron or bolt, with an eye at one end, formed to be driven into the deck or sides of a ship, the eye being left out, to hook tackles or fasten ropes to.

Eye-bright, *i'-brite*, s. A beautiful little plant of the genus *Euphrasia*, formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

Eyed, *ide*, pp. Viewed; observed; watched.
—a. Having eyes. Frequently used in composition, as *black-eyed, grey-eyed, one-eyed*, &c.

Eye-glass, *i'-glas*, s A glass to assist the sight; spectacles.

Eyeless, *i'-les*, a. Wanting eyes; destitute of sight; in a state of blindness.

Eyelet, *i'-let*, } **Eyelet-hole**, *i'-let-hole*, } s. A small hole or perforation, to receive a lace or small rope of cord.

Eyeliad, *i'-le-ad*, s A glance of the eye.

Eyen,‡ *i'-en*, or **Eyne**,‡ *eine*, s.pl. of **Eyes**.

Eye-piece, *i'-pees*, s. In a *telescope*, the lens or combination of lenses with which the image is viewed and magnified.

Eyer, *i'-er*, s. One who eyes another.

Eye-servant, *i-ser'-vant*, s. A servant who attends to his duty only when watched.

Eye-service, *i-ser'-vis*, s. Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer.

Eyes front, *ize'-frunt*, s. A military word of command given after dressing in line, signifying that the soldiers are to look directly forward.—*Eyes right* and *eyes left* denote the flank on which the soldier is to dress.

Eyeshot, *i'-shot*, s. Sight; view; glance of the eye.

Eyesight, *i'-site*, s. The sight of the eye; view; observation; the sense of seeing.

Eyesore, *i'-sore*, s. Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Eye-splice, *i'-splise*, s. In *seamen's language*, a sort of eye or circle, formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself.

Eye-stone, *i'-stone*, s. A small calcareous stone, used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

Eying, *i'-ing*, ppr. Viewing; watching; observing.

Eyleteer, *i'-let-eer*, s. A small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet-holes.

Eyot, *i'-ot*, s. A little isle.

Eyre, *are*, s. (Fr.) A journey or circuit; the justices in *eyre* being itinerant judges; a court of itinerant justices.

Eyry, *a'-re*, s. The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch; also written *eyrie*.

Eysele,‡ *i'-sel*, s. Vinegar.

Ezra, *ez'-rà*, s. The name of one of the canonical books of the Old Testament, so called from the Hebrew priest of that name, who was presumed to be the author

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation, formed by placing the upper teeth on the under lip, and accompanied with an emission of breath. F, in English, has one uniform sound, as in *father, after*. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f* by being more vocal, or accompanied with more sound.

F stands for *fellow*, as in F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

F or Fa, in *music*, is the fourth note rising in this order in the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa*.

Fabaceæ, *fà-ba'-se-e*, s. A natural order of herbaceous plants, shrubs, or trees (the *Leguminosæ* of botanists), of which the genus *Faba*, or common esculent bean, is the type.

Fabaceous, *fà-ba'-she-us*, a. Having the nature of a bean; like a bean.

Fabian, *fa'-be-an*, a. Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, in imitation of Fabius Maximus, the famous Roman general.

Fable, *fa'-bl*, s. A feigned story or tale, intended to instruct or amuse; a fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apologue; fiction; an idle story; the plot, or connected series of events, in an epic or dramatic poem; falsehood.
— v.n. To feign; to write fiction; to tell falsehoods.
— v.a. To feign; to invent; to devise, and speak of as true or real.

Fabled, *fa'-bld*, pp. or a. Feigned; invented; told or celebrated in fables.

Fabler, *fa'-bler*, s. A write of fables or fictions; a dealer in feigned stories.

Fabling, *fa'-bling*, ppr. or a. Feigning; devising; writing or uttering false stories.
— s. The act of making fables.

Fabric, *fab'-rik*, or *fa'-brik*, s. The structure of anything; the manner in which the respective parts are united by art; workmanship; texture; the frame or structure of a building; construction; the building itself; an edifice; a house; a temple; a church; a bridge, &c.; any system composed of connected parts; cloth manufactured.
—‡ v.a. To frame; to build; to construct.

Fabricant, *fab'-re-kant*, s. (Fr.) A manufacturer, or working tradesman.

Fabricate, *fab'-re-kate*, v.a. To form a whole by connecting its parts; to frame, construct, or invent; to form by art and labour; to form or devise falsely; †to coin.

Fabricated, *fab'-re-ka-ted*, pp. of the verb *to fabricate*.

Fabrication, *fab-re-ka'-shun*, s. The act of framing or constructing; construction; the act of manufacturing; act of devising falsely; forgery; that which is fabricated; a falsehood; a fiction.

Fabricator, *fab'-re-ka-tur*, s. One who constructs or makes; a handicraftsman.

Fabrile,‡ *fab'-ril*, a. Pertaining to handicrafts.

Fabulist, *fab'-u-list*, s. The inventor or writer of fables.

Fabulize, *fab'-u-lize*, v.a. To invent, compose, or relate fables.

Fabulosity,† *fab-u-los'-e-te*, s. Fabulousness; fulness of fables.

Fabulous, *fab'-u-lus*, a. Feigned, as a story; devised, fictitious; related in fable; described or celebrated in fables; invented; not real.

Fabulously, *fab'-u-lus-le*, ad. In a fabulous manner.

Fabulousness, *fab'-u-lus-nes*, s. The quality of being fabulous.

Faburden, *fab'-ur-den*, s. In *music*, simple counterpoint.

Façade, *fà-säde'*, s. (Fr.) Front; front view or elevation of an edifice.

Face, *fase*, s. The surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of a spectator; the visage, the human countenance; cast of features; look; the front of a thing; the fore part; the flat surface that presents itself first to view; visible state; appearance; state of confrontation; confidence; boldness impudence; a bold front; presence; sight; the

person.—In *Scripture*, *face* is used for anger or favour. —*To accept one's face*, is to show him favour or grant his request.—*To set the face against*, is to oppose.—*To make faces*, is to distort the form of the face.—*Face to face*, in immediate presence.—In *fortification*, the *face of a bastion* is formed of the two sides reaching from the flanks of the salient angle. *Face-prolonged* is that part of the line of defence which is between the angle of the shoulder and the curtain.—In *gunnery*, the *face of a gun* is the superficies of the metal at the extremity of the muzzle.—In *military tactics*, the *faces of a square* are the different sides of a battalion, &c., which, when formed into a square, are all denominated *faces*, as the *front face*, the *right face*, the *left face*, and the *rear face*. *To face the enemy* is to meet him in front, and oppose him with determination. "*Right face!*" "*Left face!*" and "*Right about face!*" are words of command, on which the soldiers individually turn to the side directed.

FACE, v.a. To meet in front; to oppose with firmness; to resist, or to meet for the purpose of stopping or opposing; to confront; to stand opposite to; to stand with the face or front toward; to cover with additional superficies; to cover in front.—*To face down*, to oppose boldly or impudently.

— v.n. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite; to turn the face.

FACE-CLOTH, *fase'-kloath*, s. A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

FACED, *fayst*, pp. or a. Covered in front.—As an adjective, *faced* is frequently used in the composition of words, as *full-faced*, *long-faced*, *broad-faced*, *smooth-faced*, &c.

FACE-GUARD, *fase'-gard*, s. A kind of mask to defend the face and eyes from accidents, as in various chemical and mechanical processes.

FACELESS, *fase'-les*, a. Without a face.

FACE-PAINTER, *fase'-payn-ter*, s. A painter of portraits; one who draws the likeness of the face

FACE-PAINTING, *fase'-payn-ting*, s. The act or art of painting portraits.

FACET, *fas'-et*, s. A small face or surface.—In *mineralogy*, the minute angular surfaces are called *facets*.—In *zoology*, the compound eyes or eyelets of insects are called *facet-eyes*, and each eyelet a *facet*.—In *glass-making*, *facets* are the irons thrust into the mouths of bottles, in order to convey them into the annealing tower.—In *architecture*, *facets* are the flat projections between the flutings of a column.

FACETE,‡ *fâ-sete'*, a. Gay; cheerful.

FACETED, *fas'-et-ed*, a. Having facets.

FACETENESS,‡ *fâ-sete'-nes*, s. Wit; pleasant representation.

FACETELY,‡ *fâ-sete'-le*, ad. Sportively; with good-humour.

FACETIÆ, *fâ-se'-she-e*, s.pl. (Lat.) Witticisms.

FACETIOUS, *fâ-se'-shus*, a. Abounding with wit and good humour; full of pleasantry; exciting laughter; witty, jocose, sprightly, or cheerful.

FACETIOUSLY, *fâ-se'-shus-le*, ad. Merrily; gaily; wittily; with pleasantry.

FACETIOUSNESS, *fa-se'-shus-nes*, s. Sportive humour; pleasantry; the quality of exciting laughter or good-humour.

FACIAL, *fa'-she-al*, a. Of or pertaining to the face, as the *facial* muscles, nerves, arteries, and bones; the last being thirteen in number, exclusive of the teeth. —In *phrenology*, the *facial angle* is an imaginary angle formed by drawing two lines, one horizontally from the nostril to the ear, and the other perpendicularly from the nostril to the most prominent part of the forehead.

FACIALLY, *fa'-she-al le*, ad. In a facial manner.

FACIENT,‡ *fa'-she-ent*, s. A doer; one who does anything, good or bad.

FACILE, *fas'-il*, a. Easy to be done or performed; not difficult; easily conquerable; easy of access or converse; mild; courteous; not haughty, austere, or distant; pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault.

FACILELY,‡ *fas'-il-le*, ad. Easily.

FACILENESS, *fas'-il-nes*, s. Easiness to be persuaded.

FACILITATE, *fâ-sil'-e-tate*, v.a. To make easy or less difficult; to free from difficulty or impediment, or to diminish it, to lessen the labour of.

FACILITATED, *fâ-sil'-e-ta-ted*, pp. of the verb *to facilitate*.

FACILITATION, *fâ-sil-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of making easy.

FACILITIES, *fâ-sil'-e-tis*, s.pl. The means by which anything is rendered easy; convenient advantages or opportunities.

FACILITY, *fâ-sil'-e-te*, s. Ease of performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; pliancy ductility; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance; freedom from difficulty; easiness of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

FACING, *fa'-sing*, s. A covering in front for ornament or defence.—In *military affairs*, *facings* is a word of very general import, as applied to the movements of the men to the right, left, &c.; also to the collars, lappets, cuffs, &c. of a regimental uniform, which are of all colours.—In *architecture*, it is that part of a building which presents itself most conspicuously to the spectator.—In *plaster-work*, it is the last layer of fine stucco or plaster on walls, or any superficial layer or coating of better material, to improve the general appearance.

— ppr. Fronting or opposite; having the face toward *See* FACE.

FACINGLY, *fa'-sing-le*, ad. In front; in the way of facing.

FACINOROUS,† *fâ-sin'-o-rus*, a. Atrociously wicked.

FACINOROUSNESS,† *fâ-sin'-o-rus-nes*, s. Extreme wickedness.

FAC-SIMILE, *fak-sim'-e-le*, s. (Lat.) An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

FACT, *fakt*, s. Anything done, or that comes to pass an effect produced or achieved; reality; truth; verity, performance, incident, or occurrence.

FACTION, *fak'-shun*, s. A political party, combined, or acting in union, in opposition to the government or state; a junto; tumult; discord; dissension.

FACTIONARY,† *fak'-shun-â-re*, } s. A party man; one of
FACTIONER,† *fak'-shun-er*, } a faction.

FACTIONIST, *fak'-shun-ist*, s. One who promotes faction.

FACTIOUS, *fak'-shus*, a. Given to faction; addicted to form parties and raise dissensions in opposition to government; turbulent; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction.

FACTIOUSLY, *fak'-shus-le*, ad. In a factious manner; by means of faction; in a turbulent or disorderly manner.

FACTIOUSNESS, *fak'-shus-nes*, s. Inclination to form parties in opposition to the government or to the public interest; disposition to clamour and raise opposition; clamorousness for a party.

FACTITIOUS, *fak-tish'-us*, a. Artificial; produced by art, in contradistinction to that which is produced naturally.—*Factitious cinnabar* is a reddish-coloured bisulphurate of mercury.

FACTITIOUSLY, *fak-tish'-us-le*, ad. In a factitious manner; not naturally.

FACTIVE,‡ *fak'-tiv*, a. Making; having power to make.

FACTOR, *fak'-tur*, s. An agent employed by merchants, residing in other places, to buy and sell, and to transact business on their account; a substitute; a steward.—In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a term applied to the multiplier and multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product.

FACTORAGE, *fak'-tur-aje*, s. Commission; the allowance given to a factor by his employer, as a compensation for his services.

FACTORIAL, *fak-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a factory; consisting in a factory; a term applied to arithmetical progression.

FACTORSHIP, *fak'-tur-tship*, s. A factory; the business of a factor.

FACTORY, *fak'-tur-e*, s. A house or place where factors reside, to transact business for their employers; the body of factors in any place; a building or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.—*Factory-hand* is a person employed about a mill.

FACTOTUM, *fak-to'-tum*, s. A person employed to do all kinds of work; one who can turn his hand readily to anything.

FACTUM, *fak'-tum*, s. (Lat.) In *law*, a man's own act and deed for anything stated and made certain.—In *arithmetic*, the product or result of two or more numbers multiplied together.

FACTURE, *fak'-tchure*, s. The art or the manner of making.

FACULÆ, *fak'-u-le*, s. (Lat.) In *astronomy*, a name applied to those spots on the sun's surface which

appear brighter than the rest; the smaller spots being called *maculæ*

FACULTY, *fak'-ul-te*, s. That power of mind which enables it to receive, revive, or modify perceptions; ability; talent, skill, or mental endowment; the power of doing anything, or of performing any action, natural, vital, or animal; facility of performance; the peculiar skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; personal quality; disposition or habit, good or ill; privilege, a right or power granted to a person; the individuals constituting a scientific profession, or a branch of one, taken collectively.—In *colleges*, the masters and professors of the several sciences; one of the members or departments of a university; the degrees conferred by the faculties being bachelor, master, and doctor.—The *Faculty of Advocates*, in *Scotland*, is a respectable body of lawyers who plead in all causes before the courts of session, justiciary, and exchequer; their president being styled *Dean of the Faculty*.

FACUND,† *fak'-und*, } a. Eloquent, full of
FACUNDIOUS,† *fá-kun'-de-us*, } words.

FACUNDITY, *fá-kun'-de-te*, s. Eloquence; readiness of speech.

FADDLE, *fad'dl*, v.n. To trifle; to toy; to play. (*Vulgar.*)

FADE,‡ *fade*, a. Weak; slight; faint.

— v.n. To lose colour; to tend from a stronger or brighter colour to a more faint shade of the same colour, or to lose a colour entirely; to wither, as a plant; to decay; to lose strength gradually; to vanish; to lose lustre; to grow dim; to perish gradually; to waste; to decline; to become poor and miserable; to lose strength, health, or vigour; to grow weaker; to disappear gradually; to vanish.

— v.a. To cause to wither; to wear away; to deprive of freshness or vigour.

FADED, *fa'-ded*, pp. or a. Become less vivid, as colour; withered; decayed; vanished.

FADELESS, *fade'-les*, a. Unfading.

FADGE, *faj*, s. A name among leather-sellers for a covering of undressed leather.

-v.n. To suit; to fit; to agree, to live in amity. (*Vulgar.*)

FADING, *fa'-ding*, a. Subject to decay; liable to lose freshness, or to perish; not durable; transient.

— s. Decay; loss of colour, freshness, or vigour.

FADINGLY, *fa'-ding-le*, ad. In a fading manner.

FADINGNESS, *fa'-ding-nes*, s. Decay; liableness to decay.

FADY, *fa'-de*, a. Wearing away; losing colour or strength.

FÆCAL, *fe'-kal*, a. Consisting of dregs or sediment. *See* FECAL.

FÆCES, *fe'-sez*, s.pl. (Lat.) The excrements of animals; dregs, or sediment after infusion or distillation.—*Fossil fæces* are called *coprolites*.

FÆCULA. *See* FECULA.

FAERY. *See* FAIRY.

FAFFEL,‡ *faf'fl*, v.n. To stammer.

FAG, *fag*, v.a. To beat; to compel to drudge. (*Colloq.*)

— v.n. To drudge; to labour to weariness; to become weary. (*Colloq.*)

— s. A laborious drudge; a school-boy who acts as a drudge for another; ‡a knot or coarse part in cloth.

FAG-END, *fag'-end*, s. The end of a web of cloth, generally of coarser materials; the refuse or meaner part of anything.—Among *seamen*, the untwisted end of a rope; hence, *to fag out* is to become untwisted and loose.

FAGGED, *fagd*, pp. of the verb *to fag*.

FAGGING, *fag'-ing*, s. Laborious drudgery; the acting as drudge for another at an English school.

FAGIN, *fa'-ghin*, s. A narcotic substance obtained from the nuts of the common beech, *Fagus sylvatica*.

FAGOT, *fag'-ot*, s. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees, used for fuel, or for raising batteries, filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification; a bundle of pieces of iron for re-manufacture; ‡a person hired to appear at musters in a regimental company not complete, in order to hide the deficiency of the number.

— v.a. To tie together; to bind in a bundle; to collect promiscuously.

FAGOTTO, *fá-got'-to*, s. (Ital.) A musical wind instrument.

FAGOT-VOTE, *fag'-ot-vote*, s. A factitious vote created by the partitioning of an estate into different tenements.

FAGUS, *fa'-gus*, s. The beech-tree, a well-known genus of plants of the order *Corylaceæ*.

FAHLORZ, *fal'-orz*, s. Grey copper ore which occurs crystallized and massive.

FAHLUNITE, *fal'-un-ite*, s. A mineral occurring in opaque, brownish-green, six-sided prisms, and found in a chlorite state at Fahlun, in Sweden.

FAHRENHEIT, *far'-en-ite*, s. A thermometrical scale, which fixes the freezing-point at 32°, and the boiling heat at 212°.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER, *far'-en-ites ther-mom'-e-ter*, s. A philosophical instrument for indicating the temperature of the atmosphere, so called from the inventor of the scale which shows the different degrees of heat.

FAIENCE, *fa-yáns'*, s. A kind of fine pottery, embellished with painted designs, which was first manufactured at *Faenza*, in Romagna.

FAIL, *fale*, v.n. To become deficient; to cease to be abundant, or to be entirely wanting; to decay; to decline; to sink; to be diminished; to become weaker; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced; to be entirely exhausted; to cease from supply; to perish; to be lost; to die; to decline; not to produce the effect; to be deficient in duty; to omit or neglect; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed; to be neglected; to fall short; to become insolvent or bankrupt.

— v.a. To desert; to disappoint; to cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid, supply, or strength; not to perform; to be wanting to.

— s. Omission; non-performance; †miscarriage; failure, deficience; want; death.

FAILANCE,‡ *fa'-lans*, s. Fault; failure.

FAILED, *fayld*, pp. of the verb *to fail*.

FAILING, *fa'-ling*, ppr. or a. Becoming deficient or insufficient; becoming weaker; decaying; declining becoming insolvent.

— s. The act of failing; a fault of ignorance or carelessness, the act of failing or becoming insolvent, imperfection, deficiency, weakness, miscarriage, or misfortune.

FAILINGLY, *fa'-ling-le*, ad. By failing.

FAILURE, *fail'-yur*, s. A failing; deficiency; cessation of supply, or total defect; omission; non-performance; decay, or defect from decay; a breaking, or becoming insolvent; a failing; † a slight fault.

FAIN, *fane*, a. Glad; pleased; rejoiced.

— ad. Gladly; with joy or pleasure.

—‡ v.n. To wish or desire.

FAINT, *faynt*, a. Languid; weak, feeble, exhausted, or spiritless; enfeebled so as to be inclined to swoon, enfeebled with exhaustion; not bright or vivid; not loud; not striking; cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not active; dejected; depressed; dispirited.

— v.n. To lose the animal functions; to lose strength and colour, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon; to become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigour; to be weak; to sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to decay; to disappear; to vanish.

—† v.a. To deject; to depress; to weaken.

FAINT-HEARTED, *faynt-här'-ted*, a. Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed, or yielding to fear.

FAINT-HEARTEDLY, *faynt-här'-ted-le*, ad. In a cowardly manner.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS, *faynt-här'-ted-nes*, s. Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FAINTING, *faynt'-ing*, ppr. or a. Falling into a swoon; failing; losing strength or courage; becoming feeble or timid.

— s. A temporary loss of strength, colour, and respiration; syncope; a swoon.

FAINTISH, *faynt'-ish*, a. Slightly faint.

FAINTISHNESS, *faynt'-ish-nes*, s. A slight degree of faintness.

FAINTLING,‡ *faynt'-ling*, a. Timorous; feeble-minded.

FAINTLY, *faynt'-le*, ad. In a feeble, languid manner; without vigour or activity; with a feeble flame or light; with little force; without force of representation; imperfectly; in a low tone; with a feeble voice; without spirit or courage; timorously.

FAINTNESS, *faynt'-nes*, s. The state of being faint; loss of strength, colour, and respiration; feebleness; languor; want of strength; inactivity; want of vigour, feebleness of representation; weakness of mind; timorousness; dejection; irresolution.

FAINTS, *faynts*, s.pl. An impure spirit, containing a

fetic, essential oil, which appears at the commencement and close of distillation.

FAINTY, *fayn'-te*, a. Weak; feeble; languid.

FAIR, *fare*, a. Clear; free from spots, or from a dark hue; white; beautiful; handsome; having a handsome face; pleasing to the eye; free from feculence or extraneous matter; not cloudy or overcast; favourable; prosperous; blowing in a direction toward the place of destination; open; direct; open to attack or access; unobstructed; frank; honest; equal; just; equitable; reasonable; not effected by insidious or unlawful methods; not foul; candid; not sophistical or insidious; honest; honourable; mild; civil; pleasing; not harsh; equitable; just; merited; liberal; not narrow; plain; legible; free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished.

— ad. Openly; frankly; civilly; complaisantly; candidly; honestly; equitably; happily; successfully; on good terms.—*To bid fair*, is to be likely, or to have a fair prospect.—*Fair and square*, just dealing; honesty.

— s. A handsome woman; the female sex, as *the fair*; ‡ fairness; a stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.—A *fancy fair* is a meeting held by ladies for the sale of fancy articles, &c., for charitable purposes.

FAIR-HAIRED, *fare'-hare'd*, a. Having fair hair.

FAIR-HAND, *fare'-hand*, a. Having a fair appearance.

FAIRHOOD, *fare'-hood*, s. Fairness; beauty.

FAIRING, *fare'-ing*, s. A present given at a fair.

FAIRISH, *fare'-ish*, a. Reasonably fair.

FAIRLY, *fare'-le*, ad. Beautifully; handsomely; commodiously; conveniently; frankly; honestly; justly; equitably; without disguise or fraud; openly; ingenuously; plainly; candidly; without perversion or violence; without blots; in plain letters; legibly; completely; without deficiency; †softly; gently.

FAIRNESS, *fare'-nes*, s. Clearness; freedom from spots or blemishes; whiteness; purity; freedom from stain or blemish; beauty; elegance; frankness; candour; honesty; ingenuousness; openness; freedom from disguise, insidiousness, or prevarication; equality of terms; equity; distinctness; freedom from blots or obscurity.

FAIR-SEEMING, *fare'-seem-ing*, a. Appearing fair.

FAIR-SPOKEN, *fare'-spok'n*, a. Using fair speech; bland; civil; courteous; plausible.

FAIRWAY, *fare'-wa*, s. The navigable part of a river; the mid-passage in a short channel.

FAIRY, *fa'-re*, s. An imaginary being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, and play a variety of pranks; an enchantress.—*Fairy-land* is the imaginary land or abode of fairies.—*Fairy-beads* is a name given to the small radiated vertebræ, or plates, of the fossil Crinoidia, which so frequently occur in the limestone formation of the earth's crust. They are sometimes called *St. Cuthbert's beads*.—*Fairy-rings* are circular pieces of ground in the fields, encompassed with a border of greener and fresher grass than that of the centre; and so called from the vulgar belief that they were caused by the dancing of fairies.—*Fairy stone* is a term applied to the fossil remains of the *Echinus*, *Cedaris*, &c., frequently found in gravel pits.

—a. Of or belonging to fairies.

FAIRY-LIKE, *fa'-re-like*, a. Imitating the manner of fairies.

FAITH, *fayth*, s. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition, or of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity, without other evidence; the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed; word or honour pledged; fidelity; sincerity; honesty; veracity; faithfulness.—*Saving faith* is the assent of the mind to the truth of divine revelation.—The object of belief; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; a system of revealed truths received by Christians; †credibility or truth.

— interj. A colloquial expression, meaning *on my faith, in truth*.

FAITH-BREACH, *fayth'-breetch*, s. Breach of fidelity, disloyalty; perfidy.

FAITHED, ‡ *fayth't*, a. Honest; sincere.

FAITHFUL, *fayth'-ful*, a. Firm in adherence to the truth and to the duties of religion; firmly adhering to duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance; constant in the performance of duties or services; exact in attending to commands; trusty; observant of compacts, treaties, contracts, vows, or other engagements; true to one's word; true to the marriage covenant; conformable to truth; constant; true; worthy of belief.

FAITHFULLY, *fayth'-ful-le*, ad. In a faithful manner; with good faith; with strict adherence to allegiance and duty; with observance of promises, vows, covenants, or duties; without failure of performance honestly; exactly; truly; without defect, fraud, trick, or ambiguity; confidently; steadily.

FAITHFULNESS, *fayth'-ful-nes*, s. Fidelity; loyalty; firm adherence to allegiance and duty; truth; veracity; strict adherence to injunctions, and to the duties of a station; strict performance of promises, vows, or covenants; constancy in affection.

FAITHLESS, *fayth'-les*, a. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; destitute of faith; not giving credit to; not adhering to allegiance or duty; disloyal; perfidious; treacherous; not true to a master or employer; neglectful; unfaithful; not true to the marriage covenant; false; not observant of promises; deceptive.

FAITHLESSLY, *fayth'-les-le*, ad. In a faithless manner.

FAITHLESSNESS, *fayth'-les-nes*, s. Unbelief as to revealed religion; perfidy; treachery; disloyalty; violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy; unfaithfulness.

FAITOUR, ‡ *fa'-toor*, s. An evil-doer; a scoundrel; a mean fellow.

FAKE, *fake*, s. One of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies in a coil; a single turn or coil.

FAKIR, *fa'-ker*, } s. A Mohammedan monk or hermit
FAQUIR, *fa-keer'*, } in India, the same as *dervise* in Persia and Turkey.

FALCADE, *fal-kade'*, s. The low bending or position of a horse when he throws himself on his haunches two or three times in very quick curvets.

FALCATE, *fal'-kate*, } a. Hooked; bent like a sickle
FALCATED, *fal'-ka-ted*, } or scythe; an epithet applied to the new moon.

FALCATION, *fal-ka'-shun*, s. Crookedness; a bending in the form of a sickle.

FALCHION, *fawl'-she-un*, s. A short, crooked sword; a scimitar.

FALCIFERI, *fawl-sif''-er-e*, s. The name of a group of Ammonites.

FALCIFORM, *fawl'-se-fawrm*, a. In the shape of a sickle; resembling a reaping-hook

FALCON, *faul'-kon*, or *fawk'n*, s. A hawk; a hawk trained to sport, as in *falconry*.—In *ornithology*, a division of the genus *Falco*.—A small cannon.

FALCON-GENTIL, *faul'-kon-jen'-til*, s. A falcon when full feathered and completely bred.

FALCONER, *faul'-kner*, s. A person who breeds and trains hawks for taking wild fowls.

FALCONET, ‡ *faul'-ko-net*, s. A small cannon.

FALCONIDÆ, *faul-kon'-e-de*, s. In *ornithology*, an extensive family of the order *Raptores*, or Rapacious birds, including the eagle, kite, hawk, &c., of which the genus *Falco* is the type.

FALCONRY, *faul'-kon-re*, s. The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking; the practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

FALCULA, *fal'-ku-lă*, s. In *zoology*, a curved and sharp-pointed claw.

FALDAGE, *fawl'-dej*, s. In *England*, a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep in any fields within their manors.

FALDFEE, *fawld'-fe*, s. A fee or composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

FALDING, ‡ *fawld'-ing*, s. A kind of coarse cloth.

FALDSTOOL, *fawld'-stool*, s. A folding stool, or portable seat made to fold up in the manner of a camp-stool; the chair of a bishop, enclosed by the railing of the altar; a kind of stool, placed at the south of the altar, on which the sovereigns of England kneel at their coronation.

FALERNIAN, *fă-ler'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to the wine of Falernus, in Italy.

— s. The wine made at Falernus.

FALL, *fawl*, v.n.; pret. FELL; pp. FALLEN. To drop from a higher place; to descend by the power of gravity alone; to drop from an erect posture; to disembogue; to pass at the outlet; to flow out of its channel into a pond, lake, or sea; to depart from the faith, or from rectitude; to apostatize; to die; to come to an end suddenly; to vanish; to perish; to be degraded; to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to be plunged into misery; to decline in power, wealth, or glory; to sink into weakness; to be given up, over-

thrown, or ruined; to pass into a worse state than the former; to come; to sink; to be lowered, as the tide; to decrease; to be diminished in weight or value; not to amount to the full; to be rejected; to decline from violence to calmness, from intensity to remission; to pass into a new state of body or mind; to sink into an air of dejection, discontent, anger, sorrow, or shame; to happen; to befal; to light on; to come by chance; to rush on; to assail, as fear; to come unexpectedly; to begin with haste, ardour, or vehemence; to rush or hurry to; to pass or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise, as possession or property; to become the property of; to belong or appertain to; to be dropped or uttered carelessly; to languish; to become feeble or faint; to be brought forth; to issue; to terminate.—In *nautical language*, *to fall aboard of* is to strike against, as one vessel coming into collision with another. *To fall astern* is to move or be driven backward; to recede.—*To fall away* is to lose flesh; to become lean or emaciated; to pine; to renounce or desert allegiance; to revolt or rebel; to renounce or desert the faith; to apostatize; to sink into wickedness; to perish; to be ruined; to be lost; to decline gradually; to fade; to languish or become faint.—*To fall back* is to recede; to give way; to fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfil.—*To fall calm*, to cease to blow; to become calm.—*To fall down*, to prostrate one's self in worship; to sink; to come to the ground; to bend or bow as a suppliant; to sail or pass toward the mouth of a river or other outlet.—*To fall foul*, to attack; to make an assault.—*To fall from*, to recede from; to depart; not to adhere to, as an agreement; to depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt.—*To fall in*, to concur; to agree with; to comply; to yield to; to come in; to join; to enter, as a procession.—*To fall in with*, to meet, as a ship; also to discover or come near, as land.—*To fall off*, to withdraw; to separate; to be broken or detached, as friendship; to perish; to die away; to apostatize; to forsake; to withdraw from the faith, or from allegiance or duty; to abandon; to desert; to drop; to depreciate; to depart from former excellence; become less valuable or interesting, as a periodical.—*To fall on*, to begin suddenly and eagerly; to begin an attack; to assault; to assail; to drop on; to descend on; to rush against.—*To fall out*, to quarrel; to begin to contend; to happen; to befall; to chance.—*To fall over*, to revolt; to desert from one side to another; to fall beyond.—*To fall short*, to be deficient; to fail.—*To fall to*, to begin hastily and eagerly; to apply one's self to.—*To fall under*, to come under or within the limits of; to be exposed or subjected to; to become the subject of; to come within; to be ranged or reckoned with.

Fall, v.a. To sink or depress; to diminish; to lessen or lower; † to bring forth; to fell; to cut down (*local*), ‡ to let fall or drop.

s. Descent; the act of dropping or descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity, or of tumbling from an erect posture; death; destruction; overthrow; ruin; downfall; degradation; loss of greatness or office; declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin, diminution; decrease of price or value; depreciation; declination of sound; a sinking of tone; cadence; declivity; the descent of land or a hill; a slope; descent of water; a cascade; a cataract; a rush of water down a steep place; the outlet or discharge of a river or current of water into the ocean, or into a lake or pond; the distance which anything falls; the fall of the leaf; autumn; that which falls; a falling; the act of felling or cutting down; the act of our first parents in eating the forbidden fruit; the apostasy of the rebellious angels.—In *nautical language*, that part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.

Fallacious, *fal-lā'-shus*, a. Wearing a false appearance, producing error or mistake; deceptive, delusive, false, or deceitful; not well founded; producing disappointment; mocking expectation; holding out false hopes.

Fallaciously, *fal-lā'-shus-le*, ad. In a fallacious manner; deceitfully; sophistically; with purpose or in a manner to deceive.

Fallaciousness, *fal-lā'-shus-nes*, s. Tendency to deceive or mislead; inconclusiveness.

Fallacy, *fal'-lā-se*, s. Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness; that which misleads the eye or the mind; deception; mistake.—In *logic*, an argument, or apparent argument, which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not.

Fallax,‡ *fal'-laks*, s. Cavillation; false reasoning.

Fallen, *fawl'n*, pp. or a. Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

Fallency,‡ *fal'-len-se*, s. Mistake.

Faller, *fawl'-er*, s. One who falls.

Fallibility, *fal-le-bil'-e-te*, s. Liability to deceive; the quality of being fallible; uncertainty; possibility of being erroneous; liableness to err or to be deceived in one's own judgment.

Fallible, *fal'-le-bl*, a. Liable to fail or mistake; that may err or be deceived in judgment; liable to error that may deceive.

Fallibly, *fal'-le-ble*, ad. In a fallible manner.

Falling, *fawl'-ing*, ppr. or a. Descending; dropping disemboguing; apostatising.

Falling in, *fawl'-ing in*, s. An indenting or hollow opposed to rising or prominence.—*Falling away*, apostasy.—*Falling off*, departure from the line or course declension.—*Falling down*, prostration.—*Falling-star*, an igneous meteor which appears to fall rapidly to the earth.—*Falling-star tube*, an electrical experiment made to imitate a falling star by means of a glass tube.—*Falling-stone*, an aërolite, a stone falling from the atmosphere.—*Falling sickness*, the epilepsy.

Fallopian, *fal lō'-pe-an*, a. A term applied to two membranous ducts arising from the womb, first discovered by *Fallopius*, and usually called *Fallopian tubes*.

Fallow, *fal'-lo*, a. Pale red, or pale yellow; unsowed, not tilled; left to rest after a year or more of tillage; left unsowed, after ploughing; unploughed; uncultivated; ‡ unoccupied; neglected.

— s. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded; the ploughing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season.—A *green fallow* is that where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by some green crop, as turnips, &c.

— v.n. To fade; to become yellow.

— v.a. To plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it.

Fallow-crop, *fal'-lo-krop*, s. The crop taken from fallowed ground.

Fallow-deer, *fal'-lo-deer*, s. A kind of deer smaller than the stag (the *Cervus dama* of Linnæus), and most common in England, where it is almost domesticated in the parks.

Fallowed, *fal'-lowd*, pp. Ploughed and harrowed for a season, without being sown.

Fallow-finch, *fal'-lo-finch*, s. A small bird, the wheatear.

Fallowing, *fal'-lo-ing*, s. The operation of ploughing and harrowing land without sowing it.

Fallowist,† *fal'-lo-ist*, s. One who favours the practice of fallowing land.

Fallowness, *fal'-lo-nes*, s. A fallow state; barrenness, exemption from bearing fruit.

Falsary,‡ *fawl'-sā-re*, s. A falsifier of evidence.

False, *fawlse*, a. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists; unfounded; not according to the lawful standard, substituted for another; succedaneous; suppositious; counterfeit; forged; not genuine; not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; not agreeable to rule or propriety; not honest or just; not fair; not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; unfaithful; inconstant; deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets; counterfeit; not genuine or real; hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception.—*False fire*, a combustible composition, sending forth a blue flame, used in vessels of war for making signals during the night.—*False imprisonment*, the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law; or the unlawful detention of a person in custody.—*False cadence*, in *music*, a cadence in which the bass rises a tone or semi-tone, instead of rising a fourth, or falling a fifth.—*False keel of a ship*, the timber added below the main keel, to serve both as a defence and an aid in holding a better wind.—*False-roof*, in *architecture*, that part between the ceiling of the upper floor and the covering of a roof.

— ad. Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

—‡ v.a. To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive to defeat; to balk; to evade.

False-faced, *fawlse'-fayst*, a. Hypocritical; deceitful assuming a false appearance.

FALSE-HEARTED, *fawlse-härt'-ed*, a. Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; perfidious.
FALSE-HEARTEDNESS, *fawlse-härt'-ed-nes*, s. Perfidiousness; treachery.
FALSEHOOD, *fawlse'-hood*, s. Contrariety to fact or truth; falsity; fiction or fabrication; want of truth or veracity; an untrue assertion; want of honesty; treachery, deceitfulness; perfidy; counterfeit; false appearance; imposture.
FALSEISM,† *fawlse'-ism*, s. Mendacity; falsehood.
FALSELY, *fawlse'-le*, ad. In a manner contrary to truth and fact; not truly; treacherously; perfidiously; erroneously; by mistake.
FALSENESS, *fawlse'-nes*, s. Want of integrity and veracity, either in principle or in act; duplicity; deceit; double dealing; unfaithfulness; treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.
FALSER, *fawlse'-er*, s. A deceiver.
FALSETTE, *fawl-set'*, s. In declamation, a shrill and high tone of voice; a scream.
FALSETTO, *fawl-set'-to*, s. (Ital.) A false or artificial voice; that part of a person's voice which lies above its natural compass; an artificial manner of singing, produced by tightening the ligaments of the glottis, and thus extending the vocal compass about an octave higher; the natural voice from the chest being called *voce di petto*.
FALSIFIABLE, *fawl'-se-fi-à-bl*, a. That may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.
FALSIFICATION, *fawl-se-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making false; a counterfeiting; the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not; confutation.
FALSIFICATOR, *fawl'-se-fe-ka-tur*, s. A falsifier.
FALSIFIED, *fawl'-se-fide*, pp. Counterfeited.
FALSIFIER, *fawl'-se-fi-er*, s. One who counterfeits, or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance, or one who makes false coin; one who invents falsehood; a liar; one who proves a thing to be false.
FALSIFY, *fawl'-se-fi*, v.a. To counterfeit; to forge; to make something false, or in imitation of that which is true; to disprove; to prove to be false; to violate; to break by falsehood; ‡to show to be unsound, insufficient, or not proof.
— v.n. To tell lies; to violate the truth.
FALSITY, *fawl'-se-te*, s. Contrariety or opposition to truth; the quality of being false; falsehood; a lie; a false assertion.
FALTER, *fawl'-ter*, v.n. To hesitate, fail, or break in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer; to fail, tremble, or yield in exertion; not to be firm and steady; to fail in the regular exercise of the understanding.
—‡ v.a. To sift.
FALTERING, *fawl'-ter-ing*, s. Feebleness of voice; deficiency; hesitation.
— ppr. or a. Hesitating; speaking with a feeble, trembling utterance.
FALTERINGLY, *fawl'-ter-ing-le*, ad. With hesitation; with a trembling, broken voice; with difficulty or feebleness.
FALUNS, *fa'-luns*, s. In *geology*, a series of deposits belonging to the Middle Tertiary or Miocene period, consisting of broken shells, quartz, sand, and gravel, and containing the remains of the mastodon, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, palæotherium, tapir deer, and other mammalia.
FALX, *falks*, s. In *anatomy*, a certain membranous process which has the form of a scythe or sickle; as *falx cerebri*, a process of the *dura mater*.
FAME, *fame*, s. Public report or rumour; favourable report; report of good or great actions, or that exalts the character; celebrity; renown, reputation, or honour.
— v.a. To make famous; to report.
FAME-GIVING, *fame'-giv-ing*, a. Bestowing fame.
FAMED, *faymd*, a. Much talked of; renowned.
FAMELESS, *fame'-les*, a. Without renown.
FAMELESSLY, *fame'-les-le*, ad. In a fameless manner.
FAMILIAR, *fà-mil'-yar*, a. Pertaining to a family; domestic; accustomed by frequent converse; well acquainted with; intimate; close; affable; not formal or distant; easy in conversation; well acquainted with; knowing by frequent use; well known; learned or well understood by frequent use. unceremonious; free; unconstrained; easy; common; frequent and intimate; easy; unconstrained; not formal; intimate in an unlawful degree.
FAMILIAR, s. An intimate; a close companion, one long acquainted; a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call.—In the *Court of Inquisition*, a person who assists in apprehending and imprisoning the accused.
FAMILIARITY, *fà-mil-ye-ar'-e-te*, s. Intimate and frequent converse, or association in company; fellowship; affability; close intimacy; easiness of conversation; freedom from ceremony; unconstrained intercourse.
FAMILIARIZE, *fà-mil'-yar-ize*, v.a. To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make well known, by practice or converse; to make easy by practice or customary use, or by intercourse; to bring down from a state of distant superiority.
FAMILIARIZED, *fà-mil'-yar-ize'd*, pp. or a. Accustomed; made familiar.
FAMILIARLY, *fà-mil'-yar-le*, ad. In a familiar manner; unceremoniously; without constraint; without formality; commonly; frequently; with the ease and unconcern that arise from long custom or acquaintance.
FAMILIARY,† *fà-mil'-yà-re*, a Pertaining to a family, domestic.
FAMILISM, *fam'-e-lizm*, s. The tenets of a religious sect called the *Family of Love*, founded in the sixteenth century by one Henry Nicholas, of Westphalia, who pretended that there was no knowledge of Christ or of the Scriptures but in his family. Hence the members of the sect were called *Familists*.
FAMILLE, *fam'-eel*, s. (Fr.) Family, household, or kindred; whence the phrase *en famille*, in the family circle; domestically.
FAMILY, *fam'-e-le*, s. The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household, including parents, children, and servants; those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage; course of descent; genealogy; line of ancestors, honourable descent; noble or respectable stock; a collection or union of nations or states.—In *popular language*, an order, class, or genus of animals, or of other natural productions, having something in common, by which they are distinguished from others; thus, in *zoology*, the family of a genus is denoted by the termination *idæ*, as *Felidæ*, from *felis*, a cat.—In *botany*, the termination is *aceæ*, as *Rosaceæ*.
FAMINE, *fam'-in*, s. Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions sufficient for the inhabitants of a country or besieged place; want; destitution.
FAMISH, *fam'-ish*, v.a. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger; to exhaust the strength of, by hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger; to kill by deprivation or denial of anything necessary for life.
— v.n. To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to be exhausted in strength, or to come near to perish for want of food or drink; to be distressed with want; to come near to perish by destitution.
FAMISHED, *fam'-isht*, pp. of the verb *to famish*.
FAMISHING, *fam'-ish-ing*, ppr. or a. Starving; perishing by want of food.
FAMISHMENT, *fam'-ish-ment*, s. The pain of excessive hunger or thirst; extreme want of sustenance.
FAMOSITY,‡ *fà-mos'-e-te*, s. Renown; celebrity.
FAMOUS, *fa'-mus*, a. Celebrated in fame or public report; much talked of and praised; distinguished or notorious, noted, remarkable, renowned, or illustrious.
FAMOUSLY, *fa'-mus-le*, ad. With great renown or celebration.
FAMOUSNESS, *fa'-mus-nes*, s. Renown; great fame; celebrity.
FAMULAR,‡ *fam'-u-lar*, a. Homely; domestic.
FAMULATE,‡ *fam'-u-late*, v.a. To serve.
FAMULIST, *fam'-u-list*, s. A servant, or subordinate member of a college.
FAN, *fan*, s. An instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face in warm weather; something in the form of a woman's fan when spread; an instrument for winnowing grain; a small vane or sail, used to keep the large sails of a windmill always in the direction of the wind; something by which the air is moved; a wing; an instrument to raise the fire or flame, as the *fan-blast*, used in iron works.
— v.a. To cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan; to ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion; to move as with a fan; to winnow, to separate chaff from grain, and drive it away by a current of air.

FANAL, *fa'-nal*, s. A lighthouse, or more particularly the lantern placed in it.

FANARIOTES, *fa-nar'-e-ots*, s. The name given to the inhabitants of that part of Constantinople called the *Fanner*, or Greek quarter of the city.

FANATIC, *fa-nat'-ik*, } a. Wild and extravagant in
FANATICAL, *fa-nat'-e-kal*, } opinions, particularly in religious matters; excessively enthusiastic; possessed by a kind of frenzy.

FANATIC, *fa-nat'-ik*, s. A religious enthusiast; a visionary; a person affected by excessive enthusiasm; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion.

FANATICALLY, *fa-nat'-e-kal-le*, ad. With wild enthusiasm.

FANATICALNESS, *fa-nat'-e-kal-nes*, s. Fanaticism.

FANATICISM, *fa-nat'-e-sizm*, s. Excessive enthusiasm; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy.

FANATICIZE, *fa-nat'-e-size*, v.a. To make fanatic.

FANATISM,† *fan'-a-tizm*, s. Religious frenzy; fanaticism.

FANCIED, *fan'-sid*, pp. or a. Imagined; conceived; liked.

FANCIER, *fan'-se-er*, s. One who fancies; a word often occurring in composition, as *bird-fancier*, *dog-fancier*, *rose-fancier*, &c.

FANCIFUL, *fan'-se-ful*, a. Imaginative, visionary, fantastical, or whimsical; guided by the imagination rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; full of wild images.

FANCIFULLY, *fan'-se-ful-le*, ad. In a fanciful manner; wildly; whimsically; according to fancy.

FANCIFULNESS, *fan'-se-ful-nes*, s. The quality of being fanciful, or influenced by the imagination rather than by reason and experience; the habit of following fancy; the quality of being dictated by imagination or fancy.

FANCILESS, *fan'-se-les*, a. Wanting in fancy or imagination.

FAN-CRICKET, *fan-krik'-et*, s. An insect; the churr-worm.

FANCY, *fan'-se*, s. The faculty by which the mind forms images or representations of things at pleasure; often used as synonymous with *imagination*, which is rather the power of combining and modifying our conceptions; an opinion or notion; taste; conception; image; thought; idea; inclination; liking; love; caprice; humour; whim; conceit; false notion; something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.—*The fancy* is a cant name for sporting characters.

— v.n. To imagine; to figure to one's self; to believe or suppose without proof.

— v.a. To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with, particularly on account of external appearance or manners.

FANCY BALL, *fan'-se ball*, s. A ball at which persons appear in fancy dresses, imitations of antique costumes, &c.

FANCY-FRAMED, *fan'-se-fraymd*, a. Created by the fancy.

FANCY-FREE, *fan'-se-fre*, a. Free from the power of love.

FANCY-GOODS, *fan'-se-goods*, s.pl. Fabrics made of various patterns, as ribbons, silks, &c., and made to suit the prevailing taste of the day.

FANCY-MONGER, *fan'-se-mung-er*, s. One who deals in tricks of imagination.

FANCY REPOSITORY, *fan'-se re-poz'-e-tur-e*, s. A shop where various articles, chiefly for the use of ladies, are deposited.

FANCY-SICK, *fan'-se-sik*, a. One whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind.

FANDANGO, *fan-dan'-go*, s. (Span.) A lively dance.

FANE, *fane*, s. A temple or church; a place consecrated to religion.

FANFARE, *fan'-fare*, s. (Fr.) A flourish of trumpets, as in coming into the lists, &c.; a lively piece performed on hunting horns in the chase.

FANFARON, *fan'-fa-ron*, s. (Fr.) A bully; a hector; a swaggerer; an empty boaster; a vain pretender.

FANFARONADE, *fan-far-o-nade'*, s. A swaggering, vain boasting, ostentation; a bluster.

FANG,‡ *fang*, v.a. To catch; to seize; to lay hold; to gripe; to clutch.

— s. The tusk of a boar or other animal, by which the prey is seized and held; a pointed tooth; a claw or talon; any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

FANGED, *fangd*, a. Furnished with fangs, tusks, or something long and pointed.

FANGLE,‡ *fang'l*, s. A new attempt; a trifling scheme.

FANGLED, *fang'ld*, a. Begun; new-made; gaudy; showy; vainly decorated. Generally used with the prefix *new*. *See* NEW-FANGLED.

FANGLESS, *fang'-les*, a. Having no fangs or tusks, toothless.

FANGOT, *fang'-ot*, s. A quantity of wares, as raw silk &c., from one to three cwts.

FANION, *fan'-yun*, s. In *military matters*, a small flag carried with the baggage.

FAN-LIGHT, *fan'-lite*, s. A window shaped like an open fan, and generally placed over the house-door to light the passage.

FAN-LIKE, *fan'-like*, a. Resembling, or having the form of a fan.

FAN-MAKER, *fan-ma'-ker*, s. A manufacturer of ladies' fans.

FANNED, *fand*, pp. Blown with a fan; winnowed.

FANNEL, *fan'-nel*, } s. A sort of ornament like a scarf,
FANON, *fan'-on*, } worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest when he officiates.

FANNER, *fan'-ner*, s. One who fans; a contrivance for producing a current of air, as in a window, &c.—*Fanners* is the name of a machine which consists of a vane or flat disks revolving round a centre, sometimes used for winnowing corn, and sometimes as bellows for forges.

FAN-NERVED, *fan'-nervd*, a. In *entomology* and *botany*, having the nerves or nervures disposed in the manner of a fan.

FANNING-MACHINE, *fan'-ning-ma-sheen'*, } s. A machine
FANNING-MILL, *fan'-ning-mil*, } for cleansing seeds from chaff, husks, dirt, &c.

FAN-PALM, *fan'-pälm*, s. The talipot tree of the East Indies, which grows to an enormous height, with a straight cylindrical trunk, and is one of the most magnificent of the Palm tribes.

FAN-SHAPED, *fan'-shape'd*, a. Formed like or resembling a fan.

FAN-TAIL, *fan'-tale*, s. A joint; a gas-burner.

FANTASIA, *fan-ta'-se-a*, s. (Ital.) A fanciful air in music, not restricted to the laws of composition; a fantasy.

FANTASIED,‡ *fan'-ta-sid*, a. Filled with fancies or imaginations; whimsical.

FANTASM, *fan'-tazm*, s. *See* PHANTASM.

FANTASTIC, *fan-tas'-tik*, } a. Fanciful, produced
FANTASTICAL, *fan-tas'-te-kal*, } or existing only in imagination; imaginary; not real; chimerical; having the nature of a phantom; apparent only; unsteady; irregular; whimsical; capricious; indulging the vagaries of imagination; odd.

FANTASTIC,† *fan-tas'-tik*, s. A whimsical person.

FANTASTICALLY, *fan-tas'-te-kal-le*, ad. By the power of imagination; in a fantastic manner; capriciously; unsteadily; whimsically; in compliance with fancy.

FANTASTICALNESS, *fan-tas'-te-kal-nes*, } s. Compliance
FANTASTICNESS, *fan-tas'-tik-nes*, } with fancy; humorousness; whimsicalness; caprice.

FANTASTICLY, *fan-tas'-tik-le*, ad. Irrationally; whimsically.

FANTASY, *fan'-ta-se*. *See* FANCY

FANTOCCINI, *fan-tok-tche'-ne*. (Ital.) Dramatic representations in which puppets are substituted in the scene for human performers.

FANTOM, *fan'-tom*. *See* PHANTOM.

FANTOM-CORN, *fan'-tom-korn*, s. Lank or light corn. (*Local.*)

FAP,‡ *fap*, a. Fuddled; tipsy.

FAQUIR, *fa-keer'*. *See* FAKIR.

FAR, *fär*, a. Distant, in any direction; separated by a wide space from the place where one is, or from any given place remote; remote from purpose; contrary to design or wishes; remote in affection or obedience; at enmity with; alienated; more or most distant of the two. The word forms a useful prefix to numerous compounds, indicating distance, or remoteness, as, *far-beaming*, sending beams to a distance; *far-brought*, brought from afar; *far-cost*, *far-extended*, *far-famed*, *far-glancing*, *far-looking*, *far-piercing*, *far-resounding*, *far-ruling*, *far-stretched*, &c.

— ad. To a great extent or distance of space; distantly in time from any point; remotely.—In *interrogatories*, to what distance or extent; in great part

in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much; to a certain point, degree, or distance.—*By far*, in a great degree; very much.—*From far*, from a great distance; from a remote place.—*Far from*, at a great distance.—*Far off*, at a great distance; to a great distance.—In a *spiritual sense*, alienated; at enmity; in a state of ignorance and alienation.—*Far other*, very different.

FAR, s. A variety of the species *Triticum spelta*, or Buckwheat, grown on poor lands in the South of Europe; the young of swine, or a litter of pigs (*local*).

FARANDAMS, *far'-an-dams*, s. A mixed fabric of wool and silk.

FARANTLY,† *far'-ant-le*, a. Orderly; decent; respectable (*local*); comely; handsome.

FARCE,‡ *fărse*, v.a. To stuff; to fill with forced meat; to extend; to swell out.

— s. A short play, in which ridiculous qualities and actions are greatly exaggerated for the purpose of exciting laughter.

FARCICAL, *făr'-se-kal*, a. Belonging to a farce; appropriated to farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous; illusory; deceptive.

FARCICALLY, *făr'-se-kal-le*, ad. In a manner suited to farce; ludicrously.

FARCICALNESS, *făr'-se-kal-nes*, s. State of being farcical or ludicrous.

FARCILITE,‡ *făr'-se-lite*, s. Pudding-stone.

FARCIN, *făr'-sin*, } s. A disease of horses affecting the
FARCY, *făr'-se*, } skin and its blood-vessels, of a leprous character, and allied to the *glanders*.—*Farcy-water* is also a disease incident to horses, and terminating cutaneously.

FARCING, *făr'-sing*, s. Stuffing composed of forced meat; the act of stuffing with mixed ingredients.

FARCTATE, *fărk'-tate*, a. In *botany*, stuffed; crammed or full; without vacuities.

FARD,‡ *fărd*, v.a. To paint; to colour.

FARDEL, *făr'-del*, s. A bundle or little pack.

— v.a. To make up in bundles.

FARDING-BAG, *făr'-ding-bag*, s. The first stomach of a cow or other ruminating animal, where green food lies till it is chewed over again.

FARDING-DEAL,‡ *făr'-ding-deel*, s. An old term for the fourth part of an acre of land.

FARE, *fare*, v.n. To be in any state, good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or train of events, fortunate or unfortunate; to feed; to be entertained; to proceed in a train of consequences, good or bad; to happen well or ill. Used impersonally with *it*, as How will *it* fare with him?—‡ To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel.

— s. The price of passage or going; the sum paid or due, for conveying a person by land and water; food; provisions of the table; the person conveyed in a vehicle.

FAREWELL, *fare-wel'*. A compound of *fare*, in the imperative, and *well*. *Go well;* originally applied to a person departing, but by custom now applied both to those who depart and those who remain; it expresses a kind wish, a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left. The verb and adverb are often separated by the pronoun, as, *Fare you well;* sometimes it is only an expression of separation, as, *Farewell*, ye groves.

— s. A wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; leave; act of departure; a final adieu.

FAR-FETCHED, *făr'-fetcht*, a. Brought from a remote place; studiously sought; not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; forced; strained.

FARINA, *fa-rī'-nă*, s. The pollen or fine powder contained in the anthers of plants, and which is supposed to fall on the stigma, and fructify the plant; the flour of any species of corn or starchy root, such as the potato, &c.—In *chemistry*, starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

FARINACEOUS, *far-e-na'-she-us*, a. Consisting or made of meal or flour, as food; containing meal; yielding farina or flour, as seeds; like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal.

FARINACEOUSLY, *far-e-na'-she-us-le*, ad. In a mealy-like manner.

FARINOSE, *far'-e-noze*, a. Mealy, covered with a sort of white, scurfy substance.

FARM, *färm*, s. A portion of land usually leased on rent, with suitable buildings, fences, and other arrangements necessary for carrying on the business of farming; the state of land leased on rent reserved; a lease.

FARM, v.a. To lease, as land, on rent reserved; to let to a tenant on condition of paying rent; to take at a certain rent or rate; to lease or let, as taxes, impost, or other duties, at a certain sum or rate per cent.; to cultivate land.—*To let to farm*, is to lease on rent

FARMABLE, *färm'-à-bl*, a. That may be farmed.

FARMED, *färmd*, pp. of the verb *to farm*.

FARMER, *făr'-mer*, s. A tenant; a lessee; one who hires and cultivates a farm; a cultivator of leased ground, or one who cultivates his own land; a husbandman; one who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.—*Farmers-general*, under the old French monarchy, were those to whom the right of levying certain taxes in a particular district was *farmed out*, for a given sum paid down.

FARMERESS, *făr'-mer-es*, s. A farmer's wife, or a woman who farms.

FARMERY, *färm'-er-e*, s. The buildings and yards necessary for carrying on the business of a farm.

FARM-HOUSE, *färm'-hows*, s. A house attached to a farm, and for the residence of a farmer.

FARMING, *färm'-ing*, ppr. or a. Carrying on the business of agriculture; letting or leasing land on rent reserved, or duties and imposts at a certain rate per cent.

— s. The business of cultivating land.

FARM-LABOURER, *färm-la'-bur-er*, s. A working man employed about a farm.

FARMOST, *făr'-most*, a. Most distant or remote.

FARM-YARD, *färm'-yärd*, s. The yard or inclosure attached to a barn; or the inclosure surrounded by the farm-buildings

FARNESS, *făr'-nes*, s. Distance; remoteness.

FARO, *fa'-ro*, s. A game at cards.

FARRAGINOUS, *far-rad'-je-nus*, a. Formed of various materials; mixed.

FARRAGO, *far-ra'-go*, s. (Lat.) A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FARRAND,† *far'-rand*, } s. Manner; custom; humour.
FARAND,† *fa'-rand*, } (*Local.*)

FARREATION, *far-re-a'-shun*. *See* CONFARREATION.

FARRIER, *far'-re-er*, s. One who professes to cure the diseases of horses, now designated a *veterinary surgeon;* one who shoes horses.

— v.n. To practise as a farrier.

FARRIERY, *far'-re-er-e*, s. The art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses and cattle; the art or business of shoeing horses.

FARROW, *far'-ro*, s. A litter of pigs.

— v.a. or n. To bring forth pigs.

— a. Applied to a cow when she fails to produce a calf for that year.

FAR-SEEING, *făr-se'-ing*, } a. Seeing to a great dis-
FAR-SIGHTED, *făr-si'-ted*, } tance.

FAR-SHOOTING, *făr'-shoo-ting*, a. Shooting to a great distance.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS, *făr-si'-ted-ness*, s. The power of seeing far.

FARTHER, *făr'-ther*, a. comp. deg. More remote; more distant than something else; longer; tending to a greater distance. *See* FURTHER, FURTHERANCE, FURTHERMORE, FURTHEST, &c.

FARTHING, *făr'-thing*, s. A small copper coin of Great Britain; the fourth of a penny; very small price or value.

FARTHINGALE, *făr'-thing-gale*, s. A hoop petticoat; or circles of hoops, formed of whalebone, used to extend the petticoat.

FARTHINGS-WORTH, *făr'-things-wurth*, s. As much as is sold for a farthing.

FASCES, *fas'-ses*, s.pl. (Lat.) In *Roman antiquity*, a bundle of rods, bound round the helve of an axe, and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

FASCETS, *fas'-sets*, s.pl. Iron implements used in glass-making for conveying the bottles to the annealing tower.

FASCIA, *fash'-e-à*, s.; pl. FASCIÆ. (Lat.) A band, sash, or fillet.—In *architecture*, any flat member with a small projecture.—In *brick buildings*, the jutting of the bricks beyond the windows.—In *astronomy*, the belt of a planet, as the belts of Jupiter.—In *surgery*, a bandage, roller, or ligature.—In *anatomy*, a thin tendinous covering, which surrounds the muscles of the limbs, and binds them in their places.

FASCIAL, *fash'-e-al*, a. Belonging to the fasces.
FASCIATED, *fash'-e-a-ted*, a. Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage.
FASCIATION, *fash-e-a'-shun*, s. The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; bandage.
FASCICLE, *fas'-se-kl*, s. A little bundle; a nosegay.—In *botany*, an aggregate or cluster of fastigiate flowers, whose foot-stalks or peduncles spring irregularly from several points at the top of the main stem.
FASICLED, *fas'-se-kld*, a. Clustered together in a fascicle.—In *botany*, *fascicled whorls* are arranged in parcels, but still forming a whorl or parcel.—*Fascicled racemes*, disposed in separate parcels, while the whole forms a raceme.
FASCICULAR, *fas-sik'-u-lar*, a. United in a bundle.
FASCICULARLY, *fas-sik'-u-lar-le*, ad. In the form of bundles.
FASCICULATE, *fas-sik'-u-late*, } a. In *botany*, growing
FASCICULATED, *fas-sik'-u-la-ted*, } in bundles or bunches from the same point.
FASCICULATELY, *fas-sik'-u-late-le*, ad. In a fasciculated manner.—In *botany*, *fasciculately tuberous*, having the roots composed of a parcel or parcels of tubers.
FASCICULITE, *fas-sik'-u-lite*, s. A variety of fibrous hornblende.
FASCICULUS, *fas-sik'-u-lus*, s. (Lat.) A little bundle; a fascicle; a division of a book; a nosegay.
FASCINATE, *fas'-se-nate*, v.a. To operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully; to charm, enrapture, or captivate.
FASCINATED, *fas'-se-na-ted*, pp. or a. Bewitched; enchanted; charmed.
FASCINATING, *fas'-se-na-ting*, ppr. or a. Bewitching; enchanting.
FASCINATION, *fas-se-na'-shun*, s. The act of bewitching or enchanting; a powerful or irresistible influence on the affections or passions; unseen, inexplicable influence.
FASCINE, *fas-sin'*, s. (Fr.) In *fortification*, a long cylindrical fagot, or bundle of rods.
FASCINOUS, *fas'-se-nus*, a. Caused or acting by witchcraft.
FASCIOLA, *fas-se-o'-la*, } s. The names of certain
FASCIOLARIA, *fas-se-o-la'-re-a*, } kinds of Mollusca belonging to the family *Turbinellidæ*.
FASH, *fash*, v.a. To vex; to tease.
FASHION, *fash'-un*, s. The make or form of anything, the state of anything with regard to its external appearance; shape; model to be imitated; pattern; the form of a garment; the cut or shape of clothes; the prevailing mode of dress or ornament; manner; sort; way; mode; custom; prevailing mode or practice; genteel life or good breeding; genteel company; workmanship; ‡anything worn.—In *naval architecture*, *Fashion-pieces* are the aftmost timbers of a ship, which terminate the breadth, and form the shape of the stern.
— v.a. To form; to give shape or figure to; to mould; to shape; to fit; to adapt; to accommodate; to make according to the rule prescribed by custom; ‡to forge or counterfeit.
FASHIONABLE, *fash'-un-a-bl*, a. Made according to the prevailing form or mode; established by custom or use; current; prevailing at a particular time; observant of the fashion or customary mode; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; genteel; well bred.
FASHIONABLENESS, *fash'-un-a-bl-nes*, s. The state of being fashionable; modish elegance; such appearance as is according to the prevailing custom.
FASHIONABLY, *fash'-un-a-ble*, ad. In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice.
FASHIONED, *fash'-und*, pp. of the verb *to fashion*.
FASHIONER, *fash'-un-er*, s. One who forms or gives shape to things; a tailor.
FASHIONIST, *fash'-un-ist*, s. An obsequious follower of fashions.
FASHIONLESS, *fash'-un-les*, a. Having no fashion.
FASHION-MONGER, *fash'-un-mung'-er*, s. One who studies the fashion; a fop.
FASHION-MONGERING, *fash'-un-mung'-er-ing*, s. Devotedness to existing fashion; foppery.
— a. Behaving like a fashion-monger; slavishly devoted to existing fashions.
FASSAITE, *fas'-sa-ite*, s. In *mineralogy*, a dark-green variety of augite or pyroxine, found at *Fassa*, in the Tyrol, whence its name.

FAST, *fast*, a. Close, tight; firm, immoveable; strong, firmly fixed; closely adhering; deep; sound, as sleep; firm in adherence; swift, or quick in motion; moving rapidly.
— ad. Firmly; immoveably; swiftly, rapidly; with quick steps or progression.—*Fast by*, or *fast beside* close or near to.
— v.n. To abstain from food beyond the usual time; to omit to take the usual meals for a time; to abstain from food voluntarily, or partially, or from particular kinds of food.
— s. Abstinence from food, or from particular kinds of food, for a certain time; voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation; the time of fasting; that which fastens or holds; the rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf, &c.
FAST-DAY, *fast'-day*, s. The day on which fasting is observed.
FASTEN, *fas'n*, v.a. To fix firmly; to make fast or close; to attach or annex; to lock, bolt, or bar; to secure; to hold together; to cement or to link; to unite closely in any way; to affix or conjoin; to impress; to lay on with strength.
— v.n. *To fasten on*, to fix one's self; to seize and hold on; to clinch.
FASTENED, *fas'nd*, pp. Made firm or fast.
FASTENER, *fas'ner*, s. One who makes fast or firm.
FASTENING, *fas'ning*, s. Anything that binds and makes fast; or that which is intended for that purpose.
FASTER, *fas'-ter*, a. More rapid; swifter.
— ad. More rapidly.
— s. One who abstains from food.
FASTEST, *fast'-est*, a. Most rapid; swiftest.
— ad. Most swiftly.
FAST-HANDED, *fast'-hand-ed*, a. Close-fisted, covetous; avaricious.
FASTI, *fas'-ti*, s. The Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, courts, &c., corresponding to a modern almanack.—The *Fasti annales* were historical records.
FASTIDIOSITY, ‡ *fas-tid-e-os'-e-te*, s. Fastidiousness daintiness.
FASTIDIOUS, *fas-tid'-e-us*, a. Disdainful; squeamish, delicate to a fault; over-nice; difficult to please; rejecting what is common or not very nice; suited with difficulty; dainty.
FASTIDIOUSLY, *fas tid'-e-us-le*, ad. Disdainfully; squeamishly; contemptuously.
FASTIDIOUSNESS, *fas-tid'-e-us-nes*, s. Disdainfulness; contemptuousness; squeamishness of mind, taste, or appetite.
FASTIGIATE, *fas-tij'-e-ate*, } a. Narrowed to the
FASTIGIATED, *fas-tij'-e-a-ted*, } top.—In *botany*, tapering to a narrow point, like a pyramid.—A *fastigiate* stem is one whose branches are of an equal height. Peduncles are *fastigiate* when they elevate the fructifications in a bunch so as to be equally high.
FASTIGIUM, *fas-tij'-e-um*, s. (Lat.) The summit, apex or ridge of a house or pediment.
FASTING, *fast'-ing*, s. The act of abstaining from food.
FASTING-DAY, *fast'-ing-day*, s. A day of fasting; a fast-day.
FASTLY, *fast'-le*, ad. Firmly; surely.
FASTNESS, *fast'-nes*, s. The state of being fast and firm; firm adherence; strength; security; a strong-hold; a fortress or fort; a place fortified; a castle; ‡closeness; conciseness of style.
FAST-RECEDING, *fast-re-se-ding*, a. Rapidly retiring.
FAST-SINKING, *fast-sink'-ing*, a. Sinking rapidly.
FAST-TRAIN, *fast'-trane*, s. An express railway train.
FASTUOUS, *fas'-tu-us*, a. Proud; haughty; disdainful.
FAT, *fat*, a. Fleshy; plump; corpulent; coarse; gross; dull; heavy; stupid; unteachable; rich; wealthy; affluent; producing a large income; fertile; nourishing; abounding in spiritual grace and comfort.—In *letter-press printing*, *fat* is that kind of type work which contains much open or blank space, and thus reduces the labour of the compositor.—In *nautical language*, a ship is said to have a *fat* quarter, if the trussing or tuck of her quarter be very broad or deep.
— s. An oily, concrete substance, deposited under the skin and in various other parts of animal bodies; the best or richest productions.—*Laurel fat* is an unctuous production from laurel berries produced by boiling and pressure, and used for salves.

FAT, v.a. To make fat, to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.
— v.n. To grow fat, plump, and fleshy.

FAT, *fat*, } s. A large tub, cistern, or vessel used for
VAT, *vat*, } various purposes, as by brewers, to run their wort in; by tanners, for holding their bark and hides, &c.—It was formerly used as a measure of capacity, differing in different commodities.

FATAL, *fā'-tal*, a. Causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal, as a disease; destructive; calamitous, as an event; + proceeding from fate or destiny; necessary inevitable; appointed by fate or destiny.

FATALISM, *fā'-tal-izm*, s. The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity.

FATALIST, *fā'-tal-ist*, s. One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

FATALITY, *fā-tal'-e-te*, s. A fixed, unalterable course of things; an invincible necessity existing in things themselves; decree of fate; tendency to danger, or to some great or hazardous event; mortality.

FATALLY, *fā'-tal-le*, ad. By a decree of fate or destiny; by inevitable necessity or determination; mortally; destructively; in death or ruin.

FATALNESS, *fā'-tal-nes*, s. Invincible necessity.

FATA MORGANA, *fā'-tà mawr-gā'-nà*, s. (Ital.) An optical illusion frequently observed in the Straits of Messina, in Sicily, in which, by atmospheric refraction, multiplied images of objects on the coast around appear in the air over the sea.

FAT-BRAINED, *fat'-braynd*, a. Dull of comprehension; unintellectual.

FATE, *fate*, s. Inevitable necessity; destiny depending on a superior cause, and uncontrollable; event predetermined; final event; death, destruction; cause of death; doom; fortune.

FATED, *fā'-ted*, a. Decreed by fate; doomed; destined; ‡ modelled or regulated by fate; endued with any quality by fate; invested with the power of fatal determination.

FATEFUL, *fate'-ful*, a. Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events.

FATEFULLY, *fate'-ful-le*, ad. In a fateful manner.

FATEFULNESS, *fate'-ful-nes*, s. State of being fateful.

FATES, *fates*, s.pl. In *mythology*, the Destinies or *Parcæ*, goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men; they were three in number, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*.

FATHER, *fā'-thur*, s. He by whom a child is begotten; the progenitor of a race or family; the appellation of an old man, and a term of respect; the grandfather, or more remote ancestor; one who feeds and supports, or exercises paternal care over another; he who creates, invents, makes, or composes anything; the author, former, or contriver; a founder, director, or instructor; the appellation of the first person in the Trinity; the title given to dignitaries of the Church, superiors of convents, and to Roman Catholic confessors.—*Adoptive father*, he who adopts the children of another, and acknowledges them as his own.—*Father-in-law*, the father of one's husband or wife.—*Natural father*, the father of illegitimate children.—*Putative father*, one who is only reputed to be the father; the supposed father.—*Fathers*, in the *plural*, ancestors; the appellation of the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries, as *Polycarp*, *Jerome*, &c.; the title of the senators in ancient Rome, as conscript *fathers*.
— v.a. To adopt, to take the child of another as one's own; to adopt anything as one's own; to profess to be the author; to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production.

FATHERLAND, *fā'-thur-land*, s. The native land of one's fathers or ancestors.

FATHERED, *fā'-thurd*, pp. of the verb *to father*.

FATHERHOOD, *fā'-thur-hood*, s. The state of being a father, or the character or authority of a father.

FATHERLASHER, *fā'-thur-lash-er*, s. A small salt water fish (*Cottus bubulus*), allied to the river Bull-head.

FATHERLESS, *fā'-thur-les*, a. Destitute of a living father; without a known author.

FATHERLESSNESS, *fā'-thur-les-nes*, s. The state of being without a father.

FATHERLINESS, *fā'-thur-le-nes*, s. The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

FATHER-LONG-LEGS, *fā'-thur-long-legs*, s. The popular name of the *Tipula pectinicornis*, on account of its long legs.

FATHERLY, *fā'-thur-le*, a. Like a father in affection and care; tender; paternal; protecting; careful; pertaining to a father.
— ad. In the manner of a father.

FATHERSHIP, *fā'-thur-tship*, s. The state of being a father.

FATHOM, *fath'-um*, s. A measure of length, containing six feet; reach; penetration; depth of thought or contrivance.
— v.a. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling; to reach; to master; to comprehend; to reach in depth; to sound; to try the depth; to penetrate; to find the bottom or extent.

FATHOMABLE, *fath'-um-à-bl*, a. Capable of being fathomed.

FATHOMED, *fath'-umd*, pp. of the verb *to fathom*.

FATHOMER, *fath'-um-er*, s. One who fathoms.

FATHOMLESS, *fath'-um-les*, a. That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless; that cannot be embraced or encompassed with the arms; not to be penetrated or comprehended.

FATIDICAL, *fā-tid'-e-kal*, a. Having power to foretell future events; prophetic.

FATIDICALLY, *fā-tid'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a prophetic manner.

FATIFEROUS, *fā-tif'-er-us*, a. Deadly; mortal; destructive.

FATIGABLE, *fat'-e-gà-bl*, a. That may be wearied; easily tired.

FATIGATE, ‡ *fat'-e-gate*, v.a. To weary; to tire.
— ‡ a. Wearied; tired.

FATIGATION, *fat-e-gā'-shun*, s. Weariness.

FATIGUE, *fà-teeg'*, s. Weariness with bodily labour or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength; the cause of weariness; labour; toil; the labours of military men, distinct from the use of arms.
— v.a. To tire; to weary with labour or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued exertion; to weary by importunity; to harass.

FATIGUED, *fà-teegd'*, pp. or a. Wearied, tired, or harassed.

FATIGUING, *fà-teeg'-ing*, ppr. Tiring, wearying, or harassing.
— a. Inducing weariness or lassitude.

FATILOQUIST, *fā-til'-o-kwist*, s. A fortune-teller.

FATISCENCE, *fā-tis'-sens*, s. A gaping or opening, a state of being chinky.

FAT-KIDNEYED, *fat-kid'-nid*, a. Gross; clumsily fat.

FATLING, *fat'-ling*, s. A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

FAT-LUTE, *fat'-lute*, s. A mixture of linseed oil and pipe-clay for filling joints.

FATLY, *fat'-le*, ad. Grossly; greasily.

FATNER, *fat'-ner*. *See* FATTENER.

FATNESS, *fat'-nes*, s. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed; corpulency; fulness of flesh; unctuous or greasy matter; unctuousness; sliminess; richness, fertility; fruitfulness; that which gives fertility; the privileges and pleasures of religion; abundant blessings.

FATTED, *fat'-ted*, pp. or a. Made fat.

FATTEN, *fat'tn*, v.a. To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to make fertile and fruitful; to enrich; to feed grossly.
— v.n. To grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump or fleshy; to be pampered.

FATTENED, *fat'tnd*, pp. or a. Made fat, plump, or fleshy.

FATTENER, *fat'tner*, s. That which fattens or gives fatness.

FATTINESS, *fat'-te-nes*, s. The state of being fat; grossness.

FATTISH, *fat'-tish*, a. Somewhat fat.

FATTY, *fat'-te*, a. Having the qualities of fat; greasy. —In *animals*, the *fatty tissue* is composed of minute cells or vesicles, in which the animal matter called *fat* is deposited.

FATUITOUS, *fā-tu'-e-tus*, } a. Feeble in mind; weak,
FATUOUS, *fat'-u-us*, } foolish; impotent; without force or fire; illusory.

FATUITY, *fā-tu'-e-te*, s. Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.

FAT-WITTED, *fat-wit'-ted*, a. Unintellectual; dull, stupid, or heavy.

FAUBOURG, *fo'-boorg*, s. (Fr.) A suburb in French cities.

FAUCES, *faw'-ses*, s.pl. (Lat.) The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the *pharynx* and the *larynx*.

Faucet, *faw'-set*, s. A pipe, to be inserted in a cask, for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot.
Faugh, *faw*, interj. An exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.
Fault, *fawlt*, s. Whatever impairs excellence; any deviation from propriety.—In *morals* or *deportment*, a slight offence; a neglect of duty or propriety.—Puzzle; difficulty.—In *mining*, a disturbance of the strata, which interrupts the miner's operations, and puts him at *fault*, to discover where the vein of ore or bed of coal has been thrown by the convulsions of nature.
— v.a. To charge with a fault; to accuse.—*To find fault*, to express blame; to complain.—*To find fault with*, to blame; to censure.
— v.n. ‡To fail; to be wrong.
Fault-finder, *fawlt'-fine'-der*, s. One who censures or objects.
Faulter, *fawl'-ter*, s. An offender; one who commits a fault.
Faultful, *fawlt'-ful*, a. Full of faults or sins.
Faultily, *fawl'-te-le*, ad. Defectively; erroneously; imperfectly; improperly; wrongly.
Faultiness, *fawl'-te-nes*, s. The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; badness; viciousness; delinquency.
Faultless, *fawlt'-les*, a. Without fault; free from blemish, vice, or imperfection.
Faultlessly, *fawlt'-les-le*, ad. Without being guilty of a fault.
Faultlessness, *fawlt'-les-nes*, s. Freedom from faults or defects.
Faulty, *fawl'-te*, a. Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; imperfect; guilty of a fault or of faults; blamable; worthy of censure; wrong; erroneous; defective in execution.
Faun, *fawn*, s. Among the *Romans*, a kind of demi-god, or rural deity.
Fauna, *faw'-nà*, s. In *natural history*, a general name for the various animals living in any particular country or district.
Faunist, *faw'-nist*, s. One who attends to rural disquisitions; a naturalist.
Fausse-braye, *fose'-bra*, s. (Fr.) In *fortification*, a mound of earth thrown around a rampart, now generally superseded by the tenaille.
Fauteuil, *fo-teul'*, s. (Fr.) An arm-chair; an easy-chair.
Fautor,† *faw'-tur*, s. (Lat.) A favourer; a patron; one who gives countenance or support.
Fautress, *jaw'-tres*, s. A female favourer; a patroness.
Fauvette, *fo-vet'*, s. (Fr.) A name applied to those soft-billed birds which are famed for their sweetness of song, as the nightingale.
Faux Pas, *fo pà*. (Fr.) A false step; a mistake.
Favel, *fav'-el*, s. Deceit.
—‡ a. Yellow, or dun.
Favillous, *fà-vil'-lus*, a. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes; resembling ashes.
Favor. *See* **Favour**.
Favose, *fà-vose'*, a. Honeycombed; like the section of a honeycomb.
Favosite, *fav'-o-site*, s. A name given to certain fossil corals, having a minute prismatic structure.
Favour, *fa'-vur*, s. Kind regard; a disposition to aid, befriend, support, promote, or justify; goodness, lenity; patronage; a kind act or office; benevolence shown by word or deed; any act of grace or kindness; mildness or mitigation of punishment; leave; good will; a yielding or concession to another; pardon; the object of kind regard; the person or thing favoured; something bestowed as evidence of good feeling; a token of love; a knot of ribbons; something worn as a token of affection.—A *marriage favour* is a bunch or knot of white ribbons, or white flowers, worn at weddings.—Advantage; convenience afforded for success; partiality; bias; ‡a feature; countenance.—*A challenge to the favour*, in *law*, is the challenge of a juror on account of some supposed partiality.
v.a. To regard with kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid, or to wish success to; to be propitious to; to countenance; to befriend; to encourage; to afford advantages for success; to facilitate; to resemble in features; to ease; to spare.
Favourable, *fa'-vur-à-bl*, a. Kind; gracious, propitious; friendly; affectionate; palliative; tender; averse to censure; conducive to; contributing to; tending to promote convenient; advantageous; affording means to facilitate, or affording facilities ‡beautiful; well-favoured.
Favourableness, *fa'-vur-à-bl-nes*, s. Kindness; kind disposition or regard; convenience; suitableness, that state which affords advantages for success; conduciveness.
Favourably, *fa'-vur-à-ble*, ad. Kindly; with friendly dispositions; with regard or affection; with an inclination to favour.
Favoured, *fa'-vurd*, pp. Countenanced; supported; aided.
— a. Regarded with kindness. With *well* or *ill* prefixed, it applies to the features; as, *well-favoured*, having a good countenance; *ill-favoured*, having a disagreeable look.
Favouredness, *fa'-vurd-nes*, s. Appearance.
Favourer, *fa'-vur-er*, s. One who favours; one who regards with kindness or friendship; a well-wisher.
Favouress,‡ *fa'-vur-es*, s. A female who countenances or favours.
Favouring, *fa'-vur-ing*, ppr. or a. Regarding with friendly dispositions; countenancing; wishing well to; facilitating.
Favouringly, *fa'-vur-ing-le*, ad. By favouring.
Favourite, *fa'-vur-it*, s. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved.
— a. Regarded with particular kindness, affection, esteem, or preference.
Favouritism, *fa'-vur-it-izm*, s. The act or practice of favouring; the disposition to favour one or more persons, or classes, to the neglect of others having equal claims; exercise of power by favourites.
Favourless, *fa'-vur-les*, a. Unfavoured; not regarded with favour; not favouring; unpropitious.
Fawn, *fawn*, s. A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.
— v.n. To bring forth a fawn; to court favour or show attachment by obsequiousness; to soothe; to flatter meanly; to blandish; to court servilely; to cringe and bow to gain favour.
— s. A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.
Fawner, *fawn'-er*, s. One who fawns; one who cringes and flatters meanly.
Fawning, *fawn'-ing*, ppr. or a. Courting servilely flattering by cringing and meanness; bringing forth a fawn.
— s. Gross flattery.
Fawningly, *fawn'-ing-le*, ad. In a cringing, servile way.
Faxed,‡ *faxt*, a. Hairy.
Fay, *fay*, s. A fairy; an elf; ‡faith.
— v.a. To suit; to unite closely with.—In *ship-building*, to join or fit two pieces of wood together.
Faying, *fa'-ing*, s. In *nautical language*, the union of two pieces so close that no intervening space occurs.
Fayne,‡ *fane*, v.n. To be glad; to rejoice.
Faytour. *See* **Faitour**.
Feague,‡ *feeg*, v.a. To beat or whip.
Feal, *fe'-al*, a. Faithful.—In the *feudal age*, *feal* and *leal*, faithful and loyal to the manorial lord.—*Feal homages* were faithful subjects.
— s. A provincial term for sod or turf.—*Feal-dike*, a fence made of turf.
Fealty, *fe'-al-te*, s. Fidelity to a manorial lord; a faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands.—*Fealty* is incident to all manner of tenures, except tenancy at will, but chiefly belongs to copyhold estates in fee for life.—*Special fealty* binds a tenant by oath to his lord; but *general fealty* is that which is performed by every subject to his sovereign.
Fear, *feer*, s. A painful emotion or passion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; anxiety; solicitude; the cause or object of apprehension; something set or hung up to terrify wild animals by its colour or noise.—In *Scripture*, *fear* is used to express a *filial* or a *slavish* passion.—The worship of God; the law and word of God; reverence; respect; due regard.
— v.a. To apprehend; to dread; to feel a painful apprehension of some impending evil; to consider or expect with emotions of alarm; to have a reverential awe of; ‡to affright; to terrify; to drive away by fear.
— v.n. To be apprehensive of evil; to be afraid.
Feared, *feerd*, pp. of the verb *to fear*.

FEARFUL, *feer'-ful*, a. Affected by fear; apprehensive, afraid, feeling pain in expectation of evil; wanting courage; impressing fear or awe; to be reverenced; horrible; distressing.

FEARFULLY, *feer'-ful-le*, ad. Timorously; in fear; in a manner to impress terror; in a manner to impress admiration and astonishment.

FEARFULNESS, *feer'-ful-nes*, s. Timorousness; timidity; state of being afraid; awe; dread; terror; alarm; apprehension of evil.

FEARLESS, *feer'-les*, a. Free from fear; full of courage; bold; daring; courageous.

FEARLESSLY, *feer'-les-le*, ad. Without fear; in a bold or courageous manner; intrepidly.

FEARLESSNESS, *feer'-les-nes*, s. Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

FEARNOUGHT, *feer'-nawt*, s. A woollen shaggy cloth of great thickness; a dreadnought; a particular kind of thick shaggy woollen stuff, used for lining port-holes in ships.

FEASIBILITY, *fe-ze-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being capable of execution; practicability.

FEASIBLE, *fe'-ze-bl*, a. That may be done, performed, executed, or effected.

— s. That which is practicable, or can be performed by human means.

FEASIBLENESS, *fe'-ze-bl-nes*, s. Feasibility; practicability.

FEASIBLY, *fe'-ze-ble*, ad. Practicably.

FEAST, *feest*, s. A sumptuous repast; something delicious to the palate; an entertainment, banquet, treat, or carousal; a ceremony of feasting; an anniversary, periodical, or stated celebration of some event; something delicious and entertaining to the mind or soul; that which delights and entertains.—In *Ecclesiastical history*, *feasts* are *immoveable* and *moveable*. The former occur on the same day of every year, while *moveable feasts* occur on different days in different years.

— v.n. To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions; to be highly gratified or delighted.

— v.a. To entertain with sumptuous provisions; to treat at the table magnificently; to delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

FEAST-DAY, *feest'-da*, s. A festival; a day of feasting.

FEASTED, *fees'-ted*, pp. or a. Entertained sumptuously.

FEASTER, *fees'-ter*, s. One who fares deliciously, or who entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL, *feest'-ful*, a. Festive; joyful; sumptuous; luxurious.

FEASTFULLY, *feest'-ful-le*, ad. In a luxurious manner; festively.

FEASTING, *feest'-ing*, s. The act of eating luxuriously; a feast.

FEAST RITE, *feest'-rite*, s. Custom observed in entertainments.

FEAT, *fete*, s. An act; a deed; an exploit; any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning.

—‡ a. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

— v.a. To form; to fashion.

FEATEOUS,‡ *fe'-te-us*, a. Neat; dextrous.

FEATEOUSLY,‡ *fe'-te-us-le*, ad. Neatly; dextrously.

FEATHER, *feth'-er*, s. A plume; a general name of the covering of birds; kind; nature; species; an ornament; an empty title.—*A feather in the cap*, an honour or mark of distinction.—*To be in high feather*, to appear in high spirits and health.—*To show the white feather*, to give indications of cowardice.—*Feathers*, in *building*, are any narrow slips of timber to strengthen partitioning, framework, &c.

— v.a. To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers, to enrich; to adorn; to exalt.—*To feather one's nest*, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies.—*To feather the oar*, in *rowing*, is to turn the edge of an oar horizontally, when raised from the water.

FEATHER-BED, *feth'-er-bed*, s. A bed filled with feathers, a soft bed.

FEATHER-BOARDING, *feth'-er-boord'-ing*, s. A covering of boards, in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird.

FEATHER-DRIVER, *feth'-er-dri'-ver*, s. One who beats feathers to make them light or loose.

FEATHERED, *feth'-erd*, pp. or a. Covered with feathers; enriched; fitted or furnished with feathers; smoothed like down or feathers.—*Feathered shot copper* is a term applied to the shape which melted copper assumes when poured in drops into cold water.

FEATHER-EDGE, *feth'-er-ej*, s. A term used in reference to a board that has one edge thinner than the other, like a feather.

FEATHER-EDGED, *feth'-er-ejd*, a. Having one edge thinner than the other.

FEATHER-FLOWERS, *feth'-er-flou'-ers*, s.pl. Artificial flowers made of feathers for ladies' head ornaments.

FEATHER-GRASS, *feth'-er-gräs*, s. A species of grass distinguished by its feathered beard.

FEATHERINESS, *feth'-er-e-nes*, s. The being in a firm feathery condition; the state of being feathery.

FEATHERLESS, *feth'-er-les*, a. Destitute of feathers; unfledged.

FEATHERLY,‡ *feth'-er-le*, a. Resembling feathers.

FEATHERY, *feth'-er-e*, a. Clothed or covered with feathers; having the appearance of feathers.—*Feathery-footed*, having feathers on the feet.

FEATLY,† *fete'-le*, ad. Neatly; dextrously; adroitly.

FEATNESS,† *fete'-nes*, s. Dexterity; adroitness; skilfulness.

FEATURE, *fe'-tchure*, s. The make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; the fashion; the make; the whole turn or cast of the body; the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing; lineament; outline; prominent parts.

FEATURED, *fe'-tchurd*, a. Having features or good features.

FEATURELESS, *fe'-tchure-les*, a. Having no distinct features.

FEATURELY, *fe'-tchure-le*, a. Having good features; rather handsome.

FEAZE,† *feeze*, v.a. To untwist the end of a rope.

FEBRICITATE, *fe-bris'-e-tate*, v.n. To be in a fever.

FEBRICULA, *fe-brik'-u-lä*, s. (Lat.) A slight fever.

FEBRICULOSE,‡ *fe-brik'-u-lose*, a. Afflicted with slight fever.

FEBRICULOSITY,‡ *fe-brik-u-los'-e-te*, s. Feverishness.

FEBRIFACIENT, *feb-re-fa'-she-ent*, a. Causing fever.

— s. That which produces fever.

FEBRIFIC, *fe-brif'-ik*, a. Producing fever; feverish.

FEBRIFUGAL, *feb-re-fu'-gal*, } a. Having the quality of
FEBRIFUGE, *feb-re-fuje'*, } mitigating or curing fever; antifebrile.

FEBRIFUGE *feb-re-fuje'*, s. Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever.

FEBRILE, *feb'-ril*, a. Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

FEBRUARY, *feb'-ru-ä-re*, s. The name of the second month in the year.

FEBRUATION, *feb-ru-a'-shun*, s. Purification.

FECAL, *fe'-kal*, a. Containing or consisting of dregs, lees, sediment, or excrement.

FECES, *fe'-seze*, s.pl. Dregs; lees; sediment; the matter which subsides in casks of liquor; excrement.

FECIAL, *fe'-she-al*, a. Pertaining to heralds and the denunciation of war to an enemy.—*Feciales*, among the *ancient Romans*, were a college of priests whose duty it was to declare war or make peace.

FECIT, *fe'-sit*, s. A word inscribed by artists after their names on a work, to denote the designer.

FECKLESS,‡ *fek'-les*, a. Spiritless; feeble; weak; effectless.

FECULA, *fek'-u-lä*, s. The green matter of plants; starch of farina.

FECULENCE, *fek'-u-lens*, } s. Muddiness; foulness; the
FECULENCY, *fek'-u-len-se*, } quality of being foul; lees; sediment; dregs.

FECULENT, *fek'-u-lent*, a. Foul, or abounding with extraneous or impure substances; muddy; thick; turbid.

FECULUM, *fek'-u-lum*, s. A dry dusty substance obtained from plants.

FECUND, *fe'-kund*, a. Fruitful in children; prolific.

FECUNDATE, *fe'-kun-date*, v.a. To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.

FECUNDATION, *fe-kun-da'-shun*, s. The act of making fruitful or prolific; impregnation.

FECUNDIFY,† *fe-kun'-de-fi*, v.a. To make fruitful; to fecundate.

FECUNDITY, *fe-kun'-de-te*, s. Fruitfulness; the quality of producing fruit; the quality in female animals of producing young in great numbers; fertility; the power of bringing forth in abundance; richness of invention.

FED, *fed*, pret. and pp. of FEED.

FEDERAL, *fed'-er-al*, a. Pertaining to a league or contract; consisting in a compact between parties, chiefly between states or nations

FEDERALIST, *fed'-er-al-ist*, s. An appellation given to the friends of the Constitution of the United States, at its formation and adoption, and also to the political party connected therewith.

FEDERALISM, *fed'-er-al-izm*, s. The principles of the fœderalists.

FEDERALIZE, *fed'-er-al-ize*, v.a. or n. To unite in compact, as different states; to confederate for political purposes.

FEDERARY,‡ *fed'-er-à-re*, } s. A partner; a confederate;
FEDARY,‡ *fed'-à-re*, } an accomplice.

FEDERATE, *fed'-er-ate*, a. Leagued; united by compact, or joined in confederacy.

FEDERATION, *fed-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of uniting in a league; a league; a confederacy.

FEDERATIVE, *fed'-er-à-tiv*, a. Uniting; joining in a league; forming a confederacy.

FEDITY,‡ *fed'-e-te*, s. Turpitude; vileness.

FEE, *fe*, s. A reward or compensation for services; recompense, either gratuitous or established by law, specially for professional services; an estate in trust, to be held by the grantee on condition of personal service; any land or tenement held of a superior on certain conditions.—*Fee-farm* is a kind of tenure without homage, fealty, or other service. — *Fee-simple* is an estate held by a person in his own right, and descendible to the heirs in general.—*Fee-tail* is an estate entailed to the possessors' heirs, and thus held conditionally.

— v.a. To pay a fee; to reward; to engage in one's service by advancing a fee or sum of money to; to hire; to bribe; to keep in hire.

FEEBLE, *fe'bl*, a. Weak; destitute of much physical strength; infirm; sickly; debilitated by disease, age, or decline of life; not full or loud; wanting force or vigour; not bright or strong; faint; imperfect; not strong or vigorous; not vehement or rapid.

FEEBLE MINDED, *fe'bl-mind'-ed*, a. Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS, *fe'bl-mind'-ed-ness*, s. State of having a feeble mind.

FEEBLENESS, *fe'bl-nes*, s. Weakness of body or mind from any cause; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength, physical or intellectual; want of fulness or loudness; want of vigour or force; defect of brightness.

FEEBLY, *fe'ble*, ad. Weakly; without strength.

FEED, *feed*, v.a.; pret. and pp. FED. To give food to; to supply with provisions; to furnish with anything of which there is constant consumption, waste, or use; to graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding; to pasture; to nourish; to cherish; to supply with nutriment; to keep in hope or expectation; to supply with fuel; to delight; to entertain; to fatten; to supply with food.

— v.n. To take food; to eat; to subsist by eating; to prey; to pasture; to graze; to place cattle to feed; to grow fat

— s. A certain portion or allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.; a meal, or act of eating; provender; fodder; pasture.

— a. Retained by a fee.

FEEDER, *feed'-er*, s. One who gives food or supplies nourishment; one who furnishes incentives; an encourager; one who eats or subsists; one who fattens cattle; a fountain, stream, or channel that supplies a main canal with water.—*Feeder of a vein*, in *mining*, is a short cross vein.—In *hydraulics*, a cut or channel by which a stream, or supply of water, is conveyed into a canal or basin.

FEEDERS,‡ *fe'-ders*, s.pl. Domestic servants.

FEEDING, *feed'-ing*, s. The act of eating; that which is eaten, pasture.

FEED-PIPE, *feed'-pipe*, s. In *mechanics*, a pipe which feeds or supplies the boiler of a steam-engine, &c., with water.

FEED-PUMP, *feed'-pump*, s. The force-pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.

FEEL, *feel*, v.a.; pret. and pp. FELT. To perceive by the touch, to have sensation excited by contact of a thing with the body or limbs; to have the sense of; to suffer or enjoy; to experience; to be affected by; to perceive mentally; to know; to be acquainted with; to have a real and just view of; to touch; to handle.—*To feel out*, is to sound, search for, or explore. —*To feel after*, is to search for, or to seek to find.

— v.n. To have perception by the touch; to have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited; to give perception; to excite sensation; to have perception mentally.

FEEL, s. The sense of feeling; the perception caused by the touch.

FEELER, *feel'-er*, s. One who feels; an observation or remark, incidentally thrown out, in order to ascertain the views of others.—In *zoology*, *feelers* are certain organs situated near the mouths of insects, used in searching for food. The word is also applied to the *antennæ* of insects and mollusks.

FEELING, *feel'-ing*, ppr. Perceiving by the touch.

— a. Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions; possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved; sensibly or deeply affected; sensitive.

— s. The sense of touch; one of the five senses; sensation; the effect of perception; faculty or power of perception; sensibility; susceptibility; excitement, emotion.

FEELINGLY, *feel'-ing-le*, ad. With expression of great sensibility; tenderly; so as to be sensibly felt.

FEE-SIMPLE, *fe-sim'pl*. *See* FEE.

FEET, *feet*, s.pl. of FOOT. *See* FOOT.

FEETLESS, *feet'-les*, a. Destitute of feet.

FEIGN, *fane*, v.a. To invent or imagine; to form an idea or conception of something not real; to make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance; to counterfeit; to represent falsely; to pretend; to form and relate a fictitious tale; to dissemble; ‡ to conceal.

— v.n. To relate falsely; to image from the invention.

FEIGNED, *faind*, pp. or a. Invented; imagined; assumed.

FEIGNEDLY, *fane'-ed-le*, ad. In fiction; in pretence; not really.

FEIGNEDNESS, *fane'-ed-nes*, s. Fiction; pretence; deceit.

FEIGNER, *fane'-er*, s. One who feigns; a deviser of fiction.

FEIGNING, *fa'-ning*, s. A false appearance; artful contrivance; deception.

FEIGNINGLY, *fa'-ning-le*, ad. With false appearance.

FEINT, *faynt*, s. An assumed or false appearance; a mock attack.—In *fencing* and *military tactics*, an appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.

—‡ pp. or a. Feigned; counterfeit.

FELDSPAR, *feld'-spar*, } s. A mineral occurring in
FELSPAR, *fel'-spar*, } crystals and crystalline
FELDSPATH, *feld'-spath*, } masses, which, next to
FELSPATH, *fel'-spath*, } quartz, is the most abundant in nature. It is somewhat vitreous in lustre, and breaks rather easily in two directions with smooth surfaces. Its colour is usually white or flesh-red, sometimes bluish or greenish. It consists of silica, alumina, and potash, and is a constituent part of granite, gneiss, mica slate, porphyry, and most volcanic rocks.

FELDSPATHIC, *feld-spath'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to feld-
FELDSPATHOSE, *feld-spath'-ose*, } spar; consisting of feldspar.

FELICITATE, *fe-lis'-e-tate*, v.a. To make very happy; to congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to; to compliment.

— a. Made very happy.

FELICITATION, *fe-lis-e-ta'-shun*, s. Congratulation.

FELICITOUS, *fe-lis'-e-tus*, a. Very happy; prosperous delightful.

FELICITOUSLY, *fe-lis'-e-tus-le*, ad. Happily.

FELICITOUSNESS, *fe-lis'-e-tus-nes*, s. State of being very happy.

FELICITY, *fe-lis'-e-te*, s. Happiness; perfect bliss; beatitude; the joys of heaven; prosperity; blessing; enjoyment of good.

FELIDÆ, *fe'-le-de*, s. In *zoology*, the Cat family, of which the genus *Felis* is the type; including cats, tigers, lions, leopards, lynxes, and other carnivorous mammalia.

FELINE, *fe'-line*, a. Pertaining to cats or to their species like a cat.

FELL, *fel*, pret. of FALL.

— a. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman, fierce, savage ravenous; bloody.

— s. The hide of an animal; a skin; a barren or stony hill; a field; ‡ anger; gall; melancholy.

— v.a. To cause to fall; to prostrate, to bring to the ground by cutting or striking.

FELLABLE, *fel'-là-bl*, a. Fit to be felled; capable of being felled.

FELLAHS, *fel'-lăs*, s. The peasants or labouring classes in Egypt.

FELLER, *fel'-ler*, s. One who hews or knocks down.

FELLIFLUOUS, *fel-lif'-lu-us*, a. Flowing with gall.

FELLING, *fel'-ling*, s. The act of cutting down, as *felling* an oak.

FELLMONGER, *fel-mung-er*, s. A dresser of skins; a dealer in hides.

FELLNESS, *fel'-nes*, s. Cruelty · barbarity; rage.

FELLOE, *fel'-lo*. *See* FELLY.

FELLOW, *fel'-lo*, s. A companion; an associate; one of the same kind; an equal; one of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other; one equal or like another; an appellation of contempt; a man without good breeding or worth; an ignoble man; a member of a college that shares its revenues, or a member of any incorporated society.—*Fellow* is frequently used in composition, and denotes community of nature, station, or employment; as *Fellow-citizen, Fellow-commoner, Fellow-counsellor, Fellow-countryman, Fellow-creature, Fellow-feeling, Fellow-heir, Fellow-helper, Fellow-labourer, Fellow-member, Fellow-minister, Fellow-peer, Fellow-prisoner, Fellow-rake, Fellow-scho'ar, Fellow-servant, Fellow-soldier, Fellow-stream, Fellow-student, Fellow-subject, Fellow-sufferer, Fellow-traveller, Fellow-worker, Fellow-writer.*

—† v.a. To pair with; to suit, or to match.

FELLOWSHIP, *fel'-lo-ship*, s. Companionship; society; consort; mutual association of persons on equal and friendly terms; familiar intercourse; intimacy; association; confederacy; combination; partnership; joint interest; company; a state of being together; frequency of intercourse; familiarity; fitness and fondness for festive entertainments; communion; intimate familiarity.—In *arithmetic*, the rule by which profit or loss is divided among partners, in proportion to their investments.—An establishment in colleges for the maintenance of a fellow.—*Fellowship-porters*, one of the companies of London not on the Livery.

FELLY, *fel'-le*, s. The exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

FELLY, *fell'-le*, ad. Cruelly; fiercely; barbarously.

FELO-DE-SE, *fe'-lo-de-se*. (Lat.) In *law*, one who commits felony by suicide; a self-murderer.

FELON, *fel'-on*, s. A person who has committed felony; a criminal; a malefactor; a convict; a whitlow; a painful swelling formed in the periosteum at the end of the finger.

— a. Malignant; fierce; malicious; proceeding from a depraved heart; traitorous; disloyal.

FELON-WORT, *fel'-on-wurt*, s. A plant of the genus *solanum*.

FELONIOUS, *fe-lo'-ne-us*, a. Malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villanous; traitorous; perfidious.—In *law*, proceeding from an evil heart or purpose; done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime.

FELONIOUSLY, *fe-lo'-ne-us-le*, ad. In a felonious manner; with the deliberate intention to commit a crime.

FELONIOUSNESS, *fe-lo'-ne-us-nes*, s. Wickedness; felony.

FELONOUS,‡ *fel'-on-us*, a. Wicked; felonious.

FELONY, *fel'-o-ne*, s. In *common law*, any crime which incurs the forfeiture of lands or goods, and to which capital or other punishment is superadded, according to the degree of guilt.

FELSITE, *fel'-site*, s. A species of compact feldspar.

FELSPAR, *fel'-spar*, s. *See* FELDSPAR and FELDSPATH.

FELSPATHIC, *fel-spath'-ik*, a. *See* FELDSPATHIC, and FELDSPATHOSE.

FELT, *felt*, pret. and pp. of FEEL.

— s. A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and fur, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size; a hat made of wool; skin.

— v.a. To make cloth or stuff of wool by fulling.

FELTED, *fel'-ted*, pp. or a. Worked into felt.

FELTER, *fel'-ter*, v.a. To clot or meet together like felt.

FELT-GRAIN, *felt'-grane*, s. In *carpentry*, the grain of cut timber, which is transverse to the annular rings.

FELT HAT, *felt'-hat*, s. A hat made of felt wool.

FELTING, *felt'-ing*, s. The process of making felt.

FELT-MAKER, *felt-ma'-ker*, s. A manufacturer of felt.—*Felt-makers' Company*, one of the Livery companies of London.

FELTRE, *fel'-tr*, s. A kind of felt-made cuirass formerly in use to protect the body from sword-cuts.

FELUCCA, *fe-luk -kă*, s. A boat or vessel, with oars and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

FELWORT, *fel'-wurt*, s. A plant, a species of *gentian*.

FEMALE, *fe'-male*, s. In *zoology*, a she-animal; one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young.—Among *plants*, that which produces fruit; that which bears the pistil, and receives the pollen of the male flowers.

— a. Noting the sex which produces young; not male; pertaining to females; feminine; soft; delicate; weak.—A *female screw*, in *mechanics*, is the spiral threaded cavity into which a screw works.—A *female die* is the concave die or pattern into which the male or convex die is struck.

FEMALE-FLOWER, *fe'-male-flour*, s. In *botany*, a flower which is furnished with the pistil.

FEMICIDE, *fem'-e-side*, s. The slaying of a woman.

FEMINACY, *fem'-e-nă-se*, } s. Womanly nature.
FEMINALITY, *fem-e-nal'-e-te*, }

FEMINAL, *fem'-e-nal*, } a. Pertaining to a woman, or
FEMININE, *fem'-e-nin*, } to women, or to females; soft; tender; delicate; effeminate; destitute of manly qualities.—*Feminine gender*, in *grammar*, that gender which denotes the female sex, generally indicated by the terminations of words, as *baroness, executrix*, &c.

FEMINATE,‡ *fem'-e-nate*, a. Feminine.

FEMININELY, *fem'-e-nin-le*, ad. In a feminine manner.

FEMININISM,‡ *fem'-e-nin-izm*, } s. The quality of the
FEMINITY,‡ *fe-min'-e-te*, } female sex.

FEMINIZE,† *fem'-e-nize*, v.a. To make womanish.

FEMME COVERT, *fem kuv'-ert*, s. (Fr.) A married woman, under covert of her husband, who is responsible for all her just debts.—*Femme sole* is an unmarried woman, who is responsible for her own debts; but if she marries, the debts previously contracted become those of her husband.

FEMORAL, *fem'-o-ral*, a. Of or belonging to the thigh.

FEN, *fen*, s. Low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water, and producing sedge, coarse grass, or other aquatic plants; boggy land; a moor or marsh.—There are various compound words, of a very familiar character, formed from the word *fen*; as *fen-berry*, a kind of blackberry; *fen-born*, born or bred among the fens; *fen-cress*, cress growing in fens; *fen-cricket*, an insect that digs for itself a little hole in the ground; *fen-duck*, a species of wild duck; *fen-fowl*, any fowl that frequents fens; *fen-land*, marshy land; *fen-sucked*, sucked out of marshes.

FENCE, *fense*, s. An inclosure consisting of a wall, hedge, ditch, bank, or line of posts and rails, or of boards or pickets, intended to confine beasts from straying, and to guard a field from encroachment; a guard; anything to restrain entrance; that which defends from attack, approach, or injury; security; defence; the guard of a carpenter's plane; a slang term for a receiver of stolen goods.—*Ring fence*, a fence which encircles a whole estate. *Fence-month*, the mid-month, commencing fifteen days before midsummer, in which it is unlawful to hunt in any forest.

— v.a. To inclose with a hedge, wall, or anything that prevents the escape or entrance of cattle; to secure by an inclosure; to guard; to fortify.

— v.n To practise the art of fencing; to fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts; to raise a fence; to guard.

FENCED, *fenst*, pp. or a. Inclosed with a fence; guarded, fortified.

FENCEFUL, *fens'-ful*, a. Affording defence.

FENCELESS, *fens'-les*, a. Without a fence; uninclosed unguarded.

FENCER, *fen'-ser*, s. One who fences or teaches the art of fencing with sword or foil.

FENCIBLE, *fen'-se-bl*, a. Capable of defence.

FENCIBLES, *fen'-se-blz*, s.pl. Soldiers enlisted for the defence of the country, but not liable to be sent abroad.

FENCING, *fens'-ing*, s. Materials used in making fences for farms or any inclosure; the act or art of inclosing with fences; a casing used as a protection for machinery in factories; the art of self-defence, or of skilfully using the small sword or foil in attack or defence.—*A fencing-master* is one who teaches the art of fencing.—*A fencing-school*, or *fencing-academy*, is a school in which fencing is taught.

FEND, *fend*, v.a. To keep off; to prevent from entering; to ward off; to shut out.

— v.n. To act in opposition; to resist; to parry.—*To*

fend off, in *nautical language*, is to prevent a boat or vessel running foul of another.

Fender, *fen'-der*, s. That which defends; an utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor; a piece of timber, mass of old ropes, or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to keep it from being injured by collision.

Fenerate,‡ *fen'-er-ate*, v.n. To put to use; to lend on interest.

Feneration,‡ *fen-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of lending on use; the interest or gain of that which is lent; the act of using.

Fenestral, *fe-nes'-tral*, a. Pertaining to a window

Fenestrate, *fe-nes'-trate*, a. In *entomology*, an epithet applied to transparent spots on the wings of butterflies.

Fenks, *fenks*, s. The refuse of whale's blubber.

Fennel, *fen'-nel*, s. A plant much cultivated for the agreeable aromatic flavour of its seeds and finely divided leaves, and used as a garnish for fish, &c.

Fennel-flower, *fen'-nel-flour*, s. A plant of the genus *nigella*.

Fenny, *fen'-ne*, a. Boggy; marshy; moorish; growing in fens; inhabiting marshy ground.

Fenny-stones, *fen'-ne-stones*, s. A plant.

Fenowed,‡ *fen'-node*, a. Corrupted; decayed.

Fenugreek, *fen'-u-greek*, s. A leguminous plant allied to clover, of the sub-order *Papilionaceæ*.

Feod, *fude*. *See* **Feud**, and its cognate words, **Feudal**, **Feudary**, &c.

Feoff, *feff*, v.a. To infeoff; to invest with a fee or feud; to give or grant any corporeal hereditament.

Feoffee, *fef-fee'*, s. A person who is infeoffed; that is, invested with a fee or corporeal hereditament.

Feoffer, **Feoffor**, *fef'-fer*, s. One who infeoffs or grants a fee.

Feoffment, *fef'-ment*, s. The gift or grant of a fee or corporeal hereditament, as land, honours, or other immoveable things. This deed of feoffment was formerly the usual mode of conveying a freehold from one man to another; but of late years it has been almost entirely superseded by the conveyance by *lease* and *release*.

Feracious, *fe-ra'-shus*, a. Fruitful; producing abundantly.

Feracity, *fe-ras'-e-te*, s. Fruitfulness.

Feræ, *fe'-re*, s.pl. (Lat.) The *Ferine* race of animals, comprehending those that chiefly feed upon the flesh of other animals, beasts of prey.—In *law*, *feræ naturæ* is the term applied to those animals which are of a wild and untamable nature, to distinguish them from such as are of a tame or domestic kind, as horses, cows, sheep, poultry, &c.

Feral, *fe'-ral*, a. Funereal; mournful.

Ferd-fare,‡ *ferd'-fare*, s. A quittance or discharge from the obligation of going to war.—*Ferdwit* was a fine or penalty imposed on persons for not serving in the wars, which, according to the feudal tenures, was an obligation on every landholder.

Fere,‡ *fere*, s. A mate or companion, either male or female.

Feretory, *fer'-e-tur-e*, s. A place in a church for a bier; a bier or shrine for containing the reliques of saints.

Feretto, *fer-et'-to*, s. A pigment used in colouring glass *See* **Ferretto**.

Fergusonite, *fer'-gu-son ite*, s. A brownish-black ore consisting of columbic acid and yttria, with some oxide of cerium and zirconia.

Ferlæ, *fe'-re-e*, s. (Lat.) The holidays of the Roman Catholic breviary, chiefly consisting of the three last days of Passion week, the two following Easter day and the second *feriæ* of Rogation. From the *feriæ* of the Middle Ages, the *fairs* of our cities and market towns probably originated, and thence received their names.

Ferial, *fe'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to holidays.

Feriation, *fe-re-a'-shun*, s. The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

Ferie,‡ *fe'-re*, s. A holiday.

Ferine, *fe'-rine*, a. Wild; untamed; savage.

Ferinely, *fe'-rine-le*, ad. In the manner of wild beasts.

Ferineness, *fe'-rine-nes*, s. Wildness; savageness.

Ferines. *See* **Feræ**.

Ferity, *fer'-e-te*, s. Wildness; savageness; cruelty.

Ferm,‡ *ferm*, s. A farm or rent; a lodging-house, or prison.

Ferment, *fer'-ment*, s. A gentle boiling, or the internal motion of the constituent parts of a fluid; intestine motion; heat; tumult; agitation; that which causes fermentation; a name for yeast or barm. *See* **Fermentation**.

Ferment, *fer-ment'*, v.a. To set in motion; to excite internal motion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion.
— v.n. To work; to effervesce; to be in motion, or to be excited into sensible internal motion.

Fermentability, *fer-men-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. Capability of being fermented.

Fermentable, *fer-men'-tà-bl*, a. Capable of fermentation.

Fermental, *fer-men'-tal*, a. Having the power to cause fermentation.

Fermentation, *fer-men-ta'-shun*, s. The sensible internal motion of the constituent particles of animal and vegetable substances, occasioned by a certain degree of heat and moisture.—*Putrefactive fermentation* is the spontaneous decay and decomposition of animal and vegetable matter.

Fermentative, *fer-men'-tà-tiv*, a. Causing, or having power to cause, fermentation; consisting in fermentation.

Fermentativeness, *fer-men'-tà-tiv-nes*, s. The state of being fermentative.

Fermented, *fer-men'-ted*, pp. or a. Worked; having undergone the process of fermentation.

Fermillet, *fer'-mil-let*, s. A buckle or clasp.

Fern, *fern*, s. The popular name of the order of cryptogamic plants called *Filices*, which have their reproductive organs inserted on the back surface of the frond or leaf, and are remarkable for the elegance of their foliage and the delicate veining of the leaflets.

Fern-owl, *fern'-oul*, s. The European goatsucker, or night-jar.

Ferntickles,† *fern'-te-kls*, s.pl. Freckles on the skin, resembling the seeds of the fern.

Ferny, *fer'-ne*, a. Abounding or overgrown with fern.

Ferocify, *fe-ros'-e-fi*, v.a. To make ferocious.

Ferocious, *fe-ro'-shus*, a. Fierce; savage; wild; indicating cruelty; ravenous; rapacious; barbarous; cruel.

Ferociously, *fe-ro'-shus-le*, ad. Fiercely; with savage cruelty.

Ferociousness, *fe-ro'-shus-nes*, s. Savage fierceness cruelty.

Ferocity, *fe-ros'-e-te*, s. Savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; fierceness indicating a savage heart.

Ferreous, *fer'-re-us*, a. Partaking of or pertaining to iron; made of iron.

Ferret, *fer'-ret*, s. A species of weasel, the *Mustella furo*, much used in unearthing rabbits, or driving them out of their holes; a kind of narrow tape made of woollen, sometimes of cotton or silk.—Among *glass-makers*, an iron used to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.
— v.a. To drive out of a lurking-place.

Ferreter, *fer'-ret-er*, s. One who hunts another in his private retreat.

Ferretto, *fer-ret'-to*, s. Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to colour glass.

Ferriage, *fer'-re-ej*, s. The fare to be paid at a ferry.

Ferric, *fer'-rik*, a. Pertaining to or extracted from iron.—*Ferric acid* is the acid of iron.—*Ferric oxide*, a mineral, the peroxide of iron.

Ferricalcite, *fer-re-kal'-site*, s. A species of calcareous earth having much iron in it.

Ferried, *fer'-rid*, pp. Carried over in a boat.

Ferriferous, *fer-rif'-er-us*, a. Producing or yielding iron.

Ferrilite, *fer'-re-lite*, s. Rowley ragg; a variety of trap, with oxide of iron in it.

Ferro-cyanate, *fer-ro-si'-an-ate*, s. A compound of the ferro-cyanic acid with a base.

Ferro-cyanic Acid, *fer-ro-se-an'-ic as'-id*, a. Protocyanide of iron.

Ferro-cyanide, *fer-ro-si'-an-id*, s. A compound of protocyanide of iron with some other cyanide.

Ferro-type, *fer'-ro-tipe*, s. A term applied to those chemical agents used in photography, which are prepared by washing paper with persalts of iron.

Ferruginated, *fer-ru'-jin-a-ted*, a. Having the colour or properties of the rust of iron.

Ferruginous, *fer-ru'-je-nus*, a. Partaking of or containing particles of iron; of the colour of the rust or oxide of iron.

FERRUGO, *fer-ru'-go*, s. A disease of plants, commonly known by the name of *rust*, which is caused by the presence of an infinite number of minute fungi.

FERRULE, *fer'-rule*, s. A ring of metal put round a cane or other thing to strengthen it.

FERRUMINATION, *fer-ru-me-na'-shun*, s. The soldering or uniting of metals.

FERRY, *fer'-re*, v.a. To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat.

— v.n. To pass over water in a boat.

— s. A boat or small vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over rivers or other narrow waters; the place of passage where boats pass over water to convey passengers; the right of transporting passengers over a lake or stream.

FERRY-BOAT, *fer'-re-bote*, s. A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

FERRY-MAN, *fer'-re-man*, s. One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.

FERTILE, *fer'-til*, a. Fruitful; rich; producing fruit in abundance; having abundant resources; prolific; productive; inventive; able to produce abundantly.

FERTILELY, *fer'-til-le*, ad. Fruitfully; abundantly.

FERTILENESS, *fer'-til-nes*, } s. Fruitfulness; the quality
FERTILITY, *fer-til'-e-te*, } of producing fruit in abundance; fertile invention; productiveness; fecundity.

FERTILITATE, *fer-til'-e-tate*, v.a. To fertilize; to fecundate

FERTILIZATION, *fer-til-e-za'-shun*, s. The process of rendering fertile or productive.

FERTILIZE, *fer'-til-ize*, v.a. To enrich; to supply with the pabulum of plants; to make fruitful or productive.

FERTILIZER, *fer'-til-i-zer*, s. A manure; any substance, vegetable or animal, applied to the fertilizing of the soil.

FERTILIZING, *fer'-til-ize-ing*, ppr. Making fruitful or productive.

— a. Enriching; furnishing the nutriment of plants.

FERULACEOUS, *fer-u-la'-she-us*, a. Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed.

FERULE, *fer'-ule*, s. A little wooden pallet or slice, used to punish children in school, by striking them on the palm of the hand.

— v.a. To punish with a ferule.

FERVENCY, *fer'-ven-se*, s. Heat of mind; eagerness; pious ardour; warmth of devotion.

FERVENT, *fer'-vent*, a. Hot; boiling; hot in temper; vehement; ardent; very warm; animated.

FERVENTLY, *fer'-vent-le*, ad. Earnestly; eagerly; vehemently; with great warmth; with pious ardour or earnest zeal.

FERVENTNESS, *fer'-vent-nes*, s. Fervency; ardour; zeal.

FERVESCENT, *fer-ves'-sent*, a. Growing hot.

FERVID, *fer'-vid*, a. Very hot; burning; boiling; very warm in zeal; vehement; eager; earnest.

FERVIDLY, *fer'-vid-le*, ad. Very hotly; with glowing warmth.

FERVIDNESS, *fer'-vid-nes*, s. Glowing heat; ardour of mind; warm zeal.

FERVOUR, *fer'-vur*, s. Heat or warmth; heat of mind; ardour; warm or animated zeal and earnestness.

FESCENNINE, *fes'-sen-nine*, a. Pertaining to *Fescennium*, a city of ancient Etruria, whence originated the *Fescennine* verses of the Romans, which were of a gay or licentious character; licentious.

— s. A nuptial song, or a licentious one.

FESCUE, *fes'-ku*, s. A small wire used to point out letters to children, when learning to read.

— v.a. To assist in reading by a fescue.

FESCUE-GRASS, *fes'-ku-gräs*, s. The popular name of the *festuca*, a genus of grasses containing several species of importance in agriculture.

FESSE, *fes*, s. In *heraldry*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon; one of the nine honourable ordinaries.—*Fesse-point* is the centre of the escutcheon; and *parti per fesse* is a parting across on the middle of the shield, from side to side.

FESSITUDE, *fes'-se-tude*, s. Weariness.

FESTAL, *fes'-tal*, a. Pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

FESTALLY, *fes'-tal-le*, ad. In a joyous or festive manner.

FESTER, *fes'-ter*, v.n. To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

FESTERING, *fes'-ter-ing*, ppr. or a. Rankling; growing virulent.

FESTERMENT, *fes'-ter-ment*, s. A festering.

FESTINATE,‡ *fes'-te-nate*, a. Hasty; hurried.

FESTINATELY,‡ *fes'-te-nate-le*, ad. Hastily.

FESTINATION,‡ *fes-te-na'-shun*, s. Haste.

FESTIVAL, *fes'-te-val*, a. Pertaining to a feast; joyous; mirthful.

— s. The time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

FESTIVE, *fes'-tiv*, a. Pertaining to or becoming a feast, joyous; gay; mirthful.

FESTIVELY, *fes'-tiv-le*, ad. In a festive manner.

FESTIVITY, *fes-tiv'-e-te*, s. Festive mirth, gaiety, or joyfulness; social joy or exhilaration of spirits at an entertainment; ‡a festival.

FESTIVOUS, *fes'-tiv-us*, a. Pertaining to a feast; joyous.

FESTOON, *fes-toon'*, s. Something in imitation of a garland or wreath.—In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a wreathed ornament of carved work.

— v.a. To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.

FESTOONED, *fes-toond'*, pp. or a. Made into festoons, or adorned with them.

FESTUCINE, *fes'-tu-sin*, a. Being of a straw colour.

FESTUCOUS, *fes'-tu-kus*, a. Formed of straw.

FET,‡ *fet*, s. A piece.

—‡ v.a. or n. To fetch; to come to.

FETAL, *fe'-tal*, a. Pertaining to a fœtus.

FETATION, or FŒTATION, *fe-ta'-shun*, s. The forming or natural growth of a fœtus.

FETCH, *fetsh*, v.a. To go and bring; to derive; to draw from a source; to bring back; to recall; to bring or draw; to make; to perform; to heave; to reach; to attain or come to; to arrive at; to bring; to obtain as its price.—*To fetch out*, to bring or draw out; to cause to appear.—*To fetch to*, to restore; to revive, as from a swoon.—*To fetch up*, to bring up, to cause to come up or forth.—*To fetch a pump*, to pour water in to make it draw water.

— v.n. To move or turn.—Among *seamen*, to reach or attain.

— s. A stratagem, by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

FETCHER, *fetsh'-er*, s. One that brings.

FÊTE, *fate*, s. A festival, holiday, or celebration of some day.

FÊTE-CHAMPÊTRE, *fate-sham-pa'tr*, s. A festival or entertainment in the open air.

FETICH, *fet'-ish*, s. An object selected temporarily for worship, as a tree, stone, &c.

FETICHISM, *fet'-e-kizm*, } s. An African idol; the
FETICISM, *fet'-e-sizm*, } worship of idols among the negroes of Africa.

FETID, *fet'-id*, a. Having an offensive smell.

FETIDNESS, *fet'-id-nes*, s. The quality of smelling offensively.

FETIFEROUS, *fe-tif'-er-us*, a. Producing young, as animals.

FETLOCK, *fet'-lok*, s. The part of the leg where a tuft of hair grows behind the pastern joint of horses.

FETOR, *fe'-tur*, s. Any strong, offensive smell.

FETTER, *fet'-ter*, s. A chain for the feet; anything that confines or restrains from motion.

— v.a. To put on fetters; to shackle or confine the feet with a chain; to bind; to enchain; to confine; to restrain motion; to impose restraints on.

FETTERED, *fet'-terd*, pp. or a. Bound or confined by fetters.—In *zoology*, applied to the feet of animals when they are stretched backward, and appear unfit for walking.

FETTERLESS, *fet'-ter-les*, a. Free from fetters or restraint.

FETTLE, *fet'tl*, v.a. To repair; to mend (*provincial*); to do trifling business.

FETUS, *fe'-tus*, s.; pl. FETUSES. The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg. *See* FŒTUS, and its derivatives.

FEU,‡ *few*, s. A fee, or feudal tenure, which is held on condition of the tenant performing certain services, or making certain payments.

FEUD, *feud*, s. A deadly quarrel; hatred or contention, to be terminated only by death; a contention or quarrel; an inveterate quarrel between families or parties in a state, affray, contest, or dispute; a fief; a fee; a right to lands or hereditaments held in trust, or on the terms of performing certain conditions, as military service, &c.—Various kinds of feuds are mentioned by the Mediæval writers, as *feudum antiquum*, a feud that has descended to the vassal from his ancestors; *feudum novum*, that which was originally acquired by the vassal himself; *feudum*

nobile, a feud granted by a sovereign prince, to be held immediately of himself; *feudum ligeum*, that for which the vassal owed fealty to his immediate lord against all persons whatever; *feudum militis*, a knight's fee; *feudum laicum*, a lay fee, &c.

FEUDAL, *few'-dal*, a. Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees; consisting of feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services. — In *political history*, the *Feudal System* was that form of government which originated from the Norman conquest, by which persons holding in feud, feod, or fee, were bound by oath to serve the owner of the fee-simple at home or abroad, in all military expeditions, when required.

—‡ s. Something held by tenure.

FEUDALISM, *few'-dal-izm*, s. The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds, or lands held by military services.

FEUDALITY, *few-dal'-e-te*, s. The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

FEUDALIZATION, *few-dal-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of reducing to feudal tenure.

FEUDALIZE, *few'-dal-ize*, v.a. To reduce to a feudal tenure.

FEUDARY, *few'-dâ-re*, a. Holding land of a superior.

—‡ s. An officer in the Court of Wards, whose duty it was to be present with the escheator in every county at the finding of offices, and to defend the interests of th Crown. The office was abolished in the reign of Charles II.

FEUDATORY, *few'-dâ-tur-e*, s. A tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior; the tenant of a feud or fief.

FEUDBOTE, *fewd'-bote*, s. A compensation for engaging in a duel or feud.

FEU DE JOIE, *few da zhwaw'*, s. (Fr.) A bonfire, or a firing of guns in token of joy.

FEUDIST, *few'-dist*, s. A writer on feuds.

FEUILLAGE,‡ *few'-il-laje*, s. (Fr.) A bunch or row of leaves; foliage.

FEUILLANTINE, *few-il-lan'-tin*, s. Pastry made of puff paste.

FEUILLE, *few'-il*, s. (Fr.) A leaf or sheet of paper.

FEUILLEMORT, *few'-il-mort*, s. (Fr.) The colour of faded leaves.

FEUILLETON, *few'-il-ton*, s. (Fr.) A small public journal; that part of a newspaper devoted to literary or dramatic criticism.

FEUTER,‡ *few'-ter*, v.a. To make ready.

FEUTERER,‡ *few'-ter-er*, s. A dog-keeper.

FEVER, *fe'-ver*, s. A disease characterised by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, impaired functions, diminished strength, and often with preternatural thirst; heat; agitation; excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions.—*Fever-plant* is a name given to the *Ocymum viride*, the leaves of which are used in the manner of tea, as a febrifuge.

— v.a. To put in a fever.

FEVER-COOLING, *fe'-ver-kool'-ing*, a. Allaying febrile heat.

FEVERET,‡ *fe'-ver-et*, s. A slight fever.

FEVERFEW, *fe'-ver-few*, s. A plant allied to the camomile, and used in fevers and some other diseases.

FEVERISH, *fe'-ver-ish*, a. Having a slight fever; diseased with fever or heat; uncertain; inconstant; fickle; now hot, now cold; hot; sultry; burning.

FEVERISHLY, *fe'-ver-ish-le*, ad. In a feverish manner.

FEVERISHNESS, *fe'-ver-ish-nes*, s. The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

FEVERLY, *fe'-ver-le*, a. Like a fever.

FEVEROUS, *fe'-ver-us*, a. Affected with fever or ague; having the nature of fever; having a tendency to produce fever.

FEVEROUSLY, *fe'-ver-us-le*, ad. In a feverish manner.

FEVER-ROOT, *fe'-ver-root*, } s. A plant of the genus
FEVER-WORT, *fe'-ver-wurt*, } *triosteum*.

FEVER-SICK, *fe'-ver-sik*, a. Diseased with fever.

FEVER-SORE, *fe'-ver-sore*, s. The popular name of a carious ulcer.

FEVER-WEAKENED, *fe'-ver-week'nd*, a. Debilitated by fever.

FEVER-WEED, *fe'-ver-weed*, s. A plant of the genus *eryngium*.

FEVERY, *fe'-ver-e*, a. Affected with fever.

FEW, *few*, a. Not many; small in number.

FEWEL, *few'-el*, s. *See* FUEL.

FEWNESS, *few'-nes*, s. Smallness of number; paucity, ‡paucity of words; brevity.

FEY,† *fe*, v.a. To cleanse a ditch from mud.

FIACRE, *fe-â'kr*, s. (Fr.) A French hackney-coach.

FIANCE, *fi'-ans*, v.a. To betroth. *See* AFFIANCE.

FIAT, *fi'-at*, s. A decree; a command to do something. —*Fiat in bankruptcy* is the authority of the Lord Chancellor for proceeding in the bankruptcy of a trader.

FIB, *fib*, s. A falsehood.

— v.n. To lie; to speak falsely.

FIBBER, *fib'-ber*, s. One who tells fibs, or is guilty of falsehood.

FIBRARIÆ,† *fe-bra'-re-e*, s. A term formerly applied to minerals possessing a fibrous structure.

FIBRE, *fi'-ber*, s. Any fine slender thread; a filament of slender thread in plants or minerals. Sometimes written FIBER.

FIBRED, *fi'-berd*, a. Having fibers.

FIBRELESS, *fi'-ber-les*, a. Having no fibres.

FIBRIL, *fi'-bril*, s. A small fibre; the branch of a fibre, a very slender thread.

FIBRILLÆ, *fib-ril'-le*, s. In *botany*, the minute subdivisions of the root of a plant, each of which consists of a small bundle of annular ducts.

FIBRILLOSE, *fib-ril'-lose*, } a. Relating to vegetable
FIBRILLOUS, *fib-ril'-lus*, } fibres; covered with minute strings or fibres.

FIBRINE, *fi'-brin*, s. A peculiar organic compound substance found in animals and vegetables. It is a modification of proteine, and constitutes muscular fibre.

FIBRINOUS, *fi'-brin-us*, a. Having or partaking of fibrine.

FIBROLITE, *fi'-bro-lite*, s. A fibrous mineral from the Carnatic, supposed to be identical with *bucholzite*.

FIBROUS, *fi'-brus*, } a. Composed or consisting of fibres;
FIBROSE, *fi'-brose*, } containing fibres.—In *mineralogy*, a *fibrous* fracture is that which presents fine threads or slender lines.

FIBULA, *fib'-u-lâ*, s. A clasp or buckle; the outer and lesser bone of the leg, so called on account of its giving firmness to the other parts.

FICARIA, *fi-ka'-re-â*, s. The botanical name of the Pilewort or Lesser Celandine.

FICKLE, *fik'kl*, a. Of a changeable mind; wavering, unsettled, or inconstant; not firm in appearance or purpose; liable to change or vicissitude.

FICKLENESS, *fik'kl-nes*, s. Wavering disposition; inconstancy; instability; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; changeableness.

FICKLY, *fik'-le*, ad. Without firmness or steadiness.

FICO,† *fe'-ko*, s. (Ital.) An act of contempt by placing the thumb between two of the fingers, expressing, *A fig for you*.

FICTILE, *fik'-til*, a. Moulded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.

FICTILIA, *fik-til'-e-â*, s.pl. The name applied to ancient pottery, whether of a domestic or ornamental character.

FICTION, *fik'-shun*, s. Fabrication, fable, or falsehood, the act of feigning, inventing, or imagining; that which is feigned, invented, or imagined.—*Fiction*, in *law*, is an assumption made of what is not literally true; but which is possible to have been done.

FICTIONIST, *fik'-shun-ist*, s. A writer of fiction.

FICTIOUS,‡ *fik'-shus*, } a. Feigned; imaginary; not
FICTITIOUS, *fik-tish'-us*, } real; counterfeit; false; not genuine.

FICTITIOUSLY, *fik-tish'-us-le*, ad. By fiction; falsely.

FICTITIOUSNESS, *fik-tish'-us-nes*, s. Feigned representation.

FICTIVE,‡ *fik'-tiv*, a. Feigned.

FICTOR, *fik'-tur*, s. An artist who models statues and reliefs in clay.

FICUS, *fi'-kus*, s. The fig-tree, of which there are numerous species.

FID, *fid*, s. In *nautical language*, a square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the top-mast.—*Splicing fid* is a pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.

FIDALGO, *fe-dal'-go*, s. (Port.) The name of a gentleman or petty nobleman in Portugal.

FIDDLE, *fid'dl*, s. A stringed instrument of music; a violin.—The bow and string with which the fiddler plays, is called the *Fiddle-stick*; and the string on which he plays is named the *Fiddle-string*.

— v.n. To play on a fiddle or violin; to trifle; to shift the hands often and do nothing, like one that plays on a fiddle.

FIDDLE, v.a. To play a tune on a fiddle.
FIDDLE-DE-DEE, *fid'dl-de-dee'*, s. and interj. Nonsense; worthless conversation; an exclamation of contempt.
FIDDLE-FADDLE, *fid'dl-fad'dl*, s. Trifling manners or talk.
— a. Trifling; making a bustle about nothing.
FIDDLE-FISH, *fid'dl-fish*, s. A term applied to the angel-fish, allied to the sharks. (*Local.*)
FIDDLER, *fid'-ler*, s. One who plays on a fiddle or violin.
FIDDLE-WOOD, *fid'dl-wood*, s. A plant of the genus *citharexylon*.
FIDDLING, *fid'-ling*, s. The act of playing on a fiddle.
FIDE-JUSSION, *fi'-de-jush'-un*, s. Suretyship; the act of being bound for another. The surety is called *Fide-jussor*.
FIDELITY, *fi-del'-e-te*, s. Faithfulness, loyalty, or integrity careful and exact observance of duty, or performance of obligations; firm adherence to a person or party with which one is united; observance of the marriage covenant; veracity; adherence to truth.
FIDGE, *fidj*, } v.n. To move one way and the other;
FIDGET, *fidj'-et*, } to move irregularly, or in fits and starts. (*Vulgar.*)
FIDGET, *fidj'-et*, s. Irregular motion; restlessness. (*Colloquial.*)
FIDGETINESS, *fidj'-et-e-nes*, s. A state of restlessness; the quality of being fidgety.
FIDGETY, *fidj'-et-e*, a. Restless, uneasy.
FIDUCIAL, *fi-dew'-she-al*, a. Confident; undoubting; firm; having the nature of a trust.
FIDUCIALLY, *fi-dew'-she-al-le*, ad. With confidence.
FIDUCIARY, *fi-dew'-she-a-re*, a. Confident; steady; undoubting; unwavering; firm; not to be doubted; held in trust.
— s. One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee; one who depends on faith for salvation without works; an Antinomian.
FIE, *fi*. An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.
FIEF, *feef*, s. A fee; a feud; an estate held of a superior on condition of military service.
FIELD, *feeld*, s. A piece of land inclosed for tillage or pasture; ground not inclosed; the ground where a battle is fought; a battle; action in the field.—*To keep the field*, is to keep the campaign open.—A wide expanse; open space for action or operation; compass; extent; the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.—In *heraldry*, the whole surface of the shield.—*A field of ice* is a large body of floating ice.—*Field of view*, in a telescope or microscope, is the space within which objects are visible when the instrument is adjusted to its focus.—*Field* is of frequent occurrence in the compounding of words, as *Field allowance*, a certain sum granted to soldiers beyond the usual pay, for the extra expense of horses, forage, &c., while engaged in field duties.—*Field-basil*, or *ocymum*, a name given to a variety of plants.—*Field-bed*, a portable or folding camp-bed for an officer.—*Field-book*, a book used in surveying, in which are set down the angles, stations, distances, &c.—*Field-colours*, small flags, used to mark out the ground for the squadrons and battalions.—*Field-day*, a day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions.—*Field-duck*, a species of bustard.—*Field-equipage*, military apparatus.—*Field-madder*, the plant *Sherardia arvensis*, plentiful in fallow and corn fields.—*Field-marshal*, the commander of an army; a military officer of the highest rank but one in England and some other countries.—*Field-mouse*, a name given to several species of mice that live in the field, burrowing in banks, &c.—*Field-officer*, a military officer of the rank of major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel; all of higher rank are *general officers*.—*Field-piece* or *Field-gun*, a small cannon mounted on a light carriage and drawn by horses.—*Field-preacher*, one who preaches in the open air.—*Field-sports*, diversions of the field, as shooting and hunting.—*Field-staff*, a weapon carried by gunners.—*Field-vole*, the short-tailed field-mouse.—*Field-works*, works thrown up in besieging or defending a place.
FIELDED,† *feeld'-ed*, a. Being in the field of battle; encamped.
FIELDFARE, *feeld'-fare*, s. A migratory bird of the thrush tribe, found in this country during the winter.
FIELDY,‡ *feel'-de*, a. Open like a field.
FIEND, *feend*, s. An enemy in the worst sense; an implacable or malicious foe · an infernal being.
FIEND-HEARTED, *feend'-hart-ed*, a. Having the heart of a fiend.
FIEND-LIKE, *feend'-like*, a. Resembling a fiend; maliciously wicked; diabolical.
FIENDFUL, *feend'-ful*, a. Full of evil or malignant practices.
FIENDFULLY, *feend'-ful-le*, ad. In a fiend-like manner.
FIENDISH, *feend'-ish*, a. Like a fiend; malicious.
FIENDISHNESS, *feend'-ish-nes*, s. Maliciousness.
FIERCE, *feerse*, a. Vehement; violent; furious; rushing; impetuous; savage; ravenous; easily enraged: eager for mischief; violent; outrageous; not to be restrained; passionate; angry; wild; staring; ferocious; very eager; ardent.
FIERCE-MINDED, *feerse'-mine-ded*, a. Vehement; of a furious temper.
FIERCELY, *feerse'-le*, ad. Violently; furiously; with rage: with a wild aspect.
FIERCENESS, *feerse'-nes*, s. Ferocity; savageness, eagerness for blood; fury; quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment; violence; outrageous passion; vehemence; fury; impetuosity.
FIERI FACIAS, *fi'-e-ri fa'-she-as*, s. In *law*, a writ of execution requiring a sheriff to levy in behalf of one who has recovered in debt or damages.
FIERINESS, *fi'-er-e-nes*, s. The quality of being fiery, heat; acrimony; heat of temper; irritability.
FIERY, *fi'-er-e*, a. Consisting of fire; hot like fire; vehement; ardent; very active; impetuous; passionate; easily provoked; irritable; unrestrained; fierce; like fire; bright; glaring.
FIFE, *fife*, s. A small flute-like pipe, without keys, used as a wind instrument, chiefly in martial music with drums.
— v.n. To play on a fife.
FIFE-MAJOR, *fife'-ma-jur*, s. The chief or superintendent of the fifers of a regiment.
FIFER, *fi'-fer*, s. One who plays on a fife.
FIFE-RAIL, *fife'-rale*, s. The rail round a ship's mast.
FIFTEEN, *fif'-teen*, a. Five and ten.
FIFTEENTH, *fif'-teenth*, a. The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.
— s. A fifteenth part; an ancient tax laid on towns, boroughs, &c., in England, being one-fifteenth part of what each town, &c., had been valued at.—In *music*, the double octave.
FIFTH, *fifth*, a. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
— s. In *music*, an interval of three tones and a semitone.—In *English history*, *Fifth monarchy men* were a fanatical sect of religionists who appeared towards the close of the Protectorate; they expected a *fifth* great monarchy, during which Christ should reign on earth a thousand years.—In *anatomy*, the *fifth pair of nerves* are the largest connected with the brain.
FIFTHLY, *fifth'-le*, ad. In the fifth place.
FIFTIETH, *fif'-te-eth*, a. The ordinal of fifty.
FIFTY, *fif'-te*, a. Five tens; five times ten.
FIG, *fig*, s. The fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree, a small tree, with lobed, rough, and deciduous leave, much cultivated in warm climates for the sake of its fruit.—In *farriery*, *fig* is a spongy excrescence which grows on the feet of some horses.
—† v.a. To insult with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers; ‡to put something useless into one's head.
—‡ v.n. To move suddenly or quickly.
FIG-APPLE, *fig-ap'pl*, s. A species of apple.
FIGARY,† *fe-ga'-re*, s. A frolic.
FIG-CAKE, *fig'-kake*, s. A preparation of figs and almonds made into round cakes.
FIG-EATER, *fig-e'-ter*, s. A small bird, so called from its feeding on figs; the smaller pettychaps, sometimes called *fig-pecker*.
FIG-GNAT, *fig'-nat*, s. An insect of the fly kind.
FIGHT, *fite*, v.n.; pret. and pp. FOUGHT. To strive or contend for victory, in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms; to act as a soldier.
— v.a. To carry on contention; to maintain a struggle for victory over enemies; to war against; to cause to fight.
— s. A struggle for victory, either between individuals or between armies, ships, or navies · contest, encounter; battle; conflict.
FIGHTER, *fi'-ter*, s. One who fights; a combatant · a warrior.
FIGHTING, *fi'-ting*, ppr. Contending in battle; striving for victory or conquest.

FIGHTING, a. Qualified for war; fit for battle; occupied in war.
— s. Contention; strife.
FIG-LEAF, *fig'-lef*, s. The leaf of a fig-tree, also, a thin covering.
FIG-MARIGOLD, *fig-mar'-e-gold*, s. The *mesembryanthemum*, a succulent plant, resembling houseleek.
FIGMENT, *fig'-ment*, s. An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined.
FIG-PECKER, *fig'-pek-ker*, s. A bird. *See* FIG-EATER.
FIG-SHELL, *fig'-shel*, s. A term applied to various species of the *Pyrula*, which have the shape of a fig or pear.
FIG-TREE, *fig'-tree*, s. A tree of the genus *Ficus*. *See* FIG.
FIGULATE, *fig'-u-late*, or FIGULATED, *fig'-u-la-ted*, a. Made of potter's clay; moulded; shaped.
FIGURABILITY, *fig-u-rà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being capable of a certain fixed or stable form.
FIGURABLE, *fig'-u-rà-bl*, a. Capable of being brought to a certain fixed form or shape.
FIGURAL, *fig'-u-ral*, a. Represented by figure or delineation.
FIGURANTE, *fig'-u-ränt*, s. (Fr.) One who dances at the opera, not singly, but in groups or figures.
FIGURATE, *fig'-u-rate*, a. Of a certain determinate form; represented by delineation or figure; ‡figurative.—*Figurate numbers*, in *mathematics*, are numbers formed according to certain laws, and having peculiar relations to different geometrical figures, as triangles, squares, pentagons, &c.
FIGURATED, *fig'-u-ra-ted*, a. Having a determinate form.
FIGURATELY, *fig'-u-rate-le*, ad. In a figurate manner.
FIGURATION, *fig-u-ra'-shun*, s. The act of giving figure or determinate form; determination to a certain form; mixture of concords and discords in music.
FIGURATIVE, *fig'-u-rà-tiv*, a. Representing something else; representing by resemblance; typical; not literal or direct; abounding with figures of speech.
FIGURATIVELY, *fig'-u-rà-tiv-le*, ad. By a figure; in a manner to exhibit ideas by resemblance; in a sense different from that which words originally imply.
FIGURATIVENESS, *fig'-u-rà-tiv-nes*, s. State of being figurative.
FIGURE, *fig'-ur*, s. The form of anything as expressed by the outline or terminating extremities; shape; form; person; distinguished appearance; eminence; distinction; remarkable character; appearance of any kind; magnificence; splendour; a statue; an image; that which is formed in resemblance of something else; representation in painting; the lines and colours which represent an animal.—In *manufactures*, a design or representation wrought on damask, velvet, and other stuffs.—In *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the order or disposition of the middle term.—In *arithmetic*, a character denoting a number.—In *geometry*, a diagram.—In *astrology*, the horoscope.—In *theology*, type, representative, or symbol.—In *rhetoric*, a mode of speaking or writing, in which words are deflected from their ordinary signification.—In *dancing*, the several steps or movements which the dancer makes in accordance with the music.
— v.a. To form or mould into any determinate shape; to show by a corporeal resemblance; to make a drawing of; to cover or adorn with figures or images; to diversify; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to image in the mind; to prefigure; to foreshow; to form figuratively; to note by characters.—In *music*, to pass several notes for one; to form runnings or variations.
— v.n. To make a figure; to be distinguished.
FIGURE-CASTER, *fig'-ur-käs'-ter*, s. A pretender to astrology.
FIGURED, *fig'-urd*, pp. or a. Represented by resemblance; adorned with figures; formed into a determinate figure.—*Figured muslin* is a thin fabric, in which a pattern, design, or representation is wrought.
FIGURE-HEAD, *fig'-ur-hed*, s. The figure, statue, or bust on the projecting part of the head of a ship.
FIGURING, *fig'-ur-ing*, s. Act of making figures.
FIGURE-MAKER, *fig'-ur-ma'-ker*, s. A modeller; one who practises the art of moulding, and casts busts, animals, &c.; a maker of anatomical models for artists.
FIGURE-STONE, *fig'-ur-stone*, s. A name of the *agalmatolite*.
FIGURE-WEAVING, *fig'-ur-we'-ving*, s. The process of weaving patterns or designs, as produced in damask, velvets, and other stuffs.
FIGURIAL, *fig-u'-re-al*, a. Represented by figure or delineation.
FIGURIST, *fig'-u-rist*, s. An arithmetician; one who uses figures.
FIG-WORT, *fig'-wurt*, s. A plant of the genus *Scrophularia*.
FIL, *fil*, s. (Fr.) A small twist of flax, hemp, or silk; a thread-like piece of any ductile material.
FILACEOUS, *fe-là'-she-us*, a. Composed or consisting of threads.
FILACER, *fil'-à-ser*, s. An officer in the Court of Common Pleas, so called from filing the writs on which he makes process.
FILAGO, *fil-à'-go*, s. The Cotton Rose, a genus of Composite plants, chiefly annuals.
FILAMENT, *fil'-à-ment*, s. A long slender thread or fibre In *anatomy*, *filaments* are those fine threads of which the nerves, skin, and flesh are composed.—In *botany*, the long thread-like part which supports the anther, as well as other thread-like processes.—In *natural history*, there are a great variety of compounds formed from this word, to denote the peculiar character of species; as *filicaulis*, having a filamentous or thread-like stem; *filicornis*, threadlike antennæ; *filifolius*, threadlike leaves; *filiformis*, thread-formed; *filigerous*, bearing filaments, &c.
FILAMENTOUS, *fil-à-men'-tus*, a. Like a thread; consisting of fine filaments.
FILANDERS, *fil'-an-ders*, s.pl. In *falconry*, a disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of coagulated blood; also small worms near the veins of a hawk.
FILATORY, *fil'-à-tur-e*, s. A machine which forms or spins threads.
FILATURE, *fil'-à-ture*, s. The reeling of silk from cocoons; an establishment for reeling cocoons.
FILBERT, *fil'-bert*, s. The fruit of the cultivated *corylus* or hazel.
FILCH, *filsh*, v.a. To steal something of little value; to pilfer; to steal; to pillage; to take wrongfully; to commit petty theft.
FILCHED, *filshd*, pp. of the verb *to filch*.
FILCHER, *filsh'-er*, s. A thief; one guilty of petty theft.
FILCHINGLY, *filsh'-ing-le*, ad. By pilfering; in a thievish manner.
FILE, *file*, s. A thread, string, or line; a line or wire on which receipts, documents, and other papers are strung; the whole number of papers strung on a line or wire; a bundle of papers tied together, with the title of each indorsed; a roll, list, or catalogue; a row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear; a well-known steel instrument with teeth or little furrows on the surface, used in cutting or smoothing metals, ivory, or wood.
— v.a. To string or to fasten papers, &c. on a line or wire for preservation; to arrange or insert papers, &c. in a bundle; to present or exhibit officially or for trial; to rub and smooth with a file; to polish; to cut as with a file; to wear off or away; †to foul or defile.
— v.n. To march in a file or line, as soldiers, not abreast, but one after another.—*To file off*, or *to defile*, is to wheel off by files, from moving in a spacious front, and march in length.
FILE-CUTTER, *file'-cut-ter*, s. A maker of files.
FILED, *file'd*, pp. of the verb *to file*.
FILE-FISH, *file'-fish*, s. A name given to certain fishes, from their skin being granulated like a file.
FILE-LEADER, *file'-le-der*, s. The soldier placed in the front of a file.
FILEMOT, *fil'-e-mot*, s. A yellowish-brown colour; the colour of a faded leaf.
FILER, *fi'-ler*, s. One who uses a file.
FILIAL, *fil'-yal*, a. Pertaining to a son or daughter, becoming a child in relation to his parents; bearing the relation of a son.
FILIALLY, *fil'-yal-le*, ad. In a filial manner.
FILIATION, *fil-e-a'-shun*, s. The relation of a son or child to a father; correlative to *paternity*; adoption; the fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father affiliation.
FILICES, *fil'-e-sez*, s. The Ferns, a natural order of plants, the highest group of the class *Cryptogamia*, or *Acrogens*.
FILICIFORM, *fil-is'-e-fawrm*, a. Fern-shaped.
FILICOID, *fil'-e-koyd*, a. In *botany*, fern-like.
— s. A plant resembling ferns.
FILIFORM, *fil'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a thread or filament. For various compounds, *see* FILAMENT.

FILIGRANE, *fil'-e-grane,* } s. A kind of enrichment on
FILIGREE, *fil'-e-gree,* } gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or of both intermixed.

FILIGREED, *fil'-e-greede,* a. Ornamented with filigree.

FILINGS, *fil'-lings,* s.pl. Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.

FILL, *fil,* v.a. To put or pour in till the thing will hold no more; to store; to supply with abundance; to cause to abound; to satisfy; to content; to glut; to surfeit; to make plump; to supply with liquor; to occupy; to supply with an incumbent; to hold; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in.—In *nautical phraseology*, to brace the yards so that the wind will act upon the after surface of the sails.—*To fill out*, to extend or enlarge to the desired limit.—*To fill up*, to make full; to occupy; to fill; to engage or employ; to complete; to accomplish.

— v.n. To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink; to grow or become full; to glut; to satiate.—*To fill up*, to grow or become full.

— s. Fulness; as much as supplies want.

FILLE DE CHAMBRE, *feel de shäm'br,* s. (Fr.) A chamber-maid.

FILLER, *fil'-ler,* s. One who fills; one whose employment is to fill vessels; that which fills any space; one who supplies abundantly; an utensil used in filling bottles, casks, &c.

FILLET, *fil'-let,* s. A little band to tie about the hair of the head; meat rolled together and tied round.—A *fillet of veal* is the fleshy part of the thigh of a calf.—In *architecture*, a flat, rectangular moulding, used to terminate or divide other mouldings, of frequent use in entablatures, &c.—In *carpentry* and *joinery*, any small timber or scantling less than battens.—In *heraldry*, a kind of orle or bordure.—Among *painters* and *gilders*, a little rule or reglet of leaf-gold.—In the *manege*, the loins of a horse.

— v.a. To bind with a fillet or little band; to adorn with an astragal.

FILLETED, *fil'-let-ed,* pp. Bound with a little band.

FILLIBEG, *fil'-le-beg,* s. A little plaid; a kilt or dress reaching nearly to the knees, worn in the highlands of Scotland.

FILLING, *fil'-ling,* s. A making full; supply; the woof in weaving.—In *carpentry*, *filling-in pieces* are short timbers, less than the full length, fitted against the roofs, groins, &c., of partitions.—*Fillings* is a brewer's term for prepared wort added in small quantities to casks of ale to cleanse it.

FILLIP, *fil'-lip,* v.a. To strike with the nail of the finger, forced from the thumb with a sudden spring.

— s. A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

FILLISTER, *fil'-lis-ter,* s. A plane used for making the outer part of a window sash.

FILLY, *fil'-le,* s. A female or mare colt; a wanton girl.

FILM, *film,* s. A thin skin; a pellicle.

— v.a. To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

FILMINESS, *film'-e-nes,* s. State of being filmy.

FILMY, *fil'-me,* a. Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

FILOSE, *fi'-lose,* a. In *zoology*, that ends in a thread-like process.

FILTER, *fil'-ter,* s. A strainer; a piece of woollen cloth, paper, or other substance through which liquors are passed for defecation.

— v.a. To purify or defecate liquor, by passing it through a filter, or a porous substance.

— v.n. To percolate; to pass through a filter.

FILTERED, *fil'-terd,* pp. or a. Strained; defecated by a filter.

FILTERING, *fil'-ter-ing,* s. The act of straining or purifying through the means of a filter. It forms a compound with numerous other words.—Thus, *filtering-bag* is a conical-shaped bag, made of close flannel, and used for filtering wine, vinegar, &c.—*Filtering cup* is a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of demonstrating the pressure of the atmosphere on the upper surface of a fluid, when the air is removed from the lower surface.—*Filtering funnel* is a glass or other funnel, made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides, which allow the liquid to flow more freely than in a smooth-surfaced funnel.—*Filtering machine*, any contrivance by which liquids may be filtered.—*Filtering stone*, any porous stone, such as sandstone, or oolite, through which water can be filtered.

FILTH, *filth,* s. Dirt; any foul matter; anything that soils or defiles; nastiness; corruption; pollution; anything that sullies or defiles the moral character.

FILTHILY, *fil'-the-le,* ad. In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

FILTHINESS, *fil'-the-nes,* s. The state of being filthy; foulness; pollution; defilement by sin; impurity, depravity of life.

FILTHY, *fil'-the,* a. Abounding in filth; defiled by sinful practices; morally impure; foul, dirty, gross, impure.

FILTRATE, *fil'-trate,* v.a. To filter; to defecate.

— s. The liquid which has been passed through a filter.

FILTRATION, *fil-tra'-shun,* s. The act or process of filtering; the mechanical separation of a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it.

FIMBLE-HEMP, *fim'bl-hemp,* s. Light summer hemp, that bears no seed.

FIMBRIA, *fim'-bre-â,* s. In *botany*, the denticulated ring of the operculum of mosses.—In *anatomy*, the fringe-like extremity of the Fallopian tube.

FIMBRIATE, *fim'-bre-ate,* a. Fringed.—In *botany*, having the margin bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs.

— v.a. To hem; to fringe.

FIMBRIATED, *fim'-bre-a-ted,* a. In *heraldry*, ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border of another tincture.

FIMBRICATE, *fim'-bre-kate,* a. Jagged, or fringed.

FIN, *fin,* s. In *ichthyology*, a membranous appendage to fishes, supported by little cartilaginous ossicles.—In *moulding*, a thin excrescence on the surface of a casting.

— v.a. To carve or cut up a chub.

FINABLE, *fi'-nă-bl,* a. That admits a fine; subject to a fine or penalty.

FINAL, *fi'-nal,* a. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; conclusive; decisive; ultimate.—*Final cause* is the ultimate end or object named.—*Final process*, in *law*, consists of writs of execution, such as *fieri facias*, *capias ad satisfaciendum*, &c.

FINALE, *fe-nä'-le,* s. (Ital.) The last note or end of a piece of music; the last performance in any act of an opera, or that which closes a concert; close; termination.

FINALITY, *fi-nal'-e-te,* s. Final state.

FINALLY, *fi'-nal-le,* ad. At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly; completely; beyond recovery.

FINANCE, *fe-nans',* s. Revenue; income of a king or state.—*Finances*, the general revenue of a state; the funds in the public treasury; public resources of money; the income or resources of individuals.

FINANCIAL, *fe-nan'-she-al,* a. Pertaining to public revenue.

FINANCIALLY, *fe-nan'-she-al-le,* ad. In relation to finances.

FINANCIER, *fin-an-seer',* s. An officer who receives and manages the public revenues; a treasurer; one who is skilled in the principles or system of public revenue, or who is entrusted with the collection and management of the revenues of a corporation; one skilled in banking operations.

FINCH, *finsh,* s. A small singing bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, the name being chiefly used in compounds, as *goldfinch*, *chaffinch*, &c.

FINCHED, *finshd,* or FINCH-BACKED, a. Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle.

FIND, *fine'd,* v.a.; pret. and pp. FOUND. To discover something lost; to recover; to obtain by seeking; to meet with; to attain to; to arrive at; to discover by study, experiment, or trial; to gain; to perceive; to observe; to learn; to catch, or detect, usually with *out;* to meet; to experience; to enjoy, as pleasure; to discover and declare the truth of disputed facts; to come to a conclusion, and decide between parties; to determine and declare by verdict; to establish or pronounce charges alleged to be true; to supply; to furnish; to supply with provisions; to discover or gain knowledge of, by touching or by sounding.—*To find one's self*, to be; to fare in regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.—*To find in*, to supply; to furnish; to provide.—*To find out*, to invent; to discover something before unknown, or obtain knowledge of what is hidden; to ascertain; to understand to comprehend; to detect; to discover; to bring to light.—*To find fault with*, to blame; to censure.—In *law*, *to find a bill* is to establish grounds of accusation, as by a grand jury.—In *courts-martial*, *finding* is

equivalent to finding guilty.—In *nautical matters, to find the ship's trim*, is to discover how she shall best sail.

FINDER, *fine'd'-er*, s. One who meets or falls on anything; one who discovers by searching, or by accident.

FIND-FAULT, *fine'd'-fawlt*, s. A censurer; a caviller.

FIND-FAULTING, *fine'd-fawlt'-ing*, a. Apt to censure; captious.

FINDING, *fine'd'-ing*, s. Discovery; the act of discovering.—In *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict. —*Findings* are the thread and other tools with which a journeyman shoemaker has to supply himself.

FINDY, † *fine'-de*, a. Full; heavy; firm; solid.

FINE, *fine*, a. Small; thin; slender; minute; of very small diameter; subtile; tenuous; keen; smoothly sharp; made of fine threads; not coarse; clear; pure; free from feculence or foreign matter; refined; nice; delicate; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities; free from coarseness; artful; dextrous; sly; fraudulent; elegant; beautiful in thought; very handsome; accomplished; elegant in manners; accomplished in learning; excellent; superior; brilliant or acute; amiable; noble; ingenuous; showy; splendid.—*Ironically*, worthy of contemptuous notice; eminent for bad qualities.—*Fine arts*, or *polite arts*, are the arts which depend chiefly on the labours of the mind or imagination, and whose object is pleasure, as poetry, music, painting, and sculpture.

—s. A sum of money paid to the lord by his tenant, for permission to alienate or transfer his lands to another; a sum of money paid by way of penalty for an offence; a mulct; a pecuniary punishment; amercement; forfeiture.—*In fine*, summing up of all; in the end or conclusion.—*Fines* are usually prescribed by statute, for the several violations of the law, the utmost limit being generally prescribed, beyond which the judge or magistrate cannot go.—*Fines for alienation*, in the feudal age, was one of the incidents of tenure by knight-service, according to which certain fines were due to the lord for every alienation, whenever the tenant had occasion to transfer his land to another.—*Fine of lands* was one of the modes of conveying lands and hereditaments by matter of record; but this law was abolished in the reign of William IV.

—v.a. To impose on one a pecuniary penalty for an offence; to set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine; to clarify; to refine; to purify; to defecate; to free from feculence or foreign matter; † to make less coarse; to decorate; to adorn.

—† v.n. To pay a fine.

FINED, *fin'd*, pp. of the verb *to fine*.

FINEDRAW, *fine'-draw*, v.a. To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRAWER, *fine'-draw-er*, s. One who finedraws.

FINEDRAWING, *fine'-draw-ing*, s. A dextrous or nice sewing up the rents of cloths or stuffs.

FINE-FINGERED, *fine-fing'-erd*, a. Nice in workmanship.

FINE-GRAINED, *fine'-graind*, a. Having a fine grain.

FINELESS, † *fine'-les*, a. Endless; boundless.

FINELY, *fine'-le*, ad. In a minute part; to a thin or sharp edge; gaily; handsomely; beautifully; with elegance and taste; with advantage; very favourably; nicely; delicately; purely; completely.—*By way of irony*, wretchedly; in a manner deserving of contemptuous notice.

FINENESS, *fine'-nes*, s. Thinness; smallness; slenderness; consisting of fine threads; minuteness; clearness; purity; freedom from foreign matter; niceness; delicacy; keenness; sharpness; elegance; beauty; capacity for delicate or refined conceptions; show; splendour; gaiety of appearance; clearness; subtilty; artfulness; ingenuity; smoothness.

FINER, *fi'-ner*, s. One who refines or purifies.

—a. Comparative of FINE.

FINERY, *fi'-ne-re*, s. Show; splendour; gaiety of colours or appearance: showy articles of dress; gay clothes, jewels, trinkets, &c.; a furnace in which metals are refined.

FINE-SPOKEN, *fine'-spok'n*, a. Using fine phrases.

FINE-SPUN, *fine'-spun*, a. Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtile.

FINESSE, *fe-nes'*, s. (Fr.) Subtility of contrivance to gain a point; artifice, stratagem, craft, or cunning.

—v.n. To use artifice or stratagem.

FINESSING, *fe-nes'-ing*, s. The practice of artifice.

FINESTILL, *fine'-stil*, v.a. To distil spirit from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

FINESTILLER, *fine' stil-ler*, s. One who distils spirit from treacle or molasses.

FINESTILLING, *fine'-stil-ling*, s. The operation of distilling spirit from molasses or treacle.

FINE-STUFF, *fine'-stuf*, s. The second fine coat of plaster for the walls of a room.

FINEW, † *fin'-nu*, s. The state of being mouldy; mouldiness.

FIN-FISH, *fin'-fish*, s. The *Cetus physalis* of Linnæus.

FIN-FOOT, *fin'-fut*, s. A species of tropical birds, so called from their feet being lobed.

FIN-FOOTED, *fin-fut'-ted*, a. Having feet with toes connected by a membrane, as the duck tribe.

FINGER, *fing'-er*, s. One of the five digits, or extreme parts of the hand; a small member shooting to a point; a certain measure.—*The finger of God* signifies his power or will.—In *music*, skill in playing on a keyed instrument.

—v.a. To handle with the fingers; to touch lightly; to toy; to touch or take thievishly; to pilfer; to play on an instrument; to perform work with the fingers; to execute delicate work; to handle without violence.

—v.n. To dispose the fingers aptly in playing on an instrument.

FINGER-BOARD, *fing'-er-board*, s. The board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings; the range of keys of an organ or pianoforte.

FINGER-BOWL, *fing'-er-boul*, s. A bowl or vessel to hold water for rinsing the fingers.

FINGERED, *fing'-erd*, pp. Played on, handled, or touched.

—a. Having fingers.—In *botany*, digitate.

FINGER-GLASS, *fing'-er-glăs*, s. A glass containing water for dipping the fingers at the dinner-table.

FINGER-GRASS, *fing'-er-grăs*, s. The common name of the plants of the genus *Digitaria*.

FINGERING, *fing'-er-ing*, s. The act of touching lightly or handling; the manner of touching an instrument of music; delicate work made with the fingers.

FINGERLING, *fing'-er-ling*, s. Young salmon. (*Local.*)

FINGER-PLATE, *fing'-er-plate*, s. An ornamental piece of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door to keep off finger-marks from the painting.

FINGER-POST, *fing'-er-poast*, s. A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road.

FINGER-SHELL, *fing'-er-shell*, s. A marine shell resembling a finger.

FINGER-STALL, *fing'-er-staul*, s. A workman's protection for the finger.

FINGER-STONE, *fing'-er-stone*, s. A fossil resembling an arrow.

FINGROMS, *fing'-rums*, s. Woollen cloth made of combed wool.

FINIAL, *fin'-e-al*, s. In *Gothic architecture*, the top or ornamental finishing of a pinnacle or gable, sometimes the pinnacle itself.

FINICAL, *fin'-e-kal*, a. Nice; spruce; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance; affectedly nice or showy.

FINICALLY, *fin'-e-kal-le*, ad. With great nicety or spruceness; foppishly.

FINICALNESS, *fin'-e-kal-nes*, s. Extreme nicety in dress or manners; foppishness.

FINIKIN, *fin'-e-kin*, a. Precise in trifles; idly; busy.

FINING, *fi'-ning*, s. The process of refining or purifying. —*Finings* are a solution of gelatine, used for clarifying.

FINING-POT, *fi'-ning-pot*, s. A vessel in which metals are refined.

FINIS, *fi'-nis*, s. (Lat.) An end; conclusion.

FINISH, *fin'-ish*, v.a. To arrive at the end proposed; to make perfect; to bring to an end; to polish to the degree of excellence intended; to terminate, conclude, or accomplish.

—s. The completion of a work of art; that which gives it perfection; the last hard smooth coat of plaster on a wall.

FINISHED, *fin'-isht*, pp. Completed; perfected.

—a. Complete; perfect; polished to the highest degree of excellence.

FINISHER, *fin'-ish-er*, s. One who finishes or completely performs; one who puts an end to.

FINISHING, *fin'-ish-ing*, ppr. or a. Completing; perfecting; bringing to an end.—*Finishing coat*, in *architecture*, is the last and best coating of stucco-work, when three coats are used.

—s. Completion, completeness; perfection; last polish.

FINITE, *fī'-nite*, a. Having a limit, limited; bounded; circumscribed.
FINITELY, *fī'-nite-le*, ad. Within limits; to a certain degree only.
FINITENESS, *fī'-nite-nes*, s. Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.
FINITUDE,‡ *fin'-e-tude*, s. Limitation.
FINLESS, *fin'-les*, a. Destitute of fins.
FINLIKE, *fin'-like*, a. Resembling a fin.
FINN, *fin*, s. A native of Finland, in Europe.
FINNED, *find*, a. Having broad edges on either side.
FINNER-WHALE, *fin'-ner-wale*, s. A cetaceous animal, the fin-backed whale, which furnishes the shortest and coarsest plates of whalebone.
FINNIKIN, *fin'-e-kin*, s. A sort of pigeon.
FINNY, *fin'-ne*, a. Furnished with fins.
FINOCHIO, *fe-no'-ke-o*, s. A variety of fennel.
FIN-SCALE, *fin'-skale*, s. A river fish, called the *rudd*.
FIN-TOED, *fin'-tode*, a. Palmiped; palmated; having toes connected by a membrane.
FIORD, *fe'-ord*, s. An inlet from the sea; a bay.
FIORIN, *fe'-o-rin*, s. A species of creeping bent-grass, once supposed to be of great value for green winter fodder.
FIPPLE,‡ *fip'pl*, s. A stopper, as in a musical wind instrument.
FIR, *fir*, } s. The common English name of
FIR-TREE, *fir'-tree*, } several species of forest trees belonging to the Pines and Abies, highly valued for their timber; the principal of which are the *Silvers*, the *Spruces*, the *Larches*, and the *Cedars*.—In *carpentry*, *fir-poles* are trunks of fir-trees used in rustic buildings, and for scaffolding. *Fir-wrought* is timber planed on the sides and edges. *Fir-framed* is rough timber framed, but not planed. *Fir-in-bond* is a technical expression to denote lintels, wall-plates, and all timbers built in walls.
FIRE, *fire*, s. Heat and light emanating visibly, perceptibly, and simultaneously from any body; caloric; the burning of fuel on a hearth; the burning of a house or town; a conflagration; light; lustre; splendour; that which inflames or irritates the passions; ardour of temper, violence or passion; liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; animation; force of sentiment or expression; the passion of love; ardent affection; combustion; tumult; rage; contention; trouble; affliction.—*To set on fire*, to kindle; to inflame; to excite violent action.—*To be on fire*, to be in a state of ignition; to be highly excited.—*To be under fire*, means to be exposed to the attack of an enemy by cannonade or fusilade.—*St. Anthony's fire*, a disease marked by an eruption on the skin, or a diffused inflammation, with fever; the *erysipelas*.—*Wild fire*, an artificial or factitious fire, which burns even under water.—The word *fire* forms a variety of compounds. *Fire-annihilator* is an apparatus holding a chemical composition, which has the effect of extinguishing flame, fire, or smoke.—*Fire-ball*, a grenade filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies; also, a meteor which darts rapidly through the air, and explodes.—*Fire-balloon*, a balloon sent up at night with fire-works, which ignite at a certain height.—*Fire-barrel*, a hollow cylinder filled with combustibles, and used in fire-ships against an enemy.—*Fire-bars*, the bars of a grate; also the moveable iron bars in the fire-box of a locomotive steam-engine.—*Fire-basket*, an iron receptacle for holding a small portable grate, with coals, &c., for a bed-room.—*Fire-bavin*, a bundle of brushwood, used in fire-ships.—*Fire-blast*, a disease of plants and trees, in which they appear as if burned by fire.—*Fire-board*, a chimney-board, used to close a fire-place in summer.—*Fire-bote*, an allowance of fuel to which a tenant is entitled.—*Fire-box*, a copper receiver for a locomotive engine, in which the fire is placed.—*Fire-brand*, a piece of wood kindled or on fire; an incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.—*Fire-brick*, a brick that will sustain intense heat without fusion.—*Fire-brigade*, a body of firemen, trained and held in constant readiness for the extinction of conflagrations.—*Fire-brush*, a brush used to sweep the hearth.—*Fire-bucket*, a bucket to convey water to engines for extinguishing fire.—*Fire-clad*, clad with fire.—*Fire-clay*, a kind of clay that will sustain intense heat, used in making fire-bricks.—*Fire-cock*, a cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.—*Fire-company*, a company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.—*Fire-crackers*, a preparation of gunpowder, &c., discharged for amusement.—*Fire-cross*, an ancient signal for taking up arms.—*Fire-drake*, a fiery serpent; an *ignis fatuus*.—*Fire-eater*, one who pretends to eat fire; a cant term for a fighting character or duellist.—*Fire-escape*, a machine for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire.—*Fire-eyed*, having a fiery eye.—*Fire-flair*, a species of *ray-fish*, or *raia*.—*Fire-fly*, a name commonly given to winged luminous insects, as the *Elater noctilucus*, and the female glow-worm.—*Fire-guard*, a framework of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fire-place.—*Fire-hook*, a large hook for pulling down buildings, in conflagrations.—*Fire-insurance*, an indemnity against loss from fire.—*Fire-irons*, the irons belonging to a fire-place, as the shovel, tongs, poker, &c.—*Fire-kiln*, an oven or place for heating anything.—*Fire-maker*, one who makes fires.—*Fire-master*, an officer of artillery who superintends the composition of fire-works.—*Fire-pan*, a pan for holding or conveying fire.—*Fire-place*, the part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.—*Fire-plug*, a plug for drawing water from a pipe, to extinguish fire.—*Fire-pot*, a small earthen pot, filled with combustibles, used in military operations.—*Fire-proof* proof against fire; incombustible.—*Fire-quenching* extinguishing fire.—*Fire-screen*, a kind of moveable screen, placed before a fire as a defence against the heat.—*Fire-ship*, a vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships.—*Fire-shovel*, a shovel or instrument for taking up or removing coals of fire.—*Fire-stick*, a lighted stick or brand.—*Fire-ward*, or *Fire-warden*, an officer who has authority to direct others in the extinguishing of fires.—*Fire-weed*, an American plant, often four or five feet high, very troublesome around spots where brushwood has been burned.—*Fire-winged*, having fiery wings.—*Fire-wood*, wood for fuel; small bundles of wood prepared by machinery for lighting fires.—*Fire-worker*, an officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master.—*Fire-works*, preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, used for making explosions in the air, on occasions of public rejoicing, or for the purposes of war.—*Fire-worship*, the worship of fire, which prevailed chiefly in Persia, among those called *Ghebers*.—*Fire-worshipper*, one who worships fire.
FIRE, v.a. To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame; to irritate the passions, to animate; to give life or spirit, to cause to explode; to discharge.—In *farriery*, to cauterize.
— v.n. To take fire; to be kindled; to be irritated or inflamed with passion; to discharge artillery or fire-arms.—"*Fire!*" is a word of command for soldiers to discharge their fire-arms.
FIRE-ARMS, *fire'-arms*, s.pl. All sorts of arms charged with powder and ball.
FIRED, *fire'd*, pp. of the verb *to fire*.
FIRE-DAMP, *fire'-damp*, s. The explosive carburetted hydrogen of coal-mines.
FIRE-ENGINE, *fire'-en-jin*, s. An engine for throwing water to extinguish fire and save buildings.
FIRE-LOCK, *fire'-lok*, s. A musket or other gun with a lock.
FIREMAN, *fire'-man*, s. A man whose business is to extinguish fires; a man who tends the fires of a steam engine, &c.
FIRE-OFFICE, *fire-of'-fis*, s. An office for effecting insurances against fire.
FIRE-POLICY, *fire-pol'-e-se*, s. A certificate of insurance against losses by fire, granted by the insurance office on the payment of a certain premium, according to the amount insured.
FIRER, *fī'-rer*, s. One who sets fire to anything; an incendiary.
FIRESIDE, *fire'-side*, s. A place near the fire or hearth home; domestic life or retirement.
— a. Belonging to the fireside, or domestic circle.
FIRE-STONE, *fire'-stone*, s. Iron pyrites; a kind of free-stone, which bears a great degree of heat when exposed to the action of fire. It is composed of marl and grains of silicate of iron.
FIRING, *fī'-ring*, s. The act of discharging fire-arms fuel; fire-wood, or coal.—In *farriery*, the application of fire, or of a cautery.
FIRING-IRON, *fī'-ring-i'-urn*, s. An instrument used in farriery to disperse swellings and knots.
FIRK,‡ *ferk*, v.a. To beat; to chastise.
—‡ s A stroke.

Firkin, *fer'-kin*, s. A measure of capacity, being the fourth part of a barrel.

Firlot, *fer'-tot*, s. A dry measure, used in Scotland; being about a bushel of wheat, and a bushel and a half of barley.

Firm, *ferm*, a. Compact, close, fixed, resolute, or constant; closely compressed; not easily moved; not giving way; opposed to *fluid*.

— s. A partnership or commercial house; or the name or title under which a company transact business.

—† v.a. To fix; to confirm; to establish.

Firma, *fer'-mâ*, s. In *law*, a supply of provisions, victuals, &c.—*Firma alba* was rent paid in silver instead of provisions.

Firmament, *fer'-mâ-ment*, s. The region of the air; the sky or heavens; an expanse; a wide extent.

Firmamental, *fer-mâ-men'-tal*, a. Pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

Firman, *fer'-man*, s. An Asiatic word, denoting a decree, or grant of privileges; a kind of passport given to a traveller for insuring him protection and assistance.

Firmary, *fer'-mâ-re*, s. The right which a tenant possesses to lands and tenements.

Firme, *firm*, s. In *heraldry*, a cross pattee throughout.

Firmed, *fermd*, pp. Established; confirmed.

Firm-footed, *firm-fut'-ted*, a. Having firm feet; standing firmly.

Firmitude,‡ *fer'-me-tude*, } s. Strength; solidity;
Firmity,‡ *fer'-me-te*, } firmness.

Firmless, *ferm'-les*, a. Detached from substance.

Firmlier, *ferm'-le-er*, ad. More firmly.

Firmly, *ferm'-le*, ad. Solidly; compactly; closely; steadily; with constancy or fixedness; immoveably; stedfastly.

Firmness, *ferm'-nes*, s. Closeness or denseness of texture or structure; compactness; hardness; solidity; stability; strength; stedfastness; constancy; fixedness; certainty; soundness.

First, *ferst*, a. The ordinal of one; advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in place; preceding all others in the order of time, or in numbers or a progressive series; preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence.

— ad. Before anything else in the order of time; before all others in place, progression; or rank; before anything else in order of proceeding or consideration.—*At first*, at the beginning, or origin.—*First or last*, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.—*First-begotten*, or *First-born*, the eldest of children; the most distinguished.—*First-created*, created before any other.—*First-floor*, the floor or tier of apartments next above the ground-floor.—*First-hand*, obtained direct from the maker, or wholesale dealer.—*First-mover*, the original propelling power, whether natural or artificial.—*First-rate*, of the highest excellence; pre-eminent; being of the largest size, as a ship.

First-fruits, *ferst'-froots*, s.pl. The produce first matured and collected in any season; the first profits of anything; the profits of every spiritual living for one year, originally paid to the pope, but afterwards taken by Henry VIII., and by Queen Anne applied to the augmentation of small clerical livings.

Firstling, *ferst'-ling*, a. First produced.

— s. The first produce or offspring; ‡the thing first thought or done.

Firstly, *ferst'-le*, ad. Improperly used instead of *first*.

Fisc, *fisk*, } s. The treasury of a prince or state.
Fiscus, *fis'-kus*, }

Fiscal, *fis'-kal*, a. Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

— s. Revenue; the income of a prince or state; a treasurer.—In *Scotland*, an officer who acts as public prosecutor in criminal cases.

Fish, *fish*, s. An aquatic oviparous animal, whose respiration is effected by means of branchiæ or gills. The word is used in the singular for fishes in general.—The flesh of fish, used as food; the name of a counter used at cards and various games.—*Fish* has a great variety of compounds; thus, *craw-fish*, *crab-fish*, and *shell-fish* are terms used in common phraseology for the Crustaceans and testaceous Mollusca.—*Fish-basket* is a basket for carrying fish.—*Fish-beam*, a beam of timber.—*Fish-carver*, or *Fish-slice*, a broad silver knife for helping fish at a dinner-table.—*Fish-curer*, a salter and smoker of fish.—*Fish-davit*, in *nautical matters*, a strong spar used for fishing the anchor.—*Fish-glue*, a name sometimes given to isinglass.—*Fish-hook*, a barbed instrument for catching fish with rod and line.—*Fish-kettle*, a kettle for boiling fish whole.—*Fish-knife*, a broad and flat silver knife for serving fish at table.—*Fish-like*, resembling fish.—*Fish-market*, a place where fish are exposed for sale.—*Fish-meal*, a meal of fish; diet on fish, abstemious diet.—*Fish-monger*, a seller of fish.—*Fish-pond*, a pond in which fishes are bred.—*Fish-room*, an apartment in a ship, between the after-hold and the spirit-room.—*Fish-spear*, a spear for taking fish, by stabbing them.—*Fish-trowel*, a broad knife, commonly of silver, for cutting up fish at table.—*Fish-wife*, or *Fish-woman*, a woman that cries fish for sale.—In *nautical matters*, *fish* is the name of a machine to hoist and draw up the flukes of an anchor upon the gunwale; also, a long piece of timber, which *bellies* out in the form of a fish, and is used to strengthen a lower mast or a yard, when sprung or damaged. Hence, the terms *fish beam*, *fish back*, or *fish-bellied rail* are applied to a beam or rail which bellies out on the under side.

Fish, v.n. To attempt to catch fish; to be employed in taking fish, by any means, as by angling or drawing nets; to attempt or seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly to seek to draw forth.

— v.a. To search by raking or sweeping.—In *seamanship*, to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber; to catch; to draw out or up.

Fisher, *fish'-er*, s. One who is employed in catching fish; a carnivorous quadruped, of the weasel family; the pekan.

Fisher-boat, *fish'-er-bote*, s. A boat employed in catching fish.

Fisherman, *fish'-er-man*, s. One whose occupation is to catch fish; a ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish.

Fishery, *fish'-er-e*, s. The business of catching fish, a place for catching fish.

Fish-fag, *fish'-fag*, s. A fishwoman.

Fish-fly, *fish'-fli*, s. A bait for catching fish.

Fishful, *fish'-ful*, a. Abounding with fish.

Fishgarth,‡ *fish'-garth*, s. A weir or river-dam for taking fish.

Fishgig, *fish'-gig*, } s. An instrument used for striking
Fizgig, *fiz'-gig*, } fish at sea.

Fish-hawks, *fish'-hawks*, s. Birds of the genus *Haliætus*.

Fishify, *fish'-e-fi*, v.a. To turn or make like fish.

Fishing, *fish'-ing*, ppr. Attempting to catch fish.

— a. Used or employed in fishing or by fishermen; as *fishing-boat*, *fishing-tackle*, *fishing-village*.—*Fishing-eagle* is the bird *Falco haliætus*, or water-eagle of Britain.

— s. The art or practice of catching fish; a fishery.

Fishing-frog, *fish'-ing-frog*, s. A rapacious spinous-finned sea-fish, also called *angler* and *frog-fish*, having a very large head.

Fishing-line, *fish'-ing-line*, s. The line attached to the *fishing-rod*, for catching fish.

Fishing-net, *fish'-ing-net*, s. Twine or cord formed into meshes of different sizes, for inclosing fish.

Fishing-place, *fish'-ing-place*, s. A place where fishes are caught with seines; a convenient place for fishing; a fishery.

Fish-maw, *fish'-maw*, s. The sound of a fish.

Fish-royal, *fish'-roy-al*, s. In *law*, the whale and sturgeon, to which the sovereign is entitled when stranded.

Fish-skin, *fish'-skin*, s. The covering of the flesh of marine animals, particularly of the dog-fish or shark, which is extensively used by cabinet-makers, whitesmiths, and others, for smoothing woodwork and metals.—*Fish-skin disease* is a horny condition of the skin; ichthyosis.

Fish-sound, *fish'-sound*, s. The swimming bladder of a fish, many of which are prepared for isinglass.

Fish-strainer, *fish-stra'-ner*, s. A metal cullender with handles, for taking fish from a boiler.

Fish-tackle, *fish-tak'l*, s. Tackle used by seamen for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale of a ship.

Fish-tail burner, *fish'-tale bur'-ner*, s. A gas-jet of the fish-tail shape.

Fish-weir, *fish'-ware*, s. A dam on a river, or on the sea-shore, for stopping fish.

Fishy, *fish'-e*, a. Consisting of fish, inhabited by fish; having the qualities of fish; like fish; of the taste or smell of fish

FISK,‡ *fisk*, v.n. To run about.
FISSICOSTATE, *fis-se-kos'-tate*, a. Having the ribs divided
FISSILE, *fis'-sil*, a. That may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints.
FISSILITY, *fis-sil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being cleavable.
FISSION, *fish'-un*, s. A breaking up into parts.
FISSIPAROUS, *fis-sip'-ar-us*, a. An epithet applied to certain animals and vegetables of the lower orders, which are propagated by a spontaneous breaking up into minute portions, each of which has life and growth, as the Infusoria, Polypi, &c.
FISSIPARISM, *fis-sip'-ar-izm*, s. The breaking up of certain animals and vegetables into minute portions, each having life and growth.
FISSIPED, *fis'-se-ped*, a. Having separate toes.
— s. An animal whose toes are separate, or not connected by a membrane.
FISSIROSTRAL, *fis-se-ros'-tral*, a. In *ornithology*, having a bill with a very wide gape; a term applied to swallows, goat-suckers, &c.
FISSIROSTRES, *fis-se-ros'-tres*, s. A tribe of Perching birds, with a very large gape, which feed on insects taken during flight.
FISSURE, *fish'-ure*, s. A cleft; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening. —In *surgery*, a crack or slit in a bone, either transversely or longitudinally, by means of external force. —In *anatomy*, a deep, narrow sulcus, or depression, dividing the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side.
— v.a. To cleave; to divide; to crack or fracture.
FIST, *fist*, s. The hand clinched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.
—‡ v.a. To strike with the fist; to gripe with the fist.
FISTIC, *fis'-tik*, a. A term used colloquially in England for *pugilistic*.
FISTIC-NUT, *fis'-tik-nut*, s. A pistachio nut.
FISTICUFFS, *fis'-te-kufs*, s.pl. Blows, or a combat with the fists; a boxing.
FISTUCA, *fis'-tu-kà*, s. A pile-driving machine, technically *a monkey*, which is raised to a given height by pulleys, and then allowed suddenly to fall on the head of a pile, so as to drive it into the ground.
FISTULA, *fis'-tu-là*, s. (Lat.) A pipe; a wind instrument of music, originally a reed. — In *surgery*, a deep, narrow, sinuous ulcer. *Fistula lachrymalis*, a fistula of the lachrymal sac, a disorder accompanied with a flowing of tears.
FISTULAR, *fis'-tu-lar*, a. Hollow, like a pipe or reed.
FISTULARIDÆ, *fis-tu-lar'-e-de*, s. A family of Malacopterygious abdominal fishes, of which the *Fistularia*, or Tobacco-pipe fish, is the type.
FISTULATE, *fis'-tu-late*, v.n. To become a pipe or fistula.
— v.a. To make hollow, like a pipe.
FISTULIDES, *fis-tu'-le-des*, } s.pl. A tribe of echinoder-
FISTULIDANS, *fis-tu'-le-dans*, } matous animals, including those which have an elongated, tube-like body.
FISTULIFORM, *fis'-tu-le-fawrm*, a. Being in round, hollow columns, as a mineral.
FISTULOSE, *fis'-tu-lose*, } a Having the nature of a
FISTULOUS, *fis'-tu-lus*, } fistula; hollow, like a pipe or reed.
FIT, *fit*, s. Paroxysm of a disease; a sudden and violent attack of disorder, in which the body is often convulsed, and sometimes senseless; a convulsion; any short return after intermission; a turn; a period or interval; a temporary affection or attack; disorder; distemperature; the easy fitting of an article of dress. —*Anciently*, a song, or part of a song; a strain; a canto.
— a. Suited to the nature and propriety of things; having the requisite qualifications; suitable, appropriate, becoming, expedient, or convenient.
— v.a. To adapt; to make suitable; to accommodate a person with anything; to prepare; to put in order for; to furnish with things proper or necessary; to qualify.—*To fit out*, to furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or means.—*To fit up*, to prepare; to furnish with things suitable; to make proper for the reception or use of any person.
— v.n. To be proper or becoming; to suit or be suitable; to be adapted.
FITCH, *fitsh*, s. A chick-pea; a vetch, or tare.
FITCHET, *fitsh'-et*, } s. A pole-cat; a foumart.
FITCHEW, *fitsh'-yew*, }
FITCH-BRUSHES, *fitsh-brush'-es*, s. Brushes much used by artists, which are made of the hair of the fitch, or pole-cat.
FITFUL, *fit'-ful*, a. Varied by sudden impulses.
FITLY, *fit'-le*, ad. Suitably; properly; with propriety, commodiously; conveniently.
FITMENT,‡ *fit'-ment*, s. Something adapted to a purpose.
FITNESS, *fit'-nes*, s. Suitableness; the state of being fit, propriety; expediency; meetness; reasonableness preparation; qualification; convenience.
FITT,‡ *fit*, s. A canto; a musical air.
FITTABLE,‡ *fit'-à-bl*, a. Suitable.
FITTED, *fit'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to fit*.
FITTEDNESS,† *fit'-ted-nes*, s. The state of being fitted.
FITTER, *fit'-ter*, s. One who adapts or makes suitable; a coal-broker; a tailor; one who tries on and adjusts articles of dress.—*An outfitter*, a shopkeeper who keeps ready-made garments on sale, or obtains them ready made to order.—*A gasfitter*, one who lays on gas-pipes to houses or public buildings.
FITTING, *fit'-ting*, ppr. Making suitable; adapting.
— a. Fit, or appropriate.
FITTINGLY, *fit'-ting-le*, ad. Suitably.
FITTINGNESS,† *fit'-ting-nes*, s. Suitableness.
FITTING-OUT, *fit'-ting-out*, s. In *nautical matters*, the furnishing of a ship with men and all the necessary tackle, equipments, &c.
FITTING-UP, *fit'-ting-up*, s. The act of equipping, or furnishing with things suitable.
FITTINGS, *fit'-tings*, s.pl. Shop-fixtures; equipment, tackle for a ship.
FITWEED, *fit'-weed*, s. The plant *Eryngium fatidium*, so called from being used as a powerful anti-hysterical medicine.
FITZ, *fitz*. A surname formerly given to the illegitimate sons of kings or princes of the blood, as *Fitzroy*, the son of the king.
FIVE, *five*, a. The half of ten; four and one. It has a variety of compounds in ordinary use; as, *five-barred*, having five bars; *five-cleft*, divided into five segments; *five-finger*, a species of cinquefoil; *five-fingered*, having five fingers; *five-fingers*, a name given to different species of star-fish; *five-leaf*, cinquefoil; *five-leafed*, having five leaves; *five-lobed*, consisting of five lobes; *five-parted*, divided into five parts; *five-toothed*, having five teeth; *five-valved*, having five valves.
FIVEFOLD, *five'-fold*, a. In fives; consisting of five in one; five-double; five times repeated.
FIVES, *fives*, s. A game with a ball against the side of a building, similar to tennis; a disease of horses, resembling the strangles.—*Fives-court* is the name of the place where the game of fives is played.
FIX, *fiks*, v.a. To make firm, fast, or stable; to establish immoveably; to settle; to determine; to institute; to appoint; to set or place permanently; to set or place steadily; to fasten; to deprive of volatility; to transfix; to pierce; to withhold from motion.
— v.n. To rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering, to become firm; to cease to flow; to congeal; to become hard and malleable.—*To fix on*, to settle the opinion or resolution on anything; to determine on.
FIXABLE, *fiks'-à-bl*, a. That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm.
FIXATION, *fiks-a'-shun*, s. The act of fixing; stability; firmness; steadiness; a state of being established; residence in a certain place; that firm state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat.
FIXATURE, *fiks'-à-ture*, s. A gummy composition for the hair.
FIXED, *fikst*, pp. or a. Settled; established; firm.—*Fixed air*, called, generally, *carbonic acid*.—*Fixed bodies* are those which cannot be volatilized or separated by heat or a corrosive menstruum without great difficulty, as gold, &c.—*Fixed oils* or *alkalies* are those which remain in a permanent state, and are not easily volatilized.—*Fixed stars* are such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other.
FIXEDLY, *fiks'-ed-le*, ad. Firmly; in a settled or established manner; stedfastly.
FIXEDNESS, *fiks'-ed-nes*, s. A state of being fixed, stability; firmness; stedfastness; the state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; firm coherence of parts; solidity.
FIXIDITY,† *fiks-id'-e-te*, s. Fixedness.

Fixity, *fiks'-e-te*, s. Fixedness; coherence of parts; that property of bodies by which they resist dissipation by heat.

Fixture, *fikst'-yur*, s. That which is permanently attached to something as an appendage. — *Fixture dealer*, a vendor of shop-fittings; a furniture dealer.

Fixure,‡ *fiks'-yur*, s. Position; firmness.

Fizgig, *fiz'-gig*, s. A fishgig; a harpoon; a gadding, flirting girl; a firework, made of powder rolled up in a paper.

Fizz, *fiz*, } **Fizzle**, *fiz'zl*, } v.n. To make a hissing sound.

Flabbily, *flab'-be-le*, ad. In a flabby manner.

Flabbiness, *flab'-be-nes*, s. A soft, flexible state of a substance, which renders it easily moveable and yielding to pressure.

Flabby, *flab'-be*, a. Soft; yielding to the touch, easily bent; hanging loose by its own weight.

Flabel,‡ *fla'-bel*, s. A fan.

Flabellaria, *fla-bel-la'-re-a*, s. Fan-coral, a genus of Polypifers.—In *fossil botany*, a genus of plants belonging to the Palm tribe.

Flabellate, *fla-bel'-late*, a. Having the form of a fan.

Flabelliform, *fla-bel'-le-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a fan; fan-shaped.

Flabile,‡ *flab'-ile*, a. Subject to be blown.

Flaccid, *flak'-sid*, a. Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight; yielding to pressure

Flaccidness, *flak'-sid-nes*, } s. Laxity; limberness;
Flaccidity, *flak-sid'-e-te*, } want of firmness or stiffness.

Flaccidly, *flak'-sid-le*, ad. In a flaccid manner.

Flacker, *flak'-er*, v.n. To flutter, as a bird. (*Local.*)

Flacket, *flak'-et*, s. A barrel-shaped bottle.

Flackie, *flak'-ke*, s. A truss made of straw for protecting a horse's back from the creel or basket for carrying potatoes, fish, or other commodities.

Flacon, *flak'-on*, s. A vessel with a narrow mouth; a flask, or carafe; a smelling bottle.

Flacourtiaceæ, *fla-koor-te-a'-se-e*, s. A natural order of hypogynous Exogens, consisting of shrubs and small trees.

Flag, *flag*, v.n. To hang loose without stiffness; to bend down; to be loose and yielding; to grow spiritless or dejected; to grow weak; to lose vigour; to become dull or languid.

— v.a. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop; to lay with flat stones.

— s. A flat stone, used for paving; a pavement of flat stones; an aquatic plant, with a bladed leaf; an ensign, or colour; a cloth on which are usually painted or wrought certain figures, and borne on a staff.—*To strike* or *lower the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap, in token of respect or submission.—*To strike the flag*, in an engagement, is the signal of surrendering.—*To hang out the white flag*, is to ask quarter, or manifest a friendly design; the *red flag* is a sign of defiance or battle.—*To hang the flag half mast high*, is a signal of mourning.—*Flag-ship*, the ship which bears the commander of a squadron, and in which his flag is displayed.—*Flag-staff*, the staff that elevates the flag.—*Flag of truce* is a flag carried to or by an enemy when some pacific communication is intended.

Flag-broom, *flag'-broom*, s. A broom for sweeping flags.

Flagellant, *flaj'-el-lant*, s. One who whips himself in religious discipline.—The *Flagellants* were a fanatical sect which arose in Italy, A.D. 1260.

Flagellate, *flaj'-el-late*, v.a. To whip; to scourge.

Flagellation, *flaj-el-la'-shun*, s. A beating or whipping; a flogging; the discipline of the scourge, as still practised in the army and navy.

Flageolet, *flaj'-o-let*, s. A small wind instrument of music, with a mouth-piece at one end, and stops, like the old English flute.

Flagged, *flagd*, pp. of the verb *to flag*.

Flagginess, *flag'-ge-nes*, s. Laxity; limberness; want of tension.

Flagging, *flag'-ging*, ppr. or a. Growing weak; drooping; laying with flat stones.

— s. The act of laying with flag-stones; a pavement or side walk of flag-stones.

Flaggy, *flag'-ge*, a. Weak; flexible; not stiff; insipid; abounding with flag-plants.

Flagillæ, *fla-jil'-le*, s. In *botany*, a name applied to runners without leaves.

Flagitious, *fla-jish'-us*, a. Deeply criminal or grossly wicked; villanous, profligate, or abandoned; guilty of enormous crimes.

Flagitiously, *fla-jish'-us-le*, ad. With extreme wickedness.

Flagitiousness, *fla-jish'-us-nes*, s. Extreme wickedness.

Flag-officer, *flag-of'-fe-ser*, s. An admiral; the commander of a squadron, of whom there are three ranks, respectively distinguished by the colour of their flags—red, white, or blue.

Flagon, *flag'-un*, s. A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors; a jug.

Flagrance, *fla'-grans*, s. Notoriousness; glaring offence.

Flagrancy, *fla'-gran-se*, s. Enormity; excess; ‡ a burning; great heat; inflammation.

Flagrant, *fla'-grant*, a. Glaring; notorious; flaming in notice; †burning; ardent; eager; glowing; red; flushed; inflamed.

Flagrantly, *fla'-grant-le*, ad. Ardently; notoriously.

Flagrate,† *fla'-grate*, v.a. To burn.

Flagration,† *fla-gra'-shun*, s. A burning.

Flag-stone, *flag'-stone*, s. A variety of sandstone, used as pavement, &c.; a flat stone for pavements.

Flag-worm, *flag'-wurm*, s. A grub or worm found among sedges and flags.

Flail, *flale*, s. A wooden instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear by hand.

Flake, *flake*, s. A small collection of snow, as it falls from the clouds or from the air; a layer or stratum; a collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off; any scaly matter in layers; any mass cleaving off in scales; a sort of carnation, of two colours only.—In the *cod-fishing*, a sort of scaffold or platform made of hurdles, used for drying the fish.

— v.a. To form into flakes.

— v.n. To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off.

Flake-white, *flake'-wite*, s. The purest kind of white-lead, chiefly of Italian manufacture; the sub-nitrate of bismuth, or carbonate of lead oxydized and levigated.

Flakiness, *fla'-ke-nes*, s. The state of being flaky.

Flaky, *fla'-ke*, a. Consisting of flakes or locks; lying in flakes; consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers.

Flam, *flam*, s. A freak or whim; a falsehood; an illusory pretext; deception.—In the *military art*, a signal given with the drum.

— v.a. To deceive with falsehood; to delude.

Flambeau, *flam'-bo*, s. (Fr.) A kind of torch made of thick wicks covered with wax or pitch.

Flamboyant, *flang-bo'-e-ang*, a. Denoting a French style of architecture, so named from the flame-like wavings of its tracery.

Flame, *flame*, s. A blaze; burning vapour; inflammable gas in combustion; fire in general; heat of passion; tumult; combustion; blaze; violent contention; ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought; ardour of inclination; warmth of affection; ardent love; rage; violence, one beloved.

— v.a. To inflame; to excite.

— v.n. To blaze; to burn in vapour or in a current; to shine like burning gas; to break out in violence of passion.

Flame-colour, *flame'-kul-lur*, s. Bright colour, as that of flame.

Flame-coloured, *flame'-kul-lurd*, a. Of the colour of flame; of a bright yellow colour.

Flame-eyed, *flame'-ide*, a. Having eyes like a flame.

Flameless, *flame'-les*, a Destitute of flame; without incense.

Flamen, *fla'-men*, s. (Lat.) In *Roman antiquity*, a priest devoted to a particular god; a priest.

Flaming, *fla'-ming*, a. Bright; red; violent; vehement.

— s. A bursting out in a flame.

Flamingly, *fla'-ming-le*, ad. Most brightly; with great show or vehemence.

Flamingo, *fla-min'-go*, s. A genus of birds inhabiting the coasts of Africa and America, with very long necks and legs, and palmated feet. When in full plumage their colour is almost entirely red.

Flaminical, *fla-min'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to a Roman flamen.

FLAMMABILITY,† *flam-mà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of admitting to be set on fire, or enkindled into a flame or blaze; inflammability.
FLAMMABLE,† *flam'-mà-bl*, a. Capable of being enkindled into flame.
FLAMMATION,† *flam-ma'-shun*, s. The act of setting on flame.
FLAMMEOUS, *flam'-me-us*, a. Consisting of flame; like flame.
FLAMMIFEROUS, *flam-mif'-er-us*, a. Producing flame.
FLAMMIVOMOUS, *flam-miv'-o-mus*, a. Vomiting flames, as a volcano.
FLAMY, *fla'-me*, a. Blazing; burning; having the nature or colour of flame.
FLANCH, *flansh*, s. In *heraldry*, one of the honourable ordinaries formed by an arched line drawn from the corners of the chief.—In *mechanism*, a flange, which see.
FLANCONNADE, *flang-ko-nàde'*, s. In *fencing*, a kind of thrust in the flank or side.
FLANDERS-BRICK, *flan'-ders-brik*, s. A preparation of calcareous earth, used for cleaning knives, and other polishing purposes.
FLANG,† *flang*, pret. of the verb *to fling*.
— s. A double-pointed pick used by miners.
FLANGE, *flanje*, s. A raised or projecting edge on the rim of a wheel, used more especially on the wheels of railway carriages to prevent them from slipping off the line; a projecting piece of plate forming an iron girder or frame-work, used in machinery to prevent the band from slipping off the revolving axes or wheels.
FLANK, *flank*, s. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip.—In *military matters*, the side of an army, or body of troops; the extreme right or left. *Flank files* are the first two men on the right, and the last two men on the left. *Flank company* consists of a certain number of men drawn up on the right or left of a battalion. *Flank en potence* is any part of the right or left wing, formed at a right angle with the line.—In *fortification*, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Flank fichant* is the flank from which the cannon, when playing, fires directly on the opposite bastion. *Flank razant*, the point from which the line of defence commences.—In *architecture*, the side of any building.
— v.a. To attack the side or flank of an army or body of troops; to place troops so as to attack or command the flank; to post so as to overlook or command on the side; to secure or guard on the side; to turn the flank; to pass round the side.
— v.n. To border; to touch; to be posted on the side.
FLANKARDS, *flang'-kards*, s. A sporting term, applied to the nuts or knobs in the flanks of a deer.
FLANKED, *flankt*, pp. of the verb *to flank*.
FLANKER, *flank'-er*, s. A fortification projecting so as to command the side of an assailing body.—In *military tactics*, *flankers* are the most active men and horses in cavalry manœuvres employed to protect a line of march.
— v.a. To defend by lateral fortifications; to attack sideways.
FLANKS, *flanks*, s. In *farriery*, a wrench or other harm done to the back of a horse.
FLANNEL, *flan'-nel*, s. A soft, nappy, woollen cloth, of loose texture.
FLANNELLED, *flan'-neld*, a. Covered or wrapped in flannel.
FLAP, *flap*, s. Anything that hangs loose and broad; the motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it; the loose part of a coat behind from the hip downward.—The *flaps*, a disease in the lips of horses.
— v.a. To beat with a flap; to move something broad; to let fall, as the brim of a hat.
— v.n. To move as wings, or as something broad or loose; to fall, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing.
FLAP-DRAGON, *flap'-drag-un*, s. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them; the thing thus caught and eaten.
— v.a. To swallow or devour.
FLAP-EARED, *flap'-eerd*, a. Having broad, loose ears.
FLAP-JACK, *flap'-jak*, s. A sort of broad pancake; an apple-puff.
FLAP-MOUTHED, *flap'-mowthd*, a. Having loose, hanging lips.
FLAPPED, *flapt*, pp. or a. Struck with something broad; having the brim hanging down.
FLAPPER, *flap'-per*, s. He or that which flaps.
FLAPPING, *flap'-ping*, ppr. or a. Striking; beating moving something broad.
FLARE, *flare*, v.n. To waver; to flutter; to burn with an unsteady light; to flutter with splendid show; to be loose and waving; to glitter with transient lustre; to be exposed to too much light; to open or spread outward.
— s. An unsteady, broad, offensive light.
FLARING, *flare'-ing*, ppr. or a. Burning with a wavering light; fluttering; glittering; showy.
FLARINGLY, *flare'-ing-le*, ad. In a flaring manner.
FLASH, *flash*, s. A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a sudden burst, as of wit or merriment; a short, transient state, a body of water driven by violence (*local*), slang language (*vulg.*); a preparation used for colouring rum and brandy, made from burnt sugar and an extract of cayenne pepper.
— v.n. To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to burst out into any kind of violence, or into a sudden expression of wit or merriment.
— v.a. To strike up a body of water from the surface; to strike or to throw like a burst of light.
— a. Low and vulgar in expression.—*Flash language*, the language of low ruffians, thieves, and vagabonds.
FLASHE, *flash*, s. A sluice made on navigable rivers, for the purpose of raising the water over shoals, &c. while vessels are passing.
FLASHER, *flash'-er*, s. A man of more appearance of wit than reality; ‡ a rower.
FLASH-HOUSE, *flash'-house*, s. A place where thieves, &c. resort, and deposit their plunder.
FLASHILY, *flash'-e-le*, ad. With empty show; with a sudden glare; without solidity of wit or thought.
FLASHING, *flash'-ing*, ppr. or a. Bursting forth as a flood of light, or as wit, mirth, or joy.—In *architecture*, a term applied to pieces of lead or other metal let into the joints of a wall, so as to lap over the gutters and prevent the plashing of rain in the interior works.
FLASHY, *flash'-e*, a. Showy, but empty; dazzling for a moment, but not solid; insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit.
FLASK, *flask*, s. A kind of bottle; a vessel for powder, a bed in a gun-carriage.
FLASKET, *flas'-ket*, s. A vessel in which viands are served up; a long, shallow basket.
FLASQUES, *flasks*, s.pl. In *gunnery*, the two checks of the carriage of a great gun.
FLAT, *flat*, a. Having an even surface, without risings or indentures, hills or valleys; horizontal; level, without inclination, or with a moderate inclination; prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; not elevated or erect; fallen; level with the ground; totally fallen.—In *painting*, wanting relief or prominence of the figures.—Tasteless; stale; vapid insipid; dead; dull; unanimated; frigid; lifeless, without point or spirit; depressed; spiritless; dejected; unpleasing; not affording gratification; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright; not sharp or shrill; not acute; low, as the prices of goods; or dull, as sales.
— s. A level or extended plain; a level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sandbank under water; the broad side of a blade; depression of thought or language; a boat, broad and flat-bottomed; a hat made of straw braid with a low crown and broad brim; one who is easily duped (*vulgar*).—In *music*, a mark of depression in sound, thus *b*.—In *architecture*, that part of the covering of a house which is laid horizontally, and is usually covered with lead or other material.—In *Scotland*, it applies to a story or loft in a building.
— v.a. To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten; to make vapid or tasteless; to make dull or unanimated.
— v.n. To grow flat; to fall to an even surface; to become insipid, or dull and unanimated.—In *music*, to depress the voice; to flatten.
FLAT-BOTTOMED, *flat'-bot-tomd*, a. Having a flat bottom, as a boat, or a moat in *fortification*.
FLAT-FISH, *flat'-fish*, s. A fish with a flat body, which swims on the side, and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, halibut, &c.
FLAT-FOOTED, *flat-fut'-ted*, a. Firm of foot.

FLATIDÆ, *flat'-e-de*, s. A family of Hemipterous insects, belonging to the *Cicadæ*, or Singing insects.

FLAT-IRON, *flat'-i-urn*, s. An instrument used in smoothing clothes.

FLATIVE,‡ *fla'-tiv*, a. Flatulent; producing wind.

FLAT-LONG, *flat' long*, ad. With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

FLATLY, *flat'-le*, ad. Horizontally; without inclination; evenly; without elevations and depressions; without spirit; dully; frigidly; peremptorily; positively; downright.

FLATNESS, *flat'-nes*, s. Evenness of surface; levelness; equality of surface; want of relief or prominence; deadness; vapidness; insipidity; dejection of fortune, or lowness of mind or spirits; dulness; want of point; frigidity; gravity of sound, as opposed to sharpness.

FLAT-NOSED, *flat'-nozd*, a. Having a flat nose.

FLAT-ROOFED, *flat'-roofd*, a. Having a flat roof.

FLATTED, *flat'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to flat*.

FLATTEN, *flat'n*, v.a. To make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level; to beat down to the ground; to lay flat; to make vapid or insipid; to render stale; to depress; to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit.—In *music*, to depress, as the voice; to render less acute or sharp.—*To flatten a sail*, in *marine language*, is to extend a sail lengthwise of the vessel, for the purpose of catching the side-wind.

— v.n. To grow or become even on the surface; to become dead, stale, vapid, or tasteless; to become dull or spiritless.—In *music*, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp.

FLATTENED, *flat'nd*, pp. or a. Made flat.

FLATTER, *flat'-ter*, s. The person or thing by which anything is flattened.

— v.a. To soothe by praise; to gratify self-love by praise or obsequiousness; to please a person by applause or favourable notice; to gratify; to praise falsely; to encourage by favourable notice; to raise false hopes by representations not well founded; to wheedle; to coax; to attempt to win.

FLATTERED, *flat'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to flatter*.

FLATTERER, *flat'-ter-er*, s. One who flatters or praises another; a wheedler.

FLATTERING, *flat'-ter-ing*, a. Pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love; encouraging hope; practising adulation; uttering false praise.

FLATTERINGLY, *flat'-ter-ing-le*, ad. In a flattering manner; in a manner to favour; with partiality.

FLATTERY, *flat'-ter-e*, s. False praise; commendation bestowed to accomplish some purpose; adulation; obsequiousness; just commendation which gratifies self-love.

FLATTING, *flat'-ting*, s. A mode of painting, in which the paint, being mixed with turpentine, leaves the work flat, or without gloss; a method of preserving gilding unburnished by touching it with size.—*Flatting-mill* i. a mill for rolling out metals by cylindrical pressure.

FLATTISH, *flat'-tish*, a. Somewhat flat.

FLATULENCE, *flat'-u-lens*, } s. Windiness in the
FLATULENCY, *flat'-u-len-se*, } stomach; air generated in a weak stomach and intestines; airiness; emptiness; vanity.

FLATULENT, *flat'-u-lent*, a. Windy; affected with air generated in the stomach and intestines; turgid with air; generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach; empty; vain; without substance or reality.

FLATULENTLY, *flat'-u-lent-le*, ad. In a flatulent manner.

FLATUOSITY,‡ *flat-u-os'-e-te*, s. Windiness; flatulence.

FLATUOUS,‡ *flat'-u-us*, a. Windy; generating wind.

FLATUS, *fla'-tus*, s. (Lat.) A breath; a puff of wind; wind generated in the stomach; flatulence.

FLATWISE, *flat'-wize*, a. or ad. With the flat side downward or next to another object; not edgewise.

FLAUNT, *flawnt*, v.n. To throw or spread out; to flutter; to display ostentatiously; to carry a pert or saucy appearance.

— s. Anything displayed for show.

FLAUNTER, *flawn'-ter*, s. One that flaunts.

FLAUNTING, *flawnt'-ing*, ppr. or a. Making an ostentatious display.

FLAUNTINGLY, *flawnt'-ing-le*, ad. In a flaunting way.

FLAUTIST, *flaw'-t st*, s. A player on the flute.

FLAVESCENT, *fla-ves'-sent*, a. Growing yellow.

FLAVICOMOUS, *fla-vik'-ko-mus*, a. Having yellow hair.

FLAVINE, *fla'-vin*, s. A vegetable extract, from the United States, which gives a fine olive yellow colour to cloth.

FLAVOUR, *fla'-vur*, s. The quality of a substance which affects the taste or smell in any manner; taste, odour, fragrance, or smell.

— v.n. To communicate some quality to a thing, that may affect the taste or smell.

FLAVOURED, *fla'-vurd*, pp. or a. Having a quality that affects the sense of tasting or smelling.

FLAVOURLESS, *fla'-vur-les*, a. Without flavour; tasteless.

FLAVOUROUS, *fla' vur-us*, a. Pleasant to the taste or smell.

FLAVOUS,† *fla'-vus*, a. Yellow-coloured. The Latin *flavus*, from which the word is derived, is of very general use in Natural History, for the denoting of species; as *flavi-caudatus*, yellow-tailed; *flavi-collis*, yellow-necked; *flavi-pannis*, yellow-plumed; *flavi-rostris*, yellow-beaked, &c.

FLAW, *flaw*, s. A blemish, fault, or imperfection; a spot; a crack, or defect made by breaking; a gap or fissure; †a sudden gust or blast, or sudden burst of noise and disorder; ‡a sudden commotion of the mind.

— v.a. To break; to crack; ‡to violate.

FLAWLESS, *flaw'-les*, a. Without cracks; without defect.

FLAWN,‡ *flawn*, s. A sort of flat custard or pastry.

FLAWTER,‡ *flaw'-ter*, v.a. To scrape or pare a skin.

FLAWY, *flaw'-e*, a. Full of flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty; subject to sudden gusts of wind.

FLAX, *flaks*, s. An annual plant of the genus *linum*, consisting of a single slender stalk, the skin of which is used for making thread and cloth, called linen, cambric, lawn, lace, &c.; the skin or fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned.—*Flax-weed* is the *Linaria vulgaris* of botanists, sometimes called *wild-flax*, or *toad-flax*.—The *New Zealand flax*, or *flax-lily*, is the *phormium* of naturalists, the leaves of which yield a very beautiful and strong fibre, used in the manufacture of ropes and other cordage.—*Flax-comb*, a heckle for preparing flax.—*Flax-dresser*, a cleaner of the fibre of flax.—*Flax-grower*, a cultivator of the flax plant.—*Flax-mill*, a factory where flax is spun into linen goods.—*Flax-seed*, the seed of flax, generally termed linseed.

FLAXEN, *flaks'n*, a. Made of or resembling flax, of the colour of flax; fair, long, and flowing.

FLAXEN-HAIRED, *flaks'n-hare'd*, } a. Having hair of
FLAXEN-HEADED, *flaks'n-hed'-ed*, } flaxen colour.

FLAX-WENCH,‡ *flaks'-wensh*, s. A woman who spins flax; a female of loose character.

FLAXY, *flak'-se*, a. Like flax; being of a light colour; fair.

FLAY, *flay*, v.a. To skin; to strip off the skin of an animal; ‡to take off the skin or surface of anything.

FLAYED, *flayd*, pp. Stripped of the skin.

FLAYER, *fla'-er*, s. One who strips off the skin.

FLEA, *fle*, s. An insect of the genus *pulex*, remarkable for its agility and its troublesome bite.

FLEA-BANE, *fle'-bane*, s. A name given to various plants from their supposed efficacy in driving away fleas.

FLEA-BEETLE, *fle-bee'tl*, s. A name given to different species of leaping beetles, which are very destructive to plants.

FLEA-BITE, *fle'-bite*, } s. The bite of a flea, or the
FLEA-BITING, *fle'-bi-ting*, } red spot caused by the bite; a trifling wound or pain, like that of the bite of a flea.

FLEA-BITTEN, *fle'-bit'n*, a. Bitten or stung by a flea, mean; worthless; of low birth or station.

FLEAK, *fleek*, s. A lock.

FLEAKING, *fleek'-ing*, s. A covering of reeds used in the thatching of houses. (*Local.*)

FLEAM, *fleem*, s. In *surgery* and *farriery*, a sharp instrument used for letting blood, resembling the point of a lancet fixed in a flat handle.—A *case of fleams* is a collection of surgical instruments used by farriers.

FLEA-WORT, *fle'-wurt*, s. A herb of the plantain kind, bearing nauseous mucilaginous seeds.

FLECHE, *flaysh*, s. In *fortification*, a simple redan, usually constructed at the foot of a glacis.

FLECK, *flek*, } v.a. To spot; to streak or stripe; to
FLECKER, *flek'-er*, } variegate; to dapple.

FLECKED, *flekt*, pp. or a. Spotted; variegated with divers colours; generally applied to cattle.

FLECTION, *flek'-sh un*, s. The act of bending, or state of being bent.

FLECTOR, *flek'-tur*. *See* FLEXOR.
FLED, *fled*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to flee*.
FLEDGE, *flej*, a. Feathered; furnished with feathers or wings; able to fly.
— v.a. To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight.
FLEDGED, *flejd*, pp. of the verb *to fledge*.
FLEDGELING, *flej'-ling*, s. A young bird just fledged.
FLEDGING, *flej'-ing*, s. A covering of feathers.
FLEE, *fle*, v.n. To run with rapidity; to attempt to escape; to hasten from danger or expected evil; to hasten away; to keep at a distance from.
FLEECE, *fleese*, s. The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.
— v.a. To shear off a covering or growth of wool; to strip of money or property; to take from by severe exactions; to spread over, as with wool; to make white.
FLEECED, *fleest*, pp. Stripped by severe exactions.
— a. Furnished with a fleece or with fleeces.
FLEECELESS, *fleese'-les*, a. Having no fleece.
FLEECER, *fle'-ser*, s. One who strips or takes by severe exactions.
FLEECY, *fle'-se*, a. Covered with wool; woolly; resembling wool or a fleece; soft; complicated.
FLEER, *fleer*, v.n. To deride; to sneer; to mock; to gibe; to make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; to leer; to grin with an air of civility.
— v.a. To mock; to flout at.
— s. Derision or mockery, expressed by words or looks; a grin of civility.
FLEERER, *fleer'-er*, s. A mocker; a fawner.
FLEERING, *fleer'-ing*, ppr. or a. Deriding; mocking, counterfeiting an air of civility.
FLEERINGLY, *fleer'-ing-le*, ad. In a fleering manner.
FLEET, *fleet*, s. A navy or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company.—In *English names*, *fleet* also denotes a *flood*, a creek or inlet, a bay, an estuary, or a river, as in *Fleet-street*, *North-fleet*, *Fleet Prison*.—*Fleet-dike* is an embankment for preventing inundation.
— a. Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion, or moving with lightness and celerity; †superficially fruitful; not penetrating deep, as soil; skimming the surface.
— v.n. To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit as a light substance; to be in a transient state; to float.
— v.a. To skim the surface; to pass over rapidly; ‡ to pass lightly, or in mirth and joy; to skim milk (*local*).
FLEET-FOOT, *fleet'-fut*, or FLEET-FOOTED, *fleet-fut'-ted*, a. Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.
FLEETING, *fleet'-ing*, ppr. Passing rapidly; flying with velocity.
— a. Not durable; transient; temporary; evanescent.
FLEETING-DISH, *fleet'-ing-dish*, s. A skimming bowl. (*Local.*)
FLEETINGLY, *fleet'-ing-le*, ad. In a fleeting manner.
FLEETLY, *fleet'-le*, ad. Rapidly; lightly and nimbly; swiftly.
FLEETNESS, *fleet'-nes*, s. Swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed; nimbleness; quickness.
FLEM,‡ *flem*, s. An outlaw.
FLEMAFARE,‡ *flem'-a-fare*, s. An old law term, signifying a claim to the property of a felon.
FLEMING, *flem'-ing*, s. A native of Flanders.
FLEMISH, *flem'-ish*, a. Pertaining to Flanders.—*Flemish bricks* are paving bricks of a yellowish colour, harder than the ordinary bricks.
FLENSE, *flenz*, v.a. To cut up a whale, and obtain the blubber.
FLENSING, *flen'-zing*, s. The act of cutting up a whale and obtaining its blubber.
FLESH, *flesh*, s. A compound substance forming a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones and the fluids; animal food, in distinction from vegetable; the bodies of beasts and birds used as food, distinct from *fish*, the body, as distinguished from the soul; animal nature; animals of all kinds; men in general; mankind; human nature; carnality; corporeal appetites; a carnal state; a state of unrenewed nature; the corruptible body of man, or corrupt nature; the present life, the state of existence in this world; legal righteousness, and ceremonial services; kindred; stock; family.—In *botany*, the soft, pulpy substance of fruit.—*One flesh* denotes intimate relation.—*To be one flesh*, is to be closely united, as in marriage.—*An arm of flesh*, human strength or aid.—The word *flesh* has a variety of compounds; as *flesh-broth*, a kind of soup made by boiling flesh-meat in water, *flesh-brush*, a brush for exciting action in the skin by friction; *flesh-clogged*, encumbered with flesh, *flesh-colour*, the colour of flesh, carnation, *flesh-coloured*, being of the colour of flesh; *flesh-diet*, food consisting of flesh *flesh-fly*, a fly that feeds on flesh, and deposits her eggs in it; *flesh-hook*, a hook to draw flesh from a pot; *flesh-meat*, animal food, the flesh of animals prepared or used for food; *flesh-monger*, one who deals in flesh, a pimp; *flesh-pot*, a vessel in which flesh is cooked.
FLESH, v.a. To initiate; to harden; to accustom; to establish in any practice; to glut; to satiate.
FLESHED, *flesht*, pp. Initiated; accustomed.
— a. Fat; fleshy.
FLESHINESS, *flesh'-e-nes*, s. Abundance of flesh or fat plumpness; corpulence; grossness.
FLESHLESS, *flesh'-les*, a. Destitute of flesh; lean.
FLESHLINESS, *flesh'-le-nes*, s. Carnal passions and appetites.
FLESHLING,† *flesh'-ling*, s. One who is intent on carnal pleasure.
FLESHLY, *flesh'-le*, a. Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal; carnal; worldly; lascivious; animal; not vegetable; human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.—*Fleshly-minded*, addicted to carnal pursuits.
FLESHMENT, *flesh'-ment*, s. Eagerness gained by a successful initiation.
FLESHQUAKE,‡ *flesh'-kwake*, s. A trembling of the flesh.
FLESHY, *flesh'-e*, a. Full of flesh; musculous; fat; gross; corpulent; corporeal; full of pulp; pulpous; plump, as fruit.
FLETCH, *fletsh*, v.a. To feather an arrow.
FLETCHER,† *fletsh'-er*, s. An arrow-maker; a manufacturer of bows and arrows.
FLETIFEROUS, *fle-tif'-er-us*, a. Producing tears.
FLETZ,‡ *fletz*, a. In *geology*, a term applied to the secondary strata, because they generally occur in *flat* or horizontal beds.
FLEUR DE LIS, *fleur' da le*. (Fr.) In *heraldry*, a bearing in the French arms of the house of Bourbon, represented by three lilies, as emblematic of royalty. In *botany*, the iris.
FLEURY, *flew'-re*, } s. In *heraldry*, a term for a cross
FLEURETTE, *flew-ret'*, } similar to a cross flory, the arms of which terminate with a fleur-de-lis.
FLEW, *flew*, pret. of FLY.
— s. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.
FLEWED, *flewd*, a. Chapped; mouthed; deep-mouthed
FLEX, *fleks*, v.a. To bend; as, a muscle *flexes* the arm.
FLEXANIMOUS,‡ *fleks-an'-e-mus*, a. Having power to change the mind.
FLEXED, *flekst*, pp. or a. Bent, or curved.
FLEXIBILITY, *fleks-e-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness; easiness to be persuaded; the quality of yielding to arguments, persuasion, or circumstances; ductility of mind, readiness to comply; facility.
FLEXIBLE, *fleks'-e-bl*, a. Pliant, tractable, or manageable; that may be bent; yielding to pressure; capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; not rigid or inexorable; easily managed or turned.
FLEXIBLENESS, *fleks'-e-bl-nes*, s. Possibility to be bent or turned from a straight line or form without breaking; easiness to be bent; pliancy or flexibility, facility of mind; obsequiousness; ductility, or tractableness.
FLEXIBLY, *fleks'-e-ble*, ad. In a flexible manner.
FLEXICOSTATE, *fleks-e-kos'-tate*, a. Having the ribs bent, applied either to animal or mechanical flexures.
FLEXILE, *fleks'-il*, a. Pliant; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.
FLEXION, *flek'-shun*, s. The act of bending; a bending, a part bent; a fold; a turn towards any part or quarter.—In *physiology*, the action of the flexor muscles; the condition of a limb or organ bent by the flexor muscles.
FLEXOR, *fleks'-ur*, s. In *anatomy*, a muscle whose office is to bend the part to which it belongs; opposed to the *extensors*, which serve to stretch them.
FLEXUOUS, *flek'-shu-us*, } a. Winding; tortuous; bend-
FLEXUOSE, *flek'-shu-ose*, } ing; wavering; not steady.
FLEXURE, *fleks'-yur*, s. A winding or bending; incurvation; the act of bending; the part bent; a joint

the bending of the body; †obsequious or servile cringing.—*Flexure of curves* denotes a curve either concave or convex, with respect to a given straight line.

FLICK, *flik*. *See* FLITCH.

FLICKER, *flik'-er*, v.n. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to waver, fluctuate, or twinkle.

FLICKERING, *flik'-er-ing*, a. Wavering; fluctuating; having a fluttering or amorous emotion.
— s. A fluttering; a short, irregular movement.

FLICKERINGLY, *flik'-er-ing-le*, ad. In a flickering manner.

FLICKER-MOUSE, *flik'-er-mouse*, s. The bat.

FLIER, *fli'-er*, s. One who flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive; a part of a machine which, by moving rapidly, equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole.

FLIES, *flize*, s.pl. of FLY. Artificial insects made of bright feathers or silk used by anglers in fishing.

FLIGHT, *flite*, s. The act of fleeing; hasty departure; the act of flying or passing through the air by the help of wings; volitation; a flock of birds; flying or moving through the air together; a volley, as of arrows; a mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation and excursion, as of fancy; excursion; wandering; extravagant sally, as a *flight* of folly; a set of stairs.—*Flights* are the husks or glume of oats.—*Flight-shot* is the distance which an arrow flies.

FLIGHTED, ‡*fli'-ted*, a. Taking flight; flying.

FLIGHTILY, *fli'-te-le*, ad. In a flighty manner.

FLIGHTINESS, *fli'-te-nes*, s. The state of being flighty or volatile; levity, childishness, or volatility; a slight delirium.

FLIGHTY, *fli'-te*, a. Fleeting; swift; wild; indulging the sallies of imagination; disordered in mind; somewhat delirious.

FLIMFLAM, *flim'-flam*, s. A freak; a trick.

FLIMSILY, *flim'-ze-le*, ad. In a flimsy manner.

FLIMSINESS, *flim'-ze-nes*, s. State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; want of solidity.

FLIMSY, *flim'-ze*, a. Without strength or solid substance; weak or feeble; spiritless, superficial, or vain; thin; of loose texture.

FLINCH, *flinsh*, v.n. To shrink; to withdraw from; to fail of proceeding, or of performing anything.

FLINCHER, *flinsh'-er*, s. One who flinches or fails.

FLINCHING, *flinsh'-ing*, s. A shrinking or drawing back under pain or difficulty.

FLINCHINGLY, *flinsh'-ing-le*, ad. In a flinching manner.

FLINDER, *flin'-der*, s. A small piece or splinter; a fragment (*local*).

FLINDER-MOUSE, *flin'-der-mouse*, s. A bat.

FLING, *fling*, v.a.; pret. and pp. FLUNG. To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl; to dart; to emit; to scatter; to drive by violence; to throw to the ground; to prostrate; to baffle; to defeat.—*To fling away*, to reject; to discard.—*To fling down*, to demolish; to ruin.—*To fling off*, to baffle in the chase.—*To fling out*, to utter.—*To fling in*, to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction.—*To fling open*, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence.—*To fling up*, to relinquish, or abandon.
— v.n. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions; to cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language; to sneer; to upbraid.—*To fling out*, to grow unruly or outrageous.
— s. A throw; a flounce; a cast from the hand; a gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark.

FLINGER, *fling'-er*, s. One who flings; one who jeers.

FLINT, *flint*, s. Anything proverbially hard.—A mineral found in considerable abundance in nodules and layers in chalk rocks; a sub-species of quartz. It strikes fire with steel, and is used in musket locks, though now almost superseded by percussion caps. Its constituent elements are, silica, 98·00; oxide of iron, 0·25; alumina, 0·25; water, 1·50.

FLINT-GLASS, *flint'-glas*, s. A superior kind of glass or crystal, distinguished by its containing oxide of lead, to which it owes some of its most valuable qualities.

FLINT-HEART, *flint'-hart*, } s. Having a hard,
FLINT-HEARTED, *flint'-har-ted*, } unfeeling heart.

FLINTY, *flin'-te*, a. Consisting of flint; like flint very hard; not impressible; cruel; unmerciful; inexorable; full of flint stones.—*Flinty-slate* is a variety of slate which contains a large proportion of silicious earth.

FLIP, *flip*, s. A mixed liquor, consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and also warmed by a hot iron.

FLIP-DOG, *flip'-dog*, s. An iron used, when heated to warm flip.

FLIPFLAP, *flip'-flap*, ad. or a. Noting the repeated stroke and noise of something broad and loose.

FLIPPANCY, *flip'-pan-se*, s. Smoothness and rapidity of speech; volubility of tongue; fluency of speech.

FLIPPANT, *flip'-pant*, a. Of fluent and rapid speech, having a voluble tongue; talkative.

FLIPPANTLY, *flip'-pant-le*, ad. Fluently; with ease and volubility of speech.

FLIPPANTNESS, *flip'-pant-nes*, s. Fluency of speech, volubility of tongue.

FLIPPER, *flip'-per*, s. The paddle of a sea-turtle; a large fin of a fish.

FLIRT, *flert*, v.a. To throw with a jerk, or sudden effort or exertion; to toss or throw; to move suddenly.
— v.n. To jeer or gibe; to throw out bantering or sarcastic words; to run and dart about; to act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract notice; to play at courtship; to coquet.
— s. A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; a darting motion; a young girl who acts with giddiness, or plays at courtship; a coquette.
— a. Pert; wanton.

FLIRTATION, *flert-ta'-shun*, s. A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion; playing at courtship; coquetry.

FLIRT-GILL, *flert'-ghil*, } s. A wanton, pert girl.
FLIRTIGIG, *flert'-te-ghig*, }

FLIRTING, *flert'-ing*, ppr. or a. Throwing; jerking; coquettish.

FLIRTINGLY, *flert'-ing-le*, ad. In a flirting manner.

FLISK, *flisk*, s. A large tooth-comb.

FLIT, *flit*, v.n. To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along; to flutter; to rove on the wing; to remove from one habitation to another; to migrate; to pass rapidly; to be unstable; to be easily or often moved.
—‡ a. Nimble; quick; swift.

FLITCH, *flitsh*, s. The side of a hog salted and cured.

FLITE, *flite*, v.n. To scold or quarrel. (*Local.*)

FLITTER, *flit'-ter*, v.n. To flutter.
— s. A rag; a tatter.

FLITTER-MOUSE, *flit'-ter-mouse*, s. A bat.

FLITTERN-BARK, *flit'-tern-bark*, s. The bark of young oak trees, as distinguished from that of the old.

FLITTINESS, *flit'-te-nes*, s. Unsteadiness; levity; lightness.

FLITTING, *flit'-ting*, ppr. or a. Flying rapidly; moving by starts; fluttering.
— s. A flying with celerity; a fluttering; a removal from one habitation to another.

FLITTINGLY, *flit'-ting-le*, ad. In a flitting manner.

FLITTY, *flit'-te*, a. Unstable; fluttering.

FLIX, ‡ *fliks*, s. Down; fur.

FLIX-WEED, *fliks'-weed*, s. A species of Hedge-mustard, or water-cresses.

FLOAT, *flote*, s. That which swims or is borne on water a body or collection of timber, boards, or planks, fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft; the cork or quill used on an angling line; ‡ the act of flowing; flux; flood.—The water-gauge of a steam-boiler, attached to the valve in a steam-pipe; a kind of wooden rule or trowel, with which masons *float* over and smooth the plastering on walls.—*Float-board*, a board fixed to the rim of a water-wheel for the purpose of receiving the impulse of the stream by which the wheel is put and kept in motion. *See* FLOATS.
— v.n. To be borne or sustained on the surface of a fluid; to swim; to be buoyed up.—*Figuratively*, to move with a light, irregular course.
— v.a. To cause to pass by swimming; to overflow; to cover with water.

FLOATAGE, *flo'-taje*, s. Anything that floats on the water.

FLOATED, *flo'-ted*, pp. or a. Overflowed, flooded; borne on water.—In *architecture*, *floated lath and plaster* is the plastering of three coats, respectively called *pricking up*, *floating*, and *fine stuff*.—*Floated work* is a kind of plastering made with a tool called a *float*, which is a long rule with a straight edge.

FLOATER, *flo'-ter*, s. One who floats or swims.

FLOATING, *flo'-ting*, s. The act of being conveyed by the stream, or resting buoyant or flat on the surface of the water.—In *husbandry*, the watering or overflowing of meadows.
— ppr. or a. Resting buoyant on the water; swimming with the stream; conveying on water; overflowing:

not fixed; circulating.—*Floating battery*, a vessel or vessels used as batteries to cover troops on landing on an enemy's coast.—*Floating bridge*, a bridge consisting of logs of timber, with a floor of plank, supported wholly by the water; a kind of double bridge, used for carrying troops over narrow moats, a large steam ferry-boat.—*Floating clough*, a moveable machine for scouring out channels and inlets.—*Floating collimeter*, or *intersector*, an instrument used instead of a level or plumbline, in making astronomical observations at sea.—*Floating harbour*, a breakwater formed of large masses of timber fastened together, and which rise and fall with the tide.—*Floating light*, a substitute for a lighthouse, usually consisting of a large heavy boat or ship moored on sunken rocks or shoals, with a light aloft, to warn mariners of danger. The term is also applied to a hollow vessel on shipboard, made in the form of a boat, with a reflector or lantern, for the purpose of saving those who happen to fall overboard in the night.—*Floating pier*, a landing-place which rises and falls with the tide.—*Floating screeds*, in *plaster work*, are strips of plaster ranged and adjusted for guiding the floating rule.

FLOATINGLY, *flo'-ting-le*, ad. In the way of floating.

FLOATS, *flotes*, s.pl. The boards fixed on the paddle-wheels of steamers, and to undershot water-wheels, by which they act.

FLOATSAM. *See* FLOTSAM.

FLOAT-STONE, *flote'-stone*, s. Spongiform quartz, a mineral of a spongy texture, which floats on the surface of the water.

FLOATY, *flo'-te*, a. Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light.

FLOCCI, *flok'-se*, s. In *botany*, a term applied to the woolly filaments often found with the sporules of fungi, of the tribe *Gasteromycetes*, and likewise to the external filaments of the *Byssaceæ*.

FLOCCILLATION, *flok-sil-la'-shun*, s. A picking of bedclothes by a sick person, an alarming symptom in acute diseases.

FLOCCOSE, *flok'-kose*, } a. Covered with little tufts like
FLOCKY, *flok'-ke*, } wool.

FLOCCOSELY, *flok-kose'-le*, ad. In a flocky manner.

FLOCCULENCE, *flok'-ku-lens*, s. The state of being in locks or flocks; adhesion in small flakes.

FLOCCULENT, *flok'-ku-lent*, a. Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

FLOCCUS, *flok'-kus*, s. In *zoology*, the long tuft of flaccid hair which terminates the tail of the mammalia.

FLOCK, *flok*, s. An assemblage or collection of birds, sheep, or small animals; a body or crowd of people; a congregation; a lock of wool or hair; pieces of cloth cut up very fine.—*Flock-bed* is a bed filled with locks of coarse wool, or pieces of wool cut up fine.—*Flock-paper*, a kind of wall paper, with raised figures resembling cloth, made of flock, or cloth cut up very fine, and attached to the paper with size or varnish.—*Flocks*, the refuse or waste of cotton and wool, used for stuffing mattresses, &c.

— v.n. To gather in companies or crowds.

FLOCKING, *flok'-ing*, s. A mining term for the shifting of a lode by a cross vein.

FLOCKLY,‡ *flok'-le*, ad. In a body; in a heap.

FLOCKY, *flok'-e*, a. Abounding with flocks or locks.

FLOE, *floe*, s. Among *seamen*, a large mass of floating ice in the ocean.

FLOG, *flog*, v.a. To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to lash; to chastise with repeated blows.

FLOGGED, *flogd*, pp. of the verb *to flog*.

FLOGGING, *flog'-ging*, s. A whipping for punishment.

FLOOD, *flud*, s. A great flow of water; a body of water rising, swelling, and overflowing land not usually covered with water; the deluge; the great body of water which inundated the earth in the days of Noah; the flowing of the tide, the semi-diurnal swell or rise of water in the ocean; opposite to *ebb*; floodtide; an inundation; a great body or stream of any fluid substance; menstrual discharge.—*Floodgate* is a gate or sluice that can be opened at pleasure for letting water run through.—*Flood-mark*, the mark made by the sea on the shore at the flowing of the water, and the highest tide; high-water mark.

— v.a. To overflow; to inundate; to deluge.

FLOODED, *flud'-ed*, pp. or a. Overflowed; inundated.

FLOODING, *flud'-ing*, s. Any preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus.

FLOOK, *fluke*, s. The arm of an anchor; a flat-fish. *See* FLUKE.

FLOOKAN, *floo'-kan*, s. The name of a slimy kind of clay or earth.—In *mining*, the deviation or shifting of a lode or vein by a cleft, &c

FLOOKING, *flu'-king*, s. In *mining*, an interruption or shifting of a lode of ore by a cross vein or fissure.

FLOOKY, *flu'-ke*, a. Furnished with flooks, or flukes.

FLOOR, *flore*, s. That part of a building or room on which we walk; a platform of boards or planks laid on timbers; a story in a building, the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson.—*Floor-cloth*, painted cloth or oil-cloth, for covering entrance-halls and floors.—*Floor-timbers*, the timbers on which a floor is laid.

— v.a. To lay a floor; to cover timbers with a floor; to furnish with a floor; to strike down; to prostrate; to put down or silence by some decisive argument.

FLOORED, *floard*, pp. of the verb *to floor*.

FLOORING, *flore'-ing*, s. A platform; the bottom of a room or building; pavement; materials for floors.

FLOORLESS, *flore'-les*, a. Having no floor.

FLOP, *flop*, v.a. To clap or strike the wings; to let down the brim of a hat.

FLORA, *flo'-ra*, s. A catalogue or account of flowers or plants; the plants of a particular country.—In *mythology*, the goddess of flowers, in honour of whom the festival *Floralia* was celebrated by the Romans.

FLORAL, *flo'-ral*, a. Of or belonging to flowers.—In *botany*, *floral envelope* is a term applied to the calyx, bracteas, and corolla which envelop the inner part of a flower.—*Floral games* were festivals formerly celebrated on May-day, especially in France, when poems were rehearsed and prizes adjudged to the best performers.

FLORAN, *flor'-an*, s. In *mining*, a term for fine-grained tin ore.

FLOREE, *flor'-e*, s. Indigo, or powder blue.

FLORENCE, *flor'-ens*, s. A kind of wine, so called from the city of Florence; a sort of cloth; an ancient gold coin worth six shillings.—*Florence oil*, olive oil sold in flasks.

FLORENTINE, *flor'-en-tine*, s. A native of Florence; a kind of silk cloth; a lake colour extracted from the shreds of scarlet cloth.—*Florentine-fresco*, a kind of painting for decorating walls, first used at Florence.—*Florentine-mosaic*, the art of inlaying tables and plane surfaces with *pietra dura*.

FLORES, *flo'-res*, s. A commercial classification of indigo, being the best quality of dye.

FLORESCENCE, *flo-res'-sens*, s. The season when plant expand their flowers.

FLORET, *flo'-ret*, s. A small monopetalous flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower.

FLORETTA, *flo-ret'-ta*, s. Refuse or floss silk.

FLORIAGE, *flo'-re-aje*, s. Bloom; blossom.

FLORIATED, *flo'-re-a-ted*, a. Ornamented with floral carving.

FLORICOMOUS, *flo-rik'-o-mus*, a. Having the head or upper part ornamented with flowers.

FLORICULTURE, *flo'-re-kult-yur*, s. The cultivation of flowers, or of flowering plants.

FLORID, *flor'-id*, a. Bright in colour; of a lively red, embellished with flowers of rhetoric; enriched with lively figures; splendid; brilliant; †covered or abounding with flowers.—The *florid style* is a highly ornamented kind of Gothic architecture, of great beauty and elaborateness of execution.

FLORIDITY, *flo-rid'-e-te*, s. Freshness or brightness of colour; floridness.

FLORIDLY, *flor'-id-le*, ad. In a showy and imposing way.

FLORIDNESS, *flor'-id-nes*, s. Brightness or freshness of colour or complexion; embellishment; brilliant ornaments; ambitious elegance; †vigour or spirit.

FLORIFEROUS, *flo-rif'-er-us*, a. Producing flowers.

FLORIFICATION, *flor-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act or time of flowering.

FLORIFORM, *flo'-re-fawrm*, a. In the form of a flower.

FLORILEGE,† *flo'-re-lej*, s. A treatise on flowers; anthology.

FLORIN, *flor'-in*, s. A British silver coin, the tenth of a pound sterling, and worth two shillings, first minted in 1849, and now in general circulation. It was originally made at Florence, and now circulates in many continental countries, ranging in value from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings and four pence.

FLORIST, *flo'-rist*, s. A cultivator of flowers; one skilled

in flowers; one who writes a flora, or an account of plants.

FLOROON, *flo-roon'*, s. A border worked with flowers.

FLORULENT,† *flor'-u-lent*, a. Flowery; blossoming.

FLORY. *See* FLEURY.

FLOS, *flos*, s. (Lat.) In *chemistry*, the more subtle parts of bodies separated from what is grosser.—*Flos ferri* is the name of a mineral, a variety of arragonite.

FLOSCULAR, *flos'-ku-lar*, } a. In *botany*, an epithet ap-
FLOSCULOUS, *flos'-ku-lus*, } plied to compound flowers, consisting of tubular monopetalous florets.

FLOSCULE, *flos'-kule*, s. In *botany*, a partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower.

FLOSS, *flos*, s. A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants; a fluid glass floating on iron in the furnace, produced by the vitrification of oxides and earths; untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidery on satin, &c.—*Floss-silk* is an inferior kind of silk from bad cocoons, ravellings, &c., which is carded and spun like flax, and used in making the coarser fabrics.

FLOSSIFICATION,† *flos-se-fe-ka'-shun*, s. A flowering; expansion of flowers.

FLOTA, *flo'-ta*, s. (Span.) A fleet, more especially applied to a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz.

FLOTAGE,† *flo'-taje*, s. In *law*, that which floats on the sea, or on rivers.

FLOTANT, *flo'-tant*, s. In *heraldry*, a banner.

FLOTATION, *flo-ta'-shun*, s. The act of floating.

FLOTE,‡ *flote*, v.a. To skim.

FLOTILLA, *flo-til'-la*, s. A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

FLOTSAM. *flot'-sam*, s. In *law*, goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea.

FLOUNCE, *flounse*, v.n. To throw about the limbs and body; to struggle; to move with jerks or agitation.

— v.a. To deck with a flounce.

— s. A sudden jerking motion of the body; a narrow piece of cloth sewed to a petticoat, frock, or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.

FLOUNCED, *flounst*, pp. or a. Decked with a flounce.

FLOUNDER, *floun'-der*, s. A flat-fish, smaller than the halibut, and generally found in rivers near the sea.

— v.n. To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to struggle; to roll, toss, and tumble.

FLOUR, *flour*, s. The edible part of ground corn or grain; meal.

— v.a. To sprinkle with flour.

FLOUR-DREDGE, *flour'-drej*, s. A perforated tin case for sprinkling flour on meat, &c.

FLOUR-DRESSER, *flour'-dres-ser*, s. A cylinder for dressing flour.

FLOURING, *flour'-ing*, s. The business of converting grain into flour.

FLOURISH, *flur'-ish*, v.n. To thrive; to grow luxuriantly, to increase and enlarge; to increase in wealth or honour; to prosper; to abound in the consolations of religion; to grow or be augmented; to use florid language, to be copious and flowery; to make large and irregular lines; to boast; to vaunt; to brag or appear bombastic.

— v.a. To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, either natural or artificial; to spread out; to enlarge into figures; to move in bold or irregular figures; to brandish; to embellish with the flowers of diction; to adorn with rhetorical figures; to embellish; to mark with a flourish or irregular stroke.

— s. Showy splendour; ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of words and figures; figures formed by bold irregular lines, or fanciful strokes of the pen or graver; a brandishing; the waving of a weapon or other thing.—In *music*, the sounding of trumpets when receiving any officer or person of distinction; a prelude without any settled rule; the decorative notes sometimes added by a vocalist.

FLOURISHED, *flur'-isht*, pp. of the verb *to flourish*.

FLOURISHER, *flur'-ish-er*, s. One who flourishes, or prospers; one who brandishes; one who adorns with fanciful figures.

FLOURISHING, *flur'-ish-ing*, ppr. or a. Thriving; prosperous; making a show.

FLOURISHINGLY, *flur'-ish-ing-le*, ad. With flourishes; ostentatiously.

FLOUT, *flout*, v.a. To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

FLOUT, v.n. To practise mocking; to sneer; to behave with contempt.

— s. A mock; an insult.

FLOUTED, *flout'-ed*, pp. Treated with contempt.

FLOUTER, *flout'-er*, s. One who flouts; a mocker.

FLOUTINGLY, *flout'-ing-le*, ad. With flouting; insultingly.

FLOW, *flo*, v.n. To move along an inclined plane, or on descending ground, by the operation of gravity; to melt; to become liquid; to proceed; to issue, to abound; to have in abundance; to glide along smoothly; to rise, as the tide; to move in the arteries and veins of the body; to circulate; to move in a stream.

— v.a. To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate.

— s. A stream of water or other fluid; a current; a stream of anything; abundance; copiousness with action; a stream of diction; volubility; free expression or communication of generous feelings and sentiments.

FLOWAGE, *flo'-aje*, s. State or act of flowing.

FLOWER, *flour*, s. The inflorescence, or that part of a plant which contains the organs of fructification, with their coverings; a blossom; the early part of life; the prime; youthful vigour; the best or finest part of a thing; he or that which is most distinguished for anything valuable.—In *rhetoric*, figures and ornaments of discourse or composition.—Menstrual discharge.—*Flower* is a word often used in composition; as *flower-basket*, a fancy stand or basket for holding flowers; *flower-bearing*, producing flowers; *flower-bud*, the bud which produces a flower; *flower-crowned*, crowned with flowers; *flower-fence*, a beautiful tropical bush, with prickly branches and showy yellow or red flowers; *flower-garden*, a garden in which flowers are chiefly cultivated; *flower-gentle*, a plant, the amaranth; *flower-inwoven*, adorned with flowers; *flower-kirtled*, dressed with garlands of flowers; *flower-pot*, an earthenware or china pot for holding flowering plants; *flower-show*, an horticultural display, or competitive trial for prizes; *flower-stalk*, the peduncle of a plant.

— v.n. To blossom; to bloom; to expand the petals; to be in the prime and spring of life; to flourish; to be youthful, fresh, and vigorous, to froth; to ferment gently; to come as cream from the surface.

— v.a. To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.

FLOWERAGE, *flour'-aje*, s. The state of being in flower.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, *flour-de-luse'*, s. The iris, a genus of herbaceous perennial plants; called, also, *flag-flower*. *See* FLEUR-DE-LIS.

FLOWERED, *flou'-erd*, pp. or a. Expanded into flowers; embellished with figures of flowers.

FLOWERET, *flour'-et*, s. A small flower; a floret.

FLOWER-HEAD, *flour'-hed*, s. In *botany*, the capitulum, or that mode of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile.

FLOWERINESS, *flour'-e-nes*, s. The state of being flowery, or of abounding with flowers; floridness of speech; abundance of figures.

FLOWERING, *flour'-ing*, ppr. or a. Blossoming; blooming; adorning with artificial flowers.—*Flowering-ash*, the *Ornus*, or Manna-ash; *flowering-fern*, the plant *Osmundia regalis*; *flowering-rush*, the plant *Botomus umbellatus*.

— s. The season when plants blossom; the act of adorning with flowers.

FLOWERLESS, *flour'-les*, a. Having no flowers, or organs of fructification.

FLOWERLESSNESS, *flour'-les-nes*, s. Destitution of flowers.

FLOWERS, *flou'-erz*, s.pl. In *old chemistry*, the light flocculent substances raised by distillation, or the fine particles of bodies raised by fire in sublimation.—*Flowers of antimony*, small needle-like forms produced from the combustion of antimony.—*Flowers of sulphur*, the detached crystalline grains which collect in the receiver during the process of the sublimation of common sulphur.—*Artificial flowers* are imitations of nature, for personal decoration, &c., which are skilfully manufactured from wax, linen, paper, feathers, shells, &c.; and the artists are called *Flower-makers*, or *Florists*.

FLOWERY, *flour'-e*, a. Abounding with blossoms; highly embellished with figurative language; florid.

FLOWING, *flo'-ing*, ppr. or a. Moving as a fluid; fluent or smooth; inundating.

FLOWING, s. The act of running or moving as a fluid; rise or great abundance of water.
FLOWINGLY, *flo'-ing-le*, ad. With volubility; with abundance.
FLOWINGNESS, *flo'-ing-nes*, s. Smoothness of diction; stream of diction.
FLOWK. *See* FLUKE.
OWN, *flown*, pp. of the verb *to fly*.
FLUATE, *flu'-ate*, s. In *chemistry*, a compound of fluoric acid with a base.—*Fluate of lime* is a mineral, of which there are three varieties,—the compact, the crystallized, and the foliated.
FLUCERINE, *flu'-ser-in*, s. A Swedish mineral, the neutral fluid of cerium.
FLUCTIFEROUS, *fluk-tif'-er-us*, a. Producing waves.
FLUCTIFRAGOUS, *fluk-tif'-rà-gus*, a. Breaking the waves.
FLUCTISONOUS, *fluk-tis'-o-nus*, a. Having the sound of waves; sounding like the ocean's billows.
FLUCTIVAGOUS, *fluk-tiv'-à-gus*, a. Floating on the waves.
FLUCTUANT, *fluk'-tu-ant*, a. Moving like a wave; wavering; unsteady.
FLUCTUATE, *fluk'-tu-ate*, v.n. To move as a wave, to roll hither and thither; to wave; to float backward and forward; to be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute or undetermined; to rise and fall; to experience sudden vicissitudes; to vacillate, or scruple.
FLUCTUATING, *fluk'-tu-a-ting*, ppr. Wavering; rolling as a wave.
— a. Unsteady; wavering; changeable.
FLUCTUATION, *fluk-tu-a'-shun*, s. A motion like that of waves; wavering; unsteadiness; a rising and falling suddenly.
FLUDER, *flud'-er*, } s. An aquatic fowl of the diver
FLUDDER, *flud'-der*, } kind, nearly as large as a goose.
FLUE, *flu*, s. A passage for smoke in a chimney; light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; soft down, fur, or hair.
FLUELLEN, *flu-el'-lin*, s. The speedwell, a plant.
FLUELLITE, *flu'-el-lite*, s. The fluate of alumina.
FLUENCY, *flew'-en-se*, s. The quality of flowing; smoothness of speech; readiness of utterance; facility of words; volubility; ‡affluence; abundance.
FLUENT, *flew'-ent*, a. Liquid; flowing; ready in the use of words; voluble; smooth.
—† s. A stream; a current of water; a variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing.
FLUENTLY, *flew'-ent-le*, ad. With ready flow; volubly: without hesitation or obstruction.
FLUGELMAN, *flew'gl-man*, s. One who stands in front of a body of soldiers, and whose motions in the manual exercises they all simultaneously follow.
FLUID, *flu'-id*, a. Having parts which easily move and change their relative position without separation; that may flow, as water, spirit, or air.
— s. A liquid, or any substance whose parts easily move and change their relative position without separation.
FLUIDITY, *flu-id'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being capable
FLUIDNESS, *flu'-id-nes*, } of flowing; that state of a body which renders it impressible to the slightest force; a liquid state.
FLUIDIZE, *flu'-id-ize*, v.a. To change into a fluid.
FLUKE, *flewke*, s. That part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; a flat-fish much like the flounder.—*Fluke-worm* is a small flat worm, the *Distoma hepaticum*, often found in the intestines of sheep, and other animals.
FLUKY, *flew'-ke*, a. Having the form of a fluke.
FLUME, *flewm*, s. The passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.
FLUMINOUS, *flew'-min-us*, a. Abounding with rivers.
FLUMMERY, *flum'-me-re*, s. A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; anything insipid, or nothing to the purpose; flattery (*vulgar*).
FLUNG, *flung*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to fling*.
FLUNKY, *flun'-ke*, s. A term of contempt for a livery servant.
FLUNKYISM, *flun'-ke-izm*, s. The character or quality of a flunky.
FLUOBORATE, *flu-o-bo'-rate*, s. A compound of fluoboric acid with a base.—*Fluoboric acid* is a compound of fluorine and boron.
FLUO-PHOSPHATE, *flu-o-fos'-fate*, s. A compound of fluoric and phosphoric acids.
FLUOR, *flu'-or*, s. A beautiful mineral, often crystallized, composed of fluoride of calcium, and usually called *fluor-spar*; †menstrual flux.—*Fluor albus*, a disorder peculiar to females, consisting of an irregular discharge of impure mucid humour.
FLUORIC, *flu-or'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or obtained from fluor.—*Fluoric acid* has the property of corroding glass and other silicious substances, it is obtained in the form of gas, by placing a quantity of fluor spar into a retort, and pouring over it an equal quantity of sulphuric acid, and applying a gentle heat.
FLUORIDE, *flu'-or-id*, s. A compound of fluorine with a metallic base.
FLUORINE, *flu'-or-in*, s. A simple elementary gaseous body, in the form of a yellowish-brown gas, with the odour of chlorine and burned sugar.
FLUOROUS, *flu'-or-us*, a. Containing or obtained from fluor.
FLUOSILICATE, *flu-o-sil'-e-kate*, s. A compound of fluosilicic acid with some base.—*Fluosilic acid* is composed of fluoric acid with silex.
FLURRIED, *flur'-rid*, pp. Put in agitation.
FLURRY, *flur'-re*, s. A sudden gust of wind; commotion or bustle.
— v.a. To put in agitation; to excite or alarm.
FLUSH, *flush*, v.n. To flow, and spread suddenly, to rush; to come in haste; to start; to become suddenly red; to glow; to be gay, splendid, or beautiful.
— v.a. To redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face; to elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits; to animate with joy.
— a. Fresh; full of vigour; glowing; bright; affluent; abounding; flush of money; well furnished; free to spend; prodigal; a flow of water, as in flushing a sewer; even or level in respect to surface.—A *flush deck*, in a ship, is a deck with a continued floor; unbroken from stem to stern.—In *binding*, a book is *flush* when the leaves are cut even with the covers.
— s. A sudden flow of blood to the face; sudden impulse or excitement; bloom; growth; abundance; a run of cards of the same suit; a term for a number of ducks.—In *masonry*, a term to denote the complete bedding of masonry or brickwork, so as to leave no vacant space.
FLUSHED, *flusht*, pp. or a. Overspread or tinged with a red colour from the flowing of blood to the face; elated or excited.
FLUSHER, *flush'-er*, s. The lesser butcher-bird.
FLUSHING, *flush'-ing*, s. A glow of red in the face; a cutaneous eruption.
FLUSHINGLY, *flush'-ing-le*, ad. In a flushing manner.
FLUSHNESS, *flush'-nes*, s. Freshness.
FLUSTER, *flus'-ter*, v.a. To make hot and rosy; to heat; to hurry; to agitate.
— v.n. To be in a heat or bustle; to be agitated.
— s. Heat; glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.
FLUSTERED, *flus'-terd*, pp. Heated with liquor; agitated.
FLUTE, *flute*, s. A small wind instrument, with finger-holes and keys for producing the different notes; a furrow or channel cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster; a long vessel or boat, with flat ribs or floor timbers.—Armed *en flute*, is said of a ship when part of her guns are taken out, and she is used as a transport.
— v.n. To play on a flute.
— v.a. To form flutes or channels in a column; to form corresponding channels in the muslin of a lady's ruffle.
FLUTED, *flut'-ted*, pp. or a. Channelled or furrowed, as on a column. *See* FLUTING.—In *music*, fine or flute-like; a term applied to the upper notes of a soprano voice.
FLUTER, *flut'-ter*, } s. A performer on, or professor of
FLUTIST, *flut'-tist*, } the flute; one who grooves or channels metal.
FLUTE-STOP, *flute'-stop*, s. A range of wooden pipes in an organ, designed to imitate the flute.
FLUTING, *flut'-ting*, s. Fluted work; a channel or furrow in a column, or in the muslin of a lady's ruffle.—In *architecture*, the Doric column has twenty flutings round its circumference; while the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite have twenty-four.—The *fluting machine* is a goffering iron.
FLUTTER, *flut'-ter*, v.n. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to hover; to move about briskly, irregularly, or with great bustle and show, without consequence; to move with quick vibrations or undulations; to vibrate; to undulate; to be in agitation; to move irregularly.
— v.a. To hurry the mind; to agitate; to disorder; to throw into confusion.

FLUTTER, s. Quick and irregular motion; vibration; undulation; hurry; tumult; agitation of the mind; confusion; disorder; irregularity in position.

FLUTTERED, *flut'-terd*, pp. Agitated, confused; disordered.

FLUTTERING, *flut'-ter-ing*, ppr. or a. Flapping the wings without flight or with short flights.

— s. The act of hovering or flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.

FLUTTERINGLY, *flut'-ter-ing-le*, ad. In a fluttering manner.

FLUTTER-WHEEL, *flut'-ter-hweel*, s. A peculiar sort of wheel connected with a water-mill.

FLUTY, *flu'-te*, a. Having the sound of a flute.

FLUVIAL, *flu'-ve-al*, FLUVIATIC, *flu-ve-at'-ik*, FLUVIATILE, *flu'-ve-à-tile*, a. Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.

FLUVIALIST, *flu'-ve-al-ist*, s. One who geologically explains phenomena by existing streams.

FLUX, *fluks*, s. The act of flowing; the motion or passing of a fluid; the moving or passing of anything in continued succession; any flow or issue of matter; fusion; a liquid state from the operation of heat; that which flows or is discharged; ‡ concourse; confluence. —In *pathology*, an extraordinary issue or evacuation.—In *hydrography*, the *flux* and *reflux* of the tide is the periodical motion of the sea, which happens twice in twenty-four hours forty-eight minutes.—In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals.—*Black flux* is a term applied to a mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal.—*White flux* is the name given when an equal weight of nitre is used.

— † a. Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts; inconstant; variable.

— † v.a. To melt; to fuse; to make fluid.

FLUXATION, *fluks-a'-shun*, s. A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.

FLUXED, *fluksd*, pp. of the verb *to flux*.

FLUXIBILITY, *fluk-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of admitting fusion.

FLUXIBLE, *fluk'-se-bl*, a. Capable of being melted or fused.

FLUXILITY, *fluk-sil'-e-te*, s. The quality of admitting fusion; possibility of being fused or liquefied.

FLUXION, *fluk'-shun*, s. The act of flowing; the matter that flows.—*Fluxions* is a department of mathematical analysis, corresponding with the *differential* and *integral calculus*.

FLUXIONAL, *fluk'-shun-al*, FLUXIONARY, *fluk'-shun-à-re*, a. Pertaining to mathematical fluxions.

FLUXIONIST, *fluk'-shun-ist*, s. One skilled in fluxions.

FLUXIVE, ‡ *fluk'-siv*, a. Flowing with tears; wanting solidity.

FLUXURE, † *fluk'-shure*, s. A flowing or fluid matter.

FLY, *fli*, v.n.; pret. FLEW, part. FLOWN. To move through the air by the aid of wings, like birds; to rise in air; to move or pass with velocity or celerity, either on land or water; to move rapidly, in any manner; to pass rapidly, as time; to part suddenly or with violence; to burst; to spring by an elastic force; to pass swiftly; to flee; to run away; to vibrate or play, as a flag in the wind.—*To fly at*, to rush or fall on suddenly.—*To fly in the face*, to insult; to assail; to set at defiance.—*To fly off*, to separate or depart suddenly; to revolt.—*To fly open*, to open suddenly or with violence.—*To fly out*, to rush out; to burst into a passion.—*To let fly*, to discharge; to throw or drive with violence.—*To let fly the sheets*, among *sailors*, is to let go suddenly and entirely.

— v.a. To shun; to avoid; to decline; to quit by flight; to cause to float in the air.

— s. A dipterous or two-winged insect, of which there are various species, but more generally the common house-fly, of the genus *Musca*.—In *mechanics*, a cross with leaden weights at the ends, or some other contrivance to equalize the motion in the various parts of a machine; that part of a vane which points and shows which way the wind blows; the extent of an ensign, flag, or pendant from the staff to the end that flutters loose in the wind; a light carriage.—In *printing*, one who takes the sheets from the press or machine.

FLY-BANE, *fli'-bane*, s. A herb called *catch-fly*.

FLY-BITTEN, *fli-bit'n*, a. Marked by the bite of flies.

FLY-BLOW, *fli'-blo*, s. The egg of a fly.

FLY-BLOWN, *fli'-blown*, pp. or a. Tainted with maggots.

FLY-BOAT, *fli'-bote*, s. A light, swift kind of boat used on canals; a large, flat-bottomed Dutch vessel.

FLY-CATCHER, *fli'-katch-er*, s. In *zoology*, a name common to many species of birds, which catch flies and other insects as they fly.

FLYER, *fli'-er*, s. One who flies or flees, usually written *flier*; one who uses wings; the fly of a jack. —In *architecture*, a term applied to the steps in an ordinary flight of stairs which are parallel to each other, as opposed to *winding stairs*.—A performer in Mexico, who flies round an elevated post.—*Flyer*, that part of a spinning-machine or wheel, which, with a rapid motion, spins the thread.

FLY-FISH, *fli'-fish*, v.n. To angle with flies for bait.

FLY-FISHING, *fli'-fish-ing*, s. Angling; the art of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial, for bait.

FLY-FLAP, *fli'-flap*, s. Something to drive away flies.

FLYING, *fli' ing*, ppr. Moving in air by means of wings; floating; waving.

— a. Moving; suited for prompt motion.—The word is extensively applied as a prefix; thus, *Flying-artillery*, artillery trained to rapid evolutions.—*Flying-bridge*, a bridge of pontoons; also, a large flat-bottomed boat, anchored up stream, made to pass like a ferry-boat from one side of a river to the other.—*Flying-buttress*, a contrivance for strengthening the nave or central part of a Gothic edifice, when it rises considerably above the side aisles or wings.—*Flying-camp*, a camp or body of troops formed for rapid motion from one place to another.—*Flying-colours*, a phrase expressive of triumph.—*Flying-fish*, a name common to those fishes which have the power of sustaining themselves in the air for a time by means of their long pectoral fins.—*Flying-jib*, a sail extended outside of the standing jib.—*Flying-party*, in *military affairs*, a detachment of men employed to hover about an enemy.—*Flying-pinion*, the part of a clock having a fly or fan, by which it gathers air, and checks the rapidity of the clock's motion when the striking weight descends.—*Flying-pinions*, the rapid wings of a bird.—*Flying-squirrel*, a species of squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping.

— s. The act of moving in the air with wings; flight.

FLY-LEAF, *fli'-leef*, s. A leaf of blank paper at the beginning and end of a book.

FLY-ORCHIS, *fli-or'-kis*, s. The plant *Orchis mucifera*.

FLY-POWDER, *fli'-pow-der*, s. An imperfect oxide of arsenic, which, mixed with sugar and water, is used to kill flies.

FLY-RAIL, *fli'-rale*, s. The portion of a table which is drawn out to support the leaf.

FLY-SHUTTLE, *fli-shut'tl*, s. The shuttle impelled by the weaver.

FLY-SPECK, *fli'-spek*, s. A name given to excrementitious stains of insects, especially of the common house-fly.

FLY-TRAP, *fli'-trap*, s. A sensitive plant, called *Venus's fly-trap*.

FLY-WATER, *fli'-waw-ter*, s. A solution of arsenic, for poisoning flies.

FLY-WHEEL, *fli'-hweel*, s. A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements, or accumulates power for a very great instantaneous impression.

FOAL, *fole*, s. The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt or filly.

— v.a. or v.n. To bring forth a colt or filly; to bring forth young, as a mare or a she-ass.

FOAL-FOOT, *fole'-fut*, s. The colt's-foot.

FOALING, *fole'-ing*, s. The act of bringing forth a colt.

FOAM, *fome*, s. Froth; spume; the substance which is formed on the surface of liquors by fermentation or violent agitation, consisting of bubbles.

— v.n. To froth; to gather foam; to be in a rage; to be violently agitated.

— v.a. To throw out with rage or violence.

FOAM-CRESTED, *fome'-kres-ted*, a. Crested with foam.

FOAMING, *fome'-ing*, a. Frothing or fuming.

FOAMINGLY, *fome'-ing-le*, ad. Frothily.

FOAMLESS, *fome'-les*, a. Having no foam.

FOAMY, *fo'-me*, a. Covered with foam; frothy.

FOB, *fob*, s. A little pocket for a watch.

— v.a. To cheat; to trick; to impose on.—*To fob off*, to shift off by an artifice; to evade an engagement; or delude with a trick (*vulgar*).

FOCAL, *fo'-kal*, a. Belonging to a focus. *See* FOCUS.

FOCILLATION, ‡ *fos-il-la'-shun*, s. Comfort; support.

Focoso, *fo-ko'-so*, ad. In *music*, spiritedly; *con foco*, sung or played with spirit.

Focus, *fo'-kus*, s.; pl. Focuses or Foci. In *optics*, a point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected or refracted, the distance from the lens being called the *focal distance*.—In *conic sections*, a term applied to certain points in the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, where rays reflected from all parts of these curves concur or meet; a central point.

Fodder, *fod'-der*, s. Food or dry food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables.—In *mining*, a weight for lead and some other metals, usually about 2,400 pounds.

— v.a. To feed with dry food or cut grass, &c.; to furnish with hay, straw, oats, &c.

Fodderer, *fod'-der-er*, s. He who fodders cattle.

Fodient,† *fo'-de-ent*, a. Digging; throwing up with a spade.

Fodina, *fo-di'-nà*, s. The labyrinth of the ear.

Foe, *fo*, s. An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity, hatred, grudge, or malice against another; an enemy in war; one of a nation at war with another; an adversary; one who opposes anything in principle; an ill-wisher.

—‡ v.a. To treat as an enemy.

Foehood,‡ *fo'-hood*, s. Enmity.

Foe-like, *fo'-like*, a. Like an enemy.

Foeman,† *fo'-man*, s. An enemy in war.

Fœniculum, *fe-nik'-u-lum*, s. (Lat.) A genus of plants, the fennel.

Fœtal, *fe'-tal*, a. Pertaining to the fœtus.

Feticide, Feticide, *fe'-te-side*, s. The act of killing the fœtus in the womb, or doing anything by which criminal abortion is produced.

Fœtor, *fe'-tur*, s. The fœtid effluvia arising from animal decomposition or putrescence.

Fœtus, Fetus, *fe'-tus*, s. The young of viviparous animals in utero, and of oviparous ones in the shell. In the first stages of gestation the young is called the *embryo*, and when fully developed the *fœtus*.

Fog, *fog*, s. A dense, watery vapour near the surface of the land or water; a second growth of grass; long grass that remains in pastures till winter.

— v.a. To over-cast; to darken.

— v.n. To have power.

Fog-bank, *fog'-bank*, s. At *sea*, an appearance in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

Fogey, Fogy, *fo'-ge*, s. An imbecile, or stupid kind of fellow.

Foggage, *fog'-gaje*, s. Rank or coarse grass not mowed or eaten down in summer or autumn.

Foggily, *fog'-ge-le*, ad. Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

Fogginess, *fog'-ge-nes*, s. The state of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

Foggy, *fog'-ge*, a. Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations; cloudy, misty; damp with humid vapours; producing frequent fogs; dull; stupid, clouded in understanding.

Fog-signal, *fog'-sig-nal*, s. A detonating powder placed on a railway, which, on exploding, gives notice of danger.

Foh, *fo*. An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; the same as *poh* and *fie*.

Foible, *foy'bl*, s. A weak point in character; weakness; imperfection, or infirmity.

—‡ a. Weak.

Foil, *foyl*, v.a. To frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint; to render vain or nugatory; to blunt; to dull.

s. Defeat; frustration; the failure of success when on the point of being secured; miscarriage; a blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end covered with leather, used in fencing; a leaf or thin plate of metal, as, tin *foil*, &c.—Among *jewellers*, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones, to increase their brilliancy.—Anything of another colour, or of different qualities, which serves to set off another thing to advantage; a thin coat of tin, with quicksilver, laid on the back of a looking-glass, to cause reflection; the track or trail of game when pursued.

Foilable, *foyl'-à-bl*, a. Which may be foiled.

Foiled, *foyld*, pp. Frustrated; defeated.

Foiler, *foy'-ler*, s. One who frustrates another, and gains an advantage himself.

Foiling, *foyl'-ing*, s. A division of tracery.—Among *hunters*, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

Foil-stone, *foyl'-stone*, s. An imitation jewel.

Foin, *foyn*, v.a. or v.n. To thrust with a sword or spear; ‡ to prick; to sting.

— s. A push; a thrust.

Foiningly, *foyn'-ing-le*, ad. In a pushing manner.

Foison,‡ *foy'zn*, s. Plenty; abundance.

Foist, *foyst*, v.a. To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant.

— v.n. To stink; to be fusty.

—‡ s. A light and fast-sailing ship.

Foisted, *foys'-ted*, pp. Inserted wrongfully.

Foister, *foys'-ter*, s. One who inserts without authority.

Foistied, *foys'-ted*, a. Musty.

Foistiness, *foys'-te-nes*, s. *See* Fustiness.

Foisty, *foys'-te*, a. *See* Fusty.

Fold, *foald*, s. A pen or enclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep.—*Fold-yard* is a yard for folding or feeding cattle or sheep.—*Figuratively*, *fold* denotes the Church.—The doubling of any flexible substance, as cloth; complication; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another.—In *composition*, the same quantity added, as *four-fold*.

— v.a. To double; to lap or lay in plaits; to lay together, as the arms; to confine sheep in a fold.

— v.n. To close over another of the same kind.

Foldage, *foald'-aje*, s. The right of folding sheep.

Folded, *foul'-ded*, pp. Doubled, laid in plaits.

Folder, *foal'-der*, s. An instrument used in folding paper; one who folds.

Folding, *foald'-ing*, a. Doubling; that may close over another, or that consists of leaves which may close one over another.

— s. A doubling; a fold; the operation of doubling one part of a substance over another, as the folding of printed sheets.—In *farming*, the penning of sheep or cattle for feeding and manure.—In *architecture*, *folding-doors* are two doors which are each hung on opposite side-posts, and open in the middle.—*Folding-joints* are double hinges which fold together.—*Folding-machine* is a machine for folding newspapers or printed books.—*Folding-net*, a net for trapping small birds.—*Folding-screen*, an upright portable screen, which folds in several leaves or parts, and shuts up when required.—*Folding-stool*, a portable or camp-stool.

Foldless, *foald'-les*, a. Having no fold.

Fole-large,‡ *fole'-large*, a. Foolishly generous.

Foliaceæ, *fo-le-a'-se-e*, s. A numerous class of plants, which includes those Cryptogamous classes furnished with leaves, like the ferns, &c.

Foliaceous, *fo-le-a'-shus*, a. Leafy; having leaves intermixed with flowers; consisting of leaves or thin laminæ.

Foliage, *fo'-le-aje*, s. Leaves in general; a cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches.

— v.a. To work or to form into the representation of leaves.

Foliaged, *fo'-le-aje'd*, a. Furnished with foliage.

Foliate, *fo'-le-ate*, v.a. To beat into a leaf, or thin plate or lamina; to spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver, &c.

— a. In *botany*, leafy; furnished with leaves.

— s. In *geometry*, the name given to a certain curve of the third order.

Foliated, *fo'-le-a-ted*, pp. or a. Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil.—In *mineralogy*, consisting of plates or thin layers.—*Foliated coal* is a species of lamellar black coal distinguished for its jetty lustre and easy frangibility.

Foliation, *fo-le-a'-shun*, s. In *botany*, the leafing of plants; vernation; the act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil; the operation of spreading foil over the back side of a mirror or looking-glass.

Foliature, *fo'-le-a-ture*, s. The state of being beaten into foil.

Folier, *fo-le-er*, s. Goldsmith's foil.

Foliferous, *fo-lif'-er-us*, a. Producing leaves.

Folio, *fo'-le-o*, s. A book of the largest size, formed by once doubling a sheet of paper; a printing term for pages of manuscript copy, or of printed sheets.—Among *merchants*, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages of an account-book, expressed by the same figure.—Among *law stationers*, a term for seventy-two words of manuscript; in *Exchequer proceedings*, eighty; and in *Chancery matters*, ninety.

— a. Pertaining to paper folded but once, or to a volume of the largest size.

FOLIOING, *fo'-le-o-ing*, s. The operation of paging a book.
FOLIOLE, *fo'-le-ole*, s. A leaflet; one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.
FOLIOMORT, *fo'-le-o-mort*, a. Of a dark yellow colour, or that of a faded leaf; filemot.
FOLIOT, *fo'-le-ot*, s. A kind of demon.
FOLIOUS, *fo'-le-us*, a. Leafy; thin; unsubstantial.—In *botany*, having leaves intermixed or in combination with the flowers.
FOLK, *foke*, s. People in general, or any part of them without distinction; certain people, discriminated from others, as old *folks* and young *folks*.
FOLKLAND, *foke'-land*, s. Copyhold land; land held by the common people, at the will of the lord.
FOLK-LORE,† *foke'-lore*, s. The knowledge of popular tradition and rural superstitions.
FOLKMOTE, *foke'-mote*, s. An assembly of the people to consult respecting public affairs.
FOLLIA, *fol'-le-à*. (Span.) In *music*, a species of composition which consists of variations on a given air.
FOLLICLE, *fol'-le-kl*, s. In *botany*, a univalvular pericarp; a seed-vessel opening on one side longitudinally; an air-bag; a vessel distended with air; a little bag; in animal bodies, a gland; a folding; a cavity, as the *mucous follicles*.
FOLLICULATED, *fol-lik'-u-la-ted*, a. Having follicular seed vessels.
FOLLICULOUS, *fol-lik'-u-lus*, a. Having or producing follicles.
FOLLILY,‡ *fol'-le-le*, ad. Foolishly.
FOLLOW, *fol'-lo*, v.a. To go after or behind; to walk, ride, or move behind, but in the same direction; to pursue; to chase; to accompany; to attend in a journey; to succeed in order of time; to result from, as effect from a cause; to pursue with the eye; to imitate; to copy; to have or entertain like opinions; to think or believe like another; to obey; to observe; to practise; to pursue as an object of desire; to endeavour to obtain; to make the chief business; to adhere to; to side with; to honour; to worship; to serve; to be led or guided by, to move on in the same course or direction.
— v.n. To come after another; to accompany; to be posterior in time; to be consequential; to ensue; to result.—*To follow on*, to continue pursuit, or endeavour; to persevere.
FOLLOWED, *fol'-lode*, pp. of the verb *to follow*.
FOLLOWER, *fol'-lo-er*, s. A disciple, imitator, adherent, or dependent; one who comes, goes, or moves after another in the same course; one who takes another as his guide in doctrines, opinions, or example, or who embraces the same system; a companion or associate in a subordinate capacity; one of the same faction or party; a law stationer's term for a sheet of parchment, which is added to the first or indenture sheet.
FOLLOWING, *fol'-lo-ing*, a. Being next after; succeeding; subsequent.
FOLLY, *fol'-le*, s. Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; a weak or imprudent act; any conduct contrary to the laws of God or man; criminal weakness, or depravity of mind.
FOMAHAUT, *fo'-mà-hote*, s. A star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Piscis Australis*, or Southern Fish.
FOMENT, *fo-ment'*, v.a. To apply warm lotions to; to cherish with heat; to encourage; to abet; to excite; to stimulate.
FOMENTATION, *fo-men-ta'-shun*, s. The act of applying warm or medicated liquors to a part of the body; the lotion applied, or to be applied, to a diseased part; excitation; instigation; encouragement.
FOMENTED, *fo-ment'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to foment*.
FOMENTER, *fo-men'-ter*, s. One who foments; one who encourages or instigates.
FOND, *fond*, a. Foolish; silly; weak; indiscreet; imprudent; foolishly tender and loving; doting; loving ardently; delighted with.
— v.a. To treat with great indulgence or tenderness; to caress.
—‡ v.n. To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on; to search for.
FONDLE, *fon'dl*, v.a. To treat with tenderness; to caress.
FONDLED, *fon'dld*, pp. Treated with affection.
FONDLER, *fon'dler*, s. One who fondles.
FONDLING, *fon'dling*, s. A person or thing fondled or caressed.
FONDLY, *fond'-le*, ad. Foolishly; weakly; with great or extreme affection.
FONDNESS, *fond'-nes*, s. Tender interest, feeling, or passion; strong inclination or propensity; attachment, affection, or love; ‡ foolish tenderness; weakness.
FONDUS, *fon'-du*, s. (Fr.) A style of printing calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colours are blended imperceptibly with each other.
FONT, *font*, s. A large basin or stone vessel, in which water is contained for baptizing children or other persons in the church; a complete assortment of printing types of one size, including whatever is necessary for printing with letters of that kind.
FONTAL, *fon'-tal*, a. Pertaining to a fount, source, or origin.
FONTANEL, *fon'-tà-nel*, s. An issue for the discharge of humours from the body; a vacancy in the infant cranium.
FONTANGE,† *fon-tänj'*, s. (Fr.) A knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress.
FOO, *foo*, s. The Chinese word for a department.
FOOD, *food*, s. Whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment, or whatever supplies nutriment to plants; something that sustains, nourishes, and augments, aliment, sustenance, or nutriment.
FOODFUL, *food'-ful*, a. Supplying food; full of food.
FOODLESS, *food'-les*, a. Without food; destitute of provisions.
FOODY,‡ *foo'-de*, a. Eatable; fit for food.
FOOL, *fool*, s. One who is destitute of reason or the common powers of understanding; an idiot; a person who acts absurdly; a term of indignity and reproach; a buffoon; a jester; one formerly kept in courts or great houses, and fantastically dressed, whose business was to amuse by silly jests or foolish witticisms.—*Fool* is a compound of gooseberries scalded and crushed with cream; commonly called *gooseberry-fool*.—In the *Middle Ages*, the *Feast of Fools* was a kind of festival somewhat similar to the Saturnalia of the Romans.—*Abbot of fools* was the name given to a sort of histrionic character or leading buffoon at the public festivals or mummeries of Christmas or Shrovetide.
— v.n. To trifle; to toy; to spend time in idleness, sport, or mirth.—*To play the fool*, to act the buffoon; to jest; to act like one void of understanding.—*To put the fool on*, to impose on; to delude.
— v.a. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to defeat; to frustrate; to deceive; to impose on; to infatuate; to make foolish.—*To make a fool of*, to frustrate; to defeat; to disappoint.—*To fool away*, to spend in trifles, idleness, folly, or without advantage; to spend for things of no value or use; to expend improvidently.
FOOL-BOLD,‡ *fool'-boald*, a. Foolishly bold.
FOOL-BORN, *fool'-bawrn*, a. Foolish from the birth.
FOOLERY, *fool'-e-re*, s. Habitual folly; attention to trifles; any act of folly or weakness; absurdity.
FOOL-HAPPY, *fool'-hap-pe*, a. Lucky without judgment or contrivance.
FOOL-HARDILY, *fool-här'-de-le*, ad. With fool-hardiness.
FOOL-HARDINESS, *fool-här'-de-nes*, } s. Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.
FOOL-HARDIHOOD, *fool-här'-de-hood*, }
FOOL-HARDY, *fool-här'-de*, a. Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold; venturesome; precipitate; incautious.
FOOLING, *fool'-ing*, s. The acting like a fool.
FOOLISH, *fool'-ish*, a. Void of understanding or sound judgment; weak in intellect; unwise, shallow-brained, silly, or ridiculous; proceeding from or marked with folly; deserving of ridicule or contempt.—In *Scripture*, sinful, acting without regard to the divine law.
FOOLISHLY, *fool'-ish-le*, ad. Weakly; without understanding or judgment; indiscreetly; wickedly; sinfully.
FOOLISHNESS, *fool'-ish-nes*, s. Folly; want of understanding.—In *a Scriptural sense*, absurdity; folly.
FOOLSCAP, *fools'-kap*, s. A kind of paper about 17 inches by 14.
FOOL'S-ERRAND, *fools-er'-rand*, s. The pursuit of what cannot be found.
FOOL'S-PARSLEY, *fools-pär'-sley*, s. A poisonous, umbelliferous plant.
FOOL-STONES, *fool'-stones*, s. A plant, a species of the *orchis*.
FOOL-TRAP, *fool'-trap*, s. A trap to catch fools.
FOOT, *fut*, s.; pl. FEET. In *animal bodies*, the lower extremity of the leg; that part of the leg which treads

the earth in standing or walking, and by which the animal is sustained and enabled to step; that which bears some resemblance to an animal's foot in shape or office, the lower end of anything that supports a body; the lower part; the base. *See* FOOTING.—In *military language*, soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry.—A lineal measure consisting of twelve inches, supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot.—A *square foot* consists of 144 square inches; a *cubic foot* of 1728 cubic inches.—In *poetry*, a certain number of syllables, constituting part of a verse.—Step; pace; the part of a stocking or boot which receives the foot.—*By foot*, or *on foot*, by walking.—*To set on foot*, to originate; to put in motion.—*Foot* has a vast variety of compounds; as, *Foot-ball*, a ball consisting of an inflated bladder, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot; also, the sport or practice of kicking the foot-ball.—*Foot-band*, a band of infantry.—*Foot-barracks*, barracks for infantry.—*Foot-bath*, a pan in which to wash the feet.—*Foot-board*, a support for the feet.—*Foot-boy*, a menial; an attendant in livery.—*Foot-breadth*, the breadth of the foot.—*Foot-bridge*, a narrow bridge for foot-passengers.—*Foot-cloth*, the covering of a horse, reaching down to his heels.—*Foot-cushion*, a cushion for the feet.—*Foot-fight*, a conflict by persons on foot.—*Foot-guards*, guards of infantry.—*Foot-halt*, a disease incident to sheep.—*Foot-iron*, or *foot-plate*, a step for a carriage.—*Foot-mantle*, a garment to keep the gown clean in riding.—*Foot-muff*, a receptacle for the feet, lined with fur, &c., for keeping the feet warm in winter.—*Foot-pace*, a slow step, as in walking; in a *flight of stairs*, a stair broader than the rest.—*Foot-pad*, a highwayman or robber on foot.—*Foot-passenger*, one who passes on foot; a pedestrian.—*Foot-path*, a narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.—*Foot-plough*, a kind of swing-plough.—*Foot-post*, a post or messenger that travels on foot.—*Foot-rope*, the rope along a yard on which men stand when reefing or furling; also, that part of the boltrope to which the foot of the sail is sewed.—*Foot-rot*, an ulcer in the feet of sheep.—*Foot-rule*, a rule or measure twelve inches long.—*Foot-scraper*, an iron scraper at an entrance-door, to remove the dirt from the feet before entering.—*Foot-shackles*, shackles for the feet.—*Foot-soldier*, a soldier that serves on foot.—*Foot-stalk*, in *botany*, a petiole; a partial stem supporting the leaf.—*Foot-stall*, a woman's stirrup.—*Foot-stool*, a stool for the feet; that which supports the feet of one when sitting.—*Foot-valve*, in the steam-engine, a valve placed between the condenser and air-pump.—*Foot-waling*, the inside planks or lining of a vessel over the floor-timbers.—*Foot-warmer*, a box containing a tin vessel, into which hot water is put for warming the feet.

FOOT, v.n. To dance; to tread to measure or music; to skip; to walk—with *it*; opposed to *ride* or *fly*.

— v.a. To kick; to strike with the foot; to spurn; to settle; to tread; to add the numbers in a column, and set the sum at the foot; to add or make a foot.

FOOTED, *fut'-ed*, a. Shaped in the foot.

FOOTFALL, *fut'-faul*, s. A footstep; a trip or stumble.

FOOTHOLD, *fut'-hole'd*, s. That which sustains the feet firmly; that on which one may tread or rest securely.

FOOTHOT, *fut'-hot*, ad. Immediately; a word borrowed from hunting.

FOOTING, *fut'-ing*, s. Ground for the foot; that which sustains; firm foundation to stand on; support; basis; foundation; place; stable position; permanent settlement; tread; step; walk; dance; tread to measure; state; condition; settlement; a plain cotton lace, without figures; †steps; road; track.

FOOTLESS, *fut'-les*, a. Without feet.

FOOTLICKER, *fut'-lik-er*, s. A mean flatterer; a sycophant; a fawner.

FOOTMAN, *fut'-man*, s. A soldier who marches and fights on foot; a menial servant; a runner; a servant in livery.

FOOTMANSHIP, *fut'-man-ship*, s. The art or faculty of a runner.

FOOTMARK, *fut'-märk*, s. Mark of a foot; a track.

FOOTPRINT, *fut'-print*, s. The impression of the foot.

FOOT-RACE, *fut'-rase*, s. A race or trial of swiftness in running between two pedestrians.—Among the *ancients*, it was a gymnastic exercise held in great esteem.

FOOTS, *futs*, s.pl. Refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of an oil or sugar cask.

FOOTSTEP, *fut'-step*, s. A track; the mark or impression of the foot; token; mark; trace; vestige; visible sign of a course pursued; an inclined plane under a printing-press, intended to give power to the operator.

FOOTSTICK, *fut'-stik*, s. In *printing*, a term applied to a bevilled piece of wood or iron placed at the foot of the page to lock up or secure the type.

FOP, *fop*, s. A vain man, of weak understanding and much ostentation; one whose ambition is to gain admiration by showy dress and pertness; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb; a popinjay.

FOPDOODLE,‡ *fop'-doo-dl*, s. An insignificant fellow.

FOPLING, *fop'-ling*, s. A petty fop.

FOPPERY, *fop'-pe-re*, s. Affectation of show or importance; folly; impertinence; foolery; idle affectation, conceitedness.

FOPPISH, *fop'-pish*, a. Vain of dress; finical; making an ostentatious display of gay clothing; vain; trifling; affected in manners.

FOPPISHLY, *fop'-pish-le*, ad. With vain ostentation of dress; in a trifling or affected manner.

FOPPISHNESS, *fop'-pish-nes*, s. Vanity and extravagance in dress; showy vanity.

FOR, *fawr*, prep. In the place of; as equivalent to; instead of; noting substitution; in exchange of; in the character of; toward; with the intention of going to; for the sake of; on account of; conducive to beneficial to; in favour of; leading or inducing to, noting arrival, meeting, coming, or possession toward the obtaining of; in order to the arrival at or possession of; against; in opposition to; with a tendency to resist and destroy; by reason of; with respect or regard to; on the part of; through a certain space; during a certain time; in quest of; in order to obtain; according to.—*For*, as a prefix to verbs, has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *against*; that is, *before*, or *away*, *aside*.

— conj. The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced; because; on this account that; properly, *for that*.—*For as much*, compounded *forasmuch*, denotes in regard to that, in consideration of.—*For why*, because; for this reason.

FORAGE, *for'-aje*, s. Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, and oats; the act of providing forage; search for provisions; the act of feeding abroad.—*Forage-cap* is a rough-made military cap.—*Forage-contractor*, one who supplies horse provender to the army.

— v.n. To collect food for horses and cattle, by wandering about and feeding or stripping the country; to ravage; to feed on spoil; ‡to rove; to wander far.

— v.a. To strip of provisions for horses, &c.

FORAGER, *for'-a-jer*, s. One who goes in search of food for horses or cattle.

FORAGING, *for'-a-jing*, ppr. or a. Collecting provisions for horses and cattle, or wandering in search of food; ravaging; stripping.

— s. An incursion for forage or plunder.

FORAMEN, *fo-ra'-men*, s.; pl. FORAMINA. (Lat.) A small opening; a perforation.

FORAMINATED, *fo-ram'-e-na-ted*, a. Having little holes.

FORAMINIFERA, *fo-ram-e-nif'-er-a*, s.pl. A family of very minute shells, consisting of one or more series of chambers, united by a small perforation called a *foramen*.

FORAMINIFEROUS, *fo-ram-e-nif'-er-us*, a. Pertaining to the foraminifera.

FORAMINOUS,† *fo-ram'-e-nus*, a. Full of holes; perforated in many places, porous.

FORASMUCH, *for-as-mutch'*, conj. In consideration of; because that. *See* FOR.

FORAY, *fo'-ray*, s. An irregular and sudden excursion in border warfare.

FORBADE, *favr-bade'*, pret. of FORBID.

FORBEAR, *favr-bare'*, v.n.; pret. FORBORE; pp. FORBORNE. To stop; to cease; to pause; to abstain; to refrain; to hold one's self from motion, or entering on an affair; to be patient; to restrain from action or violence.

— v.a. To avoid voluntarily; to decline; to abstain from; to spare; to treat with indulgence and patience to withhold.

FORBEARANCE, *favr-ba'-rans*, s. The act of avoiding shunning, omitting, or ceasing from; abstinence, long-suffering; lenity; command of temper; restraint of passions; exercise of patience; indulgence toward

those who injure us; delay of resentment or punishment.

FORBEARANT,† *fawr-ba'-rant*, a. Indulgent; forbearing.

FORBEARER, *fawr-ba'-rer*, s. One who intermits or intercepts.

FORBEARING, *fawr-ba'-ring*, s. A ceasing or restraining from action; patience; long-suffering.

FORBEARINGLY, *fawr-ba'-ring-le*, ad. In a forbearing manner; with forbearance.

FORBID, *fawr-bid'*, v.a.; pret. FORBADE; pp. FORBID, FORBIDDEN. To bid or command against; to prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear; to hinder; to obstruct.

— v.n. To utter a prohibition.

FORBID, *fawr-bid'*, } pp. or a. Prohibited; hin-
FORBIDDEN, *fawr-bid'n*, } dered; obstructed.—*Forbidden-fruit* is the term applied to a species of citrus, or Shaddock.

FORBIDDANCE,† *fawr-bid'-dans*, s. Prohibition; command or edict against a thing.

FORBIDDENLY, *fawr-bid'n-le*, ad. In an unlawful manner.

FORBIDDENNESS,† *fawr-bid'n-nes*, s. A state of being prohibited.

FORBIDDER, *fawr-bid'-der*, s. He or that which forbids or enacts a prohibition.

FORBIDDING, *fawr-bid'-ding*, a. Repelling approach; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike; disagreeable, unpleasant, or displeasing.

— s. Hindrance; opposition.

FORBIDDINGLY, *fawr-bid'-ding-le*, ad. In a forbidding manner.

FORCE, *fawrse*, s. Active power, or power that may be exerted; strength, might, vigour, or energy; momentum; the quantity of power produced by motion, or the action of one body on another; that which causes an operation or moral effect; compulsory power; moral power to convince the mind; validity; power to bind or hold; troops; an army or navy; destiny; necessity.—In *law*, any unlawful violence to person or property.—*Physical force* is the force of material bodies.—*External forces* are those forces which act upon bodies of matter at given distances, as magnetism and gravitation.—*Moral force* is the power of acting on the reason in judging and determining.—In *mechanics*, *force* is anything that moves or tends to move a body; thus, a *force-pump* is a syringe pump, with a solid piston, and two valves through which the water is forced.

— v.a. To cause to do or to forbear by the exertion of a power not resistible; to overpower by strength; to compel, drive, or coerce; to cause to move; to draw or push by main strength; to enforce; to urge; to compel by strength of evidence; to obtain by force; to violate; to overstrain; to distort; to cause to produce ripe fruit prematurely.—*To force from*, to wrest from; to extort.—*To force out*, to drive out; to compel to issue out or to leave; to extort.—*To force wine* is to fine it by a short process.—*To force plants* is to urge the growth of plants by artificial heat.—*To force meat* is to stuff it.

— v.n. To use violence; ‡to lay stress on; to strive; to put forth exertion.

FORCED, *foarst*, pp. Compelled; driven by violence; urged; stormed; ravished.

— a. Affected; overstrained; unnatural.

FORCEDLY,† *foars'-ed-le*, ad. Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

FORCEDNESS, *foars'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being forced; distortion.

FORCEFUL, *foarse'-ful*, a. Impelled by violence; driven with force; violent; impetuous.

FORCEFULLY, *foarse'-ful-le*, ad. Violently; impetuously.

FORCELESS, *foarse'-les*, a. Having little or no force; feeble; impotent.

FORCEMEAT, *foarse'-mete*, s. In *cookery*, meat chopped fine and highly seasoned.

FORCEPS, *fawr'-seps*, s. (Lat.) A pair of pincers or tongs.—In *surgery*, an instrument for extracting anything from a wound.

FORCER, *foars'-er*, s. He or that which forces, drives, or constrains; the instrument by which water is driven up a pump.

FORCIBLE, *foar'-se-bl*, a. Having force or efficacy, as a punishment; impetuous; violent, strong, or powerful; driving forward with force; efficacious; active; having strength; acting with force; containing force; acting by violence; done by force; suffered by force; ‡valid; binding; obligatory.—*Forcible entry and detainder*, in *law*, a violent taking or keeping possession of lands, &c., without authority of law.

FORCIBLENESS, *foar'-se-bl-nes*, s. Force; violence.

FORCIBLY, *foar'-se-ble*, ad. By violence or force strongly; powerfully; with power or energy; impressively; impetuously, with great strength.

FORCING, *foarse'-ing*, ppr. or a. Compelling; driving; storming; ravishing; causing to ripen before the natural season; fining wine by a speedy process.

— s. In *gardening*, the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat; thus, a hot-house is termed a *forcing house*.—The operation of fining wines by a speedy process.

FORCING-PIT, *foarse'-ing-pit*, s. A pit of wood or masonry sunk in the earth for containing the fermenting materials used to produce bottom heat in forcing plants.

FORCING-PUMP, *foarse'-ing-pump*, s. A kind of pump, having its piston solid, and a side tube through which the water is forced by the action of the piston.

FORCIPATED, *fawr'-se-pa-ted*, a. Formed like a pair of pincers, to open and inclose.

FORCIPATION, *fawr-se-pa'-shun*, s. The act of squeezing or tearing with pincers; *formerly*, a mode of punishment.

FORD, *foard*, s. A place in a river or other water where it may be passed by man or beast on foot, or by wading; a stream; a current.

— v.a. To pass or cross a river or other water by treading or walking on the bottom; to pass through water by wading.

FORDABLE, *foard'-a-bl*, a. That may be waded or passed through on foot.

FORDED, *foard'-ed*, pp. Passed through on foot, waded.

FORDO,‡ *for-doo'*, v.a. To destroy; to undo; to ruin.

FORE, *fore*, a. Advanced; being or coming in advance of something; coming first; anterior; preceding, prior; antecedent; being in front or toward the face.—In *navigation*, *fore and aft* signifies from one end of the vessel to the other; lengthwise of the vessel. The *fore cabin* is the cabin in the front part of the vessel, which has inferior accommodation for passengers.—*Fore* is a word of general use in composition, denoting priority of time or place, or for the most part; as *fore-admonish*, to admonish beforehand; *fore-advise*, to counsel before the time of action; *fore-allege*, to allege beforehand; *fore-bow*, the fore-part of a saddle; *fore-brace*, a rope applied to the fore yard-arm to change the position of the fore-sail; *fore-foot*, a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end of a ship; *fore-hook*, a piece of timber placed across the stem to strengthen the fore-part; *fore-meant*, intended beforehand; *fore-mother*, a female ancestor, *fore-name*, the first name that precedes another; *fore-plane*, in *carpentry* and *joinery*, the first plane used after the saw and axe; *fore-possessed*, holding formerly in possession, prepossessed; *fore-rank*, the first rank, the front; *fore-shrouds*, the shrouds of a ship attached to the fore-mast; *fore-stay*, a strong rope reaching from the fore-mast head of a ship toward the bowsprit end, to support the mast; *fore-tackle*, the tackle on the fore-mast of a ship; *fore-wind*, a favourable wind; *fore-woman*, a woman placed in authority.—The following are also of frequent occurrence, and are self-explanatory:—*fore-conceive*; *fore-date*; *fore-deck*; *fore-design*; *fore-determine*; *fore-elder*; *fore-end*; *fore-feeling*; *fore-horse*; *fore-imagine*; *fore-mentioned*; *fore-notice*; *fore-part*; *fore-tooth*.

— ad Before, previously.

FOREARM, *fore'-arm*, s. In *anatomy*, that part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

— v.a To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

FOREARMED, *fore-armd'*, a. Armed beforehand.

FOREBODE, *fore-bode'*, v.a. To declare or announce beforehand; to foretell, predict, or prognosticate; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of something future.

FOREBODEMENT, *fore-bode'-ment*, s. A presaging.

FOREBODER, *fore-bo'-der*, s. One who forbodes; a prognosticator.

FOREBODING, *fore-bo'-ding*, s. A prognostication.

FOREBODINGLY, *fore-bo'-ding-le*, ad. In the way of anticipating evil

FORECAST, *fore-kas''* v.a. To foresee; to provide against, to scheme; to plan before execution; to adjust, contrive, or appoint beforehand.
— v.n. To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand.
— s. Previous contrivance; foresight.
FORECASTER, *fore-kas'-ter*, s. One who foresees or contrives beforehand.
FORECASTLE, *fore-kas'tl*, s. That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast; the forward part of a merchant vessel, under the deck.
FORECHOSEN, *fore-tchose'n*, a. Pre-elected; chosen beforehand.
FORECITED, *fore-si'-ted*, a. Cited or quoted before or above.
FORECLOSE, *fore-kloze'*, v.a. To shut up; to preclude; to stop; to prevent.—*To foreclose a mortgager*, in *law*, is to cut him off from his equity of redemption.
FORECLOSED, *fore-kloze'd'*, pp. of the verb *to foreclose*.
FORECLOSURE, *fore-klo'-zhure*, s. Prevention; the act of foreclosing or cutting off the equity of redemption.
FOREDO,† *fore-doo'*, v.a. To undo; to destroy.
FOREDONE, *fore-dun'*, pp. Destroyed.
FOREDOOM, *fore-doom'*, v.a. To doom beforehand; to predestinate.
— s. Previous doom or sentence.
FOREDOOR, *fore'-door*, s. The door in the front of a house.
FOREFATHER, *fore'-fa-ther*, s. An ancestor; a progenitor; one who precedes another in the line of genealogy.
FOREFEELING, *fore-feel'-ing*, s. Presentiment.
FOREFEND, *fore-fend'*, v.a. To hinder; to fend off; to avert; to prevent approach; to forbid or prohibit; to defend; to guard; to secure.
FOREFINGER, *fore-fing'-er*, s. The finger next to the thumb; the index.
FOREFLOW, *fore-flow'*, v.a. To flow before.
FOREFRONT, *fore'-frunt*, s. The foremost part.
FOREGO, *fore-go'*, v.a. To forbear to possess or enjoy; voluntarily to avoid the enjoyment of good; to give up; to renounce; to resign; to lose; ‡to go before; to precede.
FOREGOER, *fore-go'-er*, s. One who goes before another; one who forbears to enjoy; ‡a progenitor.
FOREGOING, *fore-go'-ing*, a. Going before in time or place; antecedent; previous.
FOREGONE, *fore-gon'*, pp. or a. Forborne to be possessed or enjoyed; predetermined; made up beforehand.
FOREGROUND, *fore'-grownd*, s. The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
FOREGUESS, *fore-gues'*, v.a. To conjecture.
FOREHAND, *fore'-hand*, s. The part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief part.
— a. Done sooner than is regular; forward.
FOREHANDED, *fore'-hand-ed*, a. Early; timely; seasonable; formed in the fore-parts.
FOREHEAD, *for'-hed*, s. The part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes; impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness.
FOREHEND,‡ *fore-hend'*, v.a. To seize.
FOREBODING,† *fore-holde'-ing*, s. Predictions; ominous forebodings; superstitious prognostications.
FOREHOODS, *for'-huds*, s.pl. In *ship-building*, the most forward of the ship's planks.
FOREIGN, *for'-in*, a. Belonging to another nation or country; not of the country in which one resides; alien, extraneous, or remote; not connected; not to the purpose; adventitious; not native or natural.—In *law*, a *foreign attachment* is an attachment of the goods of a foreigner for the satisfaction of a debt due to a citizen; or an attachment of the money or goods of a debtor in the hands of another person.—*Foreign plea*, a plea or objection to a judge as incompetent to try the question, on the ground that it is not within his jurisdiction.
FOREIGN-BUILT, *for'-in-bilt*, a. Built in a foreign country.
FOREIGNER, *for'-in-er*, s. A person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks.
FOREIGNNESS, *for'-in-nes*, s. Remoteness; want of relation.
FOREJUDGE, *fore-judj'*, v.a. To prejudge, to judge beforehand or before hearing the facts and proof.—In *law*, to expel from a court for mal-practice or non-appearance.
FOREJUDGMENT, *fore-judj'-ment*, s. Judgment previously formed.
FOREKNOW, *fore-no'*, v.a. To have previous knowledge of; to foresee.
FOREKNOWABLE, *fore-no'-a-bl*, a. That may be foreknown.
FOREKNOWER, *fore-no'-er*, s. One who foreknows
FOREKNOWLEDGE, *fore-nol'-ij*, s. Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.
FOREKNOWN, *fore-noane'*, pp. or a. Known beforehand.
FOREL, *for'-il*, s. A kind of parchment for the cover of books.
FORELAND, *fore'-land*, s. A promontory or cape; a point of land extending into the sea; a headland.
FORELAY, *fore-la'*, v.a. To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush; to contrive antecedently.
FORELEADER, *fore-leed'-er*, s. One who leads others.
FORELEND, *fore-lend'*, v.a. To lend or give beforehand.
FORELOCK, *fore'-lok*, s. The lock or hair that grows from the fore-part of the head; a flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt to prevent its drawing.—*To take time by the forelock*, is to seize an opportunity when presented.
FORELOOK, *fore-look'*, v.a. To look beforehand or forward.
FOREMAN, *fore'-man*, s. The first or chief man; the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker; the superintendent of a workshop or other place of business.
FOREMAST, *fore'-mast*, s. The forward mast in any vessel.
FOREMOST, *fore'-most*, a. First in place; most advanced, first in dignity.
FORENOON, *fore'-noon*, s. The former part of the day, from the morning to meridian or noon.
FORENSAL, *fo-ren'-sal*, } a. Belonging to courts of
FORENSIC, *fo-ren'-sik*, } judicature, used in courts or legal proceedings.—*Forensic medicine* is the science which is applicable to the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine, or to the elucidation of doubtful questions in judicial proceedings.
FORE-ORDAIN, *fore-awr-dane'*, v.a. To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate; to predetermine.
FORE-ORDINATION, *fore-awr-de-na'-shun*, s. Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.
FOREPASSED,† } *fore'-past*, { a. Passed before a certain
FOREPAST,† } { time.
FOREPEAK, *fore'-peek*, s. In *navigation*, that part of a vessel close to the bow.
FOREPRIZE, *fore-prize'*, v.a. To prize or rate beforehand.
FOREPROMISED, *fore-prom'-ist*, a. Promised beforehand.
FOREQUOTED, *fore-kwo'-ted*, a. Cited before.
FOREREACH, *fore-reetch'*, v.a. In *navigation*, to gain or advance upon in progression or motion.
FOREREAD,‡ *fore-reed'*, v.a. To foretell, or predict.
FOREREADING, *fore-reed'-ing*, s. Previous perusal.
FORE-RECITED, *fore-re-si'-ted*, a. Named or recited before.
FORE-REMEMBERED, *fore-re-mem'-berd*, a. Called to mind previously.
FORERIGHT, *fore'-rite*, a. Ready; forward; quick.
— ad. Right forward; onward.
FORERUN, *fore-run'*, v.a. To advance before; to precede; to have the start of.
FORERUNNER, *fore-run'-ner*, s. A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; a precursor; a prognostic; ‡a progenitor.
FORESAID, *fore'-sed*, pp. or a. Spoken before.
FORESAIL, *fore'-sale*, s. A sail extended on the foreyard, which is supported by the foremast.
FORESAY, *fore-sa'*, v.a. To predict; to foretell.
FORESAYING, *fore-sa'-ing*, s. A prediction.
FORESCENT, *fore'-sent*, s. A fore-perception; foretaste, anticipation.
FORESEE, *fore-see'*, v.a. To see beforehand; to see or know an event before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.
FORESEER, *fore-se'-er*, s. One who foresees or foreknows.
FORESEIZE, *fore-seeze'*, v.a. To seize beforehand.
FORESHADOW, *fore-shad'-o*, v.a. To shadow or typify beforehand.

FORESHADOWING, *fore-shad'-o-ing*, s. The act of shadowing beforehand; anticipation.
FORESHAME, *fore-shame'*, v.a. To shame; to bring reproach on.
FORESHIP, *fore'-ship*, s. The fore-part of a ship.
FORE-SHORE, *fore'-shore*, s. The sloping part of the seashore lying between the high and low water marks.
FORESHORTEN, *fore-shawrt'n*, v.a. In *painting*, to represent figures as they appear to the eye when viewed obliquely, by which the more distant parts of a figure or object appear foreshortened.
FORESHORTENING, *fore-shawrt'-ning*, s. The shortening of figures; the representation or appearance of objects when viewed obliquely.
FORESHOW, *fore-sho'*, v.a. To show beforehand; to prognosticate; to predict.
FORESHOWER, *fore-sho'-er*, s. One who predicts.
FORESIDE, *fore'-side*, s. The front side; also, a spacious outside.
FORESIGHT, *fore'-site*, s. Prescience; foreknowledge; the act of foreseeing; provident care of futurity.
FORESIGHTED, *fore-si'-ted*, a. Looking carefully forward; watching against evil.
FORESIGHTFUL,† *fore-site'-ful*, a. Prescient; provident.
FORESIGNIFY, *fore-sig'-ne-fi*, v.a. To signify beforehand; to betoken previously; to foreshow; to typify.
FORESKIN, *fore'-skin*, s. The prepuce.
FORESKIRT, *fore'-skirt*, s. The loose and pendulous part of a coat before.
FORESLACK,‡ *fore-slak'*, v.a. To neglect by idleness; to delay or become remiss.
FORESLEEVE, *fore'-sleeve*, s. That portion of a coat or gown sleeve from the wrist to the elbow.
FORESLOW,‡ *fore-slo'*, v.a. To delay; to hinder; to impede.
—‡ v.n. To be dilatory; to loiter.
FORESPEAK, *fore-speek'*, v.a. To foresay; to foreshow, to foretell or predict; ‡ to bewitch.
FORESPEAKING,‡ *fore-speek'-ing*, s. A prediction.
FORESPEECH,‡ *fore'-speetch*, s. A preface.
FORESPENT,† *fore-spent'*, a. Wasted in strength; tired; exhausted.
FORESPOKEN, *fore-spok'n*, a. Previously spoken.
FORESPURRER,‡ *fore-spur'-er*, s. One who rides before.
FOREST, *fawr'-est*, s. An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees.—*Forest laws* are laws which were formerly very rigidly observed for governing and regulating forests and preserving game.—*Forest marble*, in *geology*, is the name of that series of the lower oolite formation which consists of a coarse and shelly oolite.—*Forest-walk* is a rural, shady walk.
— v.a. To cover with trees or wood.
— a. Sylvan; rustic; pertaining to a forest.—*Forest-born*, born in a wild.
FORESTAGE, *fawr'-est-aje*, s. An ancient service paid by foresters to the king; the right of foresters.
FORESTAL, *fawr'-es-tal*, a. Of or belonging to a forest, or to the rights of the forest, as *forestal* rights.
FORESTALL, *fore-stawl'*, v.a. To take beforehand; to anticipate, monopolize, or engross; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention.—In *law*, to buy or bargain for corn or provisions of any kind before they arrive at the market or fair, with intent to sell them at higher prices.
FORESTALLER, *fore-stawl'-er*, s. One who forestalls.
FORESTALLING, *fore-stawl'-ing*, s. Anticipation; prevention; the act of buying provisions before they are offered in market, with intent to sell them at higher prices.
FORESTED, *fawr'-est-ed*, pp. or a. Covered with trees or forest; wooded.
FORESTER, *fawr'-est-er*, s. An officer appointed to watch a forest and preserve the game; an inhabitant of a forest.
FOREST-FLY, *fawr'-est-fli*, s. A dipterous insect, often very troublesome to horses, and hence called the *Hippobosca equina*.
FORESTRY, *fawr'-es-tre*, s. The art of cultivating forests, and of reducing them to form and order.
FORESWART,‡ *fore'-swart*, } a. Exhausted by heat.
FORESWAT,‡ *fore'-swat*, }
FORET, *fo-ret'*, s. In *gunnery*, a steel instrument to bore the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance with.
FORETASTE, *fore'-taste*, s. A taste beforehand; anticipation.
FORETASTE, *fore-taste'*, v.a. To taste before possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something; to anticipate; to taste before another.
FORETASTER, *fore-taste'-er*, s. One who tastes beforehand.
FORETAUGHT, *fore-tawt'*, pp. of the verb *to foreteach*.
FORETEACH, *fore-teech'*, v.a. To teach beforehand.
FORETELL, *fore-tel'*, v.a. To tell before an event happens, to foretoken; to foreshow; to predict, prophesy, or prognosticate.
— v.n. To utter prediction or prophecy.
FORETELLER, *fore-tel'-ler*, s. One who predicts or prophesies; a foreshower.
FORETELLING, *fore-tel'-ling*, s. Prediction.
FORETHINK, *fore-thingk'*, v.a. To think beforehand; to anticipate in the mind; to contrive beforehand.
— v.n. To contrive beforehand.
FORETHOUGHT, *fore-thawt'*, pret. and pp. of *to forethink*.
FORETHOUGHT, *fore'-thawt*, s. A thinking beforehand; provident care; premeditation, prescience, or foresight.
FORETHOUGHTFUL, *fore-thawt'-ful*, a. Having forethought.
FORETOKEN, *fore-to'kn*, v.a. To foreshow; to prognosticate.
— s. A prognostic; previous sign.
FORETOLD, *fore-toald'*, pp. Predicted; told before.
FORETOP, *fore'-top*, s. The hair on the fore-part of the head; that part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.—In *ships*, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.
FORETOP-MAST, *fore-top'-mast*, s. The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant-mast.
FOREVER, *for-ev'-er*, ad. Through endless ages; constantly; invariably; perpetually; eternally.
FOREVOUCHED, *fore-vouch'*, pp. Affirmed before.
FOREWARD, *fore'-waword*, s. The van; the front.
FOREWARN, *fore-wawrn'*, v.a. To admonish beforehand to give previous notice; to caution in time.
FOREWARNING, *fore-wawrn'-ing*, s. Previous admonition, caution, or notice.
FOREWEND,‡ *fore-wend'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. FOREWENT. To go before.
FOREWISH, *fore-wish'*, v.a. To wish beforehand.
FORFANG,‡ *fawr'-fang*, s. Taking provision from any one in the markets or fairs before the king's purveyors were duly served.
FORFEIT, *fawr'-fit*, v.a. To lose or render confiscable by some fault, offence, or crime; to lose the right to some species of property.
— s. That which is forfeited or lost, or the right to which is alienated by a crime, offence, neglect of duty, or breach of contract.
— part. a. used for *forfeited*. Lost or alienated for an offence or crime.
FORFEITABLE, *fawr'-fit-a-bl*, a. Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.
FORFEITED, *fawr'-fit-ed*, pp. or a. Lost or alienated by an offence, crime, or breach of condition.
FORFEITER, *fawr'-fit-er*, s. One who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond.
FORFEITURE, *fawr'-fit-ure*, s. The act of forfeiting, that which is forfeited; an estate forfeited; fine or amercement.
FORFEND,‡ *fawr-fend'*, v.a. To prevent; to forbid
FORFEX, *fawr'-feks*, s. A pair of scissors.
FORFICULA, *fawr-fik'-u-la*, s. A genus of Orthopterous insects, the ear-wig.
FORGAVE, *fawr-gave'*, pret. of FORGIVE.
FORGAVEL,‡ *fawr-gav'-el*, s. In *law*, a quit-rent.
FORGE, *foarje*, s. A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated and hammered into form; the manufacture of metalline bodies.
— v.a. To form by heating and hammering; to beat into any particular shape; to make falsely; to make in the likeness of something else; to fabricate, frame, or falsify.
FORGED, *foarjd*, pp. or a. Hammered; beaten into shape; counterfeited.
FORGEMAN, *foarje'-man*, s. A superior kind of coach-smith, who has a hammerman under him.
FORGER, *fore'-jer*, s. One who makes or forms; one who counterfeits; a falsifier.
FORGERY, *fore'-jer-e*, s. The act of falsifying; the crime of counterfeiting; that which is forged or counterfeited.
FORGET, *fawr-get'*, v.a.; pret. FORGOT; pp. FORGOT FORGOTTEN. To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to slight or neglect.

FORGETFUL, *fawr-get'-ful*, a. Apt to forget; easily losing the remembrance of; unmindful; negligent; heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive; causing to neglect; inducing oblivion; oblivious.

FORGETFULLY, *fawr-get'-ful-le*, ad. In a forgetful manner.

FORGETFULNESS, *fawr get'-ful-nes*, s. The quality of being apt to let anything slip from the mind; loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion, neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention; heedlessness; carelessness.

FORGETIVE,† *fore'-je-tiv*, a. That may forge or produce; inventive.

FORGET-ME-NOT, *fawr-get'-me-not*, s. A small blue flower, usually considered as the emblem of fidelity.

FORGETTER, *fawr-get'-ter*, s. One who forgets; a heedless person.

FORGETTING, *fawr-get'-ting*, s. The act of forgetting; inattention.

FORGETTINGLY, *fawr-get'-ting-le*, ad. By forgetting or forgetfulness.

FORGING, *forje'-ing*, s. The act of beating into shape; the act of counterfeiting.

FORGIVABLE, *fawr-giv'-a-bl*, a. That may be pardoned.

FORGIVE, *fawr-giv'*, v.a.; pret. FORGAVE; pp. FORGIVEN. To pardon; to remit, as an offence or debt; to overlook an offence, and treat the offender as not guilty; to remit as a debt, fine, or penalty.

FORGIVENESS, *fawr-giv'-nes*, s. The act of forgiving; the pardon of an offender; remission of an offence or crime, or of a debt, fine, or penalty; willingness to forgive.

FORGIVER, *fawr-giv'-er*, s. One who pardons or remits.

FORGIVING, *fawr-giv'-ing*, a. Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offences; mild, merciful, or compassionate.

FORGIVINGNESS, *fawr-giv'-ing-nes*, s. A disposition to forgive; a forgiving act.

FORGOT, *fawr-got'*, FORGOTTEN, *fawr-got'n*, } pp. of the verb *to forget*.

FORHAIL,‡ *fawr-hale'*, v.a. To draw or distress.

FORINSECAL,† *fawr-in'-se-kal*, a. Foreign; alien.

FORISFAMILIATE, *for-is-fa-mil'-e-ate*, v.a. To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

FORISFAMILIATION, *for-is-fa-mil-e-a'-shun*, s. In *law*, the renunciation of any title to a further share in a father's estate.

FORK, *fawrk*, s. An instrument consisting of a handle, and a blade of metal, divided into two or more points or prongs, as a *table-fork*, *pitch-fork*, &c.—*Fork-chuck* is an appendage to a turning-lathe.—*Forks*, in the *plural*, the point where a road parts into two; and the point where a river divides, or, rather, where two rivers meet and unite in one stream. Each branch is called a *fork*.

— v.n. To shoot into blades, as corn; to divide into two.

— v.a. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay, to dig and break ground with a fork; to make sharp; to point.

FORKED, *fawrkt*, pp. of the verb *to fork*.

— a. Opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; ‡ having two or more meanings.

FORKEDLY, *fawrk'-ed-le*, ad. In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, *fawrk'-ed-nes*, } s. The quality of opening

FORKINESS, *fawrk'-e-nes*, } into two or more parts.

FORKHEAD, *fawrk'-hed*, s. The point of an arrow.

FORKLESS, *fawrk'-les*, a. Having no fork.

FORKTAIL, *fawrk'-tale*, s. A salmon in his fourth year's growth. (*Local.*)

FORKY, *fawrk'-e*, a. Forked; furcated; opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points.

FORLAY, *for-la'*, v.a. To lie in wait for; to ambush.

FORLIE,‡ *for-li'*, v.n.; pret. FORLAY. To lie before or in front of.

FORLORE,‡ *fawr-lore'*, a. Forlorn.

FORLORN, *fawr-lawrn'*, a. Deserted; stripped or deprived; left without resource; taken away; destitute, abandoned, forsaken, or helpless.—In *military matters*, *forlorn hope* is applied to any desperate case, especially when a detachment of men is appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

— s. A forsaken or solitary person.

FORLORNLY, *fawr-lawrn'-le*, ad. In a forlorn manner.

FORLORNNESS, *fawr-lawrn'-nes*, s. Destitution; misery; a forsaken or wretched condition.

FORM, *fawrm*, s. The shape or external appearance of a body; the conformation or make; the figure as defined by lines and angles; disposition of particular things; model; draught; pattern; beauty; elegance; splendour; dignity; regularity; method, order; external appearance without the essential qualities; empty show; semblance; stated method, established practice; ritual or prescribed mode; ceremony; formality; determinate shape; likeness; image; manner; system, as of government; manner of arrangement; disposition of component parts; a long seat; a bench without a back.—In *schools*, a class; a rank of students.—Something to give shape.—In *printing*, an assemblage of types, composed and arranged in order, disposed into pages or columns, and enclosed and locked in a chase, to receive an impression.—*Essential form* is that mode of existence which cannot cease without destroying the existence of a thing.

FORM, v.a. To make or cause to exist; to create, to shape, to mould or fashion into a particular shape or state; to construct; to plan; to scheme; to modify; to arrange; to combine in a particular manner; to contrive; to invent; to make up; to frame; to settle by deductions of reason; to combine; to unite individuals into a collective body; to establish; to compile; to constitute; to make.—In *grammar*, to make by derivation, or by affixes or prefixes.

— v.n. To take a form.

FORMAL, *fawrm'-al*, a. According to form; agreeable to established mode; precise, punctilious, or affected; strictly ceremonious; exact to affectation; done in due form, or with solemnity; express; according to regular method; not incidental, sudden, or irregular; regular; methodical; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; depending on customary forms, having the power of making a thing what it is; constituent; essential; retaining its proper and essential characteristic; proper.

FORMALISM, *fawr'-mal-izm*, s. A resting in mere external forms of religion.

FORMALIST, *fawrm'-al-ist*, s. One who observes forms: one who rests in external religious forms or ceremonies.

FORMALITY, *fawr-mal'-e-te*, s. The practice or observance of forms; ceremony; mere conformity to customary modes; established order; rule of proceeding, mode; method; order; decorum to be observed; customary mode of behaviour, or of dress; external appearance; essence; the quality which constitutes a thing what it is.—In the *schools*, the formal nature of an object, or that by which it is distinguished from another object.

FORMALIZE,‡ *fawr'-ma-lize*, v.a. To model.

—† v.n. To affect formally.

FORMALLY, *fawrm'-al-le*, ad. According to established form, rule, order, rite, or ceremony; ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely; in open appearance; in a visible and apparent state; essentially; characteristically.

FORMA PAUPERIS, *fawr'-ma paw'-per-is*. (Lat.) A law phrase applied to a suit *in formâ pauperis*, which is allowed to any person who has just cause of suit, but who is too poor to bear the usual cost of law charges.

FORMATE, *fawr'-mate*, s. A salt composed of formic acid, and combined with a base.

FORMATION, *fawr-ma'-shun*, s. The act of forming or causing to exist; the operation of collecting things together, or of shaping and giving form; generation; production; the manner in which a thing is formed.—In *grammar*, the act or manner of forming one word from another.—In *geology*, a single mass of one kind of rock, more or less extensive, or a collection of mineral substances, formed by the same agent, under the same or similar circumstances.

FORMATIVE, *fawr'-ma-tiv*, a. Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic. Hence the *formative arts* are those arts which represent life by means of the forms naturally connected.—In *grammar*, serving to form; derivative; not radical.

— s. In *grammar*, that which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical.

FORMED, *fawrmd*, pp. of the verb *to form*.

FORMEDON,‡ *fawr'-me-don*, s. In *law*, an ancient writ of right for a tenant in tail.

FORMER, *fawrm'-er*, s. He who forms; a maker; planner.

— a. Preceding another or something else in order of time; prior, anterior, or previous; long past, as applied

to antiquity; near the beginning, mentioned before another.

FORMERLY, *fawrm'-er-le*, ad. In time past; either in time immediately preceding, or at any indefinite distance; of old; heretofore; anciently; in days of yore; in olden time.

FORMERS, *fawrm'-ers*, s. In *gunnery*, round pieces of wood fitted to the bore of a gun, whereon the cartridge is rolled before it is sewed or fastened.

FORMFUL, *fawrm'-ful*, a. Ready to form; creative; imaginative.

FORMIATE, *fawrm'-e-ate*, s. *See* FORMATE.

FORMIC, *fawr'-mik*, a. Pertaining to ants; an acid obtained originally from red ants, but now formed by artificial distillation.

FORMICATE, *fawr'-me-kate*, a. Resembling or bearing some analogy to the ant tribe.

FORMICATION, *fawr-me-ka'-shun*, s. A creeping sensation, resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

FORMICIDÆ *fawr-mis'-e-de*, s. A family of Hymenopterous insects, of which the *formica*, or ant, is the genus.

FORMIDABILITY, *fawr-me-dă-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of
FORMIDABLENESS, *fawr'-me-dă-bl-nes*, } being formidable, or calculated to excite dread.

FORMIDABLE, *fawr'-me-dă-bl*, a. Exciting fear or apprehension; impressing dread; fearful, terrible, or frightful; adapted to excite fear, and deter from approach.

FORMIDABLY, *fawr'-me-dă-ble*, ad. In a manner to impress fear.

FORMIDILOSE, *fawr-mid'-e-lose*, a. Fearful, dreading greatly.

FORMIDINOUS, *fawr-mid'-e-nus*, a. Dreadful; impressing dread; formidable.

FORMLESS, *fawrm'-les*, a. Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape.

FORMLESSNESS, *fawrm'-les-nes*, s. The state of being without form.

FORMOSITY,† *fawr-mos'-e-te*, s. Beauty; fairness.

FORMULA, *fawr'-mu-lă*, s. (Lat.) A prescribed form; a rule or model.—In *medicine*, a prescription.—In *church affairs*, a confession of faith.—In *mathematics*, a general expression for resolving certain cases or problems.—In *chemistry*, a term applied to the symbols representing the different substances.

FORMULARY, *fawr'-mu-lă-re*, s. A book containing stated and prescribed forms, as of oaths, declarations, prayers, &c.; a book of precedents or prescribed forms.

— a. Stated; prescribed; ritual.

FORMULE, *fawr'-mule*, s. A set or prescribed model; a formula.

FORNICATE, *fawr'-ne-kate*, } a. Arched; vaulted like
FORNICATED, *fawr'-ne-ka-ted*, } an oven or furnace.

FORNICATE, *fawr'-ne-kate*, v.n. To commit lewdness, as an unmarried man or woman, or as a married man with an unmarried woman.

FORNICATION, *fawr-ne-ka'-shun*, s. The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female; the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman; adultery; incest; idolatry; a forsaking of the true God, and worshipping of idols; an arching; the forming of a vault.

FORNICATOR, *fawr'-ne-kă-tur*, s. An unmarried person, male or female, who has criminal conversation with the other sex; a married man who has sexual intercourse with an unmarried woman; a lewd person; an idolater.

FORNICATRESS, *fawr'-ne-ka-tres*, s. An unmarried female guilty of lewdness.

FORNIX, *fawr'-niks*, s. (Lat.) In *conchology*, the excavated part of a shell beneath the umbo.—In *anatomy*, a part of the corpus callosum of the brain; being a triangular lamina which extends into each lateral ventricle of the brain.

FORPASS,‡ *fawr-pas'*, v.n. To go by; to pass unnoticed.

FORPINE,‡ *fawr-pine'*, v.a. To pine or waste away.

FORRAY,‡ *fawr-ra'*, v.a. To ravage.

— s. The act of ravaging. *See* FORAY.

FORSAKE, *fawr-sake'*, v.a.; pret. FORSOOK; pp. FORSAKEN. To leave entirely; to depart or withdraw from; to quit, abandon, or relinquish.

FORSAKER, *fawr-sa'-ker*, s. One who forsakes or deserts.

FORSAKEN, *fawr-sa'kn*, pp. or a. Deserted; abandoned; destitute.

FORSAKING, *fawr-sa'-king*, s. The act of deserting, dereliction.

FORSAY,‡ *fawr-sa'*, v.a. To forbid; to renounce.

FORSLACK,‡ *fawr-slak'*, v.a. To delay.

FORSOOTH, *fawr-sooth'*, ad. In truth, in fact; certainly; very well.

FORSPEND, *fawr-spend'*, v.a.; pp. FORSPENT. To exhaust; to weary out.

FORSTER,‡ *fawr'-ster*, s. A forester.

FORSWEAR, *fawr-sware'*, v.a.; pret. FORSWORE; pp. FORSWORN. To reject or renounce upon oath; to deny upon oath.—*To forswear one's self*, is to swear falsely; to perjure one's self.

— v.n. To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

FORSWEARER, *fawr-sware'-er*, s. One who rejects on oath; one who is perjured or swears a false oath.

FORSWORN, *fawr-sworn*, pp. of the verb *to forswear*.

FORSWORNNESS, *fawr-sworn'-nes*, s. The state of being forsworn.

FORT, *forte*, s. In the *military art*, a place surrounded with means of defence; any building or place fortified; a castle; a strong side, opposed to weak side or foible.

FORTALICE, *fawr'-tă-lis*, s. A fortilage, or small outwork of a fortification.

FORTE, *fawr'-te*, (Ital.) } ad. A direction to sing
FORTEMENT, *for'-te-mong*, (Fr.) } or play with loudness or force.

FORTE, *forte*, s. (Fr.) The strong point; that art or department in which one excels.

FORTED, *forte'-ed*, a. Furnished with forts; guarded by forts.

FORTH, *forth*, ad. Forward; onward in time; in advance; forward in place or order; out; abroad; ‡ thoroughly; from beginning to end; on to the end.

—‡ s. A way.

FORTHCOMING, *forth-kum'-ing*, a. Ready to appear making appearance.

FORTHGOING, *forth-go'-ing*, s. A going forth, or utterance; a proceeding from.

— a. Going forth.

FORTH-ISSUING, *forth-ish'-u-ing*, a. Issuing; coming out; coming forward as from a covert.

FORTHINK,‡ *fawr-think'*, v.a. To repent of.

FORTHRIGHT, *forth-rite'*, ad. Straight forward · in a straight direction.

—‡ s. A straight path.

FORTHWARD, *forth'-ward*, ad. Forward.

FORTHWITH, *forth-with'*, ad. Immediately; without delay; directly.

FORTHY,‡ *forth'-e*, ad. Therefore.

FORTIETH, *fawr'-te-eth*, a. The fourth tenth; noting the number next after the thirty-ninth.

FORTIFIABLE,† *fawr-te-fi'-ă-bl*, a. That may be fortified.

FORTIFICATION, *fawr-te-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of fortifying; the art or science of fortifying places to defend them against an enemy; the works erected to defend a place against attack; a place fortified against external attack.

FORTIFIED, *fawr'-te-fide*, pp. or a. Made strong against attacks.

FORTIFIER, *fawr-te-fi'-er*, s. One who erects works for defence; one who strengthens, supports, and upholds; that which strengthens.

FORTIFY, *fawr'-te-fi*, v.a. To add to the strength of; to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art; to strengthen against any attack; to invigorate; to confirm; to add strength and firmness to; to furnish with strength or means of resisting force, violence, or assault.

— v.n. To raise strong places.

FORTILAGE,† *fawr'-te-laje*, s. A little fort; a blockhouse; a fortlet.

FORTISSIMO, *fawr-tis'-se-mo*. (Ital.) In *music*, a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.

FORTITUDE, *fawr'-te-tude*, s. That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage; resolution, endurance, or bravery.

FORTITUDINOUS, *fawr-te-tu'-din-us*, a. Having fortitude; endued with courage.

FORTLET, *fawrt'-let*, s. A little fortress.

FORT-MAJOR, *forte'-ma-jor*, s. The commandant of a fort in the absence of the governor.

FORTNIGHT, *fawrt'-nite*, s. (Contracted from *fourteen nights*.) The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

FORTNIGHTLY, *fawrt'-nite-le*, ad. Once a fortnight.

FORTRESS, *fawr'-tres*, s. Any fortified place, a stronghold; a place of defence or security.
— v.a. To furnish with fortresses; to guard; to fortify.
FORTRESSED, *fawr'-trest*, a. Defended by a fortress.
FORTUITOUS, *fawr-tu'-e-tus*, a. Happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause; accidental, casual, or incidental.
FORTUITOUSLY, *fawr-tu'-e-tus-le*, ad Accidentally; casually.
FORTUITOUSNESS, *fawr-tu'-e-tus-nes*, s. The quality of being accidental; accident; chance.
FORTUITY, *fawr-tu'-e-te*, s. Chance; accident.
FORTUNA, *fawr-tu'-nà*, s. In *mythology*, the goddess of fortune, usually represented as blind, with winged feet resting on a wheel.
FORTUNATE, *fawr'-tchu-nate*, a. Coming by good luck or favourable chance; bringing some unexpected good; lucky; successful; auspicious; prosperous, or successful.
FORTUNATELY, *fawr'-tchu-nate-le*, ad. Luckily; successfully; happily; by good fortune.
FORTUNATENESS, *fawr'-tchu-nate-nes*, s. Good luck; success; happiness.
FORTUNE, *fawr'-tchune*, s. The arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner; the good or ill that befalls man; success; event; the chance of life; means of living; wealth; a large estate; great wealth; the portion of a man or woman; futurity; future state or events; destiny.
— v.n. To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.
—‡ v.a. To make fortunate; to dispose fortunately or not; to presage.
FORTUNE-BOOK, *fawr'-tchune-book*, s. A book to be consulted to discover future events.
FORTUNED, *fawr'-tchune'd*, a. Supplied by fortune.
FORTUNE-HUNTER, *fawr'-tchune-hun'-ter*, s. A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself.
FORTUNE-HUNTING, *fawr'-tchune-hun'-ting*, s. The seeking of a fortune by marriage.
FORTUNELESS, *fawr'-tchune-les*, a. Luckless; destitute of a fortune or a portion.
FORTUNE-TELL *fawr'-tchune-tel*, v.a. To tell or pretend to tell the future events of one's life; to reveal futurity.
FORTUNE-TELLER, *fawr'-tchune-tel'-ler*, s. One who tells or pretends to foretell the future events of one's life.
FORTUNE-TELLING, *fawr'-tchune-tel'-ling*, s. The act or practice of foretelling the future fortune or events of one's life.
FORTUNIZE,‡ *fawr'-tchun-ize*, v.a. To regulate the fortune of.
FORTY, *fawr'-te*, a. Four times ten; an indefinite number.
FORUM, *fo'-rum*, s. (Lat.) A public place in ancient Roman cities, where causes were judicially tried, and orations delivered to the people; a tribunal; a court; any assembly empowered to hear and decide causes; also, jurisdiction.
FORWANDER,‡ *for-wan'-der*, v.n. To wander away; to rove wildly.
FORWARD, *fawr'-ward*, ad. Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively.—In a *ship*, *forward* denotes toward the fore-part.—In *military matters*, *forward!* is a word of command given when troops are to resume their march after a temporary interruption.
— a. Near or at the fore-part; in advance of something else; ready; prompt; strongly inclined; ardent; eager; earnest; violent; bold; confident; less reserved or modest than is proper; immodest; presumptuous; advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season; quick; hasty; too ready; anterior; not behindhand.
— v.a. To advance; to help onward; to promote; to accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; to send forward; to transmit.
FORWARDED, *fawr'-ward-ed*, pp. of the verb *to forward*.
FORWARDER, *fawr'-ward-er*, s. He that promotes or advances in progress; one who sends forward or transmits goods; a forwarding merchant.—In *bookbinding*, a workman who forwards the boarding or rough part of a book.
FORWARDING, *fawr'-ward-ing*, ppr. or a. Advancing; promoting; aiding in progress.
— s. The act of sending forward merchandise, &c.
FORWARDLY, *fawr'-ward-le*, ad. Eagerly; hastily; quickly.
FORWARDNESS, *fawr'-ward-nes*, s. Promptness, eagerness, boldness, or confidence, eager desire for action want of due reserve or modesty; a state of advance beyond the usual degree; earliness.
FORWASTE,‡ *fawr-waste'*, v.a. To waste; to desolate.
FORWEARY,‡ *fawr-we'-re*, v.a. To dispirit.
FORWEEP,‡ *fawr-weep'*, v.n. To weep much.
FORWORD,‡ *fawr'-wurd*, s. A promise.
FORZANDO, *fawrt-san'-do*. (Ital.) In *music*, a word used to indicate that notes are to be boldly struck and continued.
FOSSAGE, *fos'-saje*, s. In *law*, a composition paid to be exempt from the repairing or maintaining the ditches round a town.
FOSSE, *fos*, s. In *fortification*, a ditch or moat.—In *anatomy*, a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture.
FOSSIL, *fos'-sil*, a. Dug out of the earth; a term applied to petrified forms of animals or vegetables dug out of the earth.
— s. A substance dug from the earth.—In *mineralogy* and *geology*, a term designating the petrified forms of plants and animals which occur in the strata of the earth's surface.
FOSSILIFEROUS, *fos-se-lif'-er-us*, a. Containing fossil or organic remains.
FOSSILIFICATION, *fos-sil-le-fe-ka'-shun*, } s. The act or
FOSSILIZATION, *fos-sil-le-za'-shun*, } process of converting into a fossil or petrifaction.
FOSSILISM, *fos'-sil-izm*, s. The science of fossils.
FOSSILIST, *fos'-sil-ist*, s. One who studies or is conversant with the science of fossils.
FOSSILIZE, *fos'-sil-ize*, v.a. To convert into stone.
— v.n. To be changed into a stone.
FOSSILOGY, *fos-sil'-o-je*, s. A discourse or treatise on fossils; the science of fossils.
FOSSORES, *fos-so'-res*, s.pl. A group of insects which excavate cells for their eggs in wood or the earth.
FOSSORIAL, *fos-so'-re-al*, a. Digging; burrowing.
FOSSULATE, *fos'-su-late*, a. Having long and narrow lines of depression like trenches.
FOSSWAY, *fos'-wa*, s. One of the four Roman military highways of England, leading through the kingdom from Lincolnshire to Cornwall.
FOSTER, *fos'-ter*, v.a. To feed; to nourish; to support; to bring up; to cherish; to promote growth; to harbour or indulge; to encourage; to sustain.
—‡ v.n. To be nourished or trained up together.
—‡ s. A forester.
FOSTERAGE, *fos'-ter-aje*, s. The charge of nursing.
FOSTER-BROTHER, *fos'-ter-broth'-er*, s. A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.
FOSTER-CHILD, *fos'-ter-tchile'd*, } s. A child nursed by
FOSTERLING, *fos'-ter-ling*, } a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.
FOSTER-DAM, *fos'-ter-dam*, s. A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving nourishment to a child.
FOSTER-EARTH, *fos'-ter-erth*, s. Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.
FOSTERER, *fos'-ter-er*, s. A nurse; one who feeds and nourishes in the place of parents.
FOSTER-FATHER, *fos'-ter-fä'-ther*, s. One who takes the place of a father, in feeding and educating a child.
FOSTERING, *fos'-ter-ing*, ppr. or a. Nourishing, cherishing; bringing up.
— s. The act of nursing, nourishing, and cherishing; nourishment.
FOSTER-LAND, *fos'-ter-land*, s. Land allotted to the maintenance of any person.
FOSTERMENT,‡ *fos'-ter-ment*, s. Food; nourishment.
FOSTER-MOTHER, *fos'-ter-muth'-er*, s. A nurse.
FOSTER-PARENT, *fos'-ter-pa'-rent*, s. A foster father or mother.
FOSTERSHIP, *fos'-ter-ship*, s. The office of a fosterer.
FOSTER-SISTER, *fos'-ter-sis'-ter*, s. A female nursed by the same person.
FOSTER-SON, *fos'-ter-sun*, s. One fed and educated, like a son, though not a son by birth.
FOSTRESS, *fos'-tres*, s. A female who feeds and cherishes a nurse.
FOTHER, *foth'-er*, s. A weight for lead &c., usually about 2,400 pounds.
— v.a. To endeavour to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down under the bottom

a sail filled with oakum, &c., to be sucked into the crack.

FOTHERING, *foth'-er-ing*, s. The operation of stopping leaks in a ship.

FOUGADE, *foo-gade'*, } s. In the *military art*, a little
FOUGASS, *foo-gas'*, } mine, dug to defend or destroy a fortification by its explosion.

FOUGHT, *fawt*, pret. and pp. of FIGHT.

FOUL, *fowl*, a. Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; turbid; thick; muddy; impure; polluted; scurrilous; obscene or profane; cloudy and stormy; rainy or tempestuous; defiling; wicked; detestable; abominable; unfair; not honest; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; hateful; ugly; loathsome; disgraceful; shameful; coarse; gross; full of gross humours or impurities; full of weeds.—Among *seamen*, entangled; hindered from motion; opposed to *clear*; covered with weeds or barnacles, as a ship's bottom; not fair; contrary, as wind; not favourable or safe for anchorage; dangerous.—*To fall foul* is to rush on with haste, rough force, and unseasonable violence; to run against.—The word has a variety of compounds; as *foul-anchor*, a term applied when the cable has a turn round the anchor; *foul-faced*, having an ugly or repulsive visage; *foul-feeding*, feeding grossly; *foul-mouthed*, using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane, uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words, accustomed to use bad language; *foul-proof*, in *printing*, an uncorrected proof-slip, badly composed typography; *foul-spoken*, using profane, scurrilous, or obscene language.

— v.a. To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to bemire; to soil.

FOULARD, *foo'-lard*, s. A kind of silk material for ladies' dresses; a silk kerchief.

FOULDER,‡ *fowl'-der*, v.n. To emit great heat.

FOULLY, *fowl'-le*, ad. Filthily; nastily; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; unfairly; not honestly.

FOULNESS, *fowl'-nes*, s. The quality of being foul or filthy; filthiness; defilement; the quality or state of containing or being covered with anything extraneous which is noxious or offensive; pollution; impurity; hatefulness; atrociousness; abominableness; wickedness; ugliness; deformity; unfairness; dishonesty; want of candour.

FOUMART, *foo'-mart*, s. The pole-cat.

FOUND, *fownd*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to find*.

— v.a. To lay the basis of anything; to set or place, as on something solid, for support; to begin and build; to lay the foundation, and raise a superstructure; to set or place; to establish; to institute; to give birth to; to originate; to set; to place; to fix firmly.—(Fr. *fonder*.) To cast; to form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould.

FOUNDATION, *fown-da'-shun*, s. The base of an edifice; that part of a building or structure which rests on the ground; the act of fixing the base; the base or groundwork of anything, as of a government; original; rise; origin, as of the world; endowment; a donation or legacy appropriated to support an institution; establishment; settlement; institution.

FOUNDATIONER, *fown-da'-shun-er*, s. One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school.

FOUNDATIONLESS, *fown-da'-shun-les*, a. Having no foundation.

FOUNDED, *fown'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to found*.

FOUNDER, *fown'-der*, s. One who founds, establishes, and erects, or who lays a foundation; one who begins, or from whom anything originates; one who endows or who furnishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution.—(Fr. *fondeur*.) A caster; one who casts metals.

— v.n. (Fr. *fondre*.) In *nautical language*, to fill or be filled with water and sink, as a ship; to fail; to miscarry; to trip; to fall.

— v.a. To cause internal inflammation and great soreness in the feet of a horse.

FOUNDERED, *fown'-derd*, pp. or a. Sunk in the sea, as a ship; made lame in the feet by inflammation.

FOUNDEROUS, *fown'-der-us*, a. Failing; liable to sink from beneath; ruinous.

FOUNDERY, } *fown'-dre*, } s. The house and works occupied in casting metals.
FOUNDRY, }

FOUNDING, *fown'-ding*, s. The art of casting or forming of melted metal any article according to a given design or pattern.

FOUNDLING, *fownd'-ling*, s. A deserted or exposed infant; a child found without a parent or owner.—*Foundling hospital*, a hospital for the care of foundlings.

FOUNDRESS, *fown'-dres*, s. A female founder; a woman who founds or establishes, or who endows with a fund.

FOUNT, *fownt*, } s. A spring or source of water,
FOUNTAIN, *fown'-tain*, } issuing of water from the earth; a small basin of springing water; a jet; a spouting of water; an artificial spring; the head or source of a river; original; first principle or cause; the source of anything.

FOUNTAIN-HEAD, *fown'-tin-hed*, s. Primary source; original; first principle.

FOUNTAINLESS, *fown'-tin-les*, a. Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

FOUNTFUL, *fownt'-ful*, a. Full of springs.

FOUR, *fore*, a. Twice two.

FOURBE, *foorbe*, s. (Fr.) A tricking fellow; a cheat.

FOURBISSEUR, *foor'-bis-sure*, s. (Fr.) A sword-cutler.

FOUR-EDGED, *fore'-edjd*, a. Having four edges.

FOURFOLD, *fore'-foald*, a. Four double; quadruple; four times told.

FOUR-FOOTED, *fore'-fut-ted*, a. Quadruped; having four feet.

FOUR-HANDED, *fore-hand'-ed*, a. Quadrumanous, or having four hands.

FOUR-LEGGED, *fore-legd'*, a. Having four legs.

FOURLING, *fore'-ling*, s. One of four children born at the same time.

FOURNEAU, *foor'-no*, s. In *military engineering*, the chamber of a mine in which the chamber is lodged.

FOUR-NOOKED, *fore'-nookd*, a. Four-cornered.

FOUR-POSTER, *fore'-poste-er*, s. A large square bedstead, with upright pillars at each corner.

FOURRIER,‡ *foor'-re-er*, s. (Fr.) A harbinger.

FOURSCORE, *fore'-skore*, a. Four times twenty; eighty.

FOUR-SQUARE, *fore'-skware*, a. Having four sides and four angles equal; quadrangular.

FOURTEEN, *fore'-teen*, a. Four and ten; twice seven.

FOURTEENTH, *fore'-teenth*, a. The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth.

— s. In *music*, the octave of the seventh.

FOURTH, *fourth*, a. The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

— s. In *music*, an interval composed of two tones and a semi-tone.

FOURTHLY, *fourth'-le*, ad. In the fourth place.

FOURTH-RATE, *fourth'-rate*, s. A vessel of war carrying fifty guns or upwards.

FOUR-WHEELED, *fore'-hweeld*, a. Having or running on four wheels.

FOUTER,‡ *foo'-ter*, s. A despicable fellow.

FOUTRA,‡ *foo'-trà*, s. A fig; a scoff.

FOUTY, *foo'-te*, a. Despicable.

FOVEATE, *fo'-ve-ate*, } a. Having little depres-
FOVEOLATED, *fo'-ve-o-la-ted*, } sions or pits.

FOVILLA, *fo-vil'-là*, s. (Lat.) A fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, emitted from the pollen of flowers.

FOWL, *fowl*, s. A flying or winged animal; a bird generally of the larger domestic kind, as capons, geese, ducks, turkeys, pheasants, partridges, &c.—*Fowl* is used as a *collective noun*; as, we dined on fish and *fowl*.

— v.n. To catch or kill wild fowls for game or food.

FOWLER, *fowl'-er*, s. A sportsman who pursues wild fowls, or takes or kills them for food.

FOWLING, *fowl'-ing*, s. The art or practice of catching or shooting fowls or birds; falconry.

FOWLING-PIECE, *fowl'-ing-peece*, s. A light gun for shooting fowls or birds.

FOX, *foks*, s. A well-known animal, of the genus *Vulpis*, with a straight bushy tail, yellowish or straw-coloured hair, and erect ears, remarkable for cunning, a sly, cunning fellow.—In *nautical language*, a small strand of rope, made by twisting several rope-yarns together.

—‡ v.a. To intoxicate; to stupefy; to make sour; to entrap or ensnare.

— v.n. To turn sour during the process of fermentation.

FOX-CASE,‡ *foks'-kase*, s. The skin of a fox.

FOX-CHASE, *foks'-tchase*, s. The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

FOXERY,‡ *foks'-er-e*, s. Behaviour like that of a fox; slyness.
FOX-EVIL, *foks-e'vl*, s. A disease in which the hair falls off.
FOXGLOVE, *foks'-gluv*, s. A handsome plant, *digitalis purpurea*, whose leaves are used as a powerfully sedative medicine.
FOXGRAPE, *foks'-grape*, s. The *vitis labrusca*, or wild vine
FOX-HOUND, *foks'-hownd*, s. A hound for chasing foxes.
FOX-HUNT, *foks' hunt*, s. The chase or hunting of a fox
FOX-HUNTER, *foks'-hun-ter*, s. One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.
FOX-HUNTING, *foks'-hun-ting*, s. The employment of hunting foxes.
— a. Pertaining to or engaged in the hunting of foxes.
FOXISH, *foks'-ish*, } a. Resembling a fox in qualities;
FOX-LIKE, *foks'-like*, } cunning.
FOXSHIP, *foks'-ship*, s. The character or qualities of a fox; cunning.
FOXTAIL, *foks'-tale*, s. A species of grass, the *alopecurus*.
FOX-TAILED, *foks'-tale'd*, a. Resembling the tail of a fox.
FOX-TRAP, *foks'-trap*, s A trap, or a gin or snare, to catch foxes
FOXY, *foks'-e*, a Pertaining to foxes; wily; an epithet applied to paintings, articles of dress, &c., which have a dun, faded, or fox-like colour.
FOY,‡ *foy*, s. Faith; a feast given by one who is about to leave a place.
FOYLE,‡ *foyl*, v.a. To foil or defeat.
FOYSONS,‡ *foi'-sons*, s.pl. Provisions in abundance.
FRACAS, *fra-kä'*, s. (Fr.) An uproar a noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a brawl.
FRACHES, *fra'-shes*, s. In the *glass trade*, the flat iron pans into which the glass vessels, already formed, are put into the lower oven over the working furnace.
FRACID, *fra'-sid*, a. Over-ripe; rotten from ripeness.
FRACT,‡ *frakt*, v.a. To break; to violate, to infringe.
FRACTION, *frak'-shun*, s. The act of breaking, or state of being broken, especially by violence.—In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a broken part of an integer, any division of a whole number or unit.—In *vulgar fractions*, thus expressed, ½, or one part out of four; in *decimals*, expressed by ·25, or twenty-five parts of 100.
FRACTIONAL, *frak'-shun-al*, } a. Belonging to a
FRACTIONARY, *frak'-shun-ä-re*, } broken number; comprising a part or the parts of a unit.
FRACTIOUS, *frak'-shus*, a. Apt to break out into a passion; apt to quarrel; snappish, peevish, or quarrelsome.
FRACTIOUSLY, *frak'-shus-le*, ad. Passionately; snappishly
FRACTIOUSNESS, *frak'-shus-nes*, s. A cross or snappish temper.
FRACTURE, *frak'-tchur*, s. A breaking of any body, especially a breach caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body.—In *surgery*, the rupture or disruption of a bone; called *simple* when the bone is merely divided, *compound* when it is broken and the integuments are lacerated.—In *mineralogy*, the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed.
— v.a. To break, to burst asunder; to crack; to separate continuous parts.
FRACTURED, *frak'-tchurd*, pp. or a. Broken; cracked.
FRAGILE, *fraj'-il*, a. Easily broken; liable to fail; easily destroyed, brittle or weak.
FRAGILELY, *fraj' il le*, ad. In a fragile manner.
FRAGILITY, *frä-jil'-e-te*, s. Brittleness; easiness to be broken; weakness, liability to fail; frailty; liableness to fault
FRAGMENT, *frag'-ment*, s. A part broken off, a piece separated from anything by breaking; an imperfect part; a small detached portion
FRAGMENTAL, *frag-men'-tal*, } a. Composed of frag-
FRAGMENTARY, *frag-men'-tä-re*, } ments.—*Fragmentary rocks*, in *geology*, are those rocks which are formed of the fragments of other rocks, as *conglomerates*, *sandstones*, &c.
FRAGMENTED, *frag-men'-ted*, a. Broken into fragments; scattered in detached pieces.
FRAGOR, *fra'-gor*, s. (Lat.) A loud and sudden sound; the report of anything bursting; a loud, harsh sound; a crash; ‡ a strong or sweet scent.
FRAGRANCE, *fra'-granse*, } s. Sweetness of smell; that
FRAGRANCY, *fra'-gran-se*, } quality of bodies which affects the olfactory nerves with an agreeable sensation; pleasing scent; grateful odour.
FRAGRANT, *fra'-grant*, a. Throwing out or diffusing an agreeable odour; sweet-smelling, odoriferous, or redolent
FRAGRANTLY, *fra'-grant-le*, ad. With sweet scent.
FRAIL, *frale*, a. Weak, infirm, fragile, liable to fail and decay, subject to casualties, easily destroyed, perishable, not firm or durable, weak in mind or resolution, liable to error or deception, easily broken or overset
— s. A basket made of rushes, for holding figs or raisins, a rush, for weaving baskets a certain quantity of raisins, about seventy-five pounds
FRAILLY, *frale'-le*, ad. In a frail manner
FRAILNESS, *frale'-nes*, s. Weakness, infirmity.
FRAILTY, *frale'-te*, s. Weakness of resolution, liableness to be deceived or seduced, weakness of body; fault proceeding from weakness or instability, infirmity.
FRASE, *fraze*, s. In *fortification*, a row of palisades, or defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the rampart in a horizontal or inclined position; ‡ a pancake with bacon in it.
FRAISED, *frayzd*, a. Fortified with fraise.—*To fraise a battalion* is to line or cover it every way with pikes, in order that it may withstand the shock of a body of horse.
FRAMABLE, *frame'-ä-bl*, a. That may be framed
FRAME, *frame*, v.a. To fit or prepare and unite several parts in a regular structure or entire thing; to fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts; to fit one thing to another; to adjust; to make suitable, to make; to compose, as laws; to regulate, to shape; to conform, to form and digest by thought; to contrive; to plan; to devise; to invent; to fabricate; to feign or forge.
— v.n. To contrive.
— s. The timbers of an edifice fitted and joined in the form proposed, for the purpose of supporting the covering; any fabric or structure composed of parts united, as of an animal; any kind of case or structure made for admitting, enclosing, or supporting things; constitution; order; regularity; the natural temper, as the different *frames* of men's minds; a sort of loom on which linen, silk, &c., is stretched for quilting or embroidering; contrivance; projection; particular state; shape; form; proportion.—Among *printers*, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed.—Among *founders*, a kind of ledge, enclosing a board, which, being filled with wet sand, serves as a mould for castings.—In *ship-building*, *frame timbers* are those timbers which constitute the frame of the vessel.—*Lace-frame*, a frame or machine for making lace.—*Stocking-frame*, a loom or machine for making stockings.
FRAME-WORK, *frame'-wurk*, s. The frame; that which supports or encloses anything else.
FRAMED, *fraimd*, pp. or a. Fitted and united in due form; made, composed; devised; adjusted.
FRAMER, *fra'-mer*, s. One who frames; a maker; a contriver.
FRAMING, *fra'-ming*, s. The act of constructing a frame; the frame thus constructed.
FRAMPOLD,‡ *fram'-polde*, a. Peevish; cross; vexatious.
FRANC, *frank*, s. (Fr.) A silver coin of France, commonly reckoned at [illegible] pence, but of the intrinsic value of eighteen cents and six mils.
FRANCATU, *fran'-kä-tu*, s. A russetin apple.
FRANCHIPANE, *frank'-e-pane*, } s. A kind of pastry, or
FRANGIPANE, *frang'-e-pane*, } cake; a perfume
FRANCHISE, *fran'-tchiz*, s. (Fr.) A particular privilege or right granted by a prince or sovereign to an individual, or to a number of persons; exemption from a burden or duty to which others are subject, the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends; the limits of an immunity; an asylum or sanctuary, where persons are secure from arrest.
— v.a. To make free, to enfranchise.
FRANCHISEMENT, *fran'-tchiz-ment*, s. Release from burden or restriction; freedom.
FRANCISATION, *frank-e-sa'-shun*, s. The act of entering a vessel on the French register.
FRANCISCAN, *fran-sis'-kan*, a. Belonging to the order of St. Francis.
— s. A monk of the order of St. Francis.

FRANC-REAL, *frank-re'-al*, s. A kind of baking pear.
FRANGIBILITY, *fran-je-bil'-e-te*, } s. The state or quality
FRANGIBLENESS, *fran'-je-bl-nes*, } of being frangible.
FRANGIBLE, *fran'-jé-bl*, a. That may be broken; brittle; fragile; easily broken.
FRANION,‡ *fran'-yun*, s. A paramour, or a boon companion.
FRANK, *frank*, a. Ingenuous, candid, or unreserved; free in uttering real sentiments; using no disguise; liberal in giving to the utterance of one's sentiments without reserve; liberal, generous; free; without conditions or compensation; ‡licentious; unrestrained.
—s. A letter which is exempted from postage, or the writing which renders it free; a name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, one of the Franks, a powerful German tribe, who conquered France.—In *law*, *frank-chase* is the liberty of free chase within the precincts of a forest; *frank-free*, holding of lands in fee simple; *frank-law*, free or common law, or the benefit which a person derives from it; *frank-marriage*, a tenure in tail special; *frank-tenement*, an estate of freehold, the possession of soil by a freeman.
—v.a. To exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage.
FRANKALMOIGNE, *frank-al-moyn'*, s. Free alms; a tenure by which a religious corporation hold lands to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor.
FRANKFOLD, *frank'-foald*, s. Liberty to fold sheep; foldage.
FRANKFORT-BLACK, *frank'-foart-black*, s. A jet-black pigment, prepared by burning vine-branches, grape-stones, &c.
FRANK-HEARTED, *frank-här'-ted*, a. Having a frank disposition.
FRANK-HEARTEDNESS, *frank-här'-ted-nes*, s. The state of having a frank heart.
FRANKINCENSE, *frank'-in-sense*, s. A dry, resinous substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale, yellowish-white colour and very inflammable, supposed to be the olibanum of commerce.
FRANKING, *frank'-ing*, s. The act of exempting from postage; a carpenter's term for window-sashes.
FRANKISH, *frank'-ish*, a. Relating to the Franks.
FRANKLIN,‡ *frank'-lin*, s. An English freeholder.
FRANKLINITE, *frank'-lin-ite*, s. A mineral containing iron, zinc, and manganese, named from Dr. Franklin.
FRANKLY, *frank'-le*, ad. Without reserve, constraint, or disguise; without hesitation; openly; ingenuously; unreservedly; candidly.
FRANKNESS, *frank'-nes*, s. Plainness of speech, candour, freedom in communication; openness; ingenuousness, fairness; freedom from art or craft; ‡liberality; bounteousness.
FRANK-PLEDGE, *frank'-pledj*, s. A feudal pledge or surety for the behaviour of freemen.—*View of frank-pledge* was the authority possessed by the sheriff of seeing that every young man was settled in one decennary or the other, and had his pledge forthcoming at all times.
FRANK-SERVICE, *frank'-ser-vis*, s. Service performed by freemen.
FRANTIC, *fran'-tik*, a. Raving, furious, mad, or outrageous; characterised by violence, fury, and disorder; wild, irregular, or turbulent.
FRANTICLY, *fran'-tik-le*, } ad. Madly; distractedly;
FRANTICALLY, *fran'-te-kal-le*, } outrageously.
FRANTICNESS, *fran'-tik-nes*, s. Madness; fury of passion; distraction.
FRAP, *frap*, v.a. In *nautical language*, to draw together by ropes crossing each other, with a view to secure and strengthen.
FRATERNAL, *frâ-ter'-nal*, a. Brotherly; pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers.
FRATERNALLY, *frâ-ter'-nal-le*, ad. In a brotherly manner.
FRATERNITY, *frâ-ter'-ne-te*, s. The state or quality of a brother, brotherhood; a body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a company, a brotherhood; a society; men of the same class, profession, occupation, or character.
FRATERNIZATION, *frâ-ter-ne-zā'-shun*, s. The act of associating and holding fellowship as brethren.
FRATERNIZE, *frat'-ter-nize*, v.n. To associate or hold fellowship, as brethren, or as men of like occupation or disposition.
FRATERNIZER, *frâ-ter-nī'-zer*, s. One who fraternizes.
FRATERY, *frat'-te-re*, s. In monastic establishments, the refectory, or frater-house.
FRATRAGE, *frat'-trāje*, s. Partition of an estate among coheirs, also, that portion of an inheritance which falls to the younger brothers
FRATRICELLI, *frâ-tre-sel'-le*, s. A sect of Franciscan monks who separated themselves from the grand communion of St. Francis towards the end of the 13th century.
FRATRICIDAL, *frat'-re-si-dal*, a. Pertaining to fratricide.
FRATRICIDE, *frat'-re-side*, s. The crime of murdering a brother; one who murders a brother.
FRAUD, *frawd*, s. Artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; deceit, guile, or subtlety; a stratagem intended to obtain some undue advantage.—The *Statute of Frauds* was a statute passed in the reign of Charles II., for the prevention of many fraudulent practices then prevailing.
FRAUDFUL, *frawd'-ful*, a. Deceitful in making bargains; trickish; treacherous; containing fraud or deceit.
FRAUDFULLY, *frawd'-ful-le*, ad. Deceitfully; with intention to deceive, and gain an undue advantage; treacherously.
FRAUDLESS, *frawd'-les*, a. Free from fraud.
FRAUDLESSLY, *frawd'-les-le*, ad. In a fraudless manner
FRAUDLESSNESS, *frawd'-les-nes*, s. State of being fraudless.
FRAUDULANCE, *fraw'-du-lens*, } s. Deceitfulness; trick-
FRAUDULENCY, *fraw'-du-len-se*, } ishness in making bargains, or in social concerns.
FRAUDULENT, *fraw'-du-lent*, a. Practising deceit in making contracts; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud; obtained or performed by artifice; deceitful, crafty, or cunning.
FRAUDULENTLY, *fraw'-du-lent-le*, ad. By fraud, deceit or artifice.
FRAUGHT, *frawt*, a. Laden; charged; freighted, as a vessel; filled; stored.
—‡ s. A freight; a cargo.
—v.a. To load; to fill; to crowd.
FRAUGHTAGE,‡ *frawt'-āje*, s. Loading; cargo.
FRAXININ, *fraks'-e-nin*, s. In *chemistry*, a neutral principle obtained from the bark of the *fraxinus excelsior*
FRAY, *fray*, s. A broil, quarrel, or violent riot, that puts men in fear; an affray; a combat, a battle; a rub, a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by rubbing.
—v.a. To rub; to fret, as cloth, by wearing, ‡to terrify.
FRAYING, *fray'-ing*, s. Peel of a deer's horn.
FREAK, *freek*, s. A sudden starting, or change of place, a sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious prank
—v.a. To variegate; to checker.
FREAKISH, *freek'-ish*, a. Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.
FREAKISHLY, *freek'-ish-le*, ad. Capriciously; with sudden change of mind, without cause.
FREAKISHNESS, *freek'-ish-nes*, s. Capriciousness; whimsicalness.
FRECKLE, *frek'kl*, s. A spot of a yellowish colour in the skin; any small spot or discoloration.
—v.a. or n. To give or acquire freckles.
FRECKLED, *frek'kld*, a. Spotted; having small, yellowish spots on the skin or surface; spotted, as a cowslip.
FRECKLEDNESS, *frek'kld-nes*, s. The state of being freckled.
FRECKLE-FACED, *frek'kl-fayst*, a. Having a face full of freckles.
FRECKLY, *frek'-le*, a. Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.
FRED, *fred*, s. A term signifying *peace*, commonly used as a prefix or affix; as *Frederic*, rich in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace.
FREE, *free*, a. Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral.—In *government*, not enslaved, or in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent; instituted by a free people, not imprisoned, confined, or under arrest.—Unconstrained, not under compulsion or control; not chemically combined, at liberty to escape; permitted; allowed, not appropriated; not obstructed; licentious; unrestrained; open, candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved; liberal in expenses; not parsimo-

nious, generous; munificent; bountiful; gratuitous; clear of crime or offence; guiltless; innocent; not having feeling or suffering, clear, exempt; not encumbered with, open to all, without restriction or without expense, invested with franchises, enjoying certain immunities, possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions, liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master, ready; eager, not dull; acting without sparring or whipping, as a horse; genteel; charming.—The word *free* has many combinations, as *Free-agency*, the state of acting freely, or without constraint, unrestrained action of the will.—*Free-bench*, a widow's dower in a copyhold.—*Free-chapel*, a chapel founded by the king, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary.—*Free-city*, or *Free-town*, a name given to certain cities, principally of Germany, which were really small republics, directly connected with the German Empire. They were once numerous, but are now reduced to four, viz., Frankfort, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen.—*Free-fishery*, a royal franchise or exclusive privilege of fishing in a public river.—*Free-port*, a name given to certain ports on the continent of Europe, as Genoa, Leghorn, &c., where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty.—*Free-states*, those states of the American Union where slavery has been abolished.—*Free-will Baptist*, one belonging to a branch of the Baptist denomination, who holds to the freedom of the will in opposition to necessity.

FREE, v.a. To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid, to strip; to clear, to set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement; to deliver; to loose, to disentangle, to disengage; to exempt; to manumit, to release from bondage; to set free; to liberate, to affranchise, to clear from water; to release from obligation or duty.—*To free from* is to rid of, by removing in any manner.

FREEBOOTER, *free'-boot-er*, s. One who wanders about for plunder; a robber.

FREEBOOTERY, *free'-boot-er-e*, s. The act of a plunderer, or a freebooter.

FREEBOOTING, *free'-boot-ing*, s. Robbery; plunder; pillaging.

FREEBOOTY, *free'-boo-te*, s. The pillage or plunder obtained by freebooters.

FREEBORD, *free'-boarde*, s. Ground outside a fence.

FREEBORN, *free'-bawrn*, a. Born free; not in vassalage.

FREE-CHASE. *See* FRANK-CHASE.

FREE-COST, *free'-kost*, s. Without expense or charge.

FREED, *freed*, pp. Set at liberty; delivered from restraint.

FREE-DENIZEN, *free-den'-e-zen*, v.a. To make free of a town or city.

FREEDMAN, *freed'-man*, s. A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.

FREEDOM, *free'-dom*, s. A state of exemption from the power or control of another; liberty; independence; exemption from slavery, servitude, or confinement; particular privileges; franchise; immunity; power of enjoying franchises; exemption from fate, necessity, or any constraint, in consequence of predetermination or otherwise; any exemption from constraint or control, ease or facility of doing anything; frankness; boldness; licence; improper familiarity; violation of the rules of decorum.

FREE-FOOTED, *free-fut'-ed*, a. Not restrained in marching.

FREE-HEARTED, *free-här'-ted*, a. Open; frank; unreserved, liberal; charitable; generous.

FREE-HEARTEDLY, *free-här'-ted-le*, ad. In a free-hearted manner

FREE-HEARTEDNESS, *free-här'-ted-nes*, s. Frankness; openness of heart; liberality.

FREEHOLD, *free'-hoald*, s. That land or tenement which is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHOLDER, *free'-hole-der*, s. One who owns an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life; the possessor of a freehold

FREE-LIVER, *free-liv'-er*, s. One who eats and drinks abundantly.

FREE-LIVING, *free-liv'-ing*, s. Full gratification of the appetite.

FREELY, *free'-le*, ad. At liberty, without vassalage, slavery, or dependence; voluntarily, spontaneously, or willingly, without restraint, constraint, or compulsion; in abundance; without scruple or reserve; without impediment or hindrance; without necessity, or compulsion from divine predetermination; without obstruction, constraint, or persuasion; with liberality: gratuitously, of free-will or grace, without purchase or consideration

FREEMAN, *free'-man*, s. One who enjoys liberty, or who is not subject to the will of another, one not a slave or vassal, one who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege.

FREEMASON, *free-ma'sn*, s. One of an ancient and secret association or fraternity, said to have been at first composed of masons, or builders in stone, but now consisting of persons who are united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

FREEMASONRY, *free-ma'sn-re*, s. That which belongs to the fraternity of freemasons.

FREE-MINDED, *free-mine'-ded*, a. Not perplexed, free from care.

FREENESS, *free'-nes*, s. The state or quality of being free, unconstrained, unconfined, unencumbered, or unobstructed, openness; unreservedness, frankness, ingenuousness, candour, liberality; generosity; gratuitousness

FREER, *free'-er*, s. One who gives freedom.

FREE-SCHOOL, *free'-skool*, s. A school supported by funds, &c., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition; a school open to admit pupils without restriction

FREE-SOCAGE, *free-sok'-aje*, s. Common socage; free tenure of lands.

FREE-SPOKEN, *free-spo'kn*, a. Accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, *free'-stone*, s. Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

FREE-THINKER, *free'-think-er*, s. A milder name for a deist; one who usually discards revelation.

FREE-THINKING, *free'-think-ing*, s. Undue boldness of speculation; unbelief

— a. Noting undue boldness of speculation; sceptical.

FREE-TONGUED, *free'-tungd*, a. Speaking without reserve.

FREE-TRADE, *free'-trade*, s. In *political economy*, the liberty of unrestricted trade with other countries; or the free exchange of commodities.

FREE-WARREN, *free-wär'-ren*, s. A royal franchise, or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

FREE-WILL, *free-will'*, s. The power of directing our own actions, without restraint by necessity or fate, voluntariness; spontaneousness.

— a. Spontaneous.

FREE-WOMAN, *free'-wum-un*, s. A woman not a slave.

FREEZE, *freeze*, v.n.; pret. FROZE; pp. FROZEN. To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state, by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice or a like solid body; to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals; to chill; to stagnate, or to retire from the extreme vessels, as the blood; to be chilled; to shiver with cold; to die by means of cold.

— v.a. To congeal; to harden into ice; to change from a fluid to a solid form by cold, or abstraction of heat, to kill by cold; to chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering.

FREEZING, *freez'-ing*, s. The process or state of congelation.—*Freezing mixture* consists of two or more substances, as of salt and snow, but usually of a solid and a fluid, which, in uniting, absorb heat from contiguous bodies, and thus produce intense cold.—*Freezing point* is that point of a thermometer at which fluids begin to freeze, applied particularly to water, whose freezing-point is at 32° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

FREIGHT, *frate*, s. The cargo, or any part of the cargo, of a ship; lading; load; burden; that which is carried by water; transportation of goods, the hire of a ship, or money charged or paid for the transportation of goods.—*Freightage* is sometimes used.

— v.a. To load with goods, as a ship or vessel of any kind, for transporting them from one place to another to load, as the burden.

FREIGHTED, *frat'-ted*, pp. Loaded, as a ship or vessel.

FREIGHTER, *frat'-ter*, s. One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship.

FREIGHTLESS, *frate' les*, a. Destitute of freight.

FREN, † *fren*, s. A stranger.

FRENCH, *frensh*, a. Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.
— s. The language spoken by the inhabitants of France The word is also frequently used in composition. as *French horn*, a musical wind instrument made of metal, which has a range of three octaves, and is capable of producing notes of great sweetness —*French berries*, the fruit of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, used in dyeing.—*French-chalk*, a hardened talc, of a pearly white or greyish colour, used in drawing lines —*French casemen s*, windows turning upon two vertical ges attached to the jambs.—*French bean*, the common dwarf bean, comprehending the scarlet and white runners —*French marigold*, an annual composite plant, one of the floral favourites of our gardens —*French honeysuckle*, the plant *Hedysarum coronarium*.—*French willow*, the *Epilobium angustifolium* of Linnæus There are, also, *French mushrooms*, *French oaks*, *French turnips*, and numerous other varieties of the vegetable world.—*French polish*, a varnish for cleaning tables and other articles of cabinet furniture.—*French roll*, a light kind of milk-bread.—*French-pie*, a name of the great spotted woodpecker.—*French white*, finely pulverized talc
FRENCHIFY, *frensh' e-fi*, v.a. To make French; to infect with the manners of the French
FRENCH LIKE, *frensh'-like*, a. Resembling the French.
FRENCHMAN, *frensh'-man*, s. A man of the French nation
FRENETIC, *fre-net'-ik*, } a. Partaking of frenzy. *See*
FRENZICAL, *frens' e-kal*, } PHRENETIC.
FRENZIED. *frenz'-id*, part. a. Affected with madness; delirious.
FRENZY, *frenz'-e*, s. Madness; distraction; frantieness; rage, or any violent agitation of the mind, approaching to distraction
FREQUENCE,† *fre'-kwense*, s. A crowd; a throng; a concourse. an assembly.
FREQUENCY, *fre' kwen-se*, s. A return or occurrence of a thing often repeated at short intervals; ‡a crowd; a throng
FREQUENT, *fre'-kwent*, a. Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals, often repeated or occurring. ‡full; crowded; thronged.
FREQUENT, *fre-kwent'*, v.a. To visit or resort to often or habitually
FREQUENTABLE,‡ *fre-kwent'-à-bl*, a. Accessible.
FREQUENTAGE,† *fre'-kwent-aje*, s. The practice of frequenting
FREQUENTATION,† *fre-kwent-a'-shun*, s. The act of frequenting. the habit of visiting often.
FREQUENTATIVE, *fre-kwent'-à-tiv*, a. or s. In *grammar*, a term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action
FREQUENTED, *fre-kwent'-ed*, pp. or a. Often visited.
FREQUENTER, *fre kwent'-er*, s. One who often visits, or resorts to customarily.
FREQUENTLY, *fre'-kwent-le*, ad. Often; oft; ofttimes; oftentimes; many times; at short intervals; commonly
FREQUENTNESS, *fre'-kwent-nes*, s. The quality of being frequent or often repeated.
FRESCADES, *fres'-kades*, s.pl. Cool walks; shady places.
FRESCO, *fres'-ko*, s. Coolness; shade; a cool, refreshing state of the air; duskiness; a picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk; a method of painting on walls performed with water-colours on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry; a cool, refreshing liquor.
FRESH, *fresh*, a. Moving with celerity; brisk, strong, vigorous, or unimpaired; somewhat vehement, as a breeze; having the colour and appearance of young, thrifty plants; not impaired or faded, recently grown; not impaired by time, not forgotten or obliterated; not salt, recently from the well or spring; pure and cool; not warm or vapid; in a state like that of recent growth; having new vigour; sweet, in a good state, not stale.—*Fresh-way* is the increased velocity of a vessel.
FRESH-BLOWN, *fresh'-blone*, a. Newly blown.
FRESHEN, *fresh'n* v.a. To make fresh; to dulcify; to separate, as water from saline particles; to take saltness from anything.—In *seamen's language*, to apply new service to a cable.
· v.n. To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltness; to grow brisk or strong.
FRESHENED, *fresh'nd*, pp. of the verb *to freshen*.
FRESHES, *fresh'-es*, s.pl. The mingling of fresh water with salt water in rivers or bays; a flood; an overflowing; an inundation; a freshet.
FRESHET, *fresh'-et*, s. A flood or overflowing of a river by means of heavy rains or melted snow. an inundation, a stream of fresh water
FRESH-LOOKING, *fresh-look' ing*, a. Appearing fresh.
FRESHLY, *fresh' le*, ad. Newly, in the former state renewed, in a new or fresh state, with a healthy look; ruddily, briskly. strongly, coolly
FRESHMAN, *fresh' man*, s., pl FRESHMEN A novice; one in the rudiments of knowledge a student during his first year's residence at the University
FRESHMANSHIP, *fresh' -man-ship*, s The state of a freshman
FRESHNESS, *fresh'-nes*, s. Newness, vigour, spirit; liveliness, the contrary to a faded state, newness of strength, renewed vigour. opposed to weariness or fatigue, coolness, invigorating quality or state, colour of youth and health, ruddiness, freedom from saltness, a new or recent state or quality; rawness; briskness, as of wind
FRESH W,‡ *fresh'-new*, a. Unpractised.
FRESH-WATER, *fresh'-waw-ter*, a. Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade; raw; unskilled
FRESH-WATERED, *fresh'-waw-terd*, a. Newly watered; supplied with fresh water.
FRET, *fret*, v.a To rub, to wear away a substance by friction; to corrode, to gnaw, to eat away, to impair, to wear away, to form into raised work, to variegate, to diversify, to agitate violently; to disturb, to make rough; to cause to ripple; to tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry; to chafe; to gall.
— v.n. To be worn away; to be corroded; to eat or wear in; to make way by attrition or corrosion; to be agitated, to be in violent commotion, to be vexed; to be chafed or irritated; to be angry; to utter peevish expressions.
— s The agitation of the surface of a fluid; a rippling on the surface of water, small undulations continually repeated, agitation of mind, commotion of temper; irritation, vexation, ill humour, a frith of the sea.—In *music*, *frets* are certain short pieces of wire fixed on the finger-board of guitars, &c., under and at right angles to the strings.—In *architecture*, an ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles.—In *heraldry*, a bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.
FRETFUL, *fret'-ful*, a. Disposed to fret, in a state of vexation, ill-humoured, ill-natured or irritable.
FRETFULLY, *fret'-ful-le*, ad. Peevishly; angrily.
FRETFULNESS, *fret'-ful-nes*, s. Peevishness; ill-humour; disposition to fret and complain.
FRETT, *frett*, s. With *miners*, the worn side of the bank of a river, where ore stones, mingled with rubbish, are deposited.
FRETTED, *fret'-ted*, pp. or a. Eaten; corroded; rubbed or worn away
FRETTEN, *fret'in*, a. Rubbed; marked; marked with the small-pox.
FRETTER, *fret'-ter*, s. That which frets.
FRETTING, *fret'-ting*, ppr. or a. Corroding; wearing away; agitating.
— s. A state of chafing; vexation; peevishness.
FRETTY, *fret'-te*, a. Adorned with fretwork.
FRETWORK, *fret'-wurk*, s. Raised work; work adorned with frets.
FRIABILITY, *fri-à-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being
FRIABLENESS, *fri'-à-bl-nes*, } easily broken, crumbled, and reduced to powder.
FRIABLE, *fri'-à-bl*, a. Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder
FRIAR, *fri'-ur*, s. An appellation common to the monks of all orders, generally distinguished into four principal branches,—Grey Friars or Franciscans, Augustines, Dominicans, and White Friars.—In a *restricted sense*, a monk who is not a priest.—In *printing*, any part of a page which has not received the ink.—In *therapeutics*, *Friar's-balsam* is a popular specific for the healing of wounds.—In *botany*, *Friar's-cowl* is the plant *Arum arisarum*, so called from its resembling a cowl.—*Friar-bird*, the local name of an Australian bird belonging to the family *Meliphagidæ*.
FRIAR-LIKE, *fri' ur like*, a. Like a friar; monastic; unskilled in the world
FRIAR'S-LANTERN, *fri'-urs-lan'-tern*, s. The *ignis fatuus*.

Friarly, *frī'-ur-le*, a. Like a friar; untaught in the affairs of life

Friary, *frī'-ur-e*, s. A monastery; a convent of friars. — a Like a friar, pertaining to friars.—In *printing*, a term applied to faintness of impression where the ink has not been properly distributed

Friation, *frī-ā' shun*, s. The act of crumbling.

Fribble, *frib'bl*, a Frivolous, trifling; silly. — s A frivolous, contemptible fellow. — v.n To trifle, also, to totter.

Fribbler, *frib'-bler*, s A trifler.

Friburg *See* Frank-pledge

Fricace,‡ *frik'-ase*, s. Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce, also, an unguent prepared by frying things together.

Fricandeau, *frik'-an do*, s. (Fr.) A slice of veal larded and stewed.

Fricassee, *frik'-ā-see*, s. (Fr.) A dish or stew of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in a frying-pan, or a like utensil — v.a To dress in fricassee.

Fricasseed, *frik'-ā seed'*, pp. or a. Dressed in fricassee.

Frication,† *fre ka'-shun* s. The act of rubbing; friction.

Friction, *frik'-shun*, s. The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another, attrition.—In *mechanics*, the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves. Thus, *friction-balls* are a mechanical contrivance for moving heavy weights round a centre, as in cutting a block of marble.—*Friction-clutch* is a method by which machinery is put in and out of gear. —*Friction-cones* are a contrivance for disengaging and re engaging machinery, without experiencing the sudden jolts to which it is subjected by other modes.—*Friction-rollers* are small cylinders fixed between the axis on which a pulley turns and the pulley itself, the hollow axis of the latter being made larger in order to receive them. — *Friction-wheels* are so arranged as to diminish the friction of machinery —In *therapeutics*, the art of rubbing any part of the surface of the body with the hand, or any other agency, to promote circulation.

Frictionless, *frik'-shun-les*, a. Having no friction.

Friday, *frī'-da*, s. The sixth day of the week, formerly consecrated to Frigga, the Scandinavian goddess.

Fridge,‡ *fridje*, v.a. To move hastily.

Fried, *fride*, pp. or a. Dressed in a frying-pan; heated; agitated.

Friend, *frend*, s. One who is attached to another by affection, an attendant; a companion; a favourer; one who is propitious; a term of salutation; a familiar compellation; one of the religious sect frequently called Quakers.—*A friend at court*, one who has sufficient interest to serve another. —† v.a. To befriend; to favour or countenance.

Friended,† *frend'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to friend*.

Friendless, *frend'-les*, a. Destitute of friends; wanting countenance or support; forlorn.

Friend-like, *frend'-like*, a. Having the dispositions of a friend.

Friendliness, *frend'-le-nes*, s. A disposition to friendship; friendly disposition; exertion of benevolence or kindness.

Friendly, *frend'-le*, a. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent; disposed to promote the good of another; disposed to peace; amicable; social; neighbourly; not hostile; favourable; propitious; salutary; promoting the good of —*Friendly societies* are benefit societies, or voluntary associations of individuals for the purpose of mutual assistance in cases of sickness or distress. — ad. In the manner of friends; amicably.

Friendship, *frend'-ship*, s. An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, and a reciprocation of kind offices; mutual attachment; intimacy; favour; personal kindness, friendly aid; assistance; + conformity; affinity; correspondence.

Frieze, **Friz**, *freez*, s. A kind of coarse woollen cloth or stuff, with a nap on one side.—In *architecture*, that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice, and generally ornamented.—*Frieze-panel* is the upper part of a six-panelled door.

Frieze-like, *freez'-like*, a. Resembling frieze.

Friezed, *freezd*, a. Napped; shaggy with nap or frieze.

Frigate, *frig'-gate*, s. A ship of war having two batteries, viz., on the spar-deck and the main-deck, and rating usually from twenty-eight guns up to forty-four, ‡ any small vessel on the water

Frigate-bird, *frig'-gate-bird*, s. A large and rapacious tropical sea-fowl, with very long wings, allied to the pelican.

Frigate-built, *frig'-gate-bilt*, a. Built like or having the appearance of a frigate.

Frigatoon, *frig'-ā-toon*, s. A Venetian vessel, with a square stern, and having only a main-mast and mizzen-mast.

Frigefaction,† *frij-e-fak' shun*, s. The act of making cold.

Fright, *frite*, s. Sudden and violent fear; alarm, terror; consternation.

Fright, **Frighten**, *frī'tn*, v.a. To alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; to affright, terrify, or intimidate

Frighted, **Frightened**, *frī'-ted*, *frī'tnd*, pp. or a. Terrified; suddenly alarmed with danger.

Frightful, *frite'-ful*, a. Exciting alarm; impressing terror, terrible, dreadful, or alarming.

Frightfully, *frite'-ful-le*, ad. Terribly; dreadfully; in a manner to impress terror and alarm.

Frightfulness, *frite'-ful-nes*, s. The quality of impressing terror

Frightless, *frite'-les*, a. Free from fright.

Frigid, *frij'-id*, a. Cold; wanting heat or warmth; wanting warmth of affection, unfeeling; wanting natural heat, or vigour sufficient to excite the generative power; impotent; dull; jejune; unanimated; wanting the fire of genius or fancy; stiff; formal; forbidding; wanting zeal, dull, lifeless.

Frigid zone, *frij'-id zone*, s. The part of the earth between the polar circle and the pole.

Frigidity, *fre-jid'-e-te*, s. Coldness; want of warmth absence of natural heat, life, and vigour of body, impotency; imbecility, coldness of affection; dulness, want of animation or intellectual fire.

Frigidly, *frij'-id-le*, ad. Coldly; dully; without affection.

Frigidness, *frij' id-nes*, s. Coldness, dulness, want of heat or vigour; want of affection.

Frigorific, *frig-o-rif'-ik*, a. Causing cold; producing or generating cold.

Frill, *fril*, s. An edging of fine linen, on the bosom of a shirt or other similar thing; a ruffle. — v.n. To shake or shiver with cold.

Frilled, *frild*, a. Decked with a frill; edged with something fine

Frim,‡ *frim*, s. Flourishing.

Fringe, *frinj*, s. An ornamental appendage to the borders of garments or furniture, consisting of loose threads; something resembling fringe; an open, broken border.—In *botany*, *fringe-tree* is a small tree of the Southern United States, having snow-white flowers, which hang down like fringe. — v.a. To adorn or border with fringe or a loose edging.

Fringe-like, *frinj'-like*, a. Resembling fringe.

Fringe-maker, *frinj-ma'-ker*, s. One who makes fringe.

Fringed, *frinjd*, pp. or a. Bordered with fringe.

Fringeless, *frinj'-les*, a. Having no fringe.

Fringillaceous, *frin-jil-la'-shē-us*, a. Pertaining to the Finches, or *Fringillidæ*.

Fringillidæ, *frin-jil'-le-de*, s. In *natural history*, a family of the *Conirostres*, or Finches, of which the *Fringilla*, or Chaffinch, is the type.

Fringy, *frin'-je*, a. Adorned with fringes.

Friolet, *frī'-o-let*, s. A kind of pear.

Fripper, *frip'-per*, s. A dealer in old things; a broker.

Fripperer, *frip'-per-er*, s. One who deals in old clothes.

Frippery, *frip'-pe-re*, s. Old clothes; cast off dresses, clothes thrown aside after wearing; useless things; trifles; the place where old clothes are sold; the trade or traffic in old clothes. — a. Trifling, contemptible.

Friseur, *fre-zeur'*, s. (Fr.) A hair-dresser.

Frisk, *frisk*, v.a. To rap, to skip; to spring suddenly one way and the other; to dance, skip, and gambol in frolic and gaiety. — a. Lively; brisk; blithe. — s. A frolic, a fit of wanton gaiety.

Frisk,‡ *frisk'-al*, s. A leap or caper.

FRISKER, *frisk'-er*, s. One who leaps or dances in gaiety; a wanton, an inconstant or unsettled person.

FRISKET, *fris'-ket*, s. In *printing*, the light frame by which a sheet of paper is confined to the tympan to be laid on the form for impression.

FRISKFUL, *frisk'-ful*, a. Brisk; lively.

FRISKILY, *frisk' e-le*, ad. In a frisky manner.

FRISKINESS, *frisk'-e-nes*, s. Briskness and frequency of motion; gaiety; liveliness; a dancing or leaping in frolic.

FRISKY, *frisk'-e*, a. Jumping with gaiety; gay; frolicsome; lively.

FRIT, *frit*, s. In *glass-making*, the material or ingredients of which glass is made, after it has been calcined, or baked in a furnace, but before fusion.

— v.a. To expose to dull red heat for the purpose of expelling moisture, &c., from materials for glass-making.

FRITH, *frith*, s. A narrow passage of the sea; a strait; a kind of weir for catching fish; a forest; a woody place; a small field taken out of a common.

FRITHY,‡ *frith'-e*, a. Woody.

FRITILLARY, *frit'-e-lā-re*, s. The crown imperial, a bulbous flowering plant, of the Liliaceous tribe.

FRITINANCY,‡ *frit'-e-nan-se*, s. A chirping or creaking, as of a cricket.

FRITTER, *frit'-ter*, s. A pancake of fried batter; a small piece of meat fried; a fragment; a shred.

— v.a. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small pieces or fragments.—*To fritter away*, to diminish; to take away or waste by degrees.

FRITTERED, *frit'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to fritter*.

FRIVOLITY, *fre-vol'-e-te*, s. Acts or habits of trifling.

FRIVOLOUS, *friv'-o-lus*, a. Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; trifling, trivial, or unimportant.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, *friv'-o-lus nes*, s. The quality of being trifling, or of very little worth.

FRIVOLOUSLY, *friv'-o-lus-le*, ad. In a trifling manner.

FRIZ, *friz*, v.a. To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls with a crisping-pin; to form the nap of cloth into little hard burrs, prominences, or knobs.

FRIZZED, *frizd*, pp. or a. Curled; formed into little burrs on cloth.

FRIZZLE, *friz'zl*, v.a. To curl; to crisp.—*Frizzling of cloth* is a term in the manufacture of woollens applied to the forming of the nap of cloth or stuff into a number of little hard burrs or prominences.

FRIZZLED, *friz'zld*, pp. or a. Curled; crisped.

FRIZZLER, *friz'-ler*, s. One who makes short curls.

FRO, *fro*, ad. From; away, back or backward.

FROCK, *frok*, s. An upper coat, or outer garment; a kind of gown, open behind, worn by females; a gown for children.

FROCK-COAT, *frok'-kote*, s. A kind of strait-bodied coat, having the same length before and behind, like a surtout, but shorter.

FROCKED, *frokt*, a. Clothed in a frock.

FROCKLESS, *frok'-les*, a. Destitute of a frock.

FROG, *frog*, s. A common amphibious reptile, of the batrachian tribe, remarkable for its activity in swimming and leaping; a cloak button, swelled in the middle.—In *dressmaking*, a small barrel-shaped silk ornament, with tassels, used in the decoration of mantles, &c.—In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot.

FROGBIT, *frog'-bit*, s. An aquatic plant, the *hydrocharis*.

FROG-FISH, *frog'-fish*, s. The fishing-frog.

FROG-GRASS, *frog'-gräs*, s. A plant.

FROGGY, *frog'-ge*, a. Abounding with frogs.

FROG-HOPPER, *frog-hop'-per*, s. A small insect of the Grasshopper family, which lives on plants, and is remarkable for its leaping. Its larvæ are found on leaves enclosed in a frothy liquid, and hence called *cuckoo-spittle* or *frog-spittle*.

FROG-SHELL, *frog'-shel*, s. A species of shell of the genus *Ranella*, chiefly found in the tropical seas.

FROISE, *froyz*, s. A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake

FROLIC, *frol'-ik*, a. Gay, merry, full of levity; dancing, playing, or frisking about; full of pranks.

— s. A wild prank; a flight of levity, or gaiety and mirth; a gambol, a freak; a scene of gaiety and mirth, as in dancing or play.

— v.n. To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gaiety.

FROLICFUL, *frol'-ik-ful*, a. Frolicsome

FROLICNESS,‡ *frol'-ik-nes*, s. Pranks; wildness of gaiety; frolicsomeness.

FROLICSOME, *frol'-ik-sum*, a. Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks.

FROLICSOMELY, *frol'-ik-sum-le*, ad. With wild gaiety.

FROLICSOMENESS, *frol'-ik-sum-nes*, s. Gaiety; wild pranks.

FROM, *from*, prep. The meaning of *from* may be expressed by the noun *distance*, or by the adjective *distant*, or by the participle *departing*, removing to a distance. The sense of *from* is literal or figurative, but it is uniformly the same. In certain phrases, generally or always elliptical, *from* is followed by certain adverbs, denoting place, region, or position, indefinitely, no precise point being expressed; as, *From above*, from the upper regions; *from afar*, from a distance; *from beneath*, from a place or region below; *from below*, from a lower place; *from behind*, from a place or position in the rear; *from far*, from a distant place; *from high*, *from on high*, from a high place, from an upper region, or from heaven; *from hence*, from this place: but *from* is superfluous before *hence*; *from thence*, from that place, *from* being superfluous; *from whence*, from which place, *from* being superfluous; *from where*, from which place; *from within*, from the interior or inside; *from without*, from the outside, from abroad.—*From* precedes another preposition, followed by its proper object or case; as, *From amid, from among, from beneath, from beyond.*

FROMWARD, *from'-wawrd*, ad. Away from; the contrary of *toward*.

FROND, *frond*, s. In *botany*, a peculiar union of the fructification with the leaf and stem of a plant, the flowers and fruit being produced from the leaf itself, as in the ferns, &c.

FRONDATION, *fron-dā'-shun*, s. A lopping of trees.

FRONDESCE, *fron-des'*, v.n. To unfold leaves, as plants.

FRONDESCENCE, *fron-des'-sens*, s. In *botany*, the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves.

FRONDIFEROUS, *fron-dif'-er-us*, a. Producing fronds.

FRONDOSE, *fron'-dose*, a. Leafy; full of leaves.

FRONDOUS, *fron'-dus*, a. Applied to a flower which is leafy.

FRONT, *frunt*, s. *Properly*, the forehead or part of the face above the eyes; hence the whole face; the forehead or face, as expressive of the temper or disposition; the fore-part of anything; the fore-part or van of an army or a body of troops; the most conspicuous part or particular.—In *architecture*, the principal side or face of a building.—*Front-room*, an apartment in the fore-part of a house.—*Front-box*, the box in a play-house before the rest.

— v.a. To oppose face to face; to oppose directly; to stand opposed or opposite, or over against anything.

— v.n. To stand foremost; to have the face or front toward any point of the compass.—In *military operations*, *front!* is a word of command signifying that the men are to return to their proper front.

FRONTAGE, *frun'-tajo*, s. The front part of an edifice or lot.

FRONTAL, *fron'-tal*, a. Belonging to the forehead.

— s. In *medicine*, a medicament or preparation to be applied to the forehead.—In *architecture*, a little pediment or front piece over a small door or window.—In *anatomy*, there are a variety of terms used in connexion with the anterior part of the head; as the *frontal artery*, the *frontal bosses*, the *frontal muscle*, the *frontal bone*, the *frontal suture*, &c.

FRONTATED, *fron-tā'-ted*, a. Growing broader and broader, as a leaf.

FRONTED, *frunt'-ed*, a. Formed with a front.

FRONTIER, *frun'-te-er*, s. The marches; the border, confine, or extreme part of a country, bordering on another country.

— a. Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous.

FRONTINIAC, *fron-tin'-yak*, s. A species of French wine, named from *Frontignan*, the place in Languedoc where it is produced.

FRONTISPIECE, *frun'-tis-pees*, s. In *architecture*, the principal face of a building.—In *bibliography*, an ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book.

FRONTLESS, *frunt'-les*, a. Wanting shame or modesty; not diffident

FRONTLET, *frunt'-let*, s. A fillet or band worn on the forehead.—In *ornithology*, the margin of the head

behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.—In *Jewish ceremonies*, a brow-band, inscribed with scriptural texts

FROPPISH,‡ *frop'-pish*, a. Peevish, froward.

FRORE,‡ *frore*, a. Frozen, frosty.

FRORNE,‡ *frorn*, a. Frozen.

FRORY,‡ *fro'-re*, a. Frozen, covered with a froth resembling hoar-frost

FROST, *frost*, s. Frozen dew, freezing of water, or that state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water.—*Hoar-frost* is formed from congealed dew.—*Black frost* occurs when plants are frozen without any deposition of moisture upon them

— v.a. In *cookery*, to cover or sprinkle with a composition of sugar resembling hoar-frost; to cover with anything resembling hoar frost.

FROST BITTEN, *frost-bit'tn*, a. Nipped, withered, or affected by frost.

FROST BOUND, *frost'-bownd*, a. Bound or confined by frost

FROST-NAIL, *frost'-nale*, s. A nail driven into a horse-shoe, to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

FROST NIPPED, *frost'-nipt*, a. Nipped by frost.

FROST-NUMBED, *frost'-numd*, a. Made numb by frost.

FROST WORK, *frost' wurk*, s. Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.

FROSTED, *frost'-ted*, pp. or a. Covered with a composition like white frost, covered with anything resembling hoar frost in colour or form.

FROSTILY, *frost' te-le*, ad. With frost or excessive cold; without warmth of affection, coldly

FROSTINESS, *frost'-te-nes*, s. The state or quality of being frosty, freezing cold.

FROSTING, *frost'-ting*, s. Loaf-sugar prepared to cover cake, &c., which resembles hoar-frost.

FROSTLESS, *frost'-les*, a. Free from frost.

FROSTY, *frost'-te*, a. Producing frost; having power to congeal water, containing frost; chill in affection; without warmth of affection or courage; resembling hoar-frost; white; grey-haired.

FROTH, *froth*, s. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation; any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence; light, unsubstantial matter.

— v.a. To cause to foam.

— v.n. To foam; to throw up spume; to throw out foam or bubbles.

FROTHILY, *froth'-e-le*, ad. With foam or spume; in an empty, trifling manner.

FROTHINESS, *froth'-e-nes*, s. The state of being frothy; emptiness, senseless matter.

FROTHLESS, *froth'-les*, a. Free from froth.

FROTH-SPIT, *froth'-spit*, s. A kind of white froth on the leaves of plants, cuckoo-spit.

FROTHY, *froth'-e*, a. Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth or light bubbles; soft; not firm or solid; vain, light; empty, unsubstantial.

FROUNCE, *frounse*, s. A mass of pimples in the palate of a horse, a disease in hawks; a wrinkle, plait, or curl; an ornament of dress.

— v.a. To gather into plaits, to form wrinkles; to curl or frizzle the hair about the face.

FROUNCELESS,‡ *frounse'-les*, a. Having no plait or wrinkle

FROUZY, *frow'-ze*, a. Fetid; musty; rank; dim; cloudy.

FROW, *frow*, s. A tool for cleaving laths, or splitting staves; ‡ the name of a Dutch or German woman.

FROWARD, *fro'-ward*, a. Not willing to yield or comply with what is required; perverse; untoward; wayward; unyielding; peevish.

FROWARDLY, *fro'-ward-le*, ad. Perversely; in a peevish manner.

FROWARDNESS, *fro'-ward-nes*, s. Perverseness; reluctance to yield or comply; disobedience; peevishness; petulance.

FROWER, *frow'-er*, s. A sharp-edged tool to cleave laths.

FROWN, *frown*, v.n. To express displeasure by contracting the brow, and looking grim or surly; to look stern, to scowl, to manifest displeasure in any manner, to look threatening.

— v.a. To repel by expressing displeasure; to rebuke.

— s. A wrinkled look, particularly expressing dislike; a sour, severe, or stern look, expressive of displeasure; a scowl, any expression of displeasure.

FROWNING, *frown'-ing*, ppr. or a. Knitting the brow in anger or displeasure; threatening.

FROWNINGLY, *frown'-ing-le*, ad. Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

FROWY, *frow'-e*, a. Musty; rank; fetid.—*Frowy stuff* is a builder's name for short, brittle, and soft timber

FROZEN, *fro'zn*, pp. or a. Congealed by cold; frosty, chill, or cold in affection; void of natural heat or vigour

FROZENNESS,‡ *fro'zn-nes*, s. State of being frozen.

FRUCTED, *fruk'-ted*, a. In *heraldry*, bearing fruit.

FRUCTESCENCE, *fruk-tes' sens*, s. In *botany*, the precise time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity, and its seeds are dispersed, the fruiting season.

FRUCTIFEROUS, *fruk-tif'-er-us*, a. Bearing or producing fruit

FRUCTIFICATION, *fruk-te-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of fructifying, or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation.—In *botany*, the temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation

FRUCTIFIED, *fruk'-te-fide*, pp. of the verb *to fructify*.

FRUCTIFY, *fruk'-te-fi*, v.a. To make fruitful; to render productive, to fertilize.

— v.n. To bear fruit.

FRUCTIFYING, *fruk'-te-fi-ing*, ppr. or a. Rendering fruitful, fertilizing.

FRUCTUATION,‡ *fruk-tu-a'-shun*, s. Produce; fruit.

FRUCTUOUS, *fruk'-tu-us*, a. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

FRUCTUOUSLY, *fruk'-tu-us-le*, ad. Fruitfully.

FRUCTUOUSNESS, *fruk'-tu-us-nes*, s. Fruitfulness.

FRUCTURE,‡ *fruk'-tchur*, s. Use; fruition; enjoyment.

FRUGAL, *fru'-gal*, a. Economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provisions of any kind; sparing; not profuse, or lavish.

FRUGALITY, *fru-gal'-e-te*, } s. Prudent economy; good
FRUGALNESS, *fru'-gal-nes*, } husbandry or housewifery; a sparing use or appropriation of money or commodities; a judicious use of anything to be expended.

FRUGALLY, *fru'-gal-le*, ad. With economy; with good management.

FRUGGIN, *frug'-gin*, s. An oven fork; the pole with which the ashes in the oven are stirred. (*Local.*)

FRUGIFEROUS, *fru-jif'-er-us*, a. Producing fruit or corn.

FRUGIVOROUS, *fru-jiv'-or-us*, a. Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds.

FRUIT, *frute*, s. Whatever the earth produces for the nourishment of animals, or for clothing or profit; the produce of a tree or other plant; the seed of plants, or the part that contains the seeds, production, that which is produced, the produce of animals, offspring, young, effect or consequence of any action; advantage, profit, good derived. *Fruit-flies* are small black flies found among fruit-trees in the spring season.—*Fruit-grove* is a grove or close plantation of fruit-trees.—*Fruit-loft*, a place for the preservation of fruit.—*Fruit-shop*, a place where fruit is sold.—*Fruit-time*, the time for gathering fruit.—*Fruit-tree*, a tree cultivated for its fruit.

— v.a. To produce fruit.

FRUITAGE, *fru'-taje*, s. Fruit collectively; various fruits.

FRUIT-BEARER, *frute'-ba-rer*, s. That which produces fruit.

FRUIT-BEARING, *frute'-ba-ring*, a. Producing fruit; having the quality of bearing fruit.

FRUIT-BUD, *frute'-bud*, s. The bud that produces fruit.

FRUITERER, *fru'-ter-er*, s. One who deals in fruit.

FRUITERY, *fru'-te-re*, s. Fruit collectively taken; a fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, *frute'-ful*, a. Very productive; prolific fertile, or abundant; producing fruit in abundance, bearing children; not barren, abounding in or productive of anything; generating.

FRUITFULLY, *frute'-ful-le*, ad. In such a manner as to be prolific; plenteously, abundantly

FRUITFULNESS, *frute'-ful-nes*, s. The quality of producing fruit in abundance, productiveness, fertility fecundity, the quality of being prolific, or producing many young; productiveness of the intellect; exuberance

FRUITING, *fru'-ting*, s. The bearing of fruit.

FRUITION, *fru-ish'-un*, s. Use, accompanied with pleasure, corporeal or intellectual, enjoyment, gratification, the pleasure derived from use or possession.

FRUITIVE, *fru'-e-tiv*, a. Enjoying.

FRUITLESS, *frute'-les*, a. Not bearing fruit; destitute of

fruit; barren, unprofitable, or useless, productive of no advantage or good effect; having no offspring.

FRUITLESSLY, *frute'-les-le*, ad. Without any valuable effect, unprofitably.

FRUITLESSNESS, *frute'-les-nes*, s. The quality of being vain or unprofitable.

FRUITY, *frute'-e*, a. Like fruit; having the qualities of fruit.

FRUMENTACEOUS, *fru-men-ta'-she-us*, a. Made of wheat or like grain; resembling wheat.

FRUMENTARIOUS, *fru-men-ta'-re-us*, a. Pertaining to wheat or grain.

FRUMENTATION, *fru-men-ta'-shun*, s. In *Roman antiquity*, a largess of grain bestowed on the people.

FRUMENTY, *fru'-men-te*, s. Food made of wheat boiled in milk

FRUMP, *frump*, s. A joke, jeer, or flout; a cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.
—‡ v.a. To insult.

FRUMPER,‡ *frum'-per*, s. A mocker; a scoffer.

FRUMPISH, *frump'-ish*, a. Old-fashioned; ill-natured.

FRUSH,‡ *frush*, v.a. To bruise; to crush.
— s. In *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; a discharge of a fetid or ichorous matter from the frog of a horse's foot, also called *thrush*.

FRUSTRABLE, *frus'-trà-bl*, a. That may be frustrated.

FRUSTRANEOUS,† *frus-trà'-ne-us*, a. Vain; useless; unprofitable.

FRUSTRATE, *frus'-trate*, v.a. To defeat; to disappoint; to bring to nothing; to nullify; to render of no effect.
— part. a. Vain, ineffectual; useless; unprofitable; null, void, of no effect.

FRUSTRATED, *frus-trà'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to frustrate*.

FRUSTRATION, *frus-trà'-shun*, s. The act of frustrating; disappointment, defeat.

FRUSTRATIVE, *frus'-trà-tiv*, a. Tending to defeat; fallacious.

FRUSTRATORY, *frus'-trà-tur-e*, a. That vacates or renders null.

FRUSTUM, *frus'-tum*, s. (Lat.) In *geometry*, the part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top; or the part of any solid, as of a cone, pyramid, &c., between two planes. Thus we say, *frustum of a cone*, *frustum of a pyramid*, &c

FRUTESCENT, *fru-tes'-sent*, a. Shrubby; growing like a shrub.

FRUTEX, *fru'-teks*, s. A Shrub.

FRUTICANT, *fru'-te-kant*, a. Full of shoots.

FRUTICOSE, *fru'-te-kose*, FRUTICOUS, *fru'-te-kus*, FRUTICULOSE, *fru-tik'-u-lose*, a. Shrubby; branching like a shrub; bushy.

FRY, *fri*, v.a To dress with fat by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to coo in a frying-pan.
— v.n. To be heated and agitated, as meat in a frying-pan, to suffer the action of fire or extreme heat; to ferment, as in the stomach.
— s. In *ichthyology*, the spawn or young of fish; a crowd of little fish Hence, a swarm of young people in contempt, the mass of petty periodicals, the *fry* of literature; a dish of anything fried; ‡a kind of sieve.

FRYING-PAN, *fri'-ing-pan*, s. A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

FUB,‡ *fub*, s. A plump young person.
—‡ v.a. To put off; to delay; to cheat.

FUBBY, *fub'-be*, a. Plump; chubby.

FUCACEÆ, *fu-ka'-se-e*, s. An order of the *Algæ*, or Sea-weeds, of which the *fucus*, or sea-wrack, is the genus, and *fuceæ*, a sub-order.

FUCATE, *few'-kate*, FUCATED, *few'-ka-ted*, a. Painted; disguised with paint, or false show.

FUCHSIA, *few'-she-à*, s. A pretty garden plant, with beautiful pendulous flowers

FUCIVOROUS, *fu-siv'-ur-us*, a. Feeding on sea-weeds, as applied to animals who feed on this aliment

FUCOID, *few'-koyd*, s. A fossil sea-weed, belonging to the order *Fucaceæ*.

FUCOID, *few'-koyd*, FUCOIDAL, *few-koy'-dal*, a. Resembling sea-weed, or partaking of the nature of a fucus.

FUCUS, *few'-kus*, s., pl. FUCI. (Lat.) In *botany*, a genus of *Algæ*, or Sea-weeds, of the order *Fucaceæ*, as the sea-wrack, &c., ‡a paint; a dye; false show.

FUDDER, *fud'-der*. *See* FOTHER.

FUDDLE, *fud'-dl*, v.a. To make drunk; to intoxicate.
— v.n. To drink to excess.

FUDDLER, *fud'-dler*, s. A drunkard.

FUDGE, *fudj*, s. A made-up story; stuff; nonsense.
— interj. An exclamation of contempt.

FUEL, *few'-el*, s. Any combustible material that serves to feed fire, as wood, coal, &c; anything that serves to feed or increase flame, heat, or excitement
— v.a. To feed with combustible matter, to store with fuel or firing.

FUELLER, *few'-el-ler*, s. He or that which supplies fuel.

FUERO, *few'-e-ro*, s. (Span.) A statute, jurisdiction; a charter of privileges.

FUFF, *fuf*, v.n. To blow or puff.

FUFFY, *fuf'-fe*, a. Light and soft.

FUGACIOUS, *few-gà'-shus*, a. Flying or fleeting away; volatile.

FUGACIOUSNESS, *few-gà'-shus-nes*, s. The quality of flying away; volatility.

FUGACITY, *few-gas'-e-te*, s. Volatility; the quality of flying away; uncertainty; instability.

FUGATA, *fu-gà'-tà*, a. (Ital.) In *music*, an epithet applied to compositions written in the style of fugues; as *Sinfonia fugata*, a fugued symphony.

FUGH, *few*, interj. An exclamation expressing abhorrence.

FUGITIVE, *few'-je-tiv*, a. Volatile; apt to flee away; readily wafted by the wind; not tenable, not to be held or detained; readily escaping; unstable, unsteady; fleeting; not fixed or durable, fleeing; running from danger or pursuit; fleeing from duty; eloping; escaping; wandering; vagabond.—In *literature*, *fugitive* compositions are such as are short and occasional, written in haste or at intervals, and considered to be fleeting and temporary
— s. One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger, one who has taken refuge under another power, or one who has fled from punishment.

FUGITIVELY, *few'-je-tiv-le*, ad In a fugitive manner.

FUGITIVENESS, *few'-je-tiv-nes*, s. Volatility; fugacity an aptness to fly away, instability.

FUGLEMAN, *few'-gl-man*, FLUGELMAN, *flew'-gel-man*, s. One who stands in front of a line of soldiers when under drill, whose movements in the manual exercise they are all simultaneously to follow

FUGUE, *fewg*, s. In *music*, a composition in which the different parts fly, or run after each other, each repeating the subject at a certain interval above or below the preceding part. There are three distinct descriptions of fugues.—the *Simple fugue*, the *Double fugue*, and the *Common fugue*.

FUGUIST. *few'-ghist*, s. A musician who composes fugues, or performs them extemporaneously.

FULCIBLE,‡ *ful'-se-bl*, a That may be propped up.

FULCIMENT,† *ful'-se-ment*, s. A prop; a fulcrum; that on which a balance or lever rests

FULCRATE, *ful'-krate*, a. Propped up; furnished with fulcrums.—In *botany*, a *fulcrate* stem is one whose branches descend to the earth.

FULCRUM, *ful'-krum*, s., pl FULCRA or FULCRUMS. (Lat.) A prop or support.—In *mechanics*, the prop or support by which a lever is sustained.—In *botany*, the part of a plant which serves to defend or support it.

FULFIL, *ful-fil'*, v.a To accomplish, to perform to complete, or carry into effect; to answer in execution or event what has been promised, to answer any desire by compliance or gratification, to perform what is required, to answer a law by obedience.

FULFILLED, *ful-fild'*, pp. of the verb *to fulfil*.

FULFILLER, *ful-fil'-ler*, s. One who fulfils or accomplishes.

FULFILMENT, *ful-fil'-ment*, FULFILLING, *ful-fil'-ling*, s. Accomplishment, completion; execution, performance.

FULGARY,‡ *ful' gar-e*, s. Lightning.

FULGENCY, *ful'-jen-se*, s. Brightness; splendour; glitter, effulgence.

FULGENT, *ful'-jent*, a. Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright

FULGENTLY, *ful'-jent-le*, ad. In a glittering manner.

FULGID,‡ *ful'-jid*, a. Shining; dazzling.

FULGIDITY,‡ *ful-jid'-e-te*, s. Splendour; dazzling glitter.

FULGOR,† *ful'-gur*, s. (Lat.) Splendour; dazzling brightness.

FULGORA, *ful'-go-rà*, s. A genus of Moths, the lantern fly, which emits light in the dark.

FULGURANT,‡ *ful'-gur-ant*, a. Flashing like lightning.

FULGURATE,† *ful'-gur-ate* v.n. To emit flashes of light, to flash like lightning.

Fulguration,+ *ful-gu-ra'-shun*, s. Lightning; the act of lightning, the sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver when the last film of the oxide of lead or copper leaves its surface.

Fulgurite, *ful'-gu-rite*, s. A tube of vitrified sand, supposed to be formed by a stroke of lightning on a sandy plain, &c.; a term used to designate any mineral with marks of fusion, supposed to be from the action of lightning, as implied by the word.

Fulgury,‡ *ful'-gu-re*, s. Lightning.

Fulica, *few'-le-kă*, s. The common black or bald coot.

Fuliginosity, *fu-lij-e-nos'-e-te*, s. Sootiness; matter deposited by smoke.

Fuliginous, *fu-lij'-e-nus*, a. Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky; pertaining to or resembling smoke.

Fuliginously, *fu-lij'-e-nus-le*, ad. In a smoky or sooty state.

Fulke,‡ *fulk*, s. Folk; people.

Full, *ful*, a. Replete; without vacuity; having no space void; abounding with, supplied; not vacant, plump; fat; saturated; sated; crowded, with regard to the imagination or memory; large, entire; not partial; that fills, as a meal; complete, not defective or partial; containing the whole matter; expressing the whole; strong, not faint or attenuated; loud, clear, distinct; mature; perfect; exhibiting the whole disk or surface illuminated; abundant; plenteous; sufficient; adequate; well fed; well supplied or furnished; abounding; copious; ample.

— s. Complete measure; utmost extent; the highest state or degree; the whole; the total; the state of satiety.—The *full of the moon* is the time when it presents to the spectator its whole face illuminated.

— ad. Quite; to the same degree; without abatement or diminution; with the whole effect; exactly; directly.

Full is used as a prefix to numerous words, chiefly participles and adjectives, to express the utmost extent or degree; as *full-aged*, of mature age, *full-armed*, completely armed, *full-bloomed*, having perfect blossoms; *full-blown*, fully expanded; *full-bottomed*, having a large bottom; *full-butt*, meeting directly, and with violence; *full-charged*; *full-crammed*, well filled; *full-drive*, at full speed, *full-dressed*, *full-eared*, *full-eyed*, *full-faced*, *full-fed*, *full-fleshed*, *full-formed*, *full-fraught*, *full-gorged*, *full-grown*, *full-hearted*, *full-hot*, *full-laden*, *full-length*, *full-manned*, *full-mouthed*, *full-orbed* *full-spread*, *full-stomached*, *full-stuffed*, *full-summed*, *full-swing*, *full-winged*, &c.

Full, v.a. To thicken cloth in a mill; to make compact, or to scour, cleanse, and thicken.

Fullage, *ful'-laje*, s. Money paid for fulling cloth.

Fullam,‡ *ful'-lam*, s. An old cant word for false dice.

Fulled, *fuld*, pp. or a. Cleansed; thickened.

Fuller, *ful'-ler*, s. One whose occupation is to full cloth.

Fuller's-earth, *ful'-lers-erth*, s. A soft, friable clay, which absorbs grease, and is much used in fulling cloth.

Fuller's-thistle, *ful'-lers-this'tl*, } s. Teasel, a plant
Fuller's-weed, *ful'-lers-weed*, } of the genus *dipsacus*. The burrs are used in dressing cloth.

Fullery, *ful'-ler-e*, s. The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

Fulling, *ful'-ling*, s. The art or practice of thickening cloth, and making it compact and firm.

Fulling-mill, *ful'-ling-mil*, s. A water-mill for fulling cloths, where they are cleansed from the grease by scouring ingredients.

Full-pay, *ful'-pa*, s. Entire pay, without stoppages or deductions.

Fully, *ful'-le*, ad. Without lack or defect; sufficiently, abundantly, plentifully, amply, or perfectly; in a manner to give satisfaction; to the extent desired; without abatement; with completeness.—*Fully committed*, in *law*, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from being previously detained for examination.

Fulmar, *ful'-mar*, s. A sea-fowl of the petrel kind very abundant in the polar regions; the foulemart or fulimart.

Fulminant, *ful'-me-nant*, a. Thundering.

Fulminate, *ful'-me-nate*, v.n. To thunder; to make a loud sudden noise, or a sudden sharp crack; to detonate; to issue forth ecclesiastical censures, as if with the force of a thunderbolt.

Fulminate, v.a. To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure; to cause to explode.

— s. In *chemistry*, a detonating compound, consisting of fulminic acid with a base. These compounds explode by percussion, friction, or heat.—*Fulminate of mercury*, often called *fulminating mercury*, is much used in percussion caps.—*Fulminate of silver*, containing one part of silver in ten of nitric acid, is a very powerful detonator

Fulminating, *ful'-me-na-ting*, ppr. or a. Thundering crackling, exploding; detonating; hurling menaces or censures.—*Fulminating powder*, an explosive compound of nitre, carbonate of potash, and sulphur.

Fulmination, *ful-me-na'-shun*, s. A thundering; denunciation of censure or threats, anathema or excommunication; the explosion of certain chemical preparations; detonation.

Fulminatory, *ful'-me-nă-tur-e*, a. Thundering; striking terror.

Fulmine,‡ *ful'-min*, v.n. To thunder.

— v.a. To shoot; to dart like lightning.

Fulmineous, *ful-min'-e-us*, a. Pertaining to thunder.

Fulminic Acid, *ful-min'-ik as'-id*, s. In *chemistry*, an explosive acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen

Fulness, *ful'-nes*, s. The state of being filled, so as to leave no part vacant; the state of abounding or being in great plenty; abundance; copiousness, plenitude, completeness; the state of a thing in which nothing is wanted; perfection; repletion; satiety; repletion of vessels, as of blood; plenty; wealth; affluence; struggling perturbation; swelling; largeness; extent, loudness; force of sound.

Fulsome, *ful'-sum*, a. Nauseous; offensive; rank; gross; disgusting; that which disgusts by excess or grossness, as a *fulsome* panegyric.

Fulsomely, *ful'-sum-le*, ad. Nauseously; grossly.

Fulsomeness, *ful'-sum-nes*, s. Nauseousness; offensive grossness.

Fulvid, *ful'-vid*, } a. Tawny; dull yellow, with a
Fulvous, *ful'-vus*, } mixture of grey and brown.

Fumado, *fu-mă'-do*, s. A smoked fish.

Fumage, *few'-maje*, } s. Hearth-money; a sort of tax,
Fucage, *few'-kaje*, } formerly paid for every chimney in a house.

Fumariaceæ, *few-ma-re-ă'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Thalamifloral Exogens, the Fumeworts of Lindley, of which the *fumaria* is the type.

Fumarole, *few'-mă-role*, s. A hole from which smoke issues in a volcano or sulphur-mine.

Fumatory, *few'-mă-tur-e*, s. The same as *fumitory*.

Fumble, *fum'bl*, v.n. To feel or grope about; to attempt awkwardly; to grope about in perplexity; to seek awkwardly; to handle much; to play childishly; to turn over and over.

— v.a. To manage awkwardly; to crowd or tumble together.

Fumbler, *fum'-bler*, s. One who gropes or manages awkwardly.

Fumbling, *fum'-bling*, ppr. or a. Groping; managing awkwardly.

Fumblingly, *fum'-bling-le*, ad. In an awkward manner.

Fume, *fewm*, s. Smoke; vapour from combustion, volatile matter ascending in a dense body; exhalation from the stomach; rage; passion, anything unsubstantial or fleeting; idle conceit, vain imagination.

— v.n. To smoke; to yield vapour or visible exhalations; to pass off in vapours; to be in a rage.

— v.a. To smoke; to dry in smoke; to perfume; to disperse or drive away in vapours.

Fumeless, *fewm'-les*, a. Free from fumes.

Fumet, *few'-met*, s. The dung of deer; the scent of the meat of venison or game when kept too long.

Fumette, *fu-met'*, s. The stench of tainted meat.

Fumid, *few'-mid*, a. Smoky; vaporous.

Fumidity, *fu-mid'-e-te*, } s. Smokiness.
Fumidness, *few'-mid-nes*, }

Fumiferous, *fu-mif'-er-us*, a. Producing smoke.

Fumifugist, *fu-mif'-u-jist*, s. He or that which drives away smoke or fumes.

Fumigant, *few'-me-gant*, a. Fuming.

Fumigate *few'-me-gate*, v.a. To smoke; to perfume; to apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas, to purify from infection, &c.

Fumigation, *few-me-ga'-shun*, s. The act of smoking or applying smoke or gas, to purify from infection, &c.; vapours; scent raised by fire.

Fumigatory, *few'-me-ga-tur-e*, a. Having the quality of cleansing by smoke

FUMILY, *few'-me-le*, ad. In a smoky manner.
FUMING, *few'-ming*, ppr. or a. Smoking; emitting vapours, raging.
FUMINGLY, *few'-ming-le*, ad. Angrily; in a rage.
FUMISH,† *few'-mish*, a. Smoky, hot, choleric.
FUMISHNESS, *few'-mish-nes*, s. Fretfulness.
FUMITER, *few'-me-ter*, s. A plant.
FUMITORY, *few'-me-tur-e*, s. A plant whose leaves are of a bitter taste, and sometimes used for disorders of the skin
FUMOUS, *few'-mus*, } a. Producing fume; full of
FUMY, *few'-me*, } vapour.
FUN, *fun*, s. Sport; vulgar merriment. (*Vulgar.*)
FUNAMBULATE, *fu-nam'-bu-late*, v.a. To walk on a rope.
FUNAMBULATION, *fu-nam-bu-la'-shun*, s. Rope-dancing.
FUNAMBULATORY, *fu-nam'-bu-là-tur-e*, a. Performing like a rope-dancer; narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer.
FUNAMBULIST, *fu-nam'-bu-list*, }
FUNAMBULO,‡ *fu-nam'-bu-lo*, } s. A rope-walker or
FUNAMBULUS,‡ *fu-nam'-bu-lus*, } dancer.
FUNARIA, *fu-na'-re-à*, s. A genus of well-known mosses, distinguished for its terminal fruit-stalks.
FUNCTION, *fungk'-shun*, s. The doing, executing, or performing of anything, discharge; performance; office or employment, or any duty or business belonging to a particular station or character; charge; post; place, trade, occupation, the office of any particular part of animal bodies, power, faculty, animal or intellectual; the motions, operations, or acts which the animal or vegetable organs are fitted by nature to perform; † trade or occupation.—In *mathematics*, the *function* of a variable quantity is any algebraic expression into which that quantity enters.
FUNCTIONAL, *fungk'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to functions; performed by the functions.
FUNCTIONALIZE, *fungk'-shun-al-ize*, v.a. To appoint to the performance of certain functions, to place in office.
FUNCTIONALLY, *fungk'-shun-al-le*, ad. By means of the functions.
FUNCTIONARY, *fungk'-shun-à-re*, s. One who holds an office or trust.
FUND, *fund*, s. A stock or capital; abundance; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation; money lent to government, constituting a national debt, or the stock of a national debt. money or income destined to the payment of the interest of a debt.—*Fund-holder*, one who has property in the public funds.—*Funding System*, a scheme of finance or revenue for paying annual interest on a public debt.—A *sinking fund* is a sum of money appropriated to the purchase of the public stocks or the payment of the public debt.
— v.a. To provide and appropriate a fund for paying interest, as *to fund* the national debt; to place money in a fund.
FUNDAMENT, *fun'-dà-ment*, s. The seat or lower part of the intestinal canal, ‡ foundation.
FUNDAMENTAL, *fun-dà-men'-tal*, a. Pertaining to the foundation or basis; primary; leading; essential; serving for the foundation.—*Fundamental base*, that part in musical harmony which sustains the chord; in the natural position of the chord, the lowest part.
— s. A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential
FUNDAMENTALLY, *fun-dà-men'-tal-le*, ad. Primarily; originally, essentially, at the foundation.
FUNDED, *fund'-ed*, pp. or a. Placed in the funds; deposited as a fund for the payment of interest.—*Funded debt* is that part of the national debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.
FUNDLESS, *fund'-les*, a. Destitute of funds.
FUNEBRIAL, *fu-ne'-bre-al*, a. Pertaining to funerals.
FUNEBRIOUS,‡ *fu-ne'-bre-us*, a. Funereal.
FUNERAL, *few'-ne-ral*, s. Burial; interment; the ceremony of burying a dead body, obsequies; the procession of persons attending the burial of the dead.—*Funeral pall*, a hearse-cloth.—*Funeral plumes*, elaborately prepared sets of ostrich feathers mounted on the hearse and heads of the horses.
— a. Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.
FUNERATE,‡ *few'-ne-rate*, v.a. To bury.
FUNERATION,‡ *few-ne-ra'-shun*, s. Solemnization of a funeral.
FUNEREAL, *fu-ne'-re-al*, a. Suiting a funeral; pertaining to burial, dark, dismal; mournful
FUNEREALLY, *fu-ne'-re-al-le*, ad In a funereal manner dismally
FUNEST,‡ *fu-nest'*, a. Doleful; lamentable.
FUNGAL, *fung'-al*, a. Of or belonging to the *Fungi* o *Fungales*
FUNGALES. *See* FUNGI.
FUNGATE, *fung'-gate*, s. A compound of fungic acid an a base.
FUNGE,‡ *funje*, s. A blockhead; a dolt.
FUNGI, *fun-ji*, pl. of FUNGUS, s. (Lat. In *botany*, a large natural order of cellular and flowerless plants, which are nourished through their thallus or spawn, and propagated in colourless or brown spores. they comprehend the several varieties of Mushrooms, Toadstools; and the microscopic plants which form mildew, mould, &c. *See* FUNGUS.
FUNGIA, *fun'-je-à*, s. A genus of corals. much like a mushroom in form.
FUNGIATES, *fun'-je-ates*, s.pl. Combinations of fungic acid with salifiable bases.
FUNGIBLES, *fun'-je-bls*, s.pl. In *Scottish law*, moveable goods valued by measure or weight.
FUNGIC, *fun'-jik*, a Of or belonging to the Fungi or Mushrooms. *Fungic acid* is an uncrystallizable deliquescent acid found in Fungi.
FUNGICOLÆ, *fun-jik'-o-le*, s.pl. A family of Coleopterous insects, in which the body is oval, and the antennæ longer than the head and thorax united.
FUNGIFORM, *fun'-je-fawrm*, a. Resembling a fungus or mushroom in shape
FUNGILLIFORM, *fun-jil'-le-fawrm*, a. Round-headed like a mushroom.
FUNGIN, *fun'-jin*, s. The fleshy part of a mushroom, purified by digestion in hot water.
FUNGITE, *fun'-jite*, s. A kind of fossil coral.
FUNGIVOROUS, *fun-jiv'-ur-us*, a. Feeding on Fungi or Mushrooms.
FUNGOID, *fung'-goyd*, a. Having the appearance of a mushroom.
FUNGOSITY, *fung-gos'-e-te*, s. Soft excrescence.
FUNGOUS, *fung'-gus*, a. Belonging to the Fungi or Mushroom family; excrescent; spongy.
FUNGUS, *fung'-us*, pl. FUNGI, s. (Lat.) A plant belonging to the *Fungi*, or *Fungales* (which see), as Mushrooms, Toadstools, Mildew, vegetable excrescenees, &c.—In *pathology*, the name of a spongy excrescence or proud-flesh formed in wounds.
FUNICLE, *few'-ne-kl*, s. A small cord, or ligature; a fibre.—In *botany*, a little stalk by which the seed is attached to the placenta.
FUNICULAR, *fu-nik'-u-lar*, a. Consisting of small cords or fibres.
FUNIS, *few'-nis*, s. In *anatomy*, the navel string, or umbilical cord.
FUNK, *fungk*, s. An offensive smell. (*Vulgar.*)
FUNKY, *funk'-e*, a. Easily put out of humour; disposed to kick, as a horse.
—‡ v.n. To stink through fear. (*Vulgar.*)
FUNNEL, *fun'-nel*, s A passage or avenue for a fluid or flowing substance, particularly the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney through which smoke ascends; a vessel for conveying fluids into close vessels, a kind of inverted hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel.
FUNNEL-FORM, *fun'-nel-fawrm*, } a. Having the form
FUNNEL-SHAPED, *fun'-nel-shaypt*, } of a funnel or inverted hollow cone.
FUNNY, *fun'-ne*, a. Droll; comical; full of fun.
— s. A light boat.
FUNNIONI, *foon-ne-o'-ne*, s.pl. (Ital.) In *sacred music*, a name applied to those oratorios occasionally performed in the Romish church.
FUR, *fur*, s. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser; the skins of certain wild animals with the fur, peltry; strips of skin with fur, used on garments for lining or for ornament, a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in persons affected with fever; a coating on the interior of tea-kettles, &c., deposited by hard water.
— a. Pertaining to or made of fur.
— v.a. To line, face, or cover with fur; to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue.—In *carpentry*, to nail small strips of board on joists, rafters, &c., in order to make a level surface for lathing, boarding, &c
— ad. At a distance. *See* FAR.

FURACIOUS,† *fu-ra'-she-us*, a. Inclined to steal; thievish.
FURACITY,† *fu-ras'-e-te*, s. Thievishness.
FURBELOW, *fur'-be-lo*, s. A flounce; the plaited or puckered border of a petticoat or gown.
— v.a. To put on a furbelow, to furnish with an ornamental appendage of dress.
FURBISH, *fur'-bish*, v.a. To rub or scour to brightness; to polish, to burnish
FURBISHABLE, *fur'-bish-a-bl*, a. That may be polished.
FURBISHER, *fur' bish-er*, s. One who polishes or makes bright by rubbing; one who cleans.
FURCATE, *fur -kate*, } a. Forked, branching like the
FURCATED, *fur'-ka-ted*, } prongs of a fork.
FURCATION, *fur-ka'-shun*, s. A forking; a branching like the tines of a fork.
FURCULAR, *fur'-ku-lar*, a. Fork-shaped.
FURDLE,‡ *fur'dl*, v.a. To draw up into a bundle.
FURFUR, *fur'-fur*, s. (Lat.) Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran.
FURFURACEOUS, *fur-fu-ra'-she-us*, a. Scaly; branny; scurfy like bran.
FURFURATION, *fur-fu-ra'-shun*, s. The falling of scurf from the head.
FURIAL,‡ *few'-re-al*, a. Raging; furious; in a passion
FURIBONDO, *foo-re-bon'-do*. (Ital.) In *music*, a word applied adverbially to those movements intended to be performed with energy.
FURIOSO, *few re-o'-so*. (Ital.) In *music*, vehemently; with great energy
FURIOUS, *few'-re us*, a. Violent, fierce, or turbulent; rushing with impetuosity, transported with passion; filled with frenzy, rendered outrageous by insanity.
FURIOUSLY, *few'-re-us-le*. ad. With impetuous motion or agitation, violently, vehemently
FURIOUSNESS. *few'-re-us-nes*, s. With impetuous motion or rushing, violent agitation; madness; frenzy; rage
FURL, *furl*, v.a. To draw up; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it by a cord.
FURLED, *furld*, pp. or a. Wrapped and fastened to a yard, &c.
FURLONG, *fur' long*, s. A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile, forty rods, poles, or perches.
FURLOUGH. *fur' lo*, s. Leave of absence granted by the commanding officer of a regiment to soldiers under his command.
— v.a. To furnish with a furlough; to grant leave of absence to a soldier
FURMENTY. *See* FRUMENTY.
FURNACE. *fur'-nase*, s. Any enclosed fire-place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, for melting ores, metals, &c.—In *Scripture*, a place of cruel bondage and affliction; a place of eternal torment
—‡ v.a. To throw out sparks as a furnace.
FURNIMENT,‡ *fur'-ne-ment*, s Furniture.
FURNISH, *fur'-nish*, v.a. To provide or supply with anything wanted or necessary; to fit up; to equip; to fit for an expedition.
—‡ s. A specimen; a sample.
FURNISHED, *fur'-nisht*, pp. or a. Supplied. garnished, or fitted with neccssaries.
FURNISHER, *fur'-nish-er*, s. One who supplies or fits out
FURNISHMENT, *fur'-nish-ment*, s. A supply.
FURNITURE, *fur'-ne-ture*, s. Goods, vessels, utensils, and other appendages necessary or convenient for housekeeping, chattels, moveables, effects, appendages, that which is added for use or ornament; equipage, decorations, a term applied to the implements of art.—In *printing*, it comprehends the material, of either wood or metal, which keeps the pages bound fast together, and likewise separates them so as to allow a uniform margin, at the head and sides of each page, when the printed sheet is folded.—In *architecture*, it applies to the brasswork of locks, windows, knobs of doors, shutters, &c.
FUROR, *fu'-ror*, s. (Lat.) Fury; rage.
FURRED, *furd*, pp. or a. Lined or ornamented with fur; thickened by the addition of strips of board, covered with fur.
FURRIER, *fur'-re-ur*, s. A dealer or manufacturer of furs.
FURRIERY, *fur'-re-ur-e*, s. Furs in general; the dealing in furs.
FURRING, *fur'-ring*, s. In *carpentry*, the small slips nailed on joists or rafters in order to level a surface for lathing, boarding, &c., the strips thus nailed on.
FURROW, *fur'-ro*, s. A trench in the earth made by a plough; a long, narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove, a hollow made by wrinkles in the face —*Furrow-faced*, having a wrinkled face—*Furrow-drain*, a deep open channel made by a plough to carry off water.—*Furrow-weed*, a weed growing on ploughed land.
— v.a. To make furrows in; to plough; to make channels in; to make hollows in by wrinkles, to wrinkle.
FURROWED, *fur'-rode*, pp. or a. Marked with furrows.
FURRY, *fur'-re*, a. Covered with fur; dressed in fur; consisting of fur or skins.
FURTHER, *fur'-ther*, a. More or most distant; additional.
— ad. To a greater distance.
— v.a. To help forward, to promote; to help or assist.
FURTHERANCE, *fur'-ther-anse*, s. A helping forward, promotion; advancement.
FURTHERED, *fur'-therd*, pp. of the verb *to further*.
FURTHERER, *fur'-ther-er*, s. One who helps to advance a promoter.
FURTHERMORE, *fur'-ther-more*, ad. Moreover; besides in addition to what has been said.
FURTHERMOST, *fur'-ther-most*, a. Most remote
FURTHEST, *fur'-thest*, a. Most distant either in time or place.
— ad. At the greatest distance.
FURTIVE, *fur'-tiv*, a. Stolen, obtained by theft.
FURTIVELY, *fur'-tiv-le*, ad. In a furtive manner; by stealth.
FURUNCLE, *few'-run-kl*, s. A superficial, inflammatory tumour, acutely tender to the touch, and suppurating with a central core, commonly called a boil.
FUR-WROUGHT, *fur'-rawt*, a. Made of fur
FURY, *few'-re*, s. Passion; rage; madness; turbulence, fierceness; frenzy; tumult of the mind, enthusiasm, or exultation of fancy.—In *mythology*, a goddess of vengeance; hence, a stormy, turbulent, violent woman.
FURY-LIKE, *few'-re-like*, a. Raging; furious; violent.
FURZE, *furze*, s. Gorse; whin, a thorny evergreen shrub of Great Britain, having beautiful yellow flowers.
FURZY, *fur'-ze*, a. Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.
FUSAROLE, *few'-sa-role*, s. (Ital.) In *architecture*, a bead-like moulding generally placed under the echinus or quarter-round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.
FUSCATION, *fus-ka'-shun*, s. A darkening; obscurity.
FUSCINE, *fus' seen*, s. A brownish matter obtained from empyreumatic oil, which is soluble in alcohol, but not in water.
FUSCITE, *fus'-sit*, s. A greyish or greenish-black mineral.
FUSCOUS, *fus'-kus*, a. Brown; of a dark colour.
FUSE, *fewze*, v.a. To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid, to dissolve.
— v.n. To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a fluid state by heat.
FUSE, *fewze*, } s. A small tube filled with combustible
FUSEE, *few'-ze*, } matter, used in blasting, or discharging a shell.
FUSED, *fewzd*. pp. or a. Melted, liquefied.
FUSEE, *fu-ze'*, s. The cone or conical part of a watch or clock, round which is wound the chain or cord; a small, neat musket or fire-lock, generally written FUSIL; a squib; a match used by smokers for igniting tobacco, the track of a buck.
FUSEL-OIL, *few zel'-oyl*, s. The refuse from distillation, a deleterious component of alcohol used in the manufacture of various fruit essences.
FUSEL-OL, *fewze'-lol*, s. Oil of potato-spirit, which is colourless, and possesses a strong and nauseous odour.
FUSIBILITY, *few ze-bil"-e-te*, s The quality of being fusible, or of being convertible from a solid to a fluid state by heat.
FUSIBLE, *few'-ze-bl*, a. That may be melted or liquefied. —*Fusible metal* is an alloy of bismuth, lead, and tin, which melts at the heat of boiling water.—*Fusible calculus*, a variety of urinary concretion, so called because it fuses before the blow-pipe.
FUSIFORM, *few'-ze-fawrm*, a. Shaped like a spindle thick, tapering to each end

Fusil, *fu'-zil*, a. Capable of being melted or rendered fluid by heat; running; flowing, as a liquid.
— s. A light musket or firelock.—In *heraldry*, a bearing of a rhomboidal figure, so named from its spindle-shaped form.

Fusileer, *fu-zil-teer'*, s. A soldier armed with a fusil; but, in *modern times*, armed like others of the infantry.

Fusinæ, *fu'-ze-ne*, s.pl. A sub-family of Mollusca, the Spindle shells, of which the genus *Fusus* is the type.

Fusion, *few'-shun*, s. The act or operation of melting or rendering fluid by heat, without the aid of a solvent; the state of being melted or dissolved by heat. Thus, tin is fusible at 442°, lead, 612°; silver, 1,873°, gold, 2,016°, and cast iron, 2,786°

Fusome, *few'-sum*, a. Handsome; neat, notable; tidy. (*Local.*)

Fuss, *fus*, s. A tumult; a bustle. (*Vulgar.*)

Fussily, *fus'-se-le*, ad. In a bustling or fussy manner.

Fussy, *fus'-se*, a. Making a fuss.

Fust, *fust*, s. The shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster; a strong, musty smell.
— v.n. To become mouldy, to smell ill.

Fusta, *focs'-ta*, s. (Span.) A kind of woollen cloth; a small vessel with lateen sails.

Fusted, *fus'-ed*, a. Mouldy, ill-smelling.

Fustet, *fus'-tet*, s. A shrub of southern Europe, affording a brilliant though fugitive yellow dye.

Fustian, *fust'-yan*, s. A kind of coarse, thick twilled cotton cloth embracing corduroy, velveteen, &c.; an inflated style of writing, bombast.
— a. Made of fustian.—In *style*, swelling above the dignity of the thoughts or subject, too pompous; ridiculously tumid, bombastic

Fustianist, *fust'-yan-ist*, s. One who writes bombast

Fustic, *fus'-tik*, s. The wood of the *Morus tinctoria*, a tree growing in the West Indies, which affords a dingy yellow dye.—The *young fustic* of the English dyers is the wood of the *Rhus cotinus*, which imparts a beautiful bright yellow dye to cottons, &c.

Fustigate, *fus'-te-gate*, v.a. To beat with a cudgel or stick

Fustigation, *fus-te-ga'-shun*, s. Among the *ancient Romans*, a punishment by beating with a stick or club.

Fustilarian, *fus-te-la'-re-an*, s. A low, fusty fellow; a scoundrel.

Fustilug, *fus'-te-lug*, **Fustilugs**, *fus'-te-lugs*, } s. A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

Fustiness, *fus'-te-nes*, s. A fusty state or quality; an ill smell from mouldiness, or mouldiness itself.

Fusty, *fus'-te*, a. Mouldy; ill-smelling, rank; rancid.

Fusure, *few'-shure*, s. A smelting.

Futile, *few' til*, a. Trifling; frivolous, or worthless; of no weight or importance; ‡ loquacious; talkative.

Futilely, *few'-til-le*, ad. In a futile manner.

Futility, *few-til'-e-te*, s. Want of weight or effect; the quality of producing no valuable effect, or of coming to nothing; triflingness; unimportance; ‡ talkativeness

Futilous,‡ *few'-te-lus*, a. Worthless; trifling.

Futtocks, *fut'-toks*, s. The middle division of a ship's timbers, situated between the floor and the upper timbers.—*Futtock plates* are certain iron plates, the upper parts of which are open like a ring, and used to fix the dead eyes in.

Future, *few'-tchure*, a. That is to be or come hereafter.—The *future tense*, in *grammar*, is the modification of a verb which expresses a future act or event.
— s. Time to come, a time subsequent to the present.

Futurely,‡ *few'-tchure-le*, ad. In time to come.

Futurist, *few'-tchu-rist*, s. In *theology*, one who maintains that the scriptural prophecies have yet to be fulfilled, one who has regard to the future.

Futuritial,† *few-tchu-rish'-al*, a. Hereafter; relating to futurity.

Futurition, *few-tchu-rish'-un*, s. The state of being to come or exist hereafter.

Futurity, *few-tchu'-re-te*, s. Future time; time to come; event to come; the state of being yet to come.

Fuze. *See* **Fuse**.

Fuzz, *fus*, v.n. To fly off in minute particles.
— s. Fine, light particles, loose, volatile matter.

Fuzz-ball, *fus'-bawl*, s. A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puff.

Fuzzle, *fuz'zl*, v.a. To intoxicate.

Fuzzy, *fuz'-ze*, a. Light and spongy. (*Local.*)

Fy, *fi*, interj. A word which expresses dislike, disapprobation, blame, abhorrence, or contempt.

Fylfot, *fil'-fot*, s. A flowered kind of cross, often used in decoration and embroidery during the Middle Ages.

Fyne,‡ *fine*, a. Thin, fine, or taper, as the fingers.

Fyrderinga, *fir-de-ring'-a*, s. Among our mediæval ancestors, a military expedition undertaken at the command of the king.

G.

G, *jee*, the seventh letter and the fifth consonant of the English alphabet. It has two sounds: one hard or close, as before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, as in *gave*, *got*, *gut*, *glue*, *grow*; and the other soft, like the letter *j*, before *e* and *i*, as *gem* and *gibbet*; though in a few words of German origin it is sounded hard before *e* and *i*, as in *get* and *begin*; and generally when the *g* is doubled, as in *dagger*, &c. It is silent in some words; as *benign*, *condign*.

As a *numeral*, G was anciently used to denote 400, and, with a dash over it, 40,000.

In *music*, it is the mark of the treble clef, and, from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name *gamut*, from the Greek name of the letter

Gab, *gab*, s. The mouth, loquacity, idle prittle. (*Vulg.*)—In a *steam-engine*, the name applied to a notch in the eccentric, which moves the steam-valves.
— v.n. To talk idly, to prate; to lie.

Gaban,‡ *gab'-an*, s. A coarse cloth.

Gabarage,‡ *gab'-ar-ije*, s. Coarse packing cloth; a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

Gabardine, *gab'-ar-deen*, s. A coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress.

Gabble, *gab'bl*, v.n. To prate; to talk fast, or without meaning, to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity.
— s. Loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered.

Gabbler, *gab'bler*, s. A prater; a noisy talker; one who utters inarticulate sounds.

Gabbling, *gab'bling*, s. The making of a confused noise, rapid, indistinct utterance.

Gabel, *ga'bl*, s. A tax, impost, or duty; usually an excise

Gabeler, *ga'-bel-er*, s. A collector of the gabel, or of taxes

Gabion, *ga' be-on*, s. In *fortification*, a large basket of wicker work, of a cylindrical form, filled with earth.

Gabionnade, *ga-be-on-nade'*, s. Obstruction by gabions.

Gable, *ga'bl*, s. The triangular end of a house or other building, from the cornice or eaves to the top.

Gablet, *ga'-blet*, s. A small ornamental gable or canopy formed over a tabernacle, niche, &c.

Gabrielites, *ga'-bre-el-ites*, s.pl. In *Church history*, a sect of Anabaptists, in Pomerania; so called from one Gabriel Scherling.

Gabro, *ga'-bro*, s. In *mineralogy*, the name given to the aggregate of diallage and saussurite.

Gabronite, *gab'-ron-ite*, s. A mineral; a variety of nepheline found in Norway.

Gaby, *ga'-be*, s. A silly, foolish person.

Gad, *gad*, s. A sharp-pointed rod or pricking instrument; a goad, the point of a spear or arrow-head; a wedge or ingot of steel or iron; a punch of iron with a wooden handle, used by miners.—*Upon the gad*, upon the spur or impulse of the moment.
— v.n. To walk about, to rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose.

Gadabout, *gad'-a-bout*, s. One who runs much abroad, without business. (*Vulgar.*)

Gadder, *gad'-der*, s. A rambler; one who roves about idly.

Gaddingly, *gad'-ding-le*, ad. In a rambling, roving manner.

Gaddish, *gad'-dish*, a. Disposed to wander, or gad about.

Gadelle, *gà-del'*, s. A kind of currant grown in France.

Gadfly, *gad'-fli*, s. A genus of dipterous insects, the *Æstrus*, the larvæ of which are found in the stomach of the horse and other animals.

Gadidæ, *ga'-de-de*, s.pl. A family of Malacopterygious fishes, of which the *Gadus*, or Codfish, is the type.

Gadling, *gad'-ling*, s. An idle vagabond.

GADLINGS,‡ *gad'-lings*, s.pl. In *ancient armour*, spikes of steel on the knuckles of gloves of mail.

GADOID, *ga'-doyd*, a. Of or belonging to a family of soft-finned fishes, of which the Codfish is the type.

GADOLINITE, *gad'-o-lin-ite*, s. A rare mineral, of an iron black colour, so named from Professor Gadolin.

GADUS, *ga'-dus*, s. The codfish *See* GADIDÆ.

GADWELL, *gad'-wel*, s. A migratory aquatic bird, of the duck kind, whose flesh is excellent food.

GAELIC, *ga'-lik*, a. An epithet denoting what belongs to the *Gaels*, tribes of Celtic origin, inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.

— s. The language of the Highlanders of Scotland.

GAFAL-LAND, *ga'-fal-land*, } s. In *law*, a tenure by
GAFOLD-LAND, *ga'-fold-land*, } which land is subject to rent or tribute.

GAFF, *gaf*, s. A harpoon or light spear used by fishermen, a sort of boom or yard, extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail; ‡ a fool.

GAFFER,† *gaf'-fer*, s. A humble old rustic; formerly a word of respect, but now used as a term of familiarity or contempt.

GAFFLE, *gaf'fl*, s. An artificial spur, put on cocks when they are set to fight; a steel lever to bend cross-bows.

GAG, *gag*, v.a. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into the throat, so as to prevent speaking.

— s. Something thrust into the mouth and throat to prevent utterance

GAGE, *gaje*, s. A pledge or pawn; something laid down or given as a security; something thrown down as a challenge to combat, to be taken up by the one who accepts the challenge; a measure, or rule of measuring, a standard. *See* GAUGE.—The number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.—Among *letter-founders*, a piece of hard wood used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters.—An instrument in *joinery*, made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.—The position of one vessel with respect to another.—The *weather-gage* denotes a position to the windward, and the *lee-gage* a position to the leeward.—A *sliding-gage* is a tool used by mathematical instrument makers, for measuring and setting off distances.—*Rain-gage*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the clouds at a given place.—*Sea-gage*, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea.—*Tide-gage*, an instrument for determining the height of the tides.—*Wind-gage*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface.

— v.a. To pledge; to pawn; to give or deposit, as a pledge or security for some other act; to bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage; to measure; to take or ascertain the contents of a vessel, cask, or ship; ‡ to wager.

GAGER, *ga'-jer*, s. One who gages or measures the contents.

GAGGER, *gag'-ger*, s. One who gags; a lifter used by founders, consisting of a light T-shaped piece of iron.

GAGGLE, *gag'gl*, v.n. To make a noise like a goose.

GAGGLING, *gag'gling*, s. The noise of geese.

GAHNITE, *ga'-ni-e*, s. A mineral, automolite.

GAIEMENT, *ga' mong*, s. (Fr.). In *music*, a word denoting that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a lively, cheerful style.

GAIETY, *ga'-e-te*, s. Merriment; sprightliness; airiness; act of juvenile pleasure, finery, showiness. Sometimes written GAYETY

GAILY, *ga'-le*, ad Splendidly, with finery or showiness, joyfully; merrily.

GAIN, *gane*, v.a To obtain by industry or the employment of capital, to get, as profit or advantage, to acquire, to win; to obtain by superiority or success; to procure; to receive, to obtain or receive anything, good or bad; to draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate, to obtain, as a suitor; to reach, to attain to, to arrive at.—*To gain into*, to draw or persuade to join in.—*To gain over*, to draw to another party or interest, to win over.—*To gain ground*, to advance in any undertaking, to prevail, to increase.—*To gain the wind*, in *sea-language*, is to arrive on the windward side of another ship, and thus gain some advantage in action.

— v.n. To have advantage or profit, to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness; to encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; to gain ground on; to get ground; to prevail against or have the advantage; to obtain influence with.

GAIN, s. Something obtained, as an advantage; unlawful advantage; overplus in computation, anything opposed to *loss*; profit, interest, or emolument. In *architecture*, a bevelling shoulder, a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber.—*Gain-gear*, in *Scotland*, the moving machinery of a mill, as distinguished from the fixtures.

— a. Handy; dextrous.

GAINABLE, *ga'-nà-bl*, a. That may be obtained or reached.

GAINAGE,† *ga'-naje*, s. A word used by old law writers for *wainage*, as applied to draught oxen, horses, wains, ploughs, &c. used in tillage. It was also used for the land itself, or the profits thence derived. But by statute of Magna Charta, c. 14, *gainage* means no more than the plough-tackle or implements of husbandry without any respect to gain or profit.

GAINED, *gaind*, pp. of the verb *to gain*.

GAINER, *ga'-ner*, s. One who gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

GAINFUL, *gane'-ful*, a. Producing profit or advantage, profitable; advantageous, advancing interest or happiness; lucrative; productive of money; adding to the wealth or estate.

GAINFULLY, *gane'-ful-le*, ad. With increase of wealth; profitably.

GAINFULNESS, *gane'-ful-nes*, s. Profit; advantage.

GAINGIVING,‡ *gane'-giv-ing*, s. A misgiving, a giving against or away.

GAININGS, *gane'-ings*, s.pl. Acquisitions made by labour or successful enterprise.

GAINLESS, *gane'-les*, a. Not producing gain; unprofitable

GAINLESSNESS, *gane'-les-nes*, s. Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

GAINLY,‡ *gane'-le*, ad. Handily; readily; dextrously.

GAINSAID, *gane-sed'*, pp. of the verb *to gainsay*.

GAINSAY, *gane-sa'*, v.a. To contradict; to oppose in words, to deny or declare untrue what another says to controvert; to dispute.

GAINSAYER, *gane-say'-er*, s. One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer.

GAINSAYING, *gane-say'-ing*, s. Contradiction, opposition.

GAINSTAND,‡ *gane'-stand*, v.a. To withstand; to oppose; to resist.

GAINSTRIVE,‡ *gane'-strive*, v.n. To make resistance.

— v.a. To withstand.

GAIR-FOWL, *gare'-foul*, s. A term applied to the auk or penguin.

GAIRISH, *ga'-rish*, a. Gaudy; showy, affectedly fine; tawdry; extravagantly gay; flighty.

GAIRISHLY, *ga'-rish-le*, ad. Gaudily; in a showy manner.

GAIRISHNESS, *ga'-rish-nes*, s. Gaudiness, finery; ostentatious show; flighty or extravagant joy or ostentation.

GAIT, *gate*, s. A going; a walk; a march; manner of walking or stepping; a charge made for sheep and cattle for pasture and grazing; a sheaf of grain tied up.

GAITED, *ga'-ted*, a. Having a particular gait or manner of walking. Sometimes used in compounds, as *heavy-gaited*.

GAITER, *ga'-ter*, s. A cover ing of cloth for the leg, a kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankles.

— v.a To dress with gaiters.

GALA, *ga'-là*, s. (Span.) Show, festivity.—A *gala day* is one of pomp, show, or festivity

GALACTIA, *gà-lak'-te-à*, s. A superabundance or morbid overflowing of milk, a genus of leguminous plants, of the sub-order *Papilionaceæ*.

GALACTIN, *gà-lak'-tin*, s. A vegetable substance obtained from the sap of the cow tree of South America.—*Galactic acid* is the same as *lactic acid*.

GALACTITE, *gal'-ak-tite*, s. A mineral known as the *milk-stone*, so called from its property, when ground under with water, of producing a milk-white mixture

GALACTODENDRON, *gà-lak'-to-den-dron*, s. The Cow-tree or *Palo de vaco* of South America

GALACTOGOGUES, *gà-lak'-to-gogues*, s.pl. Medicines which promote the secretion and flow of milk from the breast.

GALACTOMETER, *gà-lak-tom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk; a lactometer.

GALACTOPHAGIST, *gă-lak-tof'-ă-jist*, s. One who subsists on milk.

GALACTOPHAGOUS, *gă-lak-tof'-ă-gus*, a. Feeding on milk.

GALACTOPHEROUS, *gă-lak-tof'-er-us*, a. Producing milk.

GALACTOPOIETIC, *gă-lak-to-poi-et'-ik*, a. In *medicine*, calculated to produce a flow of milk.

GALACTOPOSIA, *gă-ak-to-po'-she-ă*, s. The method by which diseases are attempted to be cured by milk.

GALACTOPYRA, *gă-lak-top'-e-ră*, s. Milk-fever.

GALACTOSIS, *gă-lak-to'-sis*, s. Secretion of milk.

GALACTURIA, *gă-lak-tu'-re-ă*, s. Discharge of a milk-like fluid by the urinary passages.

GALAGE,‡ *gal-laje'*, s. (Span.) A wooden shoe. *See* GALOCHE.

GALANGAL, *gă-lan'-gal*, s. An Asiatic plant, whose roots have an aromatic smell, and a hot spicy taste.

GALANTINE, *gal'-an-tine*, s. A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

GALATIANS, *gă-la'-she-ans*, s.pl. Inhabitants of Galatia, in Asia Minor; one of the epistles of St. Paul.

GALAXY, *gal'-aks-e*, s. The milky way, that long, white, luminous track, which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

GALBAN, *gal'-ban*, } s. The gum or inspissated
GALBANUM, *gal'-bă-num*, } juice of an umbelliferous plant used in medicine.

GALE, *gale*, s. A current of air; a breeze; a strong wind.—In the language of seamen, the word *gale*, unaccompanied by an epithet, signifies a vehement wind or tempest.—*Equinoctial gales* are the storms which are observed to take place about the time of the sun's crossing the equator.

— v.n. In *seamen's language*, to sail fast.

GALEA, *gă'-le-ă*, s. A genus of fossil Echini.

GALEAC, *gal'-e-ak*, s. A French white wine.

GALEACE, *gă'-le-ase*, s. A large Venetian galley.

GALEAS, *gal'-e-as*, s. A heavy, low-built French galley, worked with both sails and oars.

GALEATE, *gă'-le-ate*, } a. Covered as with a helmet.
GALEATED, *gă'-le-a-ted*, } —In *botany*, having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's-hood.

GALEGA, *gă-le'-gă*, s. Goat's rue, a genus of Leguminous herbs, of the sub-order *Papilionaceæ*.

GALENA, *gă-le'-nă*, s. Sulphuret of lead; the common ore of lead.

GALENIC, *gă-len'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to or contain-
GALENICAL, *gă-len'-e-kal*, } ing galena; relating to Galen, the celebrated physician.

GALENISM, *gă'-len-izm*, s. The doctrines of Galen.

GALENIST, *gă'-len-ist*, s. In *medical history*, a follower of Galen.

GALEOPITHECUS, *ga-le-o-pith'-e-kus*, s. The Flying Lemur, a genus of carnivorous Mammalia, of the family *Cheiroptera*.

GALERICULATE, *gal-e-rik'-u-late*, a. Covered, as with a hat.

GALERITE, *gal'-e-rite*, s. A genus of fossil shells.

GALETTA, *gă-let'-tă*, s. (Ital.) A sea-biscuit; a kind of grape.

GALETTE, *gă-let'*, s. (Fr.) A thick flat cake made in France of chestnut meal and milk.

GALILEAN, *gal le-le'-an* s. A native or inhabitant of Galilee; one of a sect among the Jews, which owed its origin to one Judas, a Galilean

GALILEE, *gal'-e-lee*, s. A porch or chapel, usually at the west end of a church.

GALIMATIA, *gal-e-mă'-she-ă*, s. Nonsense; bombast.

GALIOT, *gal' e-ot*, s. A small galley, or brigantine, built for chase; a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizzen-mast.

GALIPOT, *gal'-e-pot*, s. A white, viscid resin found on fir-trees.—*Galipot varnish* is a strong varnish made by a commixture of galipot with pounded glass and Venice turpentine.

GALIUM, *ga' -le um*, s. Bed-straw, a genus of plants, of the order *Cinchonaceæ*.

GALL, *gawl*, s. In the *animal economy*, the bile, a bitter yellowish-green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver, anything extremely bitter; rancour, malignity, bitterness of mind, anger, a wound in the skin, caused by rubbing, a hard round excrescence found on a species of oak, called the *gall-nut*, which is used in the making of ink, dyeing, &c.—*Gall of glass*, or *Sandiver*, is the neutral salt skimmed off from the surface of melted glass.—In *anatomy*, the *Gall-bladder* is a small membranous sac, shaped like a pear, which is seated on the under-side of the liver, and secretes an extremely bitter fluid, called *gall*. *Gall-ducts* are those ducts which serve to convey the bile, as the *hepatic duct*, *cystic duct*, &c.—*Gall-fly*, the insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls, the *cynips*.—*Gall-insect*, a name common to a family of insects, including the cochineal insect.—*Gall-sickness*, a remitting bilious fever in Holland.—*Gall-stone*, a concretion formed in the gall-bladder.

GALL, v.a. To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate, to hurt or break the skin by rubbing; to impair; to wear away; to tease, to vex; to chagrin, to wound, to break the surface of anything by rubbing, to injure, to harass, to annoy

— v.n. To fret; to be teased.—In *dyeing*, to impregnate with a decoction of gall-nuts

GALLANT, *gal'-lant*, a. Brave; high-spirited; heroic; daring, as a soldier; fine; noble; showing politeness and attention to ladies, ‡gay, well-dressed, showy or magnificent.

GALLANT, *gal-lant'*, a. Courtly; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous.

— s. A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man; a man who is polite and attentive to ladies, a WOOER; a lover, a suitor.—In an *ill sense*, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.

— v.a. To attend or wait on, as a lady; to handle with grace or in a modish manner.

GALLANTLY, *gal'-lant-le*, ad. Gaily; splendidly; bravely; nobly; heroically; generously; in the manner of a wooer.

GALLANTNESS, *gal'-lant-nes*, s. Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification.

GALLANTRY, *gal'-lan-tre*, s. Bravery; heroism; intrepidity; boldness; daring; courage; nobleness; generosity; civility or polite attentions to ladies; civilities paid to females for the purpose of winning favours, lewdness; ‡splendour of appearance; show; ostentatious finery.

GALLATE, *gal'-late*, s. A salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base.

GALLED, *gawld*, pp. of the verb *to gall*.

GALLEON, *gal'-le-un*, s. (Span.) A large ship with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards to transport gold and silver from Mexico and Peru to Spain.

GALLERY, *gal'-le-re*, s. The covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory or place for walking; a corridor, an ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees.—In *churches*, a floor elevated on columns, and furnished with pews or seats; a similar structure in a playhouse.—In *fortification*, a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth.—In a *mine*, a narrow passage or branch of the mine carried under ground.—In a *ship*, a frame like a balcony.—In the *fine arts*, a term applied to a collection of works in painting or sculpture.

GALLETYLE, *gal'-le-tile*. *See* GALLIPOT.

GALLEY, *gal'-le*, s., pl. GALLEYS. A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars, a place of toil and misery, a light, open boat, used on the river Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure, the cook-room or kitchen of a ship of war, an oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts.—*Galley-slave* is a person condemned to work at the oar on board a galley, as a punishment for crime.—In *printing*, *galley* is an oblong frame of wood or brass on which the lines of type are placed as they are composed, and on which the compositor makes up his pages or columns.—*Galley-proof* is an impression taken from the matter in a galley.—*Galley-foist*, a barge of state, a term anciently applied to the lord-mayor's barge.—*Galley-worm*, a myriopodous insect, with a long cylindrical body, capable of being contracted into a discoidal shape.

GALLI, *gal'-li*, s.pl. (Lat. Priests of Cybele, who celebrated her orgies in Phrygia

GALLIARD, *gal'-yard* a (Fr.) Gay, brisk, active.—In *music*, the word is frequently placed at the beginning of lively airs and movements, to denote that they are to be performed in a gay and cheerful style.

— s. A brisk, lively individual; a lively dance much practised by our ancestors

GALLIARDISE,‡ *gal'-yar dis* s. Excessive merriment.

GALLIARDNESS,‡ *gal'-yard-nes*, s. Gaiety.
GALLIASS,‡ *gal'-le-as*, s. A heavy, low-built vessel with two masts, and having both sails and oars.
GALLIC, *gal'-lik*, a. Pertaining to Gaul or France; belonging to galls or oak apples, derived from galls, as *gallic acid*, which is obtained in fine white needles from gall-nuts.
GALLICAN, *gal'-le-kan*, a. Pertaining to Gaul or France.
GALLICISM, *gal'-le-sizm*, s. A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation, a French idiom.
GALLICIZE, *gal' le-size*, v.a. To render conformable to the French idiom or language.
GALLIGASKINS, *gal-le-gas'-kins*, s.pl. Large open hose; leather protectors for the legs of sportsmen during shooting excursions, &c.
GALLIMATIA, *gal-le-ma'-she-à*, s. Nonsense; talk without meaning.
GALLIMAUFRY, *gal-le-maw'-fre*, s. A hash; a dish consisting of different meats; a hodge-podge; any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.
GALLINACEÆ, *gal-le-na'-she-e*, s.pl. An order of domestic fowls, of which the *Gallus*, or Cock, is the type.
GALLINACEOUS, *gal-le-na'-she-us*, a. Appertaining to the *Gallinaceæ*, or domestic fowls, or those of the Pheasant kind.
GALLING, *gawl'-ing*, s. A fretting or wearing of the skin by friction.
GALLINIPPER, *gal'-le-nip-per*, s. A large musquito.
GALLINSECTA, *gal-lin-sek'-tà*, s. Gall-insects, a family of Hemipterous insects.
GALLINULE, *gal'-le-nule*, s. The water-hen, a bird allied to the coot and rail.
GALLIOT, *gal'-le-ot*. *See* GALIOT.
GALLIPOLI-OIL, *gal-lip'-o-le-oyl*, s. An inferior kind of olive-oil brought from Gallipoli, in the kingdom of Naples.
GALLIPOT, *gal'-le-pot*, s. A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used for containing medicines.
GALLITZINITE, *gal-litz'-in-ite*, s. Rutile, an ore of *titanium*
GALLIVAT, *gal'-le-vat*, s. A small vessel used on the Malabar coast.
GALLIWASP, *gal'-le-wasp*, s. A reptile of the Saurian order, about two feet long, a native of the West Indies.
GALL-LESS, *gawl'-les*, a. Free from gall or bitterness.
GALLON, *gal'-lon*, s. A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, containing four quarts.
GALLOON, *gal-loon'*, s. A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only.
GALLOP, *gal'-lop*, v.n. To move or run with leaps, as a horse, to run or move with speed; to ride with a galloping pace; to run over.
— s. The rapid or springing movement of a quadruped, particularly of a horse.
GALLOPADE, *gal'-lo-pade*, s. A kind of dance, or of music appropriate to the dance.
GALLOPER, *gal'-lop-er*, s. A horse that gallops; a man that gallops or makes haste.—In *artillery*, a carriage on which very small guns are conveyed; a field-piece attached to a cavalry regiment.
GALLOPIN,‡ *gal'-lo-pin*, s. A servant for the kitchen.
GALLO-TANNIC ACID, *gal'-lo-tan'-nik as'-id*, s. The pure tannin of nut-galls, employed for chemical purposes.
GALLOW,‡ *gal'-lo*, v.a To fright or terrify
GALLOWAY, *gal'-lo-wa*, s. A hardy species of horse of a small size originally bred in Galloway, in Scotland.
GALLOWGLASS,‡ *gal'-lo-gläs*, s. An ancient Irish foot soldier.
GALLOWS, *gal'-lus*, s., pl. GALLOWSES. An instrument of punishment whereon criminals are executed by hanging, ‡a wretch that deserves the gallows, a pair of pantaloon suspenders, braces (*vulgar*).—*Gallows-bits*, in *ships*, a frame of timber, forming a support for the spare top masts, yards, and booms of a vessel.—*Gallows-free*, free from danger of the gallows.—*Gallows-tops*, in *ships*, a cross-piece of timber placed at the top of the gallows-bits.—*Gallows-tree*, the tree of execution.
GALLS, *gawls*, s.pl. Wounds or excoriations produced by the friction of harness.
GALLSOME,† *gawl'-sum*, a. Angry; malignant.
GALLY, *gawl'-e*, a. Like gall; bitter as gall.
GALLY, *gal'-le*, s. See GALLEY.
GALLY-WORM, *gal'-le-wurm* s. An insect of the centipede kind.
GALOCHE, *gà-loshe'*, s. A patten, clog, or wooden shoe; or a shoe to be worn over another shoe, to keep the foot dry. Also written GALOSHE.
GALT, *gawlt*, s. A stiff, blue marl of the chalk formation
GALVANIC, *gal-van'-ik*, a. Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it.—A *galvanic battery* is any arrangement of galvanic circles made so as to produce an effect greater than a simple circle could occasion
GALVANISM, *gal'-van-izm*, s. That department of physical science by which electricity is produced, independently of friction, by connecting dissimilar metals, and using an intervening oxidating fluid
GALVANIST, *gal'-van-ist*, s. One versed in galvanism.
GALVANIZE, *gal'-van-ize*, v.a. To affect with galvanism.
GALVANIZED, *gal'-van-ize'd*, pp. or a. Affected with galvanism.—*Galvanized iron* consists of corrugated iron plates tinned by a peculiar process, whereby it is rendered less liable to be acted upon by moisture, or humidity of the atmosphere.
GALVANOLOGIST, *gal-van-ol'-o-jist*, s. One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.
GALVANOLOGY, *gal-van-ol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena.
GALVANOMETER, *gal van-om'-e-ter*, } s. An instrument
GALVANOSCOPE, *gal-van'-o-skope*, } for measuring the force or detecting the presence of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.
GAMA-GRASS, *gà'-mà-gräs*, s. A tall and exceedingly productive grass, chiefly of Mexico, which admits of being cut five or six times a year.
GAMASHES,‡ *gà-mash'-es*, s.pl. Short spatterdashes, similar to gaiters, buskins.
GAMBADOES, *gam-bà'-does*, s.pl. Leather coverings for the legs in riding on horseback; spatterdashes.
GAMBET, *gam'-bet*, s. A bird indigenous to northern climates, of which there are many varieties, as the *greenshank*, the *redshank*, &c.
GAMBIER, *gam'-beer*, s. A vegetable extract from the *Uncaria Gambier*, used as a dyeing and tanning substance.
GAMBISON,‡ *gam'-be-sun*, s. A stuffed doublet, formerly worn under armour.
GAMBIT, *gam'-bit*, s. In *chess*, a term applied to a game begun by moving the king's or queen's pawn two squares.
GAMBLE, *gam'bl*, v.n. To play or game for money.
— v.a. *To gamble away* is to squander by gaming.
GAMBLER, *gam'bler*, s. One who games or plays for money or other stake.
GAMBLING, *gam'-bling*, s. The act or practice of gaming for money.
GAMBOGE, *gam-booje'*, s. A vegetable gum resin, brought from Cambodja, in Asia, much used as a yellow pigment.
GAMBOL, *gam'-bul*, v.n. To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic.
— s. A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a hop; a leap; a sportive prank.
GAMBREL, *gam'-brel*, s. The hind leg of a horse; a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers.—A *gambrel-roof* is a curved roof.
— v.a. To tie by the leg.
GAMBROON, *gam-broon'*, s. A kind of twilled linen cloth for linings.
GAME, *game*, s. Sport of any kind; diversion; amusement, pastime; an exercise or play for amusement, or winning a stake; a single match at play, advantage in play, scheme pursued, measures planned, field sports; the chase, falconry, &c., animals pursued or taken in the chase or in the sports of the field; mockery; sport; derision.—In *antiquity*, *games* were public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles.—*Game-laws* are laws by which persons without a licence are prohibited to kill game.—*Game-keeper*, one who has the care of game.
— v.n. To play at any sport or diversion; to play for a stake or prize, to practise gaming.
GAME-COCK, *game'-kok*, s. A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for barbarous sport
GAME-EGG, *game'-eg*, s. An egg from which a fighting-cock is bred.
GAMEFUL, *game'-ful*, a. Full of game or games.
GAME-LEG, *game'-leg*, s. A lame leg.
GAMELESS, *game'-les*, a. Destitute of game.
GAMESOME, *game'-sum*, a. Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome.

GAMESOMELY, *game'-sum-le*, ad. Merrily; playfully.
GAMESOMENESS, *game'-sum-nes*, s. Sportiveness; merriment.
GAMESTER, *game'-ster*, s. A person addicted to gaming; a gambler; one engaged at play; ‡a merry, frolicsome person; a prostitute.
GAMING, *gā'-ming*, s. The act or art of playing any game in a contest for a victory, or for a prize or stake; the practice of gamesters.—*Gaming-house* is a house where gaming is practised.—*Gaming-table* is a table appropriated to gaming.
GAMMA, *gam'-mà*, s. The name of a surgical instrument, used for cauterizing a hernia, and so called from its resemblance in shape to the Greek gamma.
GAMMARINA, *gam-mà-ri'-nà*, s. A family of Amphipodous Crustaceans, the Gammarines or Sandhoppers, of which the genus *Gammarus* is the type.
GAMMAROLITE, *gam-mar'-o-lite*, s A petrified crawfish or other crustaceous animal.
GAMMER, *gam'-mer*, s. The compellation of an old woman, answering to *gaffer*, applied to an old man.
GAMMON, *gam'-mon*, s. The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked, or dried; a smoked ham; a game usually called *backgammon*; an imposition or hoax.
— v.a. To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke; to fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.—In the *game of backgammon*, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice, or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, *gammons* his antagonist.—To impose on a person by making him believe improbable or ridiculous stories.
GAMMONING, *gam'-mon-ing*, s. The lashing by which the bowsprit of a vessel is secured to the stem.
GAMOPETALOUS, *gam-o-pet'-al-us*, a. In *botany*, having the petals united towards the base.
GAMOSEPALOUS, *gam-o-sē'-pal-us*, a. A term applied to the calyx of a flower when the sepals cohere by their edges so as to form a tube.
GAMUT, *gam'-ut*, s. In *music*, a scale on which notes are written or printed, and to which Guido applied the monosyllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*; the first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music; the modern scale.
GAN, *gan*. A contraction of *began*.
GANCH, *gansh*, v.a. To drop from a high place on sharp stakes or hooks, as the Turks do malefactors.
GANCHING, *gansh'-ing*, s. The act of letting one fall on sharp stakes or hooks; a Turkish punishment of criminals.
GANDER, *gan'-der*, s. The male of the goose.
GANG, *gang*, v.n. To go; to walk
— s. A company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; a crew or band.—In *seamen's language*, a select number of a ship's crew, appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer.—In *mining*, a course or vein, an earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals
GANG-BOARD, *gang'-board*, s. A board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat, a term applied to planks placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist, for the sentinel to walk or stand on.
GANG-DAYS, *gang'-days*, s pl. Days of perambulation.
GANGER, *gang'-er*, s. The foreman or manager of a gang of labourers, navigators, or plate-layers on a railway.
GANGHORN, *gang'-horn*, s. A flower.
GANGLIAC, *gang'-gle-ak*, } a. Relating to a gan
GANGLIONIC, *gang-gle-on'-ik*, } glion, or to any nerve which exhibits ganglia in its course.
GANGLIFORM, *gang'-gle-fawrm* a. Exhibiting the figure of a ganglion.
GANGLION, *gang'-gle-on*, s. In *anatomy*, a nerve-knot; a healthy enlargement, or knot-like process occurring somewhere on the course of a nerve.—In *patho ogy*, an encysted tumour situated somewhere on a tendon.
GANGLIONARY, *gang'-gle-un-ar-e*, a. Composed of ganglions.
GANGRENATE, *gang'-gre-nate*, v.a. To produce a gangrene.
GANGRENE, *gang'-green*, s. A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body.
— v.a. To mortify.
v.n. To become mortified.
GANGRENESCENT, *gang-gre-nes'-sent*, a Tending to mortification.
GANGRENOUS, *gang'-gre-nus*, a. Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.
GANGUE, *gang*, s. The mineral substance which encloses any metallic ore in the vein, protogene granite.
GANGWAY, *gang'-wa*, s. A passage, way, or avenue into or out of any enclosed place, the part of a vessel on the spar-deck, forming a passage along each side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, more properly called the *waist*.—*To bring to the gangway*, among *seamen*, to inflict punishment on a seaman by tying him up and whipping him.
GANGWEEK, *gang'-week*, s. Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate or survey the bounds of parishes.
GANIL, *gan'-il*, s. A kind of brittle limestone.
GANNET, *gan'-net*, s. The solan goose, a northern seafowl, allied to the pelican, and belonging to the same genus with the booby
GANOID, *gan'-oyd*, } a. Pertaining to the order
GANOIDIAN, *gà-noyd'-e-an*, } of fishes called ganoidians.
GANOIDIANS, *gà-noyd'-e-ans*, s.pl. An order of fishes having angular scales, covered with bright enamel, as the sturgeon.
GANTLET, } *gänt'-let*, } s. A large iron glove with
GAUNTLET, } fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers. Hence *to throw down the gantlet*, is to challenge to combat; and *to take up the gantlet* is to accept the challenge.
GANTLET, *gänt'-let*, } s. A military or naval punish-
GANTLOPE, *gänt'-lope*, } ment, in which the offender is compelled to run between two lines of persons armed with rods, who inflict blows as he passes: hence the phrase *to run the gantlet* or *gantlope*.
GANTRY, *gan'-tre*, s. A wooden frame on which barrels are placed.
GANZA, *gan'-zà*, s. A kind of wild goose.
GAOL, *jale*, s. A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.—*Gaol-delivery* is a judicial process for clearing gaols of criminals, by trial and condemnation or acquittal.
— v.a. To imprison; to confine in prison.
GAOLER, *jā'-ler*, s. The keeper of a gaol or of a prisoner, a jailer.
GAP, *gap*, s. An opening in anything made by breaking or parting; a cleft or break, a breach, any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure; a defect; a flaw; interstice or vacuity, a hiatus; a chasm.—*To stop a gap*, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect.—*To stand in the gap*, to expose one's self for the protection of something.—*Gap-toothed*, having interstices between the teeth.
GAPE, *gape*, v n. To open the mouth wide, from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dulness, to yawn; to open the mouth for food, as young birds; to open in fissures or crevices; to have a hiatus.—*To gape for or after*, to desire earnestly, to crave, to look and long for.—*To gape at*, to open the mouth in wonder or surprise; to stare or gaze with astonishment
— s. A gaping.—In *zoology*, the width of the mouth when opened, as of a bird, fish, &c.—*The gapes*, a disease of young poultry, attended with much gaping.
GAPER, *gā'-per*, s. One who gapes; a yawner, one who opens his mouth for wonder and stares foolishly; one who longs or craves.
GAR.‡ *gär*, s. In *Saxon*, a dart or weapon; as in *Edgar* or *Badgar*, a happy weapon.
GARAGAY, *gär'-à-gay*, s. A rapacious bird of Mexico.
GARANCINE, *gär'-an-seen*, s. An extract of madder by means of sulphuric acid.
GARAVANCES, *gar-à-van'-sez*, s A sort of foreign pulse, somewhat like dried pease.
GARB, *gärb*, s. Dress; clothes; habit; fashion or mode of dress; exterior appearance; looks.—In *heraldry*, a sheaf of grain.
GARBAGE, *gär'-baje*, s. The bowels of an animal, refuse parts of flesh; offal.
GARBAGED, *gär'-bajd*, a. Stripped of the bowels.
GARBED, *gärbd*, a. Dressed, habited.
GARBEL, *gär'-bel*, s. The plank next the keel of a ship.
GARBISH, *gär'-bish*, s. *See* GARBAGE.
— v.a. To exenterate, to disembowel.
GARBLE, *gär'bl*, v.a To separate the fine or valuable parts of a substance from the useless parts, to pick out or separate such parts from a whole as may serve a purpose; to pick, to cull out.

GARBLED, *gär'bld*, pp. or a. Sifted; separated; culled out to serve a purpose.

GARBLER, *gär'bler*, s. One who garbles, sifts, or separates, one who picks out or selects to serve a purpose, as in making quotations.

GARBLES, *gär'bls*, s.pl. The dust, soil, or filth severed from good spices, drugs, &c.

GARBLING, *gär'bling*, s. A commercial term for picking or sorting Hence the worst or refuse of any staple is called *garblings*.

GARBOARD, *gär'-board*, s. The *garboard plank*, in a *ship*, is the first plank fastened on the keel on the outside. *Garboard-streak* is the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom, next the keel.

GARBOIL,‡ *gär'-boyl*, s. Tumult; uproar.

GARD, *gärd*. *See* GUARD and WARD

GARDANT, *gär'-dnt*, a. In *heraldry*, a word denoting any beast full-faced, and looking right forward.

GARDE-BRAS,‡ *gärde'-brä*, s. (Fr.) In *ancient armouries*, a piece of armour fastened to the elbow-plates; an arm-guard.

GARDEN, *gär'-dn*, s. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of plants, fruits, and flowers; a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot.—*Garden*, in an adjective sense, has many useful compounds; as *garden-balsam*, the plant *Justicia pectoralis*; *garden-cress*, the plant *Lepidium sativum*, which is used in salads; *garden-mould*, mould fit for a garden; *garden pink*, the *Dianthus plumarius*, the flowers of which are either double or single, and of various colours; *garden-plot*, a plantation laid out as a garden; *garden-rocket*, the plant *Eruca sativa*; *garden-stuff*, vegetables for the table, or esculent plants growing in a garden; *garden-tillage*, tillage used in cultivating gardens.

— v.n. To lay out and cultivate a garden.

GARDENER, *gär'-den-er*, s. One whose occupation is to cultivate and keep gardens in order.—*Gardeners' Company* is one of the companies of London, which has no hall, and is not on the livery.

GARDENING, *gär'-den-ing*, s. Horticulture; the art of forming and cultivating garden grounds, whether for ornamental or culinary purposes.

GARDENLESS, *gär'-den-les*, a. Destitute of a garden.

GARDON, *gär'-don*, s. A fish of the roach kind.

GARE, *gare*, s. Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep, gear. ‡glare; show, or brilliancy.

GARFISH, *gär'-fish*, s. A marine fish, the *Esox belone* of Linnæus

GARGANEY, *gär'-gä-na*, s. A species of duck, often found in this country in the winter.

GARGANINE, *gär'-gä-neen*, s. An extract of madder, prepared in France, by means of sulphuric acid.

GARGARISM, *gär'-gar-izm*, s. A gargle, any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat.

GARGARIZE, *gär'-gar-ize*, v.a. To wash or rinse the mouth with any medicated liquor.

GARGATE,‡ *gär'-gate*, } s. The throat; a disease in
GARGET,‡ *gär'-get*, } cattle affecting the throat.

GARGIL, *gär'-ghl*, s. A distemper in the heads of geese

GARGLE, *gär'gl*, v.a. To wash the throat and mouth with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air. †to warble, to play in the throat.

— s. Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat

GARGLING, *gär'-gling*, s. The act of washing the throat with a gargle

GARGLION *gär'-gle-un*, s. An exudation of nervous juice from a wound, which indurates into a tumour.

GARGOL, *gär'-gl*, s A distemper in swine

GARGOYLE,† *gär'-goyl*, s The spout of a gutter in ancient buildings, frequently representing a part of the human figure. Also spelt *gargle*, *gargyle*, *gurgoyle*.

GARISH, *ga'-rish* *See* GAIRISH, and its derivatives.

GARLAND, *gär'-land*, s. A wreath or chaplet made of branches or flowers; an ornament of flowers, fruits, and leaves intermixed, anciently used at the gates of temples, the top, the principal thing, a collection of little printed pieces.—In *nautical matters*, a sort of bag of net-work used by sailors to keep provisions in; also a large rope or strap lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board a vessel.

— v.a. To deck with a garland.

GARLANDLESS, *gär'-land-les*, a. Destitute of a garland.

GARLIC, *gär'-lik*, s. A plant of the genus *allium*, having a bulbous root and strong smell.

GARLIC-EATER, *gär'-lik e-tur*, s. A low fellow.

GARLIC-PEAR-TREE, *gär'-lik-paré'-tree*, s. A tree in Jamaica, the *Crataeva*.

GARLICKY, *gär'-lik-e*, a. Like or containing garlic.

GARMENT, *gär'-ment*, s. Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c.—*Garments*, in the *plural*, denote clothing in general; dress.

GARNER, *gär'-ner*, s. A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.

— v.a. To store in a granary.

GARNET, *gär'-net*, s. A common mineral of a deep-red colour, consisting principally of silica, alumina, and lime; a corn-measure of Russia.—In *ships*, a sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay.

GARNISH, *gär'-nish*, v.a. To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off.—In *cookery*, to embellish with something laid round a dish.—To furnish; to supply.—In *law*, to warn; to give notice.

— s. Ornament; something added for embellishment: decoration.—In *cookery*, something round a dish as an embellishment.—In *gaols*, fetters.

GARNISHED, *gär'-nisht*, pp. of the verb *to garnish*.

GARNISHEE, *gär'-nish-e*, s. In *law*, one in whose hands the property of an absconding or absent debtor is attached.

GARNISHER, *gär'-nish-er*, s. One who decorates.

GARNISHING, *gär'-nish-ing*, s. That which garnishes; ornament.

GARNISHMENT, *gär'-nish-ment*, s. Ornament; embellishment; warning, legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor to appear in court; a fee.

GARNISON,‡ *gär'-ne-sun*, s. A garrison or guard.

GARNITURE, *gär'-ne-tchure*, s. Ornamental appendages embellishment; furniture; dress.

GAROUS, *ga'-rus*, a. Resembling pickle made of fish.

GARPIKE, *gär'-pike*, s. A sea-fish with a long snout, belonging to the *Esocidæ* or Pike family.

GARRAN, } *gar'-run*, } s. A diminutive horse; a high-
GARRON, } land horse; a hack; a jade; a galloway.

GARRET, *gar'-ret*, s. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; ‡rotten wood

GARRETED,‡ *gar'-ret-ed*, a. Protected by turrets

GARRETEER, *gar-ret-eer'*, s. An inhabitant of a garret, a poor author

GARRET-MASTER, *gar'-ret-mäs'-ter*, s. One who sells household furniture to the furniture dealers

GARRISON, *gar'-re-sun*, s. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, a fort, castle, or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it; the state of being placed in a fortification for its defence. It is sometimes synonymous with winter quarters

— v.a. To place troops in a fortress for its defence, to furnish with soldiers, to secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops

GARRISONED, *gar'-re-sund*, pp. of the verb *to garrison*.

GARROT, *gar'-rut*, s. In *surgery*, a small cylinder of wood employed to tighten the circular band by which the artery of a limb is compressed, for the purpose of checking the flow of blood after amputation or otherwise

GARROTE, *gar-rote'*, s. A punishment in Spain by strangling the condemned with an iron collar, which is tightened by a screw

— v.a. To strangle

GARRULINÆ, *gar-ru-lí'-ne*, s.pl. A sub-family of the *Corvidæ*, of which the *Garrulus*, or Jay, is the type.

GARRULITY, *gar-rú'-le-te*, s Talkativeness; loquacity, the practice or habit of talking much, a babbling or tattling.

GARRULOUS, *gar'-ru-lus*, a. Talkative; prating; loquacious.

GARRULOUSLY, *gar'-ru-lus-le*, ad In a talkative manner.

GARRYACEÆ, *gar-re-a'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of declinous Exogens, consisting of shrubs without stipules, of which the *Garrya* is the type.

GARTER, *gär'-ter*, s. A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *Order of the Garter*, instituted by Edward III., hence, the order itself, the principal king at arms.—In *heraldry*, the half of a bend.

—v.a. To bind with a garter; to invest with the Order of the Garter.

GARTER-FISH, *gär'-ter-fish*, s. A species of fish having a long body.

ARTER-SNAKE, *gär'-ter-snake*, s. The striped snake, a common American serpent, not poisonous

GARTH, *gärth*, s A dam or weir for catching fish, ‡a close, a yard; a croft, a garden.—In *ancient statutes*, *garthman* is mentioned as the owner of an open weir where fish are caught.

GARUM, *gä'-rum*, s. (Lat.) A sauce, much prized by the ancients, made of the pickled gills or other preparations of fish.

GAS, *gas*, s. A permanently elastic aeriform fluid, or a substance reduced to the state of an aeriform fluid by its permanent combination with caloric. There are various kinds of gases, four of which are simple substances, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and chlorine, the rest being more or less compound; as *carbonic acid gas* is a compound of oxygen and carbon; *sulphurous gas*, of sulphur and oxygen, &c.—The word *gas* forms a variety of compounds; as *gas-apparatus*, the furnaces, retorts, pipes, &c., used in the manufacture and application of gas.—*Gas-burner*, the jet fixed at the end of a gas-pipe, for the purpose of separating the flame, that its light may be more diffused.—*Gas-fitter*, a workman who fits up pipes, burners, gasaliers, &c., for gas.—*Gas-holder*, a large reservoir for containing gas.—*Gas-light*, the light afforded by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas, as procured by the distillation of coal, oil, tar, &c.—*Gas-mains*, the principal pipes which conduct the gas from the gas-works to the places where it is to be consumed.—*Gas-meter*, a simple mechanical contrivance for measuring and recording the quantity of gas passing through a pipe in any given time.—*Gas-purifier*, a vessel into which the coal-gas enters from the retort, after passing through the vessel of cold water into which it first enters.—*Gas-register*, a simple instrument for indicating and registering the impurities of gas.—*Gas-regulator*, an apparatus for equalizing and regulating the flow of gas.—*Gas-retort*, a vessel used for holding the coal or other material of which gas of any kind is to be made.—*Gas-stove*, a stove heated by gas, for cooking or other purposes.—*Gas tar*, the bituminous substance that distils over in the manufacture of coal-gas, which, though very offensive in smell, is used for various purposes; and more especially in the production of modern dyes.—*Gas-water*, water through which the common gas made at the gas-works passes.—*Gas-works*, the manufactory where the coal-gas is made, including all the apparatus, implements, and material in general use.

GASALIER, *gas-à-leer'*, s. A gas-burner for a private room; a gas-burning chandelier.

GASCON, *gas'-kon*, s. A native of Gascon, in France.

GASCONADE, *gas-kon-ade'*, s. A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging.
— v.n. To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

GASCONADER, *gas-kon-ä'-der*, s. A great boaster, a vaunting fellow.

GASEITY, *gas-e'-it-e*, s. The nature of gas; state of being gaseous.

GASELIER, *gas'-e-leer*, s. An apparatus for making aërated waters.

GASEOUS, *gä'-ze-us*, or *gas' e-us*, a. In the form of gas or an aëriform fluid.

GASH, *gash*, s. A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh.
— v.a. To make a gash, or long, deep incision; to cut.

GASHFUL, *gash'-ful*, a. Full of gashes; hideous.

GASHOLDER, *gas'-hoald-er*, s. A vessel for containing and preserving gas; a gasometer.

GASIFICATION, *gas-e-fe-kä'-shun*, s. The act or process of converting into gas.

GASIFORM, *gas'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form or principle of gas.

GASIFY, *gas'-e-fi*, v.a. To convert into gas or an aëriform fluid by combination with caloric.

GASKET, *gas'-ket*, s. A flat plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard: the plaited hemp used for packing the piston of the steam-engine and its pumps.—In *shipping*, the *yard-arm gasket* is a plaited cord made fast to the yard-arm, which serves to bind the sail as far as the *quarter gasket*, on large yards.

GASKINS, *gas'-kins*, s.pl. Galligaskins; wide, open hose.

GASOMETER, *gas-som'-e-ter*, s. A machine attached to gas-works and pipes to show the quantity used; an instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix different gases.

GASOMETRY, *gas-som'-e-tre*, s. The science, art, or practice of measuring gases.

GASOSCOPE, *gas'-o-skope*, s. A term applied to a recently-invented apparatus for indicating the presence of carburetted hydrogen gas in mines, buildings, &c.

GASP, *gasp*, v.n. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath or in laborious respiration, particularly in dying, to long for.
— v.a. To emit breath by opening wide the mouth, to labour under difficult respiration.
— s. The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath; the short catch of the breath in the agonies of death

GASPING, *gasp'-ing*, s. The opening of the mouth to catch breath.

GASSING, *gas'-sing*, s. The process of singeing lace, net, &c., for the purpose of removing the hairy filaments from the fabric.

GASSOUL, *gas'-sool*, s. A mineral soap exported from Morocco.

GASSY, *gas'-se*, a. Full of gas; inflated.

GAST,‡ *gast*,
GASTER,‡ *gas'-ter*, } v.a. To make aghast; to frighten.

GASTEROPODS. *See* GASTROPODS.

GASTNESS, *gast'-nes*, s. Amazement; fright.

GASTRIC, *gas'-trik*, a. Belonging to the belly or stomach.—*Gastric juice*, a thin pellucid liquor produced by a peculiar set of secretories or glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and one of the principal agents in digestion.—*Gastric*, or *gastro* (from Gr. *gaster*, the stomach), is very extensively used in the composition of medical terms; as, *Gasteralgia*, pain in the stomach or bowels; *Gastro-cephalitis*, inflammation of the stomach and brain, *Gastro-colic*, affection of the stomach and colon, &c.; *Gastro-enteritis*, inflammation of the stomach and intestines; *Gastro-malachia*, a softening of the stomach, a disease occurring in infants.

GASTRICISM, *gas'-tre-sizm*, s. The act of filling the belly, gluttony.—In *pathology*, gastric affection or disarrangement of the stomach.

GASTRILOQUIST, *gas-tril'-o-kwist*, s. One who speaks from his belly or stomach; one who so modifies his voice that it seems to come from another person or place; a ventriloquist.

GASTRILOQUY, *gas-tril'-o-kwe*, s. A speaking that appears to proceed from the belly.

GASTRITIS, *gas-trï'-tis*, s. Chronic inflammation of the stomach.

GASTRODYNIA, *gas-tro-din'-e-ä*, s. A painful affection of the stomach attendant on dyspepsia.

GASTROLOGY, *gas-trol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on food, or the stomach.

GASTROMANCY, *gas'-tro-man-se*, s. A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly.

GASTRONOMIST, *gas-tron'-o-mist*, s. One who likes good living, an epicure.

GASTRONOMIC, *gas-tro-nom'-ik*, a. Pertaining to gastronomy.

GASTRONOMY, *gas-tron'-o-me*, s. The art or science of good eating.

GASTROPODS, *gas'-tro-pods*, s. The third class of Mollusca, which move by a fleshy apparatus under the belly, or have the belly and feet joined,—the *Limax*, or slug, being an example of the class.

GASTROPODOUS, *gas-trop'-o-dus*, a. Having the belly and feet joined.

GASTRORAPHY, *gas-tror'-ä-fe*, s The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen

GASTROSCOPY, *gas tros'-ko pe*, s. An examination of the abdomen for the detection of disease.

GASTROTOMY, *gas-trot'-o-me*, s. The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.

GAT,‡ *gat*, pret. of GET.

GATE, *gate*, s. A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, a castle, a temple, palace, or other large edifice; the entrance; a frame of timber, iron, &c., which opens or closes a passage into any enclosure, the passage, the frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam, lock, &c; an avenue, an opening, a way.—*Gate-hinges* are long strong hinges on which a gate is suspended.

GATED, *gä'-ted*, a. Having gates.

GATELESS, *gate'-les*, a. Having no gate.

GATEMAN, *gate'-man*, s. The attendant at a swing-gate at a railway crossing; the *gate-porter* at a park-lodge; the lessee or collector at a *toll-gate*, where

tolls are taken from passengers, to defray the expenses of the road, &c.

GATEWAY, *gāt'-wa*, s. A way through the gate of some enclosure, the gate or entrance itself.

GATHER, *gath'-er*, v.a To bring together; to collect; to get in harvest; to reap or cut and bring into barns or stores, to pick up; to glean, to get in small parcels and bring together: to pluck, to collect by cropping, picking, or plucking, as fruit, to assemble; to congregate, to bring persons into one place; to muster; to collect in abundance; to accumulate, to amass, to select; to sweep together; to bring into one body or interest; to draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion, to contract, to gain; to pucker; to plait; to deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning; to coil, as a serpent.—‡*To gather breath*, to have respite.

— v.n. To collect, to unite; to increase, to be condensed; to increase, to grow larger by accretion of like matter; to assemble; to generate pus or matter.

— s. A plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing.

GATHERABLE, *gath'-er-à-bl*, a. That may be collected; that may be deduced.

GATHERED, *gath'-erd*, pp. or a. Collected; contracted; plaited, drawn by inference.

GATHERER, *gath'-er-er*, s. One who gathers or collects; one who gets in a crop

GATHERING, *gath'-er-ing*, s. The act of collecting or assembling; collection; a crowd; an assembly; charitable contribution, a tumour suppurated or matured, an abscess.

GATTER-TREE, *gat'-ter-tree*, s. A species of *cornus*, or cornelian cherry.

GAT-TOOTHED,‡ *gat'-toothed*, a. Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth, lustful.

GAUD,‡ *gawd*, v.n. To exult; to rejoice.

—‡ s. An ornament; something worn for adorning the person.

GAUDED,‡ *gawd'-ed*, a. Adorned with trinkets, coloured.

GAUDERY, *gaw'-de-re*. Finery; fine things; ornaments

GAUDFUL, *gawd'-ful*, a. Joyful; showy.

GAUDILY, *gaw'-de-le*, ad. Showily; with ostentation of fine dress

GAUDINESS, *gaw'-de-nes*, s. Showiness, tinsel appearance ostentatious finery.

GAUDLESS, *gawd'-les*, a. Destitute of ornament.

GAUDY, *gaw'-de*, a. Showy, splendid; gay; ostentatiously fine, gay beyond the simplicity of nature; ‡festal, rejoicing.

GAUFFERING, *gawf'-er ing*, s. A mode of plaiting or fluting frills, &c., in which the plaits are wider than usual.

GAUGE, *gāje*, v.a. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel; to measure in respect to proportion.

— s. A measure; a standard of measure; the number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.—Among *letter-founders*, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters.—An instrument in *joinery*, made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.—In *railroads*, the distance between the rails, the *broad gauge* being seven feet, and the *narrow gauge* four feet seven and a half inches.—*Sliding-gauge*, a tool used by mathematical instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances.—*Rain-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the clouds at any given place.—*Sea-gauge*, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea.—*Syphon-gauge*, a name given to any gauge which is made in the form of a syphon, such as the steam-gauge, condenser-gauge, &c.—*Tide-gauge*, an instrument for determining the height of the tides.—*Wind-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the force of the wind on any given surface.—In *gunnery*, *gauges* are brass rings with handles, to find the diameter of all kinds of shot with expedition.

GAUGEABLE, *gāje'-à-bl*, a. That may be gauged or measured

GAUGER, *gāje'-er*, s. One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.

GAUGING, *gāje'-ing*, s. The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form.—*Gauging-rod* is an instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels.—*Gauging-rule*, a sliding rule with four faces, particularly adapted to the purposes of gauging.

GAUL, *gawl*, s. A name of ancient France; also an inhabitant of Gaul.

GAULISH, *gawl'-ish*, a. Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul

GAULT, *gawlt*, s. A provincial term for a series of bed of clay and marl, lying between the upper and lower *green-sand*

GAUNT, *gänt*, a. Vacant; hollow; lean; meagre; thin.

GAUNTLY, *gänt'-le*, ad. Leanly; meagrely.

GAUNTLET, *gänt'-let*, s. A large iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers, armed at all points.—*To throw the gauntlet*, is to challenge.—*To take up the gauntlet*, is to accept the challenge

GAUNTLETED, *gänt'-let-ed*, a. Wearing a gauntlet

GAUZE, *gawz*, s. A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen.—*Gauze-loom* is a loom in which gauze is woven.—*Gauze-wire cloth*, a kind of open cloth made of copper, brass, or iron wire, and used for wire-blinds, sieves, &c.

GAUZY, *gawz'-e*, a. Like gauze; thin as gauze.

GAVE, *gave*, pret. of GIVE.

GAVEL, *gav'-el*, s. In *law*, tribute; toll; custom.—A small parcel of wheat, rye, or other grain, laid together by reapers; a provincial word for *ground*.

GAVELET, *gav' e-let*, s. An ancient and special kind of *cessavit* in *Kent*, by which the tenant, if he withhold the rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements.—In *London*, a writ used in the hustings, given to lords of rents in the city.

GAVELGELD, *gav'-el-geld*, s. In *old law*, a kind of toll or tribute, connected with the custom of gavelkind.

GAVELKIND, *gav'-el-kind*, s. A tenure by which land descends in equal portions from a father to all his sons, and from a brother dying without issue to all his brothers, it still exists in Kent.

GAVELMAN, *gav'-el-man*, s. A gavelkind tenant liable to the payment of tribute.

GAVELOCK, *gav'-e-lok*, s. An iron crow; a javelin or spear

GAVIAL, *gā'-ve-al*, s. An Asiatic species of crocodile, having a long narrow muzzle; the crocodile of the Ganges

GAVILAN, *gav'-e-lan*, s. A species of hawk.

GAVOT, *gav'-ot*, s. A kind of lively dance or tune, in common time of two crotchets.

GAVOTTA, *gà-vot'-tà*, s. In *music*, the air of a dance.

GAWBY,‡ *gaw'-be*, s. A dunce.

GAWK, *gawk*, s. A cuckoo; a fool; a simpleton.

GAWKY, *gaw'-ke*, a. Awkward; clumsy; clownish.

— s. A tall, awkward, ungainly, or stupid fellow.

GAWN, *gawn*, s. A small tub or lading vessel. (*Local.*) —*Gawn-tree* is a wooden frame on which beer casks are set

GAY, *gā*, a. In high spirits; merry, lively, sprightly, or light-hearted, fine, showy; inflamed or merry with liquor, intoxicated.

—‡ s. An ornament.

GAYETY, *gā'-e-te*. *See* GAIETY.

GAYLUSSITE, *gay'-lus-site*, s. A grey-white mineral, consisting of carbonic acid, soda, lime, and alumina, and so called from the celebrated French chemist, Gay-Lussac.

GAYLY, *gā'-le* *See* GAILY.

GAYNESS, *gā'-nes*, s. Gaiety: finery.

GAYSOME,† *gā'-sum*, a. Full of gaiety.

GAZE, *gaze*, v.n To fix the eyes, and look steadily and earnestly, to look with eagerness or curiosity; to stare; to gape.

— v.a. To view with fixed attention.

— s. A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration, a continued look of attention; the object gazed on, that which causes to gaze.

GAZEFUL, *gaze'-ful*, a. Looking intently given to gazing.

GAZEHOUND, *gaze'-hound*, s. A hound of great courage and fleetness, that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent.

GAZEL, GAZELLE, *gà-zel'*, s. A small, swift, elegantly-formed species of antelope, celebrated for the lustre and soft expression of its eyes.

GAZEMENT,‡ *gaze'-ment*, s. View

GAZER, *gā'-zer*, s. One who gazes.

GAZET, *ga-zet'*, s. A Venetian half-penny.

GAZETTE, *ga-zet'*, s. A newspaper; the government official newspaper, in which public appointments, promotions, bankruptcies, &c., are recorded.

Gazette, v.a. To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.
Gazetted, *ga-zet'-ted*, pp. Published in a gazette.
Gazetteer, *gaz'-et-teer'*, s. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority; the title of a newspaper; a book containing a brief description of empires, kingdoms, cities, towns, rivers, &c., in a country or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged.
Gazing stock, *ga'-zing-stok*, s. A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence, an object of curiosity or contempt.
Gazon, *gà-zoon'*, s. (Fr.) In *fortification*, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the faces of earthworks
Gazzatum,‡ *gaz'-zà-tum*, s. A fine species of textile fabric, of the gauze kind, often mentioned by writers of the 13th century.
Gean, *ghean*, s. A sort of wild cherry, a native of Britain.
Geant,‡ *je'-ant*, s. A giant.
Gear, *gheer*, s. Apparatus; the harness or furniture of beasts of draught, tackle; accoutrements, dress, or ornaments.—In *Scotland*, goods or riches.—*Gear-cutter*, a manufacturer of toothed wheels, for conducting motion in machinery, such as *spur-gear*, *bevelled-gear*, &c. —In *nautical matters*, the blocks, ropes, &c. belonging to any particular spar or sail, as the *main-sail gear*, *running gear*, *pump-gear*, *windlass-gear*, &c.—*To throw machinery into or out of gear*, is to arrange or disarrange wheelwork or couplings.
— v.a To dress, to put on gear; to harness.
Gearing, *gheer'-ing*, s. Harness; a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion in machinery.
Geason,‡ *ghe'an*, a. Rare; wonderful.
Geat, *ghee'*, s. The hole through which metal runs into a mould in casting.
Geck,‡ *ghek*, s. A dupe.
— v.a To cheat, trick, or gull; to be playful; to deride.
Gecko, *ghek'-o*, s. A name common to a family of saurian reptiles; a nocturnal lizard
Gee, *jee*, interj. An exclamatory term used by teamsters when directing their teams to pass further to the right, or from the driver, when on the near side. Sometimes written Jee.
Geese, *gheese*, s.pl. of Goose.
Geest, *gheest*, s. Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin.
Gehenna, *ghe-hen'-nà*, s. A term used by the Jews to express a place of future punishment; a place of abomination, hell; so called from the valley of Hinnom near Jerusalem, where children were once sacrificed to Moloch.
Gehlenite, *ghe'-len-ite*, s. A greyish mineral from the Tyrol; a ferro-silicate of lime and iron.
Gelable, *jel'-à-bl*, a. That may be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.
Gelatinate, *j -lat'-e-nate*, v.n. To be converted into gelatine, or into a substance like jelly
— v.a. To convert into gelatine, or into a substance resembling jelly
Gelatination, *jel-à-tin-a'-shun*, s. The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatine.
Gelatine, *jel'-à-teen*, s. A concrete animal substance obtained by boiling with water the soft and solid parts of animal matter, as the muscles, cartilages, tendons, bones, hoofs, hides, &c., from which are produced glue, size, isinglass, &c.—*Gelatines*, a name given to the *Acalephæ* of Cuvier, from their gelatinous properties.
Gelatiniform, *jel-à-tin'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form of gelatine
Gelatinize,‡ *je-lat'-e-nize*. *See* Gelatinate.
Gelatinosa, *je-lat-e-no'-sà*, s.pl. An order of gelatinous animals
Gelatinous, *je-lat'-e-nus*, a. Of the nature or consistence of gelatine; resembling or containing jelly; viscous or moderately stiff.
Geld,‡ *gheld*, s. Among our Saxon ancestors, money, tribute, or compensation, thus. *Danegeld*, or *Danegelt*, was a tax imposed by the Danes
— v.a (pret and pp of Gelded or Gelt.) To castrate; to emasculate, to deprive of any essential part, to deprive of anything immodest or exceptionable.
Geldable, *geld'-à-bl* a. That may be gelded.—In *law*, liable to pay taxes
Gelder, *ghel'-der*, s One who castrates.
Gelder-rose, *ghel' der-roze*, s. A plant bearing large white balls of flowers.
Gelding, *geld'-ing*, s. The act of castrating, a castrated animal, but chiefly a horse.
Gelid, *jel'-id*, a. Very cold.
Gelidity, *je-lid'-e-te*, s. Extreme cold
Gelidly, *jel'-id-le*, ad Coldly.
Gelidness, *jel'-id-nes*, s. Coldness.
Gelly, *jel'-le*, s. *See* Jelly.
Gelt,‡ *ghelt*, s. A castrated animal; a gelding; tinsel. *See* Gilt.
Gem, *jem*, s. A precious stone used for ornamental purposes; the principal gems being the diamond, ruby, emerald, amethyst, jasper, onyx, chalcedony, topaz, cornelian, rock-crystal, and blood-stone.—*Artificial gems* are made from a very fusible, transparent glass, prepared by a skilful admixture of the metallic oxides, especially oxide of lead.—In *botany*, *gems* are the leaf-buds, or frondous germination of a plant, to distinguish it from flower-buds.—*Gem* admits of various compounds; as *gem-embossed*, bossed with gems; *gem-adorned*, *gem-glittering*, &c.
— v.a. To adorn with gems; to bespangle; to embellish with detached beauties.
— v.n. To bud; to germinate.
Gemmaceous, *jem-ma'-she-us*, a. Relating to gems, or leaf-buds; having the nature or appearance of gems.
Gemara, *je-mar'-à*, s. The second part of the Talmud; the commentary on the Mishna
Gemaric, *je-mar'-ik*, a Pertaining to the Gemara.
Gemel, *jem'-el*, s. In *heraldry*, a pair; two things of a sort.
Gemel-ring, *jem'-el-ring*, s. A term applied to rings with two or more links, now written Gimbal
Gemelliparous, *jem-el-lip'-à-rus*, a. Producing twins.
Geminate,† *jem'-e-nate*, v.a To double.
— a In *botany*, applied to the parts of plants which are disposed in pairs from the same point.
Gemination, *jem-e-na'-shun*, s. A doubling; duplication, repetition.
Gemini, *jem'-e ni*, s.pl. (Lat.) Twins.—In *astronomy* a constellation or sign of the zodiac, containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux.
Geminous, *jem'-e-nus*, a. Double, in pairs.
Geminy, *jem'-e-ne*, s. Twins, a pair; a couple.
Gemmary, *jem'-mà-re*, a. Pertaining to gems or jewels.
Gemmate, *jem'-mate*, a. Having buds.
Gemmated, *jem'-ma-ted*, a. Adorned with gems.
Gemmation, *jem-ma'-shun*, s. Budding, the process of reproduction by buds
Gemmeous, *jem'-me-us*, a. Pertaining to or resembling gems.
Gemmiferous, *jem-mif'-er-us*, a. Producing buds.
Gemminess, *jem'-me-nes*, s. Spruceness, smartness.
Gemmipares, *jem-mip'-à-rese*, s.pl. Animals which propagate by buds, as the fresh-water polyp, the hydra.
Gemmiparous, *jem-mip'-à-rus*, a. Producing buds; reproducing by buds on the body, as in some polyps.
Gemmosity,‡ *jem-mos'-e-te*, s. The quality of being a gem or jewel.
Gemmule, *jem'-mule*, s. A little bud or gem.
Gemmuliferous, *jem-mu-lif'-er-us*, a. Bearing gemmules.
Gemmy, *jem'-me*, a. Bright; glittering; full of gems neat; spruce, smart.
Gemote,‡ *ghem'-ote*, s. (Sax.) A meeting.
Gen, *jen*, s. A kind of manna obtained in the East, from the Camel's-thorn, the *Hedysarum alhagi* of Linnæus, and used as food by the travelling Arabs.
Gena, *je'-nà*, s. (Lat.) In *anatomy*, the space between the eye and the mouth; the cheek
Genapp, *je-nap'*, s (Fr.) A smooth worsted yarn or cord, used in the manufacture of fringes, braids, &c.
Gendarme, *zhang-därm'*, s. (Fr.) A man of arms.—*Gens-d'armes*, in France, a select body of troops destined to watch over the public safety
Gendarmerie, *zhang-där'-me-re*, s. The body of *gendarmes*
Gender, *jen'-der*, s. A sex, male or female.—In *grammar*, a difference in words to express distinction of sex, usually a difference of termination in nouns adjectives, and participles, to express the distinction of male and female, ‡ kind, sort
— v.a To beget to engender
— v.n. To copulate; to breed
Genealogical, *jen-e-à loj'-e-kal*, a Pertaining to or exhibiting the descent of persons or families from an ancestor; according to the descent of a person or family from an ancestor.

GENEALOGICALLY, *jen-e-à-loj'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a genealogical manner.

GENEALOGIST, *jen-e-al'-o-jist*, s. One who traces descents of persons or families.

GENEALOGIZE, *jen-e-al'-o-jize*, v.n. To relate the history of descents.

GENEALOGY *jen-e-al'-o-je*, s. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage, regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

GENEARCH, *jen'-e-ark*, s. The chief of a tribe or family.

GENERA, *jen'-e-rà*, s.pl. of GENUS, which see.

GENERABLE, *jen'-er-à-bl*, a. That may be engendered, begotten, or produced.

GENERAL, *jen'-e-ral*, a. Relating to a whole class or order, comprehending many species of individuals; not special or particular; lax in signification, not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific; public; common; relating to or comprehending the whole community; common to many, or the greatest number; not directed to a single object; having a relation to all, common to the whole; extensive, though not universal, usual.—In *logic*, a *general* term is the representative of a *general* idea.—*General assembly* is the highest ecclesiastical body among Presbyterians.—In *law*, to plead the *general issue* is to deny at once the whole indictment or declaration, without offering any special matter to evade it. *General demurrer* is a pleading which excepts to sufficiency in general terms without showing specifically the objectionable points. *General lien* is the right of retaining certain property as security for money owing.—*General Post-office* is a term applied to the head office in London, situated in St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the reception and transmission of letters, newspapers, &c., and for the general management and superintendence of all post-office arrangements.

—s. The whole, the total, that which comprehends all, or the chief part, the chief commander of an army, the second in rank being styled *lieutenant-general*, the commander of a division a *major-general*, and the commander of a brigade a *brigadier-general*; all *general officers* being above the rank of colonel.—A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march.—The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule, ‡ the public, the interest of the whole.—*In general*, in the main, for the most part

GENERALE, *jen-er-a'-le*, s. (LIT.) The general assemblage or commons of a religious house

GENERALISSIMO, *jen-er-à-lis'-se mo*, s. (Ital.) The chief commander of an army or military force, the supreme commander; sometimes a title of honour.

GENERALITY, *jen-er-al'-e-te*, s. The state of being general, the quality of including species or particulars, the greatest part.

GENERALIZATION, *jen-er-al-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of making general, or of reducing particulars to generals.

GENERALIZE, *jen'-er-al-ize*, v.a. To extend from particulars or species to genera; to make general or common to a number, to reduce particulars to generals.

GENERALLY, *jen'-er-al-le*, ad. In general; usually, ordinarily, or commonly, extensively, though not universally, most frequently; in the main; in the whole taken together.

GENERALNESS, *jen'-er-al-nes*, s. Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness

GENERALSHIP, *jen'-er-al-ship*, s. Military skill in a commander, dextrous management of any important affair

GENERALTY,† *jen'-er-al-te*, s. The whole, the totality.

GENERANT, *jen'-er-ant*, s. The power that generates, the power or principle that produces.—In *geometry*, a line, surface, or solid generated, or supposed to be generated, by the motion of a point, line, or surface

GENERATE, *jen'-er ate*, v.a To beget, to procreate, to produce a being similar to the parent, to cause to be, to bring into life

GENERATED, *jen-er-a'-ted*, pp of the verb *to generate*.

GENERATING, *jen'-er-a-ting*, ppr. or a. Procreating, producing, forming.

GENERATION, *jen-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals, production; formation; a single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; an age; the people of the same period, or living at the same time: genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock; a family; a race; progeny; offspring.—In *physiology*, the collective name of all those vital operations engaged in the production of an organ and being particularly in the Mammifera, as conception, pregnancy, parturition, and lactation.

GENERATIVE, *jen'-er-à-tiv*, a. Having the power of generating or propagating its own species, prolific

GENERATOR, *jen-er-a'-tur*, s. He or that which begets, causes, or produces; a vessel in which steam is generated.—In *music*, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced.

GENERIC, *je-ner'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to a genus or
GENERICAL, *je-ner'-e-kal* } kind; comprehending the genus

GENERICALLY, *je-ner'-e-kal-le*, ad. With regard to genus or kind.

GENERICALNESS, *je-ner'-e-kal-nes*, s. The quality of being generical, or appertaining to a genus.

GENEROSITY, *jen-er-os'-e-te*, s. The quality of being generous, liberality in principle or disposition to give liberally; †nobleness of soul; magnanimity

GENEROUS, *jen'-er-us*, a. *Primarily*, being of honourable birth or origin; hence, noble, honourable, magnanimous, liberal, bountiful; munificent, beneficent; bounteous; free to give; full of spirit; overflowing; abundant; sprightly; courageous.

GENEROUSLY, *jen'-er-us-le*, ad. Honourably; not meanly; nobly; magnanimously; liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS, *jen'-er-us-nes*, s. The quality of being generous; nobleness of mind; liberality; munificence

GENESIS, *jen'-e-sis*, s. Generation; act of producing; the name of the first book of the Old Testament.—In *geometry*, the formation of a line, plane, or solid, by the motion of a point, line, or surface

GENET, *jen'-et*, s. A small-sized, well proportioned horse, common in Spain; an animal allied to the civet, and resembling the polecat in appearance.

GENET, } *je-net'*, } s. A name given to cat-skins
GENETTE, } when made into muffs and tippets, as if they were skins of the *genet*.

GENETHLIAC, *je-neth'-le-ak*, s. A short birth-day poem.

GENETHLIAC,† *je-neth'-le-ak*, } a. Pertaining to
GENETHLIACAL,† *je-neth'-le-à-kal*, } nativities as calculated by astrologers, showing the position of the stars at the birth of any person.

GENETHLIACS,† *je-neth'-le-aks*, s. The astrological system of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars which preside at the birth of persons

GENETHLIATIC,‡ *je-neth-le-at'-ik*, s An astrologer, or one who calculates nativities.

GENETIC, *je-net'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the origin of a thing, or its mode of production.

GENEVA, *je-ne'-và*, s. A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries; the word is usually contracted and confounded with *gin*.

GENEVA-BIBLE, *je-ne'-và-bi'bl*, s. The whole English Bible printed at Geneva, first in 1560.

GENEVAN, *je-ne'-van*, a. Pertaining to Geneva.—s. An inhabitant of Geneva

GENEVANISM, *je-ne'-van-izm*, s. Calvinism.

GENEVESE, *jen'-e-vese*, s. People of Geneva.

GENEVRETTE, *jen'-e-vret*, s. A wine made on the Continent from juniper berries.

GENIAL, *je'-ne-al*, a. Contributing to propagation or production; that causes to produce; gay; enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life, †native, natural

GENIALLY, *je'-ne-al-le*, ad Gaily; cheerfully; †by genius or nature.

GENIALITY, *je-ne-al'-e-te*, } s. Gaiety; cheerfulness;
GENIALNESS, *je'-ne-al-nes*, } the quality of being genial

GENICULATE, *je-nik'-u-late*, v.a. To joint or knot.

GENICULATE, *je-nik'-u-late*, } a. Kneed; knee-
GENICULATED, *je nik-u-la'-ted*, } jointed, having joints like the knee a little bent

GENICULATION, *je-nik-u la'-shun*, s. Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like knee.

GENIE,‡ *jen'-e*, s. (Old Fr.) Disposition, inclination turn of mind.

GENII, *je'-ne-i*, s. (Lat.) *See* GENIUS.

GENIO, *je'-ne-o*, s. (Ital.) A man of a particular turn of mind.

GENISTA, *je-nis'-tâ*, s. Broom furze, a genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of shrubs with yellow flowers

GENITAL, *jen'-e-tal*, a. Pertaining to generation, or the act of procreating.

GENITALS, *jen'-e-tals*, s.pl. The parts of an animal which are the immediate organs of procreation.

GENITING, *jen'-e-ting*, s. A species of apple that ripens very early

GENITIVE, *jen'-e-tiv*, a. or s. In *grammar*, a term applied to a case in the declension of nouns, expressing primarily the thing from which something else proceeds, the possessive case.

GENITOR, *jen'-e-tur*, s. One who procreates; a sire; a father

GENITURE, *jen'-e-ture*, s. Generation; procreation; birth.

GENIUS, *je'-ne-us*, s.; pl. GENIUSES. (Lat.) The peculiar structure of mind which is given by nature to an individual, or that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment or pursuit, natural talent or aptitude of mind for a particular study or course of life; strength of mind; uncommon powers of intellect, the power of invention; a man endowed with uncommon vigour of mind; nature; disposition; peculiar character.

— s., pl. GENII. (Lat.) A good or evil spirit or demon, supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's destiny or life.—*Genius loci*, the presiding divinity or ruling spirit of a particular place, as of a public institution or college.

GENOESE, *jen-o-ese'*, s. An inhabitant, or the people of Genoa, in Sardinia.

GENOUILLÈRE, *jen-wil-lare'*, s. *Literally*, the kneeling-place.—In *fortification*, that part of the parapet of a battery which remains above the platform and under the gun, after the opening of the embrasure has been made.

GENS, *jens*, s. (Lat.) In *ancient history*, a clan or sect, which, among the Romans, formed a division of the people next in order to the *Curia*.

GENT,‡ *jent*, a. Elegant, pretty; gentle.

GENTEEL, *jen-teel'*, a. Easy and graceful in manners or behaviour, having the manners or speech of well-bred people, graceful in mien or form; elegantly dressed, decorous, free from anything low or vulgar; polite, refined, or polished.

GENTEELLY, *jen-teel'-le*, ad. Gracefully; elegantly; in the manner of well-bred people.

GENTEELNESS, *jen-teel'-nes*, s. Gracefulness of manners or person elegance; politeness; qualities befitting a person of rank

GENTIAN *jen'-she-an*, s. The popular name of a genus of herbs of a bitter taste, much used in medicine as a tonic.—*Gentian-root* is the root of several species of *Gentiana* obtained in the European Alps, from which the Swiss obtain a liquor held by them in much estimation.

GENTIANACEÆ, *jen-she-â-na'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of corollifloral Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants, of which the *Gentian* is the type.

GENTIANINE, *jen'-she-â-nin*, s. In *chemistry*, the bitter principle of gentian.

GENTILE, *jen'-tile*, s. In the *Scriptures*, a pagan; a worshipper of false gods; any person not a Jew or a Christian, a heathen.

— a. Pertaining to pagans or heathens.

GENTILESSE,‡ *jen'-te-les*, s. Complaisance.

GENTILISH, *jen'-til-ish*, a. Heathenish; pagan.

GENTILISM, *jen'-til-izm*, s. Heathenism, paganism.

GENTILITIAL, *jen-te-lish'-al*, } a. Peculiar to a people

GENTILITIOUS, *jen-te-lish'-us*, } or nation; national; hereditary; entailed on a family.

GENTILITY, *jen-til'-e-te*, s Politeness of manners; easy, graceful behaviour, the manners of well-bred people; good extraction, dignity of birth, gracefulness of mien, ‡gentry, paganism, heathenism.

GENTILIZE, *jen'-til-ize*, v.n. To live like a heathen.

GENTILIC, *jen' te-sik*, a. Relating to gentian.

GENTLE, *jen'tl*, a. Not rough, harsh, or severe in manners, placid, bland, or mild, not wild, turbulent, or refractory

— s In *entomology*, a maggot or larva of the flesh-fly; ‡a gentleman.

— ‡ v.a. To make gentoel; to raise from the vulgar.

GENTLEFOLK, *jen'tl-foke*, s. Persons of good breeding and family. Often used in the plural, GENTLEFOLKS.

GENTLE-HEARTED, *jen'tl-hàr'-ted*, a. Of gentle disposition; kind.

GENTLEMAN, *jen'tl-man*, s. In its most extensive sense, every man above the rank of yeoman, comprehending noblemen, in a more limited sense, a man who, without a title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen; a man of good breeding, politeness, and civil manners, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish, a term of complaisance.—*Gentleman-commoner* is the highest class of commoners at Oxford University.—*Gentleman-server*, one who serves up the feast, &c.—*Gentleman-usher*, one who walks before his superior, and introduces strangers into his presence.—*Gentlemen-at-arms*, the body-guard of the sovereign, who are in attendance on all great state occasions.—*Gentlemen-pensioners*, a band of gentlemen, whose office it is to attend the sovereign on all state occasions

GENTLEMAN-LIKE, *jen'tl-man-like*, } a. Pertaining to or

GENTLEMANLY, *jen'tl-man-le*, } becoming a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding, polite; complaisant, like a man of birth and good breeding.

GENTLEMANLINESS, *jen'tl-man-le-nes*, s. Behaviour of a well-bred man.

GENTLEMANSHIP, *jen'tl-man-ship*, s. Quality of a gentleman.

GENTLENESS, *jen'tl-nes*, s. Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition, mild treatment, tenderness, ‡dignity of birth, ‡genteel behaviour, benevolence.

GENTLESHIP,‡ *jen'tl-ship*, s. The deportment of a gentleman.

GENTLEWOMAN, *jen'tl-wum-an*, s. A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank; a term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical.

GENTLEWOMAN-LIKE,‡ *jen'tl-wum-an-like*, a Becoming a gentlewoman.

GENTLY, *jent'-le*, ad. Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness, without violence, roughness, or asperity.

GENTOO, *jen'-too*, s. A native of India or Hindostan; one who follows the religion of the Brahmins.

GENTRY, *jen'-tre*, s. Birth; condition, rank by birth, people of education and good breeding, the classes of people between the nobility and the vulgar; ‡a term of civility, complaisance.

GENUFLECTION, *jen-u-flek'-shun*, s. The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

GENUINE, *jen'-u-in*, a. Native, belonging to the original stock, real, natural, veritable, pure; unalloyed; not spurious, false, or adulterated.

GENUINELY, *jen'-u-in-le*, ad. Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally.

GENUINENESS, *jen'-u-in-nes*, s. The state of being native, or of the true original; freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; purity, reality.

GENUS, *je'-nus*, s., pl. GENERA. (Lat.) In *natural science*, an assemblage of *species* possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others.

GEOCENTRIC, *je-o-sen'-trik*, } a. A term denoting

GEOCENTRICAL, *je-o-sen'-tre-kal*, } the position of a celestial object as seen from the earth, in contradistinction to *heliocentric*, as seen from the sun having the earth for a centre.

GEOCORISE, *je o-kor'-e-se*, s.pl. A family of Hymenopterous insects with very long antennæ inserted between the eyes

GEOCRONITE, *je-ok'-ron-ite*, s. A lead-grey ore of antimony and lead.

GEOCYCLIC, *je-o-sik'-lik*, a. Encircling the earth periodically.

GEODE, *je'-ode*, s. In *mineralogy*, a rounded nodule of stone containing a small cavity, lined usually with crystals

GEODESIC, *je-o-des'-ik*, } a. Geodetic; relating to

GEODESICAL, *je-o-des'-e-kal*, } geodesy

GEODESY, *je-od'-e-se*, s. That part of practical geometry which has for its object the determination of the magnitude and figure either of the whole earth or of any given portion of its surface.

GEODETIC, *je-o-det'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to geodesy

GEODETICAL, *je-o-det'-e-kal*, } or its measurements.

GEODIFEROUS, *je-o dif'-er-us*, a. Producing geodes, or rounded nodules of stone.

GEOGNOST, *je'-og-nost*, s. One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

GEOGNOSTIC, *je-og-nos'-tik*, } a. Pertaining to a
GEOGNOSTICAL, *je-og-nos'-te-kal*, } knowledge of the structure of the earth. geological.

GEOGNOSY, *je-og'-no-se*, s. That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. The same with *geology*

GEOGONIC, *je-o-gon'-ik*, a. Pertaining to geogony.

GEOGONY, *je-og'-o-ne*, s. The doctrine of the formation of the earth

GEOGRAPHER, *je-og'-ra-fer*, s. One who describes that part of this globe or earth which is exhibited upon the surface, one who is versed in geography, or who compiles a treatise on the subject.

GEOGRAPHIC, *je-o-graf'-ik*, } a. Relating to or
GEOGRAPHICAL, *je-o-graf'-e-kal*, } containing a description of the terraqueous globe, pertaining to geography

GEOGRAPHICALLY, *je-o-graf'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, *je-og'-ra-fe*, s. A description of the earth and of its several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c., a book containing a description of the earth.

GEOLOGICAL, *je-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to geology; relating to the science of the earth or terraqueous globe.

GEOLOGIST, *je-ol'-o-jist*, } s. One versed in the science
GEOLOGIAN, *je-o-lo'-je-an*, } of geology.

GEOLOGIZE, *je-ol'-o-jize*, v.n. To study geology; to make geological investigations.

GEOLOGY, *je-ol'-o-je*, s. That branch of natural science which treats of the structure and mineral construction of the earth's crust, and of the causes of their physical features and changes, whether effected by mechanical, chemical, or vital agency. It classifies the various rocks according to their different ages, and the remains of organic beings found embedded therein. The geological or aqueous formations on the surface of the globe (the result of countless ages) have been thus divided and sub-divided:—The PRIMARY formations, consisting of igneous rocks, granite, porphyry, basalt, schists, gneiss, &c. The *Silurian* system. The *Devonian* or *Old Redsandstone* system. The *Carboniferous* system, consisting of the Coal formation, carboniferous or mountain limestone, with extinct organic remains. SECONDARY formations, composed of chalk, green-sand, oolite, lias, new red sandstone, &c., all abounding in extinct organic remains, chiefly marine. TERTIARY or *Supracretaceous* formations, principally consisting of clays, sands, gravels, and limestones, with the remains of numerous Mammalia, both extinct and recent. Above these are the *Recent* or *Alluvial* deposits of clay, sand, gravel, limestone, &c. from existing rivers, lakes, &c., and formed during the historical eras.

GEOMANCER, *je'-o-man-ser*, s. One who pretends to foretell, or divines by means of lines, figures, or points on the ground, or on paper.

GEOMANCY, *je'-o-man-se*, s. A kind of pretended divination by means of figures or lines.

GEOMANTIC, *je-o-man'-tik*, a. Pertaining to geomancy.

GEOMETER, *je-om'-e-ter*, s. One skilled in geometry.

GEOMETRAL, *je-om'-e-tral*, a. Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRIC, *je-o-met'-rik*, } a. Pertaining to geo-
GEOMETRICAL, *je-o-met'-re-kal*, } metry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry; disposed according to geometry.—*Geometrical ratio* is that relation between quantities which is expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other.—*Geometrical proportion* is an equality of geometrical ratios. Quantities are in *geometrical progression* when they increase by a common multiplier, or decrease by a common divisor, the series being 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, &c.—*Geometric pen* is an ingenious instrument for drawing curves.—In *architecture, geometrical elevation* is a design for any part of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to the perspective or natural elevation.—*Geometrical staircase* is so called when the stairs are supported only by being inserted into the wall at one end, with a continued range of balusters at the other.

GEOMETRICALLY, *je-o-met'-re-kal-le*, ad. According to the rules or laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, *je-om-e-trish'-an*, s. One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

GEOMETRIZE, *je-om'-e-trize*, v.a. To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically.

GEOMETRY, *je-om'-e-tre*, s. *Literally*, the measurement of the earth; the science of magnitude in general: the mensuration of lines, surfaces, and solids, with their various relations

GEOPONIC, *je-o-pon'-ik*, } a. Relating to agricul-
GEOPONICAL, *je-o-pon'-e-kal*, } ture, or the tillage of the earth

GEOPONICS, *je-o-pon'-iks*, s. The art or science of cultivating the earth.

GEORAMA, *je-o-ra'-ma*, s. An ingenious invention, of French origin, consisting of a hollow sphere, about forty feet in diameter, which interiorly exhibits a complete geographical view of the earth's surface, with its parallels and meridians, as seen in Leicester Square, London.

GEORGE, *jorj*, s. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by knights of the Garter.

GEORGE-NOBLE, *jorj-no'bl*, s. A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII., of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling

GEORGIC, *jor'-jik*, s. A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress.

GEORGIC, *jor'-jik*, } a. Relating to agricultural and
GEORGICAL, *jor'-je-kal*, } rural affairs.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, *jor'-je-um si'-dus*, s. (Lat.) The name first given, in honour of George III., to the planet now called *Uranus*.

GEOSCOPY, *je-os'-ko-pe*, s. Knowledge of the earth obtained by inspection.

GEOTHERMOMETER, *je-o-ther-mom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of heat contained in the earth at different places, especially in artesian wells, mines, &c.

GEOTIC, *je-ot'-ik*, a. Belonging to the earth; terrestrial.

GERAH, *je'-ra*, s. The twentieth part of a shekel, or nearly three halfpence.

GERANIUM, *je-ra'-ne-um*, s. (Lat.) Crane's-bill, a genus of plants, consisting of various species, extensively cultivated in our gardens for the fragrance and beauty of their flowers, of the order *Geranaceæ*.

GERANT, *je' rant*, s. (Fr.) The responsible manager of a joint-stock association, or newspaper establishment.

GERBIL, *jer'-bil*, s. The name of a rodent Mammalia, with a long tufted tail, of the genus *Gerbillus*.

GERENT, *je'-rent*, a. Bearing, as in *vicegerent*.

GERM, *jerm*, s. In *botany*, the ovary, or seed-bud of a plant.—Origin, first principle; that from which anything springs.

GERMAN, *jer'-man*, a. Of or belonging to Germany; related in the first degree, or come of the same stock or kin: hence, cousins *german* are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters first cousins.—The word admits of a variety of compounds; as *German catch-fly*, the common name of the plant *Viscaria vulgaris* *German-greens*, a variety of the cabbage tribe; *German-millet*, the produce of the plant *Setaria germanica*: all of the order *Graminaceæ*.—*German-paste*, a food prepared for certain kinds of cage birds, as larks, thrushes, &c., and made of hemp-seed, pea-meal, lard, and honey or treacle.—*German-sausage*, a bladder or cleaned gut stuffed with meat partly cooked; a polony.—*German-silver*, an alloy or mixture of copper, zinc, and other metal.—*German-steel*, a metal made of pig or white plate iron, in forges where charcoal is used for fuel.—*German-tinder*, a fungal (*Polyporus fomentarius*), growing on old trees, which stanches slight wounds, and forms small surgical pads.

GERMANDER, *jer-man'-der*, s. A name given to several plants, one of which is used in Jersey, instead of hops, in making beer

GERMANIC, *jer-man'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Germany.

GERMANISM, *jer'-man-izm*, s. An idiom of the German language.

GERMANITY, † *jer-man'-e-te*, s. Brotherhood.

GERMEN, *jer'-men*, s. *See* GERM.

GERMINAL, *jer'-me-nal*, a. Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

GERMINANT, *jer'-me-nant*, a. Sprouting; developing fresh particulars from time to time.

GERMINATE, *jer'-me-nate*, v.n. To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate or grow, as seeds.
—† v.a. To cause to sprout

GERMINATION, *jer-me-na'-shun*, s. The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant; the time in which seeds vegetate.

GEROCOMICAL, *je-ro-kom'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to gerocomy.

GEROCOMY, *je-rok'-o-me*, s. That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

GERUND, *jer'-und*, s. In the *Latin grammar*, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle.

GERUNDIAL, *je-run'-de-al*, a. Pertaining to or like a gerund.

GESLING, s. *See* GOSLING.

GESNERIACEÆ, *jes-ner-e-a'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of corolliflora Exogens, consisting of herbs or shrubs.

GESSE, *jes*, s. A name given to the seeds of the cultivated *Lathyrus* or Checkling-vetch, which, when mixed with a due proportion of flour, makes a pleasant kind of bread.

GEST,‡ *jest*, s. A deed, action or achievement, show; representation, a roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed in the journeys of the English kings.

GESTATION, *jes-ta shun*, s. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery, pregnancy; the act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments, exercise by being borne or carried, as on horseback or in a carriage; passive exercise.

GESTATORY, *jes' tā-tur-e*, a. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy; that may be carried or worn.

GESTIC, *jes'-tik*, a. Pertaining to deeds; legendary; relating to bodily motion, as in the dance.

GESTICULATE, *jes-tik' u-late*, v.n. To make gestures or motions, to use postures.

— v.a. To represent by gesture; to act.

GESTICULATION, *jes-tik-u-la'-shun*, s. The act of making gestures to express passion, or enforce sentiments; gesture, a motion of the body or limbs in speaking or representation; antic tricks or motions.

GESTICULATOR, *jes tik u-la'-tur*, s. One who shows postures or makes gestures.

GESTICULATORY, *jes-tik'-u-la-tur-e*, a. Representing in gestures.

GESTOURS,‡ *jest'-toorz*, s. (Fr.) Itinerant minstrels, who formerly interlarded their songs and tales with jokes and witticisms.

GESTURAL, *jest' yu-ral*, a. Belonging to gesture.

GESTURE, *jest'-yur*, s. A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion, any action, attitude, or posture, intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion; movement of the body or limbs.

— v.a. To accompany with gesture or action.

GESTURELESS, *jest'-yur-les*, a. Free from gestures.

GESTUREMENT, *jest'-yur-ment*, s. Act of making gestures.

GET, *ghet*, v.a.; pret. GOT; pp. GOT, GOTTEN. To gain possession of; to procure; to obtain; to have; to beget, to procreate; to generate to learn; to con, as a lesson; to prevail on; to induce; to procure to be, as *to get* the work done.—*To get off*, to put off; to take or pull off, as a coat; to remove, as a stranded vessel; to sell, to dispose of.—*To get on*, to put on; to draw or pull on.—*To get in*, to collect and shelter; to bring under power.—*To get out*, to draw forth, to extort, as a secret; to draw out; to disengage.—*To get the day*, to win; to conquer; to gain the victory.—*To get together*, to collect; to amass.—*To get over*, to surmount, to conquer, to pass without being obstructed.—*To get above*, to surmount, to surpass.—*To get up*, to prepare for coming before the public; to bring forward; with a pronoun following, it signifies to betake; to remove; to go.

— v.n. To arrive at any place or state; followed by some modifying word.—*To get away* or *away from*, to depart, to quit, to leave, or to disengage one's self from.—*To get among*, to arrive in the midst of.—*To get before*, to arrive in front.—*To get behind*, to fall in the rear.—*To get back*, to arrive at the place from which one departed, to return.—*To get clear*, to disengage one's self, to be released.—*To get down*, to descend, to come from an elevation.—*To get home*, to arrive at one's dwelling.—*To get in* or *into*, to arrive within an enclosure; to pass in.—*To get loose* or *free*, to disengage one's self.—*To get off*, to escape; to depart; to get clear.—*To get out*, to depart from an enclosed place, to escape.—*To get along* to proceed, to advance.—*To get rid of*, to disengage one's self from; to remove.—*To get together*, to assemble.—*To get up*, to rise from a bed or seat, to ascend, to climb.—*To get through*, to pass through and reach a point beyond anything; to finish, to accomplish.—*To get quit of*, to get rid of; to disengage one's self from.—*To get forward*, to proceed; to advance; to advance in wealth.—*To get near*, to approach within a small distance.—*To get ahead*, to advance, to prosper.—*To get on*, to proceed, to advance.—*To get a mile*, or *other distance*, to pass over it in travelling.—*To get at*, to reach, to make way to.—*To get asleep*, to fall asleep.—*To get drunk*, to become intoxicated.—*To get between*, to arrive between.—*To get to*, to reach; to arrive.

GETTER, *ghet'-ter*, s. One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires, one who begets or procreates.

GETTING, *ghet'-ting*, s. The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring, acquisition; gain; profit.

GEWGAW, *ghew'-gaw*, s. A showy trifle, a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

— a. Showy without value.

GEYSERS, *ghe'-serz*, s. The name of certain fountains in Iceland which spout forth boiling water.

GHASTFUL,‡ *gast'-ful*. *See* GHASTLY.

GHASTFULLY, *gast'-ful-le*, ad. Frightfully.

GHASTLINESS, *gast'-le-nes*, s. Horror of countenance; a deathlike look, resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHASTLY, *gast'-le*, a. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike, pale, dismal, grim; horrible, shocking, hideous, frightful, as wounds.

GHASTNESS,‡ *gast'-nes*, s. Ghastliness.

GHAUT, *gawt*, s. A name given in India to a pass through a mountain, a range or chain of mountains; stairs descending to a river.

GHEE, *ghe*, s. In the *East Indies*, butter made from the milk of buffaloes, and clarified by boiling.

GHEBER and GHEBRE. *See* GUEBER.

GHERKIN, *gher'-kin*, s. A small pickled cucumber.

GHIBELLINES, *ghib'-bel-lines*, s.pl. In *Italian history*, the name of a political party which maintained the supremacy of the German emperors over the Italian states, in opposition to the Guelphs, or adherents of the Pope.

GHOLE, *gole*, s. An imaginary demon of the East, supposed to prey on human bodies; more properly *ghoul*.

GHOST, *goast*, s. Spirit, the soul of a deceased person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; apparition; spectre.—*To give up the ghost*, is to die; to yield up the breath or spirit; to expire.—The *Holy Ghost* is the third person in the Trinity.—The *Order of the Holy Ghost*, the principal military order of France previous to the Revolution.—In *natural history*, *Ghost-moth* is a nocturnal lepidopterous insect, the *Hepialus humuli*.

—‡ v.n. To die; to expire.

—‡ v.a. To haunt with an apparition.

GHOSTLESS,‡ *goast'-les*, a. Without spirit; without life.

GHOSTLIKE, *goast'-like*, a. Withered; having sunken eyes, ghastly.

GHOSTLINESS,† *goast'-le-nes*, s. Spiritual tendency.

GHOSTLY, *goast' le*, a. Spiritual; relating to the soul not carnal or secular; pertaining to apparitions.

GHOTE, *gote*, s. Among the nations of the East, an imaginary evil being.

GHOUL, *gool*, s. An imaginary demon that feeds on the dead.

GIALLOLINO, *je-al-lo-le -no*, s. (Ital.) A fine yellow pigment, much used under the name of *Naples yellow*.

GIAMBEAUX,‡ *zham'-bo*, s.pl. (Fr.) Greaves; armour for the legs.

GIANT, *ji'-ant*, s. A man of extraordinary bulk and stature, great physical or intellectual powers.—*Giant's Causeway*, a vast collection of basaltic pillars in the county of Antrim, in Ireland.—*Giant-fennel* is the common name of the *Ferula communis*, one of the tallest of our herbaceous plants.

— a. Like a giant, extraordinary in size.

GIANT-LIKE, *ji'-ant-like*, } a. Of unusual size; resem-
GIANTLY,† *ji'-ant-le*, } bling a giant in bulk or stature, gigantic, huge.

GIANTESS, *ji'-ant-es*, s. A female giant; a female of extraordinary size and stature.

GIANTIZE, *ji'-an-tize*, v.n. To play the giant.

GIANTRY,† *ji'-an-tre*, s. The race of giants.

GIANTSHIP, *ji'-ant-ship*, s. The state, quality, or character of a giant.

GIAOUR, *jeowr*, s. A name given by Turks to unbelievers in their religion, and especially to Christians.

GIB, *ghib*, s. A tom-cat.

—‡ v.n. To act like a cat; to caterwaul.

GIBBE,‡ *ghib*, s. An old worn-out animal.

GIBBED,‡ *ghibd*, a. Having been caterwauling.
GIBBER,‡ *ghib'-ber*, v.n. To speak rapidly and inarticulately
GIBBERISH, *ghib'-ber-ish*, s. Rapid and inarticulate talk, unintelligible language; unmeaning words.
—a. Unmeaning, as words.
—‡ v.n. To prate idly or unintelligibly
GIBBET, *jib'-bet*, s. A gallows; a post or machine in form of a gallows, on which notorious malefactors are hanged in chains; the projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed.
—v.a. To hang and expose on a gibbet; to hang or expose on anything going traverse.
GIBBETED, *jib'-bet-ed*, pp. of the verb *to gibbet*.
GIBBIER,‡ *jib'-be-er*, s. Wild fowl; game.
GIBBLE-GABBLE, *ghib'bl-gab'bl*, s. Any rude or noisy conversation; fustian language; barbarous speech.
GIBBON, *ghib'-bon*, s. The long-armed ape, a native of the Indian Archipelago.—*Gibbon* is a general name given to all the species of the *Hylobates*. The largest of the group is black, and an inhabitant of Sumatra.
GIBBOSE, *ghib-bose'*, a. Humped; a term applied to a surface which presents one or more large elevations.
GIBBOSITY, *ghib-bos'-e-te*, s. Protuberance; a round or swelling prominence; convexity.
GIBBOUS, *ghib'-bus*, a. Swelling; protuberant; convex; applied to the shape of the moon during the week before and after the full moon; hunched; hump-backed; crook-backed.
GIBBOUSLY, *ghib'-bus-le*, ad. In a gibbous or protuberant form.
GIBBOUSNESS, *ghib'-bus-nes*, s. Protuberance; a round prominence; convexity.
GIBBSITE, *ghib'-site*, s. A mineral found at Richmond, in Massachusetts; a hydrate of alumina, and so called from Mr G. Gibbs, the discoverer
GIB-CAT, *ghib'-kat*, s. A he-cat, or an old worn-out cat.
GIBE, *jibe*, v.n. To cast reproaches and sneering expressions; to rail at; to scoff; to sneer.
—v.a. To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at to ridicule.
—s. An expression of censure mingled with contempt; sarcastic scorn; scoff; taunt; railing; reproach.
GIBER, *ji'-ber*, s. One who utters reproachful, censorious, and contemptuous expressions, or who casts cutting, sarcastic reflections; one who derides; a scoffer.
GIBINGLY, *ji'-bing-le*, ad. With censorious, sarcastic, and contemptuous expressions scornfully.
GIBIONITE, *ghib'-e-on-ite*, s. An inhabitant of Gibeon, situated a few miles to the north of Jerusalem.
GIBLET, *jib'-let*, a. Made of giblets, as, a *giblet* pie.
GIBLETS, *jib'-lets*, s.pl. Those parts of poultry which are usually excluded in roasting, as the head, feet, pinions, heart, gizzard, liver, &c.
GIBS, *ghibs*, s.pl. In *mechanics*, pieces of iron employed to clasp together the parts of framework intended to be keyed.
GIB-STAFF, *ghib'-staf*, s. A staff to gauge water, or to push a boat; ‡ the name of a weapon formerly used in fighting beasts on the stage.
GID, *ghid*, s. A disease in sheep.
GIDDILY, *ghid'-de-le*, ad. With the head seeming to turn or reel; inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings; carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.
GIDDINESS, *ghid'-de-nes*, s. The state of being giddy, vertigo; dizziness; a sensation of reeling or whirling; a swimming of the head; inconstancy; unsteadiness; volatility; changeableness; frolic; wantonness; levity.
GIDDY, *ghid'-de*, a. Reeling; whirling, dizzy; having in the head a sensation of a circular motion or swimming; that renders giddy; that induces giddiness; rotary; running round with celerity; inconstant, unstable; changeable; fickle; volatile; heedless; wild; thoughtless; roving; tottering; unfixed; intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; rendered wild by excitement or joy.
—v.n. To turn quick.
—v.a. To make reeling or unsteady.
GIDDY-BRAINED, *ghid'-e-brayn'd*, a. Careless; thoughtless.
GIDDY-HEAD, *ghid'-e-hed*, s. A person without thought or judgment.
GIDDY-HEADED, *ghid'-e-hed'-ed*, a. Heedless; unsteady; volatile; incautious.
GIDDY-PACED, *ghid'-e-payste*, a. Moving irregularly.
GIER-EAGLE, *jeer-e'gl*, s. A bird of the eagle kind.
GIESECKITE, *ghe'-sek-ite*, s. A mineral which has been considered identical with *elaolite*.
GIF,‡ *ghif*. The old spelling of *if*.
GIFT, *ghift*, s. Anything given or bestowed a donation, grant, boon, or gratuity, the act of giving or conferring, the right or power of giving or bestowing an offering or oblation a reward, a bribe; power, some quality conferred by the Author of our nature.'
—v.a. To endow with any power or faculty
GIFTED, *ghift'-ed*, pp. or a. Endowed by nature with any power or faculty, furnished with any particular talent
GIFTEDNESS, *ghift'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being gifted.
GIG, *ghig*, s. Any little thing that is whirled round in play, a top or whirligig, a light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse a chair or chaise, a dart or harpoon; a light ship's boat, designed for rapid motion; a shearing frame used for cropping the nap or wool from cloth.—*Gigs*, in *farriery*, are swellings on the insides of a horse's legs.—*Gigs*, in *mechanics*, are rotary cylinders covered with wire teeth, for teazling woollen cloth.
—‡ v.a. To engender; to fish with a gig, or fish-gig.
GIGANTEAN, *ji-gan-te'-an*, a. Like a giant, mighty, irresistible.
GIGANTIC, *ji-gan'-tik*, a. Of extraordinary size; very large; like a giant; very great excessive; huge, enormous, or colossal.
GIGANTOLOGY, *ji-gan-tol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on giants.
GIGANTOMACHY, *ji-gan-tom'-a-ke*, s. The fabulous war of the giants against heaven.
GIGGLE, *ghig'gl*, s. A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath
—v.n. To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice, to laugh in a silly, puerile manner; to titter.
GIGGLER, *ghig'gler*, s. One who giggles or titters.
GIGGLING, *ghig'gling*, s. The act of laughing with short catches; tittering.
GIGLOT, *gig'-lot*, s. A wanton, a lascivious girl.
—a. Giddy; light; inconstant; wanton.
GIGOT, *je'-go*, s. (Fr.) A term applied in *cookery*, to a leg of mutton.
GILBERTINE, *ghil'-ber-tine*, s. One of a religious order, so named from Gilbert, lord of Sempringham, in Lincolnshire.
—a. Belonging to the monastic order mentioned above
GILBERTITE, *ghil'-ber-tite*, s. A yellowish-white mineral, of silky lustre, easily cut with a knife, so called in honour of Davies Gilbert, Esq.
GILD, *ghild*, v.a.; pret. and pp. GILDED, or GILT. To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver; to overspread with a thin covering of gold, to adorn with lustre; to render bright; to illuminate; to brighten; to give a fair and agreeable external appearance.
GILDED, *ghil'-ded*, pp. or a. Overlaid with gold leaf or a thin coating of gold, illuminated.
GILDER, *ghil'-der*, s. One who gilds, or whose occupation is to overlay things with gold; a Dutch coin of the value of twenty stivers usually written GUILDER.
GILDING, *ghil'-ding*, s. The art or practice of overlaying things with gold-leaf or a thin coating of gold, that which is laid on in overlaying with gold.—*Gilding-metal*, an alloy composed of copper, old brass, and tin.—*Gilding-size*, a description of size for the use of gilders.
GILL, *ghil*, s. The organ of respiration in fishes, through the vascular openings of which the water has admission, and acts upon the blood; the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl or bird; the flesh under the chin.
GILL, *jil*, s. A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint; a plant, ground-ivy of the genus *glechoma*; malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.—In *ludicrous language*, a female; a sportive or wanton girl.
GILL-FLAP, *jil'-flap*, s. A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.
GILL-FLIRT, *jil'-flirt*, s. A sportive or wanton girl.
GILL-HOUSE, *jil'-hous*, s. A house of public entertainment, in which gills of liquor or any other quantities are sold.
GILLIESIACEÆ, *ghil-le-se-a'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Liliaceous plants, of which the *gilliesia* is the type.
GILL-LID, *ghil'-lid*, s. The covering of the gill.
GILL-OPENING, *ghil-o'pn-ing*, s. The aperture of a

fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills.

GILLIAN,‡ *jil'-le-an*, s. A wanton girl.

GILLIE, *jil'-le*, s. A boy, a page or menial.

GILLY-FLOWER, *jil'-le-flour*, s. The common name of the garden stock, the *Matthiola incana*.

GILPY, *gil'-pe*, s (Sc.) A young frolicsome fellow, or sportive girl

GILSE, *ghi s*, s. A young salmon.

GILT, *ghilt*, pp. or a. Overlaid with gold-leaf; adorned.
s. Gold laid on the surface of a thing, gilding.—*Gilt jeweller*, a manufacturer of gilded ornaments to represent gold

GILT-EDGED, *ghilt'-edjd*, a. Having the edge covered with gold-lea.

GILT-HEAD, *ghilt'-hed*, s. A spinous-finned fish, having a golden yellow space over the eyes; a bird

GILT TAIL, *ghilt'-tale*, s. A worm so called from its yellow tail.

GIM,‡ *jim*, a Neat, spruce; well-dressed.

GIMBALS, *jim'-bals*, s. A name given to two brass rings which move within each other, each perpendicular to its plane, and used in suspending the mariner's compass

GIMCRACK, *jim'-krak*, s. A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing.

GIMLET, *ghim'-let*, s. A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood.
— v.a. In *seamen's language*, to turn round an anchor by the stock.

GIMLETING, *ghim'-let-ing*, s. Act of turning an anchor round by the stock.

GIMMAL,† *ghim'-mal*, s. Any kind of joined work, whose parts move within each other; a quaint piece of machinery.—*Gimmal-bit* is the double bit of a bridle.
—† a. Consisting of links, or any inter-conjoining work.

GIMMER, *ghim'-mer*, s. Mechanical contrivance or machinery; a name given to a female sheep.—A *gimmer-lamb* is one unweaned.

GIMP, *ghimp*, s. A kind of silk twist or edging.
— a. Smart, spruce, or trim.

GIN, *jin*, s. An ardent spirit distilled from grain, and flavoured with the oil of juniper, and so called from *genièvre*, the juniper-berry; or perhaps from Geneva, its original name.—*Gin-palace*, or *Gin-shop*, is a house licensed for the retail of gin or other ardent spirits.—A machine for driving piles, raising great weights, &c.; a snare or trap.—*Gin-house* is a building where cotton is ginned.
– v.a. To clear cotton of its seeds by a machine; to catch in a trap.

GIN,‡ *ghin*, v.n. To commence, to set about a thing.

GING,‡ *ghing*, s. A gang or body of persons acting together.

GINGAL, *jin'-gal*, s. A matchlock, or large musket, used in India and China by the natives, generally with a rest.

GINGAS, *jin'-gas*, s. (Fr.) Cloth for mattresses.

GINGER, *jin'-jer*, s. A plant, which is a native of Gingi, in China, the root of which (*Zinziber officinale*) is well known for its hot and spicy qualities, and for its great use in culinary and other purposes.—*Ginger-beer*, or *Ginger-pop*, is a beer impregnated with ginger, cream of tartar, sugar, and yeast.—*Ginger-wine*, a pleasant liquor impregnated with ginger.

GINGER-BREAD, *jin'-jer-bred*, s. A kind of cake, composed of flour with an admixture of butter, pearlash, and ginger, sweetened.—*Ginger-bread nuts* are small cakes made of the same materials.—*Ginger-bread tree*, the common name of the *Parmarium macrophyllum*.—*Ginger-bread work*, work cut or carved in varied and fanciful shapes.

GINGERLY, *jin'-jer-le*, ad. Nicely; gently; cautiously.

GINGERNESS,‡ *jin'-jer-nes*, s. Niceness; tenderness.

GINGHAM, *ghing'-ham*, s. A kind of striped cotton cloth.

GINGIBER, *jin'-je-ber*, s. Ginger; zinziber.

GINGING, *jing'-ing*, s. In *mining*, the lining of a mine-shaft, for the purpose of support.

GINGIVAL, *jin'-je-val*, a. Pertaining to the gums.

GINGLE, } *jin'gl*, } v.n To make a sharp, clattering
JINGLE, } } sound; to ring, as a little bell.

GINGLE, *jin'gl*, v.a. To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession, to ring, as a little bell.
– s. A shrill, clattering sound; affectation in the sounds of periods in reading or speaking; an old-fashioned covered car with two wheels, used in the county and city of Cork.—*Gingleman* is the name of the driver.

GINGLING, *jing'ling*, ppr. or a. Shaking so as to make a clattering sound
— s. The act of gingling, a sharp, clattering sound.

GINNED, *jind*, pp. of the verb *to gin*.

GINNET, *jin'-net*, s. A nag.

GINNING, *jin'-ning*, s. The operation by which cotton is separated from its seeds.

GINSING, *jin'-sing*, s. A plant of the genus *panax*, found in the northern parts of Asia and America, and thence exported to China, where it is much used as a powerful restorative

GIP, *jip*, v.a. To take out the entrails of herrings.

GIPSY, *jip'-se*, s The name of a wandering race of people found in every part of Europe, Asia, and Africa The term is said to be a corruption of *Egyptian*, though it is supposed that the race originally sprang from some of the lower castes of India.—A reproachful name for a dark complexion; and when applied to a woman, it implies artifice or cunning.
— a. Pertaining to or resembling the Gipsies.

GIPSY-CART, *jip'-se-kärt*, s A sort of heavy vehicle in which Gipsy families live, and move from place to place.

GIPSYISM, *jip'-se-izm*, s. The arts and practices of Gipsies; deception; cheating; flattery; the state of a Gipsy.

GIRAFFE, *je-raf'*, s. The cameleopard, an African quadruped, sometimes twenty feet high, having very long forelegs and neck.

GIRANDOLE, *jir'-an-dole*, s. A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick for gas; a stand for flowers, &c.

GIRASOL, } *jir'-a-sol*, { s. The turnsole, a plant of
GIRASOLE, } { the genus *heliotropium*, a mineral which, when turned to the sun, reflects a reddish light.

GIRD, *gherd*, s. A twitch or pang; a sudden spasm.
— v.a.; pret. and pp. GIRDED or GIRT. To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance; to make fast by binding; to put on; to invest; to surround; to clothe, to dress; to encircle; to enclose; to encompass; to gibe; to reproach.
— v.n. To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms.

GIRDED, *gher'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to gird*.

GIRDER, *gher'-der*, s. In *architecture*, the principal piece of timber in a floor, in which the joists are framed.

GIRDING, *gher'-ding*, s. A covering.

GIRDLE, *ghir'dl*, s. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled; enclosure; circumference, the zodiac; a round iron plate for baking; among *jewellers*, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon.—In *architecture*, a circular band or fillet surrounding part of a column.—*Girdle-belt*, a belt for encircling the waist.—*Girdle-stead*, the part of the body where the girdle is worn.—*Girdles*, among the *ancients*, were zones or belts, tied about the loins to keep up the loose garments which were then in use.
— v.a. To bind with a belt or sash; to gird; to enclose, to environ; to shut in.

GIRDLED, *ghir'dld*, pp. of the verb *to girdle*.

GIRDLER, *ghir'dler*, s. One who girdles; a maker of girdles; a brazier.—*Girdlers' Company*, one of the livery companies of London.

GIRDLING, *ghird'ling*, s. A mode of killing trees by cutting circles round them with a hatchet, and so leaving them to perish by time.

GIRE, *jire*, s. *See* GYRE.

GIRL, *gherl*, s. A female child, or young woman.—Among *sportsmen*, a roebuck of two years old.

GIRLHOOD, *gherl'-hood*, s. The state of a girl.

GIRLISH, *gherl'-ish*, a Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl.

GIRLISHLY, *gherl'-ish-le*, ad In the manner of a girl.

GIRONDIST, *zhe-ron'-dist*, s. A word denoting a celebrated political party in the French Revolution, called the Gironde.

GIRROCK, *ghir'-rok*, s. A species of gar-fish, the *lacertus*.

GIRT, *ghert*, pret. and pp. of GIRD.
— v.a. To girt; to surround.

GIRT, *ghert*, } s. The band or strap by which a sad-
GIRTH, *gherth*, } dle or any burden on a horse's back

is made fast, by passing under his belly; a circular bandage.—In *letter-press printing*, a leather thong belonging to the carriage of a press, by which it is rolled in and out.—In *ships*, *girt-line* is a rope to lift up the rigging to the mast-head, on first rigging the ship.

Girted, *ghert'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to girt*.

Girth, *gherth*, v.a. To bind with a girth.

Gisarm,‡ *ghiz'-ärm*, s. A battle-axe.

Gise, *jize*, v.a. To feed or pasture.

Gise,‡ *ghize*, s. Fashion; guise.

Gismondine, *jis-mon'-din*, s. A mineral found at Capo de Bove, near Rome, of an adamantine lustre, and consisting of silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron and manganese.

Gist, *jist*, s. In *law*, the main point of a question; the point on which an action rests.

Gittern, *ghit'-tern*, s. *See* Guitar.

Gite, *jeet*, s. (Fr.) A place where one sleeps or reposes.

Gittith, *ghit'-tith*, s. A scriptural word for the wine-press.

Giusto, *joos'-to*, s. In *music*, a term signifying that the movement before which it is written is to be performed in an equal, steady, and just time.

Give, *ghiv*, v.a.; pret. Gave; pp. Given. To bestow; to confer; to grant or transfer without requiring a recompense; to transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver; to impart, to communicate; to pay; to yield; to lend; to quit; to grant; to expose; to yield to the power of; to allow; to permit; to afford; to supply; to furnish; to empower; to pay or render.—*To give away*, to alienate the title or property of a thing, to transfer.—*To give back*, to return.—*To give chase*, to pursue.—*To give forth*, to publish.—*To give the hand*, to yield pre-eminence.—*To give in*, to allow by way of abatement.—*To give over*, to leave; to quit; to abandon; to believe to be lost.—*To give out*, to utter publicly; to report, to exhibit in false appearance.—*To give up*, to resign; to renounce; to surrender.—*To give one's self up*, to despair of one's recovery; to abandon.—*To give way*, to yield; to recede.

— v.n. To yield to pressure; to begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft; to move; to recede.—*To give in*, to go back.—*To give into*, to yield assent.—*To give off*, to forbear.—*To give on*, to rush.—*To give out*, to proclaim.—*To give over*, to cease; to act no more.

Given, *ghiv'n*, pp. or a. Bestowed, granted, or conferred.

Giver, *ghiv'-er*, s. One who gives; a donor; a bestower.

Gives, *jives*, s.pl. Fetters or shackles for the feet.

Giving, *ghiv'-ing*, s. The act of conferring; an alleging of what is not real.

Gizzard, *ghiz'-zärd*, s. The strong, musculous stomach of a bird.—*To fret the gizzard*, is to harass; to vex one's self.

Glabriate,‡ *gla'-bre-ate*, v.a. To make smooth.

Glabrity,‡ *gla'-bre-te*, s. Smoothness.

Glabrous, *gla'-brus*, a. Smooth; having a surface without hairs or any unevenness.

Glacé-silk, *glä'-sa-silk*, s. A kind of shaded silk for ladies' dresses.

Glacial, *gla'-she-al*, a. Icy; consisting of ice; frozen.

Glacialist, *gla'-she-al-ist*, s. An adherent to the glacial theory of geologists; an investigator of glaciers, or one who writes thereon.

Glaciate, *gla'-she-ate*, v.n. To turn to ice.

Glaciation, *gla-she-a'-shun*, s. The act of freezing; ice formed.

Glacier, *gla'-she-er*, s. A field or immense mass of ice, formed in deep valleys, or on the sides of mountains.—In *geology*, *glacier theory* is the theory of an early *ice period* throughout the globe, when vast masses of rock, &c., were transported on islands of ice to their present localities.

Glacious, *gla'-she-us*, a. Like ice; icy.

Glacis, *gla'-sis*, s. (Fr.) In *building*, *gardening*, *geology*, &c., an easy, insensible slope.—In *fortification*, a sloping bank; the parapet of the covered way.

Glad, *glad*, a. Affected with pleasure or moderate joy; pleased; delighted, cheerful, or exhilarated; wearing a gay appearance; showy; bright; affording or imparting pleasure

— v.a. To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to gladden; to exhilarate.

— v.n. To be glad; to rejoice.

Gladden, *glad'n*, v.a. To make glad; to cheer, please, exhilarate, or delight.

— v.n. To become glad, to rejoice.

Gladdened, *glad'dend*, pp. of the verb *to gladden*.

Gladder, *glad'-der*, s. One who makes glad, or gives joy.

Glade, *glade*, s. An opening or passage made through a wood by lopping off the branches of trees.

—‡ v.a. To make glad.

Gladful,† *glad'-ful*, a. Full of gladness.

Gladfulness,† *glad'-ful-nes*, s. Joy; gladness.

Gladiate, *gla'-de-ate*, a. Sword-shaped.

Gladiator, *glad'-e-a-tur*, s. A sword-player; a prize-fighter.—The *gladiators* of ancient Rome were men who fought in the arena for the entertainment of the people.

Gladiatorial, *glad-e-à-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to gladiators.

Gladiatory, *glad'-e-à-tur-e*, a. Relating to gladiators.

Gladiature,‡ *glad'-e-à-ture*, s. Sword-play; fencing.

Gladiole, *glad'-e-ole*, s. A plant, the sword-flag, of the order *Iridaceæ*.

Gladly, *glad'-le*, ad. With pleasure; joyfully.

Gladness, *glad'-nes*, s. A moderate degree of joy, pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

Gladship,‡ *glad'-ship*, s. State of gladness.

Gladsome, *glad'-sum*, a. Pleased; joyful; cheerful, causing joy; pleasing.

Gladsomely, *glad'-sum-le*, ad. With joy or pleasure.

Gladsomeness, *glad'-sum-nes*, s. Moderate joy; pleasure of mind; showiness.

Gladwyn, *glad'-win*, s. A plant of the genus *iris*, or Roast-beef plant.

Glair, *glare*, s. The white of an egg, used as a varnish for paintings; any viscous, transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg.

— v.a. To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.

Glairy, *gla'-re*, a. Like glair, or partaking of its qualities.

Glaive,‡ *glave*, s. A broadsword or falchion.

Glamour, *glam'-ur*, s. In the age of popular superstition, a kind of witchery, or charm on the sight, by which things appear different from what they really are.

Glance, *glänse*, s. A sudden shoot of light or splendour; a shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast.—A name given to certain minerals which have a metallic lustre, as *glance-silver*, the sulphuret of silver; *glance-copper*, the sulphuret of copper.—*Glance-coal*, a mineral composed chiefly of carbon.

— v.n. To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendour to fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside; to look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view; to cast; to censure by oblique hints.

— v.a. To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment.

Glancingly, *gläns'-ing-le*, ad. By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently.

Gland, *gland*, s. In *anatomy*, a soft fleshy organ composed of various tissues, nerves, blood-vessels, &c.—*Glands* may be divided into three classes, the *absorbent*, the *sernent*, and the *vascular*. The *absorbent glands* consist of a congeries of ramified absorbent vessels frequently connected together. The *sernent glands* separate the various secretory and excretory fluids of the blood. The *vascular glands* consist of a congeries of arteries and veins, but without any opening internally.—In *botany*, a *gland* or *glandule* is a secretory or excretory duct or vessel in a plant. *Lenticular glands* are brown oval spots found on the bark of many plants, particularly willows, which indicate the points from which roots will appear.

Glandage, *glan'-daje*, s. Feeding on acorns; mastage.

Glandered, *glan'-derd*, a. Affected with glanders.

Glanders, *glan'-ders*, s. In *farriery*, a contagious and very destructive disease of the mucous membrane in horses, which is attended with an increased and vitiated secretion.

Glandiferous, *glan-dif'-e-rus*, a. Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast.

Glandiform, *glan'-de-fawrm*, a. In the shape of a gland or nut; resembling a gland.

Glandular, *glan'-du-lar*, } a. Having glands; con-
Glandulous, *glan'-du-lus*, } sisting of, or pertaining to glands.—In *botany*, covered with hairs bearing glands on their tips.

GLANDULARLY, *glan'-du-lar-le*, ad. In a glandular manner.

GLANDULATION, *glan-du-la'-shun*, s. In *botany*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

GLANDULE, *glan'-dule*, s. A small gland or secreting vessel

GLANDULIFEROUS, *glan-du-lif'-er-us*, a. Bearing glands

GLANDULOSITY,† *glan-du-los'-e-te*, s. A collection of glands.

GLANS, *glans*, s. The nut of the penis, or that part which is covered by the prepuce; an acorn; a strumous swelling.

GLAPHYRIDÆ, *gla-fir'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of Coleopterous insects, the Wasp Beetles, distinguished for their hairiness

GLARE, *glare*, s. A bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant lustre that dazzles the eyes; a fierce, piercing look a viscous, transparent substance.

— v.n. To shine with a clear, dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes; to be ostentatiously splendid

— v.a To shoot a dazzling light.

GLAREOUS, *gla'-re-us*, a. Resembling the white of an egg viscous, and transparent or white.

GLARING *gla'-ring*, a. Clear; open and bold; barefaced.

GLARINGLY, *gla'-ring-le*, ad. Openly; clearly; notoriously

GLARINESS, *gla'-re nes*, } s A dazzling lustre or
GLARINGNESS, *gla' ring-nes*, } brilliancy.

GLARY, *gla'-re*. a Having a dazzling or brilliant lustre.

GLASS, *glas*, s. A hard, brittle, transparent, factitious substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies; a small drinking vessel of glass; a mirror; a vessel to be filled with sand for measuring time; the destined time of man's life, the quantity of liquor that a glass vessel contains a vessel that shows the weight of the air, a lens or optical instrument through which an object is viewed the time which a glass runs, or in which it is exhausted of sand.—Among *seamen*, the common name of a telescope.

Glass admits of a variety of compounds: as, *Glass-bender*, a workman who moulds glass into certain forms by heat. *Glass-blower*, one whose business is to blow and fashion glass.—*Glass-coach*, a coach superior to a hackney coach, hired for a certain period as a private carriage.—*Glass-cutting*, the process by which glass may be cut or ground into ornamental forms.—*Glass-furnace*, a furnace in which the materials of glass are melted. *Glass-gaul*, the neutral salt skimmed from the surface of melted crown glass.—*Glass-gazing*, addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror.—*Glass-grinder*, one whose occupation is to grind and polish glass.—*Glass-house*, a house where glass is made.—*Glass-metal*, glass in fusion.—*Glass-man*, one who sells glass.—*Glass-painting* or *staining*, the method of staining glass in a manner so as to produce the effect of representing all the objects of which the art is susceptible.—*Glass-paper*, pulverized paper fastened on paper with glue, for abrasive purposes.—*Glass-pot* a vessel used for melting glass.—*Glass-rougher*, a workman who dulls the surface, or removes the polish from glasses.—*Glass-silverer*, one who coats glass with quicksilver for mirrors, &c.—*Glass-soap*, a name given by glass-blowers to the black oxide of manganese.—*Glass-work*, manufacture of glass.—*Glass-works*, the place or buildings where glass is made.

— a. Made of glass; vitreous.

— v.a. To case in glass; to cover with glass; to *glaze*, which is the most used; ‡to see as in a glass.

GLASSES, *glas'-siz*, s.pl. Spectacles for assisting the sight.

GLASSFUL, *glas'-ful*, s. As much as a glass holds.

GLASSILY, *glas'-se-le*, ad. In a glassy manner; with glassiness.

GLASSINESS, *glas'-se-nes*, s. The quality of being glassy or smooth, a vitreous appearance.

GLASS-LIKE, *glas'-like*, a. Resembling glass.

GLASSWORT *glas' wurt*, s. A plant growing in moist, salt districts and yielding much soda, which is used in making glass

GLASSY, *glas'-se*, a Made of glass, vitreous; resembling glass in its properties.

GLAUBERITE, *glaw'-ber-ite*, s. A yellow-greyish mineral, found in salt mines, consisting of sulphate of soda and sulphate of lime

GLAUBER-SALT, *glaw'-ber-sawlt*, s. A mineral found in the salt mines of Germany and Switzerland, known as the sulphate of soda, and so called from Glauber, the discoverer. It is a powerful cathartic, in very general use.

GLAUCESCENT, *glaw-ses'-sent*, a. Of a bluish or sea-green appearance.

GLAUCIUM, *glaw'-se-um*, s. The horn-poppy, of the order *Papavaraceæ*

GLAUCOLITE, *glaw'-ko-lite*, s. A mineral of a lavender-blue colour, found near the lake Baikal in Siberia, chiefly consisting of silica, alumina, and lime.

GLAUCOMA, *glaw-ko'-mà*, s. A disease in the eye, giving it a bluish-green colour.

GLAUCOMATOUS, *glaw-kom'-à-tus*, a. Having the nature of glaucoma.

GLAUCONITE, *glaw'-kon-ite*, s. An argillaceous marl, sometimes containing a mixture of green sand.

GLAUCOPINÆ, *glaw-cop'-e-ne*, s.pl. A sub-family of the *Corvidæ*, of which the *Glaucopus*, or Wattle-crow, is the genus.

GLAUCOUS, *glaw'-kus*, a. Of a sea-green colour.—In *botany*, covered with a fine bloom, of the colour of a cabbage-leaf.

GLAUCUS, *glaw'-kus*, s. A genus of nudibranchiate Mollusca, constituting the type of the family *Glaucidæ*.

GLAVE,‡ *glave*, s. (Fr. *glaive*.) A broadsword; a falchion.

GLAVER,‡ *glav'-er*, v.n. To flatter; to wheedle.

GLAVERER, *glav'-er-er*, s. A flatterer.

GLAYMORE, *glay'-more*, s. A large two-handed sword, formerly much used by the Highlanders o Scotland.

GLAZE, *glaze*, v.a. To furnish with windows of glass; to encrust with a vitreous substance, as earthenware; to cover with anything smooth and shining; to give a smooth and glassy surface; to make glossy, as muslin.

— s. The vitreous coating or glazing of potter's ware.

GLAZED, *glayzd*, pp. or a. Furnished with glass windows; encrusted with a substance resembling glass.

GLAZEN,‡ *glayz'n*, a. Resembling glass.

GLAZER, *gla'-zer*, s. A workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware; a calenderer, or calico-smoother; a wooden wheel for polishing knives.

GLAZIER, *gla'-zhe-ur*, s. One whose business is to set panes of glass in window-frames, &c.—*Glaziers' Company* is one of the minor livery companies of London.

GLAZING, *gla'-zing*, s. The operation of setting glass, or putting window-panes in frames, the art of crusting with a vitreous substance; the vitreous substance with which potter's ware is encrusted; any factitious, shining exterior.—In *painting*, a term applied to transparent or semi-transparent colours passed thinly over other colours to modify their effect.

GLEAM, *gleme*, s. A beam, a ray; a small stream of light; brightness; splendour

— v.n. To shoot or dart, as rays of light; to shine; to cast light; to flash; to spread a flood of light.—Among *falconers*, to disgorge filth, as a hawk.

GLEAMING, *gle'-ming*, s. A shooting of light.

GLEAMY, *gle'-me*, a. Darting beams of light; casting light in rays.

GLEAN, *gleen*, v.a. To gather the stalks and ears of grain which reapers leave behind them; to collect things thinly scattered.

— v.n. To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers.

— s. A collection made by gleaning, or by gathering here and there a little.

GLEANED, *gleend*, pp. of the verb *to glean*.

GLEANER, *gleen'-er*, s. One who gathers after reapers, one who collects detached parts or numbers, or who gathers slowly with labour.

GLEANING, *gleen'-ing*, s. The act of gathering after reapers; that which is collected by gleaning.

GLEBE, *gleeb*, s. Turf; soil; ground.—The land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.—Among *miners*, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore

GLEBELESS *gleeb'-les*, a. Without a glebe.

GLEBOUS, *gle'-bus*, } a. Gleby, turfy, cloddy.
GLEBY, *gle'-be*, }

GLEDE, *gleed*, s. A bird of the rapacious kind, the kite, a species of *falco*.

GLEE, *glee*, s. Joy; merriment; mirth; gaiety.—In *music*, a composition for voices in three or more parts.
— v.n. To squint.
GLEEFUL, *glee'-ful*, a. Merry; gay. joyous.
GLEEK,‡ *gleek*, s. Music, or a musician; a scoff; a joke; a game at cards.
—‡ v.n. To make sport of; to sneer.
GLEEMAN,‡ *glee'-man*, s. An itinerant musician.
GLEEN,‡ *gleen*, v.n To shine, to glisten.
GLEESOME, *glee'-sum*, a. Merry; joyous.
GLEET, *gleet*, s. The flux of a diseased humour from the urethra. a thin ichor running from a sore.
— v.n. To flow in a thin, limpid humour; to ooze; to flow slowly, as water.
GLEETY, *glee'-te*, a. Ichorous; arising from a vitiated humour or sore, thin; limpid.
GLEN, *glen*, s. A valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.
GLENE, *gleen*, s. In *anatomy* the cavity or socket of the eye, any slight cavity.
GLENGARRY, *glen-gär'-re*, s. A Scotch bonnet.
GLENLIVET. *glen-liv'-et*, s. A superior kind of Scotch whisker
GLENOID, *gle'-noyd*, } a. A term applied to cavities
GLENOIDAL, *gle-noy'-dal*, } of bones, especially any cavity that receives the head or condyle of another bone
GLENT, *glent*, v.n. To start aside; to look aside.
GLIADINE, *gli'-a-din*, s. In *chemistry*, a peculiar yellow substance obtained from gluten.
GLIB, *glib*, a. Slippery, smooth, or voluble; admitting a body to slide easily on the surface.
— s. A thick curled bush of hair hanging down over the eyes.
— v.a. To castrate; to make smooth.
GLIBLY, *glib' le*, ad. Smoothly; volubly.
GLIBNESS, *glib'-nes*, s. Smoothness; slipperiness, volubility of tongue
GLIDE, *glide*, v.n. To flow gently; to move silently and smoothly; to move or pass rapidly with apparent ease.
— s. The act or manner of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labour or obstruction.
GLIDER, *gli'-der*, s. He or that which glides.
GLIDING, *gli'-ding*, s. In *music*, a term applied by flute-players to the action of gently sliding the finger forwards from off the hole it has been employed in stopping.
GLIDINGLY, *gli'-ding-le*, ad. In a gliding manner.
GLIKE, *glike*, s. A sneer; a scoff; a flout.
GLIM,† *glim*, s. A light or candle. Still used among sailors.
GLIME, *glime*, v.n. To glance slily; to look out of the corner of the eye.
GLIMMER, *glim'-mer*, v.n. To shoot feeble or scattered rays of light, to shine faintly; to give a feeble light.
— s. A faint light; feeble, scattered rays of light.—In *mineralogy*, see MICA.
GLIMMERING, *glim'-mer-ing*, ppr. or a. Shining faintly.
— s. A faint beaming of light; a slight view.
GLIMPSE, *glimpse*, s. A weak, faint light; a flash of light; transient lustre; a short, transitory view; short, fleeting enjoyment; exhibition of a faint resemblance.
— v.n. To appear by glimpses.
GLIRIS, *gli'-ris*, s. In *zoology*, an order of Mammalia, the *Rodentia* of Cuvier.
GLIST, *glist*, s. Glimmer; mica.
GLISTEN, *glis'tn*, v.n. To shine; to sparkle with light.
GLISTER, *glis'-ter*, v.n. To shine; to be bright; to sparkle.
— s. Glitter; lustre.
GLISTERING, *glis'-ter-ing*, ppr. or a. Shining; sparkling with light.
GLISTERINGLY, *glis'-ter-ing-le*, ad. With shining lustre.
GLITTER, *glit'-ter*, v.n. To sparkle with light; to shine, or glisten; to be splendid; to be showy, specious, or attractive.
— s. Brightness; brilliancy; lustre.
GLITTERAND,‡ *glit'-ter-and*, a. Sparkling.
GLITTERING, *glit'-ter-ing*, a. Shining; brilliant.
GLITTERINGLY, *glit'-ter ing-le*, ad. With sparkling lustre.
GLOAM, *glome*, v.n. To be sullen
GLOAMING,† *glo'-ming*, s Sullenness; melancholy; the evening twilight.
— a Belonging to evening twilight.

GLOAR,‡ *glore*, v.n. To squint; to stare.
GLOAT, *glote*, v.n. To look stedfastly; to gaze earnestly or with eagerness.
GLOBARD, *glo'-bard*, s. A glow-worm.
GLOBATE, *glo'-bate*, } a. Having the form of a globe
GLOBATED, *glo'-ba-ted*, } spherical, spheroidal.
GLOBE, *globe*, s. A round or spherical solid body; a ball, a sphere; an orb, a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the centre; the earth the terraqueous ball; an artificial sphere of metal, paper, or other matter, called a *terrestrial globe*, on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth; or of the heavens, called a *celestial globe*.—*Globe-maker* is a constructor of terrestrial and celestial globes.
— v.a. To gather round or into a circle.
GLOBE-AMARANTH, *globe-am'-a-ranth*, s. A plant of the amaranth tribe, bearing beautiful heads of red flowers.
GLOBE-DAISY, *globe'-da-se*, s. A plant of the genus *globularia*
GLOBE-FISH, *globe'-fish*, s. A fish of a globular shape.
GLOBE-FLOWER, *globe'-flour*, s. A plant bearing handsome globular flowers.
GLOBE-RANUNCULUS, *globe-rà-nun'-ku-lus*, s. A species of hellebore.
GLOBE-THISTLE, *globe-this'tl*, s. A plant, the Echinops.
GLOBOSE, *glo-bose'*, } a. Round; spherical; having
GLOBOUS, *glo'-bus*, } the form of a small globe or
GLOBULAR, *glob'-u-lar*, } ball; orbicular.— *Globular-projection* is a kind of map
GLOBULOUS, *glob'-u-lus*, } in which the eye is supposed
GLOBY, *glo'-be*, } to be at a given distance from the globe.—In *navigation, globular sailing* is the sailing from one place to another over the arc of a great circle, or the shortest distance between two places.
GLOBOSITY, *glo-bos'-e-te*, s The quality of being round.
GLOBULARIA, *glo-bu-là'-re-à*, s. The botanical name of a genus of plants bearing flowers in globose heads.—In *zoology*, a genus of Mollusca, of the family *Naticidæ*
GLOBULARLY, *glob'-u-lar-le*, ad. So as to resemble a globe; spherically.
GLOBULARNESS, *glo'-bu-lar-nes*, s. The quality of being globular.
GLOBULE, *glob'-ule*, s. A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form.
GLOBULINE, *glob'-u-lin*, s. A substance closely allied to albumen, and forming the principal constituent of the globules of blood.—In *botany*, a term applied to all minute vesicular granules of a vegetable nature.
GLOCHIS, *glo'-kis*, s. A pointed hair, or sharp point.—In *botany*, a bristle-like pubescence.
GLOME, *glome*, s. In *botany*, a roundish head of flowers.
GLOMERATE, *glom'-er-ate*, v.a. To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass.
— a. Growing in rounded or massive forms.—*A glomerate gland* is one which, without having any cavity, discharges at once into a duct.
GLOMERATED, *glom-er-a'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to glomerate*.
GLOMERATION, *glom-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of gathering into a ball or spherical body, a body formed into a ball.
GLOMEROUS, *glom'-er-us*, a. Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass.
GLOOM, *gloom*, s. Obscurity; partial or total darkness, thick shade; cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; sadness; sullenness; moroseness.
— v.a. To shine obscurely or imperfectly; to be cloudy, dark, or obscure; to be melancholy or dejected.
— v.n. To obscure; to fill with gloom; to darken; to make dismal.
GLOOMILY, *gloo'-me-le*, ad. Obscurely; dimly; darkly, dismally; with melancholy aspect; sullenly.
GLOOMINESS, *gloo'-me-nes*, s. Want of light; obscurity; darkness; want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; gloom; depression.
GLOOMY, *gloo'-me*, a. Imperfectly illuminated, or destitute of light; dark, dim, or dusky; obscure; disheartened, wearing the aspect of sorrow; heavy of heart; †of a dark complexion.
GLORIATION,‡ *glo-re-a'-shun*, s. Boast; a triumphing.
GLORIED,‡ *glo'-rid*, a Illustrious, honourable.
GLORIFICATION, *glo-re-fe-ka'-shun*, s The act of giving glory, or of ascribing honours to, exaltation to honour and dignity.

GLORIFIED, *glo'-re-fide*, pp. of the verb *to glorify*.

GLORIFY, *glo'-re-fi*, v.a. To praise; to magnify and honour in worship; to ascribe honour to, in thought or words; to laud; to bless; to make glorious; to exalt to glory or to celestial happiness; to praise; to honour.

GLORIOUS, *glo'-re-us*, a. Of exalted excellence and splendour; illustrious, eminent, or renowned; resplendent in majesty and glory; conferring splendour or renown; very honourable; ‡ boastful; self-exulting; haughty, ostentatious

GLORIOUSLY, *glo'-re-us-le*, ad. Splendidly; illustriously; with great renown or dignity.

GLORIOUSNESS, *glo'-re-us-nes*, s. The state or quality of being glorious.

GLORY, *glo'-re*, s. Brightness; lustre; splendour; magnificence; praise ascribed in adoration, honour; fame, renown; celebrity; the felicity of heaven prepared for the children of God; celestial bliss.—In *Scripture*, the Divine presence; the Divine perfections or excellence; pride; boastfulness; arrogance. —In *painting*, a circle of rays surrounding the heads of saints, &c.

— v.n. To exult with joy, to rejoice, to boast; to be proud of.

GLORY-SMITTEN, *glo'-re-smit'n*, a. Smitten with glory.

GLORYING, *glo'-re-ing*, s. The act of exulting; exultation, boasting; display of pride.

GLOSS, *glos*, s. Brightness or lustre of a body, proceeding from a smooth surface; a specious appearance or representation; external show that may mislead opinion, an interpretation artfully specious; comment, explanation.

— v.a. To give a superficial lustre to; to make smooth and shining, to explain; to render clear and evident by comments; to illustrate; to give a specious appearance to, to varnish.

— v.n. To comment; to write or make explanatory remarks; to make sly remarks.

GLOSSA, *glos'-sà*, s. (Lat.) In *zoology*, a term applied to the tongue of Dipterous and Hymenopterous insects.

GLOSSALGIA, *glos-al'-je-à*, s. Pain in or affection of the tongue.

GLOSSARIAL, *glos-sa'-re-al*, a. Explanatory of words

GLOSSARIST, *glos'-sà-rist*, s. A writer of glosses or comments

GLOSSARY, *glos'-à-re*, s. A dictionary or vocabulary, explaining words which are obscure, antiquated, local, &c.

GLOSSATOR,‡ *glos-sa'-tur*, s. A writer of comments; a commentator.

GLOSSED, *glost*, pp. of the verb *to gloss*.

GLOSSER, *glos'-ser*, } s. A writer of glosses; a scholi-

GLOSSIST,‡ *glos'-sist*, } ast; a commentator; a polisher; one who gives a lustre.

GLOSSILY, *glos'-se-le*, ad. In a glossy manner.

GLOSSINESS, *glos'-se-nes*, s. The lustre or brightness of a smooth surface.

GLOSSITIS, *glos-si'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the tongue.

GLOSSLY, *glos'-le*, ad. Like gloss.

GLOSSOCELE, *glos'-so-sele*, s. Protrusion of the tongue from disease.

GLOSSOGRAPHER, *glos-sog'-grà-fer*, s. A writer of a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast.

GLOSSOGRAPHICAL, *glos-so-graf'-fe-kal*, a. Pertaining to glossography.

GLOSSOGRAPHY, *glos-sog'-grà-fe*, s. The writing of glossaries, or of comments, for illustrating an author.

GLOSSOLOGICAL, *glos-so-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to glossology.

GLOSSOLOGIST, *glos-sol'-o-jist*, s. One who defines and explains terms.

GLOSSOLOGY, *glos-sol'-o-je*, s. The definition and explanation of terms.

GLOSSOTOMY, *glos-sot'-o-me*, s. Dissection of the tongue.

GLOSSY, *glos'-se*, a. Smooth and shining; reflecting lustre from a smooth surface; highly polished.

GLOTTAL, *glot'-tal*, a. Pertaining to the glottis.

GLOTTALITE, *glot'-tà-lite*, s. A rare mineral, of a white colour and vitreous lustre, consisting chiefly of silica, lime, and alumina.

GLOTTIS, *glot'-tis*, s. Two semicircular membranes situated at the top of the larynx or windpipe, and forming a small oblong aperture, which can be dilated or contracted at pleasure, and by the various vibratory motions of which the tones of the voice are modified.

GLOTTOLOGY, *glot-tol'-o-je*, s. Comparative philology, *See* GLOSSOLOGY, GLOSSOLOGICAL. &c.

GLOUT,‡ *glowt*, v.n. To pout; to look sullen.

— v.a. To view attentively; to gloat.

GLOVE, *gluv*, s. A cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger.—*Glove-band*, a protection for the glove round the hand.—*Glove-stretchers*, instruments for opening the fingers of gloves, in order that they may be drawn on the hand more easily.—*To throw the glove*, with our ancestors, was to challenge to single combat.

— v.a. To cover with a glove.

GLOVED, *gluvd*, pp. or a. Covered with a glove.

GLOVER, *gluv'-er*, s. One whose occupation is to make and sell gloves.

GLOW, *glo*, v.n. To shine with intense heat; to fee great heat of body; to exhibit a strong bright colour to be bright or red with heat or animation; to feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to burn with intense heat.

— v.a. To make hot, so as to shine.

— s. Shining heat, or white heat; brightness of colour; redness; vehemence of passion.

GLOWING, *glo'-ing*, ppr. or a. Shining with intense heat, burning with vehement heat; exhibiting a bright colour; red; ardent; vehement; animated; inflamed.

GLOWINGLY, *glo'-ing-le*, ad. With great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

GLOW-WORM, *glo'-wurm*, s. The female of the *Lampyris noctiluca*, an insect of the order to which the beetle belongs. It emits a light of a lambent, electric, greenish colour.

GLOZE, *gloze*, v.n. To flatter; to wheedle; to fawn; to talk smoothly.—*To gloze over* is to palliate by specious exposition.

— s. Flattery; adulation; ‡ specious show; gloss.

GLOZER, *glo'-zer*, s. A flatterer.

GLOZING, *glo'-zing*, s. Specious representation.

GLUCIC ACID *glew'-sik as'-id*, s. An acid obtained from the solution of grape-sugar, saturated with baryta or lime.

GLUCINA, *glu-si'-nà*, } s. The oxide of glucinium, a

GLUCINE, *glew'-sin*, } white powder, so named from the sweetness of its salts.

GLUCINIUM, *glew-sin'-e-um*, s. A metal in the form of a greyish-black powder, which acquires a dark metallic lustre by burnishing.

GLUCOSE, *glew'-kose*, s. A sugar obtained from grapes, honey, and most acid fruits; a potato-starch, used instead of gum-arabic, for dressing, in the process of weaving and printing woollens, silks, or cottons; also used for the glazing of paper, stiffening gauzes, &c.

GLUE, *glew*, s. A form of impure gelatine, or viscid matter, extracted from the skins, parings of hides &c., boiled to a jelly, and serving as a cement in carpentry, cabinet-making, book-binding, &c.—*Glue-boiler*, one whose occupation is to make glue, by boiling the parings of hides and other offal in water, and then straining off the impurities, and boiling them again.

— v.a. To join with glue or a viscous substance; to unite; to hold together.

GLUED, *glewd*, pp. of the verb *to glue*.

GLUER, *glew'-er*, s. One who cements with glue.

GLUEY, *glew'-e*, a. Viscous; glutinous.

GLUEYNESS, *glew'-e-nes*, s. The quality of being gluey.

GLUISH, *glew'-ish*, a. Having the nature of glue.

GLUM, *glum*, a. Frowning; sullen.

— ‡ s. Sullenness.

— v.n. To look sourly; to be sour of countenance.

GLUMACEOUS, *glew-ma'-she-us*, a. Having glumes; consisting of glumes.

GLUMAL, *glew'-mal*, a. In *botany*, characterised by having a glume.

GLUMALES, *glew-ma'-les* or *glew'-mals*, s.pl. An important and very extensive class of Endogenous plants, with glumaceous flowers, comprising different orders, as the *Graminaceæ*, *Cyperaceæ*, *Eriocaulaceæ*, &c.

GLUME, *glewm*, s. In *botany*, the calyx or corol of the *Graminaceæ*, or Grasses; the husk or chaff of grain.

GLUMMY,† *glum'-me*, a. Dark; gloomy; dismal.

GLUMOUS, *glew'-mus*, a. A *glumous* flower is a kind of aggregate flower, with a common glume at the base.

GLUT, *glut*, v.n To swallow; to gorge; to cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to sate, to disgust; to feast or delight even to satiety to saturate.

GLUT, s. That which is swallowed; more than enough; superabundance; anything that fills or obstructs the passage.

GLUTEAL, *glew'-te-al*, a. In *anatomy*, pertaining to the *gluteus*, as *gluteal arteries* or *gluteal muscles*, three large muscles constituting the part of the body on which we sit.

GLUTEN, *glew'-ten*, s. (Lat.) A viscid, elastic substance, of a greyish colour, found in the flour of wheat and other grain; the constituent of blood which gives it firmness.

GLUTEUS, *glew'-te-us*, s. (Lat.) The name of certain large thick muscles on which we sit.

GLUTINATE, *glew'-te-nate*, v.a. To unite with glue; to cement

GLUTINATION, *glew-te-na'-shun*, s. The act of uniting with glue.

GLUTINATIVE, *glew'-te-nā-tiv*, a. Having the quality of cementing; tenacious.

GLUTINOSITY, *glew-te-nos'-e-te*, s. The quality of being glutinous; viscousness.

GLUTINOUS, *glew'-te-nus*, a. Viscous; tenacious; having the quality of glue; resembling glue.—In *botany*, besmeared with a slippery moisture.

GLUTINOUSNESS, *glew'-te-nus-nes*, s. Viscosity; the quality of glue; tenacity.

GLUTTED, *glut'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to glut*.

GLUTTON, *glut'tn*, s. One who indulges to excess in eating; one eager of anything to excess.—In *zoology*, a carnivorous quadruped, so called from its greedy appetite.

—‡ v.a. To load; to glut; to over-fill.

GLUTTON-LIKE, *glut'tn-like*, a. Like a glutton; greedy.

GLUTTONIZE, *glut'tn-ize*, v.n. To eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess.

GLUTTONOUS, *glut'tn-us*, a. Given to excessive eating; GLUTTONISH, *glut'tn-ish*, ing; consisting in excessive eating.

GLUTTONOUSLY, *glut'tn-us-le*, ad. With the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

GLUTTONY, *glut'tn-e*, s. Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; luxury of the table; voracity of appetite.

GLYCERINE, *glis'-er-in*, s. A kind of syrup; a sweet substance, which forms the base of fatty matter; a product in the manufacture of stearin candles.

GLYCONIAN, *gli-ko'-ne-an*, a. Denoting a kind of GLYCONIC, *gli-kon'-ik*, verse in Greek and Latin poetry

GLYCYRRHIZIN, *gli-sir'-re-zin*, s. A peculiar saccharine matter obtained from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or common liquorice.

GLYPH, *glif*, s. In *architecture*, a fluting or cavity, intended as an ornament, and chiefly used in the Doric frieze.

GLYPHIC, *glif'-ik*, s. A picture or figure by which a word is implied.

GLYPHOGRAPH, *glif'-o-graf*, s. An engraved plate, formed in relief by the electrotype process.

GLYPHOGRAPHER, *gle-fog'-rā-fer*, s. An engraver; a worker in glyphography, or galvanoglyphy.

GLYPHOGRAPHY, *gle-fog'-rā-fe*, s. A process for GALVANOGLYPHY, *gal-vā-nog'-le-fe*, producing engravings in relief, at a much less cost than wood engravings, and with all the conveniences of printing with letter-press. A drawing is etched on a zinc plate coated with varnish, as in the ordinary process of etching. Several coats of ink are spread over the plate by a small composition roller, which are only deposited on those parts where the varnish has not been cut through by the graver. When the incisions are thus rendered deep enough, the plate is placed in connexion with a galvanic battery, and another plate formed from the deposition of sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, in which the hollows of the engraving are produced in relief.

GLYPTIC, *glip'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the carving on stone, or any other hard substance.—In *mineralogy*, figured.

GLYPTICS, *glip'-tiks*, s. The art of engraving figures on precious stones.

GLYPTODON, *glip'-to-don*, s. An extinct quadruped, of the armadillo family, of the size of an ox, and so called from the peculiarity of its teeth.

GLYPTOGRAPHIC, *glip-to-graf'-ik*, a. Describing the methods of engraving on precious stones.

GLYPTOGRAPHY, *glip-tog'-rā-fe*, s. A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.

GLYPTOTHECA, *glip-to-the'-kā*, s. (Gr.) A room for the preservation of works of sculpture.

GMELINITE, *me' lin-ite*, s. A mineral of a whitish or flesh-red colour (the Hydrolite spar), the constituents of which are silica, alumina, lime, and soda

GNAR, *när*, GNARL, *närl*, v.n. To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

GNARLED, *närld*, a. Knotty full of knots.

GNARLY, *när' le*, a. Full of knots; knotty.

GNASH, *nash*, v.a. To strike the teeth together, as in anger or pain.

— v.n. To grind the teeth; to rage even to collision with the teeth; to growl.

GNASHING, *nash'-ing*, s. A grinding or striking of the teeth in rage or anguish.

GNASHINGLY, *nash'-ing-le*, ad. With gnashing.

GNAT, *nat*, s. A name applied to several troublesome winged insects, of the genus *culex*; anything proverbially small.—*Gnat-snapper* is a bird that catches gnats.—*Gnat-worm*, a small water-insect produced by a gnat; the larva of a gnat.

GNAT-FLOWER, *nat'-flour*, s. A flower; called also *bee-flower*.

GNATHONICAL,‡ *nā-thon'-e-kal*, a. Flattering; deceitful.

GNATHONICALLY,‡ *nā-thon'-e-kal-le*, ad. Flatteringly, deceitfully.

GNAVITY,‡ *naw'-e-te*, s. Activity; sprightliness.

GNAW, *naw*, v.a. To bite off by little and little; to eat by biting off small portions of food with the fore teeth; to bite in agony or rage; to waste; to fret; to corrode.

— v.n. To use the teeth in biting.

GNAWED, *nawd*, pp. or a. Bit; corroded.

GNAWER, *naw'-er*, s. He or that which gnaws.—In *zoology*, *Gnawers* are the *Rodentia glires*, &c.

GNAWING, *naw'-ing*, ppr. or a. Biting off by little and little; corroding.

GNEISS, *nise*, s. In *mineralogy*, a species of aggregated rock, composed of quartz, feld-spar, and mica, differing from granite by having a slaty structure, and one of the oldest of the primary rocks.

GNEISSOSE, *nise'-sose*, a. Having the general structure of gneiss.

GNETACEÆ, *ne-ta'-she-e*, s.pl. In *botany*, a natural order of Gymnogens (the Joint Firs), of which the genus *Gnetum* is the type.

GNOME, *nome*, s. An imaginary being, supposed by the Cabalists to inhabit the inner parts of the earth; ‡a brief reflection or maxim.

GNOMIC,† *nom'-ik*, GNOMICAL,† *nom'-e-kal*, a. Sententious, uttering or containing maxims or single detached thoughts.

GNOMIOMETRICAL, *no-me-o-met'-re-kal*, a. An epithet applied to instruments used in the measurement of angles.—*Gnomiometrical Telescopes* and *Microscopes* are instruments for measuring the angles of crystals by reflexion, and for ascertaining the inclination of strata.

GNOMOLOGIC,† *nom-o-loj'-ik*, GNOMOLOGICAL,† *nom-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to gnomology.

GNOMOLOGY,† *no-mol'-o-je*, s. A collection of maxims, grave sentences, or reflections.

GNOMON, *no'-mon*, s. In *dialling*, the style or pin, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day.—In *astronomy*, a style or column erected perpendicular to the horizon, for making astronomical observations.—The *gnomon* of a globe is the index of the hour-circle.—In *geometry*, the part of a parallelogram which remains when one of the parallelograms about its diagonal is removed.

GNOMONIC, *no-mon'-ik*, GNOMONICAL, *no-mon'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to the art of dialling.

GNOMONICALLY, *no-mon'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to the principles of the gnomonic projection.

GNOMONICS, *no-mon'-iks*, s. The art or science of dialling.

GNOMONOLOGY, *no-mon-ol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on dialling.

GNOSTIC, *nos'-tik*, s. One of a sect of philosophers in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended to superior knowledge, and attempted to unite the Platonic philosophy with Christianity.

— a. Pertaining to the Gnostics.

GNOSTICISM, *nos'-te-sizm*, s. The doctrines or system of philosophy taught by the Gnostics.

GNU, *new*, s. An animal found in Southern Africa, sometimes called the horned horse, partaking in form

of the horse, the buffalo, and the stag; the draught-iron attached to the end of a plough-beam (*local*).

Go, *go*, v.n., pret. WENT; pp. GONE. To proceed from one place, state, or station to another; to walk; to travel, to depart; to proceed or advance in accomplishing an end; to have recourse to; to be about to do, to pass, to be accounted in value; to circulate; to proceed by some principle or rule, to be freed from restraint, to extend or lead in any direction, to extend in effect; to fare, to be in a good or ill state; to operate.—*To go about*, to prepare to set one's self to a business.—In *seamen's language*, to tack, to turn the head of a ship.—*To go abroad*, to walk out of a house, to be uttered, disclosed, or published.—*To go against*, to invade; to march to attack.—*To go aside*, to withdraw or retire into a private situation; to err.—*To go astray*, to wander; to break from an inclosure; to sin.—*To go away*, to depart.—*To go between*, to mediate.—*To go by*, to pass near and beyond.—*To go down*, to descend in any manner; to fail.—*To go for nothing*, to have no meaning or efficacy.—*To go forth*, to issue or depart out of a place.—*To go forward*, to advance.—*To go hard with*, to be in danger of a fatal issue.—*To go in*, to enter.—*To go in and out*, to do the business of life.—*To go off*, to depart to a distance; to die, to explode.—*To go on*, to advance forward.—*To go out*, to issue forth; to go on an expedition; to become extinct.—*To go over*, to read; to examine; to change sides; to pass from one party to another.—*To go through*, to pass through a substance, to accomplish, to finish.—*To go through with*, to come to the end.—*To go under*, to be talked of or known.—*To go up*, to ascend, to rise.—*To go upon*, to proceed as on a foundation.—*To go with*, to accompany, to side.—*To go ill with*, not to prosper.—*To go well with*, to have good fortune.—*To go without*, to be or remain destitute.—*Go to*, come, move, begin.

Goad, *gode*, s. A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster.

— v.a. To prick; to drive with a goad; to urge forward, to stimulate, excite, or arouse.

Goaded, *go' ded*, pp Pushed on by a goad; instigated.

Goal, *gole*, s. The point set to bound a race, and to which racers run; the mark; any starting-post; the end or final purpose.

Goar. *See* GORE.

Goarish,‡ *go'-rish*, a. Patched; mean.

Goat, *gote*, s. A well-known ruminating quadruped, with long hair and horns, of the genus *Capra*.—*Goat-skin*, the skin of a goat

Goat-chafer, *gote'-tcha-fer*, s. An insect, a kind of beetle

Goat-fish, *gote'-fish*, s. A fish of the Mediterranean.

Goatherd, *gote'-herd*, s. One whose occupation is to tend goats.

Goatish, *go'-tish*, a. Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell; lustful.

Goatishly, *go'-tish-le*, ad. Like a goat; lustfully.

Goatishness, *go'-tish-nes*, s. The quality of being goatish; lustfulness.

Goat-marjoram, *gote-mar'-jo-ram*, s. Goat-beard.

Goat-milker, *gote'-milk-er*, s. A kind of bird, so called from sucking goats; the goat-sucker.

Goat's-beard, *gotes'-beerd*, s. In *botany*, a plant of the genus *tragopogon*.

Goat's-rue, *gotes'-rew*, s. A plant of the genus *galega*.

Goat's-thorn, *gotes'-thorn*, s. A plant of the genus *astragalus*.

Goat-sucker, *gote'-suk-ker*, s. In *ornithology*, a bird of the genus *caprimulgus*; the night-jar.

Gob, *gob*, s. A little mass or collection; a mouthful. (*Vulgar.*)

Gobbet, *gob'-bet*, s. A small piece; a mouthful; a lump. (*Vulgar.*)

— v.a. To swallow in masses or mouthfuls.

Gobbing, *gob'-bing*, s. In *mining*, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.

Gobble, *gob'bl*, v.a. To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily.

— v.n. To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

Gobbled, *gob'bld*, pp. of the verb *to gobble*.

Gobble-gut, *gob'bl-gut*, s. A voracious feeder.

Gobbler, *gob'bler*, s. One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer; a name sometimes given to the turkey-cock.

Gobelin, *gobe'-lin*, s. A term applied to a kind of beautiful French tapestry.

Go-between, *go'-be-tween*, s. An interposer; one who transacts business between parties.

Gobiidæ, *gob'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of Malacopterygious fishes, of which the *Gobius*, or Gudgeon, is the type.

Gobillards, *go'-bil-lärds*, s.pl. Planks for staves.

Goblet, *gob'-let*, s. A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

Goblin, *gob'-lin*, s. An evil spirit, a walking spirit; a frightful phantom, a fairy, an elf.

Goby, *go'-be*, s. The name of certain fishes, mostly small sea-fishes, allied to the blenny. *See* GOBIIDÆ.

Go-by, *go'-bi*, s. Evasion, escape by artifice, a passing without notice, a thrusting away, a shifting off.—To give a thing the *go-by*, is to evade it or set it aside.

Go-cart, *go'-kärt*, s. A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

God, *god*, s. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the Eternal and Infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the Universe.—A false god; a heathen deity; an idol; any person or thing deified, or too much honoured.

—‡ v.a. To deify.

Godbote, *god'-bote*, s. In *ecclesiastical law*, a fine or amercement for crimes and offences committed against God and religion.

Godchild, *god'-tchild*, s. One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and promises to see educated as a Christian.

God-daughter, *god'-daw-ter*, s. A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.

Goddess, *god'-des*, s A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex.—In the language of poetic sentiment, a woman of superior charms.

Goddess-like, *god'-des-like*, a. Resembling a goddess.

Godfather, *god'-fä-ther*, s. A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

— v.a. To act as godfather.

Godfrey's Cordial, *god'-freys kawrd'-yal*, s. A kind of soothing syrup given to infants, composed of sassafras, caraway, coriander, and anise seeds, infused in water, with tincture of opium and treacle added.

God-gild,‡ *god'-gild*, s. That which is offered to God or his service.

Godhead, *god'-hed*, s. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; a deity in person; a god or goddess.

Godless, *god'-les*, a. Having no reverence for God; impious; ungodly; atheistical.

Godlessly, *god'-les-le*, ad. In an impious manner atheistically

Godlessness, *god'-les-nes*, s. The state of being impious

Godlike, *god'-like*, a. Resembling God; divine; of superior excellence.

Godlikeness, *god'-like-nes*, s. Resemblance to God.

Godlily, *god'-le-le*, ad. Piously, righteously.

Godliness, *god'-le-nes*, s. Piety, belief in God, and reverence for his character and laws; a religious life.

Godling, *god'-ling*, s. A little deity, a diminutive god.

Godly, *god'-le*, a. Reverencing God, and his character and law; pious; righteous; devout; living in obedience to God's commands.

— ad. Piously; righteously.

Godmother, *god'-moth-er*, s. A woman who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

Godroon, *god-roon'*, s. In *architecture*, a kind of inverted fluting or beading; plaits on ladies' caps, or on sleeve ruffles.

Godsend, *god'-send*, s. An unexpected acquisition or good fortune.

Godship, *god'-ship*, s. Deity; divinity; the rank of a god

Godsmith, *god'-smith*, s. A maker of idols.

Godson, *god'-sun*, s. A male for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

God-speed, *god'-speed*, s. Good speed; that is, success.

God's-penny,‡ *gods'-pen-ne*, s. An earnest penny

Godward,† *god'-ward*, a. Toward God.

Godyeld,‡ *god'-yeld*, } s. A term of thanks.
Godyield,‡ *god'-yeeld*, }

Goel,‡ *go'-el*, a. Yellow.

Goen,‡ *go'-en*, part. pret. of Go, formerly so written.

Goer, *go'-er*, s. One who goes, a runner or walker, one who transacts business between parties; a term applied to a horse, as a good *goer*.

Goethite, *go'-e-thite*, s. A German mineral of a brownish-red colour and metallic lustre, consisting chiefly of peroxide of iron.

Goety ‡ *go'-e-te*, s. Invocation of evil spirits.

GOFF‡ *gof*, s. A foolish clown. *See* GOLF.
GOFFERING, *gof'-fer-ing*, s. The operation of plaiting, fluting, or puckering linen, &c.
GOFFISH,‡ *gof'-fish*, a. Foolish; stupid.
GOG, *gog*, s Haste ardent desire to go.
GOGAR, *go'-gar*, s. Whey boiled with a little oatmeal, and used as food in Scotland.
GOGGLE, *gog'gl*, v.n. To strain or roll the eyes.
— a Having full eyes, staring.
— s. A strained or affected rolling of the eye.
GOGGLE-EYE, *gog'gl-i*, s. A rolling or staring eye.
GOGGLE-EYED, *gog'gl-ide*, a. Having prominent, distorted, or rolling eyes.
GOGGLED, *gog'gld*, a. Prominent; staring, as the eye.
GOGGLES. *gog'glz*, s.pl. In *surgery*, instruments used to cure squinting, or the distortion of the eyes which occasions it, cylindrical tubes, in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c.; blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.
GOGLET, *gog'-let*, s. A kind of pottery jar, or earthenware vase, for keeping water cool.
GOING, *go'-ing*, s. The act of moving or walking; departure, pregnancy; procedure; way; course of life, behaviour; deportment; course of providential agency or government.
GOITER, GOITRE, *goy'-ter*, s. The bronchocele; a swelling in the upper and fore part of the neck seated in the thyroid gland.
GOITROUS, *goy'-trus*, a. Pertaining to or affected with the goiter.
GOLA, *go'-là*, s. In *architecture*, the same as *cymatium* or *cyma*.
GOLD, *goald*, s. The most valuable of the precious metals, and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals It is of a bright yellow colour, and the heaviest of metals except platina.—A general term for money; something pleasing or valuable, a bright yellow colour, riches, wealth.—*Standard gold* is an alloy of eleven parts of pure gold and one of copper; its specific gravity being 17·157.—*Gold amalgam* is a yellowish-white mineral, a mixture of gold and quicksilver.
— a. Made of gold; consisting of gold.
GOLD-BEATER, *goald-bee' ter*, s. One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding.—*Gold-beaters' skin* consists of the intestines of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.
GOLD-BEATING, *goald'-beet-ing*, s. The art or process of reducing gold to extremely thin leaves, by beating with a hammer.
GOLD-BOUND, *goald'-bownd*, a. Encompassed with gold.
GOLD COAST, *goald koast*, s. In *geography*, a part of the coast of Guinea, in Africa, where gold is found.
GOLD-DUST, *goald'-dust*, s. Gold in very fine particles.
GOLDEN, *goald'-en*, a Made of gold, consisting of gold; bright, shining, splendid, of a gold colour, excellent, most valuable, happy, pure, as the *golden* age, pre-eminently favourable or auspicious, as the *golden* opportunity.—*Golden number*, in *chronology*, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle.—*Golden rule*, in *arithmetic*, the rule of three or rule of proportion.—*Golden* admits of a variety of useful compounds, chiefly of a botanical character; as *Golden-cup*, an aquatic plant bearing golden characters; *Golden-cups*, a plant, also called *butter-cups*; *Golden-eye*, a species of duck, *Golden-fleece*, in *mythology*, the fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phryxus through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition, *Golden-looking*, appearing like gold. *Golden-lungwort*, a species of hawk weed. *Golden-maiden-hair*, a plant, *Golden-mouse-ear*, a species of hawk-weed; *Golden-pheasant*, one of the most magnificent of birds seen in our aviaries, the *Phasianus pictus* of Linnæus; *Golden-rod*, a tall herb bearing yellow flowers; *Golden-rod-tree* a shrub of the Canary Isles, *Golden samphire*, a herb resembling samphire, *Golden-saxifrage*, a plant growing in wet ground. *Golden-thistle*, a herb bearing yellow flowers, *Golden-tressed*, having tresses like gold. *Golden-winged*, having wings like gold
GOLDENLY *goald'-en-le*, ad Splendidly, delightfully.
GOLD-FIELDS, *goald' feelds*, s. Auriferous deposits and diggings in Australia, California, and other localities.
GOLDFINCH, *goald'-finsh*, s. A beautiful singing-bird, so named from the colour of its wings.
GOLD-FISH, *goald'-fish*, s. A fresh-water fish of the carp kind, having the upper part of the body of a bright orange colour.
GOLD-FOIL, *goald'-foyl*, s. Thin sheets of gold, used by dentists and others.
GOLD-HAMMER, *goald-ham'-mer*, s. A kind of bird.
GOLD-HILTED, *goald'-hil-ted*, a. Having a golden hilt.
GOLDING, *goald'-ing*, s. A sort of apple.
GOLD-LACE, *goald'-lase*, s. A lace wrought with gold.
GOLD-LEAF. *goald'-leef*, s. Gold beaten into a thin leaf between skins and membranes.
GOLDLESS. *goald'-les*, a. Destitute of gold.
GOLDNEY, *goald'-ne*, s. A fish, the *gilthead*.
GOLD-PLATE, *goald'-plate*, s. Dishes or table-service of gold, race-cups or plate given away as rewards.
GOLD-PROOF, *goald'-proof*, a. Proof against bribery.
GOLD-SIZE, *goald'-size*, s. A size or glue for burnishing gilding.
GOLDSMITH, *goald'-smith*, s. An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold and silver; formerly a banker, in whose care the precious metals were deposited.—The *Goldsmiths' Company* is the fifth in rank of the twelve great livery companies of London.
GOLD-STICK, *goald'-stik*, s. An officer in the English court, who attends on the reigning monarch on occasions of ceremony and state.
GOLD-THREAD, *goald'-thred*, s. A thread formed of flatted gold laid over a thread of silk.
GOLD-WEAVER, *goald-wee'-ver*, s. A maker of gold thread
GOLD-WIRE, *goald'-wire*, s. Wire made of gold; usually, silver-wire, superficially covered with gold.—*Gold wire drawer* is a preparer or manufacturer of gold thread.
GOLDY-LOCKS, *goald'-e-loks*, s. A name given to certain plants bearing tufts of yellow flowers.
GOLETTE, *go-let'*, s. An Italian vessel.
GOLF, *golf*, s. A game with a small ball and a bat or club, crooked at the lower end, in which he who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with the fewest strokes is the winner.
GOLL,‡ *gol*, s. Hands, paws; claws.
GOLOE-SHOE, *go-lo'-shoo*, s. An overshoe; a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry. Generally called GOLOSH.
GOLORE, *go-lore'*, s. Abundance. (*Local.*)
GOLT-SHUT, *goalt'-shut*, s. A gold or silver ingot
GOM,‡ *gom*, s. A man.
GOMAN,‡ *gom'-an*, s. A husband; a master of a family
GOME, *gome*, s. The black grease of a cart-wheel, probably a corruption of COOM.
GOMIA, *go'-me-à*, s. A species of Caucasian millet.
GOMMER, *gom'-mer*, s. A favourite ingredient used in the preparation of soups, manufactured from black amel wheat.
GOMPHIASIS, *gom-fi'-à-sis*, s. A disease of the teeth when they loosen and fall out of the sockets.
GOMPHOLITE, *gom'-fo-lite*, s. A name given to a conglomerate rock of the tertiary era.
GOMPHOSIS, *gom-fo'-sis*, s. The immoveable articulation of the teeth with the jaw-bone, like a nail in a board
GOMUTI, *go-mu'-ti*, s. A fibrous substance, resembling horse-hair, obtained from a kind of palm-tree of the Indian islands, and used for making cordage.
GONDOLA, *gon'-do-là*, s. A long and narrow pleasure-boat, used at Venice, in Italy, on the canals; a flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce, &c.
GONDOLIER, *gon-do-leer'*, s. A man who rows a gondola.
GONE, *gon* (pp. of the verb *to go*). Departed; ruined; undone, past: sometimes with *by*; lost; deceased.
GONFALON,‡ *gon'-fà-lon*, GONFANON,‡ *gon'-fà-non*, s. An ensign or standard, colours.
GONFALONIER,‡ *gon-fal-o-neer'*, s. A chief standard-bearer.
GONG, *gong*, s. An instrument made of an alloy of copper and tin, of a circular form, which the Asiatics strike with a wooden mallet
GONIOMETER, *gon-e-om'-e-ter*, s An instrument for measuring solid angles, as of crystals, &c.—*Reflecting goniometer*, an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals by reflection.
GONIOMETRICAL, *gon-e-o-met'-re-kal*, a. Pertaining to a goniometer.
GONIOMETRY, *gon-e-om'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring solid angles
GONOCELE, *gon'-o-sele*, s. In *pathology*, a tumefaction of the spermatic chord, from over-retention of the sperm in the seminiferous ducts.

GONORRHŒA, *gon-or-rē'-a*, s. A contagious inflammation of the genital organs, attended with a profuse secretion of mucus

GOOD, *good*, a. Valid, legally firm, not weak or defective; sound, not weak, false, or fallacious, complete or sufficiently perfect in its kind; having the physical qualities best adapted to its design and use, having moral qualities, virtuous, pious, religious, conformable to the moral law, proper, fit; convenient; seasonable, well adapted to the end, useful, expedient conducive to happiness, sound, perfect, uncorrupted, undamaged, suitable to the taste or to health, wholesome, salubrious, palatable; not disagreeable or noxious, suited to produce a salutary effect, adapted to abate or cure, medicinal, salutary, beneficial, suited to strengthen or assist the healthful functions, pleasant to the taste; full; complete useful, having qualities or a tendency to produce a good effect equal, adequate, competent; sufficient, favourable, convenient for any purpose; suitable, safe, well qualified able; skilful, ready; dextrous; kind, benevolent, affectionate, faithful; promotive of happiness; pleasant; agreeable; cheering, gratifying, pleasant or prosperous, honourable; fair, unblemished, unimpeached, cheerful, favourable to happiness; great or considerable, elegant; polite, humane; merciful; gracious; proper; festive; companionable, social, merry.—In the phrases, the *good* man, applied to the master of the house, and *good* woman, applied to the mistress, *good* sometimes expresses a moderate degree of respect, and sometimes slight contempt.—Comely, handsome; well-formed, mild, pleasant, not irritable, friendly.—*Good advice*, wise and prudent counsel.—*Good heed*, great care; due caution.—*In good sooth*, in good truth.—*To make good*, to perform; to fulfil, as an engagement, to confirm or establish; to prove; to verify, as a charge or complaint; to supply deficiency; to make up a defect or loss, to indemnify, to give an equivalent for damages; to carry into effect; to accomplish, as one's escape.—*To stand good*, to be firm or valid.—*To think good, to see good*, is to be pleased or satisfied.—*As good as*, equally; no better than, the same as.—*As good as his word*, equalling in fulfilment what was promised; performing to the extent of an engagement.

— s. That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity, benefit; advantage, welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness; spiritual advantage or improvement, earnestness; so *for good and all* means finally; moral works, moral qualities; virtue; righteousness; the best fruits, richness, abundance.

ad. *As good*, as well; with equal advantage.

— interj. Well! right!

GOOD-BREEDING, *good-breed'-ing*, s. Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.

GOOD-BYE, *good-bi'*, interj. Farewell.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, *good-kon-dish'-und*, a. Being in a good state; having good qualities or favourable symptoms.

GOOD-DAY, *good'-da*, interj. A term of salutation at meeting or parting, farewell.

GOOD-FELLOW, *good-fel'-lo*, s. A boon companion.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP, *good-fel'-lo-ship*, s. Merry society.

GOOD FRIDAY, *good fri'-da*, s. A fast in memory of our Saviour's sufferings, kept on the *Friday* of *Passion-week*.

GOOD-HUMOUR, *good-yu'-mur*, s. A cheerful temper or state of mind

GOOD-HUMOURED *good-yu'-murd*, a. Being of a cheerful temper.

GOOD-HUMOUREDLY *good-yu'-murd-le*, ad. With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

GOODLIEST, *good'-le-est*, a. Most good or excellent.

GOODLINESS, *good'-le-nes*, s Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

GOODLY, *good'-le*, ad. Excellently

a. Being of a handsome form, beautiful; pleasant; agreeable, ‡ bulky, swelling, affectedly turgid

GOODLY-HEAD,‡ *good'-le-hed*, s. Goodness; grace.

GOOD-MAN, *good'-man*, s A familiar appellation of civility, a rustic term of compliment; a familiar appellation of a husband, the master of a family.

GOOD-MANNERS, *good-man'-ners*, s.pl Propriety of behaviour, politeness, decorum.

GOOD-MORROW, *good-mor'-ro*, interj. A term of salutation; good-morning.

GOOD-NATURE, *good-na'-tchur*, s. Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

GOOD-NATURED, *good-na'-tchurd* a. Naturally mild in temper, not easily provoked

GOOD-NATUREDLY, *good-na'-tchurd le*, ad. With mildness of temper.

GOOD-NATUREDNESS, *good-na'-tchurd-nes*, s. The quality of being good-natured.

GOODNESS, *good' nes*, s. The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence, or perfection; moral virtue; religion, kindness; benevolence, benignity of heart, charity

GOOD-NIGHT, *good-nite'*, interj. A form of salutation in parting for the night

GOOD-NOW,‡ *good'-now*, interj. An exclamation of wonder or surprise.

GOODS, *goodz*, s.pl. Household furniture; personal or moveable estate, articles bought and sold by merchants and traders: moveables, chattels, or merchandise.—*Goods'-train* is a train of carriages on a railway, conveying luggage or general merchandise.—*Goods'-truck* is an uncovered railway carriage for merchandise.

GOODSHIP, *good' ship*, s. Favour; grace.

GOOD-SPEED, *good'-speed*, s. Good success.

GOOD SENSE, *good sens*, s. Sound judgment.

GOOD-WIFE, *good'-wife*, s. The mistress of a family.

GOODWILL, *good'-wil*, s. Kind feeling, benevolence.—In *trade*, a saleable custom; the right and title, for a certain consideration, to carry on a trade or business connexion.

GOOD-WOMAN, *good-wum'-an*, s. The mistress of a family

GOODY, *good'-e*, s. A low term of civility or sport.

GOODYSHIP, *good'-e-ship*, s. The state or quality of a goody.

GOOGINGS, *gooj'-ingz*, s.pl. In *nautical matters*, clamps of iron on which the rudder is hung; now written *gudgeons*.

GOOGUL, *goo'-gul*, s. A resinous substance resembling myrrh, met with in India, supposed to be the bdellium of commerce.

GOOLCUND, *gool'-kund*, s. A conserve flavoured with roses, made in the East.

GOOLE, *gool*, s. A passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide; a breach through an embankment or sea-wall.

GOORGOONY, *goor-goo'-ne*, s. A small kind of portable hookah.

GOOSANDER, *goos'-an-der*, s. A migratory water-fowl.

GOOSE, *goos*, s.; pl. GEESE. A well-known aquatic fowl of the genus *anser*, but the domestic goose lives chiefly on land, and feeds on grass; a tailor's smoothing-iron; a silly creature.—A *green goose*, in *cookery*, is one under four months old.—*Goose-corn*, the plant *Juncus squarrosus*.—*Goose-grass*, a species of bed-straw, of the genus *Galium*, on which geese are accustomed to feed.—*Goose-neck*, in a *ship*, a piece of iron bent like the neck of a goose, and fitted to the end of a boom-yard, &c.—*Goose-quill*, the large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it.—*Goose-tongue*, a plant allied to yarrow.—*Goose-wing*, in *seamen's language*, a name given to the clews or lower corners of a foresail or mainsail when the centre or body of the sail is furled.

GOOSEBERRY, *gooz'-ber-re*, s. The fruit of a prickly shrub, and the shrub itself, the *Ribes grossularia*.

GOOSEBERRY-FOOL, *gooz'-ber-re-fool*, s. A compound made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, with cream.

GOOSE-CAP, *goos'-kap*, s. A silly person.

GOOSE-FOOT, *goos'-fut*, s. A herb whose leaf is shaped like a goose's foot.

GOOSERY, *goos'-er-e*, s. A place for geese.

GOPHER, *go'-fer*, s. The name of two species of rodents, mischievous burrowing quadrupeds found in the Mississippi Valley, about the size of a squirrel; a species of wood used by Noah in the construction of the ark.

GOPPISH,‡ *gop'-pish*, a. Proud, pettish

GOR-BELLY,‡ *gaur'-bel-le*, s. A prominent belly.

GOR-COCK, *gaur'-kok*, s. The moor-cock or red grouse.

GOR-CROW, *gaur'-kro*, s. The carrion-crow.

GOR-HEN, *gaur'-hen*, s. The female of the gor-cock.

GORCE,‡ *gaurs*, s. A pool of water to keep fish in; a weir.

GORD, *gaurd*, s. An instrument of gaming; a sort of dice.

GORDIAN, *gaur'-de-an*, a. Intricate.—In *antiquity*, a knot in the leather or harness of Gordius, a king

of Phrygia, so very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended. Alexander cut it with his sword. Hence, to *cut the Gordian knot*, is to remove a difficulty by violence.

GORE, *gore*, s. Blood effused from the body, thick or clotted blood; ‡dirt; mud.—A wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth, sewed into a garment to widen it in any part, a slip or triangular piece of land.—In *heraldry*, an abatement, according to Gwillim, denoting a coward

- v.a. To stab, to pierce, to penetrate with a pointed instrument, or with the point of a horn; to piece with a gore.

GORED, *goard*, pp. of the verb *to gore*.

GORGE, *gawrj*, s. The throat, the gullet; the canal of the neck by which food passes to the stomach, a narrow passage between hills or mountains.—In *architecture*, a concave moulding, the *cavetto*.—In *fortification*, the entrance into a bastion or other outwork.—That which is gorged or swallowed.

— v.a. To swallow; to swallow with greediness; to glut; to fill the throat or stomach; to satiate.

— v.n. To feed.

GORGED, *gawrjd*, pp. Swallowed; glutted.

— a. Having a gorge or throat.—In *heraldry*, bearing a crown or the like about the neck.

GORGEOUS, *gawr'-jus*, a. Showy; fine; splendid; glittering with gay colours.

GORGEOUSLY, *gawr'-jus-le*, ad. With showy magnificence, splendidly; finely.

GORGEOUSNESS, *gawr'-jus-nes*, s. Show of dress or ornament, splendour of raiment.

GORGET, *gawr'-jet*, s. A piece of armour for defending the throat or neck; a kind of breast-plate like a half moon, a pendent metallic ornament worn by officers when on duty, ‡a ruff worn by females.—In *surgery*, a cutting instrument used in lithotomy.

GORGON, *gawr' gun*, s. A fabled monster of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to a stone, anything very ugly or horrid.

— a. Like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific.

GORGONEAN, GORGONIAN, *gawr-go'-ne-un*, a. Like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgons.

GORGONEIA, *gawr-go-ne'-yà*, s.pl. In *architecture*, masks carved in imitation of Medusa's head.

GORGONIA, *gawr-go'-ne-à*, s.pl. A family of flexible coral zoophytes, growing in the form of shrubs, twigs, and reticulate fronds

GORING, *go'-ring*, s. A pricking; puncture.

GORMAND, GORMANDER, *gawr'-mand, gawr'-man-der*, s. A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.

GORMAND, *gawr'-mand*, a. Gluttonous; voracious.

GORMANDISM, *gawr'-man-dizm*, s. Gluttony.

GORMANDIZE, *gawr'-man-dize*, v.n. To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously.

GORMANDIZER, *gawr'-man-di-zer*, s. A greedy, voracious eater.

GORMANDIZING, *gawr'-man-di-zing*, s. The act or habit of eating greedily or voraciously.

GORSE, *gors*, s. Furze, or whin, a thick, prickly shrub, with yellow flowers, of the genus *ulex*.

GORY, *go'-re*, a. Covered with congealed or clotted blood; bloody; murderous.

GOSHAWK, *gos'-hawk*, s. A voracious bird of the hawk family.

GOSLING, *goz'-ling*, s. A young goose; a catkin on nut-trees and pines.

GOSPEL, *gos'-pel*, s. *Literally*, good news; a revelation of the grace of God through a Mediator; a history of the birth, life, actions, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrines of Jesus Christ, as recorded in the gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; divinity; theology.

— a. Accordant with the Gospel.

— v.a. To instruct in the Gospel; to fill with sentiments of religion.

GOSPEL-GOSSIP, *gos'-pel-gos'-sip*, s. One who is overzealous in running about among his neighbours to lecture on religious subjects.

GOSPELLARY, *gos'-pel-lar-e*, a. Evangelical, or theological

GOSPELLER, *gos'-pel-ler*, s. An evangelist; he who reads the Gospel at the altar.

GOSPELLIZE, ‡ *gos'-pel-lize*, v.a. To form according to the Gospel, to instruct in the Gospel, to evangelize.

GOSS, *goss*, s. A kind of low furze or gorse.

GOSSAMER, *gos'-sà-mer*, s. A fine, filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air in calm, clear weather.

GOSSAMERY, *gos'-sà-mer-e*, a. Like gossamer; flimsy, unsubstantial.

GOSSAN, *gos'-san*, s. In *mining*, a term applied to the oxides of iron and quartz, which frequently occur in mineral lodes at shallow depths.

GOSSIP, *gos'-sip*, s. One who runs from house to house, tattling and telling news, an idle tattler; mere idle talk, tittle-tattle, ‡one who answers for a child in baptism, a tippling companion.

— v.n To prate; to chat, to talk much, to be a pot-companion; to run about and tattle; to tell idle tales.

GOSSIPING, *gos'-sip-ing*, ppr. or a. Prating; chatting; running from place to place and tattling.

— s. A prating; a running about to collect tales and tattle.

GOSSIP-LIKE, *gos'-sip-like*, a. Like a gossip.

GOSSOON, ‡ *gos-soon'*, s. A boy; a servant.

GOT, *got*, pret. of GET, the old pret. GAT being nearly obsolete; GOT and GOTTEN, pp. of the same verb.

GOTE, *gote*, s. A water passage; a channel for water.

GOTH, *goth*, s. One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation, which inhabited Scandinavia; one rude or uncivilized; a barbarian; a vulgar, ignorant person.

GOTHAMIST, *go'-tham-ist*, s. A wiseacre; a person deficient in wisdom, so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders.

GOTHAMITE, *go'-tham-ite*, s. A term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.

GOTHIC, *goth'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Goths, denoting a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.; rude; ancient; barbarous

— s. The language of the Goths

GOTHICISM, *go'h'-e-sizm*, s. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness; a Gothic idiom; conformity to the Gothic style of building.

GOTHICIZE, *goth'-e-size*, v.a. To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism.

GOUGE, *gooj*, s. A semicircular chisel, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves in wood or stone.—*Gouge-slips* are hones for sharpening gouges or chisels

— v.a. To scoop out with a gouge, to force out the eye of a person with the thumb or finger.

GOUGING, *gouj'-ing*, s. The act of scooping out with a gouge, or of forcing out the eye with the thumb or finger.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT, *goo-lards' eks'-tract*, s. A saturated solution of the trisacetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation.

GOURD, *goord*, s. A cucurbitaceous plant, the shell of whose fruit is often used to dip or hold liquids.—*Gourd-tree* is the *Crescentia* tree.—*Gourd-worm*, a species of *Entozoa*, which infests the intestines and liver of animals.

GOURDINESS, *goor'-de-nes*, s. A swelling on a horse's leg.

GOURDY, *goor'-de*, a. Swelled in the legs.

GOURMAND, *goor'-mand*, s. (Fr.) A ravenous eater; a glutton.

GOURNET, *goor'-net*, s. A fish.

GOUT, *gowt*, s. A chronic disease occurring by paroxysms, and consisting in a peculiar topical inflammation, having its regular seat in the largest joint of the great toe; ‡a clot or coagulation; a drop.—*Gout-swelled*, swelled with the gout.—*Gout-weed*, or *Gout-wort*, in *botany*, one of the names given to the creeping herb *Ægopodium*, a very troublesome weed in gardens.

GOUT, *goo*, s. (Fr.) Taste; relish.

GOUTILY, *gow'-te-le*, ad. In a gouty manner.

GOUTINESS, *gow'-te-nes*, s. The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

GOUTY, *gow'-te*, a. Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout; pertaining to the gout; swelled; boggy.

GOVE, ‡ *gove*, v.a. To mow.

GOVERN, *guv'-ern*, v.a. To direct and control; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed; to sway; to influence; to restrain, to direct; to steer, to regulate the course or motion of a ship.—In *grammar*, to require to be in a particular case

— v.n. To exercise authority; to administer the laws, to maintain the superiority; to have the control.

GOVERNABLE, *guv'-ern-à-bl*, a. That may be governed or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable obedient

GOVERNANCE, *guv'-er-nans*, s. Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management.

GOVERNANTE, *guv'-er-nant*, s. A lady who has the care and management of young females; a governess.

GOVERNED, *guv'-ernd*, pp. of the verb *to govern*.

GOVERNESS, *guv'-er-nes*, s. A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutoress; an instructress, a woman who has the care of instructing young ladies.

GOVERNING *guv'-er-ning*, a. Holding the superiority; prevalent, directing; controlling

GOVERNMENT, *guv'-ern-ment*, s. Direction; regulation; rule, guidance; control; restraint; the exercise of authority the administration of public affairs; the system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed; an empire, kingdom, or state; any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended; the right of governing or administering the laws; the persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power; manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness; ‡management of the limbs or body.—In *grammar*, the influence of a word in regard to construction.

GOVERNMENTAL, *guv-ern-men'-tal*, a. Pertaining to government, made by government.

GOVERNOR, *guv'-er-nur*, s. He who governs, rules, or directs; one invested with supreme authority; a ruler; a tutor; one who has the care of a young man; a pilot; one who steers a ship; one possessing delegated authority, a subscriber of a given sum to a public charitable institution, who receives in return certain privileges of votes or nomination.—In *mechanics*, *governors* are a pair of heavy balls connected with machinery, and designed to equalize the speed of steam-engines by operating on the throttle-valve of the engine.

GOVERNORSHIP, *guv'-er-nur-ship*, s. The office of a governor.

GOWAN, *gow'-an*, s. A plant, a species of *bellis*, or daisy; decomposed granite.

GOWD, *gowd*, s. A gaud; a toy.

GOWK,‡ *gowk*, v.a. To stupefy.

— s. A stupid fellow; a fool.

GOWL,‡ *gowl*, v.n. To howl.

GOWN, *gown*, s. A woman's upper garment; a long, loose upper garment or robe, worn by professional men, as divines, students, &c.—hence the phrase, *men of the gown*, or *gownsmen*; a long, loose upper garment, worn in sickness, &c., the dress of peace, or of the civil magistracy.—*Gown-piece*, material for a gown.

GOWNED, *gownd*, a. Dressed in a gown.

GOWNMAN, *gown'-man*, } s. One whose professional
GOWNSMAN, *gownz'-man*, } habit is a gown, as a divine or a lawyer, and particularly a member of an English university; one devoted to the arts of peace.

GOWT, *gowt* (from *go out*), s. A sluice in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land waters when the tide is low, and preventing the ingress of salt-water.

GOZZARD, *goz'-zard*, s. One who attends geese.

GRAB, *grab*, s. A sudden grasp or seizure (*vulgar*); a vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.

— v.a. To seize; to gripe suddenly. (*Vulgar.*)

GRABBLE, *grab'b'l*, v.n. To grope; to feel with the hands; to lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl.

GRACE, *grase*, s. Favour; good-will; kindness; disposition to oblige another; beneficence; generosity; the free, unmerited love and favour of God; favourable influence of God; divine influence; the application of Christ's righteousness to the sinner; a state of reconciliation to God; virtuous or religious affection or disposition; spiritual instruction, improvement, and edification, eternal life final salvation, the Gospel; mercy, pardon, privilege; suitableness; elegance or ease, with appropriate dignity, natural or acquired excellence; beauty; embellishment, the title of a duke or an archbishop, and formerly of the king of England, a short prayer before or after meat.—In *English universities*, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution. In *theology*, *day of grace*, time of probation.—In *commerce*, *days of grace*, the days immediately following that on which a bill or note becomes due.—In the *fine arts*, a quality arising from elegance of form and attitude combined.—In *mythology*, one of the three beautiful goddesses who attended on Venus. (*See* GRACES.)

GRACE, v.a. To adorn; to decorate; to embellish and dignify; to honour; to supply with heavenly grace.

GRACE-CUP, *grase'-kup*, s. The cup or health drank after grace.

GRACED, *grayst*, pp. of the verb *to grace*.

—‡ a. Beautiful; graceful; virtuous; regular; chaste

GRACEFUL, *grase'-ful*, a. Beautiful with dignity; elegant; easy; agreeable in appearance, with an expression of dignity.

GRACEFULLY, *grase'-ful-le*, ad. With a pleasing dignity, elegantly.

GRACEFULNESS, *grase'-ful-nes*, s. Elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity.

GRACELESS, *grase'-les*, a. Void of grace; unregenerate; unsanctified; corrupt; depraved.

GRACELESSLY, *grase'-les-le*, ad. Without grace.

GRACELESSNESS, *grase'-les-nes*, s. Want of grace; profligacy.

GRACE-NOTE, *grase'-note*, s. In *music*, any note adde to a composition as an ornamental flourish.

GRACES, *gra'-ses*, s.pl. In *mythology*, three beautiful goddesses, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, who attended upon Venus.—In *music*, ornamental notes attached to principal ones.—*Good graces*, favour or friendship.

GRACE-SAYER, *grase'-say er*, s. One who says grace.

GRACILE,‡ *gras'-il*, a. Slender.

GRACILENT,‡ *gras'-e-lent*, a. Lean; slender.

GRACILITY,‡ *grà-sil'-e-te*, s. Slenderness.

GRACIOUS, *gra'-shus*, a. Expressive of grace, kindness or favour; disposed to forgive offences; proceeding from divine grace; virtuous; good; excellent; graceful; favourable, kind; benevolent.

GRACIOUSLY, *gra'-shus-le*, ad. Kindly; favourably; in a friendly manner; with kind condescension

GRACIOUSNESS, *gra'-shus-nes*, s. Kind condescension; possession of graces or good qualities; pleasing manner; mercifulness.

GRADATION, *grà-da'-shun*, s. A series of ascending steps or degrees, or a proceeding step by step, progress from one degree or state to another; order; series; regular process by degrees or steps.—In *painting*, the gradual blending of one tint into another.—In *music*, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.—In *logic*, an argumentation consisting of four or more propositions, so disposed that the attribute of the first is the subject of the second, and so on.

GRADATIONAL, *grà-da'-shun-al*, a. According to gradation.

GRADATIONED, *grà-da'-shund*, a. Formed by gradation.

GRADATORY, *grad'-à-tur-e*, a. Proceeding step by step.

— s. Steps from the cloisters into the church.

GRADDO, *grad'-do*, s. In *music*, a word applied to the notes of any passage moving by conjoint intervals.

GRADE, *grade*, s. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military, or ecclesiastical; a step or degree in any ascending series.

GRADELY, *grade'-le*, ad. Well; handsomely; decently orderly. (*Northern dialect.*)

— a. Decent; orderly.

GRADIATOR, *grad'-e-a-tur*, s. An instrument for dividing scales.

GRADIENT, *gra'-de-ent*, a. Moving by steps; walking, rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination.

— s. The degree of ascent or descent in a railroad.

GRADINE, *gra'-din*, s. A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

GRADUAL, *grad'-yu-al*, a. Proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step; regular and slow.

— s. An order of steps; an ancient book of hymns, so called because some of them were chanted on the steps of the pulpit.

GRADUALITY,‡ *grad-yu-al'-e-te*, s. Regular progression.

GRADUALLY, *grad'-yu-al-le*, ad. By degrees; step by step; regularly, slowly.

GRADUATE, *grad'-yu-ate*, v.a. To honour with a degree or diploma, in a college or university, to confer a degree on; to divide any space into small regular intervals, to form shades or nice differences; to raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; to advance by degrees to improve, as colours, to temper, to prepare, to mark degrees or differences of any kind. In *chemistry*, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.

— v.n. To receive a degree from a college or university; to pass by degrees; to change gradually.

Graduate, s. One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

Graduated, *grad'-yu a-ted*, pp. or a. Honoured with a degree or diploma from some learned society or college, marked with degrees or regular intervals; tempered.

Graduateship, *grad'-yu-ate-ship*, s. The state of a graduate.

Graduation, *grad-yu-a'-shun*, s. Regular progression by succession of degrees; improvement; exaltation of qualities, the act of conferring or receiving academical degrees; a division of any space into small, regular intervals; the process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation.

Graduator, *grad'-yu-a-tur*, s. An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into small, regular intervals.

Graduction, *grà-duk'-shun*, s. In *astronomy*, the division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, &c.—A peculiar process adopted in salt-works for strengthening the brine.

Gradus, *gra'-dus*, s. A dictionary of Latin prosody, usually called "Gradus ad Parnassum."

Graff, *graf*, s. A ditch or moat.

Grafter,‡ *graf'-fer*, s. A notary or scrivener.

Graft, *graft*, s. A small shoot or scion of a tree, inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it.

— v.a. To insert a scion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree; to propagate by insertion or inoculation; to impregnate with a foreign branch.—*Grafting a rope* is the act of engrafting two ends together, so as to place the strands one within the other.

— v.n. To practise the insertion of foreign scions on a stock.

Grafted, *graf'-ted*, pp. or a. Inserted on a foreign stock.

Grafter, *graf'-ter*, s. One who inserts scions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by engrafting.

Grafting, *graft'-ing*, s. In *horticulture*, the act of inserting grafts or scions.—*Grafting-tool* is a sort of strong curved spade.

Grail, *grale*, s. A book of offices in the Roman Catholic Church; a gradual; small particles of any kind.

Grain, *grane*, s. A minute particle; any small hard mass, as of sand; a single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food of man or beast; a general term for corn, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize; the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth of a pennyweight troy; the veins or fibres of wood or other fibrous substances; the body or substance of wood as modified by the fibres; a very small particle or portion, as of feeling; dye or tincture; the heart or temper; the form of the surface of anything, with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains, a tine, prong, or spike.—*A grain of allowance*, a small allowance or indulgence.—*To dye in grain* is to dye in the raw material.—*Grain-colours* are the dyes made from cochineal.—*Grain-dealer*, a dealer in corn.—*Grain-moth*, an insect whose larvæ or grubs devour grain in the store-house. —*Grain-tin*, metallic tin melted with charcoal.

—‡ v.n. To yield fruit.

— v.a. To paint in imitation of the grain or fibres of wood; to form into grains, as powder.

Grainage, *grà'-naje*, s. In *farriery*, mangy tumours in the legs of horses.—In *law*, an ancient duty, consisting of the twentieth part of the salt imported into London.

Grained, *graynd*, pp. Painted in imitation of the grain of wood; roughened.

— a. Rough; made less smooth; dyed in grain; ingrained.

Grainer, *gra'-ner*, s. A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeons' dung in water, used by tanners; one who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.

Graining, *gra'-ning*, s. A mode of painting in imitation of the grain or fibres of wood, a process in tanning, which consists in immersing the skin in an alkaline solution; indentation; a fish allied to the dace.

Grains, *granz*, s.pl. The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation; a kind of iron harpoon.—*Grains of paradise* are a very pungent Indian spice

Grainstaff, *grane'-staf*, s. A quarter-staff.

Grainy, *gra'-ne*, a. Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

Graip, *grape*, s. A dung-fork; a tool for digging potatoes from the ground.

Graith, *grayth*, v.a. To prepare.

Grakles, *gra'-klz*, s.pl. In *ornithology*, the name given to birds of the sub-family *Lamprotorninæ*, of the family *Corvidæ*, or Crows, and natives of the tropical regions of Asia and Africa.

Grallæ, *gral'-le*, **Grallatores**, *gral-là-to'-res*, } s.pl. The fourth order of birds; the Waders.

Grallatorial, *gral-là-to'-re-al*, **Grallatory**, *gral'-là-tur-e*, } a. A term denoting birds which are waders, having long naked legs.

Grallic, *gral'-lik*, a. Stilted; an epithet given to an order of birds having long naked legs, adapted to wading.

Gram,‡ *gram*, a. Angry.

— s. In the *commerce* of the East, a term applied to the produce of various Leguminous plants cultivated in India.—In the French system, the unity of weights, being about 15½ grains troy.

Gramary, *gram'-mà-re*, s. The art of necromancy.

Gramercy,‡ *gram'-er-se*. An interjection formerly used to express thankfulness with surprise.

Graminaceæ, *grà-min-a'-se-e*, **Gramineæ**, *grà-min'-e-e*, } s.pl. In *botany*, the Grasses, an order of Endogens, consisting of evergreen herbs.

Graminaceous, *gram-e-na'-she-us*, **Gramineal**, *grà-nun'-e-al*, **Gramineous**, *grà-min'-e-us*, **Graminous**, *gram'-e-nus*, } a. Grassy; pertaining to the Grasses, or the order *Graminaceæ*.

Graminifolious, *grà-min-e-fo'-le-us*, a. Bearing leaves like grass.

Graminivorous, *gram-in-iv'-or-us*, a. Feeding or subsisting on grass or vegetable food.

Grammar, *gram'-mar*, s. The art of speaking or writing a language with propriety or correctness; a system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; propriety of speech; a book containing the principles and rules for speaking and writing, divided into orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody.—*Grammar-school*, a school in which the learned languages, especially Greek and Latin, are taught.

—† v.n. To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

— a. Belonging to grammar.

Grammarian, *gram-ma'-re-an*, s. One versed in grammar, or the construction of languages; a philologist one who teaches grammar.

Grammarless, *gram'-mar-les*, a. Destitute of grammar.

Grammatic, *gram-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to grammar.

Grammatical, *gram-mat'-e-kal*, a. Belonging to grammar; according to the rules of grammar.

Grammatically, *gram-mat'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to the principles and rules of grammar.

Grammaticalness, *gram-mat'-e-kal-nes*, s The state of being grammatical.

Grammaticaster, *gram-mat-e-kas'-ter*, s. A pretender to a knowledge of grammar; a pedant.

Grammaticize, *gram-mat'-e-size*, v.a. To render grammatical.

Grammatist, *gram'-mà-tist*, s. A pretender to a knowledge of grammar.

Grammatite, *gram'-mà-tite*, s. A mineral, a variety of hornblende, chiefly confined to the primary rocks.

Grampian, *gram'-pe-an*, s. Of or belonging to the Grampians, a mountain range in Scotland.

Grample, *gram'pl*, s. A crab-fish.

Grampus, *gram'-pus*, s. A large fish of the cetaceous order, and genus *delphinus*.

Granade, *grà-nade'*, **Granado**, *grà-na'-do*, } s. *See* Grenade.

Granadilla, *gran-a-dil'-là*, s. (Sp.) The fruit of a twining plant, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and much esteemed as a dessert in tropical countries.

Granary, *gran'-à-re*, s. A store-house or repository of grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house.

Granate, *gra'n-ate*, s. *See* Garnet.

Granatite, *gran'-à-tite*, **Grenatite**, *gren'-à-tite*, } s. A reddish-brown mineral, occurring principally in the primary rocks in the Shetland Isles

Grand, *grand*, a. Great; illustrious, high in power and dignity; splendid; magnificent; conceived or ex

pressed with great dignity; old, or more advanced, as applied to *grandfather*, *grandmother*, &c.—*Grand jury*, a jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and to find bills of indictment against them, to be presented to the court.—*Grand juror* is one of the grand jury.—*Grand Seignior*, the sovereign or sultan of Turkey.—*Grand vizier*, the chief minister of the Turkish empire.—In *law*, *grand serjeanty* is a tenure by which the tenant was bound, instead of serving the kings generally in the wars, to do some special personal service to the king.

GRANDAM, *gran'-dam*, s. A term applied to a grandmother, or to an old woman.

GRANDCHILD, *grand'-tchild*, s. The child of a son or daughter.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, *grand-daw'-ter*, s. The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE, *gran-dee'*, s. (Sp.) A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station.

GRANDESHIP, *gran-dee'-ship*, s. The rank or estate of a grandee.

GRANDEUR, *grand'-yur*, s. (Fr.) That quality or combination of qualities in an object which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions; splendour of appearance; magnificence; elevation of thought, sentiment, or expression; elevation of mien or deportment; majesty, sublimity, or stateliness.

GRANDEVITY,‡ *gran-dev'-e-te*, s. Great age.

GRANDEVOUS,‡ *gran-de'-vus*, a. Of great age; long-lived.

GRANDFATHER, *grand-fä'-ther*, s. A father's or mother's father.

GRANDIFIC,‡ *gran-dif'-ik*, a. Making great.

GRANDILOQUENCE, *gran-dil'-o-kwens*, s. Lofty speaking.

GRANDILOQUENT, *gran-dil'-o-kwent*, } a. Speaking in a
GRANDILOQUOUS, *gran-dil'-o-kwus*, } lofty, or bombastic style; pompous.

GRANDINOUS, *gran'-de-nus*, a. Consisting of hail.

GRANDITY,‡ *gran'-de-te*, s. Greatness; magnificence.

GRANDLY, *grand'-le*, ad. In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

GRANDMOTHER, *grand'-muth-er*, s. The mother of one's father or mother.

GRAND NEPHEW, *grand-nef'-few*, s. The grandson of a brother or sister.

GRANDNESS, *grand'-nes*, s. Grandeur; greatness with beauty, magnificence.

GRANDNIECE, *grand'-neece*, s. The grand-daughter of a brother or sister.

GRANDSIRE, *grand'-sire*, s. A grandfather.—In *poetry* and *rhetoric*, any ancestor.

GRANDSON, *grand'-sun*, s. The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, *graynj*, s. A farm, with the buildings, &c.

GRANGER, *graynj'-jer*, s. A barn-keeper; the foreman of a farm.

GRANIFEROUS, *grä-nif'-er-us*, a. Bearing seeds like grains.

GRANIFORM, *gran'-e-fawrm*, a. Formed like grains of corn.

GRANILITE,‡ *gran'-e-lite*, s. An aggregate rock, allied to granite, and composed of more than three ingredients.

GRANITE, *gran'-ite*, s. In *geology*, a crystalline rock, of a greyish-white or speckled red colour, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, confusedly crystallized together.

GRANITEL,‡ *gran'-e-tel*, s. A rock composed of two different minerals united, as in granite.

GRANITIC, *grä-nit'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to granite;
GRANITICAL, *grä-nit'-e-kal*, } having the nature or consisting of granite.

GRANITIFICATION, *grä-nit-e-fe-kä'-shun*, s. The act or process of being formed into granite.

GRANITIFORM, *grä-nit'-e-fawrm*, a. Resembling granite in structure or shape.

GRANITINE,‡ *gran'-e-tine*, s. An aggregate of three species of minerals, differing in some of its constituents from granite.

GRANITOID, *gran'-e-toyd*, a. Resembling granite.

GRANIVORÆ, *grä-niv'-o-re*, s.pl. An order of Insessorial birds, feeding on grains.

GRANIVOROUS, *grä-niv'-or-us*, a. Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds.

GRANNAM, *gran'-nam*, } for *grandam*, a grandmother.
GRANNY, *gran'-ne*, } (*Vulgar.*)

GRANT, *grant*, v.a. To admit as true what is not proved; to allow, to yield; to concede; to give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, in answer to request; to transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration, to convey by deed or writing, to cede.

GRANT, s. The act of granting, a bestowing or conferring, the thing granted or bestowed, a present, gift, boon, or stipend.—In *law*, a conveyance in writing, of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, &c., concession, admission of something as true, the thing conveyed by deed or patent.

GRANTABLE, *gran'-tä-bl*, a. That may be granted or conveyed.

GRANTED, *gran'-ted*, pp. Admitted as true; conceded.

GRANTEE, *gran'-tee*, s. The person to whom a conveyance is made.

GRANTER, } *gran'-tur*, } s. One who grants or con-
GRANTOR, } { cedes.—In *law*, the person who grants; one who conveys lands, rents, &c.

GRANULAR, *gran'-u-lar*, } a. Consisting of grains;
GRANULARY, *gran'-u-lar-e*, } resembling grains; small and compact.—*Granular limestone* is a variety of limestone, generally found in the primitive rocks, the white variety being used as statuary marble.

GRANULARLY, *gran'-u-lar-le*, ad. In a granular manner.

GRANULATE, *gran'-u-late*, v.a. To form into grains or small masses; to raise into small asperities; to make rough on the surface

— v.n. To collect or be formed into grains.

— a. Having numerous small elevations like shagreen; consisting of or resembling grains.

GRANULATED, *gran-u-lä'-ted*, a. Consisting of grains; having the form of grains.

GRANULATION, *gran-u-lä'-shun*, s. The act of forming into grains.—The *granulation* of metals is effected by pouring them, when melted, into water, usually through a sieve.—In *surgery*, the name of the little grain-like formations which arise in sores that are healing.

GRANULE, *gran'-ule*, s. A little grain; a small particle.

GRANULIFEROUS, *gran-u-lif'-er-us*, a. Full of granulations.

GRANULIFORM, *gra-nu'-le-fawrm*, a. In *mineralogy*, having an irregular granular structure.

GRANULOUS, *gran'-u-lus*, a. Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.

GRAPE, *grape*, s. The fruit of the vine, the fruit from which wine is made.—In the *manege*, *grapes* signify mangy tumours on the legs of a horse.

GRAPE-HYACINTH, *grape-hi'-ä-sinth*, s. A beautiful bulbous flowering plant, also, its flower.

GRAPELESS, *grape'-les*, a. Wanting the strength and flavour of the grape.

GRAPERY, *grä'-per-e*, s. A building or inclosure used for the rearing of grapes.

GRAPESHOT, *grape'-shot*, s. A cluster of small shot, confined in a canvas bag, forming a kind of cylinder.

GRAPESTONE, *grape'-stone*, s. The stone or seed of the grape.

GRAPE-SUGAR, *grape-shoog'-ur*, s. The sweet substance of the chesnut, of the brewer's wort, and of all fermented liquors.

GRAPEVINE, *grape'-vine*, s. The vine which yields the grape.

GRAPEWORT, *grape'-wurt*, s. The poisonous plant *Actæa*; called also the herb *Christopher*.

GRAPHIC, *graf'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the art of
GRAPHICAL, *graf'-e-kal*, } writing or delineating; well delineated; describing with accuracy.—*Graphic granite*, a variety of granite, composed of feldspar and quartz.

GRAPHICALLY, *graf'-e-kal-le*, ad. With good delineation, in a picturesque manner.

GRAPHIOLOGY, *graf-e-ol'-o-je*, s. A discourse on written characters; a treatise on graphic delineation.

GRAPHITE *graf'-fite*, s. Carburet of iron, a substance used for pencils, called *black-lead* or *plumbago*.

GRAPHOLITE, *graf'-o-lite*, s. A species of slate proper for writing on.

GRAPHOMETER, *grä-fom'-e-ter*, s. A mathematical instrument, called also a *semicircle*, used for measuring the degrees in an angle.

GRAPHOMETRICAL, *graf-o-met'-re-kal*, a. Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.

GRAPNEL, *grap'-nel*, } s. A small anchor fitted with
GRAPLINE, *grap'-lin*, } four or five flukes or claws used to hold boats or small vessels.

GRAPNEL, *grap'-nel*, s. A small boat's anchor, with several claws or hooks instead of flukes.

GRAPPLE, *grap'pl*, v.a. To seize; to lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks; to fasten.

— v.n To seize, to contend in close fight, as wrestlers.—*To grapple with*, to contend with; to struggle against with boldness.

— s. A seizing, close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold; close fight, a hook or iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

GRAPPLEMENT, *grap'pl-ment*, s. A grappling; close fight or embrace.

GRAPPLING-IRONS, *grap'pling-i'-urns*, s.pl. Irons for grappling and holding fast a vessel.

GRAPTOLITE, *grap'-to-lite*, s. A fossil zoophyte, having the appearance of writing or sculpture, found in the Silurian shales.

GRAPY, *gra'-pe*, a. Like grapes; full of clusters of grapes, made of grapes.

GRASP, *grasp*, v.a. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms; to catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to take possession of.

— v.n. To catch or seize; to gripe; ‡to struggle; to strive; to encroach.—*To grasp at*, to catch at; to try to seize.

— s. The gripe or seizure of the hand; possession; hold; reach of the arms; the power of seizing.

GRASPABLE, *grasp'-à-bl*, a. That can be grasped.

GRASPED, *graspt*, pp. of the verb *to grasp*.

GRASPER, *gras'-per*, s. One who grasps or seizes; one who catches at; one who holds.

GRASPING, *gras'-ping*, a. Seizing; embracing; catching.

GRASPINGLY, *gras'-ping-le*, ad. In a grasping manner.

GRASS, *gras*, s. The common herbage of the field, which constitutes the plants that form the food of cattle and other beasts.—In *botany*, a plant of the order *Graminaceæ*, with simple leaves, a stem generally jointed and tubular, a husky calyx, called *glume*, and the seed single.—*Grass of Parnassus*, a herb growing in wet ground. — *Grass* has many useful compounds; as *Grass-blade*, a stalk of grass.—*Grass-green*, green with grass; dark-green, or of the colour of grass.—*Grass-grown*, overgrown with grass.—*Grass-plot*, a small lawn, or level spot covered with grass.—*Grass-vetch*, a plant of the genus *lathyrus*.—*Grass-wrack*, a plant of the genus *Zostera*.—In *agriculture*, *grass-land* is pasturage or meadow, kept constantly in tillage and grass.—In *law*, *grass-earth* is the grazing or turning up of the earth with a plough, an ancient customary service of tenants doing one day's work for their landlord.—*Grass-oil*, a name given to some essential oils obtained from scented grasses in India.—*Grass-tree*, a name in Australia for some liliaceous plants, from which a resin, the *gum acroides*, is obtained.

— v.a. To cover with grass or with turf.

— v.n. To culture grass, to be covered with grass.

GRASSATION,† *gras-sa'-shun*, s. A wandering about.

GRASS-CUTTER, *gras-kut'-ter*, s. An attendant on an Indian army, whose duty it is to provide provender for the cattle and horses attached thereto.—In *newspaper-printing*, a supernumerary compositor, who fills the place of a regular hand during his temporary absence.

GRASSHOPPER, *gras-hop'-per*, s. An insect that lives among grass, the *Gryllus campestris* of Linnæus.—*Grasshopper warbler* is the *Sylvia locustella*.

GRASSINESS, *gras'-se-nes*, s. The state of abounding with grass, a grassy state.

GRASSLESS, *gras'-les*, a. Destitute of grass.

GRASSWORT, *gras'-po-le*, s. A plant, a species of *lythrum*.

GRASSY, *gras'-se*, a. Covered with grass; abounding with grass, resembling grass; green.

GRATE, *grate*, s. A work or frame, composed of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work, used for doors, windows, &c., an instrument or frame of iron bars for holding coals used as fuel.

— v.a. To furnish with grates, to make fast with cross bars, to rub, as a body with a rough surface against another body, to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies; to offend; to fret; to vex; to irritate.

— v.n. To rub hard, so as to offend; to offend by oppression or importunity, to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.

—‡ a. Agreeable

GRATED, *grā'-ted*, pp. or a. Rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing; furnished with a grate.

GRATEFUL, *grate'-ful*, a. Having a due sense of benefits, thankful, pleasing, welcome, or agreeable; kindly disposed toward one from whom a favour has been received, willing to acknowledge and repay benefits, awakening a pleasurable emotion; affording pleasure to the senses.

GRATEFULLY, *grate'-ful-le*, ad. With a due sense of benefits or favours; in a manner that disposes to kindness, in return for favours; thankfully; in a pleasing manner.

GRATEFULNESS, *grate'-ful-nes*, s. The quality of being grateful; gratitude; the quality of being agreeable or pleasant to the mind or to the taste.

GRATER, *grā'-ter*, s. An instrument or utensil with a rough, indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of a body.

GRATICULATION, *grà-tik-u-là'-shun*, s. The division of a design or draught into squares, for the purpose of reducing it to smaller dimensions.

GRATIFICATION, *grat-e-fe-kā'-shun*, s. The act of pleasing, either the mind, the taste, or the appetite; that which affords pleasure or enjoyment; satisfaction; delight; reward; recompense.

GRATIFIED, *grat'-e-fide*, pp. of the verb *to gratify*.

GRATIFIER, *grat'-e-fi-er*, s. One who gratifies or pleases.

GRATIFY, *grat'-e-fi*, v.a. To please; to give pleasure to, to indulge; to delight; to humour; to soothe; to satisfy, to indulge to satisfaction; to requite; to recompense.

GRATIFYING, *grat'-e-fi-ing*, a. Giving pleasure; affording satisfaction.

GRATING, *grā'-ting*, a. Fretting; irritating; harsh.

— s. A harsh sound or rubbing; a partition of bars, or lattice-work of wood or iron; a grate.—*Gratings* are an open cover for the hatches of a ship, resembling lattice-work.

GRATINGLY, *grā'-ting-le*, ad. Harshly; offensively; in a manner to irritate.

GRATIS, *grā'-tis*, ad. (Lat.) For nothing; freely, without recompense.

GRATITUDE, *grat'-e-tude*, s. An emotion of the heart excited by a favour or benefit received; a sentiment of kindness or good will toward a benefactor; thankfulness.

GRATTEN,‡ *grat'n*, s. After-grass; the grass which springs up after the field has been mowed.

GRATUITOUS, *grà-tew'-e-tus*, a. Free; voluntary; granted without claim or merit; asserted or taken without proof.

GRATUITOUSLY, *grà-tew'-e-tus-le*, ad. Freely; voluntarily; without claim or merit; without an equivalent or compensation, without proof.

GRATUITY, *grà-tew'-e-te*, s. A free gift; a present; a donation; that which is given without a compensation or equivalent, something given in return for a favour; an acknowledgment.

GRATULATE, *grat'-u-late*, v.a. To express joy or pleasure to a person on account of his success, or the reception of some good; to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate; to wish or express joy to; to declare joy for; to mention with joy.

GRATULATED, *grat'-u-la-ted*, pp. of the verb *to gratulate*.

GRATULATION, *grat-u-la'-shun*, s. An address or expression of joy to a person, on account of some good received by him; congratulation.

GRATULATORY, *grat'-u-là-tur-e*, a. Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

GRAVAMEN, *gra-vā'-men*, s. (Lat.) In *law*, the grievance complained of; the substantial cause of the action.

GRAVE, *grave*, v.a.; pret. GRAVED; pp. GRAVEN, or GRAVED. To carve or cut letters or figures on stone or other hard substance with a chisel or edged tool; to engrave; to carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel, to clean a ship's bottom, and cover it with pitch; †to entomb

— v.n. To carve, to write or delineate on hard substances, to practise engraving.

— s. The ditch, pit, or excavated place in which a dead human body is deposited, a sepulchre; a tomb, any place where the dead are deposited, a place of great slaughter or mortality. a Saxon affix or termination, denoting a wood, den, or thicket, death or destruction.—*Graves*, in the *plural*, sediment of tallow melted.—*Grave* has a variety of compounds, as *grave-clod*, clod of a grave; *grave-clothes*, the clothes or dress in which the dead are interred; *grave-digger*, or *grave*

maker, one whose occupation is to dig graves; *grave-looking*, appearing grave; *grave-robbing*, a robbing of the grave; *grave-stone*, a stone laid over a grave, or erected near it, as a monument; *grave-yard*, a place set apart for the burial of the dead, or a burying-ground.

GRAVE, a. Having a character of seriousness and sobriety; solemn, sedate, serious, demure, or thoughtful; not showy or tawdry; being of weight; of a serious character, being of importance.—In *music*, low, deep, or depressed, as opposed to sharp, acute, or high.—In *grammar*, heavy or long-sounding, as applied to the pronunciation of syllables, and thus expressed (`), in opposition to the acute (´), which denotes the short or sharp-sounding accent.

GRAVED, *grayvd*, pp. of the verb *to grave*.

GRAVEL, *grav'-el*, s. Small stones or fragments of stone, or very small pebbles, larger than the particles of sand, but often intermixed with them.—In *medicine*, a disease produced by small calculous concretions in the kidneys and bladder.

— v.a. To cover with gravel; to stick in the sand; to puzzle; to stop; to embarrass; to hurt the foot of a horse, by gravel lodged under the shoe.

GRAVEL-CAR, *grav'-el-kar*, s. A railway ballast wagon.

GRAVELLED, *grav'-eld*, pp. or a. Covered with gravel; embarrassed; injured by gravel.

GRAVELESS, *grave'-les*, a. Without a grave; unburied.

GRAVELLING, *grav'-el-ing*, s. The act of covering with gravel.

GRAVELLY, *grav'-el-le*, a. Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

GRAVEL-PIT, *grav'-el-pit* s. The place where gravel is dug.

GRAVEL-WALK, *grav'-el-wawk*, s. A walk or alley covered with gravel, which makes a hard and dry bottom.

GRAVELY, *grave'-le*, ad. In a grave, solemn manner; soberly; seriously; without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS, *grave'-nes*, s. Seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of behaviour; gravity of manners or discourse.

GRAVEOLENCE, *gra'-ve-o-lense*, s. A strong and offensive smell.

GRAVEOLENT, *gra'-ve-o-lent*, a. Having a strong odour.

GRAVER, *gra'-ver*, s One who carves or engraves; a sculptor; an engraving tool; an instrument for graving.

GRAVID, *grav'-id*, a. Pregnant.

GRAVIDATED,‡ *grav'-e-da-ted*, a. } Made pregnant.
GRAVIDATION,‡ *grav-e-da'-shun*, }
GRAVIDITY, *grà-vid'-e-te*, } s. Pregnancy.

GRAVIMETER, *grà-vim'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, solid or liquid.

GRAVING, *gra'-ving*, s. The act of cutting figures in hard substances; carved work; the act of cleaning a ship's bottom; heartfelt impression.

GRAVING-DOCK, *gra'-ving-dok*, s. A small dock capable of holding one or two vessels.

GRAVITATE, *grav'-e-tate*, v.n. To be attracted, as when one body tends towards another, according to the law of gravitation.

GRAVITATING, *grav'-e-ta-ting*, ppr. or a. Being attracted, or tending toward another body, according to the law of gravitation.

GRAVITATION, *grav-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of tending to the centre, or of being drawn toward something.—In *physics*, the tendency of all matter in the universe toward other matter, every portion of which attracts and is attracted according to its quantity of matter, and inversely as the square of its distance from the attracting body.

GRAVITY, *grav'-e-te*, s. Weight; heaviness.—In *physics*, the tendency of a mass of matter toward its central body, terrestrial gravitation.—*Specific gravity* is the weight of a body compared with another of equal bulk, taken as a standard. Water is the standard for solids and liquids, common air for gases.—Seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of deportment or character, weight; enormity, atrociousness.—*Centre of gravity* is that point at which all the weight of a mass might be collected without disturbing the equilibrium of any system of which the mass forms a part.

GRAVY, *gra'-ve*, s. The fat and other liquid matter that dips from flesh in roasting, or when roasted or baked.

GRAY, or GREY, *gra*, a. White, with a mixture of black; white; hoary; dark; of a mixed colour; of the colour of ashes; old; mature. *See* GREY, and its compounds.

GRAY, or GREY, s. A gray colour; an animal of a gray colour, as a horse, a badger, &c.

GRAY-BEARD, *gra'-beerd*, s. An old man.

GRAY-EYED, *gra'-ide*, a. Having gray eyes

GRAY-FLY, *gra'-fli*, s. The trumpet-fly.

GRAY-HAIRED, *gra'-hayrd*, a. Having gray hair.

GRAY-HEADED, *gra'-hed-ed*, a. Having a gray head or gray hair.

GRAY-HOUND, *gra'-hownd*, s. A tall, fleet dog, used in the chase.

GRAYISH, *gra'-ish*, a. Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.

GRAYLING, *gra'-ling*, s. A fish of the genus *salmo*, resembling the trout in shape.

GRAY MARE, *gra mare*, s. "The gray mare is the better horse," said of a woman who rules her husband.

GRAYNESS, *gra'-nes*, s. The quality of being gray.

GRAY-STONE, *gra'-stone*, s. A grayish or greenish compact rock, composed of feldspar and augite, and allied to basalt.

GRAYWACKE, *gra'-wak*, s. In *geology*, the name of certain hard sandstones, or grit rocks, and the associate strata, occurring below the coal formations.

GRAZE, *graze*, v.a. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing; to feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for; to feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage; to tend grazing cattle.

— v.n. To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; to supply grass; to move while feeding.

GRAZED, *grayzd*, pp. of the verb *to graze*.

GRAZER, *gra'-zer*, s. One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage.

GRAZIER, *gra'-zhe-ur*, s. One who pastures cattle, and who rears them for market.

GRAZING, *gra'-zing*, a. Supplying pasture.

— s. A pasture.

GRAZIOSO, *grat-se-o'-so*. (Ital.) In *music*, graceful, smooth, and elegant.

GREASE, *greese*, s. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow or lard; an inflammation of the heels of a horse, which suspends the ordinary greasy secretion of the part, and produces dryness and scurfiness.

GREASE, *greeze*, v.a. To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat; +to bribe; to corrupt with presents (*vulgar*).

GREASED, *greezd*, pp. of the verb *to grease*.

GREASILY, *greet-ze-le*, ad. With grease or an appearance of it; grossly.

GREASINESS, *gree'-ze-nes*, s. The state of being greasy: oiliness, unctuousness.

GREASY, *gree'-ze*, a. Oily; fat; unctuous; smeared or defiled with grease; like grease or oil; smooth; +fat of body; gross; indelicate; indecent.

GREAT, *grate*, a. Large in bulk or dimensions; big; being of extended length or breadth; large in number; expressing a large, extensive, or unusual degree of anything; long-continued; important; weighty; momentous; chief; principal; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious; vast; extensive; wonderful; admirable; possessing large or strong powers of mind; having made extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge; distinguished by rank, office, or power; elevated; eminent; dignified in aspect, mien, or manner; magnanimous; generous, of elevated sentiments, high-minded; rich; sumptuous; magnificent; sublime, dignified; noble; swelling, proud, principal, much travelled; pregnant, teeming, hard; difficult, familiar, intimate; distinguished by extraordinary events, or unusual importance; distant by one more generation, in the ascending or descending line, as, *great* grandfather, &c., superior; pre-eminent, familiar or intimate (*vulgar*).

— s. The whole; the gross, the lump or mass; people of rank or distinction

GREAT-BELLIED, *grate'-bel-lid*, a. Pregnant; teeming.

GREAT-CIRCLE SAILING, *grate-sir'kl sa'-ling*, s. The system of navigating a ship in the arc of a great circle, by which her distance is shortened.

GREAT-COAT, *grate'-kote*, s. An over-coat.

GREAT-COATED, *grate'-ko-ted*, a. Wearing a great coat.

GREATEN,‡ *grā'tn*, v.a. To exalt; to enlarge.
—‡ v.n. To increase, or become larger.
GREAT-HEARTED, *grāt'-här-ted*, a. High-spirited; undejected; noble.
GREAT-HUNDRED, *grāte-hun'-dred*, s. The long hundred of six score.
GREATLY, *grāte'-le*, ad. In a great degree; much; nobly illustriously; magnanimously; generously; bravely.
GREATNESS, *grāte'-nes*, s. Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, or quantity; magnitude; large amount, extent; high degree, high rank or place; elevation; dignity; distinction; eminence; power; command, swelling pride; affected state; magnanimity, elevation of sentiment; nobleness; strength or extent of intellectual faculties, large extent or variety; grandeur; pomp; magnificence; force; intensity.
GREAT-SEAL, *grāte'-seel*, s. The principal seal of a kingdom, state, &c.
GREAVE,‡ *greeve*, s. A grove.
GREAVES, *greevz*, s.pl. Armour for the legs; a sort of boots.—*Greaves* or *graves*, the sediment of melted tallow.
GREBE, *greeb*, s. A web-footed bird with short wings, and very expert at diving.
GRECIAN, *gre'-she-an*, a. Pertaining to Greece.
— s. A native of Greece; one well versed in the Greek language.
GRECIANIZE, *gre'-she-an-ize*, v.n. To speak Greek.
GRECISM, *gre'-sizm*, s. An idiom of the Greek language.
GRECIZE, *gre'-size*, v.a. To render Grecian; to translate into Greek.
— v.n. To speak the Greek language.
GREE,‡ *gree*, s. Good-will; rank; degree; a flight of steps.
—‡ v.n. To agree.
GREED,† *greed*, s. Greediness.
GREEDILY, *gree'-de-le*, ad. With a keen appetite for food or drink; voraciously.
GREEDINESS, *gree'-de-nes*, s. Keenness of appetite for food or drink; ardent desire.
GREEDY, *gree'-de*, a. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry; eager to obtain.
GREEDY-GUT, *gree'-de-gut*, s. A glutton; a devourer. (*Vulgar.*)
GREEK, *greek*, a. Pertaining to Greece.—*Greek orders* of architecture are the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian.
— s. A native of Greece; the language of Greece.
GREEK-FIRE, *greek'-fire*, s. A combustible composition which burns under water, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, with nitre and sulphur.
GREEK-ROSE, *greek'-roze*, s. The flower campion.
GREEKISH, *greek'-ish*, a. Peculiar to Greece.
GREEKLING, *greek'-ling*, s. A little Greek; an inferior Greek writer.
GREEN, *green*, a. A colour composed of blue and yellow rays, verdant; the colour of growing plants and herbage; new; fresh; recent; flourishing, undecayed; not dry; not seasoned; not roasted, half raw, unripe; immature not arrived to perfection; immature in age, young; inexperienced; raw, pale; sickly, wan, of a greenish pale colour.—In *cookery*, a goose is said to be *green* until it is four months old.
— s. A colour composed of blue and yellow rays, which, mixed in different proportions, exhibit a variety of shades, the colour of growing plants; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage; a grass-plot, or lawn

Green has a variety of useful compounds; as *Green-room*, or *Green-weed*, a plant of the genus *genista*.—*Green-coloured*, pale or sickly.—*Green-crop*, a crop of green vegetables.—*Green-eyed*, having green eyes.—*Greenfinch*, a singing-bird, the green grossbeak.—*Green-fish*, a fish so called.—*Green-gage*, a species of plum.—*Green grocer*, a retailer of vegetables or fruit in their fresh or green state.—*Green-haired*, having green locks or hair.—*Green-hand*, one who is raw and inexperienced.—*Green-heart*, a common tree of Guiana; a fine-grained hard wood, adapted for the planking of vessels, wharves, &c.—*Green-horn*, a raw youth.—*Green house*, a conservatory in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter.—*Green-mantled*, covered with green.—*Green-room*, a room near the stage, to which actors retire during the interval of their parts in the play.—*Green-sand*, a silicious stone found in Devonshire, used as a whetstone for scythes, &c.; a term applied to beds of sand, sandstone, and limestone belonging to the Cretaceous period.—*Green-sickness* the *chlorosis*, a disease of females, characterised by paleness, languor, and indigestion.—*Green-snake*, the name of two small species of snakes in the United States.—*Green-stall*, a stall on which greens are exposed to sale.—*Green-stone*, a rock of the trap formation, composed of hornblende and feldspar.—*Green-sward*, turf green with grass.—*Green-tea*, a commercial variety of tea imported from China, of which there are several kinds, as Twankay, Hyson, &c.—*Green-turtle*, the marine Chelonian, a great favourite with epicures.—*Green-vitriol*, a popular name of the sulphate of iron.—*Green-weed*, dyer's weed.—*Green-wood*, a wood when green, as in summer; pertaining to a green wood.
— v.a. To make green.
GREEN-CLOTH, *green'-klawth*, s. A term applied to a court of justice, established for the purpose of taking cognizance of all matters of justice in the Queen's household.
GREENERY, *green'-er-e*, s. Green plants; verdure.
GREENISH, *green'-ish*, a. Somewhat green; having a tinge of green.
GREENISHNESS, *green'-ish-nes*, s. The quality of being greenish.
GREENLANDER, *green'-lan-der*, s. A native of Greenland.
GREENLY, *green'-le*, ad. With a green colour; newly freshly; immaturely.
— a. Of a green colour.
GREENNESS, *green'-nes*, s. The quality of being green, viridity; immaturity unripeness; freshness; vigour newness.
GREENOCKITE, *green'-ok-ite*, s. A native sulphate of cadmium, found in Scotland.
GREENOVITE, *green'-o-vite*, s. A mineral of a deep rose-red colour, found in Piedmont, consisting of silica, titanium, lime, and peroxide of manganese.
GREENS, *greens*, s.pl. The leaves of various plants, as spinach, &c., boiled in their green state for food.
GREET, *greet*, v.a To address with expressions of kind wishes, to congratulate; to pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to; to meet.
— v.n To meet and salute; ‡ to weep.
GREETED, *greet'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to greet*.
GREETER, *greet'-er*, s. One who greets.
GREETING, *greet'-ing*, s. Expression of kindness or joy, salutation at meeting.
GREEZE,‡ *greeze*, s. A step, or flight of steps.
GREGAL, *gre'-gal*, } a. Pertaining to a flock
GREGARIAN, *gre-ga'-re-an*, } belonging to the herd or crowd.
GREGARIOUS, *gre-ga'-re-us*, a. Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone.
GREGARIOUSLY, *gre-ga'-re-us-le*, ad. In a flock or herd in a company.
GREGARIOUSNESS, *gre-ga'-re-us-nes*, s. The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.
GREGORIAN, *gre-go'-re-an* a Relating to Gregory and his system of chronological computation.—The *Gregorian calendar* is the regulation of the year according to the reformation introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582.—The *Gregorian year* is the year as now reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar. Thus every year, divisible by 4, except those divisible by 100, and not by 400, has 366 days; all other years have 365 days.—*Gregorian telescope*, a common form of the reflecting telescope, so named from its inventor, Prof. James Gregory.—*Gregorian chant* is enoral music according to eight church modes, arranged by Pope Gregory I.
GREIT,‡ *greet*, v.n. To lament.
GREITH,‡ *greeth*, v.a. To make ready.
-‡ s Goods, furniture.
GREMIAL, *gre'-me-al*, a. Belonging to the lap or bosom.
GRENADE, *gre-nade'*, s. In the *art of war*, a small bomb-shell, which is to be fired by means of a fusee, and thrown by hand among enemies.
GRENADIER, *gren-a-deer'*, s. A foot soldier, formerly one who threw *grenades*, but now distinguished from the other companies by their superior height and particular uniform, each company of grenadiers taking the right of the regiment.
GRENATITE, *gren'-a-tite*, s. Staurotike or staurolite, a mineral.

GRESSORIAL, *gres-sc'-re-al*, a. In *ornithology*, having three toes of the feet forward, two of them connected, and one behind.

GREW, *grew*, pret. of GROW.

GREY, or GRAY, *gra*, a. White with a speckled mixture of black. *See* GRAY and its compounds.—*Grey-falcon* is the common falcon, which feeds on the rocks of the highlands of Scotland.—*Grey-headed wagtail*, the bird *Budytes neglecta* of Linnæus.—*Grey-owl*, the bird *Strix stridula* of Linnæus.—*Greys*, or *Scots Greys*, the name of a regiment of British cavalry, so called from their horses being all of a grey colour.

GREYMALKINE, *gra-mal'-kin*, } s. An old grey cat.
GRIMALKIN, *gre-mal'-kin*, }

GREYSTOCKS, *gra'-stoks*, s. In *building*, bricks of a certain quality.

GREYWEATHERS, *gra'-weth-ers*, s.pl. Large boulders of silicious sand-stone, of frequent occurrence in various places.

GRIAS, *gri'-as*, s. The anchovy pear, of the order *Myrtaceæ*.

GRICE, *grice*, s. A little pig; a flight of steps. *See* GREECE

GRIDDLE, *grid'dl*, s. A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes; a miner's wire-bottomed sieve, for separating the ore from the refuse.

GRIDE, *gride*, v.a. To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to penetrate or pierce harshly.

GRIDELIN, *grid'-e-lin*, s. A colour mixed of white and red, or a grey violet, like the colour of flax.

GRIDIRON, *grid'-i-urn*, s. A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.

GRIEF, *greef*, s. The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury, or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret; the pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; pain accompanying repentance; cause of sorrow; that which afflicts; affliction; trouble.

GRIEFFUL, *greef'-ful*, a. Full of grief or sorrow.

GRIEF-EMBITTERED, *greef-em-bit'-terd*, a. Embittered by grief

GRIEFLESS, *greef'-les*, a. Sorrowless; without grief.

GRIEF-SHOT, *greef'-shot*, a. Pierced with grief.

GRIEVABLE, *greev'-a-bl*, a. Lamentable.

GRIEVANCE, *greev'-ans*, s. That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses, or injures, implying a sense of wrong done.

GRIEVE, *greeve*, v.a. To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings; to make sorrowful; to offend; to displease; to provoke.

— v.n. To feel pain of mind or heart; to be in pain on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn; to lament.

GRIEVED, *greevd*, pp. or a. Afflicted, suffering sorrow.

GRIEVER, *greev'-er*, s. He or that which grieves.

GRIEVING, *greev'-ing*, ppr. or a. Giving pain; afflicting; mourning.

GRIEVINGLY, *greev'-ing-le*, ad. In sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS, *greev'-us*, a. Heavy; oppressive; burdensome; afflictive; painful; hard to be borne; causing grief or sorrow; offensive; tending to irritate; hurtful; destructive; causing mischief.

GRIEVOUSLY, *greev'-us-le*, ad. Painfully; with great pain or distress; with discontent, ill-will, or grief; calamitously; miserably; with great uneasiness, distress, or grief; atrociously.

GRIEVOUSNESS, *greev'-us-nes*, s. Oppressiveness; weight that gives pain or distress; affliction; calamity; atrociousness.

GRIFFIN, *grif'-fin*, } s. A fabulous animal of antiquity,
GRIFFON, *grif'-fun*, } represented with four legs, wings, and a beak, the upper part resembling an eagle, and the lower part a lion. It is the symbol of strength, swiftness, &c., and appears as a very prominent figure in armorial bearings.

GRIFFIN-LIKE, *grif'-fin-like*, a. Resembling a griffin.

GRIG, *grig*, s. A small eel; ‡a merry creature; health.

GRILL, *gril*, v.a. To broil; to torment, as if by broiling.
—‡ a. Causing terror, or shaking with cold.

GRILLADE, *gril-lade'*, s. Anything broiled on the gridiron

GRILLAGE, *gril'-lage*, s. A name given to the sleepers and cross-beams on which erections are carried up.

GRILLED, *grild*, pp. or a. Broiled; tormented.

GRILLY,‡ *gril'-le*, v.a. To harass.

GRIM, *grim*, a. Impressing terror; adapted to create alarm; ferocious, horrible, or grisly; ugly, or ill-looking.

GRIM-FACED, *grim'-fayst*, a. Having a stern countenance.

GRIM-GRINNING, *grim'-grin-ning*, a. Grinning with a fierce countenance.

GRIM-VISAGED, *grim-viz'-aje'd*, a. Grim-faced.

GRIMACE, *gre-mase'*, s. A distortion of the countenance, an air of affectation.

GRIMACED, *gre-maiste'*, a. Distorted; having a crabbed look.

GRIMALKIN, *gre-mal'-kin*, s. *See* GREYMALKINE.

GRIME, *grime*, s. Foul matter; dirt; sullying blackness, deeply insinuated.
— v.a. To sully or soil deeply, to dirt.

GRIMLY, *grim'-le*, a. Having a hideous or stern look.
— ad. Fiercely; ferociously; sourly, sullenly

GRIMNESS, *grim'-nes*, s. Fierceness of look; sternness; crabbedness.

GRIMY, *gri'-me*, a. Full of grime, foul.

GRIN, *grin*, v.n. To open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as in laughter or scorn; to fix the teeth, as in anguish; to express by grinning.
— s. The act of closing the teeth and showing them, ‡a trap or snare.

GRIND, *grine'd*, v.a.; pret. and pp. GROUND. To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction; to comminute by attrition, to triturate; to break and reduce to small pieces by the teeth; to sharpen by rubbing or friction; to wear off the substance of a metallic instrument, and reduce it to a sharp edge by the friction of a stone; to make smooth; to polish by friction, as glass; to oppress by severe exactions; to afflict cruelly; to harass; to crush in pieces; to ruin; to grate.
— v.n. To perform the operation of grinding; to move a mill; to be ground or pulverized by friction; to be polished and made smooth by friction; to be sharpened by grinding.

GRINDER, *grine'-der*, s. One who grinds or moves a mill; the instrument of grinding; a tooth that grinds or chews food; a jaw-tooth.—*Grinders* apply to the teeth in general.

GRINDING, *grinde'-ing*, ppr. or a. Reducing to powder by friction; making sharp, or polishing by friction; oppressive.
— s. The act of reducing to powder; sharpening or polishing; oppression.

GRINDLE-STONE,‡ *grin'dl-stone*, } s. A flat, circular stone,
GRINDSTONE, *grine'd'-stone*, } used for grinding tools.

GRINNER, *grin'-ner*, s. One who grins.

GRINNING, *grin'-ning*, ppr. or a. Showing the teeth, as in laughter.

GRINNINGLY, *grin'-ning-le*, ad. With a grinning laugh.

GRIP, *grip*, s. A grasp; a holding fast (*see* GRIPE); ‡a small ditch or furrow; the griffin.
—‡ v.a. To trench; to drain.

GRIPE, *gripe*, v.a. To seize; to grasp; to catch with the hand, and to clasp closely with the fingers, to hold fast; to squeeze; to embrace closely; to clutch; to pinch; to press; to compress; to give pain to the bowels; to straiten; to distress.
— v.n To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions; to feel the colic; to bring a ship's head too close to the wind.
— s. Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms; squeeze; pressure; oppression, cruel exactions, affliction, pinching distress, a lever which can be pressed upon a wheel to retard or stop its motion.—In the plural, *gripes* are applied to an affection or pain of the bowels.—In *seamen's language*, the term applies to the fore-foot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end; also, to an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes, and hooks, fastened to ring bolts in the deck to secure the boats.

GRIPEFUL, *gripe'-ful*, a. Disposed to gripe.

GRIPER, *gri' per*, s. One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

GRIPING, *gri'-ping*, ppr. or a. Grasping; seizing, holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.
— s. A pinching or grasp; a peculiar pain of the intestines.—In *seamen's language*, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course.

GRIPINGLY, *gri'-ping-le*, ad. With a peculiar pain in the bowels.

GRIPPLE,‡ *grip'pl*, a. Griping; greedy; covetous un feeling; grasping fast; tenacious.

GRIPPLENESS,‡ *grip'pl-nes*, s. Covetousness.

GRIS,† *grees*, s. A kind of fur.

GRISAMBER,† *gris'-am-ber*, s. Used by Milton for *ambergris*.

GRISE,‡ *grise*, s. A step, or scale of steps; a swine.

GRISETTE‡ *gre-set'*, s. (Fr.) A tradesman's wife or daughter

GRISKIN,‡ *gris'-kin*, s. The spine of a hog.

GRISLINESS. *griz'-le-nes*, s. Quality of being grisly or horrible

GRISLY, *griz'-le*, a. Frightful, horrible; terrible.

GRISON, *gri' sun*, s. A South American animal of the glutton kind, a little larger than a weasel.

GRISONS, *gre'-zuns*. s.pl. Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps

GRIST, *grist*, s. Corn for grinding, or that which is ground at one time; supply; provision, profit, gain.

GRIST-MILL, *grist'-mill*, s. A mill for grinding grain.

GRISTLE, *gris'tl*, s. A cartilage; a smooth. solid, elastic substance in animal bodies.

GRISTLY, *grist'-le*, a. Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous.

GRIT, *grit*, s. The coarse part of meal; oats hulled or coarsely ground, sand or gravel; rough, hard particles; a hard sandstone.—*Grit-rock*, or *Grit-stone*, is stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated.

GRITH,‡ *grith*, s. Agreement.

GRITTINESS, *grit'-te-nes*, s. The quality of containing grit, or consisting of grit, sand, or small, hard, rough particles of stone.

GRITTY, *grit'-te*, a. Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles, sandy.

GRIZZLE, *griz'zl*, s. A grey colour; a mixture of white and black

GRIZZLED, *griz'zld*, a. Grey; of a mixed colour.

GRIZZLY, *griz'-le*, a. Somewhat grey.—*Grizzly bear*, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

GROAN, *grone*, v.n. To breathe with a deep murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice. as in pain or sorrow, to moan, to sigh, to be oppressed or afflicted; to complain of oppression.

— s. A deep, mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; any low, rumbling sound

GROANFUL, *grone'-ful*, a. Sad. inducing groans.

GROANING, *gro'-ning*, ppr. or a. Uttering a low, mournful sound.

— s. The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow.—In *hunting*, the cry or noise of the buck.

GROAT, *grawt*, s An English money of account, equal to four pence; a proverbial name for a small sum.

GROATS, *grawts*, s.pl. Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROAT'S-WORTH, *grawts'-wurth*, s. The value of a groat.

GROCER, *gro'-ser*, s. A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

GROCERY, *gro'-se-re*, s. The commodities sold by grocers; a grocer's store.

GROG, *grog*, s. A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened.—*Grog-drinker* is one addicted to drinking grog.—*Grog-shop* is a colloquial term applied, especially among sailors, to the places where grog is sold.

GROG-BLOSSOM, *grog'-blos-sum*, s. A rum bud; a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess

GROGGY, *grog'-ge*, a. Intoxicated (*vulgar*).—A *groggy* horse is one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting.

GROGRAM, *grog'-ram*, } s. A kind of stuff made of silk
GROGRAN, *grog'-ran*, } and mohair.

GROIN, *groyn*, s. The depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh.—Among *builders*, the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches; the snout or nose of a swine.

GROINED. *groynd*, a. Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches; as, a *groined* ceiling.

GROMET, } *grom'-met*, { s. Among *seamen*, a ring
GROMMET, } { formed of a strand of rope laid round, used for various purposes.

GROMWELL, } *grom'-el*, { s. A plant of the genus
GROMIL. } { *lithospermum*.

GROOM, *groom*, s. A boy or young man; a waiter; a servant, a man or boy who has the charge of horses; a man recently married, or one who is attending his proposed spouse in order to be married; used in composition as in *bridegroom*; a title of several officers of the royal household, chiefly in the Lord Chamberlain's department.

GROOM, v.a. To feed and take care of, as a groom does horses.

GROOMING, *groom'-ing*, s. The care and feeding of horses.

GROOVE, *groov*, s. A furrow, channel, or long hollow cut by a tool.—Among *miners*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth.

— v.a. To cut a channel with an edged tool; to furrow.

GROOVED, *groovd*, pp. of the verb *to groove*.

GROOVER, *groov'-er*, s. A miner (*Local.*)

GROPE, *grope*, v.n. To feel along; to search or attempt to find in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to seek blindly in intellectual darkness, without a certain guide or means of knowledge.

— v.a. To search by feeling in the dark.

GROPER, *gro'-per*, s. One who gropes; one who feels his way in the dark, or searches by feeling.

GROPINGLY, *gro'-ping-le*, ad. In a groping manner.

GROSS, *grose*, a. Thick; bulky; fat; corpulent; coarse, rude; rough; not delicate; vulgar; obscene; indelicate; impure; unrefined; great; palpable; not refined or pure; unseemly; enormous; shameful; stupid; dull; whole; entire; as, the *gross* receipts.

— s. The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve.—*In the gross*, or *by the gross*, the whole undivided; all parts taken together.—*Gross-weight* is the weight of goods with the cask, or whatever contains them, as distinguished from the *net weight*.—In the feudal ages, *villein in gross* was a servile person who belonged to the lord, and was at his disposal the same as any other goods or chattels.

GROSSBEAK, *grose'-beek*, s. A singing-bird allied to the finches and linnets, so named from the thickness of its bill at the base

GROSS-HEADED, *grose-hed'-ed*, a. Having a thick skull; stupid

GROSSLY, *grose'-le*, ad. In bulky or large parts; coarsely; shamefully; without refinement or delicacy; without art or skill.

GROSSNESS. *grose'-nes*, s Thickness; bulkiness, corpulence, fatness, density; coarseness, rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy, vulgarity

GROSSULACEÆ, *gros-su-la'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, which consists of only one genus, the *Ribes*, of which the *grossularia*, or gooseberry, is the type.

GROSSULACEOUS, *gros-su-la'-she-us*, } a. Of or belonging
GROSSULAR, *gros'-su-lar*, } to the Gooseberry family of garden fruits.

GROSSULARITE, *gros'-su-la-rite*, s. A species of green coloured garnet found in Siberia.

GROSSALINE, *gros'-sa-lin*, s. A peculiar principle obtained from gooseberries and other acid fruits.

GROT, *grot*, } s. A natural cave or rent in the
GROTTO, *grot'-to*, } earth; an artificially ornamented cave, for coolness and refreshment.

GROTESQUE, *gro-tesk'*, a. Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; of irregular forms and proportions, ludicrous; antic.—In *sculpture* or *painting*, something whimsical, ludicrous, or extravagant.

— s. The representation of whimsical scenery or figures; artificial grotto-work.

GROTESQUELY, *gro-tesk'-le*, ad. In a fantastical manner.

GROTESQUENESS, *gro-tesk'-nes*, s. State of being grotesque.

GROUND, *grownd*, s. The surface of land or upper part of the earth, without reference to the materials which compose it; region; territory; land; estate; possession; the surface of a floor or pavement; foundation; that which supports anything, as of an argument; fundamental cause, primary reason or original principle; first principles.—In *painting*, that which is first put on the surface on which a figure or object is represented.—In *manufactures*, the principal colour, to which others are considered as ornamental.—In *etching*, a gummous composition spread over the surface of the metal to be etched.—Field or place of action; as battle *ground*.—In *music*, the name given to a composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody.—*To gain ground*, to advance; to proceed forward in conflict, to gain credit; to prevail.—*To lose ground*, to retire; to retreat, as in battle; to lose credit; to decline.—*To give ground*, to recede; to yield advantage.—*Ground* has a variety of compounds; as *Ground floor*, the first or

basement floor of a house or building, although in common parlance the second floor from the ground is called the first floor.—*Ground-joists*, those which rest upon sleepers laid upon the ground, only used in basement and ground-floors.—*Ground-plan*, the plan of the story of a house level with the surface of the ground.—*Ground-plane*, in *perspective*, the situation of the original plane in the supposed level of our horizon.—*Ground-plot*, the ground on which a building is placed; the ichnography of a building.—*Ground-rent*, the rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.—*Ground-room*, a room on the ground; a lower room

GROUND, v.a. To lay or set on the ground; to found; to rest or base; to fix or set; to settle in first principles; to fix firmly.

— v.n. To run aground; to strike the bottom and remain fixed, as a ship.

— pret. and pp. or a., from GRIND.

GROUNDAGE, *grownd'-ij*, s. A tax paid by a ship for the *ground* or space it occupies while in port.

GROUND ANGLING, *grownd'-ang-ling*, s. Fishing without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook.

GROUND-ASH, *grownd'-ash*, s. A sapling of ash; a young shoot from the stump of an ash.

GROUND-BAIT, *grownd'-bate*, s. Bait consisting of balls of boiled barley, &c., dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish.

GROUNDED, *grownd'-ed*. pp. Laid in the ground; run aground.

— a. Based on firm principles.

GROUNDEDLY, *grownd'-ed-le*, ad. Upon firm principles.

GROUND-IVY, *grownd'-i-ve*, s. A well-known low, trailing plant.

GROUNDLESS, *grownd'-les*, a. Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; not authorized; false.

GROUNDLESSLY, *grownd'-les-le*, ad. Without reason or cause.

GROUNDLESSNESS, *grownd'-les-nes*, s. Want of just cause, reason, or authority for support.

GROUNDLING, *grownd'-ling*, s. A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; a low, vulgar person.

GROUNDLY,‡ *grownd'-le*, ad. Upon principles; solidly.

GROUND-NEST, *grownd'-nest*, s. A nest on the ground.

GROUND-NUT, *grownd'-nut*, s. The fruit of a South American plant, also called *earth-nut* or *pea-nut*; a North American twining plant of the pea-tribe.

GROUND-OAK, *grownd'-oke*, s. A sapling of oak.

GROUND-PINE, *grownd'-pine*, s. A plant, a species of *teucrium*.

GROUND-PLATE, *grownd'-plate*, s. In *architecture*, the *ground-plates* are the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground.

GROUNDS, *grownds*, s.pl. Dregs; lees, as coffee *grounds*.

GROUNDSEL, *grownd'-sel*, s. A plant of the genus *senecio*, of several species.

GROUNDSEL, *grownd'-sel*, } s. The timber of a building
GROUND-SILL, *grownd'-sil*, } which lies next to the ground, commonly called a *sill*.

GROUND-SWELL, *grownd'-swel*, s. A swell and heaving of the ocean with great power from beneath, while the surface is not agitated by any existing tempest.

GROUND-TACKLE, *grownd-tak'kl*, s. In *ships*, a general term for everything necessary to secure a vessel at anchor.

GROUND-TOW, *grownd'-to*, s. In *rope-making*, the loose hemp that comes from the sides of the hatchellers and spinners.

GROUND-WAYS, *grownd'-ways*, s.pl. In *ships*, the large pieces of timber laid across the slips or deck, to place the blocks upon.

GROUND-WORK, *grownd'-wurk*, s. The work which forms the foundation or support of anything; the basis, the fundamentals; that to which the rest are additional; first principle; original reason.

GROUP, *groop*, s. A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage; a number collected without any regular form or arrangement.—In *painting* and *sculpture*, an assemblage of two or more figures of men, beasts, or other things which have some relation to each other.

— v.a. To form a group; to bring or place together in a cluster or knot; to form an assemblage.

GROUPADE, *groo-pade'*, s. (Fr.) A lofty kind of manège, higher than the curvet.

GROUPED, *groopd*, pp. of the verb *to group*.

GROUPING, *groop'-ing*, s. The art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

GROUSE, *growse*, s. A heath-cock; the name of several species of birds of the genus *Tetrao*, which are highly prized for food.

— v.n. To seek or shoot grouse.

GROUT, *growt*, s Coarse meal; pollard; a kind of wild apple; a thin, coarse mortar for pouring into the joints of masonry and brick-work; also, a finer material for finishing the best ceilings, lees; that which purges off, wort of the last running.

GROUTING, *growt'-ing*, s. The process of filling in or finishing with grout; the grout thus filled in.

GROVE, *grove*, s. A small wood or cluster of trees with a shaded avenue, or a wood impervious to the rays of the sun; a wood of small extent.

GROVEL, *grov'-el*, v.n. To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to lie prone; to act in a prostrate posture; to be low or mean.

GROVELLER, *grov'ler*, s. One who grovels; an abject wretch.

GROVELLING, *grov'ling*, a. Mean; without dignity or elevation.

GROVY, *gro'-ve*, a. Pertaining to a grove; frequenting groves.

GROW, *gro*, v.n.; pret. GREW; pp. GROWN. To enlarge in bulk or stature by a natural, imperceptible addition of matter; to vegetate, as plants, or to be augmented by natural process, as animals; to be produced by vegetation; to increase; to be augmented; to wax; to advance; to improve; to make progress, to come forward; to be changed from one state to another; to become, as to *grow* worse; to proceed; to accrue; to swell.—*To grow out of*, to issue from, as plants from the soil.—*To grow up*, to arrive at manhood, or to advance to full stature.—*To grow up*, or *to grow together*, to close and adhere to; to become united by growth.

— v.a. To cause to grow; to produce; to raise.

GROWER, *gro'-er*, s. One who grows; one who raises or produces; that which increases.

GROWING, *gro'-ing*, ppr. or a. Increasing; advancing in size or extent; producing.

GROWL, *growl*, v.n. To murmur or snarl, as a dog, to utter an angry, grumbling sound.

— v.a. To express by growling

— s. The murmur of a cross dog.

GROWLER, *growl'-er*, s. A snarling cur; a grumbler.

GROWLING, *growl'-ing*, ppr. or a. Grumbling; snarling.

— s. The act of grumbling or snarling.

GROWLINGLY, *growl'-ing-le*, ad. In a growling manner.

GROWN, *grone*, pp. or a., from GROW. Advanced; increased in growth; having arrived at full size or stature.—*Grown over*, covered by the growth of anything; overgrown.

GROWTH, *groath*, s. The gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; that which has grown; production; anything produced; increase in number, bulk, frequency, extent, or prevalence; advancement; progress; improvement.

GROWTHEAD, *growt'-hed*, } s. A kind of fish; ‡ a lazy
GROWTNOL, *growt'-nol*, } person, a lubber.

GRUB, *grub*, v.n. To dig; to be occupied in digging.

— v.a. To dig.—*To grub up*, to dig up by the roots with an instrument, to root out by digging.

— s. A fleshy, dingy-coloured larva, proceeding from the egg of a moth, beetle, or other insect; a dwarf or chubby person, used in contempt.—*Grub-street*: term applied to a low or worthless literary production, and so called from a street in Moorfields, London, formerly inhabited by scurrilous writers.

GRUB-AXE, *grub'-aks*, s. A tool used in grubbing up weeds and the like.

GRUBBER, *grub'-ber*, s. One who grubs; an instrument for digging up the roots of trees, &c.

GRUBBING, *grub'-bing*, s. The act of digging up by the roots.

GRUBBING-HOE, *grub'-bing-ho*, s. An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c., by the roots: a mattock.

GRUBBLE,‡ *grub'bl*, v.n. To feel in the dark; to grovel.

GRUDGE, *grudj*, v.a. To be discontented at another's enjoyments or advantages; to envy one the possession or happiness which we desire for ourselves; to give or take unwillingly.

— v.n. To murmur; to repine; to complain; to be unwilling or reluctant; to be envious; ‡ to wish in secret; to feel compunction; to grieve.

GRUDGE, s. Sullen malice or malevolence; aversion, dislike, or hatred, secret enmity, unwillingness to benefit, ‡remorse of conscience.

GRUDGEONS,‡ *grud'-junz*, s.pl. Coarse meal.

GRUDGER, *grud'-jer*, s. One who grudges; a murmurer.

GRUDGING, *grud'-jing*, s. Uneasiness at the possession of something by another, reluctance; ‡a secret wish or desire, a symptom of disease.

GRUDGINGLY *grud'-jing-le*, ad. Unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent

GRUEL, *grew'-il*, s. A kind of light food made by boiling meal in water.

GRUFF, *gruf*, a. Of a rough or stern manner or voice; sour; surly; severe, rugged, harsh.

GRUFFLY, *gruf'-le*, ad. Roughly; sternly; ruggedly; harshly.

GRUFFNESS, *gruf'-nes*, s. Roughness of voice or manner; sternness.

GRUM, *grum*, a. Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly; low; deep in the throat; guttural; rumbling.

GRUMBLE, *grum'-bl*, v.n. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint, to growl; to snarl; to make a harsh and heavy sound

GRUMBLER, *grum'-bler*, s. One who grumbles or murmurs, one who complains; a discontented man.

GRUMBLING, *grum'-bling*, s. A murmuring through discontent.

GRUMBLINGLY, *grum'-bling-le*, ad. With grumbling or complaint.

GRUME, *groom*, s. A thick, viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood.

GRUMLY, *grum'-le*, ad. Morosely, with a sullen countenance

GRUMOSE, *groo'-mose*, a. In *botany*, clubbed, or knotted

GRUMOUS, *groo'-mus*, a. Thick; concreted; clotted.—In *botany*, in the form of little clustered grains.

GRUMOUSNESS, *groo'-mus-nes*, s. A state of being concreted.

GRUMPY, *grum'-pe*, ad. Surly, dissatisfied. (*Local.*)

GRUNDEL, *grun'-del*, s. The fish called a *groundling*.

GRUNDSEL. *grund'-sel*. *See* GROUNDSEL.

GRUNT, *grunt*, v.n. To murmur like a hog; to utter a short groan, or a deep, guttural sound.

— s. A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog.

GRUNTER, *grunt'-er*, s. One who grunts; a species of gurnard, so called from the peculiar noise which it makes.

GRUNTING, *grunt'-ing*, s. The guttural sound of swine and other animals.

GRUNTINGLY, *grunt'-ing-le*, ad. Murmuringly; mutteringly.

GRUNTLE,‡ *grun'-tl*, v.n. To grunt.

GRUNTLING, *grunt'-ling*, s. A young hog.

GRY,† *gri*, s. Anything very small or of little value.

GRYPHITE, *grif'-fite*, s. Crowstone, a fossil bivalve shell, having a hooked beak.

GUAIACUM, *gwa-ya'-kum*, s. *Lignum vitæ*, or box-wood, a tree produced in the warm climates of America.—*Gum-guaiacum* is the resin of this tree, much used in medicine

GUANA, *gwa'-nà*, s. A species of lizard found in America.

GUANACO, *gu-an'-à-ko*, s. The name of a South American quadruped, of the genus to which the lama belongs.

GUANIFEROUS, *gu-an-if'-er-us*, a. Yielding guano.

GUANO, *gu-an'-o*, s. (Peruv.) A rich manure, composed chiefly of the excrements of sea-fowls, and brought from the South American and African coasts.

GUARANTEE, *gar-an-te'*, } s. An undertaking or en-
GUARANTY, *gar'-an-te*, } gagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of covenant shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them; one who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed.

GUARANTEE, *gar-an-te'*, v.a. To warrant; to make sure, to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to indemnify; to save harmless.

GUARANTEED, *gar-an-teed'*, pp. Warranted.

GUARANTOR, *gar'-an-tur*, s. A warranter; one who engages to see that the stipulations of another are performed.

GUARD, *gärd*, v.a. To defend, protect, or watch over; to secure against injury, loss, or attack; to keep in safety to secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence; to accompany, with a view to protection; ‡to gird; to fasten by binding

GUARD, v.n. To watch by way of caution or defence, to be cautious, to be in a state of defence or safety.

— s. Preservation or security against injury, loss, or attack, defence, protection, shield, or safeguard; that which secures against attack or injury, a man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury; a state of caution or vigilance, or the act of observing what passes, in order to prevent surprise or attack; that which secures against objections or censure caution of expression, part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand, ‡an ornamental lace, hem, or border.—In *fencing*, a posture of defence.—*Advanced guard*, or *van-guard*, a body of troops, either horse or foot, that march before an army or division, to prevent surprise or give notice of danger.—*Rear-guard*, a body of troops that march in the rear of an army or division, for its protection.—*Life-guards*, a body of select troops, whose duty is to defend the person of a prince or other officer.—The *guards* of a steam-boat are a widening of the deck by a framework of strong timbers, which curve out on each side to the water-wheel, and protect it and the shaft against collision with wharves and other boats.—*Guard-boat*, a boat which keeps guard.—*Guard chamber*, a guard-room.—*Guard-room*, a room for the accommodation of guards. *Guard-ship*, a vessel of war appointed to superintend marine affairs

GUARDABLE, *gär'-dà-bl*, a. That may be protected.

GUARDAGE,‡ *gär'-daje*, s. Wardship

GUARDANT,‡ *gär'-dant*, a. Acting as guardian.—In *heraldry*, having the face turned toward the spectator.

—‡ s. A guardian.

GUARDED, *gärd'-ed*, pp. Defended; accompanied by a guard

— a. Cautious; circumspect; framed or uttered with caution.

GUARDEDLY, *gär'-ded-le*, ad. With circumspection.

GUARDEDNESS, *gär'-ded-nes*, s. Caution; circumspection.

GUARDER, *gär'-der*, s. One who guards.

GUARDFUL, *gärd'-ful*, a. Wary; cautious.

GUARDIAN, *gär'-de-an*, s. A warden, one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom anything is committed for care or protection.—In *law*, one who is chosen or appointed to take charge of the estate and education of an orphan.—*Guardian of the spiritualities*, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is entrusted during the vacancy of the see.—*Guardian in socage* is a term applied when the lands of socage tenure descend upon an infant under the age of fourteen.

— a. Protecting; performing the office of a protector.

GUARDIANESS, *gär'-de-an-es*, s. A female guardian.

GUARDIANSHIP, *gär'-de-an-ship*, s. The office of a guardian, protection; care; watch.

GUARDLESS, *gärd'-les*, a. Without a guard or defence.

GUARDSHIP, *gärd'-ship*, s. Care, protection.

GUARY-MIRACLE, *ga'-re-mir'-à-kl*, s. A miracle-play.

GUAVA, *ga' và*, s A tree of warm climates, the fruit of which is about the size of a hen's egg.

GUBERNATE,‡ *gu'-ber-nate*, v.a. To govern.

GUBERNATION,‡ *gu-ber-na'-shun*, s. Government; rule; direction.

GUBERNATIVE,† *gu'-ber-nà-tiv*, a. Governing.

GUBERNATORIAL,† *gu-ber-nà-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to government, or to a governor.

GUDGEON, *gud'-jun*, s. A small fresh-water fish, easily caught; a person easily cheated or ensnared; a bait; allurement, an iron pin on which a wheel or shaft of a machine turns.—In a *ship*, a clamp on which the rudder turns.—*Sea-gudgeon*, the black goby, or rock-fish

GUELDER-ROSE, *ghel'-der-roze*, s. *See* GELDER-ROSE.

GUELFS, } *gwelfs*, } s. The name of a potent Italian
GUELPHS, } faction, frequently mentioned in history, as opposed to the Ghibellines, or supporters of the Pope.—*Guelphic order* is the name of a military order instituted in 1815, entitled "The Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order."

GUERDON, *gher'-dun*, s. (Fr.) A reward; recompense.

—‡ v.a To reward.

GUERDONABLE, *gher'-dun-à-bl*, a. Worthy of reward.

GUERDONLESS,‡ *gher'-dun-les*, a. Unrecompensed.

GUERILLA, *gwe-ril'-là*, s. or a. (Sp.) A term applied to an irregular mode of carrying on war by the constant attacks of independent bands.

GUERITE, *gher'-it*, s. In *fortification*, a small tower, generally on the point of a bastion, for holding a sentinel.

GUESS, *ghes*, v.a. To conjecture, surmise, or imagine; to form an opinion without certain principles or means of knowledge, or from some reasons that render a thing probable, but fall short of sufficient evidence; to hit upon by accident; to be inclined to believe

— v.n. To conjecture, to judge at random.

— s. Conjecture, judgment without any certain evidence or grounds

GUESS-WORK, *ghes'-wurk*, s. Work performed at hazard, or by mere conjecture.

GUESSED, *ghest*, pp. of the verb *to guess*.

GUESSER, *ghes'-ser*, s. One who guesses, a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge

GUESSING, *ghes'-sing*, s. The forming of conjectures.

GUESSINGLY, *ghes'-sing-le*, ad. By way of conjecture.

GUEST, *ghest*, s. A stranger; one who comes from a distance, and takes lodgings at a place, a visitor, a friend entertained in the house or at the table of another.—*Guest-chamber*, an apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. — *Guest-rite*, office due to a guest.—*Guest-rope*, a rope to tow with, or make fast a boat.

—‡ v.n. To be entertained in the house or at the table of another.

GUESTWISE, *ghest'-wize*, ad. In the manner of a guest.

GUGGLE, *gug'gl* See GURGLE.

GUHR, *gur*, s. A loose, earthy deposit from water, found in rocks.

GUIDABLE, *gui'-dă-bl*, a. That may be guided or governed by counsel.

GUIDAGE, *gui'-daje*, s. The reward given to a guide for services

GUIDANCE, *gui'-dans*, s. The act of guiding; direction, government, a leading

GUIDE, *guide*, v.a. To lead or direct in a way, to conduct in a course or path, to influence; to give direction to, to instruct; to regulate and manage; to superintend.

— s. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course, a conductor, a director, a regulator, that which leads or conducts.

GUIDED, *gui'-ded*, pp of the verb *to guide*.

GUIDELESS, *guide'-les*, a. Destitute of a guide; wanting a director.

GUIDE-POST, *guide'-post*, s. A post at the forks of a road for directing travellers the way

GUIDER, *gui'-der*, s. A guide; one who guides or directs

GUIDON, *gui'-don*, s. (Fr.) The silk standard of a regiment of dragoons or light dragoons.

GUILD, *ghild* s. A society, fraternity, or company, associated for some purpose, particularly for carrying on commerce.—*Guildhall*, the hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; the great court of judicature in London.

GUILDABLE, *ghil-dă-bl*, a. Liable to a tax.

GUILDER, *ghil'-der* ,s. *See* GILDER.

GUILE, *guile*, s. Craft, cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit, wile; subtlety, fraud.

— v.a. To disguise craftily.

GUILED,‡ *guile'd*, a. Treacherous: deceiving.

GUILEFUL, *guile'-ful*, a. Cunning; crafty; artful; wily; deceitful; insidious: subtle, fraudulent; treacherous, intended to deceive.

GUILEFULLY, *guile'-ful-le*, ad. Artfully, insidiously; treacherously.

GUILEFULNESS, *guile'-ful-ness*, s. Deceit, secret treachery.

GUILELESS, *guile'-les*, a. Free from guile or deceit; artless; frank, sincere, honest.

GUILELESSLY, *guile'-les-le*, ad. In a guileless manner.

GUILELESSNESS, *guile'-les-nes*, s. Simplicity; freedom from guile.

GUILER, *gui'-ler*, s. One who betrays into danger by insidious arts.

GUILLEMOT, *ghil'-le-mot*, s. A water-fowl with short wings, inhabiting the northern seas.

GUILLEVAT, *ghil'-le-vat*, s. A vat for fermenting liquors.

GUILLOCHE, *ghil-loshe'*, s. (r.) In *architecture*, an ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisting over each other in a continued series.

GUILLOTINE, *ghil'-lo-teen*, s. An engine or machine for beheading persons at a stroke.

— v.a. To behead with the guillotine

GUILLS, *ghils*, s. A plant, the corn marigold.

GUILT, *ghilt*, s. Criminality, that state of a moral agent which results from his actual commission of a crime or offence, crime; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.

GUILTILIKE,‡ *ghilt'-e-like*, ad. Guilty.

GUILTILY, *ghil'-te-le*, ad. In a manner to incur guilt, not innocently.

GUILTINESS, *ghil'-te-nes*, s. The state of being guilty, wickedness, criminality; guilt.

GUILTLESS, *ghilt'-les*, a. Free from guilt, crime, or offence, innocent.

GUILTLESSLY, *ghilt'-les-le*, ad. Without guilt; innocently

GUILTLESSNESS, *guilt'-les-nes*, s. Innocence; freedom from guilt or crime.

GUILT-SICK, *ghilt' sik*, a. Diseased in consequence of guilt

GUILTY, *ghil'-te*, a. Criminal, having knowingly committed a crime or offence; wicked; corrupt, sinful.

GUIMBARD, *ghim'-bard*, s. A musical instrument, the Jew's-harp

GUINEA, *ghin'-ne*, s. *Formerly* a gold coin of Great Britain, worth twenty-one shillings.

GUINEA-CORN, *ghin'-ne-korn*, s. The great or Indian millet.

GUINEA-FOWL, *ghin'-ne-fowl*, } s. A gallinaceous fowl,
GUINEA-HEN, *ghin'-ne-hen*, } of a greyish-blue colour, with small white spots, originally from Africa.

GUINEA-PEPPER, *ghin'-ne-pep'-per*, s. The aromatic fruit or seed of a species of *amomum* or *capsicum*

GUINEA-PIG, *ghin'-ne-pig*, s. In *zoology*, a small quadruped of the genus *cavia* or cavy kind, a native of Brazil.

GUINEA-PLUM, *ghin'-ne-plum*, s. The plant *Parinarium excelsum*.

GUISE, *guize*, s. External appearance, dress, garb; habit, manner; mien, cast of behaviour, custom; mode, practice.

GUISER, *gui'-zer*, s. A person in disguise, a mummer.

GUITAR, *ghe-tar'*, s. A stringed instrument of music.

GULA, *gu'-là*, } s. An ogee or wavy member in a build-
GOLA, *go'-là*, } ing, the *cymatium*.

GULAR, *gu'-lar*, a. Pertaining to the throat.

GULCH,‡ *gulsh*, s. A glutton, a swallowing.

—‡ v.a To swallow greedily

GULES, *gules*, s In *heraldry*, a red colour

GULF, *gulf*, s. A recess in the ocean, from the general line of the shore into the land, or a tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, between two points or promontories, a large bay, an abyss, a deep place in the earth, a whirlpool, an absorbing eddy, anything insatiable.—*Gulf-indented*, indented with gulfs, as applied to a gulfy shore

GULFY, *gulf'-fe*, a. Full of whirlpools or gulfs

GULL, *gul*, v.a. To deceive, to cheat; to mislead by deception; to trick; to defraud.

— s A cheating or cheat, trick, fraud, one easily cheated, a well known web-footed sea-fowl, with long wings, of which there are many species

GULL-CATCHER, *gul'-katch-er*, s. A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people

GULLED, *guld*, pp. of the verb *to gull*.

GULLER, *gul'-ler*, s. A cheat, an impostor.

GULLERY,‡ *gul'-le-re*, s. Cheat

GULLET, *gul'-let*, s. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the œsophagus, ‡a stream or lake

GULLIBILITY, *gul le-bil' e-te*, s Credulity *Vulgar*.)

GULLIBLE, *gul'-le-bl*, a. Easily gulled. (*Vulgar*.)

GULLIED. *gul'-lid*, pp. or a Having a hollow worn by water

GULLISH,‡ *gul'-lish*, a. Foolish, stupid

GULLISHNESS,‡ *gul'-lish-nes*, s Foolishness, stupidity.

GULLY, *gul'-le*, s A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water.—*Gullies* is a term sometimes applied to iron tram-plates or rails

— v.n To run with noise

GULLY-GUT, *gul' le gut*, s A glutton

GULLY-HOLE, *gul'-le-hole*, s. An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterraneous sewer.

GULOSITY,‡ *gu-los' e-te*, s Greediness voracity, excessive appetite for food

GULP, *gulp*, v.a To swallow eagerly or in large draughts.—*To gulp up*, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.

— s. A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once; a disgorging.

Gum, *gum*, s. The hard fleshy substance of the jaws, in which the teeth are imbedded.—*Gum-boil*, an ulcer of the gum.—*Gum rash*, a cutaneous eruption of the gums, or teeth eruption, to which infants are liable.—A concrete mucilage of vegetables, that which exudes from the bark of fruit trees.—The following are some of the principal gums known in commerce.—*Gum ammoniacum*, the produce of the Persian tree Dorema ammoniacum. *Gum-anime*, the resinous produce of the Locust tree of the West Indies. *Gum-arabic*, the concrete juice which exudes from several species of Acacia. *Gum-copal*, the resinous produce of the Mexican tree Elaphrium excelsum. *Gum-elastic*, or *elastic gum caoutchouc*), the well-known substance, obtained from a tree in South America by incision: *Gum galbanum*, the produce of the Syrian plant Galbanum officinale. *Gum-juniper*, a concreted resin which exudes from the Juniperus communis. *Gum-resin*, an exudation of plants, consisting of a mixture of gum and resin, or of a substance intermediate between the two. *Gum senegal*, a gum resembling gum-arabic. *Gum-tragacanth*, the gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia, and Greece.—*Gum-tree*, the popular name of the black gum, of the genus *nyssa*, one of the largest trees of the Southern States of America.

— v.a. To smear with gum, to unite by a viscous substance.

Gumbo, *gum'-bo*, s. A dish of food made of young capsules of ocra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.

Gumlac, *gum' lak*, s. The resinous produce of an insect, which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called *bihar*.

Gumniferous, *gum-nif'-er-us*, a. Producing gum.

Gumminess, *gum' me-nes*, s. The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness; accumulation of gum.

Gummosity, *gum mos'-e-te*, s. The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality.

Gummous, *gum'-mus*, } a. Consisting of gum; of the
Gummy, *gum'-me*, } nature of gum; viscous; adhesive; productive of gum; covered with gum or viscous matter.

Gump, *gump*, s. A foolish person; a dolt. (*Vulgar.*)

Gumption, *gump'-shun*, s. Capacity; shrewdness; address. (*Vulgar.*)

Gums *See* Gum.

Gun, *gun*, s. Any sort of fire-arms from which balls, shot, or other deadly missiles are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder. The larger species of *guns* are called *cannon*, and the smaller species are called *muskets*, *rifles*, *carbines*, *fowling-pieces*, &c. — *Gun barrel* is the barrel or tube of a gun.—*Gun-boat*, a boat or small vessel fitted to carry cannon in the bow or amidships.—*Gun-carriage*, a wheel carriage for bearing and moving cannon.—*Gun-cotton*, a highly explosive substance, obtained by soaking cotton, or any other vegetable fibre, in nitric and sulphuric acids and then suffering it to dry.—*Gun-fire*, in *military affairs*, the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.—*Gun-metal*, an alloy of copper and tin.—*Gun-room*, in *vessels of war*, an apartment occupied by the commissioned officers as a mess-room; a ward room.—*Gun-tackle*, the ropes, blocks, &c., affixed to each side of the gun-carriage.—A *gun-tackle purchase* among *seamen*, is composed of two single blocks and a fall.

—‡ v.n. To shoot.

Gunnage, *gun'-naje*, s. The numbers of guns in a ship of war.

Gunnel *See* Gunwale.

Gunner, *gun' ner*, s. One skilled in the use of guns, a cannonier: an officer appointed to manage artillery.—In the *navy*, a warrant-officer having charge of the ordnance of a vessel.

Gunnery, *gun' ne-re*, s. The science of artillery, the art of managing cannon.

Gunning, *gun' ning*, s. The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

Gunny, *gun' ne*, s. A coarse sackcloth manufactured in Bengal, of which bags are made for containing salt and other articles.

Gunpowder, *gun'-pow-der*, s. A composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried, and used in artillery, in shooting game, blasting rocks, &c.; a name given to a superior kind of green tea.

Gunshot, *gun'-shot*, s. The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon shot.

Gunsmith, *gun'-smith*, s. A maker or repairer of small fire arms.

Gunsmithery, *gun'-smith-e-re*, s. The business of a gunsmith, the art of making small fire arms.

Gunstick, *gun'-stik*, s. A rammer, or ramrod, a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c.

Gunstock, *gun'-stok*, s. The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gunstone, *gun' stone*, s. A stone used for the shot of cannon.

Gunter's Chain, *gun'-ters tchane*, s. The chain commonly used for measuring land, 66 feet in length, and divided into 100 links, so called from the name of the inventor.—*Gunter's line* is a logarithmic line, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically.—*Gunter's scale* is a large plane scale, having various lines of numbers engraved on it, by means of which questions in practical geometry and arithmetic are resolved, with the aid of a pair of compasses.

Gunwale, } *gun'-nel*, { s. The upper edge of a ship's
Gunnel, } { side, uppermost wale of a ship.

Gurge,+ *gurje*, s. A whirlpool.

—+ v.a. To swallow.

Gurgeon,‡ *gur'-jun*, s. The coarser part of meal separated from the bran.

Gurgle, *gur'gl*, v.n. To run, as liquor, with a purling noise, to run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current.

Gurgling, *gur'gling*, ppr. or a. Running or flowing with a purling sound.

— s. A running with a broken, noisy current.

Gurhofite, *gur' ho fite*, s. A sub-variety of magnesian carbonate of lime, found near Gurhof, in Lower Austria.

Gurnard, *gur'-nard*, } s. A sea-fish, of several species,
Gurnet, *gur'-net*, } some of which are highly esteemed for food.

Gurrah, *gur'-ra*, s. A kind of plain, coarse Indian muslin.

Gurry, *gur'-re*, s. The name of a small port in the East Indies.

Gush, *gush*, v.n. To issue with violence and rapidity, as a fluid, to flow copiously; to stream.

— v.a. To emit in copious effusion.

— s. A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place, the fluid thus emitted.

Gushing, *gush'-ing*, ppr. or a. Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid, flowing copiously.

— s. A rushing forth with violence.

Gushingly, *gush'-ing-le*, ad. In a gushing manner.

Gusset, *gus'-set*, s. A small piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.

Gust, *gust*, s. Taste, tasting, or the sense of tasting, the pleasure of tasting, relish, sensual enjoyment; pleasure, amusement, gratification, turn of fancy; intellectual taste, a sudden squall, a violent blast of wind, a gale, a violent burst of passion.

—+ v.a. To taste, to have a relish.

Gustable,+ *gus' tà-bl*, a. That may be tasted; tastable; pleasant to the taste.

—+ s. Anything that may be tasted, an eatable.

Gustation,+ *gus-tà' shun*, s. The act of tasting.

Gustativeness, *gus'-tà-tiv-nes*, s. A term in *phrenology*, applied to an organ situated under the temples, indicative of epicurism or gluttony.

Gustatory, *gus'-tà-tur-e*, a. Pertaining to gust or taste.

— s. A name of the lingual nerve.

Gustful, *gust'-ful*, a. Tasteful; well-tasted; that relishes.

Gustfulness, *gust'-ful-nes*, s. Relish; pleasantness to the taste.

Gustless, *gust'-les*, a. Tasteless.

Gusto, *gus'-to*, s. Relish, that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate or tongue; +intellectual taste.

Gusty, *gus'-te*, a. Subject to sudden blasts of wind; stormy, tempestuous.

Gut, *gut*, s. The intestinal canal of an animal, a pipe or tube extending, with many circumvolutions, from the pylorus to the vent; the stomach; gluttony. (*Vulgar.*)

— v.a. To take out the bowels, to eviscerate; to plunder of contents.

GUTTA, *gut'-tà*, s. pl. GUTTÆ. (Lat.) In *pathology*, a term of frequent application in conjunction with some adjective to denote a particular disease; as *gutta opaca*, cataract; *gutta serena*, amaurosis, or blindness caused by a palsied retina, *gutta rosacea*, acne, or rosy drop.—In *architecture*, *guttæ* are small ornaments resembling drops, used in the Doric entablature

GUTTATED, *gut-ta'-ted*, a. Besprinkled with drops.

GUTTER, *gut'-ter*, s. A channel or passage for water; a hollow in the earth for conveying water.
— v.a. To cut or form into small hollows.
— v.n. To be hollowed or channelled; to run in drops or hollows, as a candle.

GUTTERED, *gut'-terd*, pp. Formed into small hollows.

GUTTERING, *gut'-ter-ing*, s. A forming into hollows.

GUTTIFERÆ, *gut-tif'-er-e*, } s. A natural order
GUTTIFERACEÆ, *gut-tif-er-a'-se-e*, } of Exogenous plants, consisting of tropical trees, that exude gum or resin, of which the *guttifer*, or gum-bearing tree, is the type.

GUTTIFEROUS, *gut-tif'-er-us*, a. Yielding gum or resin

GUTTLE,‡ *gut'tl*, v.a. To swallow. (*Vulgar.*)
— v.n. To swallow greedily.

GUTTLER, *gut'tler*, s. A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS,† *gut'-tu-lus*, a. In the form of a small drop, or of small drops.

GUTTURAL, *gut'-tu-ral*, a. Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.
— s. A letter pronounced in the throat, as the Greek χ (*chi*).—In *anatomy*, the *guttural artery* is the superior Lyroidal artery.

GUTTURALLY, *gut'-tu-rul-le*, ad. In a guttural manner; in the throat.

GUTTURALNESS, *gut'-tu-ral-nes*, s. The quality of being guttural.

GUTTURINE,‡ *gut'-tu-rin*, a. Pertaining to the throat.

GUTTY, *gut''-te*, a. In *heraldry*, charged or sprinkled with drops.

GUTWORT, *gut'-wurt*, s. A plant, the *globularia alypa*, which is a violent purgative.

GUY, *ghi*, s. In *nautical matters*, a rope attached to anything, to steady it and bear it one way and another, in hoisting or lowering, a caricature.

GUZZLE, *guz'zl*, v.n. To swallow liquor greedily; to drink frequently.
— v.a. To swallow much or often, or with immoderate gust
— s. An insatiable thing or person.

GUZZLER, *guz'zler*, s. One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker

GWINIAD, *gwin'-e-ad*, s. A fish of the salmon kind, shaped like the herring:

GYALL, *ji''-al*, s. The name in India of the jungle bull.

GYBE, *jibe*, s. A sneer *See* GIBE.
— v.a. Among *seamen*, to shift a boom of a fore and aft sail from one side of a vessel to the other.

GYMNASIARCH, *jim-na'-se-ark*, s. An officer who presided at the Grecian games.

GYMNASIUM, *jim-na'-se-um*, s. A place where athletic exercises are performed; a school for the higher branches of literature and science.

GYMNAST, *jim'-nast*, s. One who teaches or learns gymnastic exercises.

GYMNASTIC, *jim-nas'-tik*, a. Pertaining to athletic exercises, intended for health or diversion.

GYMNASTICALLY, *jim-nas'-te-kal-le*, ad. In a gymnastic manner athletically

GYMNASTICS, *jim-nas' tiks*, s.pl. The Gymnastic art; the art of performing athletic exercises.

GYMNIC, *jim' nik*, } a. Pertaining to or perform-
GYMNICAL, *jim' ne-kal*, } ing athletic exercises.

GYMNODONTES, *jim-no-don'-tes*, s.pl. In *natural history*, the name of a family of Malacopterygious fishes, of the order *Plectognathes*, so called from their jaws being furnished with an ivory laminar substance instead of teeth

GYMNOSOPHIST, *jim-nos'-o-fist*, s. A philosopher of India, so called from his going with bare feet, or with little clothing. He believed in the immortality of the soul, and its migrations from one body to another.

GYMNOSOPHY, *jim-nos'-o-fe*, s. The doctrines of the Gymnosophists

GYMNOSPERM, *jim'-no-sperm*, s. In *botany*, a plant that bears naked seeds.

GYMNOSPERMOUS, *jim-no-sper'-mus*, a. Having naked seeds.

GYMNOTE, *jim'-note*, s. A naked person.

GYMNOTUS, *jim-no'-tus*, s. A genus of Apodal fishes, with eel-shaped bodies, including the electric eel

GYNANDRIA, *je-nan'-dre-à*, s. The twentieth class of plants in the Linnæan system of botany, whose stamens grow out of, or are united with the pistil.

GYNANDRIAN, *je-nan'-dre-an*, } a. In *botany*, having
GYNANDROUS, *je-nan'-drus*, } stamens inserted in the pistil.

GYNANTHROPE, *je-nan'-thrope*, s. A hermaphrodite, who exhibits more of the male than the female sex

GYNARCHY, *jin'-ür-ke*, s. Government by a female

GYNECIAN, *je-ne'-se-an*, a. Relating to women

GYNECOCRACY, *jin-e-kok'-rà-se*, s. Petticoat government; female power; government over which a female may preside.

GYNECOLOGY, *jin-e-kol'-o-je*, s. The science which treats of the nature and diseases of women.

GYNECOMANIA, *jin-e-ko-ma'-ne-à*, s. An immoderate love of women, lustful propensity.

GYNOPHORE, *jin'-o-fore*, s. The pedicle on which stands the ovary in certain flowers, as in the passion flower.

GYPSEOUS, *jip'-se-us*, a. Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities or containing gypsum.

GYPSY, *jip'-se*, s. *See* GIPSY.

GYPSIFEROUS, *jip-sif'-er-us*, a. Containing or producing gypsum.

GYPSUM, *jip'-sum*, s. Sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris, used extensively in the arts.

GYRAL, *ji'-ral*, a. Whirling; moving in a circular form.

GYRATE, *ji' rate*, v.n. To revolve round a central point, as a tornado.
— a. In *botany*, winding or going round, as in a circle

GYRATION, *ji-ra'-shun*, s. A turning or whirling round a circular motion.

GYRATORY, *ji'-rà-tur-e*, a. Moving in a circle.

GYRE, *jire*, s. A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.
— v.a. To turn round.

GYRFALCON, *jir'-fal-kon*, s. A species of *falco*, or hawk.

GYROGONITE, *je-rog'-o-nite*, s. The fossil seed of the *chara*, a plant found in ponds and ditches, once supposed to be shells.

GYROMANCY, *jir'-o-man-se*, s. A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.

GYRON, *ji'-ron*, s. In *heraldry*, an ordinary consisting of two lines from several parts of the escutcheon, meeting in the fesse point.

GYROSE, *ji'-rose*, a. Turned round, like a crook.

GYVE, *jive*, s. A fetter or shackle for the legs.
— v.a. To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H.

H, *haytsh*, is the mark of a stronger breathing than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter, and is pronounced with an expiration of breath, which, preceding a vowel, is perceptible by the ear at a considerable distance, as in *harm*, *hear*, *heat*, which are very distinguishable from *arm*, *ear*, or *eat*. The H is sometimes mute, as in *honour*, *honest*; also when united with *g*, as in *right*, *fight*, *brought*.

HA, *hà*, interj. An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, grief, or laughter. With the first or long sound of *a* (hay), it is used as a question, and is equivalent to "What do you say?"
— v.n. To express surprise; to hesitate.

HABEAS CORPUS, *hà'-be-as kaw'-pus*. (Lat.) A writ for delivering a person from imprisonment, or removing him from one court to another.

HABENDUM, *hà-ben'-dum*, s. (Lat.) The second part of a deed or conveyance (from its commencing with this word), the first being the premises.

HABERDASHER, *hab'-er-dash-er*, s. A seller of small wares, as ribbons, tapes, &c.

HABERDASHERY, *hab' er-dash-er-e*, s. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

HABERDINE, *hab'-er-din*, s. A dried salt cod.

HABERGEON, *ha-ber'-je-un*, s. A coat of mail or armour to defend the neck and breast.

HABILE,‡ *hab'-il*, a. Fit, proper.

HABILIMENT, *hà-bil'-e-ment*, s.; pl. HABILIMENTS. A garment; clothing.

HABILITATE,‡ *hà-bil'-e-tate*, v.a. To qualify.

HABILITATION,‡ *hà-bil-e-ta'-shun*, s. Qualification.

HABILITY, *hà-bil'-e-te.* *See* ABILITY
HABIT, *hab'-it*, s. Garb dress, clothes or garments in general, a coat worn by ladies over other garments; temperament or particular state of a body, practice, manner, or custom, a tendency or aptitude for the performance of certain actions, acquired by custom or a frequent repetition of the same act.
— v.a To dress; to clothe; to array; ‡to dwell; to inhabit
HABITABILITY, *hab-e-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. Habitableness; state of being habitable.
HABITABLE, *hab'-e-tà-bl*, a. That may be inhabited or dwelt in
HABITABLENESS, *hab'-e-tà-bl-nes*, s. Capacity of being inhabited.
HABITANCE,‡ *hab'-e-tanse*, s. Dwelling; abode, residence.
HABITANCY, *hab'-e-tan-se*, s. Legal settlement or inhabitancy
HABITANT, *hab'-e-tant*, s. An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident.
HABITAT, *hab'-e-tat*, s. In *natural history*, the natural abode or locality of an animal, plant, &c.
HABITATION, *hab-e-tà'-shun*, s. Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling, place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion, a residence.
HABITATOR,‡ *hab-e-tà'-tur*, s. A dweller; an inhabitant.
HABITED, *hab'-it-ed*, pp. or a. Clothed; dressed; †accustomed, ‡usual.
HABITUAL, *hà-bit'-yu-al*, a. Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom; customary; according to habit
HABITUALLY, *hà-bit'-yu-al-le*, ad. By habit; customarily.
HABITUALNESS, *hà-bit'-yu-al-nes*, s. The state of being habitual.
HABITUATE, *hà-bit'-yu-ate*, v.a. To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice.
— a. Inveterate by custom; formed by habit.
HABITUATED, *hà-bit'-yu-a-ted*, pp. Accustomed; made familiar by use.
HABITUATION, *hà-bit-yu-a'-shun*, s. The state of being habituated
HABITUDE, *hab'-e-tude*, s. Relation, respect; customary manner or mode of life, habit.
HABNAB, *hab' nab*, ad. At random, by chance; without order or rule.
HACK, *hak*, v.a. To cut irregularly and into small pieces, to notch, to mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument, to speak with hesitation.
— v.n. To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; to turn prostitute; to cough; to make an effort to raise phlegm.
— s. A notch; a cut; a horse kept for hire; a horse much used in draught or in hard service; a worn-out horse, anything exposed to hire or used in common; a coach or other carriage kept for hire, a writer employed in the druggery and details of book-making.
— a Hired, much used or worn
HACKED, *hakt*, pp. of the verb *to hack*.
HACKERY, *hak'-er-e*, s. A street cart in Bengal drawn by oxen.
HACKING, *hak'-ing*, a. Short and interrupted; as, a *hacking* cough.
HACKLE, *hak'l*, v.a. To separate the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine by means of a hackle or hatchel, to tear asunder.
— s. An instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of hemp or flax from the fine; a hatchel; raw silk, any flimsy substance unspun; a fly for angling, dressed with feathers or silk.
HACKLY, *hak'-le*, a. Rough, broken as if hacked.—In *mineralogy*, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface
HACMATAK, *hak'-mà-tak*, s. The American larch, a very large tree, and highly prized for timber.
HACKNEY, *hak'-ne*, s A pad, a nag; a pony; a horse kept for hire; a horse much used; a coach or other carriage kept for hire, and often exposed in the streets of cities, a hireling, a prostitute.
— a. Let out for hire, devoted to common use; vicious for hire, much used, common.—*Hackney-coach*, a coach for hire in cities, commonly at stands in the street. — *Hackney-coachman*, a man who drives a hackney-coach.—*Hackneyman*, a man who lets horses and carriages for hire.
— v.a. To use much; to practise in one thing; to make trite; to carry in a hackney-coach.
HACKNEYED, *hak'-nid*, pp. or a. Used much or in common; worn out; accustomed.
HACKSTER,‡ *hak'-ster*, s. A bully, a ruffian or assassin
HACQUETON, *hak'-e-ton*, s. A stuffed jacket.
HAD, *had*, pret and pp. of HAVE
HADDOCK, *had'-dok*, s. A sea-fish allied to the cod, and esteemed excellent food
HADE, *hade*, } s. In *mining*, the steep descent of
HADING, *hà'-ding*, } a shaft, the inclination or deviation from the vertical of any mineral vein; the direction of a fault.
HADES, *hà'-dez*, s. The region of the dead, the grave the nether world, the residence of departed spirits.
HADJ, *haj*, s. The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca.
HÆMATITE, *he'-mà-tite*, s. The native oxide of iron.
HÆMATOID, *he'-mà-toyd*, a. Of the nature or appearance of blood.
HÆMATOLOGY, *he-mà-tol'-o-je*, s. A discourse on the nature and properties of blood.
HÆMATOSIS, *he-mà-to'-sis*, s. Hæmorrhage, or flux of blood.
HÆMODORACEÆ, *he-mod-o-rà'-se-e*, s. A natural order of plants, allied to the Narcissus tribes, of which the genus *Hæmodorum* is the type.
HÆMOPTYSIS, *he-mop'-te-sis*, s. The spitting or coughing up of blood, usually arising from overfulness of blood in the vessels of the lungs.
HÆMORRHAGE. *See* HEMORRHAGE, HEMORRHOIDS, &c.
HÆRESIARCH, or HERESIARCH, *he-res' e-ärk* s. The head or founder of a heretical sect; a leader in heresy.
HÆRESIARCHY, *he-res'-e-ar-ke*, s. Chief or leading heresy
HAFFLE, *haf'fl*, v.n. To speak unintelligibly; to prevaricate.
HAFT, *haft*, s. A handle; that part of an instrument or vessel which is taken into the hand, as of a table-knife or sword.
— v.a. To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.
HAFTER,‡ *haf'-ter*, s. A caviller; a wrangler.
HAG, *hag*, s. An ugly old woman; a witch, a sorceress, a fury; a she-monster; a cartilaginous fish found in the bodies of fish, which feeds on their substance.—Appearances of light and fire on horses' manes or men's hair, now known as electrical phenomena, were formerly called *hags*
— v.a. To harass; to torment; to tire, to weary with vexation.
HAG-BORN, *hag'-bawrn*, a. Born of a hag or witch.
HAGGARD, *hag'-gard*, a. Having a wearied look; lean, meagre; having eyes sunk in their orbits; ugly; wild or intractable.
— s. An untrained or refractory hawk which often broke away or flew off; anything wild or intractable; a hag; a stack-yard
HAGGARDLY, *hag'-gard-le*, ad. In a haggard or ugly manner, with deformity.
HAGGED, *hag'-ged*, a. Lean, ugly, like a hag.
HAGGIS, *hag'-gis*, s. A Scotch pudding containing the entrails of a sheep or lamb, chopped fine with herbs and suet, highly seasoned with leeks and spices, and boiled in the maw.
HAGGISH, *hag'-gish*, a. Of the nature of a hag; deformed, ugly.
HAGGISHLY, *hag'-gish-le*, ad. In the manner of a hag.
HAGGLE, *hag'gl*, v.a. To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskilful manner; to make rough by cutting, to mangle.
— v.n. To raise difficulties in bargaining; to hesitate, to higgle.
HAGGLER, *hag'gler*, s. One who haggles, one who cavils, hesitates, and makes difficulty in bargaining.
HAGGLING, *hag'gling*, ppr. or a. Hacking; mangling cavilling.
— s. The act of hesitating and making difficulty in bargaining
HAGIARCHY, *hag'-e-ar-ke*, s. The sacred government; government of holy orders of men.
HAGIOGRAPHAL, *hag-e-og'-rà-fal*, a. Pertaining to hagiography
HAGIOGRAPHER, *hag-e-og'-rà-fer*, s. One of the writers of the hagiography
HAGIOGRAPHY, *hag-e-og'-rà-fe*, s. Sacred scripture, particularly applied to the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament.—In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the lives of the saints.
HAGIOLOGIST, *hag-e-ol'-o-gist*, s. One who writes or treats of the sacred writings.

Hagiology, *hag-e-ol'-o-je*, s. The history or description of the sacred writings
Hag ridden, *hag-rid'dn*, a. Afflicted with the nightmare
Hagship, *hag'-ship*, s. The state or title of a hag or witch.
Hag'sebut, *hag'-but*. *See* Arquebuse.
Hah, *hä* An exclamation expressing surprise or effort
Haha, *hä-hä'*, s. A fence or bank sunk between slopes, or a ditch not seen till close upon it.
Hail, *hale*, s. Moisture precipitated from the atmosphere in the form of ice, usually in spherical concretions, a salutation, a wish of health.
— v.n To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapours.
— a. Healthy. Usually written *hale*.
— interj An exclamation, or rather a verb in the imperative mood, being the adjective *hail*, used as a verb.—*Hail*, be well; be in health; health to you; a term of salutation
— v.a. To call, to call to a person at a distance to arrest his attention.
Hail-fellow, *hale'-fel-lo*, s. An intimate companion.
Hailshot,‡ *hale'-shot*, s. Small shot, which scatter like hailstones.
Hailstone, *hale'-stone*, s. A single mass of ice falling from a cloud.
Haily, *ha'-le*, a. Consisting of hail.
Hair, *hare*, s. A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root, the collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal, and forming an integument or covering, anything very small or fine; a trifling value; the long, straight, and distinct filaments on the surface of plants. a species of down or pubescence.—*Hair* has many convenient compounds, as *Hair-breadth*, the diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance. —*Hair brush*, a brush for smoothing the hair.—*Hair hung* hanging by a hair.—*Hair-line*, a line made of hair.—*Hair-needle*, or *hair-pin*, a pin used in dressing the hair.—*Hair-pencil*, a brush or pencil made of very fine hair for painting.—*Hair-powder*, a fine powder of flour for sprinkling the hair of the head.—*Hair-salt*, a variety of native Epsom salt, also a compound of the sulphates of magnesia and iron.—*Hair-splitting*, making minute distinctions in reasoning.—*Hair-worm*, a genus of fresh-water worms, resembling a long hair.
Hair-cloth, *hare'-klaoth*, s. Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair.
Haired, *haird*, a. Having hair.
Hair-grass, *hare'-gras*, s. The common name of grass, *aira*, of which there are many species.
Hair-lace, *hare'-lase*, s. A fillet for tying up the hair of the head
Hairless, *hare'-les*, a. Destitute of hair; bald.
Hairiness, *ha'-re-nes*, s. The state of abounding or being covered with hair.
Hairy, *ha'-re*, a. Overgrown or covered with hair, consisting of or resembling hair; of the nature of hair.
Hake, *hake*, s. A kind of sea-fish, allied to the cod.
— v.n. To sneak; to .niter, to go about idly.
Halberd, *hal'-berd*, s. A military weapon, consisting of a pole or shaft of wood armed with a steel point.
Halberd-shaped, *hal'-berd-shaypt*, a. Having the shape of a halberd.
Halberdier, *hal'-ber-deer*, s. One who is armed with a halberd.
Halcyon, *hal'-se-on*, s. The name anciently given to the *king-fisher*, otherwise called *alcedo*.
— a. Calm, quiet, peaceful, undisturbed, happy.
Halcyonian, *hal-se-o'-ne-an*, a Halcyon, calm.
Hale, *hale*, a. Sound; entire; healthy; robust: not impaired.
—‡ s. Welfare
— v.a. To pull or draw with force; to haul. *See* Haul.
Half, *häf*, s., pl. **Halves**, *hävez*. One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts, a moiety.
— v.a To divide into halves.
— ad In part, or in an equal part or degree.
Half blood, *häf'-blud*, s. Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both
Half blooded, *häf'-blud-ded*, a. Proceeding from a male and female, each of full blood, but of different breeds, †mean, degenerate.
Half-bred, *häf'-bred*, a. Imperfectly bred; wanting in refinement.
Half-breed, *häf'-breed*, a. Half-blooded.
Half-brother, *häf-bruth'-er*, s. A brother by one parent, but not by both.
Half-cap, *häf'-kap*, s. A cap not wholly put off, or faintly moved.
Half-caste, *häf'-kast*, s. In *India*, one born of a Hindoo parent on the one side, and of a European on the other
Half-cock, *häf'-kok*, s. When the cock of a gun is retained by the first notch, the gun is said to be at *half-cock*.
Half-dead, *häf'-ded*, a. Almost dead; nearly exhausted.
Halfer, *häf'-er*, s. One who possesses only half a male fallow-deer gilded
Half faced, *häf'-fayst*, a. Showing only part of the face.
Half-hatched, *häf'-hatcht*, a. Imperfectly hatched.
Half-heard, *häf'-herd*, a. Imperfectly heard; not heard to the end.
Half-holiday, *häf-hol'-e-da*, s. A half of a day given to children in schools for recreation.
Half-learned, *häf'-lernd*, a. Imperfectly learned.
Half-lost, *häf' lost*, a. Nearly lost.
Half-mark, *häf'-märk*, s. A coin; a noble, or 6s. 8d. sterling.
Half-moon, *häf'-moon*, s. The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated; anything in the shape of a half moon.—In *fortification*, an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle, whose gorge is in the form of a crescent, or *half-moon*
Half-note, *häf'-note*, s. In *music*, a minim, half a semi-breve
Half-part, *häf'-pärt*, s. An equal part.
Half-pay, *häf'-pa*, s. Half the amount of wages or salary, as an officer retires on *half-pay* It is reduced, but seldom literally half the amount
— a. Receiving or entitled to half pay.
Halfpenny, *ha' pen ne*, s., pl **Halfpennies**, or **Halfpence**. A copper coin of the value of half a penny.
— a. Of the price or value of half a penny
Halfpenny-worth, *ha'-pen-ne-wurth*, s. The value of a halfpenny
Half-pike, *häf'-pike*, s. A short pike carried by officers, a short pike used in boarding ships.
Half-pint, *häf'-pint*, s. The half of a pint or fourth of a quart.
Half-read, *häf'-red*, a. Superficially informed by reading
Half-round, *häf'-rownd*, s. A semicircular moulding.
Half-scholar, *häf'-skol-ar*, s. One imperfectly learned.
Half-seas over, *häf'-sees o'-ver* A low expression denoting half-drunk
Half-shift, *häf' shift*, s. In *violin playing*, a move of the hand upward on the instrument, to reach a high note.
Half-sighted, *häf'-si-ted*, a. Seeing imperfectly, having weak discernment.
Half-sister, *häf'-sis-ter*, s. A sister by one parent, but not by both.
Half-sphere, *häf'-sfeer*, s. A hemisphere.
Half-starved, *häf'-stärvd*, a. Almost starved.
Half-strained, *häf'-straynd*, a. Half-bred, imperfect.
Half-sword, *häf'-soard*, s. Within half the length of a sword; close fight.
Half-way, *häf'-wa*, ad. In the middle; at half the distance
— a. Equally distant from the extremes.
Half-wit, *häf'-wit*, s. A foolish person; a dolt; a blockhead.
Half-witted, *häf'-wit-ted*, a. Weak in intellect; silly; foolish
Half yearly, *häf'-yeer-le*, a. Two in a year; semi-annual.
— ad Twice in a year; semi-annually.
Halibut, *hal' e-but*, s. A large flat-fish, whose flesh is extremely white and hard, and much esteemed for food
Halicore, *hal' e-kore*, s. The Dudong, a genus of herbivorous cetaceans.
Halidom,‡ *hal'-e-dom*, s. Adjuration by what is holy.
Halimass, *hal'-e-mas*, s. The feast of All-Souls; Hallowmas.
Haliographer, *hal-e-og'-rä-fer*, s. One who writes a description of the sea.
Haliography, *hal-e-og'-rä-fe*, s. A description of the sea.
Haliotidæ, *hal-e-ot'-ē-de*, s. A family of Gasteropodous

Mollusca, of which the *Haliotis*, or Ear-shell, is the type.

HALITUOUS,‡ *hà-lit'-u-us*, a. Like breath; vaporous.

HALL, *hawl*, s. In *architecture*, a large room at the entrance of a house or palace, an edifice in which courts of justice are held, a manor house, so called because courts were formerly held in them, a college, or large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution; a room for a corporation or public assembly, a collegiate body in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

HALLAGE,‡ *hawl'-aje*, s. The fee or charge paid for merchandise vended in a hall

HALLELUJAH, HALLELUJAH, *hal-le-lu'-yà*, s. A Hebrew word used in songs of praise, signifying, Praise ye Jehovah; give praise to God.

HALLIARD, HALYARD, *hal'-yard*, s. A term applied to ropes or tackles for hoisting or lowering yards or sails.

HALLIER, *hawl'-yer*, s. A kind of net for catching birds

HALLOO, *hal-loo'*, v.n. To cry out; to exclaim with a loud voice; to call to by name, or by the word *halloo*.

— v.a. To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call or shout to.

— interj. An *exclamation*, used as a call to invite attention.

HALLOOING, *hal-loo'-ing*, s. A loud outcry.

HALLOW, *hal'-lo*, v.a. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use; to sanctify; to treat as sacred, to reverence.

HALLOWED, *hal'-lo-ed*, pp. or a. Consecrated to a sacred use, treated as sacred.

HALLOWEEN, *hal'-lo-een*, s. The evening preceding All-Hallows' or All-Saints' day.

HALLOWMAS, *hal'-lo-mas*, s The feast of All-Souls.

HALLUCINATE,‡ *hal-lew'-se-nate*, v.n. To stumble; to blunder

HALLUCINATION, *hal-lew-se-nà'-shun*, s. A diseased state of mind, in which a person has a settled belief in the reality of things which have no existence, delusion, error

HALLUCINATORY, *hal-lew'-se-nà-tur-e*, a. Partaking of hallucination

HALM, *hawm*, s. *See* HAUM.

HALMATURUS, *hal mà-tu'-rus*, s. A marsupial quadruped of Australia, the True Kangaroo.

HALO, *ha'-lo*, s. A luminous and sometimes coloured circle occasionally surrounding the sun, moon, or other celestial body.

HALOGEN, *hal'-o-jen*, s. A substance which, by combination with a metal, forms a haloid salt or saline compound, as chlorine, iodine, &c.

HALOGENOUS, *hà-loj'-e-nus*, a. Having the nature of halogen.

HALOID, *ha'-loyd*, a. Resembling a salt.—In *chemistry*, *haloid salt* is the binary compounds of chlorine, iodine, and the allied elements Common salt, which is a chloride of sodium, is a *haloid* salt.

HALSE,‡ *hawls*, s. The neck or throat.

—‡ v.n. To embrace about the neck; to adjure; to greet.

HALSER, *haw'-ser*, s. A large rope of a size between the cable and the tow-line *See* HAWSER.

HALT, *hawlt*, v.n. To stop in walking, to hold; to limp, to hesitate, to stand in doubt whether to proceed, or what to do, to falter.—In *military matters*, *Halt!* is a command to stop.

— v.a. To stop, to cause to cease marching.

— a Lame, holding or stopping in walking.

— s. A stop in marching; the act of limping.

HALTER, *hawl'-ter*, s. One who halts or limps; a rope or strap and headstall for leading or confining a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors, a strong cord or string —*Halter-cast*, in *farriery*, is an excoriation of the postern of a horse.

— v.a To put a halter on; to catch and hold, or to bind with a rope or cord.

HALTING, *hawlt'-ing*, s. The act of stopping or faltering

HALTINGLY, *hawlt'-ing-le*, ad. With limping, slowly.

HALVE, *häve*, v.a To divide into two equal parts.

HALVES, *hävs*, s, pl of HALF Two equal parts of a thing.—*To cry halves*, is to claim an equal share.—*To go halves*, is to have an equal share

HALYARD, *hal'-yärd*, s. *See* HALLIARD.

HAM, *ham*, s. The inner or hind part of the knee; the inner angle of the joint which unites the thigh and the leg of an animal; the thigh of a beast, particularly of a hog, salted and dried in smoke.—A syllable used in the names of places, denoting a hamlet; as Hampton

HAMADRYAD, *ham'-à-dri-ad*, s. A wood nymph.

HAMAMELIDACEÆ, HAMAMELIDEÆ, *ham-à-mel-e-da'-se-e*, *ham-à-me-lid'-e-e*, s. A natural order of Umbelliferous Exogens (the Witch-hazels), consisting of shrubs or small trees.

HAMATE, HAMATED, *ha'-mate*, *ha-ma'-ted*, a. Hooked or set with hooks.

HAMBLE,‡ *ham'bl*, v.a. To hamstring.

HAME, *hame*, s A kind of collar for a draught horse, generally used in the plural, HAMES.

HAMITE, *ha'-mite*, s The fossil remains of a curved shell, an extinct species of cephalopods.

HAMLET, *ham' let*, s. A small village, a little cluster of houses in the country

HAMLETED, *ham'-let-ed*, a. Accustomed to a hamlet, or to a country life.

HAMMER, *ham'-mer*, s. An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, &c., a piece of steel covering the pan of a musket-lock.—*Hammer-axe*, an implement with a hammer on one side of the handle, and an axe at the other.—*Hammer-dressed*, a term applied to a stone with a pick or pointed hammer. — *Hammer-hard*, iron or steel hardened by hammering.—*Hammer-man*, one who beats or works with a hammer; a smith who strikes with the large hammer in a forge.

— v.a. To beat with a hammer; to form or forge with a hammer, to shape by beating; to contrive by intellectual labour

— v.n. To work, to be busy, to labour in contrivance.

HAMMERABLE, *ham'-mer-à-bl*, a. That may be shaped by a hammer

HAMMER BEAM, *ham'-mer-beem*, s. In *Gothic architecture* a beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides.

HAMMER-CLOTH, *ham'-mer-klawth*, s. The cloth which covers a coach-box.

HAMMERER, *ham'-mer-er*, s. One who works with a hammer.

HAMMERING, *ham'-mer-ing*, s. The act of beating with a hammer.

HAMMERWORT, *ham'-mer-wurt*, s. A herb.

HAMMOCK, *ham'-mok*, s. A kind of hanging bed, suspended between trees or posts, or by hooks.

HAMMOCHRYSOS, *ham-mo-krï'-sos*, s. A stone with spangles of gold colour

HAMOUS, *ha'-mus*, a. Hooked.—In *botany*, having the end hooked or curved.

HAMPER, *ham'-per*, s. A large basket for conveying things to market, &c.; fetters, or some instrument that shackles.

— v.a. To shackle, to entangle; to impede in motion or progress; to ensnare; to catch with allurements; to tangle; to render complicated; to perplex; to embarrass.

HAMPERED, *ham'-perd*, pp. of the verb *to hamper*.

HAM-SHACKLE, *ham-shak'kl*, v.a. To fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs.

HAMSTER, *ham'-ster*, s. A species of rat, having two cheek-pouches for holding grain.

HAMSTRING, *ham'-string*, s. The tendons of the ham.

— v.a.; pret. and pp. HAMSTRUNG or HAMSTRINGED. To cut the tendons of the ham, and thus to lame or disable.

HAMSTRUNG, *ham'-strung*, pp. Disabled by the cutting of the tendons of the ham.

HANAPER, *han'-à-per*, s. A kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England for holding and carrying their money, as they journeyed from place to place, hence, treasury.—*The Clerk of the hanaper* receives all money due to the king for the seals of charters, patents, writs, and commissions.

HANCE,‡ *hanse* *See* ENHANCE.

HANCES, *han'-sis*, s.pl In *architecture*, the ends of elliptical arches.—In a *ship*, falls of the fife-rails, placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

HAND, *hand*, s. The extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist, a measure of four inches, a palm, side, part, right or left, act; deed, performance, external action, power of performance, skill; power of making or producing; manner of acting or performance; agency; conveyance; agency in transmitting; possession; power; the cards held at a game; an index

or that which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing, a person, an agent; a man employed in agency or service, form of writing; style of penmanship, service, ministry; rate, conditions. —*At hand*, near, not distant.—*In hand*, present payment; in a state of execution.—*On hand*, in present possession, under one's care or management.—*Off hand*, without delay or difficulty, dextrously, without previous preparation.—*Out of hand*, ready payment, with regard to the payer; at once, directly.—*To his hand, to my hand*, &c., in readiness; already prepared.—*Under his hand, under her hand*, &c., with the proper writing or signature of the name.—*Hand over head*, negligently, rashly.—*Hand over hand*, by passing the hands alternately one before or above another.—*Hand to hand*, in close fight.—*Hand in hand*, in union, conjointly.—*To join hand in hand*, is to unite efforts and act in concert.—*Hand in hand*, fit; suitable.—*To live from hand to mouth*, is to obtain food and other necessaries as want requires.—*To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation.—*To bear a hand*, to hasten.—*To lend a hand*, to give assistance.—*To be hand in glove*, to be intimate and familiar.—*To set the hand to*, or *to take in hand*, to undertake.—*To take one in hand*, to lay hold of or deal with.—*To have a hand in*, to be concerned in. *Clean hands* denote a blameless life.

Hand has a variety of compounds:—*Hand-ball*, an ancient game with a ball.—*Hand-barrow*, a barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel.—*Hand-basket* a small or portable basket.—*Hand-bell*, a small bell rung by the hand.—*Hand-bill*, an instrument for the purpose of pruning trees.—*Hand-blow*, a blow or stroke with the hand.—*Hand-book*, a book for the hand, a manual.—*Hand-bow*, a bow managed by the hand.—*Hand-brace*, a boring tool.—*Hand-breadth*, a space equal to the breadth of the hand.—*Hand car*, a car impelled by the hand.—*Hand-cart*, a cart drawn by the hand.—*Hand-cloth*, a handkerchief.—*Hand-fetter*, a manacle.—*Hand-gallop*, a slow and easy gallop. *Hand-glass*, a glass used for protecting various plants in winter.—*Hand-grenade*, a grenade to be thrown by the hand.—*Hand-gun*, a gun to be used by the hand.—*Hand-language*, the art of conversing by the hands.—*Hand-lead*, a small lead for sounding.—*Hand-loom*, a loom which is worked by hand.—*Hand-mill* a mill worked by the hand.—*Hand-rail*, a rail supported by balusters, &c.—*Hand-sails*, sails managed by the hand.—*Hand-saw*, a saw to be used with the hand.—*Hand-screw*, an engine for raising heavy timbers or weights.—*Hand-vice*, a small vice used by the hand.—*Hand-weapon*, any weapon to be wielded by the hand.—*Hand-winged*, a term in natural history applied to the family of bats.—*Hand-work*, work done by the hands.

HAND, v.a. To give or transmit with the hand; to lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct; to manage; to seize.—In *seamanship*, to furl; to wrap or roll a sail close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten it with gaskets.—*To hand down*, to transmit in succession.

HANDCRAFT, *hand'-kraft*, s. Manual occupation. *See* HANDICRAFT and HANDICRAFTSMAN.

HANDCUFF, *hand'-kuf*, s. An iron manacle for the wrists.

— v.a. To manacle the hands.

HANDED, *han'-ded*, pp. Given or transmitted by hand.

— a. With hands joined.—*Right-handed*, most dextrous with the right hand.—*Left-handed*, most expert with the left hand.

HANDFAST,‡ *hand'-fast*, s. Hold, custody; power of confining or keeping.

— a. Fast by contract; betrothed by joining hands.

—‡ v.a. To pledge; to betroth by joining hands, as customary in Scotland.

HANDFASTING,‡ *hand'-fast-ing*, s. A kind of betrothing by joining hands.

HANDFUL, *hand'-ful*, s. As much as the hand will grasp or contain, a small quantity.

HANDGRIPE *hand'-gripe*, s. A gripe or seizure and pressure with the hand.

HANDICAP, *han'-de-kap*, s. A kind of race.

HANDICRAFT, *han'-de-kraft*, s. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, *han'-de krafts-man*, s. A man skilled or employed in manual occupation.

HANDILY, *han'-de-le*, ad. With dexterity or skill; adroitly.

HANDINESS, *han'-de-nes*, s. The ease of performance derived from practice; dexterity.

HANDIWORK, *han'-de-wurk*, s. Product of manual labour; manufacture.

HANDKERCHIEF, *hang'-ker tchif*, s. A piece of cloth, usually silk, linen, or cotton, used for wiping the face or hands, or for wearing about the neck.

HANDLE, *han'dl*, v.a. To touch, to feel, or hold with the hand; to discourse on; to discuss; to use well or ill.

— s. That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used; that of which use is made.

HANDLED, *han'dld*, pp. of the verb *to handle*.

HANDLESS, *hand'-les*, a. Without a hand.

HANDLING, *han'dling*, s. A touching or use by the hand; a treating in discussion.

HANDMAID, *hand'-made*, } s. A maid that waits at
HANDMAIDEN, *hand-mayd'n*, } hand; a female servant or attendant.

HANDSEL, *han'-sel*, s. The first act of using anything; the first sale.

— v.a To use or do anything the first time.

HANDSOME, *han'-sum*, a. Moderately beautiful, as the person or other thing; well made; having symmetry of parts; well formed, pretty, graceful in manner marked with propriety and ease; ample, neat moderately elegant; liberal; generous; ‡ready dextrous

HANDSOMELY, *han'-sum-le*, ad. Gracefully; with propriety and ease; generously; liberally; ‡with skill dextrously.

HANDSOMENESS, *han'-sum-nes*, s. A moderate degree of beauty or elegance; gracefulness; ease and propriety in manner.

HANDSPIKE, *hand'-spike*, s. A wooden bar, used with the hand as a lever for various mechanical purposes.

HANDSTAFF, *hand'-staf*, s. A javelin.

HANDSTROKE, *hand'-stroke*, s. A blow or stroke given by the hand.

HANDWRITING, *hand'-ri-ting*, s. The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; any writing.

HANDY, *han'-de*, a. Dextrous; ready, adroit; ready to hand, convenient.

HANDY-DANDY, *han'-de-dan'-de*, s. A juvenile game in which children change hands and places.

HANG, *hang*, v.a., pret. and pp HANGED or HUNG. To suspend; to fasten to some fixed object above, in such a manner as to swing or move; to put to death by suspending by the neck, to cover or furnish by anything suspended or fastened to the walls.—*To hang out*, to suspend in open view; to display. *To hang down*, to let fall below the proper situation.—*To hang up*, to place on something fixed on high.—*To hang fire*, a term used when, on pulling the trigger of a gun, the charge does not rapidly ignite.

— v.n. To be suspended, to be sustained by something above; to dangle, to bend forward, to lean or incline; to be supported by something raised above the ground; to cling to, to hover, to impend; to be delayed; to linger; to incline; to have a steep declivity; to be executed by the halter.—*To hang on* or *upon*, to adhere to, to adhere obstinately, to be dependent on; to drag; to be incommodiously joined.—In *nautical language*, to hold fast without belaying.—*To hang over*, to extend or project from above.—*To hang in doubt*, to be in suspense.—*To hang together*, to be closely united.—*To hang to*, to adhere closely; to cling.

HANGBY, *hang'-bi*, s. An expression of contempt for a dependent.

HANG-DOG, *hang'-dog*, s. A term of reproach for one of a base and degraded character.

HANGED, *hangd*, pp. of the verb *to hang*.

HANGER, *hang'-er*, s. That by which a thing is suspended; a short broadsword, incurvated toward the point, one who hangs, or causes to be hanged.

HANGER-ON, *hang'-er-on*, s. One who besets another importunately in soliciting favours, a dependent.

HANGING, *hang' ing*, ppr Suspending to something.

— a. Foreboding death by the halter; requiring punishment by the halter.

— s. A term applied to linings for rooms of arras, tapestry, or paper, any kind of drapery hung or fastened to the walls of a room by way of ornament, death by the halter; display; exhibition.—*Hanging of doors*, &c., is the act of placing them upon centres or hinges, for the convenience of opening or shutting.—*Hanging-guard*, a defensive position in the act of

broadsword exercise, by which the sword-hand is raised high enough to view the antagonist under the wrist.—*Hanging-sleeves*, strips of the same stuff with the gown, hanging down the back of the shoulders.—*Hanging style of a door*, the style of a door or shutter to which the hinge is fastened.—*Hanging-valve*, a flap of metal hanging down from a hinge, common in rotary steam-engines and pumps.

HANGMAN, *hang'-man*, s. One who hangs another; a public executioner, a term of reproach.

HANGNAIL, *hang'-nale*, s. A small piece or sliver of skin which hangs from the root of a finger-nail.

HANG NEST, *hang'-nest*, s. The name of certain birds which suspend their nests from trees, or the nests of such birds.

HANG-NET, *hang'-net*, s. A net with a large mesh.

HANK, *hank*, s. A name given to two or more skeins of silk or thread tied together.—In *ships*, a name given to rings of wood, &c., fixed on stays, to confine the sails when hoisted.

— v.a. To form into hanks.

HANKER, *hank'-er*, v.n. To long for with a keen appetite.

HANKERING, *hank'-er-ing*, ppr. or a. Longing for with ardent desire.

— s. A keen appetite that causes uneasiness till it is gratified.

HANKERINGLY, *han'-ker-ing-le*, ad. In a hankering manner, eagerly.

HANKLE,‡ *han'kl*, v.a. To twist. *See* HANK.

HANSARD, *han'-sard*, s. A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

HANSE, *hanze*, s. In the *Middle Ages*, a society of merchants established for the good usage and safe passage of merchandise from one kingdom to another.—The *Hanse-towns* were certain cities of Germany which associated for the protection of commerce.

HANSEATIC, *han-se-at'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Hanse towns.

HAP, *hap*, s. That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly, casual event; ‡misfortune.

—‡ v.n. To happen; to befall; to come by chance.

HAPALES, *ha-pa'-les*, s. A genus of small quadrumanous animals, the Squirrel monkeys.

HAP-HAZARD, *hap-haz'-ard*, s. Chance; accident.

HAPLESS, *hap'-les*, a. Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

HAPLY, *hap'-le*, ad. By chance; perhaps; casually.

HAPPEN, *hap'n*, v.n. To come by chance; to fall or come unexpectedly

HAPPILY, *hap'-pe-le*, ad. By good fortune; with success; in a state of felicity; by chance. *See* HAPLY.

HAPPINESS, *hap'-pe-nes*, s. The agreeable sensations which spring from the enjoyment of good; felicity; good fortune.

HAPPY, *hap'-pe*, a. Fortunate; successful; being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good, prosperous; having secure possession of good, enjoying the presence and favour of God in a future life; propitious, favourable.

HAPPY-MAKING, *hap'-pe-make'-ing*, a. Making happy.

HAQUEBUT, *hak'-but*, s. An arquebuse or hand-gun.

HARANGUE, *ha-rang'*, s. A speech addressed to an assembly or an army; a popular oration; declamation.

— v.n. To make an address or speech to a large assembly, to make a noisy speech.

— v.a. To address by oration.

HARANGUER, *ha-rang'-er*, s. An orator; a noisy declaimer.

HARASS, *har'-as*, v.a. To fatigue with bodily labour, or with importunity, care, or perplexity; to weary, jade, or perplex.

—‡ s. Waste; disturbance; devastation.

HARASSED, *har'-ast*, pp. of the verb *to harass*.

HARASSER, *har'-as-er*, s. One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.

HARASSING, *har'-as-sing*, ppr. or a. Tiring; fatiguing; teasing.

HARASSMENT, *har'-as-ment*, s. The state of being harassed.

HARBINGER, *här'-bin-jer*, s. A forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of an arrival.

HARBINGERED, *här'-bin-jerd*, a. Preceded by a harbinger.

HARBOROUGH,‡ *här'-bur-ro*, s. A harbour or lodging.

HARBOUR, *här'-bur*, s. A port or haven for ships; an asylum; a shelter.

HARBOUR, v.a. To shelter; to secure; to secrete; to entertain.

— v.n. To lodge or abide for a time; to receive entertainment.

HARBOUR-MASTER, *här'-bur-mäs'-ter*, s. An officer who has charge of the mooring of ships, &c.

HARBOURAGE,‡ *här'-bur-aje*, s. Shelter; entertainment

HARBOURER, *här'-bur-er*, s. One who entertains or shelters another.

HARBOURLESS, *här'-bur-les*, a. Without a harbour; destitute of shelter or a lodging.

HARBOUROUS,‡ *här'-bur-us*, a. Hospitable.

HARD, *härd*, a. Firm, solid, compact, not yielding to pressure, difficult; not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; painful, distressing, laborious; fatiguing; arduous; unfeeling; insensible. — *Hard water* is that which contains some mineral substance that decomposes soap, and thus renders it unfit for washing.

— ad. Close; near, as *hard by*; diligently; laboriously; earnestly; vehemently; with difficulty.—*Hard-a-lee*, in *seamen's language*, an order to put the helm close to the lee-side of the ship, to tack or keep her head to the wind.—*Hard-a-port*, an order to put the helm close to the larboard side of a ship.—*Hard-a-starboard*, an order to put the helm close to the starboard side of a ship.—*Hard-a-weather*, an order to put the helm close to the weather or windward side of the ship.

HARDBEAM, *härd'-beem*, s. A tree of the genus *carpinus*, the horn-beam.

HARD-BESETTING, *härd'-be-set' ting*, a. Closely besetting or besieging.

HARD-BOUND, *härd'-bownd*, a. Costive; fast, or tight.

HARD-DRINKER, *härd'-drink-er*, s. One who drinks to excess.

HARD-EARNED, *härd'-ernd*, a. Earned with toil and difficulty.

HARDEN, *härd'n*, v.a. To make more hard; to make firm or compact; to indurate; to make impudent or refractory, to confirm in wickedness; to make insensible or unfeeling; to inure; to render firm, or less liable to injury by exposure or use.

— v.n. To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness; to become unfeeling; to indurate.

HARDENED, *härd'nd*, pp. or a. Made more hard or compact; confirmed in error or vice.

HARDENER, *härd'ner*, s. He or that which makes hard, or more firm and compact.

HARDENING, *härd'ning*, ppr. or a. Making hard or more compact.

— s. The giving hardness to bodies.

HARD-FAVOURED, *härd'-fay-vurd*, a. Having coarse features; harsh of countenance.

HARD-FEATURED, *härd'-fe-tchurd*, a. Having coarse features.

HARD-FISTED, *härd-fist'-ed*, a. Having hard or strong hands; close-fisted; covetous.

HARD-FOUGHT, *härd'-fawt*, a. Vigorously contested.

HARD-GOTTEN, *härd'-got'tn*, a. Obtained with difficulty.

HARD-HANDED, *härd-hand'-ed*, a. Having hard hands, as a labourer.

HARD-HEARTED, *härd-här'-ted*, a. Cruel; pitiless; merciless; unfeeling.

HARD-HEARTEDLY, *härd-här'-ted-le*, ad. In a hard-hearted manner.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, *härd-här'-ted-nes*, s. Want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty.

HARDIHOOD, *här'-de-hood*, s. Boldness; dauntless bravery; intrepidity; courage.

HARDILY, *här'-de-le*, ad. With great boldness; stoutly, with hardship.

HARDINESS, *här'-de-nes*, s. Boldness, courage; intrepidity, excess of confidence, ‡fatigue.

HARD-LABOURED, *härd-la'-burd*, a. Wrought with severe labour, elaborated, studied.

HARDLY, *härd'-le*, ad. With difficulty; labour; barely, scarcely, not wholly; unwelcomely.

HARD-MOUTHED, *härd'-mowthd*, a. Not sensible to the bit, not easily governed.

HARDNESS, *härd'-nes*, s. Firmness; compactness, solidity, difficulty to be understood or accomplished, difficulty of obtaining money, confirmed state of wickedness, coarseness of features; harshness of look, closeness, niggardliness; hardship, severe labour; a quality in some kinds of water which unfits it for washing.

HARD-NIBBED, *härd'-nibd*, a. Having a hard nib.

HARDOCK, *härd'-dok*, s. Dock with whitish leaves.
HARDS, *härds*, s.pl. The refuse or coarse part of flax; tow
HARDSHIP, *härd'-ship*, s. Toil; fatigue; severe labour or want, injury, oppression; injustice.
HARD-VISAGED, *härd' viz-ajd*, a. Of a harsh countenance
HARDWARE, *härd'-ware*, s. A general name for all wares made of iron or other metal
HARDWAREMAN, *härd'-ware-man*, s. A maker or seller of hardwares.
HARDWON, *härd'-wun*, a. Won with difficulty.
HARD WOODS, *hard' woodz*, s. In the *timber trade*, heavy close grained woods, chiefly used by the turner
HARD WORKING, *härd'-wurk-ing*, a. Labouring hard.
HARDY, *här' de*, a. Bold, brave, daring, resolute; intrepid, strong; confident; full of assurance; inured to fatigue.
— s. An iron-smith's tool.
HARE, *hare*, s. A quadruped of the genus *lepus*, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, and a divided upper lip.
HAREBELL, *hare'-bel*, s. A plant of the genus *hyacinthus*, with campaniform or bell-shaped flowers.
HARE-BRAINED, *hare'-braynd*, a. Wild, giddy; volatile.
HAREFOOT, *hare'-fut*, s. A bird; a plant.
HARE-HEARTED, *hare-härt'-ted*, a. Timorous; easily frightened.
HAREHOUND, *hare'-hownd*, s. A hound for hunting hares.
HARE-HUNTER, *hare'-hun-ter*, s. One who hunts hares.
HARE-HUNTING, *hare'-hun-ting*, s. The hunting of hares.
HARE-LIP, *hare'-lip*, s. A malformed fissure of the lip, like that of a hare.
HARE-LIPPED, *hare'-lipt*, a. Having a harelip.
HAREM, *hä' rem*, s. The division allotted to females in the larger dwelling-houses of the East.
HAREMINT, *hare'-mint*, s. A plant.
HARENGIFORM, *ha-ren' je-fawrm*, a. Shaped like a herring
HARE-PIPE, *hare' pipe*, s. A snare for catching hares.
HARE'S-EAR, *hares'-eer*, s. A plant of the genus *bupleurum*
HAREWORT, *hare'-wurt*, s. A plant.
HARICOT, *har'-e-ko*, s. (Fr.) A kind of ragout of meat and roots, the kidney-bean
HARIER, *har'-e-er*, s. *See* HARRIER.
HARIOLATION,‡ *har-e-o-la'-shun*, s. Prognostication, soothsaying.
HARISH, *ha'-rish*, a. Like a hare.
HARK, *härk*, v.n. To listen, to lend the ear.
HARL, *härl*, s. The filaments of flax or hemp a filamentous substance.
HARLEQUIN, *här'-le-kwin*, s. (Fr.) A buffoon, dressed in parti-coloured clothes, who plays tricks to divert the populace
— v.n. To make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.
HARLEQUINADE, *här'-le-kwin-ade*, s. Exhibitions of harlequins.
HARLOCK, *här'-lok*, s. A plant.
HARLOT, *här'-lot*, s. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire, a common woman.—In *Scripture*, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols.—‡A servant, a rogue, a cheat.
— a. Wanton, lewd, low; base.
— v.n. To practise lewdness.
HARLOTRY, *här'-lot-re*, s. The trade or practice of prostitution, habitual or customary lewdness; prostitution.
HARM, *härm*, s. Injury; hurt; damage; moral wrong; wickedness.
— v.a. To hurt, to injure; to damage; to impair soundness of body.
HARMATTAN, *här'-mat-tan*, s. A hot, dry wind from the interior of Africa, corresponding to the simoom of Arabia, &c
HARMED, *härmd*, pp. of the verb *to harm*.
HARMEL, *här'-mel*, s. The wild African rue.
HARMFUL, *härm'-ful*, a. Hurtful; injurious; mischievous
HARMFULLY, *härm' ful-le*, ad. Hurtfully, injuriously.
HARMFULNESS, *härm'-ful-nes*, s. Hurtfulness, noxiousness
HARMLESS, *härm'-les*, a. Not hurtful or injurious; not receiving damage or injury; not guilty of crime.
HARMLESSLY, *härm'-les-le*, ad. Innocently; without fault or crime.
HARMLESSNESS, *härm'-les-nes*, s. The quality of being innoxious, innocence.
HARMONIC, *har mon'-ik*, } a. Relating to harmony
HARMONICAL, *har-mon'-e-kal*, } or music, concordant; consonant.—*Harmonic triad*, in *music*, the common chord, or chord of a note with its third and fifth
HARMONICA, *har-mon'-e-kä*, s. A musical instrument, in which the tones are produced by friction against the edges of a series of hemispherical glasses.
HARMONICALLY, *har-mon'-e-kal-le*, ad. Musically.
HARMONICS, *har mon' iks*, s. Harmonious sounds; consonances, the doctrine or science of musical sounds —*Grave harmonics* are low sounds which accompany every perfect consonance of two sounds
HARMONIOUS, *har mo-ne-us*, a. Adapted to each other symmetrical, concordant, symphonious living in peace and friendship.
HARMONIOUSLY, *har-mo'-ne-us-le*, ad. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other, with accordance of sounds; musically; in peace and friendship.
HARMONIOUSNESS, *har-mo'-ne-us-nes*, s. Proportion and adaptation of parts; musicalness; agreement; concord.
HARMONIPHON, *har-mon'-e-fon*, s. A musical instrument, played with keys like a pianoforte.
HARMONIST, *här'-mo-nist*, s. A musician; a composer of music, one who brings together corresponding passages, to show their agreement.—The *Harmonists* were a sect of Protestant emigrants who settled in America between 1803 and 1805.
HARMONIZE, *här'-mo-nize*, v.n. To be in concord; to agree in sounds, to be in peace and friendship.
— v.a. To adjust in fit proportions; to cause to agree, to make musical.
HARMONIZER, *här'-mo-ni-zer*, s. One who brings together or reconciles.—In *music*, a practical harmonist.
HARMONIZING, *här'-mo-ni-zing*, a. Being in accordance, bringing to an agreement.
HARMONOMETER, *här-mo-nom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.
HARMONY, *här'-mo-ne*, s. The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or composition of things intended to form a connected whole, just proportion of sound, consonance, musical concord.—*Natural harmony*, in *music*, consists of the common chord.—*Artificial harmony* is a mixture of concords and discords.
HARMOTOME, *här'-mo-tome*, s. In *mineralogy*, cross stone, or staurolite.
HARNESS, *här'-nes*, s. Armour, the whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight or horseman; the furniture of a draught-horse.
— v.a. To equip with armour for war, to put on the furniture of a horse for draught; to defend.
HARNESS-CASK, *här'-nes-kask*, s. A cask or high tub with a lid guarded by a rim, used on board ship for keeping salted meats ready at hand for daily use.
HARNESS-CURRIER, *här'-nes-kur' re-er*, s. A dresser of leather for harness and saddlery purposes.
HARNESSED, *här'-nest*, pp. or a. Equipped with armour; defended.
HARNESSER, *här'-nes-ser*, s. One who puts on the harness of a horse.
HARNESS-MAKER, *här'-nes-ma'-ker*, s. One whose business it is to make harness.
HARNS, *härnz*, s.pl. Brains.
HARP, *härp*, s. An instrument of music of the stringed kind, of a triangular figure, held upright, and commonly touched with the fingers.
— v.a. To play on the harp; to dwell on tediously; to affect.
HARPAGENES, *här-paj'-e-nes*, s.pl. In *antiquity*, iron hooks used in ships for naval warfare
HARPER, *härp'-er*, s. A player on the harp.
HARPING, *härp'-ing*, ppr. or a. Playing on the harp dwelling on continually; pertaining to the harp
— s. A continual dwelling on.—In *ships*, the *harpings* are the fore-parts which encompass the bow of a ship.
HARPING-IRON, *härp'-ing-i'-urn*, s. A harpoon.
HARPIST, *härp'-ist*, s. A harper.
HARP-LUTE, *härp'-lute*, s. A musical instrument.
HARPOON, *här'-poon*, s. (Fr.) A spear or javelin, used for killing whales.
— v.a. To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

HARPOONER, *här-poon'-er,* } s. One who uses a har-
HARPONEER, *här po-neer',* } poon; the man in a whale-boat who throws the harpoon.

HARPSICHORD, *härp'-se-kawrd,* s. An instrument of music with strings of wire, played by the fingers, by means of keys.

HARPY, *här'-pe,* s. In *antiquity,* a fabulous winged monster.—In *ornithology,* the largest of the eagle tribe, inhabiting Mexico and Brazil.—Any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.

HARQUEBUSE, *här' kwe-buse.* *See* ARQUEBUSE.

HARR *har,* s. A storm at sea, a tempest, eager.

HARRATEEN, *har'-rà-teen,* s. A kind of stuff or cloth.

HARRICO, *har'-e-ko.* *See* HARICOT.

HARRIDAN, *har'-re-dan,* s. A decayed strumpet.

HARRIED, *har'-rid,* pp. of the verb *to harry.*

HARRIER, *har'-re-er,* s. A kind of hound for hunting hares.

HARROW, *har'-ro,* s. An agricultural implement formed of pieces of timber sometimes crossing each other, and set with iron or wooden teeth; ‡an exclamation of sudden distress.

— v.a. To draw a harrow over, for the purpose of breaking clods and levelling the surface; to break or tear with a harrow.—*Figuratively,* to lacerate or torment; ‡to lay waste by violence; to agitate.

HARROWED, *har'-roed,* pp. or a. Broken or smoothed by a harrow.

HARROWER, *har'-row-er,* s. One who harrows; a hawk.

HARROWING, *har'-row-ing,* ppr. or a. Breaking or levelling with a harrow; tormenting; lacerating.

— s. The act or process of using a harrow.

HARRY, *har'-re,* v.a. To strip; to pillage; to harass; to agitate.

— v.n. To make a predatory incursion.

HARSELA, *här-se'-là,* s. A name sometimes given to the Turkish oke, rather less than three pounds weight.

HARSH, *härsh,* a. Rough to the touch or taste; rugged grating, discordant; austere, peevish; rigorous, severe.

HARSHLY, *härsh'-le,* ad. Roughly; in a harsh manner; austerely, rudely; unpleasantly.

HARSHNESS, *härsh'-nes,* s. Roughness to the touch or ear; moroseness; peevishness.

HARSLET, *härs'-let,* } s. The heart, liver, lights, &c.,
HASLET, *has'-let,* } of a hog.

HART, *härt,* s. A stag or male deer, an animal of the cervine genus.

HARTALL, *härt'-all,* s. Sulphuret of arsenic used as a yellow paint.

HARTBEEST, *härt'-beest,* s. A species of the antelope in South Africa.

HARTROYAL, *härt'-roy-al,* s. A plant.

HARTSHORN, *härts'-hawrn,* s. The horn of the hart or male deer.—*Salt of hartshorn,* or *volatile salts,* an impure solid carbonate of ammonia, obtained by distilling hartshorn or other bone.—*Spirit of hartshorn,* an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia, used in medicine.—*Hartshorn plantain,* an annual species of plantain.

HART'S-TONGUE, *härts'-tung,* s. A common British fern.

HARTWORT, *härt'-wurt,* s. The name of certain umbelliferous plants.

HARUM-SCARUM, *ha'-rum-ska'-rum,* a. Wild; precipitate, rash, giddy. (*Colloq.*)

HARUSPICE, *hà rus'-pice,* s. In *Roman history,* a person who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of beasts.

HARVEST, *här'-vest,* s. The season of reaping and gathering in crops, the ripe corn or grain collected; the product of labour.—In *Scripture,* the proper season for business.—*Harvest-bug,* the insect *Acarus autumnalis.*—*Harvest-fly,* a name applied to several large insects of the Cicada group.—*Harvest-home,* the time of harvest.—*Harvest-lord,* the head reaper at the harvest.—*Harvest-man,* a labourer in harvest.—*Harvest-moon,* the moon near the full, about the time of the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.—*Harvest-mouse,* a very small European species of field-mouse, which builds its nest on the stems of wheat or other plants.—*Harvest-queen,* an image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

— v.a. To reap or gather ripe corn and other fruits.

HARVESTED, *här'-ves-ted,* pp. or a. Reaped and collected, as ripe corn and other fruits.

HARVESTER, *här'-vest-er* s. A reaper; a labourer in gathering grain.

HARVESTING, *här'-ves-ting,* s. Act of collecting the harvest.

HAS, *has.* The third person singular of the verb *have.*

HASE, *haze,* v.a. To urge, drive, harass. *See* HAZE.

HASH, *hash,* v.a. To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.

— s. Minced meat, or a dish of meat and vegetables chopped into small pieces and mixed.

HASHED, *hasht,* pp. or a. Cut up into small pieces, as meat.

HASK,‡ *hask,* s. A case made of rushes or flags.

HASLET, *has'-let,* s. *See* HARSLET.

HASP, *hasp,* s. A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock, a spindle to wind thread or silk on.

HASP, *hasp,* v.a. To shut or fasten with a hasp.

HASSACK, *has'-sak,* s. The provincial name for Kentish ragstone.

HASSOCK, *has'-sok,* s. A thick mat or bass on which persons kneel in church.

HAST, *hast.* The second person singular of *have.*

HASTATE, *has'-tate,* } a. In *botany,* spear-shaped,
HASTATED, *has'-ta-ted,* } resembling the head of a halberd.

HASTE, *hayst,* s. Celerity of motion; speed; quickness, sudden excitement of passion; state of being pressed by business.

HASTE, *hayst,* } v.a. To press; to drive or urge
HASTEN, *hayst'n,* } forward; to push on to expedite.

— v.n. To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion.

HASTENED, *hayst'nd,* pp. of the verb *to hasten.*

HASTENER, *hayst'ner,* s. One who urges forward.

HASTILY, *hays'-te-le,* ad. In haste, with speed or quickness; speedily; nimbly; precipitately; under sudden excitement of passion.

HASTINESS, *hays' te-nes,* s. Speed, celerity in motion or action, rashness, heedless eagerness, precipitation, irritability, susceptibility of anger.

HASTING-PEAR, *hayst'-ing-pare,* s An early pear.

HASTINGS, *hayst'-ings,* s.pl. Peas that come early.

HASTIVE, *hays'-tiv,* a. Forward, early, as fruit.

HASTY, *hays'-te,* a. Quick; speedy; eager, precipitate, easily excited to wrath.

HASTY-PUDDING, *hays'-te-pud'-ding,* s. A pudding made of the meal of maize moistened with water and boiled, or of milk and flour boiled.

HAT, *hat,* s. A covering for the head; the dignity of a cardinal.

HATABLE, *ha'-tà-bl,* a. That may be hated, odious.

HAT-BAND, *hat'-band,* s. A band round the crown of a hat.

HAT-BOX, *hat'-boks,* } s. A box for a hat; a *band-box*
HAT-CASE, *hat'-kase,* }

HAT-BRUSH, *hat'-brush,* s. A soft brush for hats.

HATCH, *hatch,* v.a. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat, to contrive or plot, to form by meditation, to cross with lines in drawing and engraving in a peculiar manner, called *hatching* ‡to steep.

—v.n. To produce young; to bring the young to maturity.

— s. A brood; as many chickens as are produced at once; the act of exclusion from the egg, the opening in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another, a half-door, a flood-gate.—*Hatches,* pl., the coverings placed over the hatchways, openings in mines.—*To be under the hatches,* to be confined below; to be in distress, depression, or slavery.

HATCH BOAT, *hatch'-bote,* s. A kind of half-decked fishing-boat, one which has a well for keeping fish.

HATCHEL, *hatch'-el,* s. An instrument formed with long iron teeth set in a board, for cleaning flax or hemp.

— v.a. To draw flax or hemp through the teeth of a hatchel, for separating the coarse part and broken pieces of the stalk from the fine fibrous parts, to tease or vex, by sarcasms or reproaches.

HATCHELLED, *hatch'-eld,* pp. or a. Cleansed by a hatchel; combed.

HATCHELLER, *hatch'-el-er,* s. One who uses a hatchel.

HATCHER, *hatch'-er,* s. One who hatches, or contrives a plot.

HATCHET, *hatch'-et,* s. A small axe with a short handle.—*To take up the hatchet* is to make war.—*To bury the hatchet* is to make peace.

HATCHET-FACE, *hatch'-et-fase,* s. A sharp, prominent face like the edge of a hatchet.

HATCHETINE, *hatch'-e-teen*, s. A very soft yellowish white or greenish mineral of South Wales; mountain tallow

HATCHET-SHAPED, *hatch'-et-shaypt*, a. Having the shape of a hatchet.

HATCHING, *hatch'-ing*, s. The production of young from eggs; a mode of execution in engraving, drawing, and miniature painting, in which the effect is produced by courses of lines crossing each other at an angle more or less acute.

HATCHMENT, *hatch'-ment*, s. An armorial escutcheon of a deceased individual, placed in front of the house, on a hearse at funerals, or in a church.

HATCHWAY, *hatch'-wa*, s. In *ships*, a square or oblong opening in the deck, affording a passage from one deck to another, there being the *fore-hatchway*, the *after-hatchway*, and the *main-ha chway*

HATE, *hate*, v.a. To dislike greatly; to have a great aversion to.—In *Scripture*, it signifies to love less.

— s. Great dislike or aversion; hatred.

HATED, *ha'-ted*, pp. or a. Greatly disliked.

HATEFUL, *hate'-ful*, a. Exciting great dislike, aversion, or disgust; that feels hatred; odious; detestable.

HATEFULLY, *hate'-ful-le*, ad. Odiously; with great dislike, malignantly.

HATEFULNESS, *hate'-ful-nes*, s. Odiousness: the quality of being hateful

HATER, *ha'-ter*, s. One who hates.

HATRED, *ha'-tred*, s. Great dislike or aversion; ill-will, enmity, or animosity.

HATTED, *hat'-ted*, a. Covered with a hat; wearing a hat

HATTEMISTS, *hat'-te-mists*, s.pl. A religious sect of the seventeenth century, who derived their origin from Pontian Van Hattem, a minister in the province of Zealand

HATTER, *hat'-ter*, s. A maker of hats.

HATTI-SHERIFF, *hat'-te-sher'-if*, s. An irrevocable order, which comes immediately from the grand seignior.

HATTLE, *hat'tl*, a Wild; skittish.

HATTOCK,‡ *hat'-tok*, s. A shock of corn.

HAUBERK,‡ *haw'-berk*, s. A coat of mail without sleeves.

HAUGH, *haw*, s. A little, low meadow.

HAUGHT,‡ *hawt*, a. High; elevated; proud; insolent.

HAUGHTILY, *haw'-te-le*, ad. Proudly; arrogantly; with contempt or disdain.

HAUGHTINESS, *haw'-te-nes*, s. The quality of being haughty, pride mingled with contempt; arrogance.

HAUGHTY, *haw'-te*, a. Proud and disdainful, lofty and arrogant; supercilious; pride mingled with contempt; ‡lofty, bold; of high hazard.

HAUL, *hawl*, v.a. (sometimes written HALE). To pull or draw with force, to drag; to compel to go.—*To haul the wind*, in *seamanship*, is to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows.

— s. A pulling with force; a violent pull; draught of a net.

HAULAGE, *hawl'-aje*, s. The act of hauling; charge for hauling.

HAULED, *hawld*, pp. of the verb *to haul*.

HAULER, *hawl'-er*, s. One who pulls or hauls.

HAULM, HAUM, *hawm*, s. The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds, or of peas, beans, hops, &c.; straw; the dry stalks of corn, &c., in general.

HAUNCH, *haunsh*, s. The hip, that part of the body which lies between the last ribs and the thigh; the rear, the hind part.

HAUNCHED, *haunshd*, pp. or a. Having haunches.

HAUNT, *haunt*, v.a To frequent, to resort to; to visit customarily, to trouble with frequent visits, applied to the presumed visits of imaginary spectres.

— v.n. To be much about; to visit or be present often.

— s. A place to which one frequently resorts, ‡the habit or custom of resorting to a place; custom; practice.

HAUNTED, *haunt'-ed*, pp. or a. Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions; troubled by frequent visits.

HAUNTER, *haunt'-er*, s. One who frequents a particular place, or is often about it.

HAURIANT, *haw'-re-ant*, a. In *heraldry*, an epithet applied to fishes when represented in a perpendicular position, as if sucking in the air.

HAUSMANNITE, *haws'-man-ite*, s. An ore of manganese, having a brownish-black colour.

HAUST,‡ *hawst*, s. A dry cough. (*Local.*)

HAUSTELLATE, *haws'-tel-late*, a. In *entomology*, provided with a suctorial oral apparatus.

HAUSTELLUM, *haws-tel'-lum*, s. The suctorial organ of certain insects.

HAUTBOY, *ho'-boy*, s. A wind instrument, somewhat resembling a flute; a sort of strawberry.

HAUTEUR, *ho-ture'*, s. (Fr.) Pride: haughtiness, haughty manner or spirit.

HAUT GOUT, *ho goo'*, s. (Fr.) High relish or taste; high seasoning.

HAUYNE, *how'-in*, s A blue mineral, found in volcanic rocks, and named from the French mineralogist Haüy.

HAVE, *hav*, v.aux.; pret. and pp. HAD. To possess, to hold in possession or power; to marry; to take for a wife or husband.—*Had rather* denotes wish or preference.—*To have after*, to pursue.—*To have away*, to remove; to take away.—*To have at*, to encounter; to assail, to enter into competition with, to make trial with.—*Have with you*, is have me with you.—*To have in*, to contain.—*To have on*, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons.—*To have out*, to cause to depart —*To have a care*, to take care.—*To have pleasure*, to enjoy.—*To have pain*, to suffer.—*To have sorrow*, to be grieved.—*He would have*, he requires.—*He should have*, he ought to have.

HAVELESS,‡ *hav'-les*, a. Having little or nothing.

HAVEN, *ha'vn*, s. A harbour; a port; a bay, recess, or inlet of the sea; a station for ships; a shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

HAVENER,‡ *ha'vner*, s. The overseer of a port; a harbour-master.

HAVER,† *hav'-er*, s. One who has or possesses; a possessor; a holder.

HAVERSACK, *hav'-er-sak*, s. A soldier's knapsack.

HAVILDAR, *hav'-il-dar*, s. A non-commissioned officer among the Sepoys in India.

HAVING, *hav'-ing*, s. Possession; goods; estate; the act or state of possessing.

HAVIOUR,‡ *have'-yur*, s. Conduct; manners, behaviour.

HAVOC, *hav'-uk*, s. Waste; devastation, wide and general destruction.

— v.a. To lay waste; to destroy.

— exclam. *Formerly*, a term of incitement in hunting, but afterward a war-cry, and the signal for indiscriminate slaughter.

HAW, *haw*, s. The berry and seed of the hawthorn; a small piece of ground adjoining a house, a small field.—In *farriery*, an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eye-lid and eye of a horse a hesitation or intermission of speech.

— v.n. To stop in speaking with a haw, or to speak with interruption and hesitation.

HAWFINCH, *haw'-finsh*, s. A bird; a European species of grossbeak

HAWHAW, *haw-haw'*, or HA-HA, s. A fence or bank that interrupts an alley or walk, sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached.

HAWING, *haw'-ing*, ppr. or s. Speaking with a haw, or with hesitation.

HAWK, *hawk*, s. A name common to many species of birds of prey, allied to the falcons and eagles.—An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise.

— v.n. To catch or attempt to catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to practise falconry; to fly at; to attack on the wing; to make an effort to force up phlegm with noise.

— v.a. To cry; to offer for sale by outcry in the street, or to sell by outcry

HAWK-BELL, *hawk'-bel*, s. A bell on the foot of a hawk.

HAWKE, *hawk*, s. Among *plasterers*, a small board, with a handle beneath, for holding mortar.

HAWKED, *hawkt*, a. Crooked; curving, like a hawk's bill.

HAWKER, *haw'-ker*, s. One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; a pedlar; a falconer.

HAWKEY, *hawk'-e*, s. A game played by several boys on each side with a ball and sticks called *hawkey bats*.

HAWK-EYED, *hawk'-ide*, a. Having a keen eye; discerning

HAWK-HEADED, *hawk'-hed-ed*, a. Having a head like that of a hawk.

HAWKING, *hawk'-ing*, s. The exercise of taking wild fowls, by means of hawks; making an effort to discharge phlegm; offering for sale in the street by outcry.

HAWKMOTH, *hawk'-moth*, s. A very large moth or

butterfly, which moves from flower to flower with great rapidity and a humming sound.

HAWK-NOSED, *hawk'-noze'd*, a. Having an aquiline nose

HAWK-NUT, *hawk'-nut*, s. One of the names of the Earth-nut.

HAWKWEED, *hawk'-weed*, s. A name of many species of herbs, principally belonging to the genus *hieracium*.

HAWSE, *hawz*, s. The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors from the bows.

HAWSE-HOLE, *hawz'-hole*, s. A cylindric hole in the bow of a ship, through which a cable passes.

HAWSE PIECE, *hawz'-peese*, s. One of the foremost timbers of a ship, through which the hawse-hole is cut.

HAWSER, *haw'-zer*, s. A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line.

HAWTHORN, *haw'-thawrn*, s. A shrub or tree which bears the *haw*; the white-thorn, much used for hedges.

HAWTHORN-FLY, *haw'-thawrn-fli*, s. An insect so called.

HAY, *ha*, s. Grass cut and dried for fodder; a net which incloses the haunt of an animal; ‡a hedge.

— v.a. To dry or cure grass for preservation; to lay snares for rabbits

HAY-BOTE, *ha'-bote*, s. In *English law*, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences.

HAYCOCK, *ha'-kok*, s. A conical pile or heap of hay, in the field.

HAY-CUTTER, *ha'-kut-ter*, s. A machine for cutting hay.

HAYDENITE, *ha'-den-ite*, s. A mineral discovered by Dr. Hayden.

HAY-FIELD, *ha'-feeld*, s. A field where hay is gathered.

HAY-KNIFE, *ha'-nife*, s. A sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow.

HAYMAKER, *ha'-ma-ker*, s. One who cuts and dries grass for fodder.

HAYMAKING, *ha'-ma-king*, s. The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

HAYMARKET, *ha'-mar-ket*, s. A place for the sale of hay.

HAYING, *ha'-ing*, s. Haymaking; the getting in of hay.

HAYLOFT, *ha'-loft*, s. A loft or scaffold for hay, particularly in a barn.

HAYMOW, *ha'-mow*, s. A mow or mass of hay laid up in a barn for preservation.

HAYRICK, *ha'-rik*, s. A rick of hay; *usually*, a long pile for preservation in the open air.

HAYSTACK, *ha'-stak*, s. A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.

HAYSTALK, *ha'-stawk*, s. A stalk of hay.

HAYTHORN, *ha'-thawrn*, s. Hawthorn.

HAYWARD, *ha'-wawrd*, s. A person formerly appointed to guard the hedges.

HAZARD, *haz'-ard*, s. Chance; accident; casualty; a fortuitous event; danger; peril; risk, jeopardy; a game at dice.—*To run the hazard*, to risk; to take the chance.

— v.a. To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury, as one's life; to venture, peril, or endanger.

— v.n. To try the chance; to adventure; to run the risk or danger.

HAZARDABLE, *haz'-ard-à-bl*, a. That is liable to hazard or chance.

HAZARDER, *haz'-ar-der*, s. One who ventures or puts at stake.

HAZARDOUS, *haz'-ar-dus*, a. That exposes to peril or danger of loss, perilous; dangerous.

HAZARDOUSLY, *haz'-ar-dus-le*, ad. With danger of loss; with peril.

HAZARDOUSNESS, *haz'-ar-dus-nes*, s. The state of being hazardous

HAZARDRY, ‡ *haz'-ar-dre*, s. Rashness, temerity; gaming in general

HAZE, *haze*, s. Vapour which renders the air thick, though not as damp as in foggy weather.

— v.n. To be hazy, or thick with haze.

—‡ v.a. To urge, drive or harass.

HAZEL, *ha'zl*, s. A shrub of the genus *corylus*, bearing a nut containing a kernel.

— a. Pertaining to the hazel, or like it; of a light-brown colour, like the hazel-nut.

HAZEL-EARTH, *ha'zl-erth*, s. A kind of red loam.

HAZELLY, *ha'zl-le*, a. Of the colour of the hazel-nut; of a light-brown.

HAZEL-NUT, *ha'zl-nut*, s. The nut or fruit of the hazel.

HAZINESS, *ha'-ze-nes*, s. The state of being hazy.

HAZY, *ha'-ze*, a. Thick with vapour, but not as damp as in foggy weather

HE, pronoun of the third person, nom. *he*, poss. *his*, obj. *him*, masculine gender, representing the man or male person named before. A male.—*He* is sometimes prefixed to the names of animals, to designate the male kind, as a *he-goat*.

HEAD, *hed*, s. The uppermost part of the human body, or the foremost part of the body of prone and creeping animals, an individual, a chief, a commander, countenance, understanding; faculties of the mind; spontaneous will or resolution, as in the phrase, *of one's own head*, state of a deer's horns, by which his age is known; the fore-part of a thing; the principal source of a stream; the top of corn or other plant. —*Head and ears*, a phrase denoting the whole person. —*Head and shoulders*, by force; violently; as, to bring in, *head and shoulders*.—*Head or tail*, or *neither head nor tail*, uncertainty.—*Head*, as an *adj.* or in *composition*, chief, principal.

— v.a. To lead; to direct; to act as leader to, to decapitate, to form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; to lop, to go in front of.

— v.n. To originate; to spring; to have its source, to form a head.

HEADACHE, *hed'-ake*, s. Pain in the head.

HEAD-BAND, *hed'-band*, s. A fillet, a band for the head.

HEAD-BOARD, *hed'-bord*, s. A board at the head, as of the bed, &c.

HEAD-BOROUGH, *hed'-bur-ro*, s. The chief of a frankpledge, tithing, or decennary.

HEAD-CHEESE, *hed'-cheez*, s. Parts of the head or feet of swine, cooked, chopped, and pressed into the form of a cheese.

HEAD-DRESS, *hed'-dres*, s. The dress of the head.

HEADED, *hed'-ed*, pp. Led; directed. Used in composition as an adjective; as, *clear-headed*, *thick-headed*, &c.

HEADER, *hed'-er*, s. One who heads nails or pins; one who leads a mob or party.

HEADFAST, *hed'-fast*, s. A rope at the head of a ship, to fasten it to a wharf or other fixed object.

HEADFIRST, *hed'-first*, ad. With the head foremost.

HEAD-GARGLE, *hed'-gar-gl*, s. A disease of cattle.

HEAD-GEAR, *hed'-geer*, s. Covering or ornament of the head.

HEADILY, *hed'-e-le*, ad. Hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed.

HEADINESS, *hed'-e-nes*, s. Rashness; precipitation; obstinacy.

HEADING, *hed'-ing*, s. That which stands at the head, title; materials for the heads of casks.

HEADLAND, *hed'-land*, s. A cape; a promontory; a ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.

HEADLESS, *hed'-les*, a. Having no head; beheaded; destitute of a chief or leader; not having understanding or prudence; rash; obstinate.

HEADLONG, *hed'-long*, ad. With the head foremost rashly; precipitately.

— a. Steep; precipitous; rash; precipitate.

HEAD-LUGGED, *hed'-lugd*, a. Dragged by the head.

HEAD-MAIN, *hed'-mane*, s. The main ditch, by which water is drawn from a river, &c. for irrigation.

HEADMAN, *hed'-man*, s. A chief; a leader.

HEADMOLDSHOT, *hed'-mold-shot*, s. A disease in children, in which the sutures of the skull, usually the coronal, have their edges shot over one another

HEAD-MONEY, *hed'-mun-e*, s. A capitation tax.

HEADMOST, *hed'-most*, a. Most advanced; most forward. first in a line or order of progression.

HEAD-PAN, *hed'-pan*, s. The brain-pan.

HEAD-PENCE, *hed'-pens*, s. A poll tax.

HEAD-PIECE, *hed'-peese*, s. Armour for the head; a helmet, &c., understanding; force of mind.

HEAD-QUARTERS, *hed-kwaw'-ters*, s. pl The quarters c. place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army

HEAD-ROPE, *hed'-rope*, s. That part of a bolt-rope which is sewed to the upper edge or head of the principal sails.

HEAD-SAIL, *hed'-sale*, s. The general name for all those sails of a vessel which are set forward of the foremast.

HEAD SEA, *hed'-see*, s. Waves that meet the head of a ship, or roll against her course.
HEAD-SHAKE, *hed'-shake*, s. A significant shake of the head
HEADSHIP, *hed'-ship*, s. Authority, chief place.
HEADSMAN, *hedz'-man*, s. One who cuts off heads; an executioner.
HEAD-SPRING, *hed'-spring*, s. Fountain; source; origin
HEADSTALL, *hed' stawl*, s. That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.
HEAD-STONE, *hed'-stone*, s. The principal stone in a foundation, the chief or corner stone; the stone at the head of a grave.
HEADSTRONG, *hed'-strong*, a. Resolute to run his own way, bent on pursuing his own will.
HEAD-TIRE, *hed'-tire*, s. Dress or attire for the head.
HEADWAY, *hed'-wa*, s. The motion of an advancing ship.
HEAD-WIND, *hed'-wind*, s. A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.
HEAD-WORK, *hed'-wurk*, s. Mental or intellectual labour, an ornament on the key-stone of an arch.
HEAD-WORKMAN, *hed'-wurk-man*, s. The chief workman of a party, a foreman in a manufactory.
HEADY, *hed'-e*, a. Rash; precipitate; violent; intoxicating.
HEAL, *heel*, v.a. To cure a disease or wound; to restore to soundness; to purify from corruptions, redress grievances, and restore to prosperity.
— v.n. To grow sound; to return to a sound state.
HEALABLE, *he'-là-bl*, a. That may be healed.
HEALDS, *heeldz*, s.pl The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom.
HEALED, *heeld*, pp. of the verb *to heal*.
HEALER, *he'-ler*, s. He or that which cures, or restores to soundness.
HEALING, *he'-ling*, ppr. Curing; restoring to a sound state.
— a. Tending to cure; mollifying.
— s The act or process by which a cure is effected.
HEALINGLY, *he'-ling-le*, ad. In a healing manner.
HEALFANG,‡ *heel'-fang*, HEALSFANG,‡ *heels'-fang*, HALSFANG,‡ *hals'-fang*, s. The ancient punishment of the pillory; a pecuniary punishment or mulct.
HEALTH, *helth*, s. In the *animal economy*, a right disposition of the body and all its parts; when the animal feels no pain or discomfort.—Sound state of the mind; natural vigour of faculties; salvation or divine favour
HEALTHFUL, *helth'-ful*, a. Being in a sound state; free from disease; wholesome; salubrious.
HEALTHFULLY, *helth'-ful-le*, ad. In health; wholesomely.
HEALTHFULNESS, *helth'-ful-nes*, s. State of being well; wholesomeness; salubrity.
HEALTHILY, *helth'-e-le*, a. Without disease.
HEALTHINESS, *helth'-e-nes*, s. State of health; freedom from disease.
HEALTHLESS, *helth'-les*, a. Infirm; sickly; †not conducive to health.
HEALTHLESSNESS, *helth'-les-nes*, s. State of being healthless
HEALTHSOME,† *helth'-sum*, a. Wholesome.
HEALTHY, *helth'-e*, a. Being in a sound state; enjoying health; vigorous; salubrious.
HEAM, *heem*, s. In beasts, the same as *after-birth* in women.
HEAP, *heep*, s. A pile or mass; a collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; a crowd; a cluster, a mass of ruins.
— v.a. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile; to accumulate.
HEAPED, *heept*, pp. of the verb *to heap*.
HEAPER, *heep'-er*, s. One who heaps, piles, or amasses.
HEAPLY, *heep'-le*, ad. In heaps; without order.
HEAPY, *heep'-e*, a. Lying in heaps.
HEAR, *heer*, v.a., pret. and pp. HEARD. To perceive by the ear, to attend, to listen; to obey; to attend favourably; to regard; to grant an answer to prayer.
— v.n. To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; to listen, to attend; to receive by report.
HEARD, *herd*, pret. and pp. of HEAR. Perceived by the ear.
HEARER, *heer'-er*, s. One who hears; one who attends to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor.
HEARING, *heer'-ing*, s. The faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; attention to what is delivered; opportunity to be heard; judicial trial; act of perceiving sounds; sensation or perception of sound.
HEARKEN, *härk'n*, v.n. To listen, to attend to what is uttered with eagerness or curiosity
— v.a To hear by listening.
HEARKENER, *härk'ner*, s. A listener; one who hearkens
HEARSAY, *heer'-say*, s. Report; rumour; common talk. It is sometimes used as an adjective
HEARSE, *herse*, s. A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave, ‡a temporary monument set over a grave; a hind in the second year of her age.
— v.a. To inclose in a hearse, to bury.
HEARSE-CLOTH, *herse'-kloth*, s. A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse.
HEARSE-LIKE, *herse'-like*, a. Suitable to a funeral.
HEART, *härt*, s. A muscular viscus, which is the primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body, situated in the thorax, the inner part of anything: the vital part, the seat of the affections and passions; the seat of the understanding or the will: hence, secret purposes, intentions, or designs, courage; spirit; recesses of the mind; disposition of mind; conscience, or sense of good or ill.—*To get* or *learn by heart*, to commit to memory.—*To take to heart* or *lay to heart*, to be much affected.—*To set the heart on*, to fix the desires on.—*To set the heart at rest*, to make one's self quiet.—*To find in the heart*, to be willing or disposed.—*To have in the heart*, to have design or intention.—*A hard heart*, cruelty, want of sensibility.—*Heart* is a prefix to numerous compounds, as, *Heart-affecting*, affecting the heart.—*Heart-alluring*, suited to allure the affections.—*Heart-appalling*, dismaying the heart.—*Heart-break*, overwhelming sorrow or grief.—*Heart-breaker*, a lady's curl.—*Heart-breaking*, overpowering with grief or sorrow, overpowering grief, deep affliction.—*Heart-bred*, bred in the heart.—*Heart-broken*, deeply afflicted or grieved.—*Heart-buried*, deeply immersed.—*Heart-burn*, cardialgy, a disease or affection of the stomach.—*Heart-chilled*, having the heart chilled.—*Heart-consuming*, destroying peace of mind.—*Heart-corroding*, preying on the heart.—*Heart-dear*, sincerely beloved.—*Heart-deep*, rooted in the heart.—*Heart-discouraging*, depressing the spirits.—*Heart-ease*, quiet, tranquillity of mind.—*Heart-easing*, giving quiet to the mind.—*Heart-eating*, preying on the heart.—*Heart-enlivening*, enlivening the heart.—*Heart-felt*, deeply affecting.—*Heart-grief*, affliction of the heart.—*Heart-grinding*, grinding the heart.—*Heart-hardened*, obdurate, unfeeling.—*Heart-heaviness*, depression of spirits.—*Heart-humbled*, humbled in heart.—*Heart-offending*, wounding the heart.—*Heart-paining*, giving pain to the heart.—*Heart-piercing*, piercing the heart.—*Heart-purifying*, purifying the heart.—*Heart-quelling*, conquering the affection.—*Heart-rending*, breaking the heart; deeply afflictive.—*Heart-rising*, a rising of the heart, opposition.—*Heart-robbing*, depriving of thought.—*Heart's-blood*, the blood of the heart; life.—*Heart-searching*, searching the secret thoughts.—*Heart-seed*, a climbing plant.—*Heart-shaped*, having the shape of a heart.—*Heart-sick*, sick at heart; deeply afflicted.—*Heart-sickening*, sickening the heart.—*Heart-sore*, that which pains the heart; deeply wounded.—*Heart-sorrowing*, sorrowing deeply.—*Heart-stirring*, moving the heart.—*Heart-strike*, to affect at heart.—*Heart-string*, a hypothetical nerve or tendon.—*Heart-struck*, driven to the heart; dismayed.—*Heart-swelling*, rankling in the heart.—*Heart-thrilling*, thrilling the heart.—*Heart-touching*, affecting the heart.—*Heart-wheel*, a mechanical contrivance, common in cotton-mills.—*Heart-whole*, not deeply affected.—*Heart-wood*, the hard central part of the trunk of a tree.—*Heart-wounded*, wounded with love or grief.—*Heart-wounding*, piercing with grief
HEARTACHE, *härt'-ake*, s. Anguish of mind.
HEARTED,‡ *här'-ted*, a. Taken to heart. Chiefly used in composition, as, *hard-hearted*, *faint-hearted*, &c.
HEARTEDNESS, *här'-ted-nes*, s. Sincerity, warmth.
HEARTEN,† *härt'n*, v.a To encourage, to animate.
HEARTENER, *härt'ner*, s. He or that which gives courage or animation.
HEARTH, *härth*, s. A pavement or floor of brick or stone in a chimney, on which a fire is made; the house itself.
HEARTH-BROOM, *härth'-brume*, s. A broom for sweeping the hearth.

HEARTH-MONEY, *härth'-mun-e*, s. An ancient tax on hearths.
HEARTHSTONE, *härth'-stone*, s. Stone forming the hearth, fireside.
HEARTILY, *härt'-te-le*, ad. With all the heart; with sincerity, zeal, or eagerness
HEARTINESS, *härt'-te-nes*, s. Sincerity; zeal; ardour.
HEARTLESS, *härt'-les*, a. Without courage; spiritless; without feeling.
HEARTLESSLY, *härt'-les-le*, ad. Without courage or spirit; timidly
HEARTLESSNESS, *härt'-les-nes*, s. Want of courage or spirit, feebleness.
HEARTLET, *härt'-let*, s. A little heart.
HEART-LIKE, *härt'-like*, a. Resembling the heart.
HEART'S-EASE, *härts'-eze*, s. A species of violet; the pansy.
HEARTSOME, *härt'-sum*, a. Merry; cheerful; lively.
HEARTY, *härt'-te*, a. Proceeding from the heart, as a welcome, being full of health; sound; strong; healthy, having a keen appetite.
HEARTY-HALE, *härt'-te-hale*, a. Good for the heart.
HEAT, *heet*, s. The sensation experienced in touching a hot body; the effect produced on the sentient organs of animals, by the passage of caloric, disengaged from surrounding bodies, to the organs; any accumulation or concentration of the matter of heat or caloric; animal excitement; violent action of the system; agitation of mind.
— v.a. To make hot; to communicate heat to, or cause to be hot; to make feverish; to excite animal action.
— v.n. To grow warm or hot.
HEATED, *heet'-ed*, pp. or a. Made hot; inflamed; exasperated.
HEATER, *heet'-er*, s. He or that which heats; a mass of iron which is heated and inclosed in a box or case.
HEATFUL, *heet'-ful*, a. Full of warmth.
HEATH, *heeth*, s. A narrow-leafed evergreen shrub of many species, having beautiful flowers, and growing naturally on waste land in Britain, a place overgrown with heath or with shrubs of any kind.
HEATH-CLAD, *heeth'-klad*, a. Clothed or crowned with heath.
HEATH-COCK, *heeth'-kok*, } s. A large bird which fre-
HEATH-GAME, *heeth'-game*, } quents heaths; a species of grouse.
HEATHEN, *he'thn*, s. A pagan; a Gentile; one who worships idols, a rude, illiterate, barbarous person.
— a. Gentile; pagan.
HEATHENDOM, *he'thn-dum*, s. That part of the world where heathenism prevails.
HEATHENISH, *he'thn-ish*, a. Belonging to Gentiles or pagans, idolatrous; pagan; rude; illiterate; barbarous.
HEATHENISHLY, *he'thn-ish-le*, ad. After the manner of heathens.
HEATHENISHNESS, *he'thn-ish-nes*, s. A profane state, like that of the heathens.
HEATHENISM, *he'thn-izm*, s. Gentilism; paganism; ignorance of the true God; idolatry; barbarism.
HEATHENIZE, *he'thn-ize*, v.a. To render heathen or heathenish
HEATHER, *heth'-er*, s. Heath.
HEATHER-BELLS, *heth'-er-bels*, s.pl. The blossoms of the heather.
HEATHERY, *heth'-er-e*, a. Heathy; abounding in heather.
HEATH-PEA, *heeth'-pe*, s. A species of bitter vetch.
HEATH-POUT, *heeth'-powt*, s. A bird, the same as the *heath-cock*.
HEATH-ROSE, *heeth'-roze*, s. A plant.
HEATHY, *heeth'-e*, a. Abounding with heath.
HEATING, *heet'-ing*, ppr. Making warm or hot; inflaming.
— a. Tending to impart heat to; promoting warmth or heat.
HEATINGLY, *heet'-ing-le*, ad. In a way to heat.
HEATLESS, *heet'-les*, a. Destitute of heat; cold.
HEAVE, *heev*, v.a. To lift, to raise; to move upward; to cause to swell; to raise forcibly by turning a windlass, to hoist.—*To heave ahead*, to force a vessel forward by any means, when not under sail.—*To heave astern*, to cause to recede; to draw back.—*To heave down*, to throw or lay down on one side, to careen.—*To heave out*, to throw out.—With *seamen*, *to heave to*, to bring the ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.
— v.n. To swell, distend, or dilate; to pant; to breathe with labour or pain; to make an effort to vomit, to rise in billows; to swell.—*To heave in sight*, to appear.
HEAVE, s. A rising or swell, an exertion or effort upward, a rising swell, or distention, an effort to vomit
HEAVE-OFFERING, *heev'-of-fer-ing*, s. Among the *Jews*, an offering to God.
HEAVED, *heevd*, pp. of the verb *to heave*.
HEAVEN, *hev'n*, s. The region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon, and stars.—Among *Christians*, the part of space in which the omnipresent Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible manifestations of his glory.—Among *pagans*, the residence of the celestial gods.—The sky or air; the region of the atmosphere, the Sovereign of heaven, God; the pagan deities; celestials, elevation; sublimity; supreme felicity, great happiness.
Heaven is a prefix to various compounds, as, *Heaven-aspiring*, aspiring to heaven.—*Heaven banished*, banished from heaven.—*Heaven-begot*, begot by a celestial being.—*Heaven-born*, native of heaven.—*Heaven-bred*, produced or cultivated in heaven.—*Heaven-bright*, bright as heaven.—*Heaven-built*, built by the agency or favour of the gods.—*Heaven-commissioned*, commissioned divinely.—*Heaven-daring*, offering defiance to heaven, or to the divine will.—*Heaven-directed*, pointing to the sky; taught or directed by the celestial powers.—*Heaven-exalted*, exalted to heaven.—*Heaven-fallen*, fallen from heaven.—*Heaven-gifted*, bestowed by heaven.—*Heaven-given*, given by heaven.—*Heaven-guided*, divinely guided.—*Heaven-inspired*, inspired by heaven.—*Heaven-instructed*, taught by heaven.—*Heaven-kissing*, touching the sky.—*Heaven-loved*, beloved by heaven.—*Heaven-protected*, protected by divine power.—*Heaven-saluting*, touching the sky.—*Heaven-warring*, warring against heaven.
HEAVENIZE,† *hev'n-ize*, v.a. To render like heaven.
HEAVENLINESS, *hev'n-le-nes*, s. Supreme excellence.
HEAVENLY, *hev'n-le*, a. Pertaining to heaven; celestial; godlike, resembling heaven; supremely excellent; inhabiting heaven.
— ad. In a manner resembling that of heaven; by the influence or agency of heaven.
HEAVENLY-MINDED, *hev'n-le-minde'-ed*, a. Having the affections placed on heaven.
HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS, *hev'n-le-minde'-ed-nes*, s. The state of having the affections placed on heavenly things.
HEAVENWARD, *hev'n-waord*, ad. Toward heaven.
HEAVER, *he'-ver*, s. One who heaves or lifts.—Among *seamen*, a staff for a lever.
HEAVERS, *he'-vers*, s. A class of men employed about docks, taking goods from barges and flats.
HEAVES, *heevz*, s. A disease of horses, characterised by difficult and laborious respiration.
HEAVILY, *hev'-e-le*, ad. With great weight; grievously; afflictively, with difficulty.
HEAVINESS, *hev'-e-nes*, s. Weight; gravity; the quality of being heavy; sadness; sorrow; dejection of mind; sluggishness; dulness of spirit, oppression; that which creates labour and difficulty, thickness.
HEAVING, *he'-ving*, ppr. or a. Lifting; swelling; making an effort to vomit.
— s. A rising or swell; a panting.
HEAVISOME, *hev'-e-sum*, a. Dark; drowsy. (*Local.*)
HEAVY, *hev'-e*, a. Weighty; ponderous; having great weight; sorrowful; depressed in mind; burdensome; oppressive; wanting life and animation; drowsy; indolent; thick; dense; black.
— ad. With great weight. A word much used in composition; as *heavy-browed*, having heavy brows; *heavy-handed*, clumsy, not active or dextrous; *heavy-headed*, having a heavy or dull head; *heavy-laden*, laden with a heavy burden.
HEAVY-SPAR, *hev'-e-spar*, s. A heavy, sparry mineral, consisting of baryta and sulphuric acid.
HEAZY, *he'-ze*, a. Hoarse; wheezing. (*Local*)
HEBBER-MAN, *heb'-ber-man*, s. In *commerce*, one who fishes below water for whitings, smelts, &c., commonly at ebbing tide.
HEBDOMAD,‡ *heb'-do-mad*, s. A week; a period of seven days.
HEBDOMADAL, *heb-dom'-a-dal*, } a. Weekly, consist-
HEBDOMADARY, *heb-dom'-a-da-re*, } ing of seven days, or occurring every seven days.
HEBDOMADARY, *heb-dom'-a-da-re*, s. A member of a

chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir.

Hebdomatical, *heb-do-mat'-e-kal*, a. Weekly

Hebe, *he'-be*, s. In *Greek mythology*, the goddess of youth and beauty.—In *astronomy*, an asteroid discovered by Hencke in 1847.

Heben,‡ *heb'-en*, s. Ebony.

Hebetate, *heb'-e-tate*, v.a. To dull; to blunt; to stupefy

Hebetation, *heb-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of making blunt, dull, or stupid, the state of being dulled.

Hebete,‡ *he-bete'*, a. Dull; stupid.

Hebetude, *heb'-e-tude*, s. Dulness; stupidity.

Hebraic, *he-bra'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

Hebraically, *he-bra'-e-kal-le*, ad. After the manner of the Hebrew language.

Hebraism, *heb'-ra-izm*, s. A Hebrew idiom.

Hebraist, *heb'-ra-ist*, **Hebrician**, *he-brish' an*, s. One versed in the Hebrew language.

Hebraistic, *heb-ra-is'-tik*, a. Pertaining to or resembling Hebrew

Hebraize, *heb'-ra-ize*, v.a. To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew.

— v.n. To speak Hebrew, or to conform to the Hebrews.

Hebrew, *he'-brew*, s. One of the descendants of Eber, or Heber; an Israelite; a Jew; the Hebrew language.

— a. Pertaining to the Hebrews.

Hebrewess, *he'-brew-es*, s. An Israelitish woman.

Hebridian, *he-brid'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to the Hebrides.

Hecatomb, *hek'-a-toom*, s. In *antiquity*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts.

Heck, *hek*, s. An engine or instrument for catching fish; a rack for holding fodder for cattle (*local*); a bend in a stream; a hatch or latch of a door.

Heckle, *hek'l*, v.a. *See* Hackle.

Heckling, *hek'-ling*, s. A rough process of combing flax with a heckle.

Hectare, *hek'-taire*, s. A French measure containing a hundred *ares*, or nearly 2½ English acres.

Hectic, *hek'-tik*, **Hectical**, *hek'-te-kal*, a. Pertaining to hectic; affected with hectic fevers.

Hectic, *hek'-tik*, s. An exacerbating and remittent fever.

Hectically, *hek'-te-kal-le*, ad. Constitutionally.

Hectogram, **Hectogramme**, *hek'-to-gram*, s. A French weight containing a hundred *grammes*, or about 3½ ozs. avoirdupois.

Hectolitre, *hek'-to-le-tr*, s. A French measure of capacity, containing a hundred *litres*, nearly 26½ gallons of wine measure.

Hectometer, *hek-tom'-e-ter*, **Hectometre**, *hek'-to-me-tr*, s. A French measure, equal to a hundred *metres*, or about 328 English feet.

Hector, *hek'-tur*, s. A bully; a blustering, turbulent fellow, one who teases or vexes.

— v.a. To threaten; to bully; to treat with insolence; to torment by words.

— v.n. To play the bully; to bluster.

Hectorism, *hek'-tur-izm*, s. The disposition or practice of a hector; a bullying.

Hectorly, *hek'-tur-le*, a. Blustering; insolent.

Heddle-maker, *hed'dl-ma'-ker*, s. A maker of flax combs and of weavers' utensils.

Heddles, *hed'dlz*, s.pl. The harness for guiding the warp threads in a loom.

Hedenbergite, *hed'-en-berg-ite*, s. A dark, or nearly black, cleavable variety of augite.

Hederaceous, *hed-e-ra'-she-us*, a. Pertaining to ivy; producing ivy.

Hederal, *hed'-e-ral*, a. Composed of ivy; belonging to ivy

Hederiferous, *hed-e-rif'-er-us*, a. Producing ivy.

Hedge, *hedj*, s. A thicket planted round a field to fence it, or in rows, to separate the parts of a garden. —*Hedge* is a prefix to various compounds; as, *Hedge-born*, of low birth, as if born in the woods, outlandish, obscure.—*Hedge-bote*, wood for repairing hedges. —*Hedge-creeper*, one who skulks under hedges.—*Hedge-fumitory*, a plant.—*Hedge-hyssop*, a bitter herb of the genus *gratiola*.—*Hedge mustard*, a plant of the genus *erysimum*.—*Hedge-nettle*, a herb or undershrub of the genus *stachys*, whose flowers grow in spikes.—*Hedge-note*, a term of contempt for low writing.—*Hedge-sparrow*, a small European bird frequenting hedges.—*Hedge-stake*, a stake to support a hedge.—*Hedge-writer*, a Grub-street writer, or low author.

Hedge, v.a. To inclose with a hedge, to fence with a thicket of shrubs or small trees; to separate by a hedge, to guard or protect.

— v.n. To hide, as in a hedge; to skulk.

Hedge-bill, *hedj'-bil*, **Hedging-bill**, *hedj'-ing-bil*, s. A cutting hook used in dressing hedges

Hedgehog, *hedj'-hog*, s. A quadruped, with round ears, and the upper part of his body covered with prickles or spines; a term of reproach; a plant of the genus *medicago*, or snail-trefoil, the globe-fish The *sea hedgehog* is a genus of zoophytes.

Hedgehog-thistle, *hedj'-hog-this'l*, s. A plant, the *cactus*.

Hedgeless, *hedj'-les*, a. Having no hedge.

Hedgepig, *hedj'-pig*, s. A young hedgehog.

Hedgerow, *hedj'-ro*, s. A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or separation of fields.

Hedger, *hedj'-er*, s. One who makes hedges.

Hedyphane, *he'-di-fane*, s. A white or greyish mineral, consisting of oxide of lead and lime.

Heed, *heed*, v.a. To regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to.

— v.n. To mind; to consider.

— s. Care; attention, caution, circumspection · regard; seriousness.

Heedful, *heed'-ful*, a. Attentive; observing watchful; cautious.

Heedfully, *heed'-ful-le*, ad. Attentively; carefully, cautiously; watchfully.

Heedfulness, *heed'-ful-nes*, s. Attention; vigilance; circumspection.

Heedily,‡ *heed'-e-le*, ad. Cautiously; vigilantly.

Heediness,‡ *heed'-e-nes*, s. Caution; vigilance.

Heedless, *heed'-les*, a. Inattentive; negligent; thoughtless.

Heedlessly, *heed'-les-le*, ad. Carelessly; negligently.

Heedlessness, *heed'-les-nes*, s. Inattention; thoughtlessness.

Heel, *heel*, s. The hind part of the foot; the part of a stocking intended for the heel; a protuberance or knob; a spur; the after end of a ship's keel.—*To be at the heels*, to pursue closely.—*To show*, or *take to the heels*, to betake to flight.—*To lay by the heels*, to fetter. —*To have the heels of*, to outrun.—*Neck and heels*, the whole length of the body.

— v.n. To dance; to incline to; to lean.

— v.a. To arm a cock with iron spurs; to add a heel to.

Heeler, *heel'-er*, s. A cock that strikes well with his heels.

Heel-piece, *heel'-peese*, s. Armour for the heels; a piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

Heel-tap, *heel'-tap*, s. A small piece of leather for the heel of a boot or shoe.

— v.a. To add a piece of leather to the heel of a shoe.

Heft, *heft*, s. A handle; a haft; ‡heaving; effort.

— v.a. To try the weight of anything by lifting it.

Hefted, *hef'-ted*, a. Heaved; expressing agitation.

Hegemonic, *he-je-mon'-ik*, **Hegemonical**, *he-je-mon'-e-kal*, a. Ruling; predominant.

Hegira, *he-ji'-ra*, s. In *chronology*, an epoch among the Mohammedans dated from the flight of Mohammed, A.D. 622.

Heifer, *hef'-er*, s. A young cow.

Heigh-ho, *hi'-ho*. An exclamation expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness.

Height, *hite*, s. Elevation above the ground; the altitude of an object; distance of one thing above another; an eminence; a summit; an elevated part o anything; station of dignity or office; elevation in excellence of any kind.

Heighten, *hi'tn*, v.a. To raise higher; to advance in progress toward a better state; to meliorate, to increase in excellence; to increase.—In *painting*, to make prominent by touches of light or brilliant colours.

Heightened, *hi'tnd*, pp. or a Raised higher; elevated, exalted.

Heightener, *hi'tner*, s. One who heightens.

Heightening, *hi'tning*, s. Act of elevating; increase of excellence; improvement.

Heinous, *ha'-nus*, a. Characterised by great wickedness. enormous; atrocious.

Heinously, *ha'-nus-le*, ad. Hatefully; abominably enormously.

Heinousness, *ha'-nus-nes*, s. Odiousness; enormity.

Heir, *hare*, s. The man who succeeds, or is to succeed

another in the possession of lands tenements, and hereditaments, by descent.

HEIR-APPARENT, *hare-ap-pa'-rent*, s. The man who, during the life of his ancestor, has the right to succeed to his estate or crown.

HEIRDOM, *hare'-dum*, s. Succession by inheritance.

HEIRESS, *hare'-es*, s. A female heir; an inheritrix.

HEIRLESS, *hare'-les*, a. Destitute of an heir.

HEIR-LOOM, *hare'-lume* s. Any furniture, moveable, or personal chattel which, by law, descends to the heir with the house or freehold.

HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE, *hare-pre-sum'-tiv*, s. One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative.

HEIRSHIP, *hare' ship*, s The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

HELD, *held*, pret. and pp. of HOLD.

HELE,‡ *heel*, v.a. To hide.

HELIAC, *he'-le-ak*, } a. Emerging from the light
HELIACAL, *he-li'-a-kal*, } of the sun; passing into the sun's light.

HELIACALLY, *he-li'-a-kal-le*, ad. A star rises *heliacally* when it emerges from the sun's light, so as to be visible.

HELICAL, *hel'-e-kal*, a. Winding; coiled in a spiral form.

HELICITE, *hel'-e-site*, s. Fossil remains of the helix, a shell.

HELICOID, *hel'-e-koyd*, a. A geometrical spirally curved figure.

HELICON, *hel'-e-kon*, s. A mountain in Bœotia, from which flowed a fountain, where the Greeks placed the residence of the Muses.

HELICONIAN, *hel-e-ko'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to Helicon.

HELING, *he'-ling*, s. The covering of the roof of a building.

HELIOCENTRIC, *he-le-o-sen' trik*, a. A term denoting the position of a heavenly body as seen from the sun; opposed to *geocentric*.

HELIOCHROMY, *he-le-ok'-ro-me*, s. The process by which photographic pictures in their natural colours are obtained.

HELIOGRAPHIC, *he-le-o-graf'-fik*, a. Pertaining to heliography.

HELIOGRAPHY, *he-le-og'-ra-fe*, s. The art of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura; photography.

HELIOID, *he'-le-oyd*, a. Helicoid.

HELIOLATER, *he-le-ol'-a-ter*, s. A worshipper of the sun.

HELIOLATRY, *he-le-ol'-a-tre*, s. The worship of the sun, a branch of Sabianism.

HELIOMETER, *he-le-om'-e-ter*, s. A kind of micrometer, for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun.

HELIOSCOPE, *he'-le-o-skope*, s. A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without dazzling the eyes.

HELIOSTAT, *he'-le-o-stat*, s. An instrument by which a sunbeam may be introduced into a dark room.

HELIOTROPE, *he'-le-o-trope*, s. An ancient instrument for showing when the sun arrived at the tropics; a silicious mineral, the Bloodstone; the popular name of certain plants of the genus *heliotropium*, whose flowers are said to turn toward the sun.

HELISPHERIC, *hel-e-sfer'-ik*, } a. Spiral; the *heli-*
HELISPHERICAL, *hel-e-sfer'-e-kal*, } *spherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation.

HELIX, *he'-liks*, s.; pl. HELICES. A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a circumvolution.—In *zoology*, the snail-shell.

HELL, *hel*, s. The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the lower regions, or the grave; hades.—In *theology*, the place for the punishment of the wicked after death.—The infernal powers; a gambling house; ‡a dungeon

Hell is a prefix to various compounds; as *Hell-black* black as hell.—*Hell-born*, born in hell.—*Hell-confounding*, defeating the infernal powers.—*Hell doomed*, doomed or consigned to hell.—*Hell-governed*, directed by hell.—*Hell-hag*, a hag of hell.—*Hell-hated*, abhorred as hell.—*Hell-hound*, an agent of hell.

HELLANODIC, *hel-lan-od'-ik*, s. In *ancient Greece*, a judge of the games, exercises, or combats, who decided to whom the prizes belonged.

HELLEBORE, *hel'-le-bor*, s. The name of several poisonous herbs of different genera.

HELLENIAN, *hel-le'-ne-an*, } a. Pertaining to the Hel-
HELLENIC *hel-len'-ik* } lenes, or inhabitants of Greece.

HELLENISM, *hel'-len-izm*, s. An idiom of the Greek language.

HELLENIST, *hel'-len-ist*, s. A Grecian Jew; one skilled in the Greek language.

HELLENISTIC, *hel-le-nis'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the Hellenists.

HELLENISTICALLY, *hel-le-nis'-te-kal-le*, ad. According to the Hellenistic dialect.

HELLENIZE, *hel'-len-ize*, v.n. To use the Greek language.

HELLESPONTINE, *hel-les-pon'-tin*, a. Pertaining to the Hellespont.

HELLIER,‡ *hel'-le-er*, s. A tiler or slater

HELLISH, *hel'-lish*, a. Pertaining to hell; infernal malignant; wicked.

HELLISHLY, *hel'-lish-le*, ad. Infernally; with extreme malignity; wickedly; detestably.

HELLISHNESS, *hel'-lish-nes*, s. The qualities of hell or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, impiety.

HELLWARD, *hel'-waord*, ad. Toward hell.

HELLY, *hel'-le*, a. Having the qualities of hell.

HELM, *helm*, s. An implement by which a ship is steered; station of government; the place of direction or management.

—† v.a. To steer; to guide; to direct; to cover with a helmet

HELM, *helm*, } s. Defensive armour for the head;
HELMET, *hel'-met*, } a head-piece, a morion; the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest, the upper part of a retort.—In *botany*, the hooded upper lip of some flowers.

HELMAGE, *helm'-aje*, s. Guidance.

HELMED, *helmd*, } a. Furnished with a hel-
HELMETED, *helm'-et-ed*, } met.

HELMINTHIC, *hel-min'-thik*. a. Relating to worms; expelling worms.

— s. A medicine for expelling worms.

HELMINTHOLOGIC, *hel-min-tho-loj'-ik*, } a. Pertain-
HELMINTHOLOGICAL, *hel-min-tho-loj'-e-kal*, } ing to worms or vermes.

HELMINTHOLOGIST, *hel-min-thol'-o-jist*, s. One who is versed in the natural history of vermes, or worms.

HELMINTHOLOGY, *hel-min-thol'-o-je*, s. The science or knowledge of vermes, or worms; the description and natural history of vermes.

HELMINTHOPYRA, *hel-min-thop'-e-ra*, s. Worm disease.

HELMLESS, *helm'-les*, a. Without a helm.

HELMSMAN, *helmz'-man*, s. The man at the helm.

HELMWIND, *helm'-wind*, s. A wind in the mountainous parts of England, so called.

HELOT, *he'-lot*, s. A slave in ancient Sparta.

HELOTISM, *hel'-o-tizm*, s. Slavery; the condition of the slaves in ancient Sparta.

HELOTRY, *hel'-ot-re*, s. The Helots taken collectively.

HELP, *help*, v.a. To aid, to assist; to lend strength or means toward effecting a purpose, to relieve: to remedy; to change for the better.—*To help forward*, to advance by assistance.—*To help on*, to forward; to promote by aid.—*To help out*, to aid in delivering from difficulty.—*To help over*, to enable to surmount.—*To help off*, to remove by help.—*To help to*, to supply with; to furnish with.

— v.n. To lend aid; to contribute strength or means.—*To help out*, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

— s. Aid; assistance; that which gives assistance, remedy.

HELPER, *help'-er*, s. One who helps or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.

HELPFUL, *help'-ful*, a. That gives aid or assistance; useful; salutary.

HELPFULNESS, *help'-ful-nes*, s. Assistance; usefulness.

HELPING, *help'-ing*, ppr. or a. Assisting; supporting.

HELPLESS, *help'-les*, a. Without help in one's self destitute of support or assistance.

HELPLESSLY, *help'-les-le*, ad. Without succour.

HELPLESSNESS, *help'-les-nes*, s. Want of strength or ability, inability.

HELPMATE, *help'-mate*, } s. A companion; an assistant,
HELPMEET, *help'-meet*, } a helper.

HELTER-SKELTER, *hel'-ter-skel'-ter*. Cant words denoting hurry and confusion.

HELVE, *helv*, s. The handle of an axe or hatchet.

— v.a To furnish with a helve, as an axe.

HELVE-HAMMER, *helv'-ham-mer*, s A large, ponderous blacksmith's hammer for manufacturing wrought iron

HELVETIC, *hel-vet'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Helvetii, or inhabitants of Switzerland; Swiss.

Helvin, *hel'-vin*, s. A crystallized mineral of a yellowish colour.

Hem, *hem*, s. The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it, edge; border

— interj. An exclamation whose utterance is a sort of voluntary half cough.

— v.a. To form a hem or border; to edge.—*To hem in*, to inclose and confine

— v.n. To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*.

Hemachate, *hem'-à-kate*, s. A species of agate, of a blood colour

Hemadynamometer, *hem-à-din-à-mom'-e-ter*, s. A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries.

Hemastatical, *hem-à-stat'-e-kal*, a. Relating to the weight of the blood.

Hematine, *hem'-à-tin*, s. The colouring principle of logwood.

Hematite, *hem'-à-tite*, s. A common ore of iron.—*Red hematite* is a variety of the specular ore of iron.

Hematitic, *hem-à-tit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to hematite.

Hematocèle, *hem'-à-to-sele*, s. A tumour filled with blood.

Hematosin, *hem-à-to'-sin*, s. One of the proximate principles of the blood, containing its red colouring matter.

Hematosis, *hem-à-to'-sis*, s. A morbid quantity of blood.

Hemerobaptist, *hem-e-ro-bap'-tist*, s. One of a sect among the Jews who bathed every day.

Hemi, *hem'-e*, in composition, signifies half, like *demi* and *semi*

Hemicrany, *hem'-e-kra-ne*, s. A pain that affects only one side of the head.

Hemicycle, *hem'-e-si'kl*, s. A half circle, a semicircle.

Hemihedral, *hem-e-he'-dral*, a. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a crystal with half of the similar edges or angles similarly replaced.

Hemina, *hem' e-nà*, s. In *medicine*, a measure equal to about ten ounces

Hemiplegia, *hem-e-ple'-je-à*, } s. A palsy that affects one
Hemiplegy, *hem'-e-ple-je*, } half of the body

Hemiprismatic, *hem-e-priz-mat'-ik*, a. Half prismatic.

Hemipter, s. } *he-mip'-ter*, } Terms applied to in-
Hemiptera, s.pl., } *he-mip'-ter-à*, } sects having membranous wings with wing covers.

Hemipteral, *he-mip'-ter-al*, } a. Pertaining to the or-
Hemipterous, *he-mip'-ter-us*, } der *Hemiptera*

Hemisphere, *hem'-e-sfere*, s. A half sphere, one half the mundane sphere, a map or projection of half the terrestrial globe

Hemispheric, *hem-e-sfer'-ik*, } a. Containing half
Hemispherical, *hem-e-sfer'-e-kal*, } a sphere or globe

Hemispherule, *hem-e-sfer'-ule*, s. A half spherule

Hemistich, *hem' is-tik*, s. Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed

Hemistichal, *he-mis'-te-kal*, a. Pertaining to a hemistich, denoting a division of the verse.

Hemitone, *hem'-e-tone*, s. A half tone in *music*; now called a *semitone*

Hemitrope, *hem'-e-trope*, a. Half turned, a *hemitrope crystal* is one in which one segment is turned through half the circumference of a circle.

Hemlock, *hem'-lok*, s. A plant of the genus *conium*, whose leaves and root are poisonous, a North American evergreen-tree of the fir kind; a poison; an infusion or decoction of the poisonous plant.

Hemlock-spruce, *hem'-lok-spruse*, s. The *Abies Canadensis*, used for railway sleepers and for laths.

Hemmed, *hemd*, pp. or a. Bordered; edged.

Hemmel, *hem'-mel*, s. A shed or hovel for cattle. (*Local.*)

Hemming, *hem'-ming*, s. Bordering at the edge of the cloth.

Hemoptysis, *he-mop'-te-sis*, } s. A splitting of blood.
Hemoptoe, *he-mop'-to-e*, }

Hemorrhage, *hem'-or-aje*, s. Any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it.

Hemorrhagic, *hem or ra'-jik*, a. Pertaining to a flux of blood; consisting in hemorrhage.

Hemorrhoidal, *hem-or-roy'-dal*, a. Pertaining to the hemorrhoids; consisting in a flux of blood.

Hemorrhoids, *hem'-or-roydz*, s. A discharge of blood from the vessels of the anus, the piles.

Hemp, *hemp*, s. A fibrous plant of the genus *cannabis*, whose skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage; the skin or rind of the plant, prepared for spinning

Hemp-agrimony, *hemp-ag'-re-mo-ne*, s. A herb growing in wet ground.

Hempen, *hemp'n*, a. Made of hemp.

Hemp-nettle, *hemp'-net-tl*, s. An annual plant of the genus *galeopsis*.

Hemp-seed, *hemp'-seed*, s. The seed of hemp.

Hem-stitch, *hem'-stitsh*, s. A particular mode of sewing by drawing the threads of the fabric and separating them.

Hempy, *hemp'-e*, a. Like hemp.

Hen, *hen*, s. The female of any kind of fowl.

Hen-coop, *hen'-koop*, s. A coop or cage for fowls.

Hen-driver, *hen'-dri-ver*, s. A kind of hawk

Hen-harm, *hen'-harm*, } s. A species of buz
Hen-harrier, *hen'-har-re-er*, } zard.

Hen-hearted, *hen-här'-ted*, a. Cowardly; timid; dastardly.

Hen-house, *hen'-house*, s. A house or shelter for fowls

Hen-pecked, *hen' pekt*, a. Governed by the wife.

Hen-roost, *hen'-roost*, s. A place where poultry rest at night.

Henbane, *hen'-bane*, s. A poisonous herb, the *hyoscyamus*.

Henbit, *hen'-bit*, s. A name common to several plants; also called dead-nettle or speedwell.

Hence, *hense*, ad. From this place, from this time; in the future; from this source or original.

Henceforth, *hense'-forth*, ad. From this time forward.

Henceforward, *hense-for'-waord*, ad. From this time forward; henceforth.

Henchman,‡ *hensh'-man*, }
Henchboy,‡ *hensh'-boy*, } s. A page; a servant.

Hend,‡ *hend*, } v.a. To seize; to lay hold on; to
Hent,‡ *hent*, } occupy.

Hend,‡ *hend*, } a. Gentle.
Hendy,‡ *hen'-de*, }

Hendecagon, *hen-dek'-à-gon*, s. In *geometry*, a plane figure of eleven sides, and as many angles.

Hendecasyllabic, *hen-dek-à-sil'-lab'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a metrical line of eleven syllables.

Hendecasyllable, *hen-dek-à-sil'-là-bl*, s. A metrical line of eleven syllables

Hendiadys, *hen-di'-à-dis*, s. A figure in which the same idea is expressed by two different words or phrases.

Henna, *hen'-nà*, s. A tropical tree or shrub, also, a paste made of its pounded leaves, and much used by the Easterns for dyeing their nails, beards, &c., of an orange hue

Hensfeet, *hens'-feet*, s. A plant, hedge-fumitory.

Hep, *hep*, s. The fruit of the wild dog-rose

Hep-tree, *hep'-tree*, s. The wild dog-rose.

Hepar, *he'-pär*, s. A combination of sulphur with an alkali

Hepatic, *he-pat'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the liver.
Hepatical, *he-pat'-e-kal*, } —*Hepatic air*, sulphuretted hydrogen gas.—*Hepatic artery*, and the *Hepatic duct*, with the vena-portæ, are interlobular, or situated between the lobes of the liver.—*Hepatic vein*, the vein within the lobes.—*Hepatic glands* are those which receive the lymphatic vessels of the liver.—*Hepatic plexus* is connected with the hepatic vessels and the vena-portæ.—*Hepatic pyrites*, or *hepatic sulphuret of iron*, a variety of prismatic iron pyrites of a yellow colour.

Hepatite, *hep'-à-tite*, s. A gem or mineral, fetid sulphate of baryta.

Hepatitis, *hep-à-ti'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatization, *hep-à te-zà'-shun*, s. The act of impregnating with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, conversion into a substance resembling the liver

Hepatize, *hep'-à-tize*, v.a. To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen gas; to gorge with blood or plastic matter.

Hepatoscopy, *hep-à-tos'-ko-pe*, s. The art or practice of divination by inspecting the liver of animals.

Heptachord, *hep'-tà-kord*, s. A system of seven sounds; verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes.

Heptade, *hep'-tade*, s. The sum or number of seven

Heptaglot, *hep'-tà-glot*, s. A book of seven languages.

Heptagon, *hep'-tà-gon*, s. In *geometry*, a plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.—In *fortification*, a place that has seven bastions for defence.

Heptagonal, *hep-tag'-o-nal*, a. Having seven angles or sides

Heptagynia, *hep-tà jin'-e-à*, s. In *botany*, an order of plants having seven styles.

Heptagynian, *hep-tà-jin'-e-an*, } a. In *botany* having
Heptagynous, *hep-tag'-e-nus*, } seven styles.

Heptahedron, *hep-tà-hé'-dron*, s. A solid figure with seven sides.

Heptahexahedral, *hep-tà-heks-a-hé'-dral*, a. Presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

Heptamerede, *hep-tam'-e-rede*, s. That which divides into seven parts

Heptandria, *hep-tan'-dre-à*, s. In *botany*, a class of plants having seven stamens

Heptandrian, *hep tan'-dre-an*, } a. Having seven
Heptandrous, *hep-tan' drus*, } stamens

Heptangular, *hep tan'-gu-lar*, a. Having seven angles

Heptaphyllous, *hep-taf'-il-lus*, a. Having seven leaves

Heptarchic, *hep-tar'-kik*, a. Denoting a sevenfold government

Heptarch, *hep'-tark*, s. A ruler of one division of a heptarchy

Heptarchy, *hep'-tar-ke*, s. A government by seven persons, a word usually applied to England when under the government of seven Saxon kings.

Heptateuch,† *hep'-ta-tewk*, s. The first seven books of the Old Testament.

Her, *her*, pron. a., of the third person. Of or belonging to a female

Herald, *her'-ald*, s. A proclaimer; a publisher; a forerunner, a precursor, a harbinger; an officer whose business is to marshal, order, and conduct royal cavalcades, ceremonies at coronations, royal marriages, installations, creations of dukes and other nobles, embassies, funeral processions, declarations of war, proclamations of peace, &c., also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry, and to regulate abuses therein

— v.a To introduce, as by a herald.

Heraldic, *he-ral'-dik*, a Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

Heraldically, *he-ral'-dé-kal-le*, ad. In a heraldic manner.

Heraldry, *her'-al-dre*, s. The art or office of a herald; the art of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms or ensigns armorial

Heraldship, *her'-ald-ship*, s. The office of a herald.

Herb, *herb*, or *erb*, s. A plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stalk or stem.—In the *Linnæan botany*, that part of a vegetable which springs from the root, and is terminated by the fructification

Herb-woman, *herb'-wum-an*, s. A woman who sells herbs

Herbaceous, *her-ba'-she-us*, a. Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of a herb.

Herbage, *her'-bij*, s. Herbs collectively, grass; pasture.—In *law*, the liberty or right of pasture in the forests or grounds of another man

Herbal, *her'-bal*, s. A book that contains the names and descriptions of plants; a collection of specimens of plants, dried and preserved.

— a. Pertaining to herbs.

Herbalist, *her'-bal-ist*, s. A person skilled in plants, one who makes collections of plants.

Herbarist,† *her'-bar-ist*, s. A herbalist.

Herbarium, *her-bá'-re-um*, s. A collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved; a book or other contrivance for thus preserving plants.

Herbary, *her'-bà-re*, s. A garden of plants.

Herbelet, *her'-be-let*, s. A small herb.

Herbescent, *her-bes'-sent*, a. Growing into herbs.

Herbid,† *her'-bid*, a. Covered with herbs.

Herbiferous, *her-bif'-e-rus*, a. Bearing herbs.

Herbist, *her'-bist*, s. One skilled in herbs.

Herbivora, *her-biv'-o-rà*, s.pl. Animals subsisting on herbs or vegetables.

Herbivorous, *her-biv'-o-rus*, a. Eating herbs; subsisting on herbaceous plants.

Herbless, *herb'-les*, a. Destitute of herbs.

Herborist, *herb'-o-rist* *See* Herbalist.

Herborization, *her-bo-re-za'-shun*, s. The act of seeking plants in the field, botanical research; the figure of plants in mineral substances

Herborize, *her'-bo-rize*, v.n To search for or to seek new species of plants, with a view to ascertain their characters

— v.a To form the figures of plants in minerals.

Herbrough,‡ *her'-bur ro*, s Place of temporary residence, especially for troops, harbour.

Herbous, *her'-bus*, a. Abounding with herbs.

Herbulent, *her'-bu-lent*, a. Containing herbs.

Herby, *herb'-e*, a. Having the nature of herbs.

Herculean, *her-kú'-le-an*, a. Very great, difficult, or dangerous, having extraordinary strength and size.

Hercules *her'-ku leez*, s A hero of mythological antiquity, celebrated for his twelve labours, a constellation in the northern hemisphere

Hercynian, *her sin'-e-an*, a. Denoting an extensive forest in Germany

Herd, *herd*, s. A collection or assemblage of beasts, a company of men or people, a crowd; a rabble; ‡ a keeper of cattle.

— v.n To associate; to assemble as beasts.

— v.a To form or put into a herd.

Herder, *herd'-er*, s A herdsman.

Herderite, *her' der-ite*, s. A crystallized mineral, which occurs with fluor in Saxony.

Herdess,‡ *herd'-es*, s A shepherdess.

Herdgroom,‡ *herd'-groom*, s. A keeper of a herd.

Herdsman, *herds'-man*, s. One employed in tending herds of cattle.

Herds-grass, *herds'-gras*, s. A name given to various grasses.

Here, *here*, ad. In this place; in the place where the speaker is present; in the present life or state.—*Neither here nor there*, neither in one place nor in another.—*Here and there*, in one place and another; in a dispersed manner.—*Here* is frequently combined with a preposition, but these compounds are now considered inelegant, as *hereabouts*, about this place; *hereafter*, in time to come; *hereat*, at this, &c., *hereby*, by this; *herein*, in this, *hereinto*, into this; *hereof*, of this, *hereon*, on this, *hereout*, out of this place; *hereunto*, to this, *hereupon*, on this, &c.

Hereafter, *here-af'-ter*, s. A future state.

Hereditable,† *he-red'-e-tà-bl*, a. That may be inherited

Hereditably, *he-red'-e-tà-ble*, ad. By inheritance.

Hereditament, *he-red'-e-tà-ment*, s. Any species of property that may be inherited.

Hereditarily, *he-red'-e-tà-re-le*, ad. By inheritance, by descent from an ancestor.

Hereditary, *he-red'-e-tà-re*, a. That has descended from an ancestor, descendible to an heir at law; ancestral, patrimonial.

Heremit,‡ *her'-e-mit*, s. A hermit.

Heremitical, *her-e-mit'-e-kal*, a. Solitary, excluded from society.

Heresiarch, *her'-e-se-ark*, s. A leader in heresy. *See* Hæresiarch

Heresiographer, *her-e-se-og'-rà-fer*, s. One who writes on heresies.

Heresiography, *her-e-se-og'-rà-fe*, s. A treatise on heresy

Heresy, *her'-e-se*, s. A presumed or vital error of opinion respecting some fundamental doctrine of religion, an opinion differing from that of the church, an untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine in politics

Heretic, *her'-e-tik*, s. A person who holds and teaches opinions repugnant to the established faith; anyone who maintains erroneous opinions.

Heretical, *he-ret'-e-kal*, a. Containing heresy; contrary to the established faith.

Heretically, *he-ret'-e-kal-le*, ad. In an heretical manner, with heresy.

Hereticate, *he-ret'-e-kate*, v.a. To decide to be heresy.

Hereto, *here'-too*, ad. In addition; to this time or place.

Heretofore, *here'-too-fore*, ad. Formerly; in times before the present.

Heretog, *her'-e-tog*, } s. Among our Saxon ancestors
Heretoch, *her'-e-tok*, } the leader or commander of an army.

Hereupon, *here-up-on'*, ad. On this.

Herewith, *here-with'*, ad. With this.

Heriot, *her'-e-ot*, s. A tribute or fine payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, land holder, or vassal

Heriotable, *her'-e-ot-à-bl*, a. Subject to the payment of a heriot.

Herisson, *her'-is-sun*, s. (Fr.) In *fortification*, a beam or bar armed with iron spikes for obstructing a passage

Heritable, *her'-e-tà-bl*, a. Capable of inheriting, or taking by descent; that may be inherited.

Heritage, *her'-e tàje*, s Fr.) Inheritance, an estate that passes from an ancestor to an heir by descent, that which is inherited.—In *Scripture*, the saints or people of God.

HERITOR, *her'-e tur*, s. In *Scotland*, a proprietor or landholder in a parish.

HERMAPHRODISM, *her-maf'-fro-dizm*, } s. The uni-
HERMAPHRODITISM, *her-maf'-fro-dit izm*, } on of the two sexes in the same individual.

HERMAPHRODITE, *her-maf'-ro-dite*, s. An animal or a human being having the parts of generation both of male and female.—In *botany*, a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil, or that has only hermaphrodite flowers.

— a. Designating both sexes in the same animal, flower, or plant.

HERMAPHRODITIC, *her-maf'-fro-dit-ik*, } a. Par-
HERMAPHRODITICAL, *her-maf-ro-dit'-e-kal*, } taking of both sexes.

HERMENEUTIC, *her-me-new'-tik*, } a. Interpreting;
HERMENEUTICAL, *her-me-new'-te kal*, } explaining; unfolding the signification.

HERMENEUTICS, *her-me-new'-tiks*, s. The science of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures.

HERMES, *her'-mes*, s. (Gr) In *archæology*, a rough quadrangular stone or pillar, having a head sculptured on the top of it, without arms or body.

HERMETIC, *her-met'-ik*, } a. Designating chemistry;
HERMETICAL, *her-met'-e-kal*, } chemical; relating to the system which explains the causes of diseases and the operations of medicine, on the principles of the hermetical philosophy; perfectly close, so that no air can escape.

HERMETICALLY, *her-met'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to the hermetic art; chemically, closely; accurately.

HERMIT, *her'-mit*, s. An anchorite; a recluse, a person who retires from society and lives in solitude; one bound to pray for another.

HERMITAGE, *her'-me-taje*, s. The habitation of a hermit; a cell in a recluse place, but annexed to an abbey; a kind of wing.

HERMITARY, *her'-me-tā-re*, s. A cell for the hermits annexed to some abbey.

HERMITESS, *her'-mit-es*, s. A female hermit.

HERMITICAL, *her-mit'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to a hermit; suited to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL, *her-mo-dak'-til*, s. In *materia medica*, a root brought from Turkey, formerly much used as a cathartic

HERMOGENIANS, *her-mo-je'-ne-anz*, s.pl. A sect of heretics in the second century, so named from Hermogenes.

HERN,‡ *hern*, s. A heron.

HERNHILL, *hern-hil*, s. A plant.

HERNIA, *her'-ne-a*, s. In *surgery*, a protrusion of some organ of the abdomen through an interstice, producing a soft and slightly elastic tumour, a rupture.

HERNIAL, *her'-ne-al*, a. Pertaining to or connected with hernia.

HERNSHAW,‡ *hern'-shaw*, s. A heronshaw or heron.

HERO, *he'-ro*, s. A man of distinguished valour, intrepidity, or enterprise; ‡a great, illustrious, or extraordinary person.—In *epic poetry*, or *romance*, the principal personage in the transactions related.—In *pagan mythology*, an illustrious person, supposed after death to be deified.

HERODIANS, *he-ro'-de-anz*, s.pl. (from *Herod*). A sect among the Jews.

HEROIC, *he-ro'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a hero or heroes; brave; courageous; illustrious; becoming a hero; deserving or obtaining distinction by valour; productive of heroes.—*Heroic age*, the age when the *heroes* of Grecian antiquity are supposed to have lived.

HEROICALLY, *he-ro'-e-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of a hero; courageously

HEROICALNESS, *he-ro'-e-kal-nes*, s. The quality of being heroic

HEROICNESS, *he-ro'-ik-nes*, s. The quality of being heroic, heroicalness.

HEROI-COMIC, *he-ro-e-kom'-ik*, } a. Consisting of
HEROI-COMICAL, *he-ro-e-kom'-e-kal*, } the heroic and the ludicrous; denoting the high burlesque.

HEROINE, *her'-o-in*, s. A female hero; a woman of a brave spirit

HEROISM, *her'-o-izm*, s. The qualities of a hero; bravery, gallantry.

HERON, *her'-un*, s. A water fowl with long legs, wings, and neck, that devours fish.

HERONRY, *her'-un-re*, s. A place where herons breed.

HERONSHAW,‡ *her'-un-shaw*, s. A heron.

HEROOLOGIST, *he-ro-ol'-o-jist*, s. One who treats of heroes.

HEROSHIP, *he'-ro-ship*, s. The character of a hero.

HERPES, *her'-pese*, s. Tetters; an eruption on the skin; erysipelas, ring-worm, &c.

HERPETIC, *her-pet'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the herpes or cutaneous eruptions, resembling the herpes.

HERPETOLOGIC, *her-pet-o-loď'-jik*, } a. Pertaining
HERPETOLOGICAL, *her-pet-o-loď'-je-kal*, } to herpetology

HERPETOLOGIST, *her-pet-ol'-o-jist*, s. A person versed in herpetology, or the natural history of reptiles.

HERPETOLOGY, *her-pe-tol'-o-je*, s. A description of reptiles, the natural history of reptiles.

HERRING, *her'-ring*, s. A well-known sea fish, which goes in vast shoals.

HERRING-FISHERY, *her'-ring-fish'-e-re*, s. The fishing for herrings.

HERRNHUTER, *herrn'-hu-ter*, s. One of a sect of Moravians.

HERS, *herz*, pron. fem. possessive of HER.

HERSAL,‡ *her'-sal*, s. Rehearsal.

HERSCHEL, *her'-shel*, s. A planet discovered by Herschel, the astronomer, in 1781, first called *Georgium Sidus*, now *Uranus*.

HERSCHELITE, *her'-shel-ite*, s. A mineral which occurs in six-sided prisms, colour white, translucent, or opaque.

HERSE, *herse*, s. In *fortification*, a lattice or portcullis, in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes, for blocking up a gateway, or impeding an enemy's march.—A carriage for bearing corpses to the grave; now spelt *hearse*, ‡a temporary monument set over a grave; a rehearsal.

— v.a. To put on or in a hearse, to bury

HERSELF, *her-self'*, pron. A female, the subject of discourse before mentioned.

HERSE-LIKE *herse'-like*, a. Funereal; suitable to funerals.

HERSILLON, *hers'-il-lon*, s. (Fr In *fortification*, the same with HERSE.

HESITANCY, *hez'-e-tan-se*, s. A doubting, a pausing to consider, dubiousness, suspense

HESITANT, *hez'-e-tant*, a. Hesitating; pausing, wanting volubility of speech.

HESITANTLY, *hez'-e-tant-le*, ad. In a hesitating manner.

HESITATE, *hez'-e-tate*, v.n To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to doubt, waver, or deliberate; to be in suspense, to stop in speaking.

HESITATINGLY, *hez-e-ta'-ting-le*, ad. With hesitation or doubt.

HESITATION, *hez-e-ta'-shun*, s. A pausing or delay in forming an opinion or commencing action; doubt; a stopping in speech; stammering.

HESITATIVE, *hez'-e-tā-tiv*, a. Showing hesitation.

HESPER, *hes'-per*, s. The evening star

HESPERIAN, *hes-pe'-re-an*, a. Western, situated at the west.

— s. An inhabitant of a western country.

HESSIAN, *hes'-se-an*, a. Relating to Hesse, in Germany.

HESSIAN-FLY, *hes'-se-an-fli*, s. A small two-winged fly, or midge, nearly black.

HEST,‡ *hest*, s. Command; precept, injunction.

HESTERNAL, *hes-ter'-nal*, a. Pertaining to yesterday.

HETERARCHY, *het'-er-ar-ke*, s. The government of an alien.

HETEROCIRCAL, *het-er-o-ser'-kal*, a. An epithet applied to fishes which have the upper fork of the tail longer than the lower.

HETEROCLITE, *het'-er-o-klite*, s. In *grammar*, a word which is irregular or anomalous; any thing or person deviating from common forms.

HETEROCLITIC, *het-er-o-klit'-ik*, } a. Irregular
HETEROCLITICAL, *het-er-o-klit'-e-kal*, } anomalous; deviating from ordinary forms or rules

HETEROCLITOUS, *het-er-ok'-le tus*, a Heteroclitic.

HETERODOX, *het'-er-o-doks*, a In *theology*, heretical, contrary to the faith and doctrines of the Scriptures, or repugnant to the tenets of any established church

HETERODOXNESS, *het'-er-o doks-nes*, s. State of being heterodox.

HETERODOXY, *het'-er-o-dok-se*, s. Heresy, an opinion or doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Scriptures, or contrary to those of an established church.

HETEROGAMOUS, *het er-og'-a-mus*, a. In *botany*, having different essential parts of fructification.

HETEROGENE, *het'-er-o-jene*, } a. Of a different
HETEROGENEAL, *het-er-o-je'-ne-al*, } kind or nature
HETEROGENEOUS, *het-er-o-je'-ne-us*, } unlike or dissimilar in kind.

HETEROGENEITY, *het-er-o-je-ne'-e-te*, s. Opposition of nature; contrariety or dissimilitude of qualities; dissimilar part; something of a different kind.
HETEROGENEOUSNESS, *het-er-o-je'-ne-us-nes*, s. Difference of nature and quality; dissimilitude or contrariety in kind.
HETEROPATHIC, *het-e-ro-path'-ik*, a. *See* ALLOPATHIC.
HETEROPATHY, *het-er-op'-a-the*, s. The method of attempting to remove one disease by inducing a different one.
HETEROPHYLLOUS, *het-er-of'-il-lus*, a. Having leaves different from the regular form.
HETEROPOD, *het'-er-o-pod*, s. One of an order of molluscous animals, whose foot is compressed into a vertical muscular lamina, serving for a fin.
HETEROPTICS, *het-er-op'-tiks*, s. False optics.
HETEROSCIAN, *het-er-os'-e-an*, s. Those inhabitants of the earth are called *Heteroscians*, whose shadows fall one way only.
—a. Having the shadow fall one way only.
HETEROSITE, *het'-er-o-site*, s. A greenish-grey or bluish mineral, becoming violet on exposure.
HETEROTOMOUS, *het-er-ot'-o-mus*, a. In *mineralogy*, having a different cleavage.
HETMAN, *het'-man*, s A Cossack commander-in-chief.
HEULANDITE, *hew'-lan-dite*, s. A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in amygdaloid, consisting of silica, alumina, and lime.
HEW, *hew*, v.a.; pret. HEWED; pp. HEWED or HEWN. To cut with an axe, or other like instrument; to chop; to cut; to hack; to make smooth.
—‡ s. Destruction by cutting down.
HEWED, *hewd*, pp. or a. Cut and made smooth or even.
HEWER, *hew'-er*, s. One who hews wood or stone.
HEWN, *hewn*, pp. or a. The same as *hewed*.
HEXACHORD, *heks'-a-kawrd*, s. In *ancient music*, an imperfect chord called a *sixth*; also, an instrument of six chords or strings, and a scale of six sounds.
HEXADACTYLOUS, *heks-a-dak'-te-lus*, a. Having six fingers or toes.
HEXADE, *heks'-ade*, s. A series of six numbers.
HEXAGON, *heks'-a-gon*, s. In *geometry*, a plane figure of six sides and six angles.
HEXAGONAL, *hegz-ag'-o-nal*, a. Having six sides and six angles.
HEXAGYN, *heks'-a-jin*, s. A plant, the flowers of which have six pistils.
HEXAGYNIA, *heks-a-jin'-e-a*, s. In *botany*, an order of plants that have six styles.
HEXAGYNIAN, *heks-a-jin'-e-an*, } a. In *botany*, having
HEXAGYNOUS, *heks-aj'-in-us*, } six styles.
HEXAHEDRAL, *heks-a-he'-dral*, a. Of the figure of a hexahedron; having six equal sides.
HEXAHEDRON, *heks-a-he'-dron*, s. A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.
HEXAHEMERON, *heks-a-hem'-e-ron*, s. The term of six days.
HEXAMETER, *hegz-am'-e-ter*, s. A verse of six feet, consisting of dactyls and spondees.
HEXAMETRIC, *heks-a-met'-rik*, } a. Consisting of six
HEXAMETRICAL, *heks-a-met'-re-kal*, } metrical feet.
HEXANDRIA, *heks-an'-dre-a*, s. In *botany*, a class of plants having six stamens.
HEXANDRIAN, *heks-an'-dre-an*, } a. Having six stamens.
HEXANDROUS, *heks-an'-drus*, }
HEXANGULAR, *heks-an'-gu-lar*, a. Having six angles or corners.
HEXAPED, *heks'-a-ped*, a. Having six feet; hexapod.
HEXAPETALOUS, *heks-a-pet'-a-lus*, a. Having six petals or flower-leaves.
HEXAPHYLLOUS, *heks-af'-fe-lus*, a. Having six leaves.
HEXAPLA, *heks'-a-pla*, s. A collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages.
HEXAPLAR, *heks'-a-plar*, a. Sextuple; containing six columns.
HEXAPOD, *heks'-a-pod*, a. Having six feet.
— s. An insect having six feet.
HEXASTICH, *heks'-a-stik*, s. A poem consisting of six verses.
HEXASTYLE, *heks'-a-stile*, s. A building with six columns in front.
HEXOCTAHEDRON, *heks-ok-ta-he'-dron*, s. A solid contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces.
HEY, *hay*, interj. An exclamation of joy or mutual exhortation.
HEYDAY, *hay'-da*, interj. An expression of frolic and exultation.
HEYDAY, s. A frolic; wildness.
HIATION,‡ *hi-a'-shun*, s. The act of gaping.
HIATUS, *hi-a'-tus*, s. (Lat.) An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.—In *grammar*, the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables or words, occasioning a hardness in the pronunciation; a chasm in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.
HIBERNACLE, *hi-ber'-na-kl*, s. In *botany*, the leaf-bud, which serves for the winter protection of the young and tender parts of a plant; the winter lodge of a wild animal.
HIBERNAL, *hi-ber'-nal*, a. Belonging to winter.
HIBERNATE, *hi'-ber-nate*, v.n. To winter, to pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion.
HIBERNATION, *hi-ber-na'-shun*, s. The passing of winter in a close lodge, as beasts and fowls.
HIBERNIAN, *hi-ber'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland.
— s. A native of Ireland.
HIBERNICISM, *hi-ber'-ne-sizm*, } s. An idiom or mode
HIBERNIANISM, *hi-ber'-ne-an-izm*, } of speech peculiar to the Irish.
HIBERNICIZE, *hi-ber'-ne-size*, v.a. To render into the language or idiom of the Irish.
HIBERNO-CELTIC, *hi-ber'-no-sel'-tik*, s. The native language of the Irish; the Gaelic.
HICCATEE, *hik-ka-tee'*, s. A fresh-water tortoise of Central America.
HICCOUGH, *hik'-up*, s. A convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles.
— v.n. To have a convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles.
HICKORY, *hik'-o-re*, s. A name given to several American nut-bearing trees of the genus *carya*, valuable for timber and fuel.
HICKUP, *hik'-up*, s. A spelling sometimes given to HICCOUGH.
HICKWALL, *hik'-wal*, } s. A small species of wood-
HICKWAY, *hik'-way*, } pecker.
HID, *hid*, } pp. of HIDE. Not seen or known
HIDDEN, *hid'dn*, } difficult to be known.
HIDAGE, *hi'-daje*, s. An extraordinary tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.
HIDALGO, *hi-dal'-go*, s. In *Spain*, a nobleman of the lowest class.
HIDDENLY, *hid'dn-le*, ad. In a hidden or secret manner.
HIDE, *hide*, v.a.; pret. HID; pp. HID or HIDDEN. To withhold or withdraw from sight; to conceal or screen; to keep secret.—In *Scripture*, not to confess or disclose.—*To hide the face*, to withhold communion or consolation.—*To hide the face from*, to overlook or forgive.
— v.n. To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view.—*Hide and seek*, a play of children.
— s. The skin of an animal.—In the *ancient laws of England*, a certain portion of land.
HIDE-BOUND, *hide'-bownd*, a. An animal is *hide-bound* when his skin sticks to his sides or back; a tree is *hide-bound* when the bark will not give way to its growth.—‡ Harsh; untractable; niggardly; penurious.
HIDEOUS, *hid'-e-us*, a. Shocking to the eye or ear; exciting terror.
HIDEOUSLY, *hid'-e-us-le*, ad. In a manner to frighten, dreadfully.
HIDEOUSNESS, *hid'-e-us-nes*, s. Frightfulness to the eye; dreadfulness.
HIDER, *hi'-der*, s. One who hides or conceals.
HIDING, *hi'-ding*, s. Concealment; a withholding; a beating (*colloq.*).
HIDING-PLACE, *hi'-ding-plase*, s. A place of concealment.
HIDROTICS, *hi-drot'-iks*, s.pl. Medicines which produce perspiration.
HIE, *hi*, v.n. To hasten; to move or run with haste, to speed.
—‡ s. Haste; diligence.
HIERARCH, *hi'-e-rark*, s. One who rules or has authority in sacred things.
HIERARCHAL, *hi'-e-rar-kal*, } a. Pertaining to a
HIERARCHICAL, *hi'-e-rar-ke-kal*, } hierarch.
HIERARCHISM, *hi'-e-rark-izm*, s. The principle of church government by a hierarchy.
HIERARCHY, *hi'-e-rar-ke*, s. Dominion or authority in sacred things; the persons who have the exclusive direction of things sacred.
HIERATIC, *hi-e-rat'-ik*, a. Sacerdotal; pertaining to priests; a term applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing.

HIEROCRACY, *hi-e-rok'-rà-se*, s. Government by ecclesiastics.

HIEROGLYPH, *hi'-e-ro-glif*, } s. A sacred character,
HIEROGLYPHIC, *hi-e-ro-glif'-ik*, } applied to a species of writing practised by the ancient Egyptian priests.

HIEROGLYPHIC, *hi-e-ro-glif'-ik*, } a. Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures.
HIEROGLYPHICAL, *hi-e-ro-glif'-e-kal*, }

HIEROGLYPHIST, *hi-e-ro-glif'-ist*, s. A person conversant with hieroglyphics.

HIEROGRAM, *hi'-e-ro-gram*, s. A species of sacred writing.

HIEROGRAMMATIC, *hi-e-ro-gram-mat'-ik*, a. Denoting a kind of writing in sacred or sacerdotal characters.

HIEROGRAMMATIST, *hi-e-ro-gram'-mà-tist*, s. An Egyptian priest whose duty it was to decipher hieroglyphics, and preside over the religious services.

HIEROGRAPHER, *hi-e-rog'-rà-fer*, s. A writer of, or one versed in hierography.

HIEROGRAPHIC, *hi-e-ro-graf'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
HIEROGRAPHICAL, *hi-e-ro-graf'-e-kal*, } sacred writing.

HIEROGRAPHY, *hi-e-rog'-rà-fe*, s. Sacred writing.

HIEROLOGIC, *hi-e-ro-loj'-ik*, } a. Belonging to the
HIEROLOGICAL, *hi-e-ro-loj'-e-kal*, } science of hierology.

HIEROLOGIST, *hi-e-rol'-o-jist*, s. A person conversant with hierology.

HIEROLOGY, *hi-e-rol'-o-je*, s. The science of sacred writings and inscriptions, particularly among the Egyptians.

HIEROMANCY, *hi'-e-ro-man-se*, s. Divination by observing the various things offered in sacrifice.

HIEROPHANT, *hi'-e-ro-fant*, or *hi-er'-o-fant*, s. One who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion; a priest.

HIEROPHANTIC, *hi-e-ro-fan'-tik*, a. Pertaining to hierophants.

HIEROSCOPY, *hi-e-ros'-ko-pe*, s. Divination by the inspection of sacrificial victims.

HIGGLE, *hig'gl*, v.n. To carry provisions about and offer them for sale; to chaffer; to be tedious in bargaining.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, *hig'gl-de-pig'gl-de*, ad. In confusion. (*Low.*)

HIGGLER, *hig'gler*, s. One who carries about provisions for sale, or who is particularly tedious in bargaining.

HIGGLING, *hig'gling*, s. The employment of a higgler.

HIGH, *hi*, a. Extending a great distance above the surface of the earth; elevated; lofty; of great altitude; tall; elevated in rank, condition, or office; possessing or governed by honourable pride; noble; exalted; dignified; boastful; ostentatious; arrogant; proud; loud; boisterous; threatening or angry; noble; illustrious; honourable; powerful; mighty; possessed of supreme power, dominion, or excellence; of great price; remote in past time.—In *music*, acute; sharp.—*High and dry*, applied to the situation of a vessel when aground above water-mark.—*High day, high noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian.

ad. Aloft; to a great altitude; eminently; greatly; powerfully.

— s. An elevated place; superior region.—*On high*, aloud; aloft.

High is a prefix to various compounds; as, *High-aimed*, having lofty designs.—*High-arched*, having elevated arches.—*High-aspiring*, having elevated views.—*High-blest*, supremely happy.—*High-blown*, swelled much with wind.—*High-born*, being of noble birth or extraction.—*High-bred*, bred in high life.—*High-browed*, having high brows.—*High-built*, of lofty structure.—*High-climbing*, climbing to a great height.—*High-coloured*, having a strong or glaring colour.—*High-curling*, rising high in curls.—*High-day*, fine; befitting a holiday.—*High-designing*, forming great schemes.—*High-embowed*, having lofty arches.—*High-engendered*, engendered aloft or in the air.—*High-fed*, pampered, fed luxuriously.—*High-finished*, finished completely.—*High-flaming*, throwing flame to a great height.—*High-flavoured*, having a high flavour.—*High-flier*, one who carries his opinions to extravagance.—*High-flown*, elevated, proud; turgid.—*High-flushed*, much elated.—*High-flying*, extravagant in claims or opinions.—*High-gazing*, looking upward.—*High-going*, moving rapidly.—*High-grown*, having the crop considerably grown.—*High-handed*, violent, or overbearing.—*High-heaped*, covered with or raised in high piles.—*High-hearted*, full of courage.—*High-heeled*, having high heels.—*High-hung*, hung aloft; elevated.—*High-lived*, pertaining to high life.—*High-mettled*, having high spirit; ardent.—*High-minded*, proud or arrogant, magnanimous.—*High-principled*, extravagant in notions of politics.—*High-proof*, highly rectified.—*High-raised*, raised aloft.—*High-reaching*, reaching to a great height, ambitious.—*High-reared*, of lofty structure.—*High-repented*, deeply repented.—*High-resolved*, very resolute.—*High-roofed*, having a lofty or sharp roof.—*High-seasoned*, enriched with spices or other seasoning.—*High-seated*, fixed on high; seated in an elevated place.—*High-sighted*, always looking upward.—*High-souled*, having a high spirit.—*High-sounding*, pompous; noisy; ostentatious.—*High-spirited*, full of spirit or natural fire.—*High-stomached*, having a lofty spirit.—*High-swollen*, greatly swelled.—*High-tasted*, having a strong relish.—*High-toned*, high in sound.—*High-towered*, having lofty towers.—*High-viced*, enormously wicked.—*High-wrought*, wrought with exquisite art or skill; strongly inflamed.

HIGH-CHURCH, *hi'-church*, a. An epithet applied to those in the Episcopal Church who attach the highest importance and exclusiveness to episcopacy.

HIGH-CHURCHMAN, *hi'-church-man*, s. One who holds High-church principles.

HIGH-CHURCHISM, *hi'-church-izm*, s. The principles of the High-church party.

HIGH-CONSTABLE, *hi'-kun-stà-bl*, s. A head-officer of police.

HIGHLAND, *hi'-land*, s. Elevated land; a mountainous region.

HIGHLANDER, *hi'-lan-der*, s. An inhabitant of the mountains.

HIGHLANDISH, *hi'-lan-dish*, a. Denoting high or mountainous land.

HIGHLY, *hi'-le*, ad. With elevation in place; in a great degree; proudly; arrogantly; with elevation of mind or opinion.

HIGH-MASS, *hi'-mas*, s. Among *Roman Catholics*, that mass which is read before the high altar on Sundays, feastdays, and great occasions.

HIGHMOST, *hi'-most*, a. Highest.

HIGHNESS, *hi'-nes*, s. Elevation above the surface, loftiness; altitude; height; a title of honour given to princes or other men of rank.

HIGH-PLACE, *hi'-plase*, s. In *Scripture*, an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered.

HIGH-PRESSURE-ENGINE, *hi'-presh-ur-en'-jin*, s. A steam-engine in which the steam is not condensed, but admitted into the cylinder at a very high temperature.

HIGH-PRIEST, *hi'-preest*, s. A chief priest.

HIGH-PRIESTSHIP, *hi'-preest-ship*, s. Office of a high-priest.

HIGH-ROAD, *hi'-rode*, s. A highway, or much frequented place.

HIGHT, *hite*, s. Elevation; loftiness.

—† a. Called, promised, &c.

HIGH-TIME, *hi'-time*, s. Full time; time at which a thing must be attended to.

HIGH-WATER, *hi'-waw-ter*, s. The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide.

HIGH-WATER-MARK, *hi'-waw-ter-mark*, s. The line made on the shore by the tide at its utmost height.

HIGHWAY, *hi'-way*, s. A public road; a way open to all passengers; course; train of action.

HIGHWAYMAN, *hi'-way-man*, s. One who robs on the public road, or lurks in the highway for the purpose of robbing.

HILARIOUS, *hi-là'-re-us*, a. Mirthful; merry.

HILARITY, *hi-lar'-e-te*, s. A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits; cheerfulness; merriment; exhilaration.

HILARY-TERM, *hil'-à-re-term*, s. The term of courts, &c., which begins January 11th.

HILDING,‡ *hil'-ding*, s. A mean, sorry, paltry man or woman.

HILL, *hil*, s. A natural elevation of land; an eminence.

— v.a. To raise earth about plants; to raise a little mass of earth; ‡ to cover.

HILLINESS, *hil'-le-nes*, s. The state of being hilly.

HILLING,‡ *hil'-ling*, s. Covering; act of raising the earth around plants.

HILLOCK, *hil'-lok*, s. A small hill.

HILLSIDE, *hil'-side*, s. The side or declivity of a hill.

HILLTOP, *hil'-top*, s. The top of a hill.

HILLY, *hil'-le*, a. Abounding with hills.

HILSAH, *hil'-sà*, s. A native fish of the Ganges, much esteemed for food.

Hilt, *hilt*, s. The handle of anything, especially of a sword.
Hilted, *hil'-ted*, a. Having a hilt.
Hilum, *hi'-lum*, s. The eye of a bean or other seed where it separates from the placenta.
Him, *him*, pron. The objective case of He.
Himself, *him-self'*, pron. recip. In the nominative or objective case of the pronoun *he* and *self*.—*By himself*, alone; unaccompanied; sequestered.
Hin, *hin*, s. A Hebrew measure of liquids.
Hind, *hine'd*, s. The female of the red deer or stag; a domestic; a servant; a peasant; a rustic.
— a. Backward; pertaining to the part which follows, in opposition to the *fore-part*.
Hindberry, *hine'd'-ber-re*, s. A wild fruit allied to the raspberry.
Hind-bow, *hine'd'-bo*, s. The protuberant part of a saddle behind, the cantle.
Hinder, *hine'd'-er*, a.; comp. of Hind. In a position contrary to that of the head or fore-part.
Hinder, *hin'-der*, v.a. To keep back; to prevent progress; to interrupt, oppose, or obstruct.
— v.n. To interpose obstacles or impediments.
Hinderance, *hin'-der-ans*, } s. The act of impeding or
Hindrance, *hin'-dranse*, } restraining motion; obstruction.
Hindered, *hin'-derd*, pp. of the verb *to hinder*.
Hinderer, *hin'-der-er*, s. One who stops or retards; that which hinders.
Hinderling, *hine'-der-ling*, s. A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.
Hindermost, *hine'-der-most*, a. That which is behind all others; the last.
Hindmost, *hine'd'-most*, a. The last; that is, in the rear of all others.
Hindoo, } *hin'-doo*, s. An aboriginal of Hindostan.
Hindu, }
Hindooism, } *hin'-doo-izm*, { s. The doctrines and rites
Hinduism, } { of the Hindoos.
Hindoostanee, *hin-doo-stan'-e*, a. or s. A term applied to the Hindoos or their language.
Hinge, *hinje*, s The hook or joint on which a door, gate, &c., turns; that on which anything depends.—*To be off the hinges* is to be in a state of disorder or irregularity.
— v.a. To furnish with hinges; ‡to bend, as a hinge.
— v.n. To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.
Hinged, *hinjd*, pp. of the verb *to hinge*.
Hink, *hink*, s. A reaping hook.
Hinniate, *hin'-ne-ate*, } v.n. To neigh.
Hinny, *hin'-ne*, }
Hinny, *hin'-ne*, s. The produce of a stallion and a she-ass.
Hint, *hint*, v.a. To bring to mind by a slight allusion; to allude to; to suggest, or insinuate.
— v.n. *To hint at* is to make a remote allusion to; to mention slightly.
— s. A distant allusion; intimation; suggestion.
Hintingly, *hin'-ting le*, ad. In a hinting manner.
Hip, *hip*, s. The projecting part of an animal, formed by the haunch bone; the haunch; the joint of the thigh.—*To have on the hip*, to have the advantage over one.—*To smite hip and thigh*, completely to overthrow or defeat.
— v.a. To sprain or dislocate the hip.
Hip, *hip*, } s. The fruit of the dog-rose or wild brier.
Hop, *hop*, }
Hip-halt, *hip'-hawlt*, a. Lame; limping.
Hip-roof, *hip'-roof*, } s. A roof whose ends slant
Hipped roof, *hipt'-roof*, } back at the same angle with the adjacent sides.
Hippocamp, *hip' po-kamp*, s. The sea-horse.
Hippocentaur, *hip-po-sen'-tawr*, s. A supposed monster, half man and half horse.
Hippocras, *hip'-po-kras*, s. A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices, &c.
Hippocratism, *hip pok' krà-tizm*, s. The philosophy of Hippocrates, as regards medicine.
Hippodame, *hip'-po-dame*, s. A sea-horse.
Hippodrome, *hip'-po-drome*, s. A circus or place appropriated to races and other equestrian exercises; a race course.
Hippogriff, *hip'-po grif*, s. A fabulous animal, half horse and half griffin.
Hippolith, *hip'-po-lith*, s. A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse
Hippopathology, *hip-po-pà-thol'-o-je*, s. The science of veterinary medicine; the pathology of the horse.
Hippophagous, *hip-pof'-à-gus*, a. Feeding on horses as the Tartars.
Hippophagy, *hip-pof'-à-je*, s. The act or practice of feeding on horses.
Hippopotamus, *hip-po-pot'-à-mus*, s. The river-horse, a large animal, allied to the elephant, that inhabits th Nile and other rivers in Africa.
Hipposteology, *hip-pos-te-ol'-o-je*, s. The anatomy of the horse.
Hippuric Acid, *hip-pu'-rik as'-id*, s. An acid allied to benzoic acid, obtained from the urine of horses, &c.
Hippurite, *hip'-pu-rite*, s. An extinct bivalve mollusk occurring in the chalk formations.
Hipshot, *hip'-shot*, a. Having the hip dislocated.
Hipwort, *hip'-wurt*, s. A plant.
Hircin, *her'-sin*, s. A liquid, fatty matter obtained from mutton suet.—*Hircic acid* is an acid produced by its saponification.
Hire, *hire*, v.a. To procure from another person at a certain price; to engage in service at a stipulated reward; to contract with for a compensation; to engage in immoral or illegal services for a reward.—*To hire out one's self*, to engage one's services to another for a reward.
— s. The price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the temporary use of anything; the reward or recompense paid for personal service; a bribe; wages; salary.
Hired, *hire'd*, pp. or a. Procured or taken for use at a stipulated or reasonable price; employed in service for a compensation.
Hireless, *hire'-les*, a. Without hire.
Hireling, *hire'-ling*, s. One who is hired, or who serves for wages; a mercenary.
— a. Serving for wages; venal; mercenary.
Hiren,‡ *hi'-ren*, s. A strumpet.
Hirer, *hi'-rer*, s. One who hires or procures the use of anything for a compensation; one who employs persons for wages.
Hirsute, *her-sute'*, a. Hairy; rough with hair; set with bristles.
Hirsuteness, *her-sute'-nes*, s. Hairiness.
His, *hiz*, pron. possessive of He. ◊ him.
Hisingerite, *his-ing'-er-ite*, s. A soft black iron ore, nearly earthy.
Hisk, *hisk*, v.n. To breathe with difficulty.
Hispid, *his'-pid*, a. Rough with bristles or minute spines; bristly.—In *botany*, having strong hairs or bristles.
Hiss, *hiss*, v.n. To make a sound by driving the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; to express contempt or disapprobation by hissing; to whiz.
— v.a. To condemn by hissing; to explode; to procure hisses or disgrace.
— s. The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth; the noise of a serpent, goose, &c.; an expression of contempt or disapprobation.
Hissed, *hist*, pp. of the verb *to hiss*.
Hissing, *his'-sing*, s. A hissing sound; an expression o. scorn or contempt.
Hissingly, *his'-sing-le*, ad. With a whistling sound.
Hist, *hist*, interj. A word commanding silence, equivalent to *hush*.
Histogeny, *his-toj'-e-ne*, s. The formation of an organic tissue.
Histography, *his-tog'-rà-fe*, s. A description of the organic tissues.
Histology, *his-tol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine of the organic tissues.
Histonomy, *his-ton'-o-me*, s. The history of the laws o organic tissues.
Historial, *his-to'-re-al*, a. Historical.
Historian, *his-to'-re-an*, s. A writer or compiler of history.
Historic, *his-tor'-ik*, } a. Containing history or
Historical, *his-tor'-e-kal*, } the relation of facts; pertaining to history, contained in history, deduced from history; representing history.—*Historical painting*, that branch of the art which embodies a story in one picture.—In *hermeneutics*, the *historical sense* is that meaning of a passage which is deduced from the circumstances of time, place, &c., under which it was written
Historically, *his-tor'-e-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of history, according to history; by way of narration
Historify,† *his-tor'-e-fi*, v.a. To relate; to record in history.

HISTORIOGRAPHER, *his-to-re-og'-rà-fer*, s. An historian; a writer of history; an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state.
HISTORIOGRAPHICAL, *his-to-re-o-graf'-e-kal*, a. Relating to historiography.
HISTORIOGRAPHY, *his-to-re-og'-rà-fe*, s. The art or employment of an historian.
HISTORIOLOGY,‡ *his-to-re-ol'-o-je*, s. A discourse on history, or the knowledge of history.
HISTORY, *his'-tur-e*, s. An account of facts, *particularly* respecting nations or states; a narration of events in the order in which they happened, with their causes and effects; narration; verbal relation of facts or events; an account of things that exist, or the origin, life, and actions of an individual person.
HISTORY-PIECE, *his'-tur-e-peese*, s. A representation of any real event in painting.
HISTRION,‡ *his'-tre-un*, s. A player.
HISTRIONIC, *his-tre-on'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
HISTRIONICAL, *his-tre-on'-e-kal*, } stage playing; theatrical.
HISTRIONICALLY, *his-tre-on'-e-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of a stage-player.
HISTRIONISM, *his'-tre-un-izm*, s. The acts or practice of buffoons or pantomimes; stage-playing.
HIT, *hit*, v.a.; pret. and pp. HIT To strike or touch, either with or without force; to reach; to attain to; to suit; to be conformable.—*To hit off*, to strike out; to represent or describe exactly.
— v.n. To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash; to reach the intended point; to succeed.—*To hit on*, to light on; to come to or fall on by chance.
— s. A striking against; the collision of one body against another; a lucky chance; a fortunate event.
HITCH, *hitch*, v.n. To move by jerks, or with stops; to become entangled; to hop; ‡ to move or walk.
— v.a. To hook; to catch by a hook; to fasten by hitching.
— s. A catch; anything that holds; a stop or sudden halt in walking or moving.—In *seamen's language*, a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object.
HITCHING, *hitch'-ing*, s. A fastening in a harness.
HITHE, *hithe*, s. A port or small haven.
HITHER, *hith'-er*, ad. To this place; used with verbs signifying motion.—*Hither and thither*, to this place and that; to this end.
— a. Nearest; toward the person speaking.
HITHERMOST, *hith'-er-most*, a. Nearest on this side.
HITHERTO, *hith'-er-too*, ad. To this time; yet; in any time or every time till now; in time preceding the present; to this place; to a prescribed limit.
HITHERWARD, *hith'-er-ward*, ad. This way; toward this place.
HITTITE, *hit'-tite*, s. A descendant of Heth.
HIVE, *hive*, s. A box, chest, or kind of basket for a swarm of honey-bees; a swarm of bees, or the bees inhabiting a hive; a company or society together, or closely connected.
— v.a. To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive.
— v.n. To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in a collective body.
HIVE-BEE, *hive'-be*, s. A bee that keeps in the hive.
HIVELESS, *hive'-les*, a. Destitute or a hive.
HIVER, *hi'-ver*, s. One who collects bees into a hive.
HIVES, *hives*, s. A disease, the croup, or rattles.
HIVITES, *hi'-vites*, s. People descended from Canaan.
HIZZ, *hiz*, v.n. *See* HISS.
HO, *hwo*, interj. A word used by teamsters to stop their teams.
HO, *ho*, } interj. A call to excite attention, or to
HOA, *ho'-à*, } give notice of approach.
HOAR, *hore*, a. White; grey; white with age; hoary ‡ mouldy; musty.
— s. Hoariness; antiquity.
— † v.n. To become mouldy or musty.
HOAR-FROST, *hore'-frost*, s. The white particles of frozen dew.
HOAR-STONE, *hore'-stone*, s. A landmark; a stone designating the bounds of an estate.
HOARD, *hoard*, s. A store, stock, or large quantity of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure; a fence enclosing a house and materials while builders are at work.
— v.a. To collect and lay up a large quantity of anything; to amass and deposit in secret; to store
HOARD, v.n. To collect and form a hoard; to store up.
HOARDED, *hoard'-ed*, pp. or a. Collected and laid up in store.
HOARDER, *hoard'-er*, s. One who lays up in store; one who accumulates and keeps in secret.
HOARDING, *hoard'-ing*, ppr. or a. Instinctively collecting and laying up provisions for winter.
— s. A laying up in store.
HOARED, *hore'd*, a. Mouldy, musty.
HOARHOUND, *hore'-hownd*, s. The name of a plant of bitter taste, much used as a tonic.
HOARINESS, *ho'-re-nes*, s. The state of being white, whitish, or grey.
HOARSE, *hoarse*, a. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold; rough; grating; discordant.
HOARSELY, *hoarse'-le*, ad. With a rough, harsh, grating voice or sound.
HOARSENESS, *hoarse'-nes*, s. Harshness or roughness of voice or sound; preternatural asperity of voice.
HOARSE-SOUNDING, *hoarse'-sownd-ing*, a. Making a harsh sound.
HOARY, *ho'-re*, a. White or whitish, or grey with age; mouldy; mossy.—In *botany*, greyish white, caused by very short dense hairs covering the surface.
HOAX, *hokes*, s. Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport.
— v.a. To deceive; to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice.
HOAXED, *hokes'd*, pp. of the verb *to hoax*.
HOAXER, *hokes'-er*, s. One who hoaxes or deceives. (*Colloq.*)
HOB, *hob*, } s. The nave of a wheel; a solid piece of
HUB, *hub*, } timber in which the spokes are inserted.
HOB, *hob*, s. The flat part of a grate at the side, where things are placed to be kept warm; † a clown; a fairy.
HOB-LIKE,† *hob'-like*, a. Clownish; boorish.
HOBBISM, *hob'-bizm*, s. The principles of the sceptical Thomas Hobbes.
HOBBIST, *hob'-bist*, s. A follower of Hobbes, the sceptic.
HOBBLE, *hob'bl*, v.n. To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to walk with a hitch or hop, or with crutches; to walk awkwardly; to move roughly or irregularly.
— v.a. To perplex.
— s. An unequal, halting gait; an encumbered, awkward step; difficulty; perplexity.
HOBBLE-DE-HOY, *hob'bl-de-hoy*, s. A stripling, a cant phrase for a boy between fourteen and twenty-one.
HOBBLER, *hob'bler*, s. One who hobbles; one who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service.
HOBBLING, *hob'bling*, ppr. or a. Walking with a halting or interrupted step.
HOBBLINGLY, *hob'bling-le*, ad. With a limping or interrupted step.
HOBBY, *hob'-be*, s. A species of falcon, extremely active, and formerly trained for hawking; a strong active horse, of a middle size; a nag; a pacing horse; a stick, or figure of a horse, on which boys ride; any favourite object; that which a person pursues with zeal or delight; a stupid fellow.
HOBBY-HORSE, *hob'-be-horse*, s. A hobby; a wooden horse on which boys ride; a stupid or foolish person the favourite object of pursuit.
HOBGOBLIN, *hob'-gob-lin*, s. A fairy; a frightful apparition.
HOBILER, *hob'-e-ler*, s. A feudal tenant bound to serve as a light-horseman or bowman; the same as hobbler.
HOBIT, *ho'-bit*, s. A small mortar, or short gun.
HOBLIKE, *hob'-like*, a. Boorish; clownish.
HOBNAIL, *hob'-nale*, s. A nail with a thick, strong head, such as is used for shoeing horses; a clownish person.
HOBNAILED, *hob'-nayld*, a. Set with hobnails; rough.
HOBNOB, *hob'-nob*, ad. Take or not take; a familiar call to reciprocal drinking.
HOBSON'S CHOICE, *hob'-suns tchoyse*, s. A vulgar proverbial expression, denoting a choice in which there is no alternative.
HOCK, *hok*, s. The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock; a part of the thigh.
HOCK, *hok*, } v.a. To hamstring; to disable by cut-
HOCKLE, *hok'kl*, } ting the tendons of the ham.
HOCK, *hok*, s. A highly esteemed Rhenish wine, of a light yellowish colour.
HOCKAMORE,‡ *hok'-à-more*, s. A Rhenish wine.
HOCK-DAY, *hok'-da*, } s. High day; a day of feasting
HOCK-TIDE, *hok'-tide*, } and mirth, formerly held in

England, to celebrate the destruction of the Danes by Ethelred.

Hocked, *hokt*, pp. of the verb *to hock*.

Hockey, *hok'-e*, s. Harvest-home; a game at ball, played with a club which is curved at the bottom.

Hockherb, *hok'-erb*, s. A plant, the mallows.

Hockle, *hok'kl*, v.a. To hamstring; to mow.

Hocus Pocus, *ho'-kus po'-kus*, s. A juggler; a juggler's trick; a cheat used by conjurers.
v.a. To cheat.

Hod, *hod*, s. A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick on the shoulder.

Hodden-grey, *hod'n-gray*, s. Cloth made of wool in its natural state; without being dyed.

Hoddy-doddy,† *hod'-e-dod'-e*, s. An awkward or foolish person.

Hodge-podge, *hodj'-podj*, } s. A mixed mass; a medley
Hotch-potch, *hotch'-potch*, } of ingredients.

Hodge-pudding, *hodj'-pud-ding*, s. A pudding in which there is a medley of ingredients.

Hodiernal, *ho-de-er'-nal*, a. Belonging to the present day.

Hodman, *hod'-man*, s. A man who carries a hod.

Hodmandod, *hod'-man-dod*, s. A shell-fish; a shell-snail.

Hoe, *ho*, s. An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens.
— v.a. To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe; to clear from weeds.
— v.n. To use a hoe.

Hoe-cake, *ho'-kake*, s. A cake of Indian meal baked before the fire.

Hoeing, *ho'-ing*, s. The act of scraping or digging with a hoe.

Hoful,‡ *ho'-ful*, a. Careful.

Hog, *hog*, s. A swine; a general name of that species of animal; a castrated sheep or a bullock of a year old; a brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.—Among *seamen*, a sort of scrubbing-broom for scraping a ship's bottom under water.
— v.a. To scrape a ship's bottom under water; to carry on the back; to cut the hair short.
— v.n. To bend, so as to resemble a hog's back.

Hogaster, *hog'-as-ter*, s. A little hog; also a little sheep.

Hogcote, *hog'-kote*, s. A shed or house for swine; a stye.

Hogg, *hog*, s. A young sheep that has not been shorn.

Hoggerel, *hog'-grel*, s. A sheep of the second year; a two-year old ewe.

Hogger-pump, *hog'-ger-pump*, s. The top pump in the sinking pit of a mine.

Hoggers, *hog'-gers*, s. Stockings worn by coal-miners when at work.

Hogget, *hog'-get*, s. A sheep two years old; a colt of a year old; a young boar of the second year.

Hoggish, *hog'-gish*, a. Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; meanly selfish.

Hoggishly, *hog'-gish-le*, ad. In a brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

Hoggishness, *hog'-gish-nes*, s. Brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

Hogh,‡ *ho*, s. A hill; a cliff.

Hog-herd, *hog'-herd*, s. A keeper of swine.

Hogo, *ho'-go*, s. High flavour; strong scent.

Hog-pen, *hog'-pen*, s. A hog-stye.

Hog-plum, *hog'-plum*, s. A tropical tree and its fruit, which is somewhat like the common plums, but chiefly eaten by hogs.

Hog-reeve, *hog'-reeve*, s. A parish officer in some of the colonies, who adjudicates the trespasses of swine.

Hog-ringer, *hog'-ring-er*, s. One whose business is to put rings in the snouts of swine.

Hog's-bean, *hogz'-been*, s. A plant, the henbane.

Hog's-fennel, *hogz'-fen-nel*, s. A plant of the genus *peucedanum*.

Hogshead, *hogz'-hed*, s. A measure of capacity, containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons; a large cask.

Hog-skin. *hog'-skin*, s. Tanned leather made of the skins of swine.

Hog's-mushrooms, *hogz'-mush-rumes*, s. A plant.

Hog-steer, *hog'-steer*, s. A wild boar of three years old.

Hogstye, *hog'-sti*, s. A house or an enclosure for hogs.

Hogwash, *hog'-wash*, s. Swill; the refuse matter of a kitchen for swine.

Hoiden, *hoy'dn*, s. A rude bold girl; a romp; a rude man.

Hoiden, a. Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.
— v.n. To romp rudely or indecently.

Hoidenhood, *hoy'dn-hood*, s. State of being a hoiden rompishness.

Hoidenish, *hoy'dn-ish*, a. Having the manners of a hoiden.

Hoist, *hoyst*, v.a. To raise; to lift; to heave.
— s. In *marine language*, the perpendicular height of a flag or sail.

Hoisted, *hoys'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to hoist*.

Hoit, *hoyt*, v.n. To leap; to caper.

Hoity Toity, *hoy'-te toy'-te*. An exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt.

Hold, *hoald*, v.a.; pret. **Held**; pp. **Held**; **Holden** is obsolete. To stop; to confine; to restrain from escape; to detain; to keep fast; to keep from running or flowing out; to defend; to keep possession; to maintain; to observe in practice; to last; to endure.—*To hold forth*, to offer; to exhibit; to propose.—*To hold in*, to restrain; to curb.—*To hold off*, to keep at a distance.—*To hold on*, to continue or proceed in.—*To hold out*, to extend; to stretch forth.—*To hold over*, to remain in after one's term has expired.—*To hold up*, to raise; to sustain.—*To hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition.
— v.n. To be true; not to fail; to stand; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to last; to endure; to be firm; not to give way.—*To hold forth*, to speak in public; to harangue; to preach; to proclaim.—*To hold in*, to restrain one's self.—*To hold off*, to keep at a distance.—*To hold of*, to derive title from.—*To hold on*, to keep fast hold; to cling to.—*To hold out*, to last; to endure; to continue; not to surrender.—*To hold to*, to cling or cleave to; to adhere.—*To hold under*, or *from*, to have title from.—*To hold with*, to adhere to; to side with.—*To hold together*, to be joined; to remain in union.—*To hold up*, to support one's self; to cease; to continue the same speed.—*To hold a wager*, to lay, to stake, or to hazard a wager.—*Hold*, used imperatively, signifies stop; cease; forbear; be still.
— s. A grasp with the hand; an embrace with the arms; something which may be seized for support; that which supports; power of keeping or seizing; a place of confinement; custody; safe keeping; a fortified place; a fort; a castle; the whole interior cavity of a ship, between the floor and the lower deck.—In *music*, a mark directing the performer to rest on the note over which it is placed.

Holdback, *hoald'-bak*, s. Check; hindrance; restraint.

Holder, *hoald'-er*, s. One who holds or grasps in his hand, or embraces with his arms; a tenant; one who holds land under another; something by which a thing is held; one who owns or possesses.—In *ships*, one who is employed in the hold.

Holder-forth, *hoald'-er-forth*, s. A haranguer; a preacher.

Holdfast, *hoald'-fast*, s. A general name of various contrivances for securing and holding things in their places, as a long flat-headed nail, a catch, a hook, &c.

Holding, *hoald'-ing*, s. A tenure; a farm held of a superior; the burden or chorus of a song.

Hole, *hole*, s. A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, of any shape or dimensions, natural or artificial; a concavity, aperture, or excavation; an opening in or through a solid body; a mean habitation; a subterfuge; the armpit.
— v.n. To go into a hole.
— v.a. To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in; to drive into a bag, as in billiards.

Holibut. *See* **Halibut**.

Holidam, *hol'-e-dam*, s. Blessed lady.

Holiday, *hol'-e-day*, s. A day set apart for commemorating some important event in history; a festival; a day of amusement.
— a. Pertaining to a festival.

Holily, *ho'-le-le*, ad. Piously; with sanctity; sacredly.

Holiness, *ho'-le-nes*, s. State of being holy; piety, devotion, or sanctity; purity or integrity of moral character; freedom from sin; purity of heart or dispositions; sanctified affections; moral goodness; a title of the pope.

Holing-axe, *ho'-ling-aks*, s. A narrow axe for cutting holes in posts.

Holla, *hol'-la*, or **Hollo**, *hol-lo'*, interj. A word used for calling to any one at a distance
— v.n. To call out loudly.

HOLLA, or HOLLO, s. A loud shout; halloo.
HOLLAND, *hol'-land*, s. Fine linen, first manufactured in Holland.
HOLLANDER, *hol'-land-er*, s. A native of Holland.
HOLLANDISH, *hol'-land-ish*, a. Like Holland.
HOLLANDS, *hol'-lands*, s. A term for gin made in Holland
HOLLEN, *hol'-len* *See* HOLLY.
HOLLOW, *hol'-lo*, a. Containing an empty space; concave, vacant, or empty, not solid, sunk deep in the orbit; deep, not sincere or faithful; not sound.
— s. A cavity, natural or artificial; any depression of surface in a body; a place excavated; a cave or cavern, a den, a hole; a broad open space in anything, open space of anything; a groove; a channel.
— v.a. To make hollow, as by digging, cutting, or engraving, to excavate.
HOLLOWED, *hol'-loed*, pp. or a. Made hollow; excavated.
HOLLOW-EYED, *hol'-lo-ide*, a. Having sunken eyes.
HOLLOW-HEARTED, *hol'-lo-här'-ted*, a. Not sound and true; of practice or sentiment differing from profession, faithless, insincere.
HOLLOWLY, *hol'-lo-le*, ad. Insincerely; deceitfully.
HOLLOWNESS, *hol'-lo-nes*, s. The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation.
HOLLOW-ROOT, *hol'-lo-root*, s. A small plant, the tuberous moschatel.
HOLLOW-SPAR, *hol'-lo-spar*, s. The mineral called *chiastolite*.
HOLLOW-SQUARE, *hol'-lo-square*, s. A body of foot soldiers drawn up to receive the charge of cavalry, having an empty space in the middle to receive the officers, artillerymen, &c., and protected on all sides by a line of bayonets.
HOLLOW-WARE, *hol'-lo-ware*, s. A general name given to various articles, such as cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, &c.
HOLLY, *hol'-le*, s. The holm-tree, of the genus *ilex*, an evergreen shrub or tree, of slow growth, with prickly leaves and scarlet or yellow berries; the holm oak.
HOLLYHOCK, *hol'-le-hok*, s. A well-known flowering plant of the genus *althæa*.
HOLLY-ROSE, *hol'-le-roze*, s. A scentless plant.
HOLM, *hoalm*, s. The evergreen oak; the ilex; a low flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.
HOLMITE, † *hoalm'-ite*, s. A variety of carbonate of lime.
HOLOCAUST, *hol'-o-kawst*, s. A burnt sacrifice or offering, of which the whole was consumed by fire.
HOLOGRAPH, *hol'-o-graf*, s. A deed or testament, written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.
HOLOGRAPHIC, *hol-o-graf'-ik*, a. Written wholly by the grantor or testator himself.
HOLOHEDRAL, *hol-o-hé'-dral*, a. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a crystal with all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced.
HOLOMETER, *ho-lom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for taking all kinds of measures; a pantometer.
HOLOPHANEROUS, *hol-o-fan'-e-rus*, a. An epithet applied by Latreille to the metamorphosis of insects when complete and entire.
HOLOSERICEOUS, *ho-lo-se-rish'-e-us*, a. Wholly covered with silky down.
HOLP, *holp*, } The antiquated pret. and pp. of
HOLPEN, *holp'n*, } HELP.
HOLSTER, *hole'-ster*, s. A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman.
HOLSTERED, *hole'-sterd*, a. Bearing holsters.
HOLT, *hoalt*, s. A wood or woodland.
HOLY, *ho'-le*, a. Pure in heart, temper, or dispositions; free from sin and sinful affections; set apart to a sacred use; sacred; divine; sanctified.—*Holy of holies*, in *Scripture*, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept.—*Holy Ghost*, or *Holy Spirit*, the Divine Spirit, the third person in the Trinity.—*Holy war*, a war undertaken to rescue the Holy Land from the infidels, a crusade.—*Holy Thursday*, the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.—*Holy-water*, in the *Greek* and *Roman Catholic churches*, water which has been consecrated by the priest to sprinkle the faithful, &c.—*Holy-week*, the week before Easter, in which the passion of our Saviour is commemorated.—*Holy Writ*, the sacred Scriptures
HOLY-DAY, *ho'-le-day*, s. A religious festival; a day kept sacred, as Sunday, Christmas, and Good Friday.
— a. Befitting a holiday.
HOLY-OFFICE, *ho'-le-of'-fise*, s. A name for the Inquisition.
HOLY ONE, *ho'-le-wun*, s. An appellation of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis.
HOLY-ROOD, *ho'-le-rood*, s. The cross or crucifix, particularly one placed in Roman Catholic churches, over the entrance of the chancel.
HOLY-THISTLE, *ho'-le-this'l*, s. A plant of the genus *centaurea*.
HOMAGE, *hom'-aje*, s. In *feudal law*, the submission, loyalty, and service which a tenant promised to his lord or superior.—The act of fealty; obeisance; respect paid by external action; reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.
— v.a. To pay respect to by external action; to give reverence to; to profess fealty.
HOMAGEABLE, *hom'-aje-à-bl*, a. Subject to homage.
HOMAGER, *hom'-à-jer*, s. One who does homage, or holds land of another by homage.
HOME, *home*, s. A dwelling-house; the house or place in which one resides; the grave; the present state of existence.—*At home*, at one's own house or lodgings.—*To be at home*, to be conversant with what is familiar.
— a. Pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic, as *home* manufactures; close; severe; poignant, as a *home* thrust.
— ad. To one's own habitation, or country.
HOME-BOUND, *home'-bownd*, a. Bound towards home.
HOME-BORN, *home'-bawrn*, a. Native; natural; domestic; not foreign.
HOME-BRED, *home'-bred*, a. Native; natural; originating at home; not foreign; uncultivated.
HOME-BUILT, *home'-bilt*, a. Built in our own country.
HOME-DRIVEN, *home-driv'n*, a. Driven home, as a blow; driven closely.
HOME-DWELLING, *home'-dwel-ling*, a. Dwelling at home.
HOME-FELT, *home'-felt*, a. Felt in one's own breast; inward; private.
HOME-KEEPING, *home'-keep-ing*, a. Staying at home; not gadding.
HOMELESS, *home'-les*, a. Destitute of a home.
HOMELILY, *home'-le-le*, ad. Rudely; inelegantly.
HOMELINESS, *home'-le-nes*, s. Plainness of features, want of beauty; rudeness; coarseness.
HOMELOT, *home'-lot*, s. An inclosure on or near which the mansion-house stands.
HOMELY, *home'-le*, a. Domestic; of plain features; not handsome; not fine or elegant.
— † ad. Plainly; rudely; coarsely.
HOME-MADE, *home'-made*, a. Made at home; being of domestic manufacture.
HOMEOPATHIC, *ho-me-o-path'-ik*, a. Pertaining or belonging to homeopathy.
HOMEOPATHICALLY, *ho-me-o-path'-e-kal-le*, ad. In the method of homeopathy.
HOMEOPATHIST, *ho-me-op'-à-thist*, s. A believer in homeopathy.
HOMEOPATHY, *ho-me-op'-à-the*, s. The theory of curing diseases with very minute doses of medicine, by producing affections similar to those of the disease.
HOMER, *ho'-mer*, } s. A Hebrew measure, containing,
CHOMER, *ko'-mer*, } as a liquid measure, ten *baths*, and as a dry measure, ten *ephahs*.
HOMERIC, *ho-mer'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Homer, or to his poetry; resembling Homer's verse.
HOME-SICK, *home'-sik*, a. Depressed in spirits, or grieved at a separation from home.
HOME-SICKNESS, *home'-sik-nes*, s. In *medicine*, depression of spirits occasioned by a separation from one's home or country.
HOME-SPEAKING, *home'-speek-ing*, s. Forcible and efficacious speaking.
HOME-SPUN, *home'-spun*, a. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture; not made in foreign countries; plain; coarse; not elegant, as a proverb.
— s. Cloth made at home a coarse, unpolished, rustic person.
HOMESTALL, *home'-stawl*, } s. The place of a mansion-
HOMESTEAD, *home'-sted*, } house; the inclosure or ground immediately connected with the mansion; original station or place of residence.
HOMEWARD, *home'-wawrd*, ad. Toward home; toward one's habitation or country
HOMEWARD-BOUND, *home'-wawrd-bownd*, a. Bound or directing the course homeward, or to one's native land.

HOMICIDAL, *hom-e-si'-dal*, a. Pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

HOMICIDE, *hom'-e-side*, s. The killing of one man or human being by another. It is of three kinds,—*justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*.—A manslayer.

HOMILETICAL, *hom-e-let'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to homiletics; +social.

HOMILETICS, *hom-e-let'-iks*, s. The science which teaches the principles of adapting the discourses of the pulpit to the spiritual benefit of the hearers.

HOMILIST, *hom'-e-list*, s. One who preaches to a congregation.

HOMILY, *hom'-e-le*, s. A sermon.—The *Book of Homilies* is a collection of plain sermons, prepared at the time of the Reformation.

HOMINY, *hom'-e-ne*, s. Maize hulled and broken, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

HOMMOCK, *hom'-mok*, s. A hillock or small eminence of a conical form, sometimes covered with trees.

HOMO, *ho'-mo*, s. In *zoology*, man, constituting the class and only genus and species of the order *Bimana*.

HOMOCENTRIC, *hom-o-sen'-trik*, a. Having the same centre.

HOMŒOPATHY. *See* HOMEOPATHY, &c.

HOMOGAMOUS, *ho-mog'-à-mus*, a. In *botany*, having the same essential parts of fructification.

HOMOGENEAL, *ho-mo-jé'-ne-al*, } a. Of the same kind
HOMOGENEOUS, *ho-mo-jé'-ne-us*, } or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature.

HOMOGENEITY, *ho-mo-je-ne'-e-te*, } s. Sameness
HOMOGENEOUSNESS, *ho-mo-jé'-ne-us-nes*, } of kind or nature.

HOMOGENY, *ho-moj'-e-ne*, s. Joint nature.

HOMOIOPTOTON, *ho-moy-op'-to-ton*, s. A figure in rhetoric in which several parts of the sentence end with the same case or a tense of like sound.

HOMOIOUSIAN, *ho-moy-oo'-she-an*, s. or a. In *Church history*, a term applied to the Arians, who held that the Son was *like* the Father in essence, but not the *same*.

HOMOLOGATE, *ho-mol'-o-gate*, v.a. To approve; to allow.

HOMOLOGICAL, *ho-mo-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to homology.

HOMOLOGOUS, *ho-mol'-o-gus*, a. Having the same ratio or proportion.

HOMOLOGY, *ho-mol'-o-je*, s. Affinity depending on structure, and not on similarity of form or use.

HOMONYM, *hom'-o-nim*, s. A term applied to words which are the same in sound, but differ in signification.

HOMONYMOUS, *ho-mon'-e-mus*, a. Equivocal; ambiguous; that has different significations.

HOMONYMOUSLY, *ho-mon'-e-mus-le*, ad. In an equivocal manner.

HOMONYMY, *ho-mon'-e-me*, s. Sameness between words which differ in signification; ambiguity.

HOMOOUSIAN. *See* HOMOIOUSIAN.

HOMOPHONE, *hom'-o-fone*, s. A term applied to letters or characters which represent the same sound.

HOMOPHONOUS, *ho-mof'-o-nus*, a. Having the same sound.

HOMOPHONY, *ho-mof'-o-ne*, s. Sameness of sound.

HOMOTONOUS, *ho-mot'-o-nus*, a. Equable; of the same tenor.

HOMOTROPAL, *hom-ot'-ro-pal*, a. In *botany*, a term applied to bodies denoting that they have the same direction as the body to which they belong.

HONE, *hone*, s. A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments.

— v.a. To rub and sharpen on a hone.

— v.n. To pine; to long.

HONE-WORT, *hone'-wurt*, s. An umbelliferous plant, of the genus *sison*.

HONEST, *on'-est*, a. Fair in dealing with others; disposed to act with fairness; just and upright; free from fraud; unreserved; unimpeached; honourable, or suitable; chaste; faithful.

—‡ v.a. To adorn; to grace.

HONESTATE,‡ *on'-es-tate*, v.a. To honour.

HONESTATION,‡ *on-es-ta'-shun*, s. Adornment; grace.

HONESTLY, *on'-est-le*, ad. With integrity and fairness; without fraud or disguise; according to truth; chastely.

HONESTY, *on'-es-te*, s. An upright disposition; moral rectitude of heart; integrity, faithfulness, or honour; conformity to justice and correct principles; truth frank sincerity; a flowering herb of the genus *lunaria*.

HONEY, *hun'-e*, s. A sweet juice, collected by bees from the flowers of plants; sweetness; lusciousness; a word of tenderness; sweet one.

Honey has a variety of compounds; as, *Honey-bag*, the receptacle for honey in a honey-bee.—*Honey-comb*, a substance formed by bees into cells for repositories of honey; a term applied to the flaws in imperfectly cast guns.—*Honey-dew*, a saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants.—*Honey-flower*, an evergreen shrub from the Cape of Good Hope, whose blossoms attract bees.—*Honey-gnat*, an insect.—*Honey-guide*, a species of cuckoo in Africa, which, by its motions and cries, points out the nests of bees.—*Honey-harvest*, honey collected.—*Honey-locust*, a North American tree, armed with thorns, and having wood resembling that of the locust.—*Honey-moon*, the first month after marriage.—*Honey-mouthed*, soft or smooth in speech.—*Honey-stalk*, clover-flower.—*Honey-suckle*, a name of certain shrubby vines, including the woodbine, celebrated for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers.—*Honey-sweet*, sweet as honey.—*Honey-tongued*, using soft speech.—*Honey-wort*, a European plant with flowers very attractive to bees.

— v.a. To sweeten.

—+ v.n. To talk fondly.

HONEYED, *hun'-id*, a. Covered with honey; sweet.

HONEYEDNESS, *hun'-id-nes*, s. Sweetness; allurement.

HONEYLESS, *hun'-e-les*, a. Destitute of honey.

HONG, *hong*, s. The Chinese name for large factories at Canton, a *hong* merchant being a Chinese authorize to trade with these *hongs*.

HONOR. *See* HONOUR.

HONORARIUM, *hon-o-ra'-re-um*, s. A recompense or fee offered to professors in universities, and to medical or other professional gentlemen for their services.

HONORARY, *hon'-o-rà-re*, a. Conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour; possessing a title or place without performing services, or receiving a reward.

HONOUR, *on'-ur*, s. The esteem or regard due to supereminent worth; high estimation or praise; a testimony of esteem; any expression of respect or of high estimation by words or actions; dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction; fame; reverence; veneration; reputation; good name; true nobleness of mind; magnanimity; privileges of rank or birth; a noble kind of seignory or lordship, held of the king *in capite*.—*Honours*, in *games*, the four highest cards.—*Honours of war*, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy; the compliments paid to great personages when they appear before an armed body of men.—*Upon my honour*, words accompanying a declaration which pledges one's honour for the truth of it.—*Laws of honour*, certain rules and regulations which prevail in fashionable society.

— v.a. To respect; to venerate or revere; to dignify; to raise to distinction; to exalt.—In *commerce*, to accept and pay when due, as a draft.

HONOURABLE, *on'-ur-à-bl*, a. Holding a distinguished rank in society; illustrious or noble; actuated by principles of honour; conferring honour; consistent with honour or reputation; without hypocrisy or deceit; worthy of respect; becoming men of rank and character.

HONOURABLENESS, *on'-ur-à-bl-nes*, s. The state of being honourable; distinction; conformity to the principles of honour or moral rectitude.

HONOURABLY, *on'-ur-à-ble*, ad. With tokens of honour or respect; with a noble spirit or purpose; without reproach; magnanimously.

HONOURED, *on'-urd*, pp. or a. Respected; revered, elevated to rank or office; dignified.

HONOURER, *on'-ur-er*, s. One who reveres, reverences, or regards with respect; one who confers honours on deserving worth.

HONOURING, *on'-ur-ing*, s. The act of giving honour.

HONOURLESS, *on'-ur-les*, a. Destitute of honour; not honoured.

HONOUR-POINT, *on'-ur-poynt*, s. In *heraldry*, the point immediately above the centre of the shield which divides the upper portion into two equal parts.

HOOBOBALLI, *hoo-bob'-al-le*, s. A fine close-grained wood of Guiana.

HOOD, *hood*, s. A covering for the head used by females

a cowl; anything to be drawn over the head to cover it; an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree; the cover of a pump; a young seal.

HOOD, v.a. To dress in a hood or cowl; to put on a hood; to cover; to blind.

HOODED, *hood'-ed*, pp. or a. Covered with a hood; blinded.—In *botany*, hollowed in the form of a hood.—The *hooded-willow* herb is the name of the perennial plant *Scutellaria orientalis*.

HOODING, *hood'-ing*, s. The act of covering with a hood.—In *carpentry*, *hooding-ends* are the ends of planks which fit into the rabbets of the stem and stern posts.

HOODLESS *hood'-les*, a. Having no hood.

HOODMAN BLIND, *hood'-man blind*, s. A play, in which a person blinded is to catch another and tell his name; blind-man's buff.

HOODWINK, *hood'-wink*, v.a. To blind by covering the eyes; to cover; to hide; to deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on.

HOODWINKED, *hood'-winkt*, pp. of the verb *to hoodwink*.

HOOF, *hoof*, s. The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals; an animal; a beast.

— v.n. To walk, as cattle.

HOOF-BOUND, *hoof'-bownd*, a. In *farriery*, applied to a pain in the fore-feet of a horse, occasioned by the dryness and contraction of the horn of the quarters.

HOOFED, *hooft*, a. Furnished with hoofs.

HOOFLESS, *hoof'-les*, a. Destitute of hoofs.

HOOF-TREAD, *hoof'-tred*, s. The tread of a hoof; a track.

HOOHOO, *hoo'-hoo*, s. A piece of checked cotton used in the African trade.

HOOK, *hook*, s. A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining anything; a snare; a trap; a curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; that part of a hinge which is fixed or inserted in a post; a forked timber in a ship, placed on the keel.—*By hook and by crook*, one way or other; by any means, direct or indirect.

— v.a. To catch with a hook; to seize and draw, as with a hook; to entrap; to ensnare; to draw by force or artifice.

— v.n. To bend; to be curving.

HOOKAH, *hook'-ä*, s. A Turkish pipe, in which the smoke is made to pass through water.

HOOKED, *hookt*, pp. or a. Bent into the form of a hook; caught or fastened with a hook.

HOOK-NOSED, *hook-noze'd*, a. Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

HOOKEDNESS, *hook'-ed-nes*, s. A state of being bent like a hook.

HOOK-PIN, *hook'-pin*, s. A carpenter's tool.

HOOKY, *hook'-e*, a. Full of hooks; pertaining to hooks.

HOOP, *hoop*, s. A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c.; a circular piece of whalebone or cane used by females to extend their petticoats, a farthingale (*see* CRINOLINE); a shout; a measure.—*Hoop-ash*, a North American tree, the *Celtis crassifolia*.—*Hoop-pole*, a small young tree, cut for making hoops.—*Hoop-withy*, the name of a plant.

— v.a. To bind or fasten with hoops; to clasp; to drive with a shout or cry.

— v.n. To shout; to utter a loud cry.

HOOPER, *hoop'-er*, s. One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

HOOPING-COUGH, *hoop'-ing-kawf*, s. A cough in which the patient hoops or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.

HOOPOO, *hoop'-oo*, s. A bird of the genus *upupa*.

HOOP-TONGS, *hoop'-tongs*, s.pl. Implements used in forging.

HOOT, *hoot*, v.n. To cry out or shout in contempt; to cry, as an owl.

— v.a. To drive with cries or shouts uttered in contempt.

— s. A cry or shout in contempt.

HOOTING, *hoot'-ing*, s. A shouting in contempt; the cry of an owl.

HOOVE, *hoov*, s. A disease in cattle, consisting in an excessive inflation of the stomach by gas.

HOP, *hop*, v.n. To leap or spring on one leg; to skip; to limp; to halt; to frisk about; to dance.

— s. A leap on one leg; a jump; a spring; a dance.—A bitter plant, much used in brewing, from which the following are compounds:—*Hop-bind*, the stalk or vine on which hops grow.—*Hop-oast*, a kiln for drying hops.—*Hop-picker*, one who picks hops.—*Hop-pole*, a pole used to support hops.—*Hop-vine*, the stalk of hops.—*Hop-yard*, a field or inclosure where hops are raised.

HOP, v.a. To impregnate with hops.

HOP-BACK, *hop'-bak*, s. A brewer's vessel.

HOP-BAG, *hop'-bag*, s. A coarse heavy bag for hops.

HOPE, *hope*, s. A desire of some good, accompanied with expectation of obtaining it; confidence in a future event; the highest degree of well-founded expectation of good; anticipation; trust.

— v.n. To cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it; to place confidence in.

— v.a. To desire with expectation of good, or a belief that it may be obtained.

HOPE-DESERTED, *hope'-de-zer'-ted*, a. Deserted by hope; hopeless.

HOPEFUL, *hope'-ful*, a. Having qualities which excite hope; full of hope or desire.

HOPEFULLY, *hope'-ful-le*, ad. In a manner to raise hope.

HOPEFULNESS, *hope'-ful-nes*, s. Promise of good; ground to expect what is desirable.

HOPEITE, *ho'-pite*, s. A mineral crystallized in sided prisms, so called from Dr. Hope, of Edinburgh.

HOPELESS, *hope'-les*, a. Destitute of hope; having no expectation of that which is desirable; desponding.

HOPELESSLY, *hope'-les-le*, ad. Without hope.

HOPELESSNESS, *hope'-les-nes*, s. A state of being desperate, or affording no hope.

HOPER, *ho'-per*, s. One who hopes.

HOPINGLY, *ho'-ping-le*, ad. With hope or desire of good.

HOPPER, *hop'-per*, s. One who hops or leaps on one leg; a wooden trough or funnel, through which grain passes into a mill; a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.—In the *glass trade*, a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter.

HOPPER-BOY, *hop'-per-boy*, s. In *mills*, a rake moving in a circle, to draw the meal over an opening through which it falls.

HOPPERS, *hop'-perz*, s. A play, in which persons hop or leap on one leg.

HOPPING, *hop'-ping*, s. A leaping on one leg; a springing, frisking, or dancing; a gathering of hops.

HOPPLE, *hop'pl*, v.a. To tie the feet near together, to prevent leaping.

HOPPLES, *hop'plz*, s.pl. Fetters for horses or other animals when turned out to graze.

HOPPO, *hop'-po*, s. In *China*, a collector; an overseer of commerce.

HOPSCOTCH, *hop'-skotch*, s. A play among boys.

HORAL, *ho'-ral*, a. Relating to an hour.

HORALLY, *ho'-ral-le*, ad. Hourly.

HORARY, *ho'-rä-re*, a. Pertaining to or noting the hours.

HORDE, *hoard*, s. A company of wandering people dwelling in tents or wagons.

HORDEIN, *hawr'-de-in*, s. A substance analogous to starch, found in barley.

HORDEOLUM, *hawr'-de-o-lum*, s. A sty or small tumour on the eyelid; so called from *Hordeum*, a barleycorn.

HOREHOUND, *hore'-hownd*, s. *See* HOARHOUND.

HORIZON, *ho-ri'-zon*, s. A circle touching the earth at the place of the spectator, and bounded by the line in which the earth and skies seem to meet, called the *sensible horizon*, as distinguished from the great circle which divides the earth into upper and lower hemispheres, called the *rational horizon*.

HORIZONTAL, *hor-e-zon'-tal*, a. Pertaining to or relating to the horizon; parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORIZONTALLY, *hor-e-zon'-tal-le*, ad. In a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORIZONTALITY, *hor-e-zon-tal'-e-te*, s. The state of being horizontal.

HORN, *hawrn*, s. A hard pointed or curved substance, growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-footed quadrupeds; a wind instrument of music, made of horn; a trumpet; an extremity of the moon, when it is waxing or waning, and forming a crescent; the feeler of a snail, which may be withdrawn; a drinking cup; a winding stream.—*Horn* has several compounds; as *Horn-blower*, one who blows a horn; *Horn-book*, the first book of children, so called from its cover of horn; *Horn-bug*, a kind of beetle; *Horn-distemper*, a disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn; *Horn-lead*, chloride of lead; *Horn-mercury*, chloride of mercury; *Horn-ore*, a species of silver ore; *Horn-owl*, a

species of horned owl, *Horn-poppy*, a plant of the genus *glaucium*; *Horn-shavings*, scrapings of the horns of deer; *Horn-slate*, a grey, silicious stone; *Horn-spoon*, a spoon made of horn; *Horn-work*, in *fortification*, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions, joined by a curtain.—*Horn of plenty*. *See* CORNUCOPIA.

HORN, v.a. To cuckold.

HORNBEAK, *hawrn'-beek*, s. A fish. *See* HORNFISH.

HORNBEAM, *hawrn'-beem*, s. A shrub, or small tree, of the genus *carpinus*, whose wood is of a horny toughness.

HORNBILL, *hawrn'-bil*, s. A voracious bird of Africa and the East.

HORNBLENDE, *hawrn'-blend*, s. A common mineral, consisting of silica with magnesia, lime, or iron.

HORNBLENDE-SCHIST, *hawrn'-blend-shist*, s. Hornblende rock of a schistose structure.

HORNED, *hawrnd*, a. Furnished with horns; shaped like a crescent or the new moon.—*Horned-horse*, the gnu.—*Horned-owl*, the *Strixotis*.—*Horned-pondweed*, the plant *Zannichellia*.

HORNEDNESS, *hawrn'-ed-nes*, s. The appearance of horns.

HORNER, *hawrn'-er*, s. One who works or deals in horns; one who winds or blows the horn.

HORNET, *hawr'-net*, s. An insect whose sting gives severe pain.

HORNFISH, *hawrn'-fish*, s. The garfish or sea-needle.

HORNFOOT, *hawrn'-fut*, a. Having a hoof; hoofed.

HORNING, *hawrn'-ing*, s. Appearance of the moon when increasing, or in the form of a crescent.

HORNISH, *hawrn'-ish*, a Somewhat like horn; hard.

HORNITO, *hawr'-ne-to*, s. An oven.

HORNLESS, *hawrn'-les*, a. Having no horns.

HORNPIPE, *hawrn'-pipe*, s. An instrument of music in Wales; a lively air or tune, of triple time, with six crotchets in a bar; a characteristic British dance.

HORNS, *hawrns*, s.pl. A miner's name for the guides for the ropes on the drum.

HORN-SILVER, *hawrn-sil'-ver*, s. A native chloride of silver found in the mines of South America.

HORNSTONE, *hawrn'-stone*, s. A silicious stone of the quartz kind.

HORNWRACK, *hawrn'-rak*, s. A species of coralline.

HORNY, *hawr'-ne*, a. Consisting of horn or horns; resembling horn; hard; callous.

HOROGRAPHY, *ho-rog'-rà-fe*, s. The art of constructing dials.

HOROLOGE, *hor'-o-loje*, s. An instrument that indicates the hour of the day.

HOROLOGICAL, *hor-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to horology.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHER, *hor-o-loj-e-og'-rà-fer*, s. A maker of clocks or dials.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHIC, *hor-o-loj-e-o-graf'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the art of dialling.

HOROLOGIOGRAPHY, *hor-o-loj-e-og'-rà-fe*, s. An account of instruments that show the hour of the day; the art of constructing dials.

HOROLOGIUM, *ho-ro-lo'-je-um*, s. A southern constellation; the clock.

HOROLOGY, *ho-rol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on the principles and construction of machines for measuring and indicating time.

HOROMETRICAL, *hor-o-met'-re-kal*, a. Belonging to horometry.

HOROMETRY, *ho-rom'-e-tre*, s. The art or practice of measuring time.

HOROSCOPE, *hor'-o-skope*, s. In *astrology*, a scheme or figure of the twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a given time.

HOROSCOPY, *hor-os'-ko-pe*, s. The art of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars.

HORRENT, *hor'-rent*, a. Bristled; standing erect; pointing outward.

HORRIBLE, *hor'-re-bl*, a. Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful, frightful, or fearful.

HORRIBLENESS, *hor'-re-bl-nes*, s. The state or qualities that may excite horror; dreadfulness.

HORRIBLY, *hor'-re-ble*, ad. In a manner to excite horror.

HORRID, *hor'-rid*, a. That does or may excite horror; frightful, hideous, or alarming; rough; rugged; very offensive or disgusting.

HORRIDLY, *hor'-rid-le*, ad. In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully.

HORRIDNESS, *hor'-rid-nes*, s. The qualities that do or may excite horror; hideousness.

HORRIFIC, *hor-rif'-ik*, a. Causing horror.

HORRIFIED, *hor'-re-fide*, pp. or a. Made horrible; struck with horror.

HORRIFY, *hor'-re-fi*, v.a. To make horrible; to strike with horror.

HORRIPILATION, *hor-re-pe-la'-shun*, s. A confused sensation, as of the bristling of the hair of the head or body, resulting from disease or terror.

HORRISONOUS, *hor-ris'-o-nus*, a. Sounding dreadfully; uttering a terrible sound.

HORROR, *hor'-rur*, s. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering; an excessive degree of fear; terror; dreariness; gloom.—The *horrors*, a result of habits of inebriation; a state of extreme bodily and mental agitation.

HORROR-STRICKEN, *hor'-rur-strik'n*, a. Struck with horror.

HORS DE COMBAT, *hor' de kom-bà'*. (Fr.) Out of the combat; disabled; not able to fight.

HORSE, *hawrse*, s. A noble quadruped of the genus *equus*, of great use for draught or conveyance on his back; a constellation; a body of troops serving on horseback; cavalry; a machine by which something is supported; a wooden machine, on which soldiers ride by way of punishment.—In *nautical language*, a foot-rope along a yard, to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails.—In *printing*, a sloping table on which pressmen place their sheets, preparatory to printing.—*To take horse*, to set out to ride on horseback; to be covered, as a mare.

Horse forms a great variety of compounds; as, *Horse-ant*, the insect *Formica herculanea*; *Horse-aloes*, a preparation of aloes used in farriery: *Horse-beech-tree*, the plant *Carpinus betulus*; *Horse-block*, a block or stage that assists persons in mounting and dismounting from a horse; *Horse-boat*, a boat used in conveying horses over a river or other water; *Horse-boy*, a boy employed in dressing and tending horses, a stable-boy; *Horse-breaker*, one whose employment is to break horses; *Horse-chestnut*, a large nut, the fruit of a species of *æsculus*; *Horse-cloth*, a cloth to cover a horse; *Horse-courser*, one who keeps horses for the race; *Horse-crab*, a crustaceous fish; *Horse-cucumber*, a large, green cucumber; *Horse-dealer*, one who buys and sells horses; *Horse-drench*, a dose of physic for a horse; *Horse-dung*, the dung of horses; *Horse-emmet*, a species of large ant; *Horse-faced*, having a long, coarse face; *Horse-flesh*, the flesh of a horse; *Horse fly*, a large fly that stings horses; *Horse-hair*, the hair of horses; *Horse-hoe*, a hoe for cleaning a field by means of horses; *Horse-jockey*, a dealer in the purchase and sale of horses: *Horse-keeper*, one who keeps or takes care of horses: *Horse-laugh*, a loud, boisterous laugh; *Horse-leech*, a large leech, a farrier; *Horse-litter*, a carriage hung on poles, borne between two horses; *Horse-load*, a load for a horse; *Horse-marten*, a kind of large bee; *Horse-meat*, food for horses, provender; *Horse-mill*, a mill turned by a horse *Horse-milliner*, one who supplies ribbons or other decorations for horses; *Horse-mint*, a species of large mint; *Horse-muscle*, a large muscle or shell-fish *Horse-path*, a path for horses, as by canals; *Horse play*, rough, ragged play; *Horse-pond*, a pond for watering horses; *Horse-power*, the power of a horse, or its equivalent, as applied to steam-power; *Horse-purslane*, a tropical weed; *Horse-race*, a race by horses; *Horse-stealing*, the stealing of a horse or horses; *Horse-stinger*, the dragon-fly; *Horse-tail*, a plant of the genus *equisetum*, allied to the ferns, a Turkish standard; *Horse-way*, a way or road in which horses may travel; *Horse-worm*, a worm that infests horses, a bott.

— v.a. To mount on horse; to carry on the back; to cover a mare.

— v.n. To get on horseback.

HORSEBACK, *hawrse'-bak*, s. The state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse.

HORSE-BEAN, *hawrse'-been*, s. A small bean on which horses feed.

HORSEFOOT, *hawrse'-fut*, s. A plant; called also *colt's-foot*.

HORSE-GUARDS, *hawrse'-gards*, s.pl A body of cavalry for guarding the sovereign.

HORSE-KNACKER, *hawrse'-nak er*, s. A purchaser of old worn-out horses, who kills them and disposes of the carcases.

HORSELY,‡ *hawrse'-le*, a. Like an active horse.

HORSEMAN, *hawrse'-man*, s. A man skilled in riding.
HORSEMANSHIP, *hawrse'-man-ship*, s. The act of riding, and of training and managing horses.
HORSE-RADISH, *hawrse'-rad-ish*, s. A plant of the genus *cochlearia*, with a root of a pungent taste.
HORSE-SHOE, *hawrse'-shu*, s. A shoe for horses, consisting of a plate of iron of a circular form.
HORSE-SHOEING, *hawrse'-shu-ing*, s. The act or employment of shoeing horses
HORSE-TONGUE, *hawrse'-tung*, s. A plant of the genus *ruscus*.
HORSE-VETCH, *hawrse'-vetch*, s. A plant of the genus *hippocrepis*.
HORSE-WHIM, *hawrse'-hwim*, s. A machine for raising ore from a mine-shaft, usually worked by a horse.
HORSEWHIP, *hawrse'-hwip*, s. A whip for driving horses.
— v.a. To lash; to strike with a horsewhip.
HORSEWHIPPING, *hawrse'-hwip-ping*, s. A striking with a horsewhip.
HORTATION, *hawr-tā'-shun*, s. The act of exhorting, or giving advice *See* EXHORTATION.
HORTATIVE, *hawr'-tā-tiv*, } a. Giving exhortation or
HORTATORY, *hawr'-tā-tur-e*, } advice, as a discourse; inciting; encouraging.
HORTENSIAL, *hawr-ten'-shal*, a. Fit for a garden.
HORTICULTOR, *hawr'-te-kul-tur*, s. One who cultivates gardens.
HORTICULTURAL, *hawr-te-kult'-yu-ral*, a. Pertaining to the culture of gardens.
HORTICULTURE, *hawr-te-kult'-yur*, s. The art of cultivating gardens.
HORTICULTURIST, *hawr-te-kult'-yur-ist*, s. One who is skilled in the art of cultivating gardens.
HORTULAN, *hawr'-tu-lan*, a. Belonging to a garden.
HORTUS SICCUS, *hawr'-tus sik'-kus*, s. A collection of specimens of dried plants.
HORTYARD, *hawrt'-yārd*, s. An orchard.
HOSANNA, *ho-zan'-nā*, s. A song, or an invocation for blessings or of praise to God.
HOSE, *hoze*, s. Breeches or trowsers; stockings; coverings for the legs; a flexible pipe used with engines, for conveying water to extinguish fires, &c.
HOSIER, *ho'-zhe-ur*, s. One who deals in stockings and socks, &c.
HOSIERY, *ho'-zhe-ur-e*, s. Stockings in general; socks.
HOSPICE, *hos'-pice*, s. A term applied to convents in some of the passes of the Alps, for the entertainment of travellers.
HOSPITABLE, *hos'-pe-tā-bl*, a. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; offering kind reception.
HOSPITABLY, *hos'-pe-tā-ble*, ad. With kindness to strangers or guests.
HOSPITAGE,‡ *hos'-pe-taje*, s. Hospitality.
HOSPITAL, *hos'-pe-tal*, s. A building appropriated for the reception of infirm paupers, and also for sick or insane persons.
HOSPITALLER, *hos'-pe-tal-ler*, s. One who resides in a hospital.—The *Hospitallers* were an order of knights, called *Knights of St. John*, who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims.
HOSPITALITY, *hos-pe-tal'-e-te*, s. The entertaining of strangers or guests.
HOSPITATE,‡ *hos'-pe-tate*, v.n. To reside or lodge under the roof of another.
— v.a. To lodge a person.
HOSPODAR, *hos'-po-dar*, s. A governor, appointed by the Turkish Porte over the Christian provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia.
HOST, *hoast*, s. One who entertains another; an innkeeper, a landlord; a number of men embodied for war.—In the *Romish Church*, the sacrifice of the mass.
—‡ v.n To lodge at an inn.
—‡ v.a. To give entertainment to.
HOSTAGE, *hos'-taje*, s. A person delivered to an enemy as a pledge to secure the performance of certain conditions.
HOSTEL,‡ *hos'-tel*, }
HOSTELRY, *hos'-tel-re*, } s. An inn.
HOSTELLER, *hos'-tel-ler*, s. An innkeeper.
HOSTESS, *hoast'-es*, s. A female host; a woman who keeps an inn.
HOSTESS-SHIP, *hoast'-es-ship*, s. The character or business of a hostess.
HOSTILE, *hos'-til*, a. Belonging to a public enemy; designating enmity; warlike; inimical; unfriendly.
HOSTILELY, *hos'-til-le*, ad. In a hostile manner.
HOSTILITY, *hos-til'-e-te*, s. The state of war between nations or states; private enmity; animosity.
HOSTILIZE,† *hos'-til-ize*, v.a. To make an enemy.
HOSTING,† *hoast'-ing*, s. An encounter; a battle.
HOSTLER, *hos'-ler*, s. The person who has the care of horses at an inn.
HOSTLESS,‡ *hoast'-les*, a. Inhospitable.
HOSTRY, *hoast'-re*, s. A stable for horses.
HOT, *hot*, a. Having sensible heat; ardent in temper easily excited; marked with violence; acrid; stimulating; lustful.
HOT-BED, *hot'-bed*, s. In *gardening*, a bed of earth and horse-dung, covered with glass, intended for raising early plants.—*Figuratively*, a place which favours rapid growth or development.
HOT-BLOODED, *hot'-blud-ed*, a. Having hot blood.
HOT-BRAINED, *hot'-braynd*, a. Ardent in temper; violent.
HOTCHPOT, *hotch'-pot*, s. A mingled mass; a mixture of ingredients.
HOTCHPOTCH, *hotch'-potch*, s. *See* HODGEPODGE.
HOTCOCKLES, *hot-kok'ls*, s.pl. A play in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.
HOTEL, *ho-tel'*, s. A superior house for entertaining strangers or travellers.—In *France*, a palace or dwelling of persons of rank.—*Hôtel-Dieu*, a hospital.—*Hôtel-de-Ville*, the guildhall of a French town.
HOT-HEADED, *hot'-hed-ed*, a. Of ardent passions; violent.
HOT-HOUSE, *hot'-hous*, s. A glazed structure, artificially warmed, for the purpose of sheltering tender plants and shrubs from the cold air; a bagnio; a brothel.
HOTLY, *hot'-le*, ad. With heat, ardently; vehemently
HOT-MOUTHED, *hot'-mowthd*, a. Headstrong; ungovernable.
HOTNESS, *hot'-nes*, s. Sensible heat beyond a moderate degree of warmth; violence; fury.
HOT-PRESSED, *hot'-prest*, a. Pressed while heat is applied, for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface.
HOT-PRESSING, *hot'-pres-sing*, s. The application of heat in conjunction with mechanical pressure, for the purpose of giving a smooth and glossy surface, as to paper, linen, &c.
HOT-SHOOTS, *hot'-shoots*, s. In *husbandry*, a compound of small coal, charcoal, loam, and urine, made into balls for firing.
HOT-SPIRITED, *hot'-spir-it-ed*, a. Having a fiery spirit.
HOTSPUR, *hot'-spur*, s. A man violent or precipitate; a kind of pea of early growth.
— a. Violent; impetuous.
HOTSPURRED, *hot'-spurd*, a. Vehement; rash, heady.
HOTTENTOT, *hot'tn-tot*, s. A native of the Cape of Good Hope; a brutish individual.—*Hottentot-cherry* is the name of the plant *Cerasus maurocenia*.—*Hottentot-fig*, the plant *Mesembryanthemum edule*.
HOT-WALL, *hot'-wall*, s. In *gardening*, a wall with flues for conducting heat to secure or hasten the growth of fruit-trees.
HOUDAH, *how'-dä*, s. A seat to be fixed on a camel's back.
HOUGH, *hok*, s. The lower part of the thigh; the ham ‡ an adze; a hoe.
— v.a. To hamstring; ‡ to cut with a hoe.
HOULET, *how'-let*, s. An owl.
HOULT, *hoalt*, s. A woodland.
HOUND, *hownd*, s. A generic name of the dog.
— v.a. To set on the chase; to hunt.
HOUND-FISH, *hownd'-fish*, s. A fish of the shark family.
HOUND-TREE, *hownd'-tree*, s. A kind of tree.
HOUNDS, *hownds*, s.pl. In *seamen's language*, the projecting parts of the head of a mast.
HOUND'S-TONGUE, *hownds'-tung*, s. A succulent plant, common on the roofs of European buildings.
HOUP, *hoop*. *See* HOOPOO.
HOUR, *our*, s. A space of time, consisting of sixty minutes, and equal to one twenty-fourth part of a day; the time marked or indicated by a chronometer, clock, or watch; the particular time of the day.—*To keep good hours*, to be at home in good season.—*Hour-circle*, in *astronomy*, is a line of meridian.—*Hour-glass*, a chronometer that measures intervals of time by the running of sand from one glass vessel to another.—*Hour-hand*, the hand or pointed pin which shows the hour on a chronometer.—*Hour-plate*, the plate of a time-piece on which the hours are marked; the dial.
HOURI, *how'-re*, s. Among *Mohammedans*, a nymph of paradise.

HOURLY, *our'-le*, a. Happening or done every hour; continual.
— ad Every hour; frequently.
HOUSAGE,‡ *hous'-aje*, s. A fee for keeping goods in a house.
HOUSAL,‡ *how'-sal*, a. Domestic.
HOUSE, *hous*, s. A building intended or used as a habitation; a dwelling-place; household affairs; an edifice appropriated to the service of God; a temple; a church; a monastery; a college.—In *astrology*, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the twelfth part of the heavens.—A family of ancestors; descendants and kindred; a body of men united in their legislative capacity.—In *mercantile affairs*, a firm or commercial establishment.—*House of call*, a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble when out of work, for the purpose of obtaining employment.—*House of Correction*, a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons.
House has many compounds; as, *House-boat*, a covered boat.—*House-breaking*, the breaking, or opening and entering of a house by daylight, with intent to commit a felony.—*House-dog*, a dog kept to guard the house.—*House-maid*, a female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.—*House-room*, room or place in a house.—*House-tax*, a tax levied by government on houses.—*House-warming*, a feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.—*House-wright*, an architect who builds houses.
HOUSE, *howz*, v.a. To cover from the inclemencies of the weather; to shelter.
— v.n. To take shelter or lodgings; to reside.
HOUSEBOTE, *hous'-bote*, s. In *law*, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel.
HOUSED, *howzd*, pp. of the verb *to house*.
HOUSEHOLD, *hous'-hold*, s. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; domestic management.—*Household-bread*, bread made within the house, and not of the finest quality.—*Household-stuff*, the furniture of a house; the vessels, utensils, and goods of a family.—*Household troops*, the regiments of life-guards, horse-guards, and foot-guards.
— a. Belonging to the house and family; domestic.
HOUSEHOLDER, *hous'-hold-er*, s. The master or chief of a family.
HOUSEKEEPER, *hous'-keep-er*, s. One who occupies a house with his family; a householder; a female servant who has the chief care of the family; ‡one who keeps much at home.
HOUSEKEEPING, *hous'-keep-ing*, a. Domestic.
— s. The family state in a dwelling; care of domestic concerns; hospitality.
HOUSEL, *hou'-zel*, s. The Eucharist; the sacred bread.
—‡ v.a. To give or receive the Eucharist.
HOUSELEEK, *hous'-leek*, s. A plant.
HOUSELESS, *hous'-les*, a. Destitute of a house or habitation.
HOUSELINE, *hous'-lin*, } s. Among *seamen*, a small line
HOUSING, *hous'-ing*, } formed of three strands, used for seizings.
HOUSEWIFE, *hous'-wife*, s. The mistress of a family; a female economist; a good manager; a little case or bag for articles of female work, pronounced *huzzif*.
HOUSEWIFELY, *hous'-wife-le*, a. Pertaining to the mistress of a family.
HOUSEWIFERY, *hous'-wife-re*, s. The business of the mistress of a family; female management of domestic concerns.
HOUSING, *howz'-ing*, s. Houses in general; a cover or cloth over or under a horse's saddle; a saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth.
HOUSLING,‡ *hous'-ling*, a. Sacramental.
HOVE, *hove*, pret. of HEAVE.
—‡ v.n. To hover about.
HOVEL, *hov'-el*, s. An open shed for sheltering cattle; a cottage; a mean house.
— v.a. To put in a hovel; to shelter.
HOVER, *hov'-er*, v.n. To hang over or about, fluttering or flapping the wings; to stand in suspense; to wander from place to place in the neighbourhood.
—‡ s. A protection or shelter by hanging over.
HOVER-GROUND, *hov'-er-grownd*, s. Light ground.
HOVERINGLY, *hov'-er-ing-le*, ad. In a hovering manner.
HOW, *how*, ad. In what manner; to what degree or extent; for what reason; a term of exclamation.
HOWBEIT,† *how-be'-it*, ad. Be it as it may; nevertheless.
HOWEVER, *how-ev'-er*, ad. In whatever manner or degree; at all events; notwithstanding.
HOWITZER, *how'-itz-er*, s. A kind of mortar or short gun, mounted on a field carriage, and used for throwing shells.
HOWKER, *how'-ker*, s. A Dutch vessel with two masts.
HOWL, *howl*, v.n. To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud, mournful sound, expressive of distress; to wail; to roar.
— v.a. To utter or speak with outcry.
— s. The cry of a wolf, or of a human being in horror or anguish.
HOWLET, *how'-let*, s. An owl.
HOWLING, *howl'-ing*, s. The act of howling; a loud outcry or mournful sound.
— a. Filled with howls, or howling beasts; dreary.
HOWSO,‡ *how'-so*, ad. Although.
HOWSOEVER, *how-so-ev'-er*, ad. In what manner soever; although.
HOX,‡ *hoks*, v.a. To hough; to hamstring.
HOY, *hoy*, s. A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.
— interj. An exclamation, of no definite meaning.
HUBBUB, *hub'-bub*, s. A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult.—*Hubbubboo*, the cry or howl of the lower Irish at funerals.
HUCK,‡ *huk*, v.n. To haggle in trading.
— s. The name of a German river trout.
HUCKABACK, *huk'-a-bak*, s. A kind of linen with raised figures on it, used for table-cloths and towels.
HUCKLE, *huk'kl*, s. The hip, that is a bunch.
HUCKLEBACKED, *huk'kl-bakt*, a. Having round shoulders.
HUCKLEBERRY, *huk'kl-ber-re*, s. A berry; called also whortleberry.
HUCKLEBONE, *huk'kl-bone*, s. The hip-bone.
HUCKSTER, *huk'-ster*, s. A retailer of small articles, of provisions, nuts, &c.; a mean, trickish fellow.
— v.n. To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains
HUCKSTERAGE, *huk'-ster-aje*, s. Small dealing or business.
HUCKSTRESS, *huk'-stres*, s. A female pedlar.
HUDDLE, *hud'dl*, v.n. To crowd; to press together promiscuously.
— v.a. To put on or perform in haste and disorder.
— s. A crowd; tumult; confusion.
HUDDLED, *hud'dld*, pp. of the verb *to huddle*.
HUDDLER, *hud'dler*, s. One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.
HUDIBRASTIC, *hu-de-bras'-tik*, a. Similar in style to Hudibras, or doggerel poetry.
HUE, *hu*, s. Colour; tint; dye.—In *law*, a *hue and cry* is the pursuit of a felon or offender.
HUELESS, *hu'-les*, a. Destitute of colour.
HUFF, *huf*, s. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a boaster.
— v.a. To swell; to enlarge; to puff up; to bully.
— v.n. To swell; to dilate or enlarge; to bluster.
HUFFER, *huf'-fer*, s. A bully, a blusterer.
HUFFINESS, *huf'-fe-nes*, s. Petulance; the state of being puffed up.
HUFFING, *huf'-fing*, s. Swelling; petulance; anger.
HUFFISH, *huf'-fish*, a. Arrogant; insolent; hectoring.
HUFFISHLY, *huf'-fish-le*, ad. With arrogance or blustering.
HUFFISHNESS, *huf'-fish-nes*, s. Arrogance; petulance, bluster.
HUFFY, *huf'-fe*, a. Swelled or swelling; petulant.
HUG, *hug*, v.a. To embrace closely; to treat with fondness; to congratulate.—In *seamen's language*, to keep close to.
— s. A close embrace, a particular gripe in wrestling.
HUGE, *huje*, a. Of great or excessive size; enormous, gigantic.—*Huge-bellied*, having a very large belly.—*Huge-built*, built of a huge size.
HUGELY, *huje'-le*, ad. Enormously; immensely.
HUGENESS, *huje'-nes*, s. Enormous bulk or largeness.
HUGEOUS. *hu'-jus*, a. Vast; enormous. (*Low.*)
HUGGER-MUGGER, *hug'-ger-mug'-ger*, s. A cant word denoting anything done in privacy.
HUGUENOT, *hu'-ge-no*, s. A name formerly given to a Protestant in France.
HUGY,‡ *hu'-je*, a. Vast in size.
HUISHER,† *hwe'-sher*, s. An usher.
HUKE, *huke*, s. A cloak.
HULANS, *hu-lans'*, s. Irregular horsemen of the Ukraine.
HULCH,‡ *hulsh*, s. A bunch or hump.—*Hulch-backed*, crook-backed.
HULCHY,‡ *hul'-she*, a. Much swelling; gibbous.
HULK, *hulk*, s. The body of an old vessel, unfit for further service; †anything bulky or unwieldy.—[illegible]

hulks, old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons for convicts.

HULKY,‡ *hul'-ke*, a. Bulky; unwieldy.

HULL, *hull*, s. The outer covering of anything, particularly of a nut or of grain, the frame or body of a ship or other vessel.—*To lie a hull*, in *nautical language*, is to lie as a ship without any sail upon her.—*To strike a hull*, in a storm, is to take in the sails, and lash the helm on the lee-side of a ship.—*Hull down* expresses that the hull of the ship is concealed by the convexity of the sea.

— v.a. To strip off or separate the hull or hulls; to pierce the hull of a ship with a cannon-ball.

— v.n. To float or drive on the water, like the hull of a ship without sails.

HULLED, *huld*, pp. of the verb *to hull*.—*Hulled corn* or *grain* is corn or grain boiled in a weak lye, so that the hull separates from the kernel.

HULLY, *hul'-le*, a. Having husks or pods; siliquous.

HULOIST. *See* HYLOIST and HYLOTHEISM.

HUM, *hum*, v.n. To utter the sound of bees; to buzz; to make an inarticulate, buzzing sound; to make a dull, heavy noise, like a drone; ‡ to applaud.

— v.a. To sing in a low voice; to cause to hum; to impose on.

— s. The noise of bees or insects; any low, dull noise; an expression of applause; the milt or soft roe of a codfish.

— interj. A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation.

HUMAN, *hu'-man*, a. Belonging to mankind; pertaining or relating to the race of man; having the qualities of a man.

HUMANATE,‡ *hu'-man-ate*, a. Endued with humanity.

HUMANE, *hu-mane'*, a. Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; kind, sympathising, or benevolent.

HUMANELY, *hu-mane'-le*, ad. With kindness, tenderness, or compassion.

HUMANENESS, *hu-mane'-nes*, s. Tenderness.

HUMANIST, *hu'-man-ist*, s. One who pursues the study of the *humanities*, or polite literature (a University term); one versed in the knowledge of human nature.

HUMANITARIAN, *hu-man-e-ta'-re-an*, s. One who holds that Jesus Christ was a mere man.

HUMANITY, *hu-man'-e-te*, s. The peculiar nature of man, by which he is distinguished from other beings; mankind collectively; the human race; the kind feelings, dispositions, and sympathies of man; benevolence; philology; grammatical studies.—*Humanities*, in the *plural*, signifies grammar, rhetoric, the Latin and Greek languages, and poetry; for teaching which there are University professors.

HUMANIZATION, *hu-man-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of humanizing.

HUMANIZE, *hu'-man-ize*, v.a. To soften; to render humane, or susceptible of kind feelings.

HUMANIZED, *hu'-man-ize'd*, pp. of the verb *to humanize*.

HUMANIZING, *hu'-man-i-zing*, ppr. or a. Softening; subduing cruel dispositions.

HUMANKIND, *hu'-man-kind*, s. Mankind; the human species.

HUMANLY, *hu'-man-le*, ad. After the manner of men; ‡ kindly; humanely.

HUMATION,‡ *hu-ma'-shun*, s. Interment.

HUMBIRD, HUMMING-BIRD, *hum'-bird*, *hum'-ming-bird*, s. A very small bird of the genus *trochilus*, so called from the sound of its wings in flight.

HUMBLE, *um'bl*, a. Low; mean; modest, meek; submissive. — *Humble-mouthed*, meek or modest.—*Humble-bee*, a bee of a large species.—*Humble-plant*, a species of sensitive plant.

— v.a. To bring down, or reduce to a low state; to abase or humiliate; to crush; to break; to subdue; to mortify; to abase the pride of; to make meek and submissive.—*To humble one's self*, to make contrite.

HUMBLED, *um'bld*, pp. or a. Made low; abased; penitent.

HUMBLENESS, *um'bl-nes*, s. The state of being humble or low; humility.

HUMBLER, *um'bler*, s. He or that which humbles, or reduces pride.

HUMBLES, *um'bles*, s.pl. Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLING, *um'bling*, ppr. Abasing; subduing.

— a. Adapted to abate pride and self-dependence.

— s. Humiliation; abatement of pride.

HUMBLY, *um'ble*, ad. In an humble manner; with humility.

HUMBOLDTINE, *hum'-bole-tine*, s. A native oxalate of iron.

HUMBOLDTITE, *hum'-bole-tite*, s. A mineral, a variety of datholite.

HUMBUG, *hum'-bug*, s. An imposition under fair pretences; a person who thus imposes. (*Low.*)

— v.a. To deceive for the purpose of ridicule.

HUMDRUM, *hum'-drum*, a. Dull; stupid.

— s. A stupid fellow; a drone.

HUMECT,† *hu-mekt'*, HUMECTATE,† *hu-mek'-tate*, v.a. To moisten; to wet; to water.

HUMECTANT, *hu-mek'-tant*, a. In *therapeutics*, pertaining to remedies which are supposed to augment the fluidity of the blood.

HUMECTANTIA, *hu-mek-tan'-she-a*, s. Medicines for moistening and softening.

HUMECTATION,† *hu-mek-ta'-shun*, s. The act of moistening, wetting, or watering.

HUMECTIVE, *hu-mek'-tiv* a. Having the power to moisten.

HUMERAL, *hu'-me-ral*, a. Belonging to the shoulder.

HUMHUM *hum'-hum*, s. A kind of plain coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton

HUMIC ACID, *hu'-mik as'-id*, s. An acid formed from humus by the action of an alkali

HUMICUBATION,† *hu-me-ku-ba'-shun*, s. Act of lying on the ground.

HUMID, *hu'-mid*, a. Moist; damp; somewhat wet or watery.

HUMIDITY, HUMIDNESS, *hu-mid'-e-te*, *hu'-mid-nes*, s. Moisture; a moderate degree of wetness.

HUMILE,‡ *hu'-mil*, v.a. To humiliate or humble.

HUMILIATE, *hu-mil'-e-ate*, v.a. To humble; to lower in condition; to depress.

HUMILIATED, *hu-mil'-e-a-ted*, pp. Humbled; depressed.

HUMILIATING, *hu-mil'-e-a-ting*, ppr. Humbling depressing.

— a. Abating pride; reducing self-confidence.

HUMILIATION, *hu-mil-e-a'-shun*, s. The act of humbling the state of being humbled; meekness, penitence, and submission; abasement of pride; mortification.

HUMILITY, *hu-mil'-e-te*, s. Freedom from pride and arrogance; humbleness of mind, act of submission.

HUMITE, *hu'-mite*, s. A rare Vesuvian mineral, occurring in minute crystals.

HUMMELLER, *hum'-me-ler*, s. An instrument for clearing barley of the haums or awels.

HUMMER, *hum'-mer*, s. One who hums; an applauder.

HUMMING, *hum'-ming*, ppr. or a. Making a low buzzing or murmuring.

— s. The sound of bees; a low murmuring.

HUMMING-ALE, *hum'-ming-ale*, s. Sprightly ale.

HUMMING-BIRD, *hum'-ming-bird*, s. The smallest of birds. *See* HUMBIRD.

HUMMING-TOP, *hum'-ming-top*, s. A child's toy; hollow spinning top.

HUMMOCK, *hum'-mok*, s. A solid mass of turf elevated above the surrounding earth.

HUMMOCKS, *hum'-moks*, s. Pieces of ice thrown up by pressure from large fragments coming in contact.

HUMMUMS, *hum'-mums*, s.pl. Sweating places or baths.

HUMORAL, *yu'-mur-al*, a. Pertaining to or proceeding from the humours.

HUMORALISM, *yu'-mur-al-izm*, s. State of being humoral; the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours.

HUMORALIST, *yu'-mur-al-ist*, s. One who favours the humoral pathology.

HUMORISM, *yu'-mur-izm*, s. The state of the humours.

HUMORIST, *yu'-mur-ist*, s. One who gratifies his own humour; one who has a playful fancy or odd conceits, a wag; a droll.

HUMORLESS, *yu'-mur-les*, a. Destitute of humour.

HUMOROUS, *yu'-mur-us*, a. Containing humour; full of wild or fanciful images; adapted to excite laughter; jocular, witty, or merry; ‡ capricious; whimsical; humid.

HUMOROUSLY, *yu'-mur-us-le*, ad. With a wild or grotesque combination of ideas; pleasantly; jocosely, capriciously; whimsically.

HUMOROUSNESS, *yu'-mur-us-nes*, s. The state or quality of being humorous; oddness of conceit; jocularity.

HUMOUR, *yu'-mur*, s. Moisture; the moisture or fluids of animal bodies; a disease of the skin, cutaneous eruptions; turn of mind, or peculiarity of disposition, temper or disposition; petulance; peevishness.

— v.a. To gratify by yielding to particular inclina-

tion, to indulge by compliance; to favour by imposing no restraint.

HUMOURSOME, *yu'-mur-sum*, a. Peevish; petulant; influenced by the humour of the moment; odd; humorous; adapted to excite laughter.

HUMOURSOMELY, *yu'-mur-sum-le*, ad. Peevishly; petulantly; oddly.

HUMP, *hump*, s. The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

HUMPBACK, *hump'-bak*, s. A crooked back; high shoulders; a humpbacked person.

HUMPBACKED, *hump'-bakt*, a. Having a crooked back.

HUMULIN, *yu'-mu-lin*, s. The narcotic principle of the hop.

HUMULUS, *yu'-mu-lus*, s. The hop, a genus of climbing plants, used in making beer.

HUMUS, *yu'-mus*, s. A pulverulent brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter.

HUNCH, *hunsh*, s. A hump; a protuberance; a lump; a push or jerk with the fist or elbow.

— v.a. To push or thrust with a sudden jerk; to crook the back.

HUNCHBACK, *hunsh'-bak*, s. A humpback.

HUNCHBACKED, *hunsh'-bakt*, a. Having a crooked back.

HUNDRED, *hun'-dred*, a. Denoting the product of ten multiplied by ten.

— s. A collection, body, or sum, consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; the number 100; the division or part of a county supposed to have originally contained a hundred families.—*Hundred court*, a court held for all the inhabitants of a hundred.—*Hundred weight*, 112 lbs. avoirdupois.

HUNDREDOR, *hun'-dred-ur*, s. A man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.

HUNDREDTH, *hun'-dredth*, a. The ordinal of a hundred.

HUNG, *hung*, pret. and pp. of HANG.

HUNG-BEEF, *hung'-beef*, s. The fleshy part of beef, slightly salted, and hung up to dry; dried beef.

HUNGARY-WATER, *hung'-gà-re-waw'-ter*, s. A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary.

HUNGER, *hung'-er*, s. A sensation occasioned by the want of food; craving appetite; any strong or eager desire.

— v.n. To feel the pain or uneasiness which is occasioned by long abstinence from food; to crave food; to long for.

—‡ v.a. To famish.

HUNGER-BITTEN, *hung'-er-bit'n*, a. Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.

HUNGERED, *hung'-erd*, pp. or a. Pinched by want of food; hungry.

HUNGERLY,† *hung'-er-le*, a. Hungry; wanting food.

—† ad. With keen appetite.

HUNGER-STARVED, *hung'-er-starvd*, a. Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

HUNGER-STUNG, *hung'-er-stung*, a. Stung by hunger.

HUNGRED, *hung'-gred*, a. Hungry; pinched by want of food.

HUNGRILY, *hung'-gre-le*, ad. With keen appetite; voraciously.

HUNGRY, *hung'-gre*, a. Having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; emaciated; not rich or fertile; poor; barren.

HUNKS, *hunks*, s. A covetous, sordid man; a niggard.

HUNS, *huns*, s.pl. The Scythians who conquered Pannonia, and gave it its present name, Hungary.

HUNT, *hunt*, v.a. To chase wild animals; to pursue with hounds for taking, as game; to pursue; to follow closely.—*To hunt out* or *after*, also *to hunt up*, to seek, to search for.—*To hunt down*, to bear down by persecution or violence.

— v.n. To follow the chase; to seek wild animals for game, or for killing them by shooting; to search.—*To run counter*, to trace the scent backward in hunting.

— s. A chase of wild animals for catching them; a pack of hounds; pursuit; an association of huntsmen.

HUNT-COUNTER, *hunt'-koun-ter*, s. A dog that runs back on the scent.

HUNTED, *hunt'-ed*, pp. or a. Chased; pursued; sought.

HUNTER, *hunt'-er*, s. One who pursues wild animals with a view to catch them; a dog that scents game; a horse used in the chase.

HUNTING, *hunt'-ing*, s. The act or practice of pursuing wild animals, for catching or killing them; a pursuit.—*Hunting-box*, or *Hunting-seat*, a temporary residence when hunting.—*Hunting-horn*, a bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.—*Hunting-horse*, a horse used in hunting; a hunter.

HUNTRESS, *hun'-tres*, s. A female that follows the chase.

HUNTSMAN, *hunts'-man*, s. One who practises hunting; a servant who manages the chase.

HUNTSMANSHIP, *hunts'-man-ship*, s. The art or practice of hunting; the qualifications of a hunter.

HURDLE, *hur'dl*, s. A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks; a moveable wooden frame of split timber, or wattled osiers; a crate or sled on which criminals were dragged to execution.—In *fortification*, a collection of twigs or sticks interwoven closely and sustained by long stakes.—In *husbandry*, a frame of split timber or sticks wattled together, serving for gates, inclosures, &c.

— v.a. To make up, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

HURDS, *hurds*, s. The coarse part of flax or hemp.

HURDY-GURDY, *hur'-de-gur'-de*, s. A stringed instrument of music whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers.

HUREAULITE, *hew'-ro-lite*, s. A vitreous, transparent mineral of a reddish-yellow colour.

HURL, *hurl*, v.a. To throw with violence; to drive with great force; to play at a kind of game.

— v.n. To move rapidly; to whirl.

— s. The act of throwing with violence; tumult; riot, commotion.

HURL-BAT, *hurl'-bat*, s. A whirl-bat; an old kind of weapon.

HURLBONE, *hurl'-bone*, s. In a *horse*, a bone near the middle of the buttock.

HURLED, *hurld*, pp. of the verb *to hurl*.

HURLER, *hurl'-er*, s. One who hurls, or plays at hurling.—In *Scotland*, one employed in carrying stones, peat, &c.

HURLWIND, *hurl'-wind*, s. A whirlwind, which see.

HURLY, *hur'-le*, } s. Tumult; bustle,
HURLY-BURLY, *hur'-le-bur'-le*, } confusion.

HURONITE, *hew'-ron-ite*, s. A lustrous mineral of a light-yellowish green, which occurs in boulder stones in the neighbourhood of lake Huron.

HURRAH, *hur-rä'*. An exclamation of joy or surprise.

HURRICANE, *hur'-re-kane*, s. A violent storm, distinguished by the vehemence of the wind.

HURRIED, *hur'-rid*, pp. or a. Hastened; urged or impelled to rapid motion or vigorous action.

HURRIEDLY, *hur'-rid-le*, ad. In a hurried manner.

HURRIEDNESS, *hur'-rid-nes*, s. State of being hurried.

HURRIER, *hur'-re-er*, s. One who hurries, urges, or impels.

HURRIES, *hur'-res*, s. Timber stages, having spouts by which coals are shot into vessels.

HURRY, *hur'-re*, v.a. To drive or press forward, or impel with violence; to hasten; to accelerate.

— v.n. To move or act with haste; to proceed with celerity or precipitation.

— s. A driving or pressing forward in motion or business; pressure; urgency to haste; tumult; bustle commotion.

HURRYING, *hur'-re-ing*, s. The urging to greater speed; rapidity of motion.

HURRYINGLY, *hur'-re-ing-le*, ad. In a hurrying manner.

HURRY-SKURRY, *hur'-re-skur'-re*, ad. Confusedly; in a bustle.

HURSE-SKIN, *hurse'-skin*, s. The hard tuberculated skin of a fish, from which shagreen is made, to cover lancet-cases, pocket-books, &c.

HURST, *hurst*, s. A wood or grove.

HURT, *hurt*, v.a. To bruise; to give pain by a contusion, pressure, or any violence to the body; to wound; to harm; to damage; to impair; to injure.

— s. Anything that gives pain to the body; a wound, bruise, or injury.

HURTER, *hurt'-er*, s. One who hurts or does harm.

HURTERS, *hurt'-ers*, s.pl. Pieces of wood at the lower end of a platform, to prevent the wheels of gun-carriages from injuring the parapet.

HURTFUL, *hurt'-ful*, a. Occasioning loss or destruction, tending to impair or destroy; pernicious; destructive.

HURTFULLY, *hurt'-ful-le*, ad. Injuriously; mischievously.

HURTFULNESS, *hurt'-ful-nes*, s. Injuriousness; mischievousness.

HURTLE,‡ *hur'tl*, v.n. To clash or run against; to jostle.

—‡ v.a. To move with violence or impetuosity, to rush forcibly.

HURTLE, s. The name of a horse in Scotland.
HURTLEBERRY, *hur'tl-ber-re*, s. A whortleberry.
HURTLESS, *hurt'-les*, a. Harmless; doing or receiving no injury; innoxious.
HURTLESSLY,† *hurt'-les-le*, ad. Without harm.
HURTLESSNESS,† *hurt'-les nes*, s. Freedom from any harmful quality.
HURTOIR, *hurt'-wawr*, s. In *fortification*, a piece of timber placed at the head of the platform next to the interior stone of the parapet, for the purpose of preventing the wheels of the gun-carriages from rolling upon the interior slope.
HUSBAND, *huz'-band*, s. A man contracted or joined to a woman by marriage.—In *nautical language*, the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person.—‡ An economist; a good manager; a farmer.
— v.a. To direct and manage with frugality; to use with economy; to cultivate with good management; ‡ to supply with a husband.
HUSBANDABLE, *huz'-band-à-bl*, a. Manageable with economy.
HUSBANDAGE, *huz'-band-aje*, s. The commission allowed to the agent or managing owner for attending to a ship's business.
HUSBANDED, *huz'-band-ed*, pp. of the verb *to husband*.
HUSBANDING, *huz'-band-ing*, s. The laying up or economizing, frugal management.
HUSBANDLESS, *huz'-band-les*, a. Destitute of a husband.
HUSBANDLY,‡ *huz'-band-le*, a. Frugal; thrifty.
HUSBANDMAN, *huz'-band-man*, s. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground; ‡ the master of a family.
HUSBANDRY, *huz'-band-re*, s. The business of a farmer; farming; agriculture; frugality · domestic economy.
HUSH, *hush*, a. Silent; still; quiet.
— v.a. To silence; to calm; to make quiet; to repress noise.—*To hush up*, to suppress; to keep concealed.
— v.n. To be still; to be silent.
— interj. Silence! be still!
HUSHED, *husht*, pp. of the verb *to hush*.
HUSH-MONEY, *hush'-mun-e*, s. A bribe to secure silence.
HUSH-MUSH, *hush'-mush*, s. A state of guarded silence, so as not to be discovered.
HUSK, *husk*, s. The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants.
— v.a. To strip off the external integument or covering of the fruits or seeds of plants.
HUSKED, *huskt*, pp. Stripped of its husks.
— a. Covered with a husk.
HUSKILY, *hus'-ke-le*, ad. In a husky manner; dryly; roughly.
HUSKINESS, *hus'-ke-nes*, s. The state of being dry and rough, like a husk.
HUSKING, *husk'-ing*, s. The act of stripping off husks.
HUSKY, *hus'-ke*, a. Abounding with husks; consisting of husks; dry; rough, as sound.
HUSSAR, *huz-zar'*, s. A mounted soldier or horseman.
HUSSITE, *hus'-site*, s. A follower of John Huss, the reformer of Bohemia.
HUSSY, *huz'-ze*, s. A bad or worthless woman; ‡ a thrifty woman; a case containing a set of sewing materials, from whence *huswife*.
HUSTINGS, *hus'-tings*, s.pl. A court held in Guildhall, London; the place where the election of a member of Parliament is held.
HUSTLE, *hus'sl*, v.a. To shake together in confusion; to push or crowd.
HUSWIFE, *huz'-zif*, s. *See* HOUSEWIFE.
HUT, *hut*, s. A small house, hovel, or cabin; a cottage.
— v.a. To place in huts.
— v.n. To take lodgings in huts.
HUTCH, *hutch*, s. A chest or box; a corn-chest or bin; a case for rabbits; a rat-trap.
— v.a. To hoard, to lay up as in a chest.
HUTCHINSONIAN, *hutch-in-so'-ne-an*, s. A follower of the sect of John Hutchinson.
HUX, *huks*, v.a. To fish for pike with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.
HUZZ,‡ *huz*, v.n. To buzz.
HUZZA, *huz-zä'*, s. A shout of joy.
— v.n. To utter a loud shout of joy or acclamation.
— v.a. To receive or attend with shouts of joy.
HUZZAING, *huz-zä'-ing*, s. A shouting with joy; a receiving with shouts of joy.
HYACINTH, *hi'-à-sinth*, s. A beautiful bulbous-rooted flowering plant of many varieties.—In *mineralogy*, a red variety of *zircon*, sometimes used as a gem.
HYACINTHINE, *hi-à-sinth'-ine*, a. Made of or resembling hyacinth.
HYADES, *hi'-à-des*, } s.pl. A cluster of five stars in the
HYADS, *hi'-ads*, } face of Taurus.
HYALINE, *hi'-à-lin*, a. Resembling or consisting of glass.
HYALITE, *hi'-à-lite*, s. Müller's glass, a variety of opal.
HYALITIS, *hi-à-li'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye.
HYALOID, *hi'-à-loyd*, a. Vitriform; resembling glass.
HYALOSIDERITE, *hi-à-lo-sid'-er-ite*, s. A mineral of a yellowish brown colour, and vitreous lustre.
HYBERNATE, &c. *See* HIBERNATE, &c.
HYBODONTS, *hi'-bo-donts*, s.pl. A sub-family of extinct sharks.
HYBRID, *hi'-brid*, s. A mongrel; an animal or plant, produced from the mixture of two species.
HYBRID, *hi'-brid*, } a. Mongrel; produced from
HYBRIDOUS, *hi'-brid-us*, } the mixture of two species.
HYDAGE, *hi'-daje*. *See* HIDAGE.
HYDARTHRUS, *hi-dar'-thrus*, s. White swelling of the joints.
HYDATID, *hi'-dà-tid*, s. *See* HYDATIS.
HYDATIS, *hi'-dà-tis*, s. A kind of small worm, a genus of *entozoa*, found in various textures and cavities of the human body.—In *pathology*, a term applied to all encysted humours containing an aqueous fluid.
HYDRA, *hi'-drà*, s. A water serpent.—In *mythology*, a serpent or monster, represented as having many heads, slain by Hercules; hence, any manifold evil.—A genus of minute fresh-water polyps; a southern constellation, containing sixty stars.
HYDRACID, *hi-dras'-id*, s. An acid whose base is hydrogen.
HYDRAGOGUE, *hi'-drà-gog*, s. A medicine that occasions a discharge of watery humours.
HYDRAL, *hi'-dral*, s. In *botany*, a term applied to an alliance of plants, consisting of unisexual aquatic Endogens, with perfect or imperfect flowers; sometimes called *Hydrales*.
HYDRANGEA, *hi-dran'-je-à*, s. An aquatic flowering plant; a genus of flowering shrubs.
HYDRANT, *hi'-drant*, s. A pipe or machine, by which water is raised and discharged.
HYDRARGILLITE, *hi-drar'-jil-lite*, s. A mineral, called also *wavellite*.
HYDRARGO-CHLORIDE, *hi-drar'-go-klo'-rid*, s. A compound of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) with another chloride.
HYDRARGYROSIS, *hi-drar-je-ro'-sis*, s. Mercurial friction.
HYDRARGYRUM, *hi-drar'-je-rum*, s. Quicksilver.
HYDRARSINE, *hi-drar'-sin*, s. An ethereal volatile product, soluble in water, and of a very fetid smell.
HYDRATES, *hi'-drates*, s.pl. Compounds containing definite proportions of a metallic oxide with water.
HYDRAULIC, *hi-draw'-lik*, } a. Pertaining to hy-
HYDRAULICAL, *hi-draw'-le-kal*, } draulics, or to fluids in motion.—*Hydraulic cements* are prepared by the calcination of argillaceous limestone, and have the property of hardening under water.—*Hydraulic press*, a heavy iron machine worked by water-power for acquiring great pressure.—*Hydraulic ram*, a kind of force-pump for raising small quantities of water to heights considerably above the source of supply.
HYDRAULICON, *hi-draw'-le-kon*, s. The water-organ an ancient musical instrument acted upon by water.
HYDRAULICS, *hi-draw'-liks*, s. The science of fluids in motion.
HYDRENTEROCELE, *hi-dren-ter'-o-sele*, s. A hernial tumour.
HYDRIAD, *hi'-dre-ad*, s. The name of a kind of water-nymph.
HYDRIODATE, *hi'-dre-o-date*, s. A supposed salt formed by the hydriodic acid with a base.
HYDRIODIC, *hi-dre-od'-ik*, s. A peculiar acid, composed of hydrogen and iodine.
HYDROBROMACITE, *hi-dro-brom'-à-site*, s. A mineral of a whitish colour, with red spots, from silicated peroxide of iron.
HYDROBROMIC, *hi-dro-bro'-mik*, a. Composed of hydrogen and bromine.
HYDROCARBON, *hi-dro-kar'-bon*, s. A compound of hydrogen and carbon.
HYDROCARBONATE, *hi-dro-kar'-bon-ate*, s. Carbureted hydrogen gas.
HYDROCARBONIC, *hi-dro-kar-bon'-ik*, a. An epithet applied by chemists to an inflammable gas.
HYDROCARBURET, *hi-dro-kar'-bu-ret*, s. Carbureted hydrogen · a compound of hydrogen and carbon.

HYDROCELE, *hi'-dro-sele*, s. A dropsy of the vaginal tunic of the spermatic cord.
HYDROCEPHALUS, *hi-dro-sef'-à-lus*, s. Dropsy of the head.
HYDROCHARIDACEÆ, *hi-dro-kar-e-da'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Endogenous plants, belonging to the Hydral alliance of Lindley.
HYDROCHEMISTRY, *hi-dro-kem'-is-tre*, s. That department of chemistry which relates more especially to water and other fluids.
HYDROCHLORATE, *hi dro-klo'-rate*, s. A supposed compound of hydrochloric acid and a base; it is really a chloride
HYDROCHLORIC, *hi-dro-klo'-rik*, a. Muriatic acid, a compound of chlorine and hydrogen gas.
HYDROCYANATE, *hi-dro-si'-à-nate*, s. A supposed compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base.
HYDROCYANIC, *hi-dro-si-an'-ik*, a. A term applied to an acid whose base is hydrogen, and its acidifying principle cyanogen, being another name for prussic acid, a deadly poison.
HYDRODYNAMIC, *hi-dro-di-nam'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.
HYDRODYNAMICS, *hi-dro-di-nam'-iks*, s. That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties and relations of water and other fluids.
HYDROFLUATE, *hi-dro-flu'-ate*, s. A supposed compound of hydrofluoric acid and a base.
HYDROFLUORIC, *hi-dro-flu-or'-ik*, a. Consisting of fluorine and hydrogen.
HYDROGEN, *hi'-dro-jen*, s. In *chemistry*, a highly inflammable gas, which constitutes one of the elements of water, and is the lightest of aëriform bodies.
HYDROGENATE, *hi'-dro-jen-ate*, v.a. To combine hydrogen with anything.
HYDROGENIZE, *hi'-dro-jen-ize*, v.a. To combine with hydrogen
HYDROGENUS, *hi-droj'-en-us*, a. Pertaining to hydrogen.
HYDROGRAPHER, *hi-drog'-rà-fer*, s. One who draws maps of or describes the sea, lakes, or other waters.
HYDROGRAPHIC, *hi-dro-graf'-ik*, } a. Relating to
HYDROGRAPHICAL, *hi-dro-graf'-e-kal*, } or containing a description of the sea, or other waters.—*Hydrographic Office* is the department of the Admiralty where the results of naval surveys are received, and official charts prepared therefrom.
HYDROGRAPHY, *hi-drog'-rà-fe*, s. The art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters; or the art of forming charts of the sea, &c.
HYDROGURET,† *hi-drog'-u-ret*, s. A compound of hydrogen with a base.
HYDROLITE, *hi'-drol-ite*, s. A mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals.
HYDROLOGICAL, *hi-dro-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to hydrology.
HYDROLOGY, *hi-drol'-o-je*, s. The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws.
HYDROMANCY, *hi'-dro-man-se*, s. A method of divination by water.
HYDROMANTIC, *hi-dro-man'-tik*, a. Pertaining to divination by water.
HYDROMEL, *hi'-dro-mel*, s. A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water.
HYDROMETER, *hi-drom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for determining the specific gravities of liquids.
HYDROMETRIC, *hi-dro-met'-rik*, } a. Pertaining to
HYDROMETRICAL, *hi-dro-met'-re-kal*, } hydrometry.
HYDROMETRY, *hi-drom'-e-tre*, s. The art of determining the specific gravity of liquids, and thence the strength of spirituous liquors.
HYDROPATHIC, *hi-dro-path'-ik*, a. Pertaining to hydropathy
HYDROPATHIST, *hi-drop'-à-thist*, s. One who practises hydropathy.
HYDROPATHY, *hi-drop'-à-the*, s. The water-cure; a mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water.
HYDROPHANE, *hi'-dro-fane*, s. In *mineralogy*, a variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water.
HYDROPHANOUS, *hi-drof'-à-nus*, a. Made transparent by immersion in water.
HYDROPHIDES, *hi-drof'-e-des*, s.pl. The Water-snakes.
HYDROPHILIDÆ, *hi-dro-fil'-e-de*, s. A family of Coleopterous insects, of the tribe Lamellicornes.
HYDROPHOBIA, *hi-dro-fo'-be-à*, s. A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness, or the disease itself.
HYDROPHOBIC, *hi-dro-fob'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a dread of water or canine madness
HYDROPHYLLACEÆ, *hi-dro-fil-a'-se-e*, s. A natural ord of Exogenous plants.
HYDROPHYTE, *hi'-dro-fite*, s. An aquatic plant.
HYDROPHYTOLOGY, *hi-dro-fe-tol'-o-je* s. A treatise on water-plants.
HYDROPIC, *hi-drop'-ik*, } a. Dropsical; diseased
HYDROPICAL, *hi-drop'-e-kal*, } with extravasated water.
HYDROPNEUMATIC, *hi-dro-new-mat'-ik*, a. An epithet given to a vessel of water, used for the collection of gases in chemical experiments.
HYDROPS, *hi'-drops*, } s. In *pathology*, a generic
HYDROPSY, *hi-drop'-se*, } term which comprehends every morbid accumulation of serum in the cavities of the body.
HYDROPTHALMIA, *hi-drop-thal'-me-à*, s. Dropsy of the eye.
HYDRO-SALT, *hi'-dro-salt*, s. A salt supposed to be formed by a hydracid and a base.
HYDROSCOPE, *hi'-dro-skope*, s. A kind of water-clock.
HYDROSELINATES, *hi-dro-se'-le-nates*, s. In *chemistry*, a family of salts, formed by a combination of hydroselenic acid with salifiable bases.
HYDROSTAT, *hi'-dro-stat*, s. An apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-engines.
HYDROSTATIC, *hi-dro-stat'-ik*, } a. Relating to
HYDROSTATICAL, *hi-dro-stat'-e-kal*, } science of weighing fluids, or hydrostatics.—*Hydrostatic balance*, a balance for weighing substances in water, for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities.—*Hydrostatic press*, a machine for obtaining an enormous pressure through the medium of water.
HYDROSTATICALLY, *hi-dro-stat'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to hydrostatic principles.
HYDROSTATICS, *hi-dro-stat'-iks*, s. The science which treats of the properties and pressure of fluids at rest.
HYDROSULPHATE, *hi-dro-sul'-fate*, } s. A combina-
HYDROSULPHURET, *hi-dro-sul'-fu-ret*, } tion of sulphureted hydrogen with an earth, alkali, or metallic oxide.
HYDROSULPHURETED, *hi-dro-sul'-fu-ret-ed*, a. Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.
HYDROSULPHURIC, *hi-dro-sul-fu'-rik*, a. Appertaining to sulphureted hydrogen.
HYDROTHORAX, *hi-dro-tho'-raks*, s. Dropsy in the chest
HYDROTIC, *hi-drot'-ik*, a. Causing a discharge of water. — s. A medicine that purges off water.
HYDROUS, *hi'-drus*, a. Watery; anything which contains water in its composition.
HYDROXANTHATE,† *hi-droks-an'-thate*, s. A compound of hydroxanthic acid with a base.
HYDROXANTHIC,† *hi-droks-an'-thik*, a. An acid formed by the action of alkalies on the deutosulphuret of carbon.
HYDROXIDE, *hi-droks'-id*, s. A metallic oxide combined with water; a metallic hydrate.
HYDRURET, *hi'-dru-ret*, s. A combination of hydrogen destitute of acidity.
HYDRUS, *hi'-drus*, s. A water-snake; a constellation near the South Pole.
HYEMAL, *hi-e'-mal*, a. Belonging to winter; done in winter.
HYEMATE,‡ *hi'-e-mate*, v.n. To winter at a place.
HYEMATION, *hi-e-ma'-shun*, s. The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.
HYENA, *hi-e'-na*, s. A quadruped about the size of a dog, of a fierce and untamable character.
HYGEIAN, *hi-je'-e-an*, a. Relating to Hygeia, the goddess of health.
HYGIEIA, *hi-je-i'-nà*, } s. Health, or the art or
HYGIEINE, *hi'-je-ine*, } science of preserving
HYGIENE, *hi'-je-een*, } health.
HYGIENIC, *hi-je-en'-ik*, a. Pertaining to health.
HYGROLOGY, *hi-grol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine of the fluids or humours of the body.
HYGROMETER, *hi-grom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.
HYGROMETRIC, *hi-gro-met'-rik*, } a. Pertaining to
HYGROMETRICAL, *hi-gro-met'-re-kal*, } hygrometry readily absorbing and retaining moisture.
HYGROMETRY, *hi-grom'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring the moisture of the air.
HYGROSCOPE, *hi'-gro-skope*, s. The same as *hygrometer*.
HYGROSCOPIC, *hi-gro-skop'-ik*, a. Having the property of readily imbibing moisture from the atmosphere.
HYGROSTATICS,‡ *hi-gro-stat'-iks*, s. The science of comparing degrees of moisture.
HYKE, *hike*, s. A loose Arabian garment.
HYLÆOSAURUS, *hi-le-o-saw'-rus*, s. An extinct reptile

which blended the osteology of the crocodile and the lizard.

Hylarchical, *hi-lar'-ke-kal*, a. Presiding over matter.

Hylobates, *hi-lo-ba'-tes*, s. A genus of Quadrumana; the gibbous or long-armed apes.

Hyloist, *hi'-lo-ist*, s. One who believes matter to be a god.

Hylotheism, *hi'-lo-the-izm*, s. The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe.

Hylozoic, *hi-lo-zo'-ik*, s. One who holds matter to be instinct with vitality.

— a. Pertaining to hylozoism.

Hylozoism, *hi-lo-zo'-izm*, s. The doctrine that matter possesses the instinctiveness of life.

Hylozoist, *hi-lo-zo'-ist*, s. One who holds that matter has a species of animation.

Hymen, *hi'-men*, s. (Lat.) A fabulous deity, supposed to preside over marriages.—In *anatomy*, the virginal membrane.—In *botany*, the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

Hymeneal, *hi-men-e'-al*, **Hymenean**, *hi-men-e'-an*, a. Pertaining to marriage.

— s. A marriage song.

Hymenomycetes, *hi-men-o-mis'-e-tes*, s. A tribe or order of Fungi.

Hymenopter, *hi-men-op'-ter*, **Hymenoptera**, *hi-men-op'-ter-a*, s. In *entomology*, terms applied to insects like the bee, having four membranous wings.

Hymenopteral, *hi-men-op'-ter-al*, **Hymenopterous**, *hi-men-op'-ter-us*, a. Having four membranous wings.

Hymn, *him*, s. A song or ode in honour of God.

— v.a. To praise in song; to worship by singing hymns.

— v.n. To sing in praise or adoration.

Hymnic, *him'-nik*, a. Relating to hymns.

Hymnologist, *him-nol'-o-jist*, s. A composer of hymns.

Hymnology, *him-nol'-o-je*, s. A collection of hymns.

Hyoid, *hi'-oyd*, a. A term denoting a bone of the tongue.

Hyoscyamin, *hi-o-si'-a-min*, **Hyoscyamina**, *hi-o-si-am'-e-na*, **Hyoscyama**, *hi-o-si'-a-ma*, s. An alkaloid obtained from henbane, or *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Hyoscyamus, *hi-o-si'-a-mus*, s. Henbane.

Hyp, *hip*, s. A disease; depression of spirits.

— v.a. To make melancholy; to depress the spirits.

Hypæthral, *hi-pe'-thral*, a. In *architecture*, a term applied to a building or temple without a roof.

Hypallage, *hi-pal'-la-je*, s. In *grammar*, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases.

Hyper, *hi'-per*. A Greek preposition, frequently used in *composition* to denote excess, or something *over*, or beyond.

Hyperbatic, *hi-per-bat'-ik*, a. Transposed; inverted.

Hyperbaton, *hi-per-ba'-tun*, s. In *grammar*, a figurative construction, inverting the natural and proper order of words and sentences.

Hyperbola, *hi-per'-bo-la*, s. In *geometry*, a curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

Hyperbole, *hi-per'-bole*, s. In *rhetoric*, a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth.

Hyperbolic, *hi-per-bol'-ik*, **Hyperbolical**, *hi-per-bol'-e-kal*, a. Belonging to or having the nature of the hyperbola; exaggerative; exceeding the truth.

Hyperbolically, *hi-per-bol'-e-kal-le*, ad. With exaggeration.

Hyperboliform, *hi-per-bol'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a hyperbola.

Hyperbolism, *hi-per'-bol-izm*, s. The use of hyperbole.

Hyperbolist, *hi-per'-bol-ist*, s. One who uses hyperboles.

Hyperbolize, *hi-per'-bol-ize*, v.n. To speak with exaggeration.

— v.a. To exaggerate or extenuate.

Hyperboloid, *hi-per'-bo-loyd*, s. A solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

Hyperborean, *hi-per-bo'-re-an*, a. Northern; very cold.

— s. An inhabitant of the northern regions.

Hypercarbureted, *hi-per-kar'-bu-ret-ed*, a. Having the largest proportion of carbon.

Hypercatalectic, *hi-per-ka-ta-lek'-tik*, a. Having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure of a verse.

Hypercritic, *hi-per-krit'-ik*, s. One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a captious censor.

Hypercritical, *hi-per-krit'-e-kal*, a. Critical beyond use or reason; excessively exact.

Hypercritically, *hi-per-krit'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a hypercritical manner.

Hypercriticism, *hi-per-krit'-e-sizm*, s. Excessive rigour of criticism.

Hypericaceæ, *hi-per-e-ka'-se-e*, s. An order of herbaceous Exogenous plants.

Hypericon, *hi-per'-e-kun*, s. John's-wort.

Hypermeter, *hi-per'-me-ter*, s. Anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure.

Hypermetrical, *hi-per-met'-re-kal*, a. Exceeding the common measure; having a redundant syllable.

Hyperorthodoxy, *hi-per-or'-tho-dok-se*, s. Orthodoxy carried to excess.

Hyperoxide, *hi-per-oks'-id*, s. A superoxide.

Hyperoxygenized, ‡ *hi-per-oks'-e-jen-ize'd*, a. Supersaturated with oxygen.

Hyperoxymuriate, ‡ *hi-per-oks-e-mew'-re-ate*, s. The old name for chlorate.

Hyperphysical, *hi-per-fiz'-e-kal*, a. Supernatural.

Hypersarcosis, *hi-per-sar-ko'-sis*, s. Fungous or proud flesh.

Hyperstene, *hi'-per-stene*, **Hypersthene**, *hi'-per-sthene*, s. A mineral, Labrador hornblende, or Schillerspar.

Hypersthenic, *hi-per-sthen'-ik*, a. Composed of or containing hypersthene.

Hyperthyrum, *hi-per'-the-rum*, s. The architrave of a doorway or window.

Hypertrophy, *hi per'-tro-fe*, s. A morbid enlargement of a part of the body.

Hyphen, *hi'-fen*, s. In *writing* or *printing*, a character, thus (-), implying that two words or syllables are to be connected.

Hypnotic, *hip-not'-ik*, a. Having the quality of producing sleep; soporific.

— s. A medicine that produces or tends to produce sleep; an opiate.

Hypo, *hi'-po*. A Greek prepositive, frequently used in the composition of scientific Greek names, to denote excess; as, *hyposulphuric acid* contains more sulphuric acid than oxygen.

Hypobole, *hi-pob'-o-le*, s. In *rhetoric*, a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make against the argument, or in favour of the opposite side.

Hypocaust, *hip'-o-kawst*, s. Among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, a subterraneous place where was a furnace to heat baths; among the *moderns*, the place where a fire is kept to warm a stove or a hot-house.

Hypochondria, *hip-o-kon'-dre-a*, s. In *anatomy*, the sides of the belly under the cartilages of the spurious ribs.—*Hypochondriac complaints* are a combination of *melancholia* and *dyspepsia*, consisting in gloomy ideas and dejection of spirits.

Hypochondriac, *hip-o-kon'-dre-ak*, a. Pertaining to the hypochondria, or the parts of the body so called, affected by a disease, attended with depression of spirits.

— s. A person affected with debility or melancholy.

Hypochondriacally, *hip-o-kon'-dre-a-kal-le*, ad. In a hypochondriacal manner.

Hypochondriacism, *hip-o-kon-dri'-a-sizm*, **Hypochondriasis**, *hip-o-kon-dri'-a-sis*, s. A disease characterised by depression of spirits; melancholy.

Hypochondrium, *hip-o-kon'-dre-um*, s. The hypochondriac region, situated below the short ribs.

Hypocist, *hip'-o-sist*, s. An inspissated juice of an astringent nature.

Hypocrateriform, *hip-o-kra-ter'-e-fawrm*, a. Salver-shaped, applied to the calyx or corolla of a plant.

Hypocrisy, *he-pok'-re-se*, s. Simulation; a feigning to be what one is not; dissimulation; false pretence.

Hypocrite, *hip'-o-krit*, s. One who feigns to be what he is not; a dissembler.

Hypocritical, *hip-o-krit'-e-kal*, a. Simulating; counterfeiting a religious character; concealing one's real motives.

Hypocritically, *hip-o-krit'-e-kal-le*, ad. With simulation; with a false appearance of what is good.

Hypogastric, *hip-o-gas'-trik*, a. Relating to the *hypogastrium*, or middle part of the lower region of the belly.

Hypogastrocele, *hip-o-gas'-tro-sele*, s. A hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

HYPOGENE, *hip'-o-jene*, a. A term applied to a class of rocks which have not assumed their present form and structure on the surface of the earth, but have apparently been thrust up from below.

HYPOGEUM, *hip-o-je'-um*, s. A name given by ancient architects to all the parts of a building which were under ground.

HYPOGYN, *hip'-o-jin*, s. A hypogynous plant.

HYPOGYNOUS, *hi-poj'-en-us*, a. In *botany*, growing from below the base of the ovary.

HYPONITROUS ACID, *hip-o-ni'-trus as'-id*, s. An acid composed of nitrogen and oxygen, but containing less oxygen than nitrous acid.

HYPOPHOSPHITE, *hip-o-fos'-fite*, s. A compound of hypophosphorous acid and a salifiable base.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS, *hip-o-fos'-for-us*, a. The *hypophosphorous* acid contains less oxygen than the *phosphorous*.

HYPOPIUM, *hi-po'-pe-um*, s. An effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye.

HYPOSTASIS, *hi-pos'-ta-sis*, s. Subsistence or substance; sediment in the urine.—In the *Church*, *hypostasis*, or *hypostasy*, is applied to the distinct substance or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, in the Godhead.

HYPOSTATIC, *hip-o-stat'-ik*, } a. Relating to hypo-
HYPOSTATICAL, *hip-o-stat'-e-kal*, } stasis; constitutive; constituting a distinct substance.

HYPOSULPHATE, *hi-po-sul'-fate*, s. A compound of hyposulphuric acid and a base; while *hyposulphite* is a compound of hyposulphurous acid and a salifiable base.

HYPOSULPHURIC ACID, *hi-po-sul-fu'-rik as'-id*, s. A compound of sulphur and oxygen, intermediate between sulphurous and sulphuric acids; while *hyposulphurous* acid is an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

HYPOTENUSE, *hi-pot'-e-nuse*, s. In *geometry*, the subtense or longest side of a right-angled triangle.

HYPOTHECATE, *hi-poth'-e-kate*, v.a. To pledge, as security for a debt or money borrowed.

HYPOTHECATION, *hi-poth-e-ka'-shun*, s. The act of pledging as a security for debt.

HYPOTHECATOR, *hi-poth-e-ka'-tur*, s. One who pledges property, as security for the repayment of money borrowed.

HYPOTHENUSE, *hi-poth'-e-nuse*. *See* HYPOTENUSE.

HYPOTHESIS, *hi-poth'-e-sis*, s. (Lat.) A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument.

HYPOTHETIC, *hi-po-thet'-ik*, } a. Including a sup-
HYPOTHETICAL, *hi-po-thet'-e-kal*, } position; conditional; assumed without proof, for the purpose of reasoning and deducing proof.

HYPOTHETICALLY, *hi-po-thet'-e-kal-le*, ad. By way of supposition.

HYPOTYPOSIS, *hi-po-ti-po'-sis*, s. In *rhetoric*, bold imagery of language.

HYPOXIDACEÆ, *hi-poks-e-da'-se-e*, s. In *botany*, an order of Narcissal Endogens.

HYPPISH, *hip'-pish*, a. Affected with hypochondria.

HYPSOMETRY, *hip-som'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring heights on the earth's surface.

HYRAX, *hi'-raks*, s. A small rabbit-like animal, the Rock-rabbit.

HYSON, *hi'-sun*, s. A species of green tea from China.

HYSSOP, *his'-sup*, s. A genus of aromatic herbs.

HYSTERIC, *his-ter'-ik*, } a. Disordered in the region
HYSTERICAL, *his-ter'-e-kal*, } of the womb; troubled with fits or nervous affections.

HYSTERICS, *his-ter'-iks*, s. A disease characterised by convulsive struggling, sense of suffocation, drowsiness, and fickleness of temper.

HYSTEROTOMY, *his-ter-ot'-o-me*, s. Incision of the womb.

HYSTRIX, *his'-triks*, s. A genus of Rodents; the porcupine.

HYTHE, *hithe*, s. A port. *See* HITHE.

I.

I is a pronoun of the first person singular, indicating *myself*; the plural of which is *we*. It is the third vowel of the English alphabet, and has three distinct sounds: the first is long, open, and diphthongal, which is peculiar to the English language, as in *fine*, the second is short and acute, as in *sit* (but sometimes having the sound of a short *u*, as in *stir*); the third close and slender, though long (like the Italian), as in *fatigue*.

In Roman numerals the letter I represents *one*; and as an abbreviation, it stands for *id*, as *i. e.*, *id est*, that is; I. H. S., *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men.

IAMBIC, *i-am'-bik*, s. A poetic foot, consisting of a short and long syllable (⏑ –).

IAMBICALLY, *i-am'-be-kal-le*, ad. After the manner of iambics.

IAMBICS, *i-am'-biks*, s.pl. Verses composed of short and long syllables alternately.

IBEX, *i'-beks*, s. A species of goat inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees.

IBID, *ib'-id*, } ad. (Lat.) In the same place.
IBIDEM, *ib-i'-dem*, }

IBIS, *i'-bis*, s. A bird of Egypt and other warm climates.

ICARIAN, *i-ka'-re-an*, a. Adventurous in flight.

ICE, *ise*, s. Water or other fluid congealed from cold concreted sugar.—*To break the ice*, is to make the first opening to any attempt.

— v.a. To cover with ice; to convert into ice; to chill; to freeze.

ICEBERG, *ise'-berg*, s. A vast body of floating ice.

ICE-BIRD, *ise'-burd*, s. A bird of Greenland.

ICE-BOAT, *ise'-bote*, s. A strong boat, commonly propelled by steam, used to break a passage through ice.

ICE-BOUND, *ise'-bownd*, a. Totally surrounded with ice.

ICE-CREAM, *ise'-kreme*, s. Cream flavoured and congealed by a freezing mixture.

ICE-FLOE, *ise'-flo*, s. A large mass of floating ice.

ICE-HOUSE, *ise'-hous*, s. A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

ICELANDER, *ise'-lan-der*, s. A native of Iceland.

ICELANDIC, *ise-lan'-dik*, a. Pertaining to Iceland.

ICELAND-MOSS, *ise'-land-mos*, s. A kind of lichen common in the mountainous districts of Europe.

ICELAND-SPAR, *ise'-land-spar*, s. A variety of calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime.

ICE-PLANT, *ise'-plant*, s. A plant of the genus *mesembryanthemum*, whose leaves appear as if covered with frost.

ICE-SPAR, *ise'-spar*, s. A variety of feldspar.

ICHNEUMON, *ik-new'-mun*, s. An animal of the genus *viverra*, a native of Egypt.—*Ichneumon fly*, the name of a large genus of insects, distinguished for their preying upon other insects.

ICHNOGRAPHIC, *ik-no-graf'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
ICHNOGRAPHICAL, *ik-no-graf'-e-kal*, } ichnography; describing a ground-plot.

ICHNOGRAPHY, *ik-nog'-rà-fe*, s. A plan; a horizontal section of a building, or other object.

ICHOR, *i'-kur*, s. A thin, watery humour, like serum or whey; colourless matter flowing from an ulcer.

ICHOROUS, *i'-kur-us*, a. Like ichor; thin; watery, serous.

ICHTHYOCOL, *ik'-the-o-kol*, s. Fish-glue; isinglass.

ICHTHYODORULITE, *ik-the-o-dor'-u-lite*, s. The fossil dorsal spine of certain fishes.

ICHTHYOGRAPHY, *ik-the-og'-rà-fe*, s. A treatise on fishes.

ICHTHYOID, *ik'-the-oyd*, a. A term applied to Saurians, having many of the characters of a fish.

ICHTHYOLITE, *ik'-the-o-lite*, s. Fossil fish.

ICHTHYOLOGICAL, *ik-the-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGIST, *ik-the-ol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGY, *ik-the-ol'-o-je*, s. That part of zoology which treats of fishes.

ICHTHYOPHAGIST, *ik-the-of'-à-jist*, s. One who eats or subsists on fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, *ik-the-of'-à-gus*, a. Eating or subsisting on fish.

ICHTHYOPHAGY, *ik-the-of'-à-je*, s. The practice of eating fish.

ICHTHYOPHTHALMITE, *ik-the-of-thal'-mite*, s. Fish-eye-stone.

ICHTHYOSAURUS, *ik-the-o-saw'-rus*, s. The fish-lizard, an extinct marine animal.

ICHTHYOSIS, *ik-the-o'-sis*, s. A roughness and thickness of the skin.

Ichthyotomy, *ik-the-ot'-o-me*, s. The dissection or anatomy of fishes.

Icicle, *i'-si-kl*, s. A pendent, conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other fluid.

Iciness, *i'-se-nes*, s. The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

Icing, *i'-sing*, s. A covering of concreted sugar.

Icon,‡ *i'-kon*, s. An image or representation.

Iconism,‡ *i'-kon-izm*, s. A figure or representation.—In *rhetoric*, a faithful representation of things to the life.

Iconoclasm, *i-kon'-o-klazm*, s. The act of breaking or destroying images.

Iconoclast, *i-kon'-o-klast*, s. A breaker or destroyer of images.

Iconoclastic, *i-kon-o-klas'-tik*, a. Breaking images.

Iconography, *i-kon-og'-rà-fe*, s. A description of statues, and similar monuments of ancient art.

Iconolater, *i-kon-ol'-à-ter*, s. One who worships images; a name given to a Roman Catholic.

Iconology, *i-kon-ol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine of images or representations.

Icosahedral, *i-ko-sà-he'-dral*, a. Having twenty equal sides or faces.

Icosahedron, *i-ko-sà-he'-dron*, s. A regular solid of twenty equal triangular sides or faces.

Icosandria, *i-ko-san'-dre-à*, s.pl. In *botany*, a class of plants having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

Icosandrian, *i-ko-san'-dre-an*, **Icosandrous**, *i-ko-san'-drus*, } a. Pertaining to the class *Icosandria*.

Icteric, *ik-ter'-ik*, s. A remedy for the jaundice.

Icterical, *ik-ter'-e-kal*, a. Affected with the jaundice.

Icteritious, *ik-ter-ish'-us*, a. Yellow; like the colour of the skin when affected by jaundice.

Icy, *i'-se*, a. Abounding with ice; cold; frosty; destitute of affection or passion; indifferent; unaffected.

Icy-pearled, *i'-se-perld*, a. Studded with spangles of ice.

Idea, *i-de'-à*, s. Form, image, model of anything in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding; an opinion, a proposition.

Ideal, *i-de'-al*, a. Existing in idea or conception, intellectual; mental.

Idealess, *i-de'-al-es*, a. Destitute of ideas.

Idealism, *i-de'-al-izm*, s. The system or theory that makes everything to consist in ideas.

Idealist, *i-de'-al-ist*, s. One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

Ideality, *i-de-al'-e-te*, s. A lively imagination, united to a love of the beautiful.

Idealization, *i-de-al-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of forming in idea.

Idealize, *i-de'-al-ize*, v.n. To form ideas.

Ideally, *i-de'-al-le*, ad. Intellectually; mentally, in idea.

Ideate,‡ *i-de'-ate*, v.a. To form in idea; to fancy.

Idem, *i'-dem*. (Lat.) The same.

Identical, *i-den'-te-kal*, a. The same; not different.

Identically, *i-den'-te-kal-le*, ad. With sameness.

Identicalness, *i-den'-te-kal-nes*, s. Sameness.

Identification, *i-den-te-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making or proving to be the same.

Identified, *i-den'-te-fide*, pp. of the verb *to identify*.

Identify, *i-den'-te-fi*, v.a. To ascertain or prove to be the same; to consider as the same in effect.

— v.n. To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, &c.

Identity, *i-den'-te-te*, s. Sameness.

Ideographic, *i-de-o-graf'-ik*, a. Representing ideas independently of sound; descriptive of ideas.

Ideological, *i-de-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to ideology.

Ideologist, *i-de-ol'-o-jist*, s. One who treats of ideas.

Ideology, *i-de-ol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on ideas, or the doctrine of ideas; the science of mind.

Ides, *ides*, s.pl. In the *ancient Roman calendar*, the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months.

Idiocrasy, *id-e-ok'-rà-se*, s. Peculiarity of constitution.

Idiocratic, *id-e-o-krat'-ik*, **Idiocratical**, *id-e-o-krat'-e-kal*, } a. Peculiar in constitution.

Idiocy, *id'-e-o-se*, s. A defect of understanding.

Idioelectric, *id-e-o-e-lek'-trik*, s. Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state.

Idiom, *id'-e-um*, s. Peculiarity of expression or phraseology; dialect.

Idiomatic, *id-e-o-mat'-ik*, a. Peculiar to a language.

Idiomatically, *id-e-o-mat'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to the idiom of a language.

Idiopathic, *id-e-o-path'-ik*, a. Pertaining to, or indicating a disease not produced by any preceding disease.

Idiopathically, *id-e-o-path'-e-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of an idiopathic disease.

Idiopathy, *id-e-op'-à-the*, s. A morbid state or condition not produced by any preceding disease; peculiar affection.

Idiorepulsive, *id-e-o-re-pul'-siv*, a. Repulsive by itself.

Idiosyncrasy, *id-e-o-sin'-krà-se*, s. Peculiarity of constitution; that temperament of body or mind which is peculiar to an individual.

Idiosyncratic, *id-e-o-sin-krat'-ik*, a. Of peculiar temper or disposition.

Idiot, *id'-e-ot*, s. A natural fool, or fool from his birth.

Idiotcy, *id'-e-ot-se*, s. State of being an idiot.

Idiotic, *id-e-ot'-ik*, a. Like an idiot; foolish; sottish.

Idiotically, *id-e-ot'-e-kal-le*, ad. After the manner of an idiot.

Idioticon, *id-e-ot'-e-kon*. (Gr.) A dictionary of words in one dialect.

Idiotish, *id'-e-ot-ish*, a. Like an idiot; partaking of idiocy.

Idiotism, *id'-e-ot-izm*, s. An idiom; a peculiarity of expression.

Idiotize, *id'-e-o-tize*, v.n. To become stupid.

Idle, *i'dl*, a. Not employed with business; doing nothing; unoccupied or inactive; unfruitful; barren; not productive of good; of no use or importance; not tending to edification.

— v.n. To lose or spend time in inaction.—*To idle away*, in a transitive sense, to spend in idleness.

Idle-headed, *i'dl-hed'-ed*, **Idle-pated**, *i'dl-pa'-ted*, } a. Foolish; unreasonable; †infatuated.

Idleness, *i'dl-nes*, s. Abstinence from labour or employment; inaction, indolence, or laziness; the state of a person who is unemployed; aversion to labour.

Idler, *i'dler*, s. One who spends his time in inaction; a sluggard.

Idly, *i'dle*, ad. In an idle manner; without employment; lazily; sluggishly.

Idocrase, *id'-o-krase*, s. A mineral consisting of silica, alumina, and lime.

Idol, *i'-dol*, s. An image, form, or representation, usually of a man or other animal, consecrated as an object of worship; a pagan deity; an image; a person loved and honoured to adoration.

Idolater, *i-dol'-à-ter*, s. A worshipper of idols; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan.

Idolatress, *i-dol'-à-tres*, s. A female worshipper of idols.

Idolatrize, *i-dol'-à-trize*, v.n. To worship idols.

— v.a. To adore; to worship.

Idolatrous, *i-dol'-à-trus*, a. Partaking of the nature of idolatry, or of the worship of false gods.

Idolatrously, *i-dol'-à-trus-le*, ad. In an idolatrous manner.

Idolatry, *i-dol'-à-tre*, s. The worship of idols, images, or anything made by hands; excessive attachment or veneration for anything.

Idolish, *i'-dol-ish*, a. Idolatrous.

Idolism,† *i'-dol-izm*, s. The worship of idols.

Idolist,† *i'-dol-ist*, s. A worshipper of images.

Idolize, *i'-dol-ize*, v.a. To love to excess.

Idolizer, *i-dol-i'-zer*, s. One who idolizes or loves to reverence.

Idolous,‡ *i'-dol-us*, a. Idolatrous.

Idoneous,† *i-do'-ne-us*, a. Fit; suitable; convenient; adequate.

Idrialine, *id'-re-à-lin*, s. A bituminous substance obtained from the quicksilver mines of Idria.

Idwall-stone, *id'-waul-stone*, s. A Welsh oil-stone obtained from the Snowdon district.

Idyl, *i'-dil*, s. A short pastoral poem.

If, *if*, conj. A hypothetical particle, supposing it be so allowing that; whether or not.

I'faith, *e-fayth'*, ad. Indeed; truly.

Igasuric Acid, *ig-à-sew'-rik as'-id*, s. An acid found combined with strychnine in *nux vomica* and St Ignatius's bean.

Ignaro,‡ *ig-na'-ro*, s. A contemptuous term formerly used for blockhead.

IGNEOUS, *ig'-ne-us*, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of fire; proceeding from the action of fire.
IGNESCENT, *ig-nes'-sent*, a. Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating.
— s. A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron.
IGNIFEROUS, *ig-nif'-er-us*, a. Producing fire.
IGNIFLUOUS, *ig-nif'-lu-us*, a. Flowing with fire.
IGNIFY, *ig'-ne-fi*, v.a. To form into fire.
IGNIGENOUS, *ig-nij'-en-us*, a. Produced by fire.
IGNIPOTENT, *ig-nip'-o-tent*, a. Presiding over fire.
IGNIS FATUUS, *ig'-nis fat'-u-us*, s.; pl. IGNES FATUI. (Lat.) A meteor or light that appears in the night, over marshy grounds, vulgarly called *Will with the wisp*, and *Jack with a lantern*.
IGNITE, *ig-nite'*, v.a. To kindle or set on fire.
— v.n. To take fire; to become red with heat.
IGNITED, *ig-ni'-ted*, pp. or a. Set on fire.
IGNITIBLE, *ig-ni'-te-bl*, a. Capable of being ignited.
IGNITION, *ig-nish'-un*, s. The act of kindling or setting on fire; calcination.
IGNIVOMOUS, *ig-niv'-o-mus*, a. Vomiting fire.
IGNOBILITY,‡ *ig-no-bil'-e-te*, s. Ignobleness.
IGNOBLE, *ig-no'-bl*, a. Of low birth or family; not noble or illustrious; degenerate; not honourable, elevated, or generous.
IGNOBLENESS, *ig-no'-bl-nes*, s. Want of dignity; meanness.
IGNOBLY, *ig-no'-ble*, ad. Of low family or birth; meanly; dishonourably.
IGNOMINIOUS, *ig-no-min'-e-us*, a. Incurring disgrace; cowardly; despicable; worthy of contempt.
IGNOMINIOUSLY, *ig-no-min'-e-us-le*, ad. Meanly; disgracefully.
IGNOMINY, *ig'-no-min-e*, s. Public disgrace; opprobrium; dishonour.—Abbreviated by Shakspeare to IGNOMY.
IGNORAMUS, *ig-no-ra'-mus*, s. (Lat.) *Literally*, "We do not know," and used by the grand jury when a bill is presented to them for inquiry, and there is not evidence to support the charges; on which the accused person is discharged.—An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.
IGNORANCE, *ig'-no-ranse*. s Want or absence of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed.
IGNORANT, *ig'-no-rant*, a. Destitute of knowledge or information; unacquainted with; uninstructed; untaught.
— s. A person untaught or uninformed.
IGNORANTLY, *ig'-no-rant-le*, ad. Without knowledge, instruction, or information.
IGNORE, *ig-nore'*, v.a. To be ignorant of.—In *law*, to reject a bill by the grand jury for want of evidence.
IGNOSCIBLE,‡ *ig-nos'-se-bl*, a. Pardonable.
IGNOTE,‡ *ig-note'*, a. Unknown.
IGUANA, *e-gwä'-nä*, s. A genus of Saurian reptiles allied to the lizard.
IGUANODON, *e-gwan'-o-don*, s. An extinct Saurian reptile found in England.
IGUARIAS, *e-gwä'-re-as*, s. (Span.) Viands served and dressed up.
ILE,‡ *ile*, s. *See* AISLE.
ILEX, *i'-leks*, s. (Lat.) In *botany*, the generic name of the *holly-tree*; also, a species of evergreen oak, *Quercus ilex*.
ILIAC, *il'-e-ak*, a. Pertaining to the lower bowels, or to the *ileum*.—The *iliac* passion, a dangerous kind of colic, in which the small intestines have their peristaltic action inverted.
ILIAD, *il'-e-ad*, s. An epic poem, composed by Homer, the subject of which is the Trojan war.
ILIUM, or ILEUM, *il'-e-um*, s. The last portion of the small intestines, so named from their convolutions.—In *anatomy*, *ileum os* is the haunch bone.—*Ilio* is frequently used in compounds to denote the connexion of parts with the ileum; as, *Ilio-colic artery*, a branch of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the ileum and commencement of the colon; *Ilio-lumbar artery*, a branch of the internal iliac artery.
ILK, *ilk*, a. The same; each.—*Of that ilk*, denotes that a person's surname and title are the same.
ILL, *il*, a. Bad or evil; contrary to good; depraved; criminal; sick or indisposed; unfavourable; suspicious; unpolished.
— s. Wickedness; depravity; evil; misfortune; calamity.
— ad. Not well; not rightly or perfectly.

Ill, denoting evil or wrong, is much used in composition, especially with the participial adjectives; as, *Ill-arranged*, not well arranged, *Ill assorted*, not well assorted; *Ill-balanced*, not well balanced, *Ill blood*, resentment, enmity; *Ill-bred*, not well-bred, unpolite *Ill-breeding*, want of good breeding, unpoliteness *Ill-concerted*, or *Ill-contrived*, not well contrived *Ill-conditioned*, being in bad order or state; *Ill-conducted*, badly conducted; *Ill-considered*, not well considered; *Ill-defined*, not well defined; *Ill-deserved*, not well deserved; *Ill-devised*, not well devised; *Ill-directed*, not well directed; *Ill-disposed*, not well disposed; *Ill-equipped*, not well equipped; *Ill-faced*, having an ugly face; *Ill-fated*, unfortunate; *Ill-favoured*, ugly, ill-looking, deformed; *Ill-fitted*, not well fitted; *Ill-formed*, not well formed; *Ill-framed*, not well framed; *Ill-furnished*, not well furnished, *Ill-habited*, not well habited; *Ill-imagined*, not well imagined; *Ill-informed*, not well informed; *Ill-judged*, not well judged; *Ill-looking*, having a bad look; *Ill-manned*, not well furnished with men; *Ill-meaning*, meaning ill or evil; *Ill-modelled*, badly modelled; *Ill-omened*, having unlucky omens; *Ill pieced*, not well pieced; *Ill-proportioned*, not well proportioned; *Ill-provided*, not well provided; *Ill-requited*, not well requited; *Ill-sorted*, not well sorted; *Ill-sorting*, not well sorting; *Ill-starred*, fated to be unfortunate; *Ill-stored*, not well stored; *Ill-suppressed*, not fully suppressed; *Ill-tempered*, of bad temper, morose; *Ill-timed*, done or said at an unsuitable time; *Ill-trained*, not well trained or disciplined, *Ill-worn*, not well worn.

Il prefixed to words beginning with *l* stands for *in*, and usually denotes a negative; or it denotes *to* or *on*, and merely augments or enforces the sense, as in the word *illuminate*.

ILLACERABLE, *il-las'-er-à-bl*, a. That cannot be torn.
ILLACRYMABLE, *il-lak'-re-mà-bl*, a. Incapable of weeping.
ILLAPSE, *il-laps'*, s. A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another.
ILLAQUEATE,† *il-lak'-we-ate*, v.a. To ensnare; to entangle.
ILLAQUEATION,† *il-lak-we-a'-shun*, s. The act of ensnaring; a catching or entrapping; a snare.
ILLATION,† *il-la'-shun*, s. An inference from premises; a conclusion.
ILLATIVE, *il'-là-tiv*, a. That may be inferred.
ILLATIVELY, *il'-là-tiv-le*, ad. By illation or conclusion.
ILLAUDABLE, *il-law'-dà-bl*, a. Not worthy of approbation.
ILLAUDABLY, *il-lawd'-à-ble*, ad. In a manner unworthy of praise.
ILLECEBROUS, *il-le'-se-brus*, a Full of allurement.
ILLEGAL, *il-le'-gal*, a. Contrary to law; unlawful.
ILLEGALITY, *il-le-gal'-e-te*, s. Unlawfulness.
ILLEGALIZE, *il-le'-gal-ize*, v.a. To render unlawful.
ILLEGALLY, *il-le'-gal-le*, ad. Unlawfully.
ILLEGALNESS, *il-le'-gal-nes*, s. The state of being illegal.
ILLEGIBILITY, *il-lej-e-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being illegible.
ILLEGIBLE, *il-lej'-e-bl*, a. That cannot be read.
ILLEGIBLENESS, *il-lej'-e-bl-nes*, s. State of being illegible.
ILLEGIBLY, *il-lej'-e-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be read.
ILLEGITIMACY, *il-le-jit'-e-mà-se*, s. State of being born out of wedlock; not of legitimate origin.
ILLEGITIMATE, *il-le-jit'-e-mate*, a. Born out of wedlock; spurious; unlawful; contrary to law.
— v.a. To render illegitimate; to bastardize.
ILLEGITIMATELY, *il-le-jit'-e-mate-le*, ad. Not in wedlock.
ILLEGITIMATION, *il-le-jit-e-ma'-shun*, s. The state of one not born in wedlock.
ILLEVIABLE, *il-lev'-e-à-bl*, a. That cannot be levied or collected.
ILLIBERAL, *il-lib'-e-ral*, a. Not free or generous; not ingenuous; of a contracted mind.
ILLIBERALITY, *il-lib-er-al'-e-te*, s. Narrowness of mind contractedness; meanness.
ILLIBERALIZE, *il-lib'-er-al-ize*, v.a. To make illiberal.
ILLIBERALLY, *il-lib'-er-al-le*, ad. Ungenerously; uncandidly.
ILLICIT, *il-lis'-it*, a. Prohibited; unlawful.
ILLICITLY, *il-lis'-it-le*, ad. Unlawfully.
ILLICITNESS, *il-lis'-it-nes*, s. Unlawfulness.
ILLICITOUS, *il-lis'-it-us*, a. Unlawful.
ILLIMITABLE, *il-lim'-it-à-bl*, a. That cannot be limited boundless; immeasurable.

ILLIMITABLY, *il-lim'-it-â-ble*, ad. Without possibility of being bounded; without limits.
ILLIMITATION, *il-lim-e-ta'-shun*, s. The state of being illimitable.
ILLIMITED, *il-lim'-it-ed*, a. Unbounded; not limited.
ILLIMITEDNESS, *il-lim'-it-ed-nes*, s. Boundlessness.
ILLINITION, *il-le-nish'-un*, s. A thin crust of some extraneous substance formed on minerals; a rubbing in of an ointment or liniment.
ILLITERACY, *il-lit'-er-â-se*, s. The state of being untaught or unlearned; ignorance.
ILLITERAL,‡ *il-lit'-er-al*, a. Not literal.
ILLITERATE, *il-lit'-er-ate*, a. Unlettered; untaught; unlearned.
ILLITERATENESS, *il-lit'-er-ate-nes*, s. Want of learning; ignorance of letters, books, or science.
ILLITERATURE,† *il-lit'-er-â-ture*, s. Want of learning.
ILL-NATURE, *il-na'-tchur*, s. Habitual bad temper; want of kindness.
ILL-NATURED, *il-na'-tchurd*, a. Of habitual bad temper; peevish; cross.
ILL-NATUREDLY, *il-na'-tchurd-le*, ad. In a peevish or froward manner.
ILL-NATUREDNESS, *il-na'-tchurd-nes*, s. Crossness of temper; want of kindly disposition.
ILLNESS, *il'-nes*, s. Disease; indisposition; sickness; iniquity.
ILLOGICAL, *il-loj'-e-kal*, a. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning.
ILLOGICALLY, *il-loj'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a manner contrary to the rules of correct reasoning.
ILLOGICALNESS, *il-loj'-e-kal-nes*, s. Contrariety to sound reasoning.
ILL-TIME, *il-time'*, v.a. To do or attempt at an unseasonable time.
ILL-TURN, *il'-turn*, s. An unkind or ungenerous act.
ILLUDE, *il-lude'*, v.a. To play upon by artifice; to deceive.
ILLUME, *il-lume'*, } v.a. To illuminate; to en-
ILLUMINE, *il-lu'-min*, } lighten; to make light or bright; to adorn.
ILLUMINANT, *il-lu'-me-nant*, s. That which illuminates.
ILLUMINATE, *il-lu'-me-nate*, v.a. To enlighten; to throw light on; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to adorn with ornamental letters, pictures, and other paintings; to illustrate.
— a. Enlightened.
ILLUMINATED, *il-lu-me-na'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to illuminate*.
ILLUMINATI, *il-lu-me-na'-ti*, s.pl. A sect of heretics, who sprung up in Spain about the year 1575; the name given to certain associations in modern Europe, who were said to have combined to overthrow the existing religious institutions.
ILLUMINATING, *il-lu-me-na'-ting*, s. The adorning of manuscripts and books.
ILLUMINATION, *il-lu-me-na'-shun*, s. The act of illuminating or rendering luminous, or supplying with light; brightness; splendour; infusion of intellectual light; the practice of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and pictures; divine inspiration.
ILLUMINATIVE, *il-lu'-me-nâ-tiv*, a. Having the power of giving light.
ILLUMINATOR, *il-lu'-me-na-tur*, s. He or that which illuminates or gives light; one whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with ornamented letters, pictures, &c.
ILLUMINED, *il-lu'-mind*, pp. of the verb *to illumine*.
ILLUMINISM, *il-lu'-me-nizm*, s. The principles of the Illuminati.
ILLUMINIZE, *il-lu'-me-nize*, v.a. To initiate into the doctrines or principles of the Illuminati.
ILLUSION, *il-lu'-zhun*, s. Deceptive appearance; false show; deception.
ILLUSIONIST, *il-lu'-zhun-ist*, s. One given to illusion.
ILLUSIVE, *il-lu'-siv*, a. Deceiving by false show; deceitful.
ILLUSIVELY, *il-lu'-siv-le*, ad. By means of a false show.
ILLUSIVENESS, *il-lu'-siv-nes*, s. Deception; false show.
ILLUSORY, *il-lu'-sur-e*, a. Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious.
ILLUSTRATE, *il-lus'-trate*, v.a. To make clear or luminous; to make distinguished; to brighten; to explain, or elucidate; to make clear or obvious what is dark or obscure; to adorn by means of pictures, drawings, or engravings.
ILLUSTRATED, *il-lus'-tra-ted*, pp. of the verb *to illustrate*.
ILLUSTRATION, *il-lus-tra'-shun*, s. The act of rendering bright or glorious; explanation; elucidation; an engraving or picture designed to illustrate.
ILLUSTRATIVE, *il-lus'-trâ-tiv*, a. Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure.
ILLUSTRATIVELY, *il-lus'-trâ-tiv-le*, ad. By way of illustration or elucidation.
ILLUSTRATOR, *il'-lus-tra-tur*, s. One who illustrates or makes clear.
ILLUSTRATORY, *il-lus'-trâ-tur-e*, a. Serving to illustrate.
ILLUSTRIOUS, *il-lus'-tre-us*, a. Distinguished by the reputation of greatness; famous; conspicuous; celebrated; conferring honour or renown.
ILLUSTRIOUSLY, *il-lus'-tre-us-le*, ad. Conspicuously; eminently; with dignity or distinction.
ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, *il-lus'-tre-us-nes*, s. Eminence of character; grandeur; glory.
ILLUXURIOUS, *il-luks-u'-re-us*, a. Not luxurious.
ILL-WILL, *il'-wil*, s. Unkind or hostile feeling; enmity.
ILMENITE, *il'-men-ite*, s. A black metallic mineral, consisting of titanic acid and oxide of iron.
IM, *im*, in *composition*, is usually the representative of the Latin *in*; *n* being changed to *m*, for the sake of euphony.
I'M, *ime*, contracted from *I am*.
IMAGE, *im'-aje*, s. A representation or similitude of any person or thing formed of a material substance, or that is an object of worship; an idol; a statue; a picture; semblance; show; appearance; an idea; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy.—In *rhetoric*, a lively description of anything in discourse.—In *optics*, the figure of any object made by rays of light proceeding from the several points of it.
— v.a. To represent or form an image of; to form a likeness in the mind.
IMAGEABLE, *im'-aje-â-bl*, a. That may be imaged.
IMAGELESS, *im'-aje-les*, a. Having no image.
IMAGERY, *im'-aje-er-e*, s. Sensible representations, pictures, on statues; show; appearance; forms of the fancy; lively descriptions; figures in discourse.
IMAGE-WORSHIP, *im'-aje-wur'-ship*, s. Worship of images; idolatry.
IMAGINABLE, *im-aj'-in-â-bl*, a. That may or can be imagined or conceived.
IMAGINABLY, *im-aj'-in-â-ble*, ad. In an imaginable manner.
IMAGINANT, *im-aj'-in-ant*, a. Imagining; conceiving.
IMAGINARY, *im-aj'-in-ar-e*, a. Existing only in imagination or fancy; ideal; fanciful; chimerical.
IMAGINATION, *im-aj-in-a'-shun*, s. That faculty of the mind which forms new combinations of ideas from the materials stored up in the memory; conception; image in the mind; idea; an unsolid or fanciful opinion.
IMAGINATIVE, *im-aj'-in-â-tiv*, a. Full of imaginations; fantastic.
IMAGINATIVENESS, *im-aj'-in-â-tiv-nes*, s. State of being imaginative.
IMAGINE, *im-aj'-in*, v.a. To form a notion or idea in the mind; to contrive in purpose; to fancy, conceive, or apprehend.
— v.n. To conceive; to have a notion or idea.
IMAGINED, *im-aj'-ind*, pp. or a. Formed in the mind fancied; contrived.
IMAGINER, *im-aj'-in-er*, s. One who forms ideas, or contrives.
IMAGING, *im'-aj-ing*, s. The act of forming an image.
IMAGINING, *im-aj'-in-ing*, s. The act of forming images.
IMAM, *i-mam'*, } s. A minister of the Mohammedan
IMAUM, *i-maum'*, } religion, corresponding with a
IMAN, *i'-man*, } parish priest; a Mohammedan prince having supreme spiritual as well as temporal power.
IMBAN, *im-ban'*, v.a. To excommunicate.
IMBAND, *im-band'*, v.a. To form into a band or bands.
IMBANK, *im-bank'*, v.a. To inclose with a bank; to defend by banks or dikes.
IMBANKMENT, *im-bank'-ment*, s. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank; inclosure by a bank. *See* EMBANKMENT, &c.
IMBANNERED, *im-ban'-nerd*, a. Furnished with banners.
IMBARGO, *im-bar'-go*. *See* EMBARGO.
IMBARK, *im-bark'*. *See* EMBARK.
IMBARN,‡ *im-barn'*, v.a. To deposit in a barn.
IMBASE, *im-base'*. *See* EMBASE.
IMBASTARDIZE,‡ *im-bas'-tar-dize*, v.a. To render degenerate.

IMBATHE, *im-bathe'*, v.a. To bathe all over.
IMBEAD, *im-beed'*, v.a. To fasten with a bead.
IMBECILE, *im-be-seel'*, a. Destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; weak; debilitated.
— s. One destitute of strength, either of body or mind.
—‡ v.a. To weaken.
IMBECILITATE,‡ *im-be-sil'-e-tate*, v.a. To weaken; to render feeble.
IMBECILITY, *im-be-sil'-e-te*, s. Want of strength; weakness; feebleness of body or mind; impotence of males.
IMBED, *im-bed'*, v.a. To sink or lay in a bed; to place in a mass of earth, sand, or other substance.
IMBEDDED, *im-bed'-ded*, pp. or a. Laid or enclosed.
IMBELLIC,† *im-bel'-lik*, a. Not warlike or martial.
IMBENCHING, *im-bensh'-ing*, s. A raised work like a bench.
IMBIBE, *im-bibe'*, v.a. To drink in; to absorb, as moisture; to admit into the mind; to imbue.
IMBIBED, *im-bibe'd'*, pp. of the verb *to imbibe*.
IMBIBER, *im-bi'-ber*, s. He or that which imbibes.
IMBIBITION, *im-bi-bish'-un*, s. The act of imbibing or drinking in.
IMBITTER, *im-bit'-ter*, v.a. To make bitter; to render distressing; to exasperate; to render more violent or malignant.
IMBITTERED, *im-bit'-terd*, pp. or a. Made unhappy or painful.
IMBITTERER, *im-bit'-ter-er*, s. That which makes bitter.
IMBODY, *im-bod'-e*. *See* EMBODY.
IMBOIL, *im-boyl'*, v.n. To effervesce; to rage.
IMBOLDEN, *im-bole'-den*. *See* EMBOLDEN.
IMBORDER, *im-bawr'-der*, v.a. To furnish or inclose with a border; to adorn with a border.
IMBORDERED, *im-bawr'-derd*, pp. of the verb *to imborder*.
IMBOSK, *im-bosk'*, v.a. To conceal; to hide.
— v.n. To lie concealed.
IMBOSOM, *im-boo'-zum*, v.a. To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to caress; to surround.
IMBOSOMED, *im-boo'-zumd*, pp. or a. Held in the bosom; caressed; inclosed.
IMBOUND,† *im-bownd'*, v.a. To inclose in limits, to shut in.
IMBOW, *im-bo'*, v.a. To arch, to vault; to make of a circular form.
IMBOWED, *im-bode'*, pp. or a. Arched; vaulted; made of a circular form.
IMBOWER, *im-bow'-er*. *See* EMBOWER.
IMBOWMENT, *im-bo'-ment*, s. An arch; a vault.
IMBOX, *im-boks'*, v.a. To inclose in a box.
IMBRANGLE, *im-brang'gl*, v.a. To entangle.
IMBREED, *im-breed'*, v.a. To generate within; to inbreed.
IMBRICATE, *im'-bre-kate*, } a. Bent and hollowed
IMBRICATED, *im'-bre-ka-ted*, } like a roof or gutter tile.—In *botany*, lying over each other, like tiles on a roof.
IMBRICATION, *im-bre-ka'-shun*, s. A concave indenture, like that of tiles; tiling.
IMBROGLIO, *im-brol'-yo*, s. (Ital.) Intricacy; a complicated plot.
IMBROWN, *im-brown'*, v.a. To make brown; to obscure; to darken.
IMBRUE, *im-bru'*, v.a. To wet or moisten; to drench, as in blood.
IMBRUED, *im-brude'*, pp. of the verb *to imbrue*.
IMBRUMENT, *im-bru'-ment*, s. The act of imbruing, or saturating with moisture.
IMBRUTE, *im-brute'*, v.a. To degrade to the state of a brute.
— v.n. To sink to the state of a brute.
IMBRUTED, *im-bru'-ted*, pp. or a. Degraded to brutishness.
IMBUE, *im-bu'*, v.a. To tinge deeply; to cause to imbibe, as the mind.
IMBUED, *im-bude'*. pp. of the verb *to imbue*.
IMBUMENT, *im-bu'-ment*, s. A deep tincture.
IMBURSE, *im-burs'*, v.a. To stock with money.
IMBURSEMENT, *im-burs'-ment*, s. The act of supplying money; money laid up in stock.
IMBUTION, *im-bu'-shun*, s. Act of imbuing.
IMITABILITY, *im-e-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being imitable.
IMITABLE, *im'-e-tà-bl*, a. That may be imitated or copied; worthy of imitation.
IMITATE, *im'-e-tate*, v.a. To follow in manners; to copy in form, colour, or quality; to counterfeit.
IMITATION, *im-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of following in manner, or of copying in form; likeness; resemblance; a free method of translating.
IMITATIVE, *im'-e-ta-tiv*, a. Inclined to follow in manner; aiming at resemblance; formed after model, pattern, or original.
IMITATIVELY, *im'-e-ta-tiv-le*, ad. In the way of imitation.
IMITATOR, *im'-e-ta-tur*, s. One who follows in manner or deportment; one who copies, or attempts to make the resemblance of anything.
IMITATORSHIP, *im'-e-ta-tur-ship*, s. The office or state of an imitator.
IMMACULATE, *im-mak'-u-late*, a. Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled.—*Immaculate Conception* is the Romish doctrine that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin.
IMMACULATELY, *im-mak'-u-late-le*, ad. With spotless purity.
IMMACULATENESS, *im-mak'-u-late-nes*, s. Spotless purity.
IMMALLEABLE, *im-mal'-le-à-bl*, a. Not malleable; that cannot be extended by hammering.
IMMANACLE, *im-man'-à-kl*, v.a. To put manacles on; to restrain from free action.
IMMANATION, *im-mà-na'-shun*, s. A flowing or entering in.
IMMANE,† *im-mane'*, a. Vast; huge; very great.
IMMANELY, *im-mane'-le*, ad. Monstrously; cruelly.
IMMANENCY, *im'-mà-nen-se*, s. Internal dwelling.
IMMANENT, *im'-mà-nent*, a. Inherent; intrinsic; internal.
IMMANITY, *im-man'-e-te*, s. Barbarity; savageness.
IMMANUEL, *im-man'-u-el*, s. God with us; a name given to the Saviour.
IMMARCESSIBLE,† *im-mar-ses'-se-bl*, a. Unfading.
IMMARTIAL, *im-mar'-shal*, a. Not martial; not warlike.
IMMASK, *im-mask'*, v.a. To cover as with a mask.
IMMATCHABLE, *im-match'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be matched; peerless.
IMMATERIAL, *im-mà-te'-re-al*, a. Not material; not consisting of matter; incorporeal; unsubstantial; unimportant.
IMMATERIALISM, *im-mà-te'-re-al-izm*, s. The doctrine of the existence or state of immaterial substances or spiritual beings.
IMMATERIALIST, *im-mà-te'-re-al-ist*, s. One who professes immateriality.
IMMATERIALITY, *im-mà-te-re-al'-e-te*, s. The quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter.
IMMATERIALIZED, *im-mà-te'-re-al-ize'd*, a. Rendered immaterial; distinct from matter.
IMMATERIALLY, *im-mà-te'-re-al-le*, ad. In a manner not depending on matter; in a manner unimportant.
IMMATERIALNESS, *im-mà-te'-re-al-nes*, s. The state of being immaterial; immateriality.
IMMATERIATE,‡ *im-mà-te'-re-ate*, a. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; immaterial.
IMMATURE, *im'-mà-tewr'*, } a. Not mature or ripe;
IMMATURED, *im-mà-tewrd'*, } unripe; not perfect; not brought to a complete state.
IMMATURELY, *im-mà-tewr'-le*, ad. Too soon; before the natural time.
IMMATURENESS, *im-mà-tewr'-nes*, } s. Unripeness; in-
IMMATURITY, *im-mà-tew'-re-te*, } completeness; the state of a thing which has not arrived to perfection.
IMMEABILITY,† *im-me-à-bil'-e-te*, s. Want of power to pass.
IMMEASURABLE, *im-mezh'-ur-à-bl*, a. That cannot be measured; immense; indefinitely extensive.
IMMEASURABLENESS, *im-mezh'-ur-à-bl-nes*, s. The state of being incapable of measure.
IMMEASURABLY, *im-mezh'-ur-à-ble*, ad. To an extent not to be measured; immensely.
IMMEASURED, *im-mezh'-urd*, a. Exceeding common measure.
IMMECHANICAL,‡ *im-me-kan'-e-kal*, a. Not consonant to the laws of mechanics.
IMMECHANICALLY,‡ *im-me-kan'-e-kal-le*, ad. Inconsistently with the laws of mechanics.
IMMEDIACY, *im-me'-de-à-se*, s. Power of acting without dependence.
IMMEDIATE, *im-mede'-yet*, s. Proximate; acting without a medium; instant; present; without the intervention of time.
IMMEDIATELY, *im-mede'-yet le*, ad. Without the inter-

vention of any other cause or event, without delay or the intervention of time; directly; instantaneously.

IMMEDIATENESS, *im-mede'-yet-nes*, s. Presence with regard to time; exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDICABLE, *im-med'-e-kà-bl*, a. Not to be healed; incurable.

IMMELODIOUS, *im-me-lo'-de-us*, a. Not melodious.

IMMEMORABLE, *im-mem'-or-à-bl*, a. Not to be remembered; not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL, *im-me-mo re-al*, a. Beyond memory; of time or duration whose beginning is not remembered.

IMMEMORIALLY, *im-me-mo'-re-al-le*, ad. Beyond memory.

IMMENSE, *im-mens'*, a. Absolutely without bounds or limits; vast in extent; very great; huge in bulk; very large; infinite; immeasurable.

IMMENSELY, *im-mens'-le*, ad. Infinitely; without limits or measure; very greatly.

IMMENSENESS, *im-mens'-nes*, s. Unbounded greatness.

IMMENSITY, *im-men'-se-te*, s. Unlimited extension; an extent not to be measured; infinity, greatness.

IMMENSURABILITY, *im-men-su-rà-bil' e-te*, s. Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE, *im-men'-su-rà-bl* a. Not to be measured, immeasurable.

IMMENSURATE, *im-men'-su-rate*, a Unmeasured.

IMMERGE, *im-merje'*, v.a. To plunge into or under a fluid.

— v.n. To disappear by entering into any medium.

IMMERIT,‡ *im-mer'-it*, s. Want of worth.

IMMERITOUS,‡ *im-mer'-e-tus*, a. Undeserving.

IMMERSE, *im-mers'*, v.a. To put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip; to cover wholly.

—‡ a Buried; covered · sunk deep.

IMMERSED, *im-merst'*, pp. of the verb *to immerse*.

IMMERSION, *im-mer'-shun*, s. The act of putting into a fluid below the surface; the state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged.—In *astronomy*, the disappearance of a celestial body by entering into any medium.

IMMESH, *im-mesh'*, v.a. To entangle in the meshes of a net.

IMMESHED, *im-mesht'*, pp. of the verb *to immesh*.

IMMETHODICAL, *im-me-thod'-e-kal*, a. Having no method · without systematic arrangement; without order or regularity.

IMMETHODICALLY, *im-me-thod'-e-kal-le*, ad. Without order or regularity.

IMMETHODICALNESS, *im-me-thod'-e-kal-nes*, s. Want of method.

IMMIGRANT, *im'-me-grant*, s. A person who removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IMMIGRATE, *im'-me-grate*, v.n. To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IMMIGRATION, *im-me-gra'-shun*, s. The passing into a country for the purpose of residence.

IMMINENCE, *im'-me-nense*, s A hanging over; impending evil or danger.

IMMINENT, *im'-me-nent*, a. Hanging over; impending; threatening.

IMMINENTLY, *im'-me-nent-le*, ad. In an imminent manner or degree.

IMMINGLE, *im-ming'gl*, v.a. To mingle; to mix; to unite with.

IMMINUTION, *im-me-new'-shun*, s. A lessening; diminution; decrease.

IMMISCIBILITY, *im-mis-se-bil'-e-te*, s. Incapacity of being mixed.

IMMISCIBLE, *im-mis'-se-bl*, a. Not capable of being mixed.

IMMISSION, *im-mish'-un*, s. The act of sending or thrusting in; injection.

IMMIT, *im-mit'*, v.a. To send in; to inject.

IMMITIGABLE, *im-mit'-e-gà-bl*, a. That cannot be mitigated.

IMMITIGABLY, *im-mit'-e-gà-ble*, ad. In an immitigable manner.

IMMITTED, *im-mit'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to immit*.

IMMIX, *im-miks'*, v.a. To mix; to mingle.

IMMIXABLE, *im-miks'-à-bl*, a. Not capable of being mixed.

IMMIXED, IMMIXT, *im-mikst'*, a. Unmixed.

IMMOBILITY, *im-mo-bil'-e-te*, s. Unmoveableness; fixedness in place or state

IMMODERACY, *im-mod'-er-à-se*, s. Excess.

IMMODERATE, *im-mod'-er-ate*, a. Surpassing just or usual bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; exorbitant.

IMMODERATELY, *im-mod'-er-ate-le*, ad. Excessively; to an undue degree; unreasonably.

IMMODERATENESS, *im-mod'-er-ate-nes*, s. Excess; extravagance.

IMMODERATION, *im-mod-er-a'-shun*, s. Excess; want of moderation.

IMMODEST, *im-mod'-est*, a. Indelicate; impudent; impure; wanting in purity or chastity; immoderate; exorbitant; unreasonable; arrogant.

IMMODESTLY, *im-mod'-est-le*, ad. Without due reserve; indecently; unchastely.

IMMODESTY, *im-mod'-es-te*, s. Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity.

IMMOLATE, *im'-mo-late*, v.a. To offer in sacrifice; to kill.

IMMOLATED, *im'-mo-la-ted*, pp. or a. Offered in sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, *im-mo-la'-shun*, s. The act of sacrificing, a sacrifice offered.

IMMOLATOR, *im-mo-la'-tur*, s. One who offers in sacrifice.

IMMOLD, *im-moald'*, v.a. To form; to mould.

IMMOMENTOUS, *im-mo-men'-tus*, a. Unimportant.

IMMORAL, *im-mor'-al*, a. Inconsistent with moral rectitude; contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; impure; unchaste; profligate.

IMMORALITY, *im-mo-ral'-e-te*, s. Any act or practice which contravenes the divine commands or the social duties.

IMMORALLY, *im-mor'-al-le*, ad. Wickedly; viciously, in violation of law or duty.

IMMORIGEROUS,‡ *im-mo-rij'-er-us*, a. Rude; uncivil.

IMMORIGEROUSNESS,‡ *im-mo-rij'-er-us-nes*, s. Rudeness, disobedience.

IMMORTAL, *im-mawr'-tal*, a. Exempt from death, having life or being that shall never end; destined to live through all ages; eternal; imperishable; incorruptible.

— s. One who is exempt from death.

IMMORTALITY, *im-mawr-tal'-e-te*, s. Exemption from death or oblivion; continued existence after death.

IMMORTALIZATION, *im-mawr-tal-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of immortalizing.

IMMORTALIZE, *im-mawr'-tal-ize*, v.a. To make perpetual; to cause to live or exist while the world shall endure.

—‡ v.n. To become immortal.

IMMORTALLY, *im-mawr'-tal-le*, ad. With endless existence, or exemption from death.

IMMORTIFICATION, *im-mawr-te-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Want of subjection of the passions.

IMMOVEABILITY, *im-moov'-à-bil'-e-te*, s. Stedfastness that cannot be moved or shaken.

IMMOVEABLE, *im-moov'-à-bl.* a. That cannot be moved from its place; not to be moved from a purpose; stedfast; fixed; unalterable; unchangeable; not susceptible; unfeeling; not liable to be removed; permanent in place.

IMMOVEABLES, *im-moov'-à-bls*, s.pl. In *law*, things which cannot be legally taken away in leaving a house, farm, &c.

IMMOVEABLENESS, *im-moov'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being immoveable.

IMMOVEABLY, *im-moov'-à-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose; unalterably; unchangeably.

IMMUND, *im-mund'*, a. Unclean.

IMMUNDICITY, *im-mun-dis'-e-te*, s. Uncleanness.

IMMUNITY, *im-mew'-ne-te*, s. Freedom or exemption from obligation; exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; freedom.

IMMURE, *im-mewr'*, v.a. To inclose within walls; to confine; to imprison.

—‡ s. A wall; an inclosure.

IMMURED, *im-mewrd'*, pp. of the verb *to immure*.

IMMUSICAL, *im-mew'-se-kal*, a. Not musical; inharmonious.

IMMUTABILITY, *im-mew-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. Unchangeableness; invariableness.

IMMUTABLE, *im-mew'-tà-bl*, a. Unchangeable; unalterable.

IMMUTABLENESS, *im-mew'-tà-bl-nes*, s. Unchangeableness.

IMMUTABLY, *im-mew' tà-ble* ad. Unalterably.

IMMUTATE, *im-mew'-tate*, a. Unchanged.
IMMUTATION, *im-mew-ta'-shun*, s. Change, alteration.
IMMUTE, *im-mewt'*, v.a. To change; to alter.
IMP, *imp*, s. A subaltern or puny devil; †a young offspring.
— v.a. To graft; to lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added.
IMPACABLE,† *im-pa'-kà-bl*, a. Not to be appeased or quieted.
IMPACABLY,† *im-pa'-kà-ble*, ad. In a manner not admitting of being appeased.
IMPACT, *im-pakt'*, v.a. To press or drive firmly together.
IMPACT, *im'-pakt*, s. Touch; impression; the act of striking.
IMPAGES, *im-pa'-jes*, s. (Lat.) In *architecture*, the rails of a door.
IMPAINT, *im-paynt'*, v.a. To paint; to adorn with colours.
IMPAIR, *im-pare'*, v.a. To make worse; to diminish; to enfeeble; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.
—† v.n. To be lessened or worn out.
IMPAIR,‡ *im-pare'*, } s. Diminution; de-
IMPAIRMENT,‡ *im-pare'-ment*, } crease; injury.
IMPAIRED, *im-payrd'*, pp. or a. Diminished; injured; weakened.
IMPAIRER, *im-pa'-rer*, s. He or that which impairs.
IMPALATABLE,† *im-pal'-à-tà-bl*, a. Unpalatable.
IMPALE, *im-pale'*, v.a. To put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake. *See* EMPALE and EMPALEMENT.
IMPALLID,‡ *im-pal'-lid*, v.a. To make pallid or pale.
IMPALM, *im-päm'*, v.a. To grasp; to take in the hand.
IMPALPABILITY, *im-pal-pà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of not being palpable, or perceptible by the touch.
IMPALPABLE, *im-pal'-pà-bl*, a. Not to be felt; so fine as not to be perceived by the touch.
IMPALPABLY, *im-pal'-pà-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be felt.
IMPALSY, *im-pawl'-ze*, v.a. To strike with palsy; to paralyse; to deaden.
IMPANATE, *im'-pà-nate*, a. Embodied in bread.
— v.a. To embody with bread.
IMPANATION, *im-pà-na'-shun*, s. In *theology*, the supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood, with the substance of bread in the Eucharist.
IMPANEL, *im-pan'-el*, v.a. To write or enter the names of a jury in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a *panel*; to form, complete, or enrol a list of jurors.
IMPARADISE, *im-par'-à-dise*, v.a. To put in a place of supreme felicity; to make perfectly happy.
IMPARALLELED,‡ *im-par'-al-leld*, a. Unparalleled.
IMPARASYLLABIC, *im-par-à-sil-lab'-ik*, a. Not consisting of an equal number of syllables.
IMPARDONABLE, *im-pär'-don-à-bl*, a. Unpardonable.
IMPARIPENNATE, *im-par-e-pen'-nate*, a. In *botany*, applied to leaves with a terminal leaflet.
IMPARITY, *im-par'-e-te*, s. Inequality; disproportion; indivisibility into equal parts; difference of degree, rank, or excellence.
IMPARK, *im-pärk'*, v.a. To inclose for a park; to make a park by inclosure.
IMPARL, *im-pärl'*, v.n. To hold mutual discourse; to have delay for mutual adjustment.
IMPARLANCE, *im-pärl'-ans*, s. Leave for mutual discourse.—In *law*, the continuance of a cause to another day.
IMPART, *im-pärt'*, v.a. To bestow on another a share or portion of something; to convey the knowledge of something; to make known; to communicate, reveal, or divulge.
IMPARTANCE, *im-pär'-tans*, s. Communication of a share, grant.
IMPARTATION, *im-pär-ta'-shun*, s. The act of imparting or conferring.
IMPARTED, *im-pärt'-ed*, pp. or a. Communicated; granted.
IMPARTER, *im-pär'-ter*, s. One who imparts.
IMPARTIAL, *im-pär'-shal*, a. Not partial; not biassed in favour of one party more than another; unprejudiced; disinterested.
IMPARTIALIST, *im-pär shal-ist*, s. One who is impartial.
IMPARTIALITY, *im-pär-she-al'-e-te*, s. Indifference of opinion or judgment; freedom from bias in favour of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness.
IMPARTIALLY, *im-pär'-shal-le*, ad. Without bias of judgment; without prejudice.
IMPARTIBILITY, *im-pär-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of not being subject to partition; quality of admitting of communication.
IMPARTIBLE, *im-pär'-te-bl*, a. Not partible or subject to partition; that may be imparted or communicated.
IMPARTMENT, *im-pärt'-ment*, s. The act of imparting disclosure.
IMPASSABLE, *im-pas'-sà-bl*, a. That cannot be passed not admitting a passage; impervious; impenetrable.
IMPASSABLENESS, *im-pas'-sà-bl-nes*, s. The state of being impassable.
IMPASSABLY, *im-pas'-sà-ble*, ad. In a manner or degree that prevents passing, or the power of passing.
IMPASSIBILITY, *im-pas-se-bil'-e-te*, } s. Exemption from
IMPASSIBLENESS, *im-pas'-se-bl-nes*, } pain or suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.
IMPASSIBLE, *im-pas'-se-bl*, a. Incapable of pain, pas sion, or suffering.
IMPASSION, *im-pash'-un*, v.a. To move or affect strongly with passion.
IMPASSIONABLE, *im-pash'-un-à-bl*, a. Excitable; easily roused to anger.
IMPASSIONATE, *im-pash'-un-ate*, v.a. To affect powerfully.
— a. Strongly affected; without passion or feeling.
IMPASSIONED, *im-pash'-und*, a. Actuated or agitated by passion; animated; excited.
IMPASSIVE, *im-pas'-siv*, a. Not susceptible of pain or suffering.
IMPASSIVELY, *im-pas'-siv-le*, ad. Without sensibility to pain.
IMPASSIVENESS, *im-pas'-siv-nes*, s. The state of being insusceptible of pain.
IMPASSIVITY, *im-pas-siv'-e-te*, s. The quality of being insusceptible of feeling, pain, or suffering.
IMPASTATION, *im-pas-ta'-shun*, s. A union or mixture of different substances by means of cements.
IMPASTE, *im-payst'*, v.a. To knead; to make into paste.—In *painting*, to lay on colours thick and bold.
IMPASTED, *im-payst'-ed*, pp. or a. Concreted, as into paste; pasted over.
IMPATIBLE, *im-pat'-e-bl*, a. Intolerable.
IMPATIENCE, *im-pa'-shense*, s. Uneasiness under pain or suffering; restlessness.
IMPATIENT, *im-pa'-shent*, a. Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; hasty; not enduring delay.
—† s. One who is restless under suffering.
IMPATIENTLY, *im-pa'-shent-le*, ad. With uneasiness or restlessness.
IMPATRONIZATION, *im-pat-ron-e-za'-shun*, s. Absolute seignory or possession.
IMPATRONIZE, *im-pat'-ron-ize*, v.a. To gain to one's self the power of any seignory.
IMPAWN, *im-pawn'*, v.a. To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security.
IMPEACH, *im-peetch'*, v.a. To call in question; to charge with impropriety; to call to account.—In *law*, to charge with a crime or misdemeanour; ‡to hinder; to impede.
—‡ s. Hindrance.
IMPEACHABLE, *im-peetch'-à-bl*, a. Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accountable.
IMPEACHED, *im-peecht'*, pp. of the verb *to impeach*.
IMPEACHER, *im-peetch'-er*, s. An accuser by authority, one who calls in question.
IMPEACHMENT, *im-peetch'-ment*, s. Hindrance; obstruction; an accusation brought against a public officer for maladministration in his office; the act of impeaching.
IMPEARL, *im-perl'*, v.a. To form in the resemblance of pearls; to decorate with pearls, or things resembling pearls.
IMPECCABILITY, *im-pek-kà-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of
IMPECCANCY, *im-pek'-kan-se*, } not being liable to sin; exemption from sin, error, or offence.
IMPECCABLE, *im-pek'-kà-bl*, a. Not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning.
IMPEDE, *im-peed'*, v.a. To hinder; to retard.
IMPEDIBLE, *im-ped'-e-bl*, a. That may be impeded.
IMPEDIMENT, *im-ped'-e-ment*, s. Hindrance; obstruction; that which prevents distinct articulation in speaking.
IMPEDIMENTAL, *im-ped-e-men'-tal*, a. Hindering; obstructing.
IMPEDITE,‡ *im'-pe-dite*, v.a. To impede
— a. Hindered.

IMPEDITION, *im-pe-dish'-un*, s. A hindering.
IMPEDITIVE, *im-ped'-e-tiv*, a. Causing hindrance.
IMPEL, *im-pel'*, v.a. To drive or urge forward; to excite to action; to instigate.
IMPELLED, *im-peld'*, pp. of the verb *to impel*.
IMPELLENT, *im-pel'-lent*, a. Having the quality of impelling.
— s. A power or force that drives forward; impulsive power.
IMPELLER, *im-pel'-ler*, s. He or that which impels.
IMPEN, *im-pen'*, v.a. To pen; to shut or inclose.
IMPEND, *im-pend'*, v.n. To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten.
IMPENDENCE, *im-pen'-dense*, } s. The state of hanging
IMPENDENCY, *im-pen'-den-se*, } over; near approach; a menacing attitude.
IMPENDENT, *im-pen'-dent*, a. Hanging over; imminent; threatening.
IMPENDING, *im-pen'-ding*, a. Hanging over; menacing.
IMPENETRABILITY, *im-pen-e-trà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being impenetrable.—In *natural philosophy*, that quality of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies; insusceptibility of intellectual impression.
IMPENETRABLE, *im-pen'-e-trà-bl*, a. That cannot be pierced; not admitting the passage of other bodies; impervious; not to be viewed by the eye of the intellect.
IMPENETRABLENESS, *im-pen'-e-trà-bl-nes*, s. Impenetrability.
IMPENETRABLY, *im-pen'-e-trà-ble*, ad. With solidity or hardness that admits not of being penetrated.
IMPENITENCE, *im-pen'-e-tense*, } s. Want of penitence;
IMPENITENCY, *im-pen'-e-ten-se*, } obduracy.
IMPENITENT, *im-pen'-e-tent*, a. Not penitent; not contrite.
— s. One who does not repent; a hardened sinner.
IMPENITENTLY, *im-pen'-e-tent-le*, ad. Without repentance or contrition for sin.
IMPENNATE, *im-pen'-nate*, } a. Having no wings; terms
IMPENNOUS, *im-pen'-nus*, } applied to swimming birds, as penguins, &c.
IMPEOPLE, *im-pe'-pl*, v.a. To form into a community.
IMPERANT, *im'-pe-rant*, a. Commanding.
IMPERATE, *im'-per-ate*, a. Done by impulse.
IMPERATIVE, *im-per'-à-tiv*, a. Commanding; authoritative.—In *grammar*, that form of the verb which expresses command, exhortation, &c.
IMPERATIVELY, *im-per'-à-tiv-le*, ad. With command; authoritatively.
IMPERATORIAL,‡ *im-per-à-to'-re-al*, a. Commanding.
IMPERATORINE, *im-per-à-to'-rin*, s. An acrid substance extracted from the root of *Imperatoria ostrutium*.
IMPERCEIVABLE, *im-per-seev'-à-bl*, a. Imperceptible.
IMPERCEIVABLENESS, *im-per-seev'-à-bl-nes*, s. Imperceptibleness.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, *im-per-sep'-te-bl*, a. Not to be perceived; very small; minute in dimensions.
—‡ s. That which cannot be perceived by the senses.
IMPERCEPTIBLENESS, *im-per-sep'-te-bl-nes*, } s. The quality
IMPERCEPTIBILITY, *im-per-sep-te-bil'-e-te*, } of being imperceptible.
IMPERCEPTIBLY, *im-per-sep'-te-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be perceived.
IMPERCIPIENT, *im-per-sip'-e-ent*, a. Not perceiving or having power to perceive.
IMPERDIBILITY,† *im-per-de-bil'-e-te*, s. State or quality of being indestructible.
IMPERDIBLE,† *im-per'-de-bl*, a. Not destructible.
IMPERFECT, *im-per'-fekt*, a. Not finished; not complete; defective; wanting a part; not perfect in intellect; liable to err; faulty.—In *grammar*, the *imperfect* tense denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished.—In *music*, incomplete.—In *botany*, wanting either stamens or pistils.—*Imperfect number*, one which is not equal to the sum of its aliquot parts or divisors.
— v.a. To make imperfect.
IMPERFECTION, *im-per-fek'-shun*, s. Incompleteness; deficiency; the want of a part or of something necessary to complete a thing.—In *book-binding*, a sheet or signature wanting to complete a book.
IMPERFECTLY, *im-per'-fekt-le*, ad. In an imperfect manner or degree; not completely.
IMPERFECTNESS, *im-per'-fekt-nes*, s. The state of being imperfect.
IMPERFORABLE, *im-per'-for-à-bl*, a. That cannot be perforated.
IMPERFORATE, *im-per'-for-ate*, a. Not perforated or pierced; having no opening.
IMPERFORATED, *im-per-for-a'-ted*, a. Not perforated, having no pores.
IMPERFORATION, *im-per-for-a'-shun*, s. The state of being not perforated, or without any aperture.
IMPERIAL, *im-pe'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor; pertaining to royalty; denoting sovereignty; anything of large size, as *Imperial paper*; a gold coin of different dates and values, current in Russia for ten roubles, or nearly £1 13s.—In *architecture*, the term is applied to a kind of dome, broad below and tapering towards the top, as in Moorish edifices.
— s. A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip.
IMPERIALIST, *im-pe'-re-al-ist*, s. One who adheres or belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor.
IMPERIALITY, *im-pe-re-al'-e-te*, s. Imperial power; the right of an emperor to a share of the produce of mines, &c.
IMPERIALIZED, *im-pe'-re-al-ize'd*, a. Belonging to an emperor.
IMPERIALLY, *im-pe'-re-al-le*, ad. In a royal manner.
IMPERIALTY, *im-pe'-re-al-te*, s. Imperial power.
IMPERIL, *im-per'-il*, v.a. To bring into danger.
IMPERIOUS, *im-pe'-re-us*, a. Having the air or spirit of dictation, haughtiness, or arrogance; dictatorial or overbearing; urgent; not capable of being resisted, authoritative.
IMPERIOUSLY, *im-pe'-re-us-le*, ad. With arrogance of command; with a haughty air of authority.
IMPERIOUSNESS, *im-pe'-re-us-nes*, s. Authority; air of command; haughtiness.
IMPERISHABLE, *im-per'-ish-à-bl*, a. Not subject to decay; indestructible; everlasting.
IMPERISHABLENESS, *im-per'-ish-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being imperishable.
IMPERISHABLY, *im-per'-ish-à-ble*, ad. In an imperishable manner.
IMPERIWIGGED, *im-per'-e-wigd*, a. Wearing a wig.
IMPERMANENCE, *im-per'-mà-nense*, s. Want of permanence.
IMPERMANENT, *im-per'-mà-nent*, a. Not permanent.
IMPERMEABILITY, *im-per-me-à-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality in bodies of not permitting a fluid to pass through them.
IMPERMEABLE, *im-per'-me-à-bl*, a. A term applied to bodies which do not permit fluids to pass through them.
IMPERMEABLENESS, *im-per'-me-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being impermeable.
IMPERMEABLY, *im-per'-me-à-ble*, ad. In an impermeable manner.
IMPERSCRUTABLE, *im-per-skrew'-tà-bl*, a. That cannot be searched out.
IMPERSCRUTABLENESS, *im-per-skrew'-tà-bl-nes*, s. State of not being capable of scrutiny.
IMPERSONAL, *im-per'-sun-al*, a. In *grammar*, applied to a verb which is used only as the third person singular, with the nominative *it*.
IMPERSONALITY, *im-per-sun-al'-e-te*, s. Want or indistinctness of personality.
IMPERSONALLY, *im-per'-sun-al-le*, ad. In the manner of an impersonal verb.
IMPERSONATE, *im-per'-sun-ate*, v.a. To invest with personality or the bodily substance of a living being; to ascribe the qualities of a person; to personify.
IMPERSONATED, *im-per-sun-a'-ted*, pp. or a. Made persons of.
IMPERSONATION, *im-per-sun-a'-shun*, s. Embodiment, or state of being invested with personality; the act of personifying.
IMPERSPICUITY, *im-per-spe-kew'-e-te*, s. Want of perspicuity, or clearness to the mind.
IMPERSPICUOUS, *im-per-spik'-u-us*, a. Not perspicuous not clear.
IMPERSUASIBLE, *im-per-swa'-ze-bl*, a. Not to be moved by persuasion or argument.
IMPERTINENCE, *im-per'-te-nense*, } s. That which is not
IMPERTINENCY, *im-per'-te-nen-se*, } pertinent; that which is of no weight; rudeness; improper intrusion.
IMPERTINENT, *im-per'-te-nent*, a. Not pertaining to the matter in hand, of no weight; irrelevant; meddling with that which does not belong to the person trifling; foolish; rude; officious.
— s. An intruder; one who interferes in what does not belong to him.

IMPERTINENTLY, *im-per'-te-nent-le*, ad. Without relation to the matter in hand; officiously; intrusively.
IMPERTRANSIBILITY, *im-per-trans-e-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of not being capable of being passed through.
IMPERTRANSIBLE, *im-per-trans'-e-bl*, a. Not to be passed through.
IMPERTURBABLE, *im-per-tur'-bâ-bl*, a. That cannot be disturbed or agitated; permanently quiet.
IMPERTURBATION, *im-per-tur-bâ'-shun*, s. Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness.
IMPERTURBED, *im-per-turbd'*, a. Undisturbed.
IMPERVIABLE, *im-per'-ve-â-bl*, a. Impervious.
IMPERVIABLENESS, *im-per'-ve-â-bl-nes*, } s. Imperviousness.
IMPERVIABILITY, *im-per-ve-â-bil'-e-te*, }
IMPERVIOUS, *im-per'-ve-us*, a. Not to be penetrated or passed through; not penetrable; not to be pierced by a pointed instrument; not penetrable by light; not permeable to fluids.
IMPERVIOUSLY, *im-per'-ve-us-le*, ad. In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.
IMPERVIOUSNESS, *im-per'-ve-us-nes*, s. The state of not admitting a passage.
IMPESTER,‡ *im-pes'-ter*, v.a. To vex; to tease.
IMPETIGINOUS, *im-pe-tij'-en-us*, a. Of the nature of impetigo.
IMPETIGO, *im-pe-ti'-go*, s. A cutaneous eruption of yellow pustules.
IMPETRABLE, *im'-pe-trâ-bl*, a. That may be obtained by petition.
IMPETRATE, *im'-pe-trate*, v.a. To obtain by request or entreaty.
IMPETRATION, *im-pe-tra'-shun*, s. The act of obtaining by prayer or petition.
IMPETRATIVE, *im'-pe-tra-tiv*, a. Tending to obtain by entreaty.
IMPETRATORY, *im'-pe-tra-tur-e*, a. Beseeching; containing entreaty.
IMPETUOSITY, *im-pet-u-os'-e-te*, s. A rushing with violence and force; vehemence; furiousness of temper.
IMPETUOUS, *im-pet'-u-us*, a. Rushing with violence; moving rapidly; vehement of mind; moving with precipitancy.
IMPETUOUSLY, *im-pet'-u-us-le*, ad. Violently; forcibly.
IMPETUOUSNESS, *im pet'-u-us-nes*, s. A driving or rushing with haste and violence; fury; vehemence of temper.
IMPETUS, *im'-pe-tus*, s. Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled.
IMPICTURED, *im-pikt'-yure'd*, a. Painted; impressed.
IMPIERCE, *im-peers'*, v.a. To pierce through; to penetrate.
IMPIERCEABLE, *im-peers'-â-bl*, a. Not to be pierced or penetrated.
IMPIERCED, *im-peerst'*, pp. Pierced through.
IMPIETY, *im-pi'-e-te*, s. Irreverence toward the Supreme Being; neglect of the divine precepts; any act of wickedness; blasphemy; ungodliness; unrighteousness.
IMPIGNORATE,† *im-pig'-no-rate*, v.a. To pledge or pawn.
IMPIGNORATION,† *im-pig-no-ra'-shun*, s. The act of pawning.
IMPINGE, *im-pinj'*, v.n. To fall against; to strike; to dash against.
IMPINGEMENT, *im-pinj'-ment*, s. Act of impinging.
IMPINGUATE,‡ *im-ping'-gwate*, v.a. To fatten; to make fat.
IMPIOUS, *im'-pe-us*, a. Irreverent; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane.
IMPIOUSLY, *im'-pe-us-le*, ad. With irreverence for God; profanely; wickedly.
IMPIOUSNESS, *im'-pe-us-nes*, s. Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.
IMPISH, *imp'-ish*, a. Having the qualities of an imp; fiendish.
IMPLACABILITY, *im-pla-kâ-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of
IMPLACABLENESS, *im-pla'-kâ-bl-nes*, } not being appeasable; inexorableness.
IMPLACABLE, *im-pla'-kâ-bl*, a. Not to be appeased; stubborn or constant in enmity; inexorable; irreconcilable.
IMPLACABLY, *im-pla'-kâ-ble*, ad. With enmity not to be pacified; inexorably.
IMPLANT, *im-plant'*, v.a. To set, plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth; to instil; to infuse.
IMPLANTATION, *im-plan-ta'-shun*, s. The act of setting or infixing in the mind or heart.
IMPLANTED, *im-plant'-ed*, pp. or a. Set; infixed in the mind.
IMPLAUSIBILITY, *im-plaw-ze-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of not being plausible or specious.
IMPLAUSIBLE, *im-plaw'-ze-bl*, a. Not wearing the appearance of truth or credibility.
IMPLAUSIBLENESS, *im-plaw'-ze-bl-nes*, s. State of not being plausible.
IMPLAUSIBLY, *im-plaw'-ze-ble*, ad. Without an appearance of probability.
IMPLEACH,‡ *im-pleetch'*, v.a. To interweave.
IMPLEAD, *im-pleed'*, v.a. To institute and prosecute a suit; to sue at law.
IMPLEADER, *im-plee'-der*, s. One who prosecutes another.
IMPLEASING,‡ *im-pleez'-ing*, a. Unpleasing.
IMPLEDGE, *im-plej'*, v.a. To pawn.
IMPLEMENT, *im'-ple-ment*, s. Whatever may supply wants; the tools or instruments of labour.
IMPLEMENTING, *im'-ple-ment-ing*, a. Furnishing with implements.
IMPLETION, *im-ple'-shun*, s. The act of filling; the state of being full.
IMPLEX, *im'-pleks*, a. Infolded; intricate; entangled, complicated.
IMPLEXION,† *im-plek'-shun*, s. The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved, involution.
IMPLICATE, *im'-ple-kate*, v.a. To infold; to involve; to entangle.
IMPLICATED, *im'-ple-ka-ted*, pp. of the verb *to implicate*.
IMPLICATION, *im-ple-ka'-shun*, s. The act of infolding or involving; involution; entanglement.
IMPLICATIVE, *im'-ple-kâ-tiv*, a. Having implication.
IMPLICATIVELY, *im'-ple-kâ-tiv-le*, ad. By implication.
IMPLICIT, *im-plis'-it*, a. Implied; tacitly comprised; fairly to be understood though not expressed in words; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve; ‡entangled; complicated.
IMPLICITLY, *im-plis'-it-le*, ad. By inference deducible, but not expressed in words; in reality, but not in name.
IMPLICITNESS, *im-plis'-it-nes*, s. The state of being implicit, or trusting without reserve.
IMPLIED, *im-plide'*, pp. or a. Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed.
IMPLIEDLY, *im-pli'-ed-le*, ad. By implication.
IMPLORATION, *im-plo-ra'-shun*, s. Earnest supplication.
IMPLORATOR,‡ *im-plo-ra'-tur*, s. One who implores.
IMPLORE, *im-plore'*, v.a. To call upon in supplication, to petition with urgency; to ask earnestly; to supplicate.
— v.n. To entreat; to beg.
IMPLORED, *im-plore'd'*, pp. of the verb *to implore*.
IMPLORER, *im-plo'-rer*, s. One who prays earnestly.
IMPLORINGLY, *im-plo'-ring-le*, ad. In the manner of entreaty.
IMPLUMED, *im-plewmd'*, } a. Having no plumes or
IMPLUMOUS, *im-plew'-mus*, } feathers.
IMPLUNGE, *im-plunj'*, v.a. To plunge; to immerse.
IMPLUVIUM, *im-plew'-ve-um*, s. An embrocation; a shower-bath.—In *ancient architecture*, the outer court of a house exposed to the weather.
IMPLY, *im-pli'*, v.a. To involve or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference; to import or signify.
IMPOCKET,‡ *im-pok'-et*, v.a. To pocket.
IMPOISON, *im-poy'zn*, v.a. To impregnate or corrupt with poison; to imbitter; to impair.
IMPOISONMENT, *im-poy'zn-ment*, s. The act of poisoning.
IMPOLARLY, *im-po'-lar-le*, a. Not according to the direction of the poles.
IMPOLICY, *im-pol'-e-se*, s. Inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed.
IMPOLITE, *im-po-lite'*, a. Not of polished manners unpolite; uncivil.
IMPOLITELY, *im-po-lite'-le*, ad. Uncivilly.
IMPOLITENESS, *im-po-lite'-nes*, s. Incivility; want of good manners.
IMPOLITIC, *im-pol'-e-tik*, a. Not wise; devising and pursuing measures adapted to injure the public interest; not prudent; indiscreet; inexpedient.
IMPOLITICALLY,‡ *im-po-lit'-e-kal-le*, } ad. Without art
IMPOLITICLY, *im-pol'-e-tik-le*, } or forecast; not wisely.
IMPONDERABILITY, *im-pon-der-â-bil'-e-te*, s. Destitution of sensible weight.
IMPONDERABLE, *im-pon'-der-â-bl*, a. Not having sensible weight

IMPONDERABLENESS, *im-pon'-der-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being imponderable.

IMPONDERABLES, *im-pon'-der-à-bls*, s.pl. Bodies without sensible weight; as light, heat, electricity, magnetism, &c.

IMPONDEROUS, *im-pon'-der-us*, a. Not having sensible weight.

IMPONDEROUSNESS, *im-pon'-der-us-nes*, s. State of being imponderous.

IMPONE,‡ *im-pone'*, v.a. To stake, to wager.

IMPOOR,‡ *im-poor'*, v.a. To impoverish.

IMPOROSITY, *im-po-ros'-e-te*, s. Want of porosity; closeness of texture.

IMPOROUS, *im-po'-rus*, a. Destitute of pores; very close or compact in texture.

IMPORT, *im-porte'*, v.a. To bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction; to bear or convey; to be of moment or consequence to; to denote or signify.

IMPORT, *im'-port*, s. That which is borne or conveyed in words; signification; drift; tendency; that which is imported or brought into a country from another country or state; importance; consequence.

IMPORTABLE, *im-porte'-à-bl*, a. That may be imported; ‡ insupportable; not to be endured.

IMPORTANCE, *im-pawr'-tans*, s. Consequence; magnitude; moment; weight or consequence in the scale of being, or in self-estimation.

IMPORTANT, *im-pawr'-tant*, a. Momentous; of great consequence; having a bearing on some interest, measure, or result.

IMPORTANTLY, *im-pawr'-tant-le*, ad. Weightily; forcibly.

IMPORTATION, *im-pore-ta'-shun*, s. The act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state; the wares or commodities imported.

IMPORTED, *im-porte'-ed*, pp. or a. Brought from another country or state.

IMPORTER, *im-porte'-er*, s. He who imports; the merchant who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or state.

IMPORTING, *im-porte'-ing*, ppr. or a. Bringing goods, &c., into one's own country from a foreign state.

IMPORTLESS,‡ *im-porte'-les*, a. Of no weight or consequence.

IMPORTUNACY, *im-pawr'-tu-nà-se*, s. The act of importuning; importunateness.

IMPORTUNATE, *im-pawr'-tu-nate*, a. Pressing or urging in request or demand; urgent and pertinacious in solicitation; urgent.

IMPORTUNATELY, *im-pawr'-tu-nate-le*, ad. With urgent request.

IMPORTUNATENESS, *im-pawr'-tu-nate-nes*, s. Urgent solicitation.

IMPORTUNATOR,‡ *im-pawr'-tu-na-tur*, s. One who importunes.

IMPORTUNE, *im-pawr-tewn'*, v.a. To request with urgency; to press with solicitation.

—‡ a. Pressing in request; urgent; unseasonable.

IMPORTUNED, *im-pawr-tewnd'*, pp. of the verb *to importune*.

IMPORTUNELY,‡ *im-pawr-tewn'-le*, ad. With urgent solicitation; troublesomely.

IMPORTUNER, *im-pawr-tew'-ner*, s. One who is importunate.

IMPORTUNITY, *im-pawr-tew'-ne-te*, s. Pressing solicitation; urgent request.

IMPORTUOUS, *im-pawr'-tu-us*, a. Without a port, or harbour.

IMPOSABLE, *im-poze'-à-bl*, a. That may be imposed or laid on.

IMPOSABLENESS, *im-poze'-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being imposable.

IMPOSE, *im-poze'*, v.a. To lay on, as a burden, tax, toll, duty, or penalty; to obtrude fallaciously.—Among *printers*, to arrange the pages for printing, and prepare the form for the press.—*To impose on*, to deceive; to cheat.

—‡ s. Command; injunction.

IMPOSED, *im-poze'd'*, pp. of the verb *to impose*.

IMPOSEMENT, *im-poze'-ment*, s. Imposition.

IMPOSER, *im-poze'-er*, s. One who lays on; one who enjoins; an extortionate person.

IMPOSING, *im-poze'-ing*, a. Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly; extortionate.

— s. Among *printers*, the act of putting the pages of a sheet in proper order on the imposing-stone, and preparing them to be printed.—*Imposing-stone* is the stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed, or made into forms

IMPOSINGLY, *im-poze'-ing-le*, ad. In an imposing manner.

IMPOSITION, *im-po-zish'-un*, s. The act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination; the act of setting on or affixing to; a task; that which is imposed, a tax, toll, duty, or excise laid by authority; oppression; imposture.

IMPOSSIBILITY, *im-pos-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The state of being not possible to exist; impracticability.

IMPOSSIBLE, *im-pos'-se-bl*, a. Impracticable; not feasible.

IMPOST, *im'-post*, s. Any tax imposed by authority.—In *architecture*, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the building rests.—Tribute; excise.

IMPOSTHUMATE, *im-pos'-tu-mate*, v.n. To form an abscess; to gather.

— v.a. To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

IMPOSTHUMATION, *im-pos-tu-ma'-shun*, s. The act of forming an abscess; an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUME, *im-pos'-tume*, s. An abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

IMPOSTOR, *im-pos'-tur*, s. One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception.

IMPOSTURAGE,‡ *im-pos'-tu-rej*, s. Imposition.

IMPOSTURE, *im-pos'-ture*, s. Deception practised under a false or assumed character; cheat; fraud.

IMPOSTURED, *im-pos'-ture'd*, a. Having the nature of imposture.

IMPOSTUROUS,‡ *im-pos'-tu-rus*, a. Deceitful.

IMPOTENCE, *im'-po-tense*, } s. Want of strength or
IMPOTENCY, *im'-po-ten-se*, } power, animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility.

IMPOTENT, *im'-po-tent*, a. Weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; wanting the power of propagation; wanting the power of restraint.

— s. One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

IMPOTENTLY, *im'-po-tent-le*, ad. Weakly, without power over the passions.

IMPOUND, *im-pownd'*, v.a. To put, shut, or confine in a pound or close pen; to confine.

IMPOUNDED, *im-pown'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to impound*.

IMPOUNDER, *im-pown'-der*, s. One who impounds the beasts of another.

IMPOVERISH, *im-pov'-er-ish*, v.a. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence.

IMPOVERISHED, *im-pov'-er-isht*, pp. or a. Reduced to poverty; exhausted.

IMPOVERISHER, *im-pov'-er-ish-er*, s. One who makes others poor; that which impairs fertility.

IMPOVERISHING, *im-pov'-er-ish-ing*, ppr. or a. Making poor; exhausting.

IMPOVERISHLY, *im-pov'-er-ish-le*, ad. So as to impoverish.

IMPOVERISHMENT, *im-pov'-er-ish-ment*, s. Depauperation; a reducing to indigence; exhaustion.

IMPRACTICABILITY, *im-prak-te-kà-bil'-e-te*, } s. The state
IMPRACTICABLENESS, *im-prak'-te-kà-bl-nes*, } or quality of being beyond human power, or the means proposed; impossibility.

IMPRACTICABLE, *im-prak'-te-kà-bl*, a. That cannot be done or performed; impossible; infeasible; stubborn.

IMPRACTICABLY, *im-prak'-te-kà-ble*, ad. In a manner or degree that hinders practice.

IMPRECATE, *im'-pre-kate*, v.a. To invoke as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self.

IMPRECATED, *im'-pre-ka-ted*, pp. of the verb *to imprecate*.

IMPRECATION, *im-pre-ka'-shun*, s. The act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one.

IMPRECATORY, *im'-pre-ka-tur-e*, a. Containing a prayer for evil to befal a person.

IMPRECISION, *im-pre-sizh'-un*, s. Want of precision or exactness; defect of accuracy.

IMPREGN, *im-preen'*, v.a. To impregnate.

IMPREGNABLE, *im-preg'-nà-bl*, a. Not to be stormed or taken by assault; able to resist attack; not to be moved, impressed, or shaken.

IMPREGNABLY, *im-preg'-nà-ble*, ad. In a manner to resist penetration or assault; in a manner to defy force.

IMPREGNATE, *im-preg'-nate*, v.a. To infuse the principle of conception; to make pregnant, as a female animal; to render prolific; to infuse particles of one thing into another.

IMPREGNATE, a. Impregnated; rendered prolific or fruitful.
IMPREGNATED, *im-preg-na'-ted*, pp. or a. Made pregnant or prolific; fecundated.
IMPREGNATION, *im-preg-na'-shun*, s. The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful; that with which anything is impregnated; saturation.
IMPREJUDICATE,‡ *im-pre-jew'-de-kate*, a. Not prejudged; unprejudiced; impartial.
IMPREPARATION,† *im-prep-ar-a'-shun*, s. Want of preparation; unreadiness.
IMPRESCRIPTIBILITY, *im-pre-skrip-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The state of being independent of prescription.
IMPRESCRIPTIBLE, *im-pre-skrip'-te-bl*, a. That cannot be lost or impaired by non-usage.
IMPRESS, *im-pres'*, v.a. To imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on anything by pressure; to print; to fix deep; to seize; to take by compulsion for public service.
IMPRESS, *im'-pres*, s. A mark or indentation made by pressure; the figure or image of anything made by pressure; stamp; likeness; device; motto; act of compelling to enter into military or naval service.—*Impress-money*, sums paid to men who have been compelled to serve.
IMPRESSED, *im-prest'*, pp. or a. Imprinted; stamped; marked by pressure; compelled to enter public service.
IMPRESSIBILITY, *im-pres-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being impressible.
IMPRESSIBLE, *im-pres'-se-bl*, a. That may be impressed; that may receive impressions.
IMPRESSIBLY, *im-pres'-se-ble*, ad. In a manner to make impression.
IMPRESSION, *im-presh'-un*, s. The act of impressing; mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure; image in the mind; idea; a single edition of a book; indistinct remembrance; copy of an engraving taken from a plate or block; sensation excited by a work of art or a beautiful landscape.
IMPRESSIONABLE, *im-presh'-un-à-bl*, a. Capable of being impressed.
IMPRESSIVE, *im-pres'-siv*, a. Making or tending to make an impression; solemn; capable of being impressed, susceptible; impressible.
IMPRESSIVELY, *im-pres'-siv-le*, ad. In a manner to touch sensibility, or to awaken conscience.
IMPRESSIVENESS, *im-pres'-siv-nes*, s. The quality of being impressive.
IMPRESSMENT, *im-pres'-ment*, s. The act of impressing men into public service.
IMPRESSURE, *im-presh'-ur*, s. The mark made by pressure; indentation.
IMPREST, *im'-prest*, s. A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced.—*Imprest Office* is one of the Admiralty departments in Somerset House, so called from attending to the business of loans or advances to paymasters.
IMPREST, *im-prest'*, v.a. To advance on loan.
IMPREVALENCE, *im-prev'-à-lense*, s. Incapability of prevailing.
IMPRIMADOR, *im-prim'-à-dore*, s. One who primes or lays the first colours on a piece of linen or board to be painted.
IMPRIMATUR, *im-pre-ma'-tur*, s. A licence to print a book, &c.
IMPRIMERY,‡ *im-prim'-e-re*, s. Impression; a printing-house; art of printing.
IMPRIMIS, *im-pri'-mis*, ad. (Lat.) In the first place; first in order.
IMPRINT, *im-print'*, v.a To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp letters and words on paper by means of types; to print; to fix on the mind or memory.
IMPRINT, *im'-print*, s. The name of the publisher of a book, newspaper, &c., with the place and time of publication.
IMPRINTED, *im-print'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to imprint*.
IMPRISON, *im-priz'n*, v.a. To put into a prison; to keep in a gaol, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place; to incarcerate.
IMPRISONED, *im-priz'nd*, pp. or a. Confined in a prison or gaol; restrained from escape.
IMPRISONER, *im-priz'zn-er*, s. One who causes another to be confined in prison.
IMPRISONING, *im-priz'zn-ing*, s. Act of confining in prison.
IMPRISONMENT, *im-priz'zn-ment*, s. Act of putting and confining in prison; incarceration; custody; confinement in a place; restraint of liberty.—*False imprisonment* is the illegal restraint or confinement of any one, under colour of law.
IMPROBABILITY, *im-prob-à-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.
IMPROBABLE, *im-prob'-à-bl*, a. Not likely to be true.
IMPROBABLY, *im-prob'-à-ble*, ad. In a manner not likely to be true.
IMPROBATE,‡ *im'-pro-bate*, v.a. To disallow; not to approve.
IMPROBATION,‡ *im-pro-ba'-shun*, s. The act of disapproving.
IMPROBITY, *im-prob'-e-te*, s. That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity; dishonesty.
IMPROFICIENCE, *im-pro-fish'-ens*, } s. Want of pro-
IMPROFICIENCY, *im-pro-fish'-en-se*, } ficiency.
IMPROFITABLE,‡ *im-prof'-it-à-bl*, a. Unprofitable.
IMPROGRESSIVE, *im-pro-gres'-siv*, a. Not progressive.
IMPROLIFIC,‡ *im-pro-lif'-ik*, a. Not prolific; unfruitful.
IMPROLIFICATE,‡ *im-pro-lif'-e-kate*, v.a. To impregnate, to fecundate.
IMPROMPTU, *im-prom'-tu*, ad. Off-hand; without previous study.
— s. A piece made off-hand, or without previous study; an extemporaneous composition.
IMPROPER, *im-prop'-er*, a. Not proper; not suitable; unfit; not becoming; not suited to a particular place or office; unqualified.—*Improper fraction*, a fraction whose denominator is less than its numerator.
IMPROPERLY, *im-prop'-er-le*, ad. Not fitly; in a manner not suited to the end; inaccurately; ungrammatically.
IMPROPITIOUS,‡ *im-pro-pish'-us*, a. Not propitious.
IMPROPORTIONABLE,† *im-pro-por'-shun-à-bl*, a. Not proportionable.
IMPROPORTIONATE,† *im-pro-por'-shun-ate*, a. Not proportionate.
IMPROPRIATE,‡ *im-pro'-pre-ate*, v.a. To appropriate to private use; to take to one's self.
— a. Devolved into the hands of a layman.
IMPROPRIATED, *im-pro'-pre-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to impropriate*.
IMPROPRIATION, *im-pro-pre-a'-shun*, s. The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman; the benefice impropriated.
IMPROPRIATOR, *im-pro'-pre-a-tur*, s. A layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical living.
IMPROPRIETY, *im-pro-pri'-e-te*, s. Unfitness; unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; inaccuracy in language.
IMPROSPERITY,† *im-pros-per'-e-te*, s. Want of success.
IMPROSPEROUS,† *im-pros'-per-us*, a. Not prosperous; not successful.
IMPROSPEROUSLY,† *im-pros'-per-us-le*, ad. Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.
IMPROSPEROUSNESS,† *im-pros'-per-us-nes*, s. Ill success.
IMPROVABILITY, *im-proov-à-bil'-e-te*, s. The state or quality of being capable of improvement.
IMPROVABLE, *im-proov'-à-bl*, a. Susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be used to advantage; capable of tillage or cultivation.
IMPROVABLENESS, *im-proov'-à-bl-nes*, s. Susceptibility of improvement.
IMPROVABLY, *im-proov'-à-ble*, ad. In a manner that admits of melioration.
IMPROVE, *im-proov'*, v.a. To make better; to advance in value or good qualities; to make productive; to ameliorate, correct, or rectify; to apply to practical purposes; to cultivate.
— v.n. To grow better or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence, to increase.—*To improve on*, to make useful additions or amendments to.
IMPROVED, *im-proovd'*, pp. or a. Made better, wiser, or more excellent; advanced in moral worth; used to profit or good purpose.
IMPROVEMENT, *im-proov'-ment*, s. Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill, or other excellence; melioration; instruction; edification.
IMPROVER, *im-proov'-er*, s. One who improves; that which improves, enriches, or meliorates.
IMPROVIDED, *im-pro-vi'-ded*, a. Unforeseen; unexpected.
IMPROVIDENCE, *im-prov'-e-dense*, s. Want of providence or forecast.
IMPROVIDENT, *im-prov'-e-dent*, a. Wanting forecast, or care to make provisions for future exigency; inconsiderate.

IMPROVIDENTLY, *im prov'-e-dent-le*, ad. Without foresight or forecast.
IMPROVING, *im-proov'-ing*, ppr. or a. Making better; growing better.
IMPROVINGLY, *im-proov'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to improve.
IMPROVISARE, *im-prov'-e-sä-re*, v.n. In *music*, to compose or sing extempore.
IMPROVISATE, *im-prov'-e-sate*, a. Unpremeditated.
IMPROVISATION, *im-prov-e-sa'-shun*, s. Act of making poetry or performing music extemporaneously.
IMPROVISATOR, *im-pro-viz'-ä-tor*, } s. (Ital.) A man
IMPROVISATORE, *im-prov-e-sä-to'-re*, } who makes rhymes and short poems extemporaneously.
IMPROVISATORY, *im-prov'-e-sä-tor-e*, a. Pertaining to extemporaneous poetry.
IMPROVISATRICE, *im-prov-ve-sä-tre'-tcha*, } s. A woman
IMPROVISATORIX, *im-prov-e-sa-to'-riks*, } who makes rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.
IMPROVISE, *im-pro-veez'*, } v.n. To speak ex-
IMPROVISATIZE, *im-pro-viz'-ä-tize*, } temporaneously, especially in verse.
IMPROVISION,† *im-pro-vizh'-un*, s. Want of forecast; improvidence.
IMPROVISTA, *im-pro-vis'-tä*, ad. In *music*, unexpectedly; suddenly.
IMPRUDENCE, *im-prew'-dense*, s. Want of prudence; indiscretion; rashness.
IMPRUDENT, *im-prew'-dent*, a. Wanting prudence or discretion; incautious.
IMPRUDENTLY, *im-prew'-dent-le*, ad. Without the exercise of prudence.
IMPUDENCE, *im'-pu-dense*, s. Want of modesty shamelessness; audacity; rudeness.
IMPUDENT, *im'-pu-dent*, a. Wanting modesty; shameless; audacious; insolent.
IMPUDENTLY, *im'-ou-dent-le*, ad. Shamelessly; with indecent assurance.
IMPUDICITY, *im-pu-dis'-e-te*, s. Immodesty.
IMPUGN, *im-pewn'*, v.a. To oppose; to attack or assail by words or arguments; to contradict.
IMPUGNATION,† *im-pug-na'-shun*, s. Opposition.
IMPUGNED, *im-pewnd'*, pp. Opposed; contradicted.
IMPUGNER, *im-pewn'-er*, s. One who opposes or contradicts.
IMPUISSANCE,† *im-pu'is-sans*, s. Impotence; weakness.
IMPUISSANT, *im-pu'is-sant*, a. Weak; impotent.
IMPULSE, *im'-pulse*, s. Force communicated instantaneously; influence acting on the mind; motive.
IMPULSION, *im-pul'-shun*, s. The act of driving against or impelling; influence on the mind; impulse.
IMPULSIVE, *im-pul'-siv*, a. Having the power of driving or impelling; actuated by impulse.
IMPULSIVELY, *im-pul'-siv-le*, ad. With force; by impulse.
IMPUNCTUAL, *im-punk'-tu-al*, a. Not punctual.
IMPUNCTUALITY, *im-punk-tu-al'-e-te*, s. Neglect of punctuality.
IMPUNIBLY,† *im-pew'-ne-ble*, ad. Without punishment.
IMPUNITY, *im-pew'-ne-te*, s. Exemption from punishment or penalty.
IMPURE, *im-pure'*, a. Not pure; foul; feculent; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substance; obscene; unchaste; lewd; defiled by sin or guilt; unholy.
—‡ v.a. To render foul; to defile.
IMPURELY, *im-pure'-le*, ad. In an impure manner; with impurity.
IMPURENESS, *im-pure'-nes*, } s. Want of purity; foul-
IMPURITY, *im-pu'-re-te*, } ness; feculence; unchastity; lewdness; foul language; obscenity.
IMPURPLE, *im-pur'pl*, v.a. To colour or tinge with purple; to make red or reddish.
IMPURPLED, *im-pur'pld*, pp. or a. Tinged or stained with purple colour.
IMPUTABLE, *im-pew'-tä-bl*, a. That may be imputed or charged to a person; chargeable; accusable.
IMPUTABLENESS, *im-pew'-tä-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being imputable.
IMPUTATION, *im-pu-ta'-shun*, s. The act of imputing or charging; attribution; censure; reproach.
IMPUTATIVE, *im-pew'-tä-tiv*, a That may be imputed.
IMPUTATIVELY, *im-pew'-tä-tiv-le*, ad. By imputation.
IMPUTE, *im-pewt'*, v.a. To attribute; to set to the account of; to ascribe.
IMPUTED, *im-pew'-ted*, pp. or a. Charged to the account of; ascribed.
IMPUTER, *im-pew'-ter* s. One who imputes or attributes.
IMPUTRESCIBLE, *im-pu tres'-se-bl*, a. Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.
IN, *in*. A Latin prefix, which is used in *composition* as a particle of negation, like the English *un*, or it denotes *within*, *into*, or *among*; before *b* it is changed into *il*, and before *r* into *ir*, and into *im* before a labial.
— prep. Denotes present or inclosed, surrounded by limits; a state of being mixed; present in time.—*In the name*, is used in phrases of invoking, swearing, declaring, praying, &c.—*In* signifies by or through.—*In as much*, seeing that.—*To be* or *keep in with*, to be close or near.
INABILITY, *in-ä-bil'-e-te*, s. Want of sufficient physical power or strength; incapacity, impotence, or disability; want of moral power, or intellectual strength, knowledge, or skill.
INABLEMENT,‡ *in-a'bl-ment*, s. Ability.
INABSTINENCE, *in-ab'-ste-nense*, s. A not abstaining; a partaking; indulgence of appetite.
INABSTRACTED, *in-ab-strakt'-ed*, a. Not abstracted.
INABUSIVELY, *in-ä-bew'-siv-le*, ad. Without abuse.
INACCESSIBILITY, *in-ak-ses-se-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality
INACCESSIBLENESS, *in-ak-ses'-se-bl-nes*, } or state of being inaccessible, or not to be reached.
INACCESSIBLE, *in-ak-ses'-se-bl*, a. Not to be reached or obtained; not to be approached.
INACCESSIBLY, *in-ak-ses'-se-ble*, ad. So as not to be approached.
INACCURACY, *in-ak'-ku-rä-se*, s. Want of accuracy or exactness; mistake or error.
INACCURATE, *in-ak'-ku-rate*, a. Not accurate; erroneous.
INACCURATELY, *in-ak'-ku-rate-le*, ad. Not according to truth.
INACQUAINTANCE, *in-ak-kwane'-tanse*, s. Unacquaintance.
INACQUIESCENT, *in-ak-kwe-es'-sent*, a. Not acquiescing
INACTION, *in-ak'-shun*, s. Want of action; forbearance of labour; idleness; rest.
INACTIVE, *in-ak'-tiv*, a. Not active; inert, dull, or sluggish; not diligent or industrious; not busy.
INACTIVELY, *in-ak'-tiv-le*, ad. Idly; sluggishly.
INACTIVITY, *in-ak-tiv'-e-te*, s. Inertness; idleness; want of action or exertion.
INACTUATE,‡ *in-ak'-tu-ate*, v.a. To put in action.
INACTUATION,‡ *in-ak-tu-a'-shun*, s. Operation.
INADAPTATION, *in-ad-ap-ta'-shun*, s. Unadaptedness, unfitness.
INADEQUACY, *in-ad'-e-kwä-se*, s. The quality of being unequal or insufficient for a purpose; inequality; incompleteness.
INADEQUATE, *in-ad'-e-kwate*, a. Not equal to the purpose, or sufficient to effect the object; partial; incomplete; incommensurate; disproportionate.
INADEQUATELY, *in-ad'-e-kwate-le*, ad. Not fully or sufficiently; not completely.
INADEQUATENESS, *in-ad'-e-kwate-nes*, s. The quality of being inadequate; inadequacy.
INADEQUATION,‡ *in-ad-e-kwa'-shun*, s. Want of exact correspondence.
INADHESION, *in-ad-he'-shun*, s. Want of adhesion.
INADMISSIBILITY, *in-ad-mis-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being inadmissible.
INADMISSIBLE, *in-ad-mis'-se-bl*, a. Not admissible.
INADVERTENCE, *in-ad-ver'-tense*, } s. A not turning the
INADVERTENCY, *in-ad-ver'-ten-se*, } mind to; inattention; negligence; heedlessness.
INADVERTENT, *in-ad-ver'-tent*, a. Not turning the mind to; heedless; careless.
INADVERTENTLY, *in-ad-ver'-tent-le*, ad. Heedlessly; carelessly; inconsiderately.
INAFFABILITY, *in-af-fä-bil' e-te*, s. Reservedness in conversation.
INAFFABLE, *in-af'-fä-bl*, a. Not affable; reserved.
INAFFECTATION, *in-af-fek-ta'-shun*, s. Destitution of affected manner.
INAFFECTED,‡ *in-af-fekt'-ed*, a. Unaffected.
INAFFECTEDLY,‡ *in-af-fekt'-ed-le*, ad. Without affectation.
INAH, *i'-nä*, s. An Indian jewel, consisting of a very small mirror mounted in a finger-ring.
INAIDABLE, *in-a'-dä-bl*, a. That cannot be assisted.
INALIENABLE, *in-ale'-yen-ä-bl*, a. That cannot be legally or justly alienated or transferred to another.
INALIENABLENESS, *in-ale'-yen-ä-bl-nes*, s. The state of being inalienable.
INALIENABLY, *in-ale'-yen-ä ble*, ad. In a manner that forbids alienation.

INALIMENTAL, *in-al-e-men'-tal*, a. Affording no nourishment.
INALINE, *in'-à-lin*, s. A vegetable product, resembling starch, obtained from the roots of Elecampane, by boiling.
INALTERABILITY, *in-awl-ter-à-bit-e-te*, s. The quality of not being changeable.
INALTERABLE, *in-awl'-ter-à-bl*, a. That cannot or may not be altered or changed; unalterable.
INAMIABLE, *in-a'-me-à-bl*, a. Unamiable.
INAMIABLENESS, *in-a'-me-à-bl-nes*, s. Unamiableness.
INAMISSIBLE, *in-à-mis'-se-bl*, a. Not to be lost.
INAMISSIBLENESS, *in-à-mis'-se-bl-nes*, s. The state of not being liable to be lost.
INAMORATO, *in-am-o-rä'-to* s.mas. A lover.—Fem., *Inamorata*.
INANE, *in-ane'*, a. Empty; void.
INANGULAR,† *in-ang'-gu-lar*, a. Not angular.
INANILOQUENT, *in-à-nil'-o-kwent*, } a. Inanely loquaci-
INANILOQUOUS, *in-à-nil'-o-kwus*, } ous; babbling.
INANIMATE, *in-an'-e-mate*, a. Destitute of animation or life; dead; lifeless; inert.
— † v.a. To animate.
INANIMATED, *in-an'-e-ma-ted*, a. Destitute of animal life; not animated.
INANITION, *in-à-nish'-un*, s. Emptiness; want of fulness.
INANITY, *in-an'-e-te*, s. Emptiness; void space; vacuity.
INAPPETENCE, *in-ap'-pe-tense*, } s. Want of appetence,
INAPPETENCY, *in-ap'-pe-ten-se*, } or of a disposition to seek, select, or imbibe nutriment.
INAPPLICABILITY, *in-ap-ple-ka-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of not being applicable; unfitness.
INAPPLICABLE, *in-ap'-ple-kà-bl*, a. Not applicable; not suited or suitable to the purpose; unadapted; inappropriate.
INAPPLICABLY, *in-ap'-ple-kà-ble*, ad. In an inapplicable manner.
INAPPLICATION, *in-ap-ple-ka'-shun*, s. Want of application; negligence; indolence.
INAPPOSITE, *in-ap'-po-zit*, a. Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.
INAPPOSITELY, *in-ap'-po-zit-le*, ad. In a manner not apposite.
INAPPRECIABLE, *in-ap-pre'-she-à-bl*, a. Not to be appreciated; that cannot be estimated.
INAPPREHENSIBLE, *in-ap-pre hen'-se-bl*, a. Not intelligible.
INAPPREHENSIVE, *in-ap-pre-hen'-siv*, a. Not apprehensive.
INAPPROACHABLE, *in-ap-proatch'-à-bl*, a. Not to be approached.
INAPPROPRIATE, *in-ap-pro'-pre-ate*, a. Not appropriate; unsuited.
INAPPROPRIATELY, *in-ap-pro'-pre-ate-le*, ad. Not appropriately.
INAPPROPRIATENESS, *in-ap-pro' pre-ate-nes*, s. Unsuitableness.
INAPT, *in-apt'*, a. Not apt.
INAPTITUDE, *in-ap'-te-tude*, s. Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.
INAPTLY, *in-apt'-le*, ad. Unfitly; unsuitably.
INAPTNESS, *in-apt'-nes*, s. Unfitness.
INAQUATE, *in-a'-kwate*, a. Embodied in water.
INAQUATION, *in-à-kwa'-shun*, s. The state of being inaquate.
INARABLE, *in-ar' à-bl*, a. Not arable; not capable of being tilled.
INARCH, *in-ärtch'*, v.a. To graft by approach.
INARCHING, *in-ärtsh'-ing*, s. A method of ingrafting, by which a scion, without being separated from its parent tree, is joined to a stock standing near.
INARTICULATE, *in-är-tik'-u-late*, a. Not uttered with articulation; not distinct.—In *zoology*, not jointed or articulated.
INARTICULATELY, *in-är-tik'-u-late-le*, ad. Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.
INARTICULATENESS, *in-är-tik'-u-late-nes*, s. Indistinctness of utterance by animal voices; want of distinct articulation.
INARTICULATION, *in-är-tik-u-la'-shun*, s. Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.
INARTIFICIAL, *in-är-te-fish'-al*, a. Not done by art; formed without art; artless.
INARTIFICIALLY, *in-är-te-fish'-al-le*, ad. Without art; in an artless manner.
INASMUCH, *in-az-mutch'*, ad. Seeing that; this being the fact.
INATTENTION, *in-at-ten'-shun*, s. The want of attention; heedlessness; neglect.
INATTENTIVE, *in-at-ten'-tiv*, a. Not fixing the mind on an object; careless; heedless.
INATTENTIVELY, *in-at-ten'-tiv-le*, ad. Without attention; carelessly.
INAUDIBILITY, *in-aw-de-bil'-e-te*, } s. State of being
INAUDIBLENESS, *in-aw'-de-bl-nes*, } inaudible.
INAUDIBLE, *in-aw'-de-bl*, a. That cannot be heard making no sound.
INAUDIBLY, *in-aw'-de-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be heard.
INAUGURAL, *in-aw'-gu-ral*, a. Pertaining to inauguration; made or pronounced at an inauguration.
INAUGURATE, *in-aw'-gu-rate*, v.a. To introduce or induct into an office with suitable ceremonies.
— a. Invested with office.
INAUGURATED, *in-aw'-gu-ra-ted*, pp. of the verb *to inaugurate*.
INAUGURATION, *in-aw-gu-ra'-shun*, s. The act of inducting into office with solemnity.
INAUGURATOR, *in-aw-gu-ra'-tur*, s. One who inaugurates.
INAUGURATORY, *in-aw'-gu-ra-tur-e*, a. Pertaining to inauguration.
INAURATION, *in-aw-ra'-shun*, s. The act or process of gilding, or covering with gold.
INAUSPICATE, *in-aws'-pe-kate*, a. Ill-omened.
INAUSPICIOUS, *in-aw-spish'-us*, a. Ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky.
INAUSPICIOUSLY, *in-aw-spish'-us-le*, ad. With ill omens unfortunately.
INAUSPICIOUSNESS, *in-aw-spish'-us-nes*, s. Unluckiness unfavourableness.
INBEING, *in-be'-ing*, s. Inherence; inherent existence.
INBOARD, *in'-board*, a. Carried or stowed within the hold of a ship or other vessel.
— ad. Within the hold of a vessel.
INBORN, *in'-bawrn*, a. Innate; implanted by nature.
INBREAKING, *in'-brake-ing*, a. Breaking into.
INBREATHE, *in-breethe'*, v.a. To infuse by breathing.
INBREATHED, *in-breeth'd'*, pp. or a. Infused by breathing.
INBRED, *in'-bred*, a. Bred within; innate; natural.
INBREED, *in-breed'*, v.a. To produce or generate within.
INC, *ink*, s. A long measure of Japan, about 6¼ feet English.
INCA, *in'-kà*, s. The title formerly given by the natives of Peru to their princes of the blood.
INCAGE, *in-kaje'*, v.a. To confine in a cage; to coop up.
INCAGEMENT, *in-kaje'-ment*, s. Confinement in a cage.
INCALCULABLE, *in-kal'-ku-là-bl*, a. That cannot be calculated.
INCALCULABLENESS, *in-kal'-ku-là-bl-nes*, s. Incapability of being calculated.
INCALCULABLY, *in-kal'-ku-là-ble*, ad. In a degree beyond calculation.
INCALESCENCE, *in-ka-les'-sense*, } s. A growing warm,
INCALESCENCY, *in-ka-les'-sen-se*, } incipient heat.
INCALESCENT, *in-ka-les'-sent*, a. Growing warm; increasing in heat.
INCAMERATION, *in-kam-er-a'-shun*, s. The act or process of uniting lands, revenues, or other rights to the Pope's domain.
INCANDESCENCE, *in-kan-des'-sense*, s. A white heat.
INCANDESCENT, *in-kan-des'-sent*, a. White or glowing with heat.
INCANTATION, *in-kan-ta'-shun*, s. The act of enchanting; enchantment.
INCANTATORY, *in-kan'-ta-tur-e*, a. Dealing by enchantment; magical.
INCANTING,‡ *in-kant'-ing*, a. Enchanting.
INCANTON, *in-kan'-ton*, v.a. To unite to a canton or separate community.
INCAPABILITY, *in-ka-pà-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of
INCAPABLENESS, *in-ka'-pà-bl-nes*, } being incapable; natural incapacity or want of power.
INCAPABLE, *in-ka'-pà-bl*, a. Wanting capacity, not having room sufficient to contain or hold; incompetent; not in a state to receive; disqualified.
INCAPABLY, *in-ka'-pà-ble*, ad. In an incapable manner.
INCAPACIOUS, *in-kà-pa'-shus*, a. Not capacious; not large or spacious; of small content.
INCAPACIOUSNESS, *in-kà-pa'-shus-nes*, s. Narrowness, want of containing space.
INCAPACITATE, *in-ka-pas'-e-tate*, v.a. To deprive of capacity or natural power; to disable; to weaken; to render unfit; to disqualify.

INCAPACITATED, *in-ka-pas'-e-ta-ted*, pp. of the verb *to incapacitate*.
INCAPACITATION, *in-ka-pas-e-ta'-shun*, s. Want of capacity.
INCAPACITY *in-ka pas'-e-te*, s. Want of capacity or power; disqualification; inability; incapability.
INCARCERATE, *in kär'-ser-ate*, v.a. To imprison; to confine in a gaol.
INCARCERATE, *in-kär'-ser-ate*, } a. or ad. Imprisoned;
INCARCERATED, *in-kär-ser'-a-ted*, } confined in a gaol.
INCARCERATION, *in-kär-ser-a'-shun*, s. The act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.
INCARN, *in-kärn'*, v.a. To cover with flesh; to invest with flesh.
— v.n. To breed flesh.
INCARNADINE, *in-kär'-nà-din*, a. Flesh-coloured; of a carnation colour: pale red.
—† v.a. To dye red or flesh-colour.
INCARNATE, *in-kär'-nate*, v.a. To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.
— a. Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh.
INCARNATED, *in-kär'-na-ted*, pp. of the verb *to incarnate*.
INCARNATION, *in-kär-na'-shun*, s. The act of clothing with flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man.—In *surgery*, the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh.
INCARNATIVE, *in-kär'-nà-tiv*, a. Causing new flesh to grow; healing.
— s. A medicine that tends to promote the growth of new flesh, and to assist nature in the healing of wounds.
INCASE, *in-kase'*, v.a. To inclose in a case.
INCASED, *in-kayst'*, pp. of the verb *to incase*.
INCASEMENT, *in-kase'-ment*, s. An inclosing with a casement.
INCASK, *in-käsk'*, v.a. To put into a cask.
INCASTELLATED, *in-kas'-tel-la-ted*, a. Confined or inclosed in a castle.
INCASTELLED, *in-kas'-teld*, a. Hoof-bound.
INCATENATION, *in-kat-e-na'-shun*, s. The act of linking together.
INCAUTION, *in-kaw'-shun*, s. Want of caution.
INCAUTIOUS, *in-kaw'-shus*, a. Not circumspect; unwary; indiscreet; inconsiderate.
INCAUTIOUSLY, *in-kaw'-shus-le*, ad. Unwarily; heedlessly.
INCAUTIOUSNESS, *in-kaw'-shus-nes*, s. Want of caution; unwariness; improvidence.
INCAVATED, *in'-ka-va-ted*, a. Made hollow; bent round or in
INCAVATION, *in-ka-va'-shun*, s. The act of making hollow; a hollow made.
INCAVE, *in-kave'd'*, } a. Inclosed in a cave or
INCAVERNED, *in-kav'-ernd*, } cavern.
INCELEBRITY,† *in-se-leb'-re-te*, s. Want of celebrity; obscurity.
INCEND, *in-send'*, v.a. To inflame; to excite
INCENDIARISM, *in-sen'-de-ar-izm*, s. The act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.
INCENDIARY, *in-sen'-de-à-re*, s. A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling; a person who inflames factions, and promotes quarrels; he or that which excites.
— a. Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling; tending to excite or inflame sedition or quarrels.
INCENDIOUS, *in-sen'-de-us*, a. Promoting faction or quarrel.
INCENDIOUSLY, *in-sen' de-us-le*, ad. In a way to produce contention.
INCENSE, *in'-sense*, s. Perfume exhaled by fire; the odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, the materials burned for making perfumes; acceptable prayers and praises.
— v.a. To perfume with incense.
INCENSE, *in-sense'*, v.a. To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to exasperate.
INCENSE-BREATHING, *in'-sense-breeth'-ing*, a. Exhaling incense.
INCENSED, *in-senst'*, pp. or a. Inflamed to violent anger; exasperated.
INCENSEMENT, *in-sense'-ment*, s. Violent irritation of the passions; exasperation.
INCENSION, *in-sen'-shun*, s. The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.
INCENSIVE, *in-sen'-siv*, a. Tending to excite or provoke.
INCENSOR, *in-sen'-sur*, s. (Lat.) A kindler of anger.
INCENSORY,† *in-sen'-sur-e*, s. The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered; a censer.
INCENSURABLE, *in-sen'-shur-à-bl*, a. Not censurable.
INCENTIVE, *in-sen'-tiv*, a. Inciting; encouraging or moving.
— s. That which kindles or inflames, motive; stimulus; incitement; that which prompts to good or ill.
INCENTIVELY, *in-sen'-tiv-le*, ad. So as to encourage or incite.
INCEPTION, *in-sep'-shun*, s. A beginning.
INCEPTIVE, *in-sep'-tiv*, a. Beginning; noting beginning.
INCEPTIVELY, *in-sep'-tiv-le*, ad. In an inceptive manner.
INCEPTOR, *in-sep'-tur*, s. A beginner; one in the rudiments.
INCERATION, *in-ser-a'-shun*, s. The act of covering with wax.
INCERATIVE, *in-ser'-à-tiv*, a. Cleaving to, like wax.
INCERTAIN, *in-ser'-tin*, a. Uncertain; doubtful; unsteady.
INCERTAINLY, *in-ser'-tin-le*, ad. Doubtfully.
INCERTAINTY, *in-ser'-tin-te*, } s. Doubt; uncertainty,
INCERTITUDE, *in-ser'-te-tude*, } doubtfulness.
INCESSABLE,† *in-ses'-sà-bl*, a. Unceasing; continual.
INCESSABLY, *in-ses'-sà-ble*, ad. Without cessation.
INCESSANCY, *in-ses'-san-se*, s. Unintermitted continuance.
INCESSANT, *in-ses'-sant*, a. Having no intermission or cessation; unceasing; uninterrupted.
INCESSANTLY, *in-ses'-sant-le*, ad. Without ceasing; continually.
INCESSANTNESS, *in-ses'-sant-nes*, s. State of being continuous or incessant.
INCEST, *in'-sest*, s. The crime of sexual commerce between persons related within the prohibited degrees of matrimony.
INCESTUOUS, *in-ses'-tu-us*, a. Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest.
INCESTUOUSLY, *in-ses'-tu-us-le*, ad. In an incestuous manner.
INCESTUOUSNESS, *in-ses'-tu-us-nes*, s. The state or quality of being incestuous.
INCH, *insh*, s. A lineal measure, the twelfth part of a foot, equal to the length of three barleycorns, and subdivided into eighths, tenths, or twelfths.
—† v.a. To drive by inches or small degrees; to give sparingly.
—† v.n. To advance or retire by small degrees.
INCHAMBER,‡ *in-tcham'-ber*, v.a. To lodge in a chamber.
INCHANT. *See* ENCHANT.
INCHARITABLE,† *in-tchar'-e-tà-bl*, a. Uncharitable.
INCHASE. *See* ENCHASE.
INCHASTITY, *in-tchas'-te-te*, s. Lewdness; impurity.
INCHED, *insht*, a. Containing inches in length or breadth; as *four-inched* cable.
INCHEST, *in-tchest'*, v.a. To put into a chest.
INCH-MEAL, *insh'-mele*, s. A piece an inch long.
INCHOATE,† *in'-ko-ate*, v.a. To begin.
— a. Begun; commenced.
INCHOATELY, *in'-ko-ate-le*, ad. In an incipient degree.
INCHOATION, *in-ko-a'-shun*, s. The act of beginning; commencement.
INCHOATIVE,† *in-ko'-a-tiv*, a. Noting beginning; inceptive.
INCHPIN, *insh'-pin*, s. The sweetbread of a deer.
INCH-STUFF, *insh'-stuf*, s. Deal-plank sawed to the thickness of an inch.
INCICURABLE, *in-sik'-ur-à-bl*, a. Untamable.
INCIDE,‡ *in-side'*, v.a. To cut; to separate.
INCIDENCE, *in'-se-dense*, s. *Literally*, a falling on; casualty; accident.—*Angle of incidence*, the angle which a ray of light falling on any surface makes with a perpendicular to that surface.
INCIDENT, *in'-se-dent*, a. Falling on; casual; fortuitous.
— s. That which falls out or takes place; an episode or subordinate action; occurrence or circumstance.
INCIDENTAL, *in-se-den'-tal*, a. Coming without design, casual; accidental; occasional.
—† s. An incident.
INCIDENTALLY, *in-se-den'-tal-le*, ad. Casually; without intention; accidentally.
INCIDENTALNESS, *in-se-den'-tal-nes*, s. The state of being incidental.
INCIDENTLY,‡ *in'-se-dent-le*, ad. Occasionally; by the way.
INCINERATE, *in-sin'-er-ate*, v.a. To burn to ashes.
—‡ a. Burnt to ashes.
INCINERATION, *in-sin-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of reducing to ashes.

INCIPIENCY, *in-sip'-e-en-se*, s. A beginning; commencement.
INCIPIENT, *in-sip'-e-ent*, a. Beginning; commencing.
INCIPIENTLY, *in-sip'-e-ent-le*, ad. In a way of commencing; at first.
INCIRCLE. *See* ENCIRCLE.
INCIRCLET, *in-sir'-klet*, s. A small circle.
INCIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, *in-sir-kum-skrip'-te-bl*, a. That cannot be circumscribed or limited.
INCIRCUMSPECTION, *in-sir-kum-spek'-shun*, s. Want of circumspection.
INCISE, *in-size'*, v.a. To cut in; to carve; to engrave.
INCISED, *in-size'd'*, pp. or a. Cut or engraved.
INCISELY, *in-sise'-le*, ad. In the manner of incisions.
INCISION, *in-sizh'-un*, s. The act of cutting into a substance; a cut; a gash.
INCISIVE, *in-si'-siv*, a. Having the quality of cutting or separating the superficial part of anything.—*Incisive teeth*, in animals, are the fore-teeth, or incisors.
INCISOR, *in-si'-sur*, s. (Lat.) A cutter; a fore-tooth, which cuts, bites, or separates.
INCISORY, *in-si'-sur-e*, a. Having the quality of cutting.
INCISURE, *in-sizh'-yur*, s. A cut; an incision.
INCITANT, *in-si'-tant*, s. That which excites action in an animal body.
INCITATION, *in-si-ta'-shun*, s. The act of inciting or moving to action; incitement; motive.
INCITE, *in-site'*, v.a. To move the mind to action; to stir up; to stimulate, excite, or inspire with courage.
INCITED, *in-si'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to incite*.
INCITEMENT, *in-site'-ment*, s. That which incites the mind, or moves to action.
INCITER, *in-si'-ter*, s. He or that which incites or moves to action.
INCITING, *in-si'-ting*, ppr. or a. Exciting to action.
INCITINGLY, *in-si'-ting-le*, ad. In a way to incite or stimulate.
INCIVIL,† *in-siv'-il*, a. Rude; unpolite.
INCIVILITY, *in-se-vil'-e-te*, s. Want of courtesy or respectful manners toward others; any act of ill-breeding; impoliteness.
INCIVILIZATION, *in-siv-e-le-za'-shun*, s. An uncivil state.
INCIVILLY, *in-siv'-il-le*, ad. Uncivilly; rudely.
INCIVISM, *in-siv'-izm*, s. Want of love to one's country, or of patriotism.
INCLAMATION, *in-klà-ma'-shun*, s. Exclamation.
INCLASP, *in-klasp'*, v.a. To clasp; to hold fast.
INCLAVATED, *in'-klà-va-ted*, a. Set; fast fixed.
INCLE, *in'kl*, s. *See* INKLE.
INCLEMENCY, *in-klem'-en-se*, s. Want of clemency or mildness of temper; harshness; storminess, or severity of weather.
INCLEMENT, *in-klem'-ent*, a. Void of tenderness; unmerciful; stormy; rigorously cold, &c.
INCLEMENTLY, *in-klem'-ent-le*, ad. In an inclement manner.
INCLINABLE, *in-kli'-nà-bl*, a. Leaning, tending; somewhat disposed.
INCLINABLENESS, *in-kli'-nà-bl-nes*, s. Favourable disposition.
INCLINATION, *in-kle-na'-shun*, s. A leaning; any deviation of a body or line from an upright position, or from a parallel line, toward another body; tendency, proneness, or attachment; a leaning of the mind or will; a disposition more favourable to one thing than to another; a leaning of the taste or feelings; the dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline toward the earth.—In *geometry*, the angle made by two lines or planes which meet, or which would meet if produced.
INCLINATORILY, *in-klin'-à-tur-e-le*, ad. Obliquely; with inclination.
INCLINATORY, *in-klin'-à-tur-e*, a. Having the quality of leaning or inclining.
INCLINE, *in-kline'*, v.n. To lean; to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to slope; to bend; to have some wish or desire; to be disposed.
— v.a. To cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular, or parallel line; to give a leaning to; to give a tendency to the will; to dispose; to cause to bend.
INCLINE, *in'-kline*, s. An inclined plane; a regular ascent or descent, as in a railway.
INCLINED, *in-kline'd'*, pp. or a. Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.—*Inclined plane*, in *mechanics*, is a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane.
INCLINER, *in-kli'-ner*, s. An inclined dial.
INCLINING, *in-kli'-ning*, a. Leaning.
INCLINOMETER, *in-kle-nom'-e-ter*, s. An apparatus for determining the vertical element of the magnetic force.
INCLIP, *in-klip'*, v.a. To grasp; to inclose; to surround.
INCLOISTER,† *in-kloys'-ter*, v.a. To shut up in a cloister.
INCLOSE, *in-kloze'*, v.a. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to include; to environ; to encompass; to cover under seal, as a letter.
INCLOSED, *in-kloze'd'*, pp. or a. Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; fenced.
INCLOSER, *in-klo'-zer*, s. He or that which incloses, one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.
INCLOSURE, *in-klo'-zhur*, s. The act of inclosing; the separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence; state of being shut up, or encompassed; that which incloses; a fence; that which is inclosed in an envelope.
INCLOUD, *in-klowd'*, v.a. To darken; to obscure.
INCLUDE, *in-klewd'*, v.a. To confine within; to contain or comprise; to embrace within limits.
INCLUDED, *in-klewd'-ed*, pp. or a. Contained; comprehended.
INCLUSA, *in-klu'-sà*, s. A family of testaceous Mollusca.
INCLUSION, *in-klew'-zhun*, s. The act of including.
INCLUSIVE, *in-klew'-siv*, a. Inclosing; encircling; comprehended in the number or sum.
INCLUSIVELY, *in-klew'-siv-le*, ad. Comprehending the thing mentioned.
INCOACH. *See* ENCOACH.
INCOACT,‡ *in-ko-akt'*, INCOACTED,‡ *in-ko-akt'-ed*, } a. Unrestrained.
INCOAGULABLE, *in-ko-ag'-u-là-bl*, a. That cannot be coagulated.
INCOALESCENCE, *in-ko-à-les'-sens*, s. Want of coalescence.
INCOCTED,† *in-kokt'-ed*, pp. or a. Made indigestible.
INCOERCIBLE, *in-ko-er'-se-bl*, a. Not to be coerced or compelled.
INCOEXISTENCE, *in-ko-egz-ist'-ense*, s. The not existing together.
INCOG, *in-kog'*, ad. In concealment; in disguise; incognito.
INCOGITABLE,‡ *in-koj'-e-tà-bl*, a. Unthought of.
INCOGITANCE, *in-koj'-e-tanse*, INCOGITANCY, *in-koj'-e-tan-se*, } s. Want of thought, or want of the power of thinking.
INCOGITANT, *in-koj'-e-tant*, a. Not thinking; thoughtless.
INCOGITANTLY, *in-koj'-e-tant-le*, ad. Inconsiderately.
INCOGITATIVE, *in-koj'-e-ta-tiv*, a. Wanting the power of thought.
INCOGNITO, *in-kog'-ne-to*, ad. (fem. INCOGNITA). (Ital.) Unknown; in concealment; in disguise.
INCOGNIZABLE, *in-kog'-ne-zà-bl*, or *in-kon'-e-zà-bl*, a. That cannot be recognised, known, or distinguished.
INCOGNOSCIBLE, *in-kog-nos'-e-bl*, a. Incapable of being known.
INCOHERENCE, *in-ko-he'-rense*, INCOHERENCY, *in-ko-he'-ren-se*, } s. Want of coherence; looseness or unconnected state of parts; want of connexion; incongruity; inconsistency.
INCOHERENT, *in-ko-he'-rent*, a. Wanting cohesion; loose; unconnected; incongruous; inconsistent.
INCOHERENTIFIC, *in-ko-he-ren-tif'-ik*, a. Causing incoherence.
INCOHERENTLY, *in-ko-he'-rent-le*, ad. Inconsistently; without coherence of parts.
INCOINCIDENCE, *in-ko-in'-se-dens*, s. Want of coincidence.
INCOINCIDENT, *in-ko-in'-se-dent*, a. Not coincident.
INCOLUMITY,† *in-ko-lew'-me-te*, s. Safety; security.
INCOMBINING, *in-kom-bi'-ning*, a. Not combining; disagreeing.
INCOMBUSTIBILITY, *in-kom-bus-te-bil'-e-te*, INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, *in-kom-bus'-te bl-nes*, } s. The quality of being incapable of being burned or consumed.
INCOMBUSTIBLE, *in-kom-bus'-te-bl*, a. Not to be burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire.
INCOMBUSTIBLY, *in-kom-bus'-te-ble*, ad. So as to resist combustion.
INCOME, *in'-kum*, s. That gain which proceeds from labour, business, or property of any kind; a coming in; the interest of money or stock in funds.—*Income-tax* is a government tax on all incomes above a certain amount, connected with which are those great social nuisances, *Income-tax Commissioners* and *Income-tax collectors*

INCOMING, *in'-kum-ing*, a. Coming in.—*Incoming tenant* is the person who succeeds another in the possession of a house or business.

INCOMINGS, *in'-kum-ings*, s.pl. General receipts; the sums paid on entering a business, &c.

INCOMITY,† *in-kom'-e-te*, s. Want of comity; incivility.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, *in-kom-men-su-rà-bil'-e-te*, } s.
INCOMMENSURABLENESS, *in-kom-men'-su-rà-bl-nes*, } The quality or state of a thing when it has no common measure with another thing.

INCOMMENSURABLE, *in-kom-men'-su-rà-bl*, a. Having no common measure.

INCOMMENSURABLY, *in-kom-men'-su-rà-ble*, ad. So as not to admit of mensuration.

INCOMMENSURATE, *in-kom-men'-su-rate*, a. Not admitting of a common measure; not of equal measure or extent; not adequate; unequal.

INCOMMENSURATELY, *in-kom-men'-su-rate-le*, ad. Not in equal or due measure or proportion.

INCOMMISCIBLE, *in-kom-mis'-se-bl*, a. That cannot be commixed or mutually mixed.

INCOMMIXTURE, *in-kom-miks'-ture*, s. A state of being unmixed.

INCOMMODATE,‡ *in-kom'-mo-date*, v.a. To incommode.

INCOMMODATION, *in-kom-mo-da'-shun*, s. Inconvenience; want of accommodation.

INCOMMODE, *in-kom-mode'*, v.a. To give inconvenience or trouble to; to annoy or disturb.

INCOMMODEMENT,‡ *in-kom-mode'-ment*, s. Inconvenience.

INCOMMODIOUS, *in-kom-mo'-de-us*, a. Inconvenient; unsuitable; giving trouble.

INCOMMODIOUSLY, *in-kom-mo'-de-us-le*, ad. In a manner to create inconvenience; unsuitably.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, *in-kom-mo'-de-us-nes*, s. Inconvenience; unsuitableness.

INCOMMODITY,† *in-kom-mod'-e-te*, s. Inconvenience; trouble.

INCOMMUNICABILITY, *in-kom-mew-ne-kà-bil'-e-te*, } s.
INCOMMUNICABLENESS, *in-kom-mew'-ne-kà-bl-nes*, } The quality of not being communicable.

INCOMMUNICABLE, *in-kom-mew'-ne-kà-bl*, a. That cannot be communicated or imparted to others.

INCOMMUNICABLY, *in-kom-mew'-ne-kà-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATED, *in-kom-mew'-ne-ka-ted*, a. Not imparted.

INCOMMUNICATING, *in-kom-mew'-ne-ka-ting*, a. Having no communion or intercourse with each other.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, *in-kom-mew'-ne-kà-tiv*, a. Not communicative; unsocial; not disposed to hold communion, fellowship, or intercourse with.

INCOMMUNICATIVELY, *in-kom-mew'-ne-kà-tiv-le*, ad. In an incommunicative manner.

INCOMMUTABILITY, *in-kom-mew-tà-bil'-e-te*, } s. The
INCOMMUTABLENESS, *in-kom-mew'-tà-bl-nes*, } quality of being incommutable.

INCOMMUTABLE, *in-kom-mew'-tà-bl*, a. Not to be exchanged or commuted with another.

INCOMMUTABLY, *in-kom-mew'-tà-ble*, ad. Without reciprocal change.

INCOMPACT, *in-kom-pakt'*, } a. Not compact; not
INCOMPACTED, *in-kom-pakt'-ed*, } solid.

INCOMPARABLE, *in-kom'-pà-rà-bl*, a. That admits of no comparison with others; matchless.

INCOMPARABLENESS, *in-kom'-pà-rà-bl-nes*, s. Excellence beyond comparison.

INCOMPARABLY, *in-kom'-pà-rà-ble*, ad. Beyond comparison; without competition.

INCOMPARED, *in-kom-pare'd'*, a. Not matched; peerless.

INCOMPASSION,‡ *in-kom-pash'-un*, s. Want of compassion or pity.

INCOMPASSIONATE, *in-kom-pash'-un-ate*, a. Void of compassion or pity; destitute of tenderness.

INCOMPASSIONATELY, *in-kom-pash'-un-ate-le*, ad. Without pity.

INCOMPASSIONATENESS, *in-kom-pash'-un-ate-nes*, s. Want of pity.

INCOMPATIBILITY, *in-kom-pat-e-bil'-e-te*, } s. That quaINCOMPATIBLENESS, *in-kom-pat'-e-bl-nes*, } lity or state of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist or be consistent with something else; irreconcilable disagreement.

INCOMPATIBLE, *in-kom-pat'-e-bl*, a. Inconsistent; that cannot subsist with something else; irreconcilably different; incongruous.—*Incompatibles*, in *chemistry*, is a term applied to salts and other substances which cannot exist together in solution without mutual decomposition.

INCOMPATIBLY, *in-kom-pat'-e ble*, ad. Inconsistently

INCOMPENSABLE, *in-kom-pen'-sà-bl*, a. That cannot be recompensed.

INCOMPETENCE, *in-kom'-pe-tense*, } s. Inability; want
INCOMPETENCY, *in-kom'-pe-ten-se*, } of sufficient intellectual powers or talents; want of natural adequate strength of body, or of suitable faculties; want of adequate means; insufficiency.

INCOMPETENT, *in-kom' pe-tent*, a. Wanting adequate powers of mind or suitable faculties; incapable; unable; wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; destitute of means; unfit; legally unavailable.

INCOMPETENTLY, *in-kom'-pe-tent-le*, ad. Insufficiently; inadequately.

INCOMPLETE, *in-kom-plete'*, a. Not finished; imperfect, defective.

INCOMPLETELY, *in-kom-plete'-le*, ad. Imperfectly.

INCOMPLETENESS, *in-kom-plete'-nes*, s. An unfinished state; imperfectness; defectiveness.

INCOMPLEX, *in-kom-pleks'*, a. Not complex; uncompounded; simple.

INCOMPLIABLE, *in-kom-pli'-à-bl*, a. Not compliable.

INCOMPLIANCE, *in-kom-pli'-ans*, s. Defect of compliance; untractableness; unyielding temper or constitution.

INCOMPLIANT, *in-kom-pli'-ant*, a. Unyielding to request or solicitation; not disposed to comply.

INCOMPLIANTLY, *in-kom-pli'-ant-le*, ad. Not compliantly.

INCOMPOSED, *in-kom-poze'd'*, a. Disordered; disturbed; discomposed.

INCOMPOSITE, *in-kom-pos'-it*, or *in-kom'-po-site*, a. Uncompounded; simple.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY,† *in-kom-pos-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of not being possible but by the negation or destruction of something.

INCOMPOSSIBLE,† *in-kom-pos'-se-bl*, a. Not possible to be or subsist with something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, *in-kom-pre-hen-se-bil'-e-te*, } s.
INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, *in-kom-pre-hen'-se-bl-nes*, } The quality of being incomprensible; inconceivableness.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, *in-kom-pre-hen'-se-bl*, a. That cannot be comprehended or understood; inconceivable.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY, *in-kom-pre-hen'-se-ble*, ad. Inconceivably.

INCOMPREHENSION, *in-kom-pre-hen'-shun*, s. Want of comprehension.

INCOMPREHENSIVE, *in-kom-pre-hen'-siv*, a. Not comprehensive.

INCOMPREHENSIVENESS, *in-kom-pre-hen'-siv nes*, s. The quality of being incomprehensive.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, *in-kom-pres-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of resisting compression.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, *in-kom-pres'-se-bl*, a. Not to be compressed; not capable of being reduced by force into a smaller compass; resisting compression.

INCOMPUTABLE, *in-kom-pu'-tà-bl*, a. That cannot be computed.

INCONCEALABLE, *in-kon-se'-là-bl*, a. Not to be hid or kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE, *in-kon-se'-và-bl*, a. That cannot be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible.

INCONCEIVABLENESS, *in-kon-se'-và-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

INCONCEIVABLY, *in-kon-se'-và-ble*, ad. In a manner beyond comprehension, or beyond the reach of human intellect.

INCONCEPTIBLE,† *in-kon-sep'-te-bl*, a. Inconceivable.

INCONCINNITY, *in-kon-sin'-ne-te*, s. Unsuitableness; want of proportion.

INCONCINNOUS, *in-kon-sin'-nus*, a. Disagreeable to the ear; dissonant.

INCONCLUDENT,† *in-kon-klu'-dent*, a. Not inferring a conclusion or consequence.

INCONCLUDING, *in-kon-klu'-ding*, a. Inferring no consequence.

INCONCLUSIVE, *in-kon-klu'-siv*, a. Not producing a conclusion; not settling a point in debate.

INCONCLUSIVELY, *in-kon-klu'-siv-le*, ad. Without such evidence as to determine the understanding in regard to truth or falsehood.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, *in-kon-klu'-siv-nes*, s. Want of such evidence as to satisfy the mind of truth or falsehood.

INCONCOCT, *in-kon-kokt'*, } a. Not fully digested; not
INCONCOCTED, *in-kon-kokt'-ed*, } matured; unripened.

INCONCOCTION, *in-kon-kok'-shun*, s. The state of being indigested; immaturity.

INCONCURRING, *in-kon-kur'-ring*, a. Not concurring, not agreeing.

INCONCUSSIBLE, *in-kon-kus'-se-bl*, a. That cannot be shaken.
INCONDENSABILITY, *in-kon-den-sâ-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of not being condensable.
INCONDENSABLE, *in-kon-den'-sâ-bl*, a. Not capable of condensation; not to be converted from a state of vapour to a fluid.
INCONDITE,† *in-kon'-dite*, a. Rude; unpolished; irregular.
INCONDITIONAL,‡ *in-kon-dish'-un-al*, a. Without any condition; absolute.
INCONDITIONATE,‡ *in-kon-dish'-un-ate*, a. Not limited or restrained by conditions; absolute.
INCONFORMABLE, *in-kon-fawr'-mâ-bl*, a. Not conformable.
INCONFORMITY, *in-kon-fawr'-me-te*, s. Want of conformity; non-conformity.
INCONFUSED, *in-kon-fuze'd'*, a. Not confused; distinct.
INCONFUSION, *in-kon-fu'-zhun*, s. Distinctness.
INCONGEALABLE, *in-kon-je'-lâ-bl*, a. Not capable of being frozen.
INCONGEALABLENESS, *in-kon-je'-lâ-bl-nes*, s. The impossibility of being congealed or frozen.
INCONGENIAL, *in-kon-je'-ne-al*, a. Not congenial; not of a like nature; unsuitable.
INCONGENIALITY, *in-kon-je-ne-al'-e-te*, s. Unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.
INCONGRUENCE,† *in-kong'-groo-ens*, s. Want of congruence, adaptation, or agreement; unsuitableness.
INCONGRUENT, *in-kong'-groo-ent*, a. Unsuitable; inconsistent.
INCONGRUITY, *in-kong-groo'-e-te*, s. Want of congruity; inconsistency; absurdity; unsuitableness of one thing to another.
INCONGRUOUS, *in-kong'-groo-us*, a. Not congruous; not fitting or agreeing; unsuitable; inconsistent.
INCONGRUOUSLY, *in-kong'-groo-us-le*, ad. Unsuitably; unfitly.
INCONNEXION, *in-kon-nek'-shun*, s. Want of connexion; loose, disjointed state.
INCONNEXEDLY,‡ *in-kon-neks'-ed-le*, ad. Without any connexion or dependence.
INCONSCIONABLE, *in-kon'-shun-â-bl*, a. Having no sense of good and evil; unconscionable.
INCONSEQUENCE, *in-kon'-se-kwense*, s. Want of just inference; inconclusiveness.
INCONSEQUENT, *in-kon'-se-kwent*, a. Not following from the premises; without regular inference.
INCONSEQUENTIAL, *in-kon-se-kwen'-shal*, a. Not regularly following from the premises; not of importance.
INCONSEQUENTIALITY, *in-kon-se-kwen-she-al'-e-te*, s. State of being of no consequence.
INCONSEQUENTIALLY, *in-kon-se-kwen'-she-al-le*, ad. Without regular sequence or deduction.
INCONSIDERABLE, *in-kon-sid'-er-â-bl*, a. Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; immaterial.
INCONSIDERABLENESS, *in-kon-sid'-er-â-bl-nes*, s. Small importance.
INCONSIDERABLY, *in-kon-sid'-er-â-ble*, ad. In a small degree; to a small amount.
INCONSIDERACY,† *in-kon-sid'-er-â-se*, } s. Thoughtless-
INCONSIDERANCE, *in-kon-sid'-er-anse*, } ness; want of consideration.
INCONSIDERATE, *in-kon-sid'-er-ate*, a. Not considerate; not duly regarding; thoughtless; inattentive.
INCONSIDERATELY, *in-kon-sid'-er-ate-le*, ad. Without due consideration or regard to consequences; heedlessly; carelessly.
INCONSIDERATENESS, *in-kon-sid'-er-ate-nes*, s. Want of due regard to consequences; carelessness; thoughtlessness.
INCONSIDERATION, *in-kon-sid-er-a'-shun*, s. Want of due consideration; want of thought; inattention to consequences.
INCONSISTENCE, *in-kon-sis'-tense*, } s. Such opposition
INCONSISTENCY, *in-kon-sis'-ten-se*, } or disagreement as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; absurdity in argument or narration; self-contradiction; incongruity.
INCONSISTENT, *in-kon-sis'-tent*, a. Not suitable, accordant, or congruous; absolutely opposed; not uniform; incompatible; incongruous; irreconcilable.
INCONSISTENTLY, *in-kon-sis'-tent-le*, ad. Incongruously; with self-contradiction.
INCONSOLABLE, *in-kon-so'-lâ-bl*, a. Not to be consoled; grieved beyond susceptibility of comfort.
INCONSOLABLY, *in-kon-so'-lâ-ble*, ad. In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.
INCONSONANCE, *in-kon'-so-nanse*, s. Disagreement of sounds; discordance.
INCONSONANCY, *in-kon'-so-nan-se*, s. Disagreement; inconsistency; discordance.
INCONSONANT, *in-kon'-so-nant*, a. Not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.
INCONSONANTLY, *in-kon'-so-nant-le*, ad. Not accordantly; not consistently.
INCONSPICUOUS, *in-kon-spik'-u-us*, a. Not discernible, not conspicuous.
INCONSPICUOUSLY, *in-kon-spik'-u-us-le*, ad. So as not to be clearly discerned.
INCONSTANCY, *in-kon'-stan-se*, s. Mutability or instability of temper; unsteadiness; fickleness.
INCONSTANT, *in-kon'-stant*, a. Subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; mutable; fickle; volatile.
INCONSTANTLY, *in-kon'-stant-le*, ad. In an inconstant manner.
INCONSUMABLE, *in-kon-su'-mâ-bl*, a. Not to be consumed, that cannot be wasted.
INCONSUMABLY, *in-kon-su'-mâ-ble*, ad. So as not to be consumable.
INCONSUMMATE, *in-kon-sum'-mate*, a. Not finished; not complete.
INCONSUMMATENESS, *in-kon-sum'-mate-nes*, s. State of being incomplete.
INCONSUMPTIBLE,‡ *in-kon-sum'-te-bl*, a. Not to be destroyed.
INCONTAMINATE,‡ *in-kon-tam'-e-nate*, a. Not contaminated; not adulterated.
INCONTAMINATENESS, *in-kŏn-tam'-e-nate-nes*, s. Uncorrupted state.
INCONTENTATION,‡ *in-kon-ten-ta'-shun*, s. Discontent.
INCONTESTABLE, *in-kon-tes'-tâ-bl*, a. Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; incontrovertible; undeniable.
INCONTESTABLY, *in-kon-tes'-tâ-ble*, ad. In a manner to preclude debate; indisputably.
INCONTESTED, *in-kon-tes'-ted*, a. Not contested.
INCONTIGUOUS, *in-kon-tig'-u-us*, a. Not adjoining or touching.
INCONTIGUOUSLY, *in-kon-tig'-u-us-le*, ad. So as not to be contiguous.
INCONTINENCE, *in-kon'-te-nense*, } s. Want of restraint
INCONTINENCY, *in-kon'-te-nen-se*, } of the passions or appetites; free or illegal indulgence of lust; lewdness.—In *pathology*, the inability of any of the animal organs to restrain discharges of their contents.
INCONTINENT, *in-kon'-te-nent*, a. Not restraining the passions or appetites; unchaste; unable to restrain discharges.
—s. One who is unchaste.
INCONTINENTLY, *in-kon'-te-nent-le*, ad. Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely.
INCONTRACTED, *in-kon-trakt'-ed*, a. Not contracted not shortened.
INCONTROLLABLE, *in-kon-trole'-â-bl*, a. Not to be controlled; that cannot be restrained or governed.
INCONTROLLABLY, *in-kon-trole'-â-ble*, ad. In a manner that admits of no control.
INCONTROVERTIBLE, *in-kon-tro-ver'-te-bl*, a. Too clear or certain to admit of dispute, incontestable; indisputable.
INCONTROVERTIBLY, *in-kon-tro-ver'-te-ble*, ad. In a manner that precludes controversy.
INCONVENIENCE, *in-kon-ve'-ne-ense*, } s. Unfitness; un-
INCONVENIENCY, *in-kon-ve'-ne-en-se*, } suitableness; anything that disturbs quiet, or increases the difficulty of action.
INCONVENIENCE, *in-kon-ve'-ne-ense*, v.a. To put to inconvenience; to trouble.
INCONVENIENT, *in-kon-ve'-ne-ent*, a. Incommodious; unsuitable; disadvantageous; unfit.
INCONVENIENTLY, *in-kon-ve'-ne-ent-le*, ad. Unsuitably; incommodiously; unseasonably.
INCONVERSABLE, *in-kon-ver'-sâ-bl*, a. Not inclined to free conversation; incommunicative.
INCONVERSANT, *in-kon'-ver-sant*, a. Not conversant; not familiar.
INCONVERTIBILITY, *in-kon-ver-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of not being changeable or convertible into something else.
INCONVERTIBLE, *in-kon-ver'-te-bl*, a. Not convertible.
INCONVICTEDNESS, *in-kon-vik'-ted-nes*, s. State of being not convicted.
INCONVINCIBLE, *in-kon-vin'-se-bl*, a. That cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction.
INCONVINCIBLY, *in-kon-vin'-se-ble*, ad. In a manner not admitting of conviction.

INCONY,‡ *in-ko'-ne*, a. Unlearned; artless.
INCORPORAL,† *in-kor'-po-ral*, a. Not consisting of matter or body; immaterial.
INCORPORALITY, *in-kor-po-ral'-e-te*, s. The quality of not consisting of matter; immateriality.
INCORPORALLY, *in-kor'-po-ral-le*, ad. Without matter or a body; immaterially.
INCORPORATE, *in-kor' po-rate*, a. United in one body; mixed; associated; †not consisting of matter; not having a material body.
— v.a. To mingle different ingredients in one mass; to reduce dry substances to the consistence of paste by the admixture of a fluid; to unite; to blend; to embody; to form into a body politic.
— v.n. To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended.
INCORPORATED, *in-kor'-po-ra-ted*, pp. or a. Mixed or united in one body.
INCORPORATION, *in-kor-po-ra'-shun*, s. The act of incorporating; union of different ingredients in one mass; association in the same political body.
INCORPOREAL, *in-kor-po'-re-al*, a. Not consisting of matter; immaterial; unsubstantial.
INCORPOREALLY, *in-kor-po'-re-al-le*, ad. Without body; immaterially.
INCORPOREITY, *in-kor-po-re'-e-te*, s. The quality of being not material; immateriality.
INCORRECT, *in-kor-rekt'*, a. Not correct; inaccurate; erroneous; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules; not according to truth, or to law or morality.
INCORRECTION, *in-kor-rek'-shun*, s. Want of correction.
INCORRECTLY, *in-kor-rekt'-le*, ad. Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately.
INCORRECTNESS, *in-kor-rekt'-nes*, s. Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy.
INCORRIGIBLE, *in-kor'-re-je-bl*, a. That cannot be corrected or amended; too depraved to be corrected.
INCORRIGIBLENESS, *in-kor'-re je-bl-nes*, } s. The quality
INCORRIGIBILITY, *in-kor-re-je-bil'-e-te*, } of being depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity.
INCORRIGIBLY, *in-kor'-re-je-ble*, ad. To a degree of depravity beyond all amendment.
INCORRODIBLE, *in-kor-ro'-de-bl*, a. That cannot be corroded.
INCORRUPT, *in-kor-rupt'*, } a. Not corrupt or de-
INCORRUPTED, *in-kor-rup'-ted*, } praved; above the power of bribes.
INCORRUPTIBILITY, *in-kor-rup-te-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being incapable of decay or corruption.
INCORRUPTIBLENESS, *in-kor-rup'-te-bl-nes*, }
INCORRUPTIBLE, *in-kor-rup'-te-bl*, a. That cannot corrupt or decay, that cannot be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.
INCORRUPTIBLY, *in-kor-rup'-te-ble*, ad. In a way not admitting of corruption.
INCORRUPTION, *in-kor-rup'-shun*, s. Incapability of being corrupted.
INCORRUPTIVE, *in-kor-rup'-tiv*, a. Not liable to corruption.
INCORRUPTNESS, *in-kor-rupt'-nes*, s. Exemption from decay or corruption; integrity; honesty.
INCRASSATE, *in-kras'-sate*, v.a. To make thick; to thicken.—In *pharmacy*, to make fluids thicker by the mixture of other substances less fluid.
— v.n. To become thick or thicker.
INCRASSATE, *in-kras'-sate*, } a. Made thick or thicker.
INCRASSATED, *in-kras'-sa-ted*, } —In *botany*, thickened or becoming thicker toward the flower; fattened.
INCRASSATION, *in-kras-sa'-shun*, s. The act of thickening, or state of becoming thicker.
INCRASSATIVE, *in-kras'-sa-tiv*, a. Having the quality of thickening.
— s. That which has the power to thicken.
INCREASABLE, *in-kre'-sa-bl*, a. That may be increased.
INCREASE, *in-krees'*, v.n. To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to augment; to become more in number; to advance in value; to swell; to rise; to become of more esteem and authority; to enlarge.
— v.a. To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; to advance in quality; to add to any quality or affection; to extend; to lengthen, as distance; to extend; to spread, as one's popularity; to aggravate, as wickedness.
INCREASE, *in'-krees*, s. Augmentation; enlargement, extension, or growth; a growing larger in size, extent, or quantity; the result of augmentation; profit; interest; produce; progeny; issue; the augmentation of the luminous part of the moon; augmentation of strength or violence; augmentation of degree.
INCREASEFUL, *in-krees'-ful*, a. Abundant in produce.
INCREASER, *in-krees'-er*, s. He or that which increases
INCREASINGLY, *in-krees'-ing-le*, ad. In the way of growing or increasing.
INCREATE, *in-kre-ate'*, v.a. To create within.
INCREATE, *in'-kre-ate*, } a. Uncreated.
INCREATED, *in'-kre-a-ted*, }
INCREDIBILITY, *in-kred-e-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of
INCREDIBLENESS, *in-kred'-e-bl-nes*, } surpassing belief.
INCREDIBLE, *in-kred'-e-bl*, a. That cannot be believed; not to be credited.
INCREDIBLY, *in-kred'-e-ble*, ad. In a manner to preclude belief.
INCREDULITY, *in-kre-du'-le-te*, } s. The quality of
INCREDULOUSNESS, *in-kred'-u-lus-nes*, } not believing; indisposition to believe; scepticism.
INCREDULOUS, *in-kred'-u-lus*, a. Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related.
INCREDULOUSLY, *in-kred'-u-lus-le*, ad. With unbelief or incredulity.
INCREMABLE,‡ *in-krem'-a-bl*, a. That cannot be burned.
INCREMENT,‡ *in'-kre-ment*, s. Increase; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation; produce.—In *mathematics*, the finite increase of a variable quantity.
INCREPATE,‡ *in'-kre-pate*, v.a. To chide, to rebuke.
INCREPATION, *in-kre-pa'-shun*, s. A chiding or rebuking.
INCRESCENT, *in-kres'-sent*, a. Increasing; growing, swelling.
INCRIMINATE, *in-krim'-e-nate*, v.a. To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.
INCRUENTAL,‡ *in-kru-en'-tal*, a. Not attended with blood.
INCRUST, *in-krust'*, v.a. To cover with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance.
INCRUSTATE,† *in-krus'-tate*, v.a. To incrust.
INCRUSTATION, *in-krus-ta'-shun*, s. A crust or coat of anything on the surface of a body.—In the *arts*, a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, or other substance, attached by cramp-irons, cement, &c.—In *chemistry*, the disposition of stonelike molecules on the surface of bodies habitually exposed to the action of waters impregnated with calcareous salts.
INCRUSTMENT, *in-krust'-ment*, s. Incrustation.
INCRYSTALLIZABLE, *in-kris'-tal-ize-a-bl*, a. That will not crystallize; that cannot be formed into crystals; uncrystallizable.
INCUBATE, *in'-ku-bate*, v.n. To sit, as on eggs for hatching.
INCUBATION, *in-ku-ba'-shun*, s. The act of sitting on eggs, for the purpose of hatching young; hatching of eggs by artificial heat.
INCUBATURE,‡ *in-ku'-ba-ture*, s. Incubation.
INCUBUS, *in'-ku-bus*, s. (Lat.) An incumbrance; a dead weight; a feeling of suffocation which comes on during sleep; a demon. *See* NIGHTMARE.
INCULCATE, *in-kul'-kate*, v.a. To impress by frequent admonitions; to urge on the mind; to teach; to infuse.
INCULCATION, *in-kul-ka'-shun*, s. The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.
INCULPABLE, *in-kul'-pa-bl*, a. Without fault.
INCULPABLENESS, *in-kul'-pa-bl-nes*, s. Unblamableness.
INCULPABLY, *in-kul'-pa-ble*, ad. Without blame.
INCULPATE, *in-kul'-pate*, v.a. To blame; to censure
INCULPATION, *in-kul-pa'-shun*, s. Blame; censure.
INCULPATORY, *in-kul'-pa-tur-e*, a. Imputing blame.
INCULT,† *in kult'*, a. Untilled; uncultivated.
INCULTIVATED, *in-kul'-te-va-ted*, a. Not cultivated.
INCULTIVATION, *in-kul-te-va'-shun*, } s. Want or neglect
INCULTURE, *in-kul'-tchure*, } of cultivation.
INCUMBENCY, *in-kum'-ben-se*, s. A lying or resting on something; the state of holding or being in possession of a benefice.
INCUMBENT, *in-kum'-bent*, a. Lying or resting on; supported; buoyed up; bound by moral duty to do a certain act.—In *botany*, a term applied to the anthers of plants, when so disposed as to lie one over the other.—In *zoology*, applied to the wings of insects, when one laps over the other.
— s. The person who is in present possession of a benefice or of any office.
INCUMBENTLY, *in-kum'-bent-le*, ad. In an incumbent manner.
INCUMBER, *in-kum'-ber*, v.a. To burden with a load; to embarrass. *See* ENCUMBER, and its derivatives.

INCUMBRANCE, *in-kum'-branse*, s. Anything that impedes motion or action, or renders it difficult or laborious; impediment; embarrassment; a legal claim on the estate of another.
INCUMBRANCER, *in-kum'-bran-ser*, s. One who has an incumbrance or some legal claim on an estate.
INCUMBROUS, *in-kum'-brus*, a. Cumbersome; troublesome.
INCUR, *in-kur'*, v.a. To become liable to; to bring on; ‡ to occur; to meet.
INCURABILITY, *in-kew-rà-bil'-e-te*, s. The state of being incurable; impossibility of cure.
INCURABLE, *in-kew'-rà-bl*, a. That cannot be cured; not admitting of cure; irremediable; irretrievable.
— s. A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.
INCURABLENESS, *in-kew'-rà bl-nes*, s. The state of not admitting cure or remedy.
INCURABLY, *in-kew'-rà-ble*, ad. In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.
INCURIOSITY, *in-kew-re-os'-e-te*, s. Want of curiosity; inattentiveness.
INCURIOUS, *in-kew'-re-us*, a. Destitute of curiosity; inattentive.
INCURIOUSLY, *in-kew'-re-us-le*, ad. Without inquisitiveness.
INCURIOUSNESS, *in-kew'-re-us-nes*, s. Want of curiosity or inquisitiveness.
INCURRED, *in-kurd'*, pp. of the verb *to incur*.
INCURRENCE, *in-kur'-rense*, s. The act of bringing on, or subjecting one's self to.
INCURSION, *in-kur'-shun*, s. An entering into a territory with hostile intention; an irruption; an inroad; † attack.
INCURSIVE, *in-kur'-siv*, a. Hostile; making an attack or incursion.
INCURVATE, *in-kur'-vate*, v.a. To bend; to turn from a right line or straight course.
— a. Curved inward or upward.
INCURVATION, *in-kur-va'-shun*, s. The act of bending; the state of being bent or turned from a rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness.
INCURVE, *in-kurv'*, v.a. To bend; to make crooked.
INCURVED, *in-kurvd'*, pp. or a. Bent or curved inward.
INCURVITY, *in-kur'-ve-te*, s. State of being bent or crooked; crookedness.
INDAGATE, ‡ *in'-da-gate*, v.a. To seek or search out.
INDAGATION, † *in-da-ga'-shun*, s. The act of searching, inquiry; examination.
INDAGATOR, † *in-da-ga'-tur*, s. One who seeks or inquires with diligence.
INDAMAGE, *in-dam'-age*. *See* ENDAMAGE.
INDART, *in-dart'*, v.a. To dart in; to thrust or strike in.
INDEBTED, *in-det'-ted*, a. Being in debt; having incurred a debt; obliged by something received.
INDEBTEDNESS, *in-det'-ted-nes*, s. The state of being indebted.
INDEBTMENT, † *in-det'-ment*, s. The state of being indebted.
INDECENCY, *in-de'-sen-se*, s. That which is unbecoming in language or manners; indelicacy; indecorum; immodesty.
INDECENT, *in-de'-sent*, a. Unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; unbecoming; indecorous; indelicate.
INDECENTLY, *in-de'-sent-le*, ad. In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy.
INDECIDUOUS, *in-de-sid'-u-us*, a. Not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn; lasting; evergreen.
INDECIMABLE, *in-des'-e-mà-bl*, a. Not liable to the payment of tithes.
INDECIPHERABLE, *in-de-si'-fer-à-bl*, a. That cannot be deciphered.
INDECISION, *in-de-sizh'-un*, s. Want of decision; want of settled purpose; a wavering of mind; irresolution.
INDECISIVE, *in-de-si'-siv*, a. Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; unsettled; wavering.
INDECISIVELY, *in-de-si'-siv-le*, ad. Without decision.
INDECISIVENESS, *in-de-si'-siv-nes*, s. The state of being undecided, or of not being brought to a final issue.
INDECLINABLE, *in-de-kli'-nà-bl*, a. Not declinable; not varied by terminations.
INDECLINABLY, *in-de-kli'-nà-ble*, ad. Without variation.
INDECOMPOSABLE, *in-de-kom-po'-zà-bl*, a. Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements.
INDECOMPOSABLENESS, *in-de-kom-po'-zà-bl-nes*, s. Incapableness of decomposition.
INDECOROUS *in-dek'-o-rus*, or *in-de-ko'-rus*, a Contrary to the established rules of good breeding; unbecoming, rude, or uncivil.
INDECOROUSLY, *in-dek'-o-rus-le*, or *in-de-ko'-rus-le*, ad. In an unbecoming manner.
INDECOROUSNESS, *in-dek'-o-rus-nes*, or *in-de-ko'-rus-nes*, s. Violation of good manners in words or behaviour.
INDECORUM, *in-de-ko'-rum*, s. (Lat.) Impropriety of behaviour; violation of the established rules of civility.
INDEED, *in-deed'*, ad. In reality; in truth; in fact.
— interj. An expression of surprise, as *Indeed!* is it possible?
INDEFATIGABILITY, *in-de-fat-e-gà-bil'-e-te*, } s. Unwea-
INDEFATIGABLENESS, *in-de-fat'-e-gà-bl-nes*, } riedness · habit of perseverance; persistency.
INDEFATIGABLE, *in-de-fat'-e-gà-bl*, a. Not exhausted by labour; not yielding to fatigue; unwearied; untiring.
INDEFATIGABLY, *in-de-fat'-e-gà-ble*, ad. Without weariness.
INDEFATIGATION, ‡ *in-de-fat-e-ga'-shun*, s. Unwearied-ness.
INDEFEASIBILITY, *in-de-fe-ze-bil'-e-te*, s. The state of not being subject to voidability.
INDEFEASIBLE, *in-de-fe'-ze-bl*, a. Not to be defeated; that cannot be made void.
INDEFEASIBLY, *in-de-fe'-ze-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be defeated or made void.
INDEFECTIBILITY, *in-de-fek-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being subject to no defect or decay.
INDEFECTIBLE, *in-de-fek'-te-bl*, a. Unfailing; not liable to defect, failure, or decay.
INDEFECTIVE, *in-de-fek'-tiv*, a. Not defective; perfect, complete.
INDEFENSIBILITY, *in-de-fen-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality or state of not being capable of defence or vindication.
INDEFENSIBLE, *in-de-fen'-se-bl*, a. That cannot be defended or maintained; untenable; unjustifiable.
INDEFENSIBLY, *in-de-fen'-se-ble*, ad. In an indefensible manner.
INDEFENSIVE, *in-de-fen'-siv*, a. Having no defence.
INDEFICIENCY, *in-de-fish'-en-se*, s. The quality of not being deficient, or of suffering no delay.
INDEFICIENT, *in-de-fish'-ent*, a. Not deficient; not failing; perfect.
INDEFINABLE, *in-de-fi'-nà-bl*, a. That cannot be defined.
INDEFINABLY, *in-de-fi'-nà-ble*, ad. Not to be capable of definition.
INDEFINITE, *in-def'-e-nit*, a. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise or certain; that has no certain limits.
INDEFINITELY, *in-def'-e-nit-le*, ad. Without any settled limitation; not with certainty or precision.
INDEFINITENESS, *in-def'-e-nit-nes*, s. The quality of being undefined; unlimited.
INDEFINITUDE, *in-de-fin'-e-tude*, s. Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.
INDEHISCENCE, *in-de-his'-sense*, s. State of being permanently closed, or not gaping.
INDEHISCENT, *in-de-his'-sent*, a. Not dehiscent or gaping; permanently closed.—In *botany*, not opening spontaneously at maturity.
INDELIBERATE, *in-de-lib'-er-ate*, a. Done or performed without deliberation; unpremeditated.
INDELIBERATELY, *in-de-lib'-er-ate-le*, ad. Without deliberation or premeditation.
INDELIBILITY, *in-del-e-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being indelible.
INDELIBLE, *in-del'-e-bl*, a. Not to be blotted out or annulled; that cannot be effaced or lost.
INDELIBLY, *in-del'-e-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be blotted out; too deeply imprinted to be effaced.
INDELICACY, *in-del'-e-kà-se*, s. Want of decency in language or behaviour; rudeness; coarseness of manners or language.
INDELICATE, *in-del'-e-kate*, a. Wanting delicacy; offensive to good manners or to purity of mind; indecorous; unbecoming.
INDELICATELY, *in-del'-e-kate-le*, ad. Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.
INDEMNIFICATION, *in-dem-ne-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of indemnifying, or securing against loss; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty, a regulated allowance for losses sustained by officers or soldiers on active service.
INDEMNIFY, *in-dem'-ne-fi*, v.a. To save harmless · to secure against loss, damage, or [illegible].

INDEMNITY, *in-dem'-ne-te*, s. Security given to save harmless; a writing or pledge by which a person is secured against future loss; indemnification or recompense for injury sustained.

INDEMONSTRABLE, *in-de-mon'-strâ-bl*, a. That cannot be demonstrated.

INDENIZATION, *in-den-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of naturalizing, or the patent by which a person is made free.

INDENIZEN, *in-den'-e-zen*, v.a. To invest with the privileges of a free citizen.

INDENT, *in-dent'*, v.a. To notch; to jag; to cut any margin into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth.

— v.n. To be cut or notched; to bargain or covenant.

— s. Incisure; a cut or notch in the margin of anything.

INDENTATION, *in-den-ta'-shun*, s. A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things; a recess or depression in any border.

INDENTED, *in-dent'-ed*, pp. or a. Cut in the edge into points, like teeth; bound out by covenants in writing. —*Indented line*, in *fortification*, is a serrated line forming several angles, so that one side defends another.

INDENTEDLY, *in-dent'-ed-le*, ad. With indentations.

INDENTING, *in-dent'-ing*, s. An impression like that made by a tooth.

INDENTMENT,‡ *in-dent'-ment*, s. Indenture.

INDENTURE, *in-den'-tchure*, s. A writing containing a contract, originally so called from the two copies being *indented* to show their connecting correspondence with each other.

— v.a. To indent; to bind by indentures.

— v.n. To run in and out; to indent.

INDEPENDENCE, *in-de-pen'-dense*, s. Complete exemption from control, or the power of others; ability to support one's self; exemption from undue influence; self-direction.

INDEPENDENCY, *in-de-pen'-den-se*, s. The state of being independent; independence.

INDEPENDENT, *in-de-pen'-dent*, a. Not subject to the control of others; not subordinate; not holding or enjoying possessions at the will of another; not dependent; not subject to bias or influence; unconstrained; pertaining to an Independent or Congregational church.

— s. One who, in *religious affairs*, maintains that every congregation of Christians is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

INDEPENDENTLY, *in-de-pen'-dent-le*, ad. Without depending or relying on others; without control or undue bias; without connexion with other things.

INDEPRECABLE, *in-dep'-re-kâ-bl*, a. That cannot be deprecated.

INDEPREHENSIBLE, *in-dep-re-hen'-se-bl*, a. That cannot be found out.

INDEPRIVABLE, *in-de-prî'-vâ-bl*, a. That cannot be deprived.

INDESCRIBABLE, *in-de-skrî'-bâ-bl*, a. That cannot be described.

INDESCRIPTIVE, *in-de-skrip'-tiv*, a. Not descriptive or containing just description.

INDESERT, *in-de-zert'*, s. Want of merit or worth.

INDESINENT,† *in-des'-e-nent*, a. Not ceasing; perpetual.

INDESINENTLY,† *in-des'-e-nent-le*, ad. Without cessation.

INDESIRABLE, *in-de-zi'-râ-bl*, a. Not desirable.

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, *in-de-struk-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, *in-de-struk'-te-bl*, a. That cannot be destroyed; imperishable.

INDESTRUCTIBLY, *in-de-struk'-te-ble*, ad. In an indestructible manner.

INDETERMINABLE, *in-de-ter'-me-nâ-bl*, a. That cannot be determined, ascertained, or fixed; not to be determined.

INDETERMINABLY, *in-de-ter'-me-nâ-ble*, ad. In an indeterminable manner.

INDETERMINATE, *in-de-ter'-me-nate*, a. Not determinate, not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise.—An *indeterminate quantity*, in *mathematics*, a quantity having no fixed value.

INDETERMINATELY, *in-de-ter'-me-nate-le*, ad. Not in any settled manner; indefinitely.

INDETERMINATENESS, *in-de-ter'-me-nate-nes*, } s. Indefi-
INDETERMINATION, *in de ter-me na'-shun*, } niteness; want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state; vacillation.

INDETERMINED, *in-de-ter'-mind*, a. Undetermined, unsettled; unfixed.

INDEVOTE, *in-de-vote'*, }
INDEVOTED, *in-de-vo'-ted*, } a. Not devoted.

INDEVOTION, *in-de-vo'-shun*, s. Want of devotion absence of devout affections.

INDEVOUT, *in-de-vowt'*, a. Not having devout affections, undevout.

INDEVOUTLY, *in-de-vowt'-le*, ad. Without devotion.

INDEX, *in'-deks*, s.; pl. INDEXES, or INDICES. (Lat.) That which points out; the hand that points to anything; a table of the contents of a book, or of references in an alphabetical order.—In *anatomy*, the forefinger, or pointing finger.—In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved; the exponent.—The *index of a logarithm* is the integral part of the logarithm; the characteristic. —The *index of a globe*, or the *gnomon*, is a little style fitted on the north pole, which, when the globe is turned, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.—*Index of refraction*, in *optics*, the sine of the angle of incidence, the sine of the angle of refraction being taken for unity.—*Index-hands*, in *mechanics*, are the pointers of a clock, watch, or other registering machine.—In *music*, a direction or character placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave.—In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the *Index Expurgatorius* is a catalogue of books forbidden to be read by the faithful.

— v.a. To provide with an index or table of contents, as, to *index* a book.

INDEXER, *in'-dek-ser*, s. He who frames an index; an index-maker.

INDEXICAL, *in-dek'-se-kal*, a. Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

INDEXICALLY, *in-dek'-se-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of an index.

INDEXTERITY, *in-deks-ter'-e-te*, s. Want of dexterity in the use of the hands; clumsiness; awkwardness; want of skill in the performance of any work of art.

INDIA, *ind'-yâ*, s. A country in Asia, so named from the River Indus.

INDIA RUBBER, *ind'-yâ rub'-ber*, }
INDIAN RUBBER, *ind'-yan rub'-ber*, } s. The *caoutchouc*, a substance of extraordinary elasticity.

INDIAMAN, *ind'-yâ-man*, s. A large ship employed in the India trade.

INDIAN, *ind'-yan*, a. Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.—*Indian arrowroot*, a plant of the genus *maranta*. —*Indian berry*, the same as *Cocculus Indicus*.—*Indian bread*, a plant of the genus *jatropha*.—*Indian corn*, the maize, of the genus *zea*.—*Indian cress*, a plant of the genus *tropæolum*; the *T. majus* being a favourite garden flower known by the name of *nasturtium*.—*Indian cucumber*, the plant *Medeola Virginia*, a native of Virginia.—*Indian date*, or tamarind tree, the leguminous plant *Tamarindus Indica*, a native of the East and West Indies.—*Indian fig*, a plant of the genus *Cactus*.—*Indian hawthorn*, the plant *Raphiolepis Indica*, and other plants of the same genus.—*Indian hemp*, a name given in North America to the plant *Apocynium cannabium*.—*Indian ink*, a substance made of lampblack and animal glue, brought chiefly from China, and used for water-colours.—*Indian lotus*, the plant *Nymphæa pubescens*, a native of the East Indies. —*Indian madder*, the general name of plants of the genus *Oldenlandia*; of which the species *O. umbellata* is much used for dyeing red, purple, orange, and brown.—*Indian mulberry*, the common name of the genus *Morinda*.—*Indian pink*, the roots of the plant *Spigelia Marylandica*, sold under the name of *Maryland wormgrass*, or pink root, as an anthelmintic.—*Indian red*, a species of ochre.—*Indian reed*, a plant of the genus *canna*.—*Indian shot*, a name given to plants of the genus *canna*.—*Indian tobacco*, a species of *lobelia*.—*Indian turnip*, an American plant with a head of red berries growing on a stem.

— s. The general name of any native of the East or West Indies, or of the aborigines of America.

INDIANITE, *ind'-yan-ite*, s. A grey mineral of the feldspar family, from the Carnatic, in India.

INDIANIZE, *ind'-yan-ize*, v.a. To make or cause to be like an Indian.

INDICANT, *in'-de-kant*, a. or s. A term applied to that which points out what is to be done to cure disease.

INDICATE, *in'-de-kate*, v.a. To point out; to show; to mark; to signify; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something; to tell; to disclose.—In *medicine*, to manifest by symptoms.

INDICATION, *in-de-ka'-shun*, s. The act of pointing out; mark; token; sign.—In *medicine*, any symptom or occurrence in a disease which serves to direct to suitable remedies.—Discovery made; intelligence given.

INDICATIVE, *in-dik'-a-tiv*, a. Showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious.—In *grammar*, the *indicative* mood is the form of the verb that *indicates*, or affirms.

INDICATIVELY, *in-dik'-a-tiv-le*, ad. In a manner to show or signify.

INDICATOR, *in'-de-ka-tur*, s. He or that which shows or points out.

INDICATORY, *in'-de-ka-tur-e*, a. Showing; serving to show or make known.

INDICAVIT, *in-de-ka'-vit*, s. (Lat.) In *law*, a writ or prohibition, that lies for the patron of a church when his incumbent is sued for tithes by another clergyman.

INDICE, *in'-dis*. *See* INDEX.

INDICOLITE, *in'-de-ko-lite*, s. In *mineralogy*, an indigo-blue variety of shorl or tourmalin, found in Sweden.

INDICT, *in-dite'*, v.a. In *law*, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour, in writing, by a grand-jury under oath.

INDICTABLE, *in-di'-ta-bl*, a. That may be indicted; subject to be presented by a grand-jury; subject to indictment.

INDICTEE, *in-di-tee'*, s. A person who is indicted.

INDICTER, *in-di'-ter*, s. One who indicts.

INDICTION, *in-dik'-shun*, s. Declaration; proclamation.—In *chronology*, a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great, and begun January 1, A.D. 313.—Originally, a tax for the payment of discharged troops.

INDICTIVE, *in-dik'-tiv*, a. Proclaimed; declared.

INDICTMENT, *in-dite'-ment*, s. A written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanour, preferred by a grand-jury under oath to a court; the paper or parchment containing the accusation of a grand-jury.

INDIFFERENCE, *in-dif'-fer-ense*, s. Neutrality of mind between different persons or things; unconcern; negligence; apathy; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other; impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias.

INDIFFERENT, *in-dif'-fer-ent*, a. Neutral; not inclined to one side, party, or thing more than to another; unconcerned; impartial; disinterested.

INDIFFERENTISM, *in-dif'-fer-en-tizm*, s. State of indifference.

INDIFFERENTLY, *in-dif'-fer-ent-le*, ad. Without distinction or preference; equally; impartially; without favour, prejudice, or bias.

INDIGENCE, *in'-de-jense*, } s. Want of estate, or means
INDIGENCY, *in'-de-jen-se*, } of comfortable subsistence; penury; destitution.

INDIGENT, *in'-de-jene*, s. One born in a country; a native animal or plant.

INDIGENOUS, *in-dij'-en-us*, a. Native; born in a country; not exotic.

INDIGENT, *in'-de-jent*, a. Destitute of property, or means of subsistence; needy.

INDIGENTLY, *in'-de-jent-le*, ad. With indigence or destitution.

INDIGEST,‡ *in-de-jest'*, s. A crude mass.

INDIGESTED, *in-de-jest'-ed*, a. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach; not methodized; not reduced to due form; crude.

INDIGESTIBLE, *in-de-jes'-te-bl*, a. Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body; not to be received or patiently endured.

INDIGESTIBLY, *in-de-jes'-te-ble*, ad. Not digestible.

INDIGESTION, *in-de-jest'-yun*, s. Want of due coction in the stomach; a failure of that change in food which prepares it for nutriment; crudity.—As a *disease*, dyspepsia.

INDIGITATE, *in-dij'-e-tate*, v.a. To point out with the finger.
—v.n. To communicate ideas by the fingers; to show or compute by the fingers.

INDIGITATION, *in-dij-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of pointing out with the finger.

INDIGN,‡ *in-dine'*, a. Unworthy; disgraceful.

INDIGNANCE,‡ *in-dig'-nanse* s. Indignation.

INDIGNANT, *in dig'-nant*, a. Affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn.

INDIGNANTLY, *in-dig'-nant-le*, ad. With indignation.

INDIGNATION, *in-dig-na'-shun*, s. A strong and elevated disapprobation of what is flagitious in character or conduct; anger, mingled with contempt; wrath; resentment; rage.

INDIGNIFY,‡ *in-dig'-ne-fi*, v.a. To treat disdainfully.

INDIGNITY, *in-dig'-ne-te*, s. Unmerited, contemptuous conduct toward another; incivility, accompanied with insult; contumely; rudeness.

INDIGNLY,‡ *in-dine'-le*, ad. Unworthily.

INDIGO, *in'-de-go*, s. A substance or dye, prepared from the leaves and stalks of the indigo plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*), which imparts a deep blue colour, and is extensively used in dyeing and calico-printing.

INDIGOGENE, *in'-de-go-jene*, s. White indigo, or colourless indigotine, produced by the action upon blue indigo of any deoxidating body.

INDIGOMETER, *in-de-gom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

INDIGOTIC, *in-de-got'-ik*, a. Denoting an acid formed by dissolving indigo in diluted nitric acid.

INDIGOTINE, *in'-de-go-tene*, s. Pure blue indigo, forming about four-tenths of the indigo of commerce.

INDILATORY, *in-dil'-a-tur-e*, a. Not dilatory or slow.

INDILIGENCE, *in-dil'-e-jense*, s. Want of diligence, slothfulness.

INDILIGENT, *in-dil'-e-jent*, a. Not diligent; idle; slothful.

INDILIGENTLY, *in-dil'-e-jent-le*, ad. Without diligence.

INDIMINISHABLE, *in-de-min'-ish-a-bl*, a. That cannot be diminished.

INDIRECT, *in-de-rekt'*, a. Not straight or rectilinear deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; wrong; improper; not fair or honest.—*Indirect tax* is a tax or duty on articles of consumption, paid through the Excise or Customs.

INDIRECTION,‡ *in-de-rek'-shun*, s. Oblique course or means; dishonest practice.

INDIRECTLY, *in-de-rekt'-le*, ad. Not in a straight line or course; obliquely; unfairly.

INDIRECTNESS, *in-de-rekt'-nes*, s. Obliquity; devious course; unfairness.

INDISCERNIBLE, *in-diz-zern'-e-bl*, a. That cannot be discerned; not visible or perceptible.

INDISCERNIBLENESS, *in-diz-zern'-e-bl-nes*, s. Incapability of being discerned.

INDISCERNIBLY, *in-diz-zern'-e-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be seen or perceived.

INDISCERPIBLE. *See* INDISCERPTIBLE.

INDISCERPTIBILITY, *in-dis-serp-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being incapable of dissolution or separation of parts.

INDISCERPTIBLE, *in-dis-serp'-te-bl*, a. Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts.

INDISCERPTIBLY, *in-dis-serp'-te-ble*, ad. So as not to be capable of separation into parts.

INDISCIPLINABLE, *in-dis'-se-plin-a-bl*, a. That cannot be subjected to discipline; not capable of being improved by discipline

INDISCIPLINE, *in-dis'-se-plin*, s. Want of discipline or instruction.

INDISCOVERABLE, *in-dis-kuv'-er-a-bl*, a. That cannot be discovered; undiscoverable.

INDISCOVERY,† *in-dis-kuv'-er-e*, s. Want of discovery.

INDISCREET, *in-dis-kreet'*, a. Not discreet; wanting in discretion; imprudent; injudicious.

INDISCREETLY, *in-dis-kreet'-le*, ad. Not discreetly, without prudence.

INDISCRETE, *in-dis-kreet'*, a. Not discrete or separated.

INDISCRETION, *in-dis-kresh'-un*, s. Want of discretion, imprudence.

INDISCRIMINATE, *in-dis-krim'-e-nate*, a. Undistinguishing; not making any distinction; not having discrimination; confused; promiscuous.

INDISCRIMINATELY, *in-dis-krim'-e-nate-le*, ad. Without distinction.

INDISCRIMINATING, *in-dis-krim'-e-na-ting*, a. Not making any distinction.

INDISCRIMINATION, *in-dis-krim e-na'-shun*, s. Want of discrimination or distinction.

INDISCRIMINATIVE, *in-dis-krim'-e-na-tiv*, a. Making no distinction.

INDISCUSSED, *in-dis-kust'*, a. Not discussed.

INDISPENSABILITY,† *in-dis-pen-sa-bil'-e-te*, s. Indispensableness.

INDISPENSABLE, *in-dis-pen'-sâ-bl*, a. Not to be dispensed with; absolutely necessary.
INDISPENSABLENESS, *in-dis-pen'-sâ-bl-nes*, s. The state or quality of being absolutely necessary.
INDISPENSABLY, *in-dis pen'-sâ-ble*, ad. Necessarily; in a manner that forbids omission.
INDISPERSED, *in-dis-perst'*, a. Not dispersed.
INDISPOSE, *in-dis-poze'*, v.a. To disincline; to alienate the mind; to render unfit; to disqualify for its proper functions.
INDISPOSED, *in-dis-poze'd'*, pp. or a. Disinclined; averse; unwilling; disqualified for its functions; unfit; not in perfect health.
INDISPOSEDNESS, *in-dis-po'-zed-nes*, s. Disinclination; unwillingness; unfitness; disordered state.
INDISPOSITION, *in-dis-po-zish'-un*, s. Disinclination; unwillingness; slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body; illness.
INDISPUTABLE, *in-dis'-pu-tâ-bl*, a. Not to be disputed; too evident to admit of dispute; incontestable; unquestionable.
INDISPUTABLENESS, *in-dis'-pu-tâ-bl-nes*, s. The state or quality of being indisputable.
INDISPUTABLY, *in-dis'-pu-tâ-ble*, ad. Without dispute; unquestionably; without opposition.
INDISPUTED, *in-dis-pu'-ted*, a. Not disputed or controverted.
INDISSOLUBILITY, *in-dis-so-lu-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being indissoluble, or not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied.
INDISSOLUBLE, *in-dis'-so-lu-bl*, a. Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied; that cannot be broken or rightfully violated.
INDISSOLUBLENESS, *in-dis'-so-lu-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being incapable of dissolution or breach; indissolubility.
INDISSOLUBLY, *in-dis'-so-lu-ble*, ad. In a manner resisting separation, or not to be dissolved or broken.
INDISSOLVABLE, *in-dis-sol'-vâ-bl*, a. That cannot be dissolved; indissoluble; not capable of separation into parts by natural process.
INDISSOLVABLENESS, *in-dis-sol'-vâ-bl-nes*, s. Indissolubleness.
INDISTANCY,‡ *in-dis'-tan-se*, s. Want of distance or separation.
INDISTINCT, *in-dis-tinkt'*, a. Not distinct or distinguishable; not clear or distinct, intellectually considered; imperfect; undefined; ambiguous; uncertain.
INDISTINCTIBLE,† *in-dis-tinkt'-e-bl*, a. Undistinguishable.
INDISTINCTION, *in-dis-tink'-shun*, s. Want of distinction; confusion; uncertainty.
INDISTINCTLY, *in-dis-tinkt'-le*, ad. Without distinction or separation; confusedly; obscurely.
INDISTINCTNESS, *in-dis-tinkt'-nes*, s. Want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty.
INDISTINGUISHABLE, *in-dis-ting'-gwish-â-bl*, a. That cannot be distinguished or separated; undistinguishable.
INDISTINGUISHING, *in-dis-ting'-gwish-ing*, a. Making no difference.
INDISTURBANCE, *in-dis-tur'-banse*, s. Freedom from disturbance; calmness; repose; tranquillity.
INDITCH,† *in-ditch'*, v.a. To bury in a ditch.
INDITE, *in-dite'*, v.a. To compose; to write; to direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written.
— v.n. To compose an account of.
INDITEMENT, *in-dite'-ment*, s. The act of inditing.
INDITER, *in-di'-ter*, s. One who indites.
INDIVIDABLE, *in-de-vi'-dâ-bl*, a. Not capable of division.
INDIVIDED, *in-de-vi'-ded*, a. Undivided.
INDIVIDUAL, *in-de-vid'-u-al*, a. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one.
— s. A single person or human being; a single animal or thing of any kind.
INDIVIDUALISM, *in-de-vid'-u-al-izm*, s. The state of individual interest, or attachment to the interest of individuals
INDIVIDUALITY, *in-de-vid-u-al'-e-te*, s. Separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness.—In *phrenology*, that quality of the mind by which individual objects are attended to and particularized. Its development is shown in the enlargement of the forehead between the eyebrows.
INDIVIDUALIZATION, *in-de-vid-u-al-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of individualizing; the state of being individualized.
INDIVIDUALIZE, *in-de-vid'-u-al-ize*, v.a. To distinguish, to select or mark as an individual.
INDIVIDUALLY, *in-de-vid'-u-al-le*, ad. Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others; inseparably.
INDIVIDUATE, *in-de-vid'-u-ate*, a. Undivided.
— v.a. To make single; to distinguish from others of the species.
INDIVIDUATION, *in-de-vid-u-a'-shun*, s. The act of making single or the same, to the exclusion of others.
INDIVIDUITY,‡ *in-div-e-du'-e-te*, s. Separate existence.
INDIVINITY, *in-de-vin'-e-te*, s. Want of divine power.
INDIVISIBILITY, *in-de-viz-e-bil'-e-te*, s. The state of being indivisible.
INDIVISIBLE, *in-de-viz'-e-bl*, a. That cannot be divided, separated, or broken; not separable into parts.—In *geometry*, *indivisibles* are the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved.
INDIVISIBLENESS, *in-de-viz'-e-bl-nes*, s. Indivisibility.
INDIVISIBLY, *in-de-viz'-e-ble*, ad. So as not to be capable of division.
INDIVISION, *in-de-vizh'-un*, s. A state of being not divided.
INDO-BRITON, *in'-do-brit'-ton*, s. A person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Great Britain.
INDOCIBLE, *in-do'-se-bl*, or *in-dos'-e-bl*, } a. Unteachable;
INDOCILE, *in-do'-sil*, or *in-dos'-il*, } not capable of being taught; dull in intellect; intractable.
INDOCIBLENESS, *in-do'-se-bl-nes*, or *in-dos'-e-bl-nes*, } s.
INDOCILITY, *in-do-sil'-e-te*, } Unteachable; dulness of intellect; intractableness.
INDOCTRINATE, *in-dok'-tre-nate*, v.a. To teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.
INDOCTRINATION, *in-dok-tre-na'-shun*, s. Instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information.
INDOLENCE, *in'-do-lense*, s. Habitual idleness; indisposition to labour; laziness; inaction or want of exertion of body or mind.
INDOLENT, *in'-do-lent*, a. Habitually idle or indisposed to labour; inactive; slothful.
INDOLENTLY, *in'-do-lent-le*, ad. In habitually idleness and ease; without activity; lazily.
INDOMABLE,‡ *in-do'-mâ-bl*, a. That cannot be tamed, untamable.
INDOMITABLE, *in-dom'-e-tâ-bl*, } a. That cannot be
INDOMPTABLE,† *in-dompt'-â-bl*, } subdued; untamable; irrepressible.
INDOMITE,‡ *in-dom'-it*, a. Untamed; savage; wild.
INDORSABLE, *in-dawr'-sâ-bl*, a. That may be indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.
INDORSE, *in-dawrse'*, v.a. To write on the back of a paper or written instrument; to assign or transfer by indorsement; to give sanction or currency to.
INDORSEE, *in-dawr-see'*, s. The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement.
INDORSED, *in-dawrst'*, pp. or a. Written on the back; assigned; sanctioned.
INDORSEMENT, *in-dawrse'-ment*, s. The act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument; that which is written on the back of a note or other paper; sanction or support given.
INDORSER, *in-dawr'-ser*, s. The person who indorses a note, &c., and thus becomes liable for its payment.
INDORSING, *in-dawrs'-ing*, s. The making of an indorsement, or sanctioning it.
INDRAUGHT, *in'-draft*, s. An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet.
INDRAWN, *in'-drawn*, a. Drawn in.
INDRENCH, *in-drensh'*, v.a. To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench.
INDUBIOUS. *in-dew'-be-us*. a. Not dubious or doubtful, certain.
INDUBITABLE, *in-dew'-be-tâ-bl*, a. Not to be doubted; apparently certain; unquestionably; incontrovertible.
INDUBITABLENESS, *in-dew'-be-tâ-bl-nes*, s. State of being indubitable.
INDUBITABLY, *in-dew'-be-tâ-ble*, ad. Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt.
INDUBITATE,‡ *in-dew'-be-tate*, a. Not questioned; evident; certain.
INDUCE, *in-duse'*, v.a. To lead, as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to influence; to actuate, impel, or excite; to bring on; to cause; to bring into view; to transmit electric influence through a conducting medium.
INDUCEMENT, *in-duse'-ment*, s. Anything that leads the mind to will or to act; incitement, cause, or reason.—

In *law*, a statement of facts introducing other material facts.

INDUCER, *in-du'-ser*, s. He or that which induces, persuades, or influences.

INDUCIARY, *in-dew'-she-ar-e*, a. Of or belonging to a truce.

INDUCIBLE, *in-du'-se-bl*, a. That may be induced; that may be offered by induction.

INDUCT, *in-dukt'*, v.a. To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living or other office.

INDUCTILE, *in-duk'-til*, a. Not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

INDUCTILITY, *in-duk-til'-e-te*, s. The quality of being inductile.

INDUCTION, *in-duk'-shun*, s. Introduction; entrance; the bringing forward of particulars, or individual cases, with a view to establish some general conclusion. *See* INDUCTIVE.—The conclusion or inference drawn from a process of induction; the introduction of a clerk or parson into a church living by the usual forms and ceremonies.—In *electricity*, an influence exerted by an electrified body through a non-conducting body without any apparent communication of a spark.—In *old plays*, an introductory scene leading to the main action.

INDUCTIONAL, *in-duk'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to induction.

INDUCTIVE, *in-duk'-tiv*, a. Leading or drawing; tending to induce or cause; leading to inferences; proceeding by induction.—The *inductive method* of reasoning, as pursued by Bacon, is the direct reverse of logical *deduction*; it ascends from the parts to the whole, and forms, from the general analogy of nature or special presumptions in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience. Hence *Inductive Philosophy* includes all learning deduced from experiment, as opposed to hypothetical or assumed definitions.

INDUCTIVELY, *in-duk'-tiv-le*, ad. By induction or inference.

INDUCTOR, *in-duk'-tur*, s. The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

INDUE, *in-dew'*, v.a. To put on something; to invest; to clothe; to furnish; to supply with; to endow.

INDUGA, *in'-du-gà*, s. The Indian name for the clearing nut, *Strychnos potatorum*.

INDULGE, *in-dulje'*, v.a. To encourage by compliance; to permit to be; to gratify by concession; to be indulgent to; to yield to the wishes of.—*Negatively*, not to check or restrain the will, appetite, or desire.

— v.n. To yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without restraint or control.

INDULGENCE, *in-dul'-jense*, } s. Free permission to the
INDULGENCY, *in-dul'-jen-se*, } appetites or desires to act or operate, forbearance of restraint or control; gratification; favour granted.—In the *Roman Catholic Church*, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the Pope or Church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

INDULGENT, *in-dul'-jent*, a. Yielding to the wishes or desires of those under one's care; kind; tender; compliant; not severe.

INDULGENTIAL, *in-dul-jen'-shal*, a. Relating to the indulgences of the Romish Church.

INDULGENTLY, *in-dul'-jent-le*, ad. With unrestrained enjoyment; mildly; favourably.

INDULGER, *in-dul'-jer*, s. One who indulges or gives way to sensual indulgences.

INDULT, *in-dult'*, } s. A privilege or exemption.—In
INDULTO, *in-dul'-to*, } the *Church of Rome*, a privilege granted by the Pope to certain persons, of doing or obtaining something contrary to established rule or law.

INDUMENT, *in-dew'-ment*, s. A putting on; clothing; ‡endowment.—In *zoology*, the plumage of birds.

INDUPLICATE, *in-dew'-ple-kate*, a. In *botany*, having the margins bent abruptly inward, and the external face of the edges applied to each without any twisting.

INDURATE, *in'-du-rate*, v.n. To harden or become hard.

— v.a. To make hard; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.

INDURATED, *in'-du-ra-ted*, pp or a. Hardened, made obdurate.

INDURATION, *in-du-ra'-shun* s. The act of hardening, or process of growing hard; hardness of heart, obduracy.—In *pathology*, the condition of an indurated organic tissue.

INDUS, *in'-dus*, s. The name of a constellation in the Southern hemisphere; the name of a river in India, from which Hindoostan receives its name.

INDUSIA, *in-dew'-she-à*, s. In *zoology*, the case or covering of certain larvæ.

INDUSIAL, *in-dew'-she-al*, a. Composed of or containing the petrified *indusia*, or the cases of the larvæ of certain insects, as *indusial* limestone.

INDUSIUM, *in-dew'-she-um*, s. (Lat.) The membrane which incloses the thecæ in ferns.—In *entomology*, the case or covering of certain larvæ.

INDUSTRIAL, *in-dus'-tre-al*, a. Consisting in or pertaining to industry.

INDUSTRIALLY, *in-dus'-tre-al-le*, ad. With reference to industry.

INDUSTRIOUS, *in-dus'-tre-us*, a. Diligent in business or study; given to industry; habitually occupied in business; assiduous; active; laborious.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, *in-dus'-tre-us-le*, ad. With habitual diligence; diligently; assiduously.

INDUSTRY, *in'-dus-tre*, s. Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity.

INDUVIÆ, *in-dew'-ve-e*, s.pl. In *botany*, the withered leaves that remain on the stem of some plants.

INDWELLER, *in'-dwel-ler*, s. An inhabitant.

INDWELLING, *in'-dwel-ling*, a. Dwelling within.

— s. Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

INEBRIANT, *in-e'-bre-ant*, a. Intoxicating.

— s. Anything that intoxicates, as opium.

INEBRIATE, *in-e'-bre-ate*, v.a. To make drunk; to intoxicate.

— v.n. To be or become intoxicated.

— s. An habitual drunkard

INEBRIATED, *in-e'-bre-a-ted*, pp. Intoxicated.

INEBRIATION, *in-e-bre-a'-shun*, } s. Intoxication; drunk-
INEBRIETY, *in-e-bri'-e-te*, } enness.

INEDITED, *in-ed'-it-ed*, a. Unpublished.

INEFFABILITY, *in-ef-fà-bil'-e-te*, s. Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE, *in-ef'-fà-bl*, a. Not to be expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable; indescribable.

INEFFABLENESS, *in-ef'-fà-bl-nes*, s. Unspeakableness, quality of being unutterable

INEFFABLY, *in-ef'-fà-ble*, ad. Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed in words.

INEFFACEABLE, *in-ef-fase'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be effaced.

INEFFACEABLY, *in-ef-fase'-à-ble*, ad. So as not to be effaceable.

INEFFECTIVE, *in-ef-fek'-tiv*, a. Not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless.

INEFFECTIVELY, *in-ef-fek'-tiv-le*, ad. Not effectively.

INEFFECTUAL, *in-ef-fek'-tu-al*, a. Not producing or not able to produce its effect; inefficient; ineffective.

INEFFECTUALLY, *in-ef-fek'-tu-al-le*, ad. Without effect in vain.

INEFFECTUALNESS, *in-ef-fek'-tu-al-nes*, s. Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

INEFFERVESCENCE, *in-ef-fer-ves'-sense*, s. Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.

INEFFERVESCENT, *in-ef-fer-ves'-sent*, a. Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.

INEFFERVESCIBILITY, *in-ef-fer-ves-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence.

INEFFERVESCIBLE, *in-ef-fer-ves'-se-bl*, a. Not capable of effervescence.

INEFFICACIOUS, *in-ef-fe-ka'-shus*, a. Not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force.

INEFFICACIOUSLY, *in-ef-fe-ka'-shus-le*, ad. Without efficacy or effect.

INEFFICACIOUSNESS, *in-ef-fe-ka'-shus-nes*, } s. Want of
INEFFICACY, *in-ef'-fe-kà-se*, } power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency.

INEFFICIENCY, *in-ef-fish'-en-se*, s. Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect, inefficacy.

INEFFICIENT, *in-ef-fish'-ent*, a. Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious.

INEFFICIENTLY, *in-ef-fish'-ent-le*, ad. Ineffectually without effect.

INELABORATE, *in-e-lab'-o-rate*, a. Not elaborate; not wrought with care.

INELASTIC, *in-e-las'-tik*, a. Not elastic; wanting elasticity.

INELASTICITY, *in-e-las-tis'-e-te*, s. The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

INELEGANCE, *in-el'-e-ganse*, } s. Want of elegance;
INELEGANCY, *in-el'-e-gan-se*, } want of beauty or polish in language, composition, or manners; want of symmetry or ornament in building; want of delicacy in colouring, &c.

INELEGANT, *in-el'-e-gant*, a. Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as in language, or refinement, as in manners; wanting symmetry or ornament, as an edifice.

INELEGANTLY, *in-el'-e-gant-le*, ad. In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely.

INELIGIBILITY, *in-el-e-je-bil'-e-te*, s. Incapacity of being elected to an office; state or quality of not being worthy of choice.

INELIGIBLE, *in-el'-e-je-bl*, a. Not capable of being elected to an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

INELIGIBLY, *in-el'-e-je-ble*, ad. In an ineligible manner.

INELOQUENT, *in-el'-o-kwent*, a. Not eloquent; not speaking with fluency or propriety; not persuasive.

INELOQUENTLY, *in-el'-o-kwent-le*, ad. Without eloquence.

INELUCTABLE,‡ *in-e-luk'-tà-bl*, a. Not to be resisted by struggling; not to be overcome.

INELUDIBLE, *in-e-lew'-de-bl*, a. That cannot be eluded.

INEMBRYONATE, *in-em'-bre-un-ate*, a. Not formed in embryo.

INENARRABLE, *in-e-nar'-rà-bl*, a. That cannot be narrated or told.

INEPT, *in-ept'*, a. Not apt or fit; unsuitable; unbecoming.

INEPTITUDE, *in-ep'-te-tude*, s. Unfitness; inaptitude; unsuitableness.

INEPTLY, *in-ept'-le*, ad. Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly.

INEPTNESS, *in-ept'-nes*, s. Unfitness.

INEQUAL,† *in-e'-kwal*, a. Uneven; various.

INEQUALITY, *in-e-kwal'-e-te*, s. Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind; unevenness; difference or disparity of rank, station, or condition.

INEQUIDISTANT, *in-e-kwe-dis'-tant*, a. Not being equally distant.

INEQUILATERAL, *in-e-kwe-lat'-e-ral*, a. Having unequal sides.

INEQUITABLE, *in-ek'-kwe-tà-bl*, a. Not equitable; not just.

INEQUIVALVE, *in-e'-kwe-valve*, } a. Having un-
INEQUIVALVULAR, *in-e-kwe-val'-vu-lar*, } equal valves, as the shell of an oyster.—In *botany*, applied to the glumes of plants which exhibit inequality in the size and figure of their constituent valves.

INERADICABLE, *in-e-rad'-e-kà-bl*, a. That cannot be eradicated.

INERADICABLY, *in-e-rad'-e-kà ble*, ad. So as not to be eradicable.

INERGETIC, *in-er-jet'-ik*, } a. Having no energy.
INERGETICAL, *in-er-jet'-e-kal*, }

INERGETICALLY, *in-er-jet'-e-kal-le*, ad. Without energy.

INERM, *in-erm'*, } a. In *botany*, unarmed; destiINERMOUS, *in-er'-mus*, } tute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf.

INERMIA, *in er'-me-à*, s.pl. In *zoology*, a term applied to a family of Ruminants destitute of horns.

INERRABILITY, *in-er-rà-bil'-e-te*, } s. Exemption from
INERRABLENESS, *in-er'-rà-bl-nes*, } error; infallibility.

INERRABLE, *in-er'-rà-bl*, a. That cannot err, exempt from error or mistake; infallible.

INERRABLY, *in-er'-rà-ble*, ad. With security from error; infallibly.

INERRATIC, *in-er-rat'-ik*, a. Not erratic; fixed.

INERRINGLY, *in-er'-ring-le*, ad. Without error or mistake.

INERT, *in-ert'*, a. Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; very slow to act; inactive; dull; sluggish.

INERTIA, *in-er'-she-à*, s. (Lat.) A property of matter, by which it tends to preserve a state of rest when still, and of uniform rectilinear motion when moving; inertness.

INERTION, *in-er'-shun*, } s. The state or quality of
INERTITUDE, *in-er'-te-tude*, } being inert; want of
INERTNESS *in ert'-nes*, } activity or exertion; sluggishness.

INERTLY, *in-ert'-le*, ad. Without activity; sluggishly.

INESCATE, *in-es'-kate*, v.a. To bait; to lay a bait for.

INESCATION, *in-es-kà'-shun*, s. The act of baiting.

INESCUTCHEON, *in-es-kut'-tchun*, s. In *heraldry*, a species of ordinary, being an escutcheon borne within an escutcheon.

IN ESSE, *in es'-se*. A Latin phrase denoting a thing *in being*, or actually existing, in contradistinction to what may be *in posse*, or the thing that is not, but may be.

INESSENTIAL, *in-es-sen'-shal*, a. Not essential; unessential.

INESTIMABLE, *in-es'-te-mà-bl*, a. That cannot be estimated or computed; too valuable or excellent to be rated; being above all price; invaluable.

INESTIMABLY, *in-es'-te-mà-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be estimated.

INEVASIBLE, *in-e-va'-se-bl*, a. That cannot be evaded.

INEVIDENCE, *in-ev'-e-dense*, s. Want of evidence; obscurity.

INEVIDENT, *in-ev'-e-dent*, a. Not evident; not clear or obvious.

INEVITABILITY, *in-ev-e-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. Impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen.

INEVITABLE, *in-ev'-e-tà-bl*, a. Not to be avoided, that cannot be shunned; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion.

INEVITABLENESS, *in-ev'-e-tà-bl-nes*, s. The state of being unavoidable.

INEVITABLY, *in-ev'-e-tà-ble*, ad. Without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably; certainly.

INEXACT, *in-egz-akt'*, a. Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

INEXACTNESS, *in-egz-akt'-nes*, s. Incorrectness; want of precision.

INEXCITABLE, *in-ek-si'-tà-bl*, a. Not susceptible of excitement; dull; lifeless; torpid.

INEXCUSABLE, *in-eks-ku'-zà-bl*, a. Not to be excused or justified; unpardonable.

INEXCUSABLENESS, *in-eks-ku'-zà-bl-nes*, s. The quality of not admitting of excuse or justification.

INEXCUSABLY, *in-eks-ku'-zà-ble*, ad. With a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or justification.

INEXECUTABLE, *in-eks-e-ku'-tà-bl*, a. That cannot be executed or performed.

INEXECUTION, *in-eks-e-ku'-shun*, s. Neglect of execution; non-performance.

INEXERTION, *in-egz-er'-shun*, s. Want of exertion or effort; defect of action.

INEXHALABLE, *in-egz-ha'-là-bl*, a. Not to be exhaled or evaporated; not evaporable.

INEXHAUSTED, *in-egz-hawst'-ted*, a. Not exhausted; not emptied; unexhausted; not spent.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, *in-egz-hawst'-te-bl*, a. That cannot be exhausted or emptied; unfailing.

INEXHAUSTIBLENESS, *in-egz-hawst'-te-bl-nes*, s. The state of being inexhaustible.

INEXHAUSTIBLY, *in-egz-hawst'-te-ble*, ad. In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

INEXHAUSTIVE, *in-egz-hawst'-tiv*, a. Not to be exhausted or spent.

INEXIST, *in-egz-ist'*, v.n. Not to exist.

INEXISTENCE, *in-egz-ist'-ense*, s. Want of being or existence; inherence.

INEXISTENT, *in-egz-is'-tent*, a. Not having being; not existing; existing in something else.

INEXORABILITY, *in-eks-o-rà-bil'-e-te*, } s. The state or
INEXORABLENESS, *in-eks'-o-rà-bl-nes*, } quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.

INEXORABLE, *in-eks'-o-rà-bl*, a. Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined in purpose; inflexible; immoveable; unrelenting.

INEXORABLY, *in-eks'-o-rà-ble*, ad. So as to be immoveable by entreaty.

INEXPECTATION, *in-eks-pek-ta'-shun*, s. State of having no expectation.

INEXPECTED,‡ *in-eks-pekt'-ed*, a. Not expected.

INEXPEDIENCE, *in-eks-pe'-de-ense*, } s. Want of fitness;
INEXPEDIENCY, *in-eks-pe'-de-en-se*, } impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose.

INEXPEDIENT, *in-eks-pe'-de-ent*, a. Not expedient, not tending to promote a purpose; unfit; improper.

INEXPEDIENTLY, *in-eks-pe'-de-ent-le* ad. Not fitly; not expediently.

INEXPENSIVE, *in-eks-pen'-siv*, a. Not expensive.

INEXPERIENCE, *in-eks-pe'-re-ense*, s. Want of experience or experimental knowledge.

INEXPERIENCED, *in-eks-pe'-re-enst*, a. Not having experience; unskilled.

INEXPERT, *in-eks-pert'*, a. Not expert; not skilled;

destitute of knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

INEXPERTNESS, *in-eks-pert'-nes*, s. Want of expertness.

INEXPIABLE, *in-eks'-pe-â-bl*, a. That admits of no atonement or satisfaction.

INEXPIABLY, *in-eks'-pe-â-ble*, ad. To a degree that admits of no atonement.

INEXPLAINABLE,† *in-eks-plâ'-nâ-bl*, a. That cannot be explained; inexplicable.

INEXPLEABLY,‡ *in-eks'-ple-â-ble*, ad. Insatiably.

INEXPLICABILITY, *in-eks-ple-kâ-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality or state of being inexplicable.

INEXPLICABLE, *in-eks'-ple-kâ-bl*, a. That cannot be explained or interpreted.

INEXPLICABLENESS, *in-eks'-ple-kâ-bl-nes*, s. The state or quality of being inexplicable.

INEXPLICABLY, *in-eks'-ple-kâ-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPLICIT, *in-eks-plis'-it*, a. Not explicit; not clear in statement.

INEXPLORABLE, *in-eks-plo'-râ-bl*, a. That cannot be explored, searched, or discovered.

INEXPOSURE, *in-eks-po'-zhur*, s. A state of not being exposed.

INEXPRESSIBLE, *in-eks-pres'-se-bl*, a. Not to be expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable.

INEXPRESSIBLY, *in-eks-pres'-se-ble*, ad. In a manner or degree not to be expressed.

INEXPRESSIVE, *in-eks-pres'-siv*, a. Not tending to express; not expressing; inexpressible.

INEXPRESSIVENESS, *in-eks-pres'-siv-nes*, s. The state of being inexpressive.

INEXPUGNABLE, *in-eks-pug'-nâ-bl*, a. Not to be subdued by force; not to be taken by assault; impregnable.

INEXSUPERABLE, *in-eks-su'-per-â-bl*, a. Not to be surmounted; insuperable.

INEXTENDED, *in-eks-tend'-ed*, a. Having no extension.

INEXTENSION, *in-eks-ten'-shun*, s. Want of extension.

INEXTERMINABLE, *in-eks-ter'-min-â-bl*, a. That cannot be exterminated.

INEXTINCT, *in-eks-tinkt'*, a. Not quenched; not extinct.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, *in-eks-ting'-gwish-â-bl*, a. That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.

INEXTIRPABLE, *in-eks-tir'-pâ-bl*, a. That cannot be extirpated.

INEXTRICABLE, *in-eks'-tre-kâ-bl*, a. Not to be disentangled; not to be untied.

INEXTRICABLENESS, *in-eks'-tre-kâ-bl-nes*, s. The state of being inextricable.

INEXTRICABLY, *in-eks'-tre-kâ-ble*, ad. To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

INEYE, *in-ĭ'*, v.a. To inoculate, as a tree or a bud.

INFABRICATED,‡ *in-fab'-re-ka-ted*, a. Unfabricated.

INFALLIBILITY, *in-fal-le-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of
INFALLIBLENESS, *in-fal'-le-bl-nes*, } being incapable of error or mistake; inerrability.

INFALLIBLE, *in-fal'-le-bl*, a. Not capable of erring; not liable to fail or to deceive confidence; certain.

INFALLIBLY, *in-fal'-le-ble*, ad. Without a possibility of erring; certainly.

INFAME,‡ *in-fame'*, v.a. To defame.

INFAMIZE,† *in'-fâ-mize*, v.a. To make infamous.

INFAMOUS, *in'-fâ-mus*, a. Of ill report; having a reputation of the worst kind; notoriously vile; held in abhorrence; branded with infamy; scandalous; disgraceful.

INFAMOUSLY, *in'-fâ-mus-le*, ad. In a manner or degree to render infamous; disgracefully.

INFAMY, *in'-fâ-me*, } s. Loss of reputation;
INFAMOUSNESS,† *in'-fâ-mus-nes*, } public disgrace; qualities notoriously bad.—In *law*, that loss of character incurred by a convict, from which he is rendered incapable of being a juror, or even a witness.

INFANCINO, *in-fan-tse'-no*, s. (Sp.) Oil extracted from green olives.

INFANCY, *in'-fan-se*, s. The first part of life, beginning at the birth.—In *law*, *infancy* extends to the age of twenty-one years.—The early period of existence.

INFANDOUS,‡ *in-fan'-dus*, a. Too odious to be expressed.

INFANGTHEF, *in-fang'-thef*, s. In *law*, an ancient privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors.

INFANT, *in'-fant*, s. A child in the first period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe.—In *law*, a person under the age of twenty-one, and therefore not presumed, as a general rule to be of legal capacity.

INFANT, a. Pertaining to infancy, or the first period of life; young; tender.

INFANTA, *in-fan'-tâ*, s. In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent.

INFANTE, *in-fan'-te*, s. In *Spain* and *Portugal*, any son of the king, except the eldest or heir apparent.

INFANTICIDE, *in-fan'-te-side*, s. The intentional killing of an infant; a slayer of infants.

INFANTILE, *in'-fan-tile*, } a. Pertaining to infancy, or
INFANTINE, *in'-fan-tine*, } to infants, or to the first period of life.

INFANT-LIKE, *in'-fant-like*, a. Like an infant.

INFANTLY, *in'-fant-le*, a. Like a child.

INFANTRY, *in'-fan-tre*, s. In *military affairs*, the soldiers or troops that serve on foot.—*Infantry exercise* consists of the use of the firelock and bayonet, and the regimental evolutions of an army.

INFARCE,‡ *in-farse'*, v.a. To stuff.

INFARCTION,‡ *in-fark'-shun*, s. The act of stuffing or filling; constipation.

INFASHIONABLE,‡ *in-fash'-un-â-bl*, a. Unfashionable.

INFATIGABLE,‡ *in-fat'-e-gâ-bl*, a. Indefatigable.

INFATUATE, *in-fat'-u-ate*, v.a. To make foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers, or deprive of sound judgment.

—‡ a. Stupefied; infatuated.

INFATUATED, *in-fat'-u-a-ted*, pp. or a. Affected with folly.

INFATUATION, *in-fat-u-a'-shun*, s. The act of affecting with folly; a state of mind in which the intellectual powers are weakened.

INFAUSTING,‡ *in-fawst'-ing*, s. The act of making unlucky.

INFEASIBILITY, *in-fe-ze-bil'-e-te*, } s. Impracticability;
INFEASIBLENESS, *in-fe'-ze-bl-nes*, } quality of not being capable of being performed.

INFEASIBLE, *in-fe'-ze-bl*, a. Impracticable; impossible.

INFECT, *in-fekt'*, v.a. To taint with disease; to taint or affect with morbid or noxious matter; to communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt; to vitiate.

—‡ a. Infected.

INFECTED, *in-fek'-ted*, pp. or a. Tainted with noxious matter; corrupted by bad qualities.

INFECTER, *in-fek'-ter*, s. He or that which infects.

INFECTION, *in-fek'-shun*, s. Act or process of infecting; the thing which infects.—*Figuratively*, that which taints, poisons, or corrupts by communication from one to another.

INFECTIOUS, *in-fek'-shus*, a. Having qualities that may taint or communicate disease to; corrupting.

INFECTIOUSLY, *in-fek'-shus-le*, ad. By infection.

INFECTIOUSNESS, *in-fek'-shus-nes*, s. The quality of being infectious, or capable of communicating disease from one to another.

INFECTIVE, *in-fek'-tiv*, a. Having the quality of communicating disease.

INFECUND, *in-fe'-kund*, a. Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

INFECUNDITY, *in-fe-kun'-de-te*, s. Unfruitfulness, barrenness.

INFEFFMENT, *in-fef'-ment*, s. In *Scotch law*, the symbolical surrender of an hereditament, by the presenting of a small quantity of earth and stone of the property surrendered.

INFELICITOUS, *in-fe-lis'-e-tus*, a. Not felicitous; unhappy.

INFELICITY, *in-fe-lis'-e-te*, s. Unhappiness; misfortune, adversity.

INFEODATION, *in-fee-da'-shun*. *See* INFEUDATION.

INFEOFF, *in-fef'*. *See* ENFEOFF.

INFER, *in-fer'*, v.a. To deduce; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence.

INFERABLE, *in-fer'-râ-bl*, } a. That may be inferred
INFERRIBLE, *in-fer'-re-bl*, } from premises; deducible, derivable.

INFERENCE, *in'-fer-ense*, s. A truth or proposition drawn from another which is admitted or supposed to be true; deduction; conclusion.

INFERENTIAL, *in-fer-en'-shal*, a. Deduced or deducible by inference.

INFERENTIALLY, *in-fer-en'-shal-le*, ad. By way of inference.

INFERIÆ, *in-fe'-re-e*, s.pl. (Lat.) Sacrifices offered by the Greeks and Romans to the *Dii Manes*, or souls of deceased heroes.

INFERIOR, *in-fe'-re-ur*, a. Lower in place; lower in station, age, or rank; subordinate; of less import-

ance.—In *law*, *Inferior Courts* are minor courts distinguished from the superior courts of Westminster, as the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.

INFERIOR, s. A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.

INFERIORITY, *in-fe-re-or'-e-te*, s. A lower state of dignity, age, or quality.

INFERIORLY,† *in-fe'-re-ur-le*, ad. In an inferior manner.

INFERNAL, *in-fer'-nal*, a. Pertaining to hell, or the lower regions; the Tartarus of the ancients; diabolical, satanic.—*Infernal stone*, a name formerly given to lunar caustic.

— s. An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

INFERNALLY, *in-fer'-nal-le*, ad. In a detestable and infernal way.

INFEROBRANCHIANS, *in-fe-ro-brang'-ke-ans*, s.pl. An order of Gasteropod Mollusca.

INFERREL, *in-ferd'*, pp. of the verb *to infer*.

INFERTILE, *in-fer'-til*, a. Not fruitful or productive; barren.

INFERTILELY, *in-fer'-til-le*, ad. In an unproductive manner.

INFERTILITY, *in-fer-til'-e-te*, s. Unfruitfulness; unproductiveness.

INFEST, *in-fest'*, v.a. To trouble greatly; to annoy, harass, or plague.

INFESTATION, *in-fes-ta'-shun*, s. The act of infesting; molestation.

INFESTERED, *in-fes'-terd*, a. Rankling; inveterate.

INFESTIVE, *in-fes'-tiv*, a. Having no mirth.

INFESTIVITY, *in-fes-tiv'-e-te*, s. Want of festivity, or of cheerfulness at entertainments.

INFESTUOUS,‡ *in-fes'-tu-us*, a. Mischievous.

INFEUDATION, *in-few-da'-shun*, s. The act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee; the granting of tithes to laymen, a practice which was prohibited by the Council of Lateran, in 1179.

INFIBULATION, *in-fib-u-la'-shun*, s. A clasping or confining with a small buckle or padlock.

INFIDEL, *in'-fe-del*, a. Unbelieving; disbelieving the doctrines of Christianity; deistical; sceptical.

— s. One who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divine origin of Christianity; a free-thinker; a deist; a sceptic.—The term *infidel* is also applied to the Mohammedans, who in return call Christians *giaours*, or *infidels*.

INFIDELITY, *in-fe-del'-e-te*, s. Want of faith or belief; disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine origin of Christianity; scepticism; deism; unbelief; a violation of the marriage covenant by adultery or lewdness; breach of trust; treachery; deceit.

INFIELD, *in'-feeld*, s. Land kept continually under crop.

INFIELD,† *in-feeld'*, v.a. To inclose, as a field.

INFILTERED, *in-fil'-terd*, a. Infiltrated.

INFILTRATE, *in-fil'-trate*, v.n. To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

INFILTRATION, *in-fil-tra'-shun*, s. The act or process of entering the pores or cavities of a body, or the substance which has entered them.

INFINITE, *in'-fe-nit*, a. Without limits; boundless; immeasurable; not circumscribed in extent, duration, attributes, &c.; that will have no end.

— s. In *mathematics*, an infinite quantity.

INFINITELY, *in'-fe-nit-le*, ad. Without bounds or limits; immensely; greatly.

INFINITENESS, *in'-fe-nit-nes*, s. Boundless extent of time, space, or qualities; infinity; immensity.

INFINITESIMAL, *in-fin-e-tes'-e-mal*, a. Infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

— s. An infinitely small quantity.

INFINITESIMALLY, *in-fin-e-tes'-e-mal-le*, ad. By quantities infinitely small.

INFINITIVE, *in-fin'-e-tiv*, a. That has no limit.—In *grammar*, the *infinitive* mood expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number.

INFINITO, *in-fe-ne'-to*. (Ital.) In *music*, perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.

INFINITUDE, *in-fin'-e-tude*, } s. The quality or state of
INFINITY, *in-fin'-e-te*, } being without limits; immensity; greatness; boundlessness; indefinite extent.

INFIRM, *in-firm'*, a. Not firm or sound; weak in body or mind; debilitated; enfeebled.

—‡ v.a. To weaken.

INFIRMARY, *in-fir'-mà-re*, s. A hospital or place where the sick are lodged and nursed.

INFIRMATIVE, *in-fir'-mà-tiv*, a. Weakening; tending to render void, annulling.

INFIRMITY, *in-fir'-me-te*, } s. An unsound or unhealthy state of the body; feebleness; weakness of mind or of resolution; any particular disease; malady, or unsoundness.
INFIRMNESS, *in-firm'-nes*, }

INFIRMLY, *in-firm'-le*, ad. In an infirm manner.

INFIX, *in-fiks'*, v.a. To fix by piercing or thrusting in to fasten in something; to implant or fix, as principles in the mind, or ideas in the memory.

INFLAME, *in-flame'*, v.a. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn; to heat; to excite excessive action in the blood-vessels; to fill with anger or resentment to provoke, irritate, or exasperate.

— v.n. To grow hot, angry, or painful.

INFLAMER, *in-fla'-mer*, s. The person or thing that inflames.

INFLAMMABILITY, *in-flam-mà-bil'-e-te*, } s. Susceptibility of readily taking fire; the state of being susceptible of flame, or capable of taking fire.
INFLAMMABLENESS, *in-flam'-mà-bl-nes*, }

INFLAMMABLE, *in-flam'-mà-bl*, a. That may be easily set on fire; susceptible of combustion.

INFLAMMABLY, *in-flam'-mà-ble*, ad. In an inflammable manner.

INFLAMMATION, *in-flam-ma'-shun*, s. The act of setting on fire or inflaming; the state of being in flame; violent excitement; heat; animosity.—In *medicine* and *surgery*, a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms.

INFLAMMATORY, *in-flam'-mà-tur-e*, a. Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation; tending to excite anger, animosity, or sedition, as books or pamphlets.

INFLATE, *in-flate'*, v.a. To swell or distend by injecting air; to fill with the breath; to blow in; to puff up; to elate.

INFLATE, *in-flate'*, } a. Swelled or distended with
INFLATED, *in-fla'-ted*, } air; puffed up.—In *botany*, puffed; hollow and distended.

INFLATINGLY, *in-fla'-ting-le*, ad. In the way of inflation.

INFLATION, *in-fla'-shun*, s. The act of inflating; the state of being distended with air injected or inhaled; the state of being puffed up, as with vanity; conceit.

INFLECT, *in-flekt'*, v.a. To bend; to turn from a direct line or course.—In *grammar*, to vary a noun or a verb in its terminations; to decline, as a noun or adjective, or to conjugate, as a verb; to modulate, as the voice.

INFLECTED, *in-flekt'-ed*, a. Turned; bent.

INFLECTION, *in-flek'-shun*, s. The act of bending or turning from a direct line or course.—In *optics*, a term used to denote certain phenomena which light exhibits when it passes near the edges of an opaque body.—In *grammar*, the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation; a slide of the voice in speaking, either up or down.

INFLECTIVE, *in-flek'-tiv*, a. Having the power of bending.

INFLEXED, *in-flekst'*, pp. or a. Turned; bent; bent inward.

INFLEXIBILITY, *in-fleks-e-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being inflexible, or not capable of being bent; unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper; unbending pertinacity.
INFLEXIBLENESS, *in-fleks' e-bl-nes*, }

INFLEXIBLE, *in-fleks'-e-bl*, a. That cannot be bent; that will not yield to prayers or arguments; firm in purpose; not to be changed or altered; unbending; unyielding, unrelenting.

INFLEXIBLY, *in-fleks'-e-ble*, ad. With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; inexorably.

INFLEXION, *in-flek'-shun*. *See* INFLECTION.

INFLEXURE, *in-flek'-shur*, s. Inflexion, a curving.

INFLICT, *in-flikt'*, v.a. To lay on; to throw or send on; to apply, as punishment or disgrace.

INFLICTER, *in-flik'-ter*, s. He who lays on or applies.

INFLICTION, *in-flik'-shun*, s. The act of laying on or applying; the punishment applied.

INFLICTIVE, *in-flik'-tiv*, a. Tending or able to inflict.

INFLORESCENCE, *in-flo-res'-sense*, s. In *botany*, a mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their foot-stalks or peduncles; a flowering; the unfolding of blossoms.

INFLUENCE, *in'-flu-ense*, s. *Literally*, a flowing in or

upon; a power whose operation is invisible, and known only by its effects; authority, sway; moral power, or power of truth operating on the mind, physical power, or power that affects natural bodies by unseen operation; spiritual power, or the immediate power of God on the mind.—In *astrology*, the power which celestial bodies are supposed to exert on terrestrial.

INFLUENCE, v.a. To move by physical power operating by unseen laws or force, to affect; to move by moral power, to move, as the passions; to lead or direct.

INFLUENCING, *in'-flu-ens-ing*, s. Act of inciting, moving, or inducing.

INFLUENCIVE, *in-flu-en'-siv*, a. Tending to influence; influential.

INFLUENT,† *in'-flu-ent*, a. Flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, *in-flu-en'-shal*, a. Exerting influence or power by invisible operation.

INFLUENTIALLY, *in-flu-en'-shal-le*, ad. By means of influence.

INFLUENZA, *in-flu-en'-zȧ*, s. An epidemic catarrh.

INFLUX, *in'-fluks*, s. The act of flowing in; infusion; intromission, a coming in; importation in abundance, as a great *influx* of goods.

INFLUXION, *in-fluk'-shun*, s. Infusion; intromission.

INFLUXIOUS,‡ *in-fluk'-shus*, a. Influential.

INFLUXIVE,‡ *in-fluk'-siv*, a. Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in.

INFLUXIVELY, *in-fluk'-siv-le*, ad. In the way of influxion.

INFOLD, *in-fold'*, v.n. To involve; to wrap up or inwrap, to inclose; to clasp with the arms; to embrace.

INFOLDMENT, *in-fold'-ment*, s. Act of infolding; state of being infolded.

INFOLIATE, *in-fo'-le-ate*, v.a. To cover or overspread with leaves.

INFORM, *in-fawrm'*, v.a. To form or fashion; to animate or give life to; to communicate knowledge to; to make known by word or writing; to acquaint; to instruct.

— v.n. To give intelligence.—*To inform against*, to communicate facts by way of accusation.

—‡ a. Without regular form; shapeless; ugly.

INFORMAL, *in-fawrm'-al*, a. Not in the regular or usual form, not according to custom.

INFORMALITY, *in-fawr-mal'-e-te*, s. Want of regular or customary form

INFORMALLY, *in-fawr'-mal-le*, ad. In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual forms.

INFORMANT, *in-fawr'-mant*, s. One who informs or gives intelligence.

INFORMATION, *in-fawr-mȧ'-shun*, s. Intelligence; news or advice communicated by word or writing; knowledge derived from reading or instruction; a charge or accusation exhibited to a magistrate or court.—*Informations ex officio* are public accusations for such misdemeanours as are presumed by their libellous tendency to endanger the safety of the queen's government; or, by calumniating the queen's ministers, judges, or other high official dignitaries, are calculated to excite seditious riots or public disorders. Of late years these informations have nearly fallen into disuse.

INFORMATIVE, *in-fawr'-mȧ-tiv*, a. Having power to animate.

INFORMED, *in-fawrmd'*, pp. of the verb *to inform*.

— a. Ill-formed; misshapen.

INFORMER, *in-fawrm'-er*, s. One who animates, informs, or gives intelligence; one who communicates to a magistrate a knowledge of the violations of law.—In a *bad sense*, one who gains his livelihood by informing against others.

INFORMIDABLE,† *in-fawrm'-e-dȧ-bl*, a. Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

INFORMITY, *in-fawrm'-e-te*, s. Want of regular form; shapelessness.

INFORMOUS,‡ *in-fawr'-mus*, a. Of no regular form or figure, shapeless.

INFORTUNATE,‡ *in-fawr'-tu-nate*, a. Unlucky. *See* UNFORTUNATE.

INFORTUNATELY,‡ *in-fawr'-tu-nate-le*, ad. Unfortunately.

INFORTUNE,‡ *in-fawr'-tune*, s. Misfortune.

INFRACT, *in-frakt'*, v.a. To break; to violate, to infringe.

INFRACTION, *in-frak'-shun*, s. The act of breaking; violation; infringement.

INFRACTOR, *in-frak'-tur*, s. One who violates an agreement, &c.

INFRAGRANT, *in-frȧ'-grant*, a. Not fragrant.

INFRALAPSARIAN, *in-frȧ-lap-sa'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to the Infralapsarians, or to their doctrine.

— s. The same with Sublapsarian.

INFRAMUNDANE, *in-frȧ-mun'-dane*, a. Lying or being beneath the world.

INFRANGIBLE, *in-fran'-je-bl*, a. Not to be broken or separated into parts; not to be violated.

INFRATERRITORIAL, *in-frȧ-ter-re-to'-re-al*, a. Within the territory.

INFREQUENCE, *in-fre'-kwense*, } s. Uncommonness;
INFREQUENCY, *in-fre'-kwen-se*, } rareness, the state of rarely occurring.

INFREQUENT, *in-fre'-kwent*, a. Rare; uncommon; seldom happening.

INFREQUENTLY, *in-fre'-kwent-le*, ad. Not frequently.

INFRIGIDATE, *in-frij'-e-date*, v.a. To chill; to make cold.

INFRIGIDATION, *in-frij-e-da'-shun*, s. The act of making cold.

INFRINGE, *in-frinj'*, v.a. To violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfil or obey

INFRINGEMENT, *in-frinj'-ment*, s. Act of violating, non-fulfilment; infraction; encroachment.

INFRINGER, *in-frinj'-er*, s. One who violates; a violator.

INFRUCTUOSE, *in-fruk'-tu-ose*, a. Not bearing fruit, barren.

INFRUGAL, *in-frew'-gal*, a. Not frugal; careless; extravagant.

INFRUGIFEROUS, *in-frew-jif'-er-us*, a. Not bearing fruit

INFUCATE, *in'-few-kate*, v.a. To stain; to paint; to daub.

INFULA, *in'-fu-lȧ*, s. In *antiquity*, a mitre worn upon the head by the priests of Greece and Rome.

INFUMATE, *in'-fu-mate*, v.a. To dry in the smoke.

INFUMED, *in-fewmd'*, a. Dried in smoke.

INFUNDIBULAR, *in-fun-dib'-u-lar*, a. Having the form of a tunnel.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, *in-fun-dib'-u-le-fawrm*, a. In *botany*, having the shape of a funnel, as the corolla of a flower, monopetalous.

INFURCATION, *in-fur-ka'-shun*, s. A forked extension.

INFURIATE, *in few'-re-ate*, a. Enraged; mad; raging.

— v.a. To render furious or mad; to enrage.

INFUSCATE, *in-fus'-kate*, v.a. To darken; to make black.

INFUSCATION, *in-fus-ka'-shun*, s. The act of darkening or blackening.

INFUSE, *in-fewze'*, v.a. To pour in, as a liquid; to instil, as principles or qualities; to pour in or instil, as into the mind; to steep in liquor without boiling.

—‡ s. Infusion.

INFUSER, *in-few'-zer*, s. One who infuses.

INFUSIBILITY, *in-few-ze-bil'-e-te*, s. The capacity of being infused or poured in; the incapability of being fused or dissolved.

INFUSIBLE, *in-few'-ze-bl*, a. That may be infused; incapable of fusion; that cannot be dissolved or melted.

INFUSION, *in-few'-zhun*, s. The act of pouring in, or instilling; instillation; the liquid in which plants are steeped, for the purpose of being impregnated with their virtues.—In *pharmacy*, the act of introducing into veins medicinal substances by a kind of syringe.

INFUSIVE, *in-few'-siv*, a. Having the power of infusion.

INFUSORIAL, *in-few-so'-re-al*, } a. Pertaining to or com-
INFUSORY, *in-few'-so-re*, } posed of infusorial animalculæ.

INFUSORIA, *in-few-so'-re-ȧ*, s.pl. (Lat.) Microscopic animalculæ inhabiting liquids of various kinds, and having no apparent organs of motion except extremely minute hairs, called *vibratile cilia*. Ehrenberg, however, has demonstrated that these minute creatures have internal structures similar to the higher animals; he also describes upwards of five hundred species, and has discovered them in rain, snow, and fog.

INGANNATION,† *in-gan-na'-shun*, s. Cheat; fraud.

INGATE,‡ *in'-gate*, s. Entrance; passage in.—In the *arts*, an aperture in a mould for pouring in metal, technically called the *tedge*.

INGATHERING, *in-gath'-er-ing*, s. The act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.

INGELABLE, *in-jel'-ȧ-bl*, a. That cannot be congealed.

INGEMINATE, *in-jem'-e-nate*, a. Redoubled.
— v.a. To double or repeat.
INGEMINATION,‡ *in-jem-e-na'-shun*, s. Repetition, reduplication.
INGENDER,‡ *in-jen'-der*, v.n. To come together; to join. *See* ENGENDER.
INGENERABILITY, *in-jen-er-à-bil'-e-te*, s. Incapacity of being engendered.
INGENERABLE, *in-jen'-er-à-bl*, a. That cannot be engendered.
INGENERATE, *in-jen'-er-ate*, v.a. To generate or produce within.
— a. Generated within; inborn; innate; inbred.
INGENIOUS, *in-je'-ne us*, a. Possessed of genius or the faculty of invention,—hence, skilful or prompt to invent; having an aptitude to contrive, or to form new combinations of ideas; witty; well adapted; ‡mental; intellectual.
INGENIOUSLY, *in-je'-ne-us-le*, ad. With ingenuity; with skill.
INGENIOUSNESS, *in-je'-ne-us-nes*, } s. The quality or
INGENUITY, *in-je-new'-e-te*, } power of ready invention; quickness or acuteness in combining ideas; curiousness in design, the effect of ingenuity; ‡openness of heart; fairness.
INGENITE, *in'-je-nite*, a. Innate; inbred; ingenerate.
INGENUOUS, *in-jen'-u-us*, a. Free from reserve, equivocation, or dissimulation; open; frank; unreserved; becoming an honourable mind; ‡of honourable extraction.
INGENUOUSLY, *in-jen'-u-us-le*, ad. Openly; fairly; candidly; without reserve or dissimulation.
INGENUOUSNESS, *in-jen'-u-us-nes*, s. Openness of heart; freedom from reserve or dissimulation.
INGENY,‡ *in'-je-ne*, s. Wit; ingenuity.
INGEST,† *in-jest'*, v.a. To throw into the stomach.
INGESTION, *in-jest'-yun*, s. The action of throwing into the stomach.
INGLE,‡ *in'gl*, s. Flame; blaze; a term of endearment. —In *Scotland*, a fire or fire-place.
INGLORIOUS, *in-glo'-re-us*, a. Not bringing honour or glory, shameful; disgraceful.
INGLORIOUSLY, *in-glo'-re-us-le*, ad. Dishonourably; with shame.
INGLORIOUSNESS, *in-glo'-re-us-nes*, s. State of being inglorious.
INGLUVIES, *in-glew-ve'-es*, s. The crop or craw of granivorous birds, in which the food is accumulated and macerated, but not digested.
INGOT, *in'-got*, s. A mass or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal, cast into a mould; a mass of unwrought metal.
INGRAFT, *in-graft'*, v.a. To insert a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation; to propagate by insition; to set or fix deep and firm.
INGRAFTED, *in-graf'-ted*, pp. or a. Inserted into a stock for growth and propagation.
INGRAFTER, *in-graf'-ter*, s. A person who ingrafts.
INGRAFTMENT, *in-graft'-ment*, s. The act of ingrafting; the thing ingrafted.
INGRAIN, *in'-grane*, s. A name applied to wools, yarns, &c., which are dyed with fast colours before manufacturing.
INGRAIN, *in-grane'*, v.a. To dye in the grain, or before manufacture; thoroughly to impregnate.
INGRAINED, *in-grane'd'*, pp. or a. Dyed in the grain or raw material.
INGRAPPLED, *in-grap'pld*, a. Grappled; seized on; entwined.
INGRATE, *in'-grate*, } a. Ungrateful; unthank-
INGRATEFUL, *in-grate'-ful*, } ful; unpleasing to the sense. *See* UNGRATEFUL, UNGRATEFULNESS, &c.
INGRATE, *in'-grate*, s. An ungrateful person.
INGRATIATE, *in-gra'-she-ate*, v.a. To commend one's self to another's good will, confidence, or kindness; to recommend.
INGRATIATING, *in-gra'-she-a-ting*, s. The act of commending one's self to another's favour.
INGRATITUDE, *in-grat'-e-tewd*, s. Want of gratitude or sentiments of kindness for favours received; unthankfulness; ungratefulness.
INGRAVE, *in-grave'*, v.a. To bury. *See* ENGRAVE.
INGRAVIDATE, *in-grav'-e-date*, v.a. To impregnate.
INGRAVIDATION, *in-grav-e-da'-shun*, s. The state of being pregnant.
INGREAT,‡ *in-grate'*, v.a. To make great.
INGREDIENT, *in-gre'-de-ent*, s. That which enters into a compound, or is a component part of any mixture.
INGRESS, *in'-gres*, s. Entrance; power of entrance.
INGRESSION, *in-gresh'-un*, s. The act of entering entrance.
INGRESSU, *in-gres'-su*, s. In *law*, a writ of entry, by which a man takes possession of lands or tenements.
INGUINAL, *in'-gwe-nal*, a. Pertaining to the groin.
INGULF, *in-gulf'*, v.a. To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf, or whirlpool; to cast into a gulf.
INGULFMENT, *in-gulf'-ment*, s. A swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.
INGURGITATE, *in-gur'-je-tate*, v.a. To swallow greedily or in great quantity.
— v.n. To drink largely; to swill.
INGURGITATION, *in-gur-je-ta'-shun*, s. The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity.
INGUSTABLE,† *in-gus'-tà-bl*, a. That cannot be tasted.
INHABILE,† *in-hab'-il*, a. Unskilled; unready; unqualified.
INHABILITY,† *in-hà-bil'-e-te*, s. Unaptness; unfitness; want of skill.
INHABIT, *in-hab'-it*, v.a. To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence.
— v.n. To dwell; to live; to abide.
INHABITABLE, *in-hab'-e-tà-bl*, a. Capable of affording habitation; that may be inhabited, ‡not habitable.
INHABITANCE, *in-hab'-e-tanse*, } s. Residence of dwel-
INHABITANCY, *in-hab'-e-tan-se*, } lers; habitancy; domiciliation.
INHABITANT, *in-hab'-e-tant*, s. One who lives or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence; one who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish.
INHABITATION, *in-hab-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited; abode; place of dwelling; ‡quantity of inhabitants.
INHABITED, *in-hab'-it-ed*, pp. or a. Occupied by inhabitants.
INHABITER, *in-hab'-it-er*, s. One who inhabits; a dweller; an inhabitant.
INHABITIVENESS, *in-hab'-e-tiv-nes*, s. In *phrenology*, an organ which produces the desire of permanence in a place of abode; the love of home.
INHABITRESS, *in-hab'-e-tres*, s. A female inhabitant.
INHALATION, *in-hà-la'-shun*, s. The act of inhaling.
INHALE, *in-hale'*, v.a. To draw into the lungs, to inspire.
INHALER, *in-ha'-ler*, s. One who inhales.—In *pathology*, an apparatus for drawing warm steam into the lungs, as a remedy for coughs and catarrhal complaints.
INHARMONIC, *in-här-mon'-ik*, } a. Inharmonious;
INHARMONICAL, *in-här-mon'-e-kal*, } discordant.
INHARMONIOUS, *in-här-mo'-ne-us*, a. Unmusical; discordant.
INHARMONIOUSLY, *in-här-mo'-ne-us-le*, ad. Without harmony; discordantly.
INHARMONY, *in-här'-mo-ne*, s. Want of harmony; discord.
INHERE, *in-here'*, v.n. To exist or be fixed in something else.
INHERENCE, *in-he'-rense*, } s. Existence in some-
INHERENCY, *in-he'-ren-se*, } thing; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.
INHERENT, *in-he'-rent*, a. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; inborn.
INHERENTLY, *in-he'-rent-le*, ad. By inherence.
INHERIT, *in-her'-it*, v.a. To take by descent from an ancestor, or by the right of succession; to possess; to take property as a possession, by gift.
— v.n. To take or have possession or property.
INHERITABILITY, *in-her-e-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being inheritable or descendible to heirs.
INHERITABLE, *in-her'-e-tà-bl*, a. That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir.
INHERITABLY, *in-her'-e-tà-ble*, ad. By inheritance.
INHERITANCE, *in-her'-e-tanse*, s. An estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession; the reception of an estate by hereditary right; that which is possessed or enjoyed; possession.
INHERITED, *in-her'-it-ed*, pp. or a. Received by descent from an ancestor; possessed.
INHERITOR, *in-her'-e-tur*, s. An heir; one who inherits or may inherit.
INHERITRESS, *in-her'-e-tres*, } s. An heiress; a female
INHERITRIX, *in-her'-e-triks*, } who inherits, or is entitled to inherit, after the death of her ancestor.
INHERSE, *in-herse'*, v.a. To inclose in a funeral monument.

INHESION, *in-hē'-zhun*, s. Inherence; the state of existing or being fixed in something.
INHIATION,‡ *in-hi-a'-shun*, s. A gaping after; eager desire.
INHIBIT, *in-hib'-it*, v.a. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to prohibit; to interdict.
INHIBITION, *in-he-bish'-un*, s. Prohibition; restraint; embargo.—In *law*, a writ to forbid or inhibit a judge from further proceedings in a cause pending before him.
INHIBITORY, *in-hib'-e-tur-e*, a. Prohibitory.
INHOLD,† *in-hōld'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. INHELD. To have inherent; to contain in itself.
INHOLDER,‡ *in-hōl'-der*, s. An inhabitant.
INHOOP, *in-hoop'*, v.a. To confine or inclose in any place.
INHOSPITABLE, *in-hos'-pe-tă-bl*, a. Not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; affording no conveniences or shelter to strangers.
INHOSPITABLY, *in-hos'-pe-tă-ble*, ad. Unkindly to strangers.
INHOSPITABLENESS, *in-hos'-pe-tă-bl-nes*, } s. Want of
INHOSPITALITY, *in-hos-pe-tăl'-e-te*, } hospitality or kindness to strangers.
INHUMAN, *in-hew'-man*, a. Destitute of the kindness that belongs to a human being; marked with cruelty; cruel; unfeeling.
INHUMANITY, *in-hew-man'-e-te*, s. Cruelty in disposition; savageness of heart; barbarity.
INHUMANLY, *in-hew'-man-le*, ad. With cruelty; barbarously.
INHUMATE, *in-hew'-mate*, } v.a. To bury; to inter; to
INHUME, *in-hewm'*, } deposit in the earth, as a dead body.
INHUMATION, *in-hew-ma'-shun*, s. The act of burying; interment.
INHUMED, *in-hume'd'*, pp. Buried; interred.
INIMAGINABLE, *in-im-aj'-in-ă-bl*, a. Unimaginable; inconceivable.
INIMICAL, *in-im'-e-kal*, a. Unfriendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy; adverse.
INIMICALLY, *in-im'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a hostile manner.
INIMITABILITY, *in-im-e-tă-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being incapable of imitation.
INIMITABLE, *in-im'-e-tă-bl*, a. That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.
INIMITABLY, *in-im'-e-tă-ble*, ad. In a manner not to be imitated.
INION, *in'-e-on*, s. (Gr.) In *anatomy*, the ridge of the occiput.
INIQUITOUS, *in-ik'-kwe-tus*, a. Characterised by iniquity; wicked; unjust; unrighteous.
INIQUITOUSLY, *in-ik'-kwe-tus-le*, ad. Injuriously; unjustly.
INIQUITY, *in-ik'-kwe-te*, s. Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude; wickedness.
INIQUOUS,‡ *in-ī'-kwus*, a. Unjust.
INIRRITABILITY, *in-ir-re-tă-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being inirritable, or not susceptible of contraction by excitement.
INIRRITABLE, *in-ir'-re-tă-bl*, a. Not susceptible of irritation; unexcitable.
INIRRITATIVE, *in-ir'-re-tă-tiv*, a. Not accompanied with excitement.
INISLE,† *in-īle'*, v.a. To surround; to encircle.
INITIAL, *in-ish'-al*, a. Beginning; placed at the beginning; incipient.
— s. The first letter of a name.
INITIALLY, *in-ish'-al-le*, ad. In an incipient degree.
INITIATE, *in-ish'-e-ate*, v.a. To instruct in rudiments or principles; to introduce into a new state or society: to instruct.
— v.n. To do the first act; to perform the first rite.
— a. Unpractised; begun; commenced.
— s. One who is initiated.
INITIATED, *in-ish'-e-a-ted*, pp. or a. Instructed in the first principles; received into a society or sect by appropriate ceremonies.
INITIATION, *in-ish-e-a'-shun*, s. The act or process of making one acquainted with principles before unknown, or of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules, or ceremonies.
INITIATIVE, *in-ish'-e-a-tiv*, a. Serving to initiate.
— s. An introductory step or movement, usually applied to the action of legislative bodies.
INITIATORY, *in-ish'-e-a-tur-e*, a. Introductory; initiating or serving to initiate.
— s. Introductory rite.
INITION,‡ *in-ish'-un*, s. Beginning.
INJECT, *in-jekt'*, v.a. To throw in; to dart in; to cast or throw on.
INJECTION, *in-jek'-shun*, s. The act of throwing in; the forcibly throwing certain liquid medicines into the body, by means of a syringe or clyster-pipe.—In *anatomy*, the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with some coloured substance, in order to render their ramifications visible.—In *mechanics*, *Injection-engines* are engines in which the steam is condensed by an injection of cold water into the cylinder.—*Injection-cock* is the cock which admits the cold water into the condenser of a steam-engine.
INJOIN, *in-joyn'*. *See* ENJOIN.
INJUCUNDITY,† *in-ju-kun'-de-te*, s. Unpleasantness disagreeableness.
INJUDICABLE,† *in-jew'-de-kă-bl*, a. Not cognizable by a judge.
INJUDICIAL, *in-ju-dish'-al*, a. Not according to the forms of law.
INJUDICIOUS, *in-ju-dish'-us*, a. Not judicious; void of judgment; acting without judgment; indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent.
INJUDICIOUSLY, *in-ju-dish'-us-le*, ad. Without judgment; unwisely.
INJUDICIOUSNESS, *in-ju-dish'-us-nes*, s. The quality of being injudicious or unwise.
INJUNCTION, *in-junk'-shun*, s. A command; order, mandate; precept; the direction of a superior vested with authority; urgent advice or exhortation.—In *law*, a writ or order of the Court of Chancery, directed to an inferior court, forbidding certain acts to be done; an inhibition against the publication of a pirated work, or against the use of patented inventions. It is considered a more summary process than an action at law.
INJURE, *in'-jur*, v.a. To hurt or wound; to impair soundness; to damage or lessen the value of; to slander, tarnish, or impair; to harm or wrong the person, to damage the property, or to lessen the happiness of ourselves or others.
INJURER, *in'-jur-er*, s. One who injures or wrongs.
INJURIOUS, *in-jew'-re-us*, a. Wrongful; unjust; hurtful to the person or property, character, or rights of another; mischievous; detractory; contumelious.
INJURIOUSLY, *in-jew'-re-us-le*, ad. Wrongfully; hurtfully; mischievously.
INJURIOUSNESS, *in-jew'-re-us-nes*, s. The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.
INJURY, *in'-ju-re*, s. Any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation, or goods; mischief, detriment.
INJUSTICE, *in-jus'-tis*, s. Iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights; the withholding from another merited praise.
INK, *ingk*, s. A fluid, or semi-substance, of various colours, used for writing or printing. The ordinary *black writing ink*, according to Brande, consists of the tannogallate of iron, suspended in water by gum arabic; the colour being deepened and improved by the addition of a little logwood.—*Red ink* is a solution of alum coloured with Brazil wood.—*Blue ink* is produced from sulphate of indigo.—*Marking* or *indelible ink* is a solution of nitrate of silver.—*Printing ink* is made from boiled linseed or nut oil burned and mixed with lampblack, soap, and resin.—*Sympathetic inks* are compounds which, when written with, remain invisible till heated, as solutions of cobalt, &c.
— v.a. To black or daub with ink.
INK-BAG, *ingk'-bag*, s. A bag or sac containing a deep black liquid, found in certain animals, as in the cuttle fish.
INK-BLURRED, *ingk'-blurd*, a. Blurred or darkened with ink.
INK-BOTTLE, *ink-bot'tl*, s. A receptacle for ink.
INKHORN, *ingk'-hawrn*, s. A small vessel used to hold ink.
—‡ a. A reproachful epithet, meaning affected, pedantic, or pompous.
INKINESS, *ingk'-e-nes*, s. The state or quality of being inky.
INKING-ROLLER, *ingk'-ing-role'-er*, s. A roller covered with a gluey composition for inking printing types.
INKING-TABLE, *ingk'-ing-ta'bl*, s. A flat surface used by letterpress printers for supplying the inking-roller with the requisite quantity of ink during the process of printing.
INKLE, *ing'kl*, s. A kind of broad linen tape.

INKLING, *ingk'ling*, s. A hint or whisper; an intimation, inclination; desire.
INK-MAKER, *ingk'-ma-ker*, s. One whose profession is to make or prepare any kind of ink, whether for writing or printing.
INKNIT, *in-nit'*, v.a. To knit in.
INKNOT, *in-not'*, v.a. To bind as with a knot.
INKSTAND, *ingk'-stand*, s. A vessel for holding ink.
INK-STONE, *ingk'-stone*, s. A kind of round smooth stone used in making ink.
INKY, *ingk'-e*, a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black; blackened with ink.
INLACE, *in-lase'*, v.a. To embellish with variegations.
INLAGATION, *in-là-gà'-shun*, s. The restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the law.
INLAID, *in-lade'*, pp. of the verb *to inlay*.
INLAND, *in'-land*, a. Interior; remote from the sea; within land; carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign, as trade; confined to a country.
— s. The interior part of a country.
INLANDER, *in'-lan-der*, s. One who lives in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.
INLANDISH,‡ *in'-lan-dish*, a. Denoting something inland; native.
INLAPIDATE, *in-lap'-e-date*, v.a. To convert into a stony substance; to petrify.
INLAW, *in-law'*, v.a. To clear of outlawry or attainder.
INLAY, *in-la'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. INLAID. To diversify cabinet or other work by laying in thin slices of fine wood, ivory, pearl, mosaic, &c., on some other coarser material; to veneer.
INLAY, *in'-la*, s. Matter or pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid.
INLAYER, *in-la'-er*, s. A mosaic worker; a cabinet maker who ornaments work with veneers in various-coloured woods.
INLAYING, *in-la'-ing*, s. The act of diversifying or ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood, ivory, &c.; the process of veneering.
INLEASED, *in-leest'*, a. In *law*, entangled or ensnared.
INLET, *in'-let*, s. A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; a bay or recess in the shore of the sea or of a lake or large river, or between isles.
IN LIMINE, *in lim'-e-ne*. (Lat.) At the threshold; at the beginning or outset.
INLIST, *in-list'*. *See* ENLIST.
INLISTMENT, *in-list'-ment*. *See* ENLISTMENT.
INLOCK, *in-lok'*, v.a To lock or inclose one thing with another.
INLY, *in'-le*, a. Internal; interior; secret.
— ad. Internally; within; secretly.
INMACY, *in'-mà-se*, s. The state of being an inmate.
INMATE, *in'-mate*, s. A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another; a lodger.
— a. Admitted as a dweller.
INMEATS, *in'-meets*, s.pl. Those inner parts of a beast used for food.
INMOST, *in'-most*, a. Deepest within, remotest from the surface or external part.
INN, *in*, s. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a tavern; a college of municipal or common law professors and students, as Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, &c.—*Inns of Court* and *Inns of Chancery* are colleges in which young students formerly began their law studies.
— v.n. To take up lodging; to lodge.
— v.a. To house; to put under cover.
INNATE, *in'-nate*, or *in-nate'*, a. Inborn; natural; inbred; inherent.—*Innate ideas* are ideas or notions supposed by some to be impressed on the mind from the commencement of existence; but this doctrine was overthrown by Locke, who demonstrated that man had no innate ideas, but that his mind, in early infancy, was like a blank sheet of paper, ready to receive any external impressions.
INNATELY, *in'-nate-le*, or *in-nate'-le*, ad. Naturally; inherently.
INNATENESS, *in'-nate-nes*, or *in-nate'-nes*, s. The quality of being innate.
INNAVIGABLE, *in-nav'-e-gà-bl*, a. That cannot be navigated; impassable by ships.
INNAVIGABLY, *in-nav'-e-gà-ble*, ad. So as not to be navigable.
INNER, *in'-ner*, a. Interior, further inward than something else; internal.
INNERLY,‡ *in'-ner-le*, ad. More within.
INNERMOST, *in'-ner-most*, a. Further inward.
INNERVATION, *in-ner-va'-shun*, s. A state of weakness or strengthening.
INNERVE, *in-nerve'*, v.a. To give nerve to; to invigorate.
INNHOLDER, *in'-hoald-er*, } s. A person who keeps an
INNKEEPER, *in'-keep-er*, } inn or house for the entertainment of travellers; a tavern keeper.
INNING, *in'-ning*, s. The ingathering of grain; a term in cricket for using the bat in turn.
INNINGS, *in'-nings*, s.pl. Lands recovered from the sea.
INNISKILLINERS, *in-nis-kil'-lin-ers*, s.pl. A name applied to the officers and soldiers of the 6th Dragoons and 27th Foot, on account of their bravery at Inniskillin, in Ireland, in support of William III.
INNOCENCE, *in'-no-sense*, } s. Freedom from crime, sin,
INNOCENCY, *in'-no-sen-se*, } or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity.
INNOCENT, *in'-no-sent*, a. Free from guilt; not tainted with sin; harmless; innoxious; inoffensive; unblamable; guileless.
— s. One free from guilt or harm; + an ignorant person; an imbecile.
INNOCENTLY, *in'-no-sent-le*, ad. Without harm; with simplicity; without evil design; without incurring a forfeiture or penalty.
INNOCUOUS, *in-nok'-u-us*, a. Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent.
INNOCUOUSLY, *in-nok'-u-us-le*, ad. Without harm, without injurious effects.
INNOCUOUSNESS, *in-nok'-u-us-nes*, s. Harmlessness; the quality of being destitute of mischievous qualities or effects.
INNOMINABLE, *in-nom'-e-nà-bl*, a. Not to be named.
INNOMINATE, *in-nom'-e-nate*, a. Having no name, anonymous.
INNOMINATUS, *in-nom-e-na'-tus*, s. Without a name, a term of very frequent occurrence in *anatomy*; as, *os innominatum*, which consists of the ilium, the ischium, and *os pubis*; the *arteria innominata*, the *nervi innominati*, &c.
INNOVATE, *in'-no-vate*, v.a. To change or alter by introducing something new.
— v.n. To introduce novelties, or to make changes in anything established.
INNOVATION, *in-no-va'-shun*, s. Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites, or practices.
INNOVATOR, *in'-no-va-tur*, s. An introducer of changes, or of something new.
INNOXIOUS, *in-nok'-shus*, a. Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless; harmless in effects; free from crime.
INNOXIOUSLY, *in-nok'-shus-le*, ad. Harmlessly; without mischief.
INNOXIOUSNESS, *in-nok'-shus-nes*, s. Harmlessness.
INNUENDO, *in-u-en'-do*, s. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or reference to a person or thing not named.—In *law*, a word used to point out the application of some injurious remark to the person aimed at.
INNUENT, *in'-nu-ent*, a. Significant.
INNUMERABILITY, *in-new-mer-à-bil'-e-te*, } s. State of
INNUMERABLENESS, *in-new'-mer-à-bl-nes*, } being innumerable.
INNUMERABLE, *in-new'-mer-à-bl*, a. Not to be counted; that cannot be enumerated for multitude; countless numberless.
INNUMERABLY, *in-new'-mer-à-ble*, ad. Without number.
INNUMEROUS, *in-new'-mer-us*, a. Too many to be counted or numbered; innumerable.
INNUTRITION, *in-nu-trish'-un*, s. Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.
INNUTRITIOUS, *in-nu-trish'-us*, } a. Not nutritious; having no nourishment.
INNUTRITIVE, *in-new'-tre-tiv*, }
INOBEDIENCE, *in-o-be'-de-ense*, s. Disobedience.
INOBEDIENT, *in-o-be'-de-ent*, a. Not yielding obedience.
INOBSERVABLE, *in-ob-zerv'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be seen or observed.
INOBSERVANCE, *in-ob-zer'-vanse*, s. Want of observance neglect of observing; disobedience.
INOBSERVANT, *in-ob-zer'-vant*, a. Not taking notice.
INOBSERVATION, *in-ob-zer-va'-shun*, s. Neglect or want of observation.
INOBTRUSIVE, *in-ob-trew'-siv*, a. Not obtrusive.
INOBTRUSIVELY, *in-ob-trew'-siv-le*, ad. Unobtrusively.
INOBTRUSIVENESS, *in-ob-trew'-siv-nes*, s. A quality of being not obtrusive.
INOCARPUS, *in-o-kar'-pus*, s. A genus of trees, the Otaheite chesnut.

INOCCUPATION, *in-ok-ku-pa'-shun*, s. Want of occupation.

INOCULABLE, *in-ok'-ku-là-bl*, a. That may be inoculated; that may communicate disease by inoculation.

INOCULATE, *in-ok'-kew-late*, v.a. To insert the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant, for the purpose of growth on the new stock; to communicate a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh.

— v.n. To propagate by budding, to practise inoculation.

INOCULATED, *in-ok'-kew-la-ted*, pp. or a. Inserted in another stock; infected by inoculation.

INOCULATION, *in-ok-kew-la'-shun*, s. The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant upon the stock of another; the act of communicating a disease to a person in health, by inserting contagious matter in his skin or flesh.

INOCULATOR, *in-ok'-ku-la-tur*, s. A person who inoculates; one who propagates plants or diseases by inoculation.

INODIATE,‡ *in-o'-de-ate*, v.a. To make hateful.

INODORATE, *in-o'-do-rate*, a. Having no scent or odour.

INODOROUS, *in-o'-do-rus*, a. Wanting scent; having no smell.

INOFFENSIVE, *in-of-fen'-siv*, a. Giving no offence or provocation; unoffending; harmless.

INOFFENSIVELY, *in-of-fen'-siv-le*, ad. Without giving offence or harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS, *in-of-fen'-siv-nes*, s. Harmlessness; the quality of not being offensive.

INOFFICIAL, *in-of-fish'-al*, a. Not proceeding from the proper officer; not clothed with the usual forms of authority.

INOFFICIALLY, *in-of-fish'-al-le*, ad. Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.

INOFFICIOUS, *in-of-fish'-us*, a. Regardless of natural ob ligation; contrary to natural duty.

INOFFICIOUSLY, *in-of-fish'-us-le*, ad. Not civilly or offi ciously.

INOPERATION,‡ *in-op-er-a'-shun*, s. Agency; influence; production of effects.

INOPERATIVE, *in-op'-er-à-tiv*, a. Not operative; producing no effect.

INOPINATE,‡ *in-op'-e-nate*, a. Unexpected.

INOPPORTUNE, *in-op-por-tune'*, a. Not opportune; unseasonable in time.

INOPPORTUNELY, *in-op-por-tune'-le*, ad. Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.

INOPPRESSIVE, *in-op-pres'-siv*, a. Not oppressive; not burdensome.

INOPULENT, *in-op'-u-lent*, a. Not opulent; not wealthy.

INORDINACY, *in-awr'-de-nà-se*, s. Deviation from order or rule prescribed, irregularity; disorder.

INORDINATE, *in-awr'-de-nate*, a. Irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate.

INORDINATELY, *in-awr'-de-nate-le*, ad. Irregularly; excessively.

INORDINATENESS, *in-awr'-de-nate-nes*, s. Deviation from order; excess.

INORDINATION, *in-awr-de-na'-shun*, s. Irregularity; deviation from rule or right.

INORGANIC, *in-awr-gan'-ik*, } a. Devoid of organs;
INORGANICAL, *in-awr-gan'-e-kal*, } not formed with the organs or instruments of life.

INORGANICALLY, *in-awr-gan'-e-kal-le*, ad. Without organs.

INORGANIZED, *in-awr'-gan-ize'd*, a. Not having organic structure; void of organs, as earths, metals, and other minerals.

INOSCULATE, *in-os-ku-late*, v.n. or v.a. To unite by apposition or contact, as two vessels in an animal body.

INOSCULATION, *in-os-ku-la'-shun*, s. The union of two vessels of an animal body by an opening between them; anastomosis.

INPENNY, *in'-pen-ne*, and OUTPENNY, *owt'-pen-ne*, s. In *law*, a custom of certain manors, agreeably to which money is paid by the tenants on alienating their estates.

IN POSSE, *in pos'-se*. (Lat.) In possibility of being.

INQUEST, *in'-kwest*, s. Inquisition; judicial inquiry; a coroner's jury for investigating the cause of a sudden death.

INQUIET,‡ *in-kwi'-et*, v.a. To disturb; to trouble.

INQUIETATION,‡ *in-kwi-e-ta'-shun*, s. Disturbance.

INQUIETUDE, *in-kwi'-e-tude*, s. Disturbed state; restlessness, uneasiness, either of body or mind.

INQUINATE,† *in'-kwe-nate*, v.a. To defile; to pollute, to contaminate.

INQUINATION,† *in-kwe-na'-shun*, s. The act of defiling, or state of being defiled; pollution.

INQUIRABLE, *in-kwi'-rà-bl*, a. That may be inquired into; subject to inquisition or inquest.

INQUIRE, *in-kwire'*, v.n. To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions.—*To inquire into*, to make examination.

— v.a. To ask about; to seek by asking; ‡to call or name.

INQUIRENDO, *in-kwe-ren'-do*, s. (Lat.) In *law*, an authority given to some person or persons to inquire into something for the sovereign's advantage.—A writ *de lunatico inquirendo* is issued for the purpose of inquiring into the sanity of a person who is thought incapable of managing his estate.

INQUIRENT,† *in-kwi'-rent*, a. Making inquiry.

INQUIRER, *in-kwi'-rer*, s. One who asks a question; one who searches or examines.

INQUIRING, *in-kwi'-ring*, a. Given to inquiry; disposed to investigate causes.

INQUIRINGLY, *in-kwi'-ring-le*, ad. By way of inquiry.

INQUIRY, *in-kwi'-re*, s. The act of inquiring; search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles; interrogation; scrutiny; investigation.—In *law*, a *Writ of Inquiry* is a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to summon a jury, and to inquire into the amount of damages due from the defendant to the plaintiff in a given action.—In *military matters*, a *Board of Inquiry* is a term used in contradistinction to a court-martial. It consists of a certain number of officers, who assemble to make inquiry on certain matters, but not on oath, like a court-martial.

INQUISITION, *in-kwe-zish'-un*, s. Inquiry; examination; a searching or search; judicial inquiry; inquest.—In some *Roman Catholic countries*, an ecclesiastical court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics.

INQUISITIONAL, *in-kwe-zish'-un-al*, } a. Making in-
INQUISITIONARY, *in-kwe-zish'-un-ar-e*, } quiry; busy in inquiry.

INQUISITIVE, *in-kwiz'-e-tiv*, a. Apt to ask questions; addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek knowledge by discussion, investigation, or observation.

— s. A person who is inquisitive; one curious in research.

INQUISITIVELY, *in-kwiz'-e-tiv-le*, ad. With curiosity to obtain information; with scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS, *in-kwiz'-e-tiv-nes*, s. The disposition to obtain information; curiosity to learn what is not known.

INQUISITOR, *in-kwiz'-e-tur*, s. (Lat.) One who inquires; a member of the Court of Inquisition.

INQUISITORIAL, *in-kwiz-e-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to inquiry, or to the Court of Inquisition.

INQUISITORIALLY, *in-kwiz-e-to'-re-al-le*, ad. After the manner of an inquisitor.

INQUISITORIOUS,‡ *in-kwiz-e-to'-re-us*, a. Making strict inquiry.

INRAIL, *in-rale'*, v.a. To rail in; to inclose with rails.

INREGISTER, *in-rej'-is-ter*, v.a. To register; to record; to enter in a register.

INROAD, *in'-rode*, s. The hostile entrance of an enemy into a country; a sudden or desultory irruption or invasion; attack; encroachment.

INSAFETY,† *in-safe'-te*, s. Want of safety.

INSALIVATION, *in-sal-e-va'-shun*, s. In *physiology*, the due commixture of saliva with the aliment during the process of mastication.

INSALUBRIOUS, *in-sa-lew'-bre-us*, a. Not salubrious; unfavourable to health.

INSALUBRITY, *in-sa-lew'-bre-te*, s. Want of salubrity; unhealthfulness.

INSALUTARY, *in-sal'-u-tà-re*, a. Not salutary; not favourable to health; productive of evil.

INSANABILITY, *in-san-à-bil'-e-te*, } s. State of being in-
INSANABLENESS, *in-san'-à-bl-nes*, } curable; unhealthiness.

INSANABLE, *in-san'-à-bl*, a. Incurable; that cannot be healed.

INSANABLY, *in-san'-à-ble*, ad. So as to be incurable.

INSANE, *in-sane'*, a. Unsound in mind or intellect, deranged; delirious; ‡causing madness.

— s. An insane person.

INSANELY, *in-sane'-le*, ad. Madly; foolishly; without reason.

INSANENESS, *in-sane'-nes,* } s. The state of being un-
INSANITY, *in-san'-e-te,* } sound in mind; derangement of intellect; madness; lunacy.

INSAPORY,‡ *in-sap'-o-re,* a. Tasteless; wanting flavour.

INSATIABILITY, *in-sa-she-à-bil'-e-te,* } s. Greediness of
INSATIABLENESS, *in-sa'-she-à-bl-nes,* } appetite that can-
INSATIETY, *in-sa-ti'-e-te,* } not be satisfied or appeased; voracity.

INSATIABLE, *in-sa'-she-à-bl,* } a. Incapable of being
INSATIATE, *in-sa'-she-ate,* } satisfied or appeased; very greedy.

INSATIABLY, *in-sa'-she-à-ble,* ad. With greediness not to be satisfied.

INSATIATELY, *in-sa'-she-ate-le,* ad. So greedily as not to be satisfied.

INSATISFACTION, *in-sat-is-fak'-shun,* s. Want of satisfaction.

INSATURABLE, *in-sat'-u-rà-bl,* a. Not to be saturated, filled, or glutted.

INSCIENCE,‡ *in-si'-ense,* s. Ignorance; want of knowledge.

INSCONCE, *in-skonse',* v.a. *See* ENSCONCE. *Insconced,* in the *military art,* is when any part of an army has fortified itself with a sconce or small work, in order to defend some pass.

INSCRIBABLE, *in-skri'-bà-bl,* a. That may be inscribed.

INSCRIBABLENESS, *in-skri'-bà-bl-nes,* s. State of being inscribable.

INSCRIBE, *in-skribe',* v.a. To write on; to engrave on for perpetuity; to imprint on; to commend to by a short address; to mark with letters, characters, or words; to draw a figure within another.

INSCRIBED, *in-skribe'd',* pp. of the verb *to inscribe.*

INSCRIBER, *in-skri'-ber,* s. One who inscribes.

INSCRIPTION, *in-skrip'-shun,* s. Something written or engraved to communicate knowledge to after ages; any character, word, line, or sentence written or engraved on a solid substance for duration.

INSCRIPTIVE, *in-skrip'-tiv,* a. Bearing inscription.

INSCROL, *in-skrole',* v.a. To write on a scroll.

INSCRUTABILITY, *in-skrew-tà-bil'-e-te,* } s. The quality of
INSCRUTABLENESS, *in-skrew'-tà-bl-nes,* } being inscrutable.

INSCRUTABLE, *in-skrew'-tà-bl,* a. Unsearchable; that cannot be penetrated, discovered, or understood by human reason.

INSCRUTABLY, *in-skrew'-tà-ble,* ad. In a manner or degree not to be understood.

INSCULP,† *in-skulp',* v.a. To engrave; to carve.

INSCULPTION,† *in-skulp'-shun,* s. Inscription.

INSCULPTURE,† *in-skulp'-ture,* s. An engraving; sculpture. *See* SCULPTURE.

INSCULPTURED, *in-skulp'-ture'd,* a. Engraved.

INSEAM, *in-seme',* v.a. To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.

INSEARCH,‡ *in-serch',* v.a. To make search.

INSECABLE, *in-se'-kà-bl,* a. That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument; indivisible.

INSECT, *in'-sekt,* s. A small winged or creeping animal; anything small or contemptible.—In *zoology,* one of the third class of articulated animals, with a body composed of three distinct parts—the head, the thorax, and the abdomen; they have six legs and usually two or four wings attached to the thorax, two antennæ and a distinct head, and respire by means of spiracles or minute punctures along the sides of the abdomen. Insects undergo what is termed metamorphosis; the first of which is that of the larva; the second, pupa, or chrysalis; and the third, the imago, or perfect insect. The *Aptera,* or wingless insects, however issue from the ovum with the form they always possess.

— a. Small; mean; contemptible.

INSECTATOR,† *in-sek-ta'-tur,* s. (Lat.) A persecutor.

INSECTED, *in'-sek-ted,* a. Having the nature of an insect.

INSECTILE, *in-sek'-til,* a. Having the nature of insects.
—‡ s. An insect.

INSECTION, *in-sek'-shun,* s. A cutting in; incisure; incision.

INSECTIVORA, *in-sek-tiv'-o-rà,* s.pl. (Lat.) A family of vertebrate quadrupeds living on insects, including the shrew, hedgehog, and mole; an order of birds that feed on insects, as the swallows.

INSECTIVOROUS, *in-sek-tiv'-o-rus,* a. Feeding or subsisting on insects.

INSECTOLOGER,‡ *in-sek-tol'-o-jer,* s. One who studies insects; an entomologist.

INSECURE, *in-se-kewr',* a. Not secure; unsafe; not confident of safety; not effectually protected.

INSECURELY, *in-se-kewr'-le,* ad. Without security.

INSECURITY, *in-se-kew'-re-te,* s. Want of safety, or want of confidence in safety; uncertainty; exposure to destruction or loss.

INSECUTION, *in-se-kew'-shun,* s. Pursuit.

INSEMINATE,† *in-sem'-e-nate,* v.a. To sow; to impregnate.

INSEMINATION,‡ *in-sem-e-na'-shun,* s. The act of sowing or impregnating.

INSENSATE, *in-sen'-sate,* a. Destitute of sense, stupid; wanting sensibility.

INSENSIBILITY, *in-sen-se-bil'-e-te,* } s. State of being in-
INSENSIBLENESS, *in-sen'-se-bl-nes,* } sensible; dulness; stupidity; torpor; want of the power to be moved or affected; absence of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion.

INSENSIBLE, *in-sen'-se-bl,* a. That cannot be felt or perceived; wanting corporeal sensibility; not susceptible of emotion or passion; in a state of dulness or torpor; imperceptible; imperceivable.

INSENSIBLY, *in-sen'-se-ble,* ad. Imperceptibly; by slow degrees; gradually.

INSENTIENT, *in-sen'-she-ent,* a. Not having perception.

INSEPARABILITY, *in-sep-ar-à-bil'-e-te,* } s. The quality
INSEPARABLENESS, *in-sep'-ar-à-bl-nes,* } of being inseparable, or incapable of disjunction.

INSEPARABLE, *in-sep'-ar-à-bl,* a. That cannot be separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

INSEPARABLY, *in-sep'-ar-à-ble,* ad. In a manner that prevents separation.

INSEPARATE,‡ *in-sep'-ar-ate,* a. Not separate.

INSEPARATELY,‡ *in-sep'-ar-ate-le,* ad. So as not to be separated.

INSERT, *in-sert',* v.a. To thrust in; to place in or among other things.

INSERTED, *in-sert'-ed,* pp. or a. Set in or among.

INSERTING, *in-sert'-ing,* s. Something set in.

INSERTION, *in-ser'-shun,* s. The act of setting or placing in or among other things; the thing inserted, as the insertion of a paragraph or newspaper advertisement. —In *pathology,* same as INOCULATION.

INSERTIONS, *in-ser'-shuns,* s.pl. Narrow slips of lace, or cambric, sold for inlets in dresses, handkerchiefs, ladies' fancy work, &c.

INSERVE,‡ *in-serv',* v.a. To be of use to an end.

INSERVIENT, *in-ser'-ve-ent,* a. Conducive.

INSESSORES, *in-ses-so'-res,* s.pl. (Lat.) An order of birds that perch; perchers.

INSESSORIAL, *in-ses-so'-re-al,* a. Perching; applied to all birds that live habitually among trees.

INSESSUS, *in-ses'-sus,* s. (Lat.) A hot bath over which the patient sits.

INSET, *in-set',* v.a. To infix or implant.

INSET, *in'-set,* s. Insertion; something set in.

INSEVERABLE, *in-sev'-er-à-bl,* a. That cannot be severed.

INSHADED, *in-sha'-ded,* a Marked with different shades.

INSHELL, *in-shel',* v.a. To hide in a shell.

INSHELTER, *in-shel'-ter,* v.n. To shelter.

INSHIP, *in-ship',* v.a. To ship; to embark.

INSHORE, *in-shore',* ad. Near the shore.

INSHRINE, *in-shrine'.* *See* ENSHRINE.

INSICCATION, *in-sik-ka'-shun,* s. The act of drying in.

INSIDE, *in'-side,* s. The interior part of a thing, as opposed to *outside.*—In *military matters,* the *Inside guard* is a guard with the broad-sword, to secure the face and front of the body from a cut made at the inside of the position above the wrist.

INSIDES, *in'-sides,* s.pl. Passengers in the interior of a vehicle; perfect papers, from which the outsides or faulty sheets have been removed.

INSIDIATE, *in-sid'-e-ate,* v.a. To lie in ambush for.

INSIDIATOR, *in-sid'-e-a-tur,* s. One who lies in ambush.

INSIDIOUS, *in-sid'-e-us,* a. Watching an opportunity to ensnare; lying in wait; crafty; artful; sly; treacherous; deceitful.

INSIDIOUSLY, *in-sid'-e-us-le,* ad. With intention to ensnare; deceitfully; treacherously.

INSIDIOUSNESS, *in-sid'-e-us-nes,* s. A watching for an opportunity to ensnare; treachery.

INSIGHT, *in'-site,* s. Sight or view of the interior of anything; thorough knowledge or skill.

INSIGNIA, *in-sig'-ne-à,* s.pl. (Lat.) Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour.

INSIGNIFICANCE, *in-sig-nif'-e-kanse,* } s. Want of sig-
INSIGNIFICANCY, *in-sig-nif'-e-kan-se,* } nificance or meaning; unimportance; meanness.

INSIGNIFICANT, *in-sig-nif'-e-kant*, a. Void of signification; destitute of meaning; answering no purpose; without weight of character; unimportant; immaterial.
— s. An insignificant thing.
INSIGNIFICANTLY, *in-sig-nif'-e-kant-le*, ad. Without meaning or importance.
INSIGNIFICATIVE, *in-sig-nif'-e-kā-tiv*, a. Not expressing by external signs.
INSINCERE, *in-sin-sere'*, a. Not sincere; characterised by insincerity; not sound nor secure; dissembling; hypocritical; disingenuous.
INSINCERELY, *in-sin-sere'-le*, ad. Without sincerity; hypocritically.
INSINCERITY, *in-sin-ser'-e-te*, s. Want of sincerity; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness.
INSINEW, *in-sin'-u*, v.a. To strengthen; to give vigour to.
INSINUANT,† *in-sin'-u-ant*, a. Insinuating; having the power to gain favour.
INSINUATE, *in-sin'-u-ate*, v.a. To introduce anything gently or artfully; to ingratiate, or work one's self into favour to intimate; to suggest by remote allusion; to instil.
— v.n. To wind in; to enter gently, or imperceptibly; to gain on the affections by gentle or artful means.
INSINUATING, *in-sin'-u-a-ting*, a. Tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favour and confidence.
INSINUATINGLY, *in-sin'-u-a-ting-le*, ad. In a way of insinuation.
INSINUATION, *in-sin-u-a'-shun*, s. The act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; the act of gaining on favour or affections, by gentle or artful means; a hint.
INSINUATIVE, *in-sin'-u-a-tiv*, a. Stealing on the affections.
INSINUATOR, *in-sin-u-a'-tor*, s. One who insinuates or hints.
INSIPID, *in-sip'-id*, a. Destitute of taste; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste; tasteless; wanting spirit, life, or animation; destitute of pathos, or the power of exciting emotions; dull; spiritless.
INSIPIDITY, *in-se-pid'-e-te*, } s. Want of taste, or the
INSIPIDNESS, *in-sip'-id-nes*, } power of exciting sensation in the tongue; absence of life or spirit.
INSIPIDLY, *in-sip'-id-le*, ad. Without taste; without spirit or life.
INSIPIENCE, *in-sip'-e-ense*, s. Want of wisdom, or understanding.
INSIST, *in-sist'*, v.n. To persist in; to urge or press earnestly, with *on*; to dwell on in discourse; †to stand or rest on.
INSISTENT,† *in-sis'-tent*, a. Standing or resting on.
INSISTURE,‡ *in-sis'-ture*, s. A dwelling or standing on; fixedness.
INSITIENCY, *in-sit'-yen-se*, s. Freedom from thirst.
INSITION, *in-sish'-un*, s. The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment.
IN SITU, *in si'-tu*. (Lat.) In its original situation or bed; a term frequently applied to minerals when found in their original bed or stratum.
INSNARE, *in-snare'*, v.a. To catch in a snare; to entrap; to seduce by artifice or deceit; to entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities.
INSNARER, *in-sna'-rer*, s. One who insnares.
INSOBRIETY, *in-so-bri'-e-te*, s. Want of sobriety; intemperance.
INSOCIABLE, *in-so'-she-ā-bl*, a. Not inclined to unite in social converse; taciturn; ‡that cannot be joined or connected.
INSOCIABLY, *in-so'-she-ā-ble*, ad. Unsociably.
INSOLATE, *in'-so-late*, v.a. To dry in the sun's rays; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun.
INSOLATION, *in-so-la'-shun*, s. The act or process of exposing to the rays of the sun; a stroke of the sun, or *coup-de-soleil*.
INSOLENCE, *in'-so-lense*, s. Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulance; impudence.
—‡ v.a. To treat with haughty contempt.
INSOLENT, *in'-so-lent*, a. Proud and haughty; insulting and contemptuous; domineering in power; overbearing; impudent.
INSOLENTLY, *in'-so-lent-le*, ad. With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely.
INSOLIDITY *in-so-lid'-e-te*, s. Want of solidity; weakness.
INSOLUBILITY, *in-sol-u-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid.
INSOLUBLE, *in-sol'-u-bl*, a. That cannot be dissolved, particularly by a liquid; not to be solved or explained.
INSOLVABLE, *in-solv'-ā-bl*, a. Not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be solved or explained, that cannot be paid or discharged.
INSOLVENCY, *in-sol'-ven-se*, s. Inability of a person to pay all his debts, or the state of wanting property sufficient for such payment.
INSOLVENT, *in-sol'-vent*, a. Not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts.—*Insolvent law*, a law which liberated or exempted a debtor from imprisonment, or liability thereto; but this law is now repealed, and merged in the new Bankruptcy Act.
— s. A debtor unable to pay his debts.
INSOMNIOUS, *in-som'-ne-us*, a. Troubled with dreams, restless in sleep.
INSOMUCH, *in-so-mutch'*, ad. So that; to that degree.
INSPECT, *in-spekt'*, v.a. To look on or into; to view or oversee for the purpose of examination; to examine for the purpose of discovering and correcting errors; to superintend.
—‡ s. Close examination.
INSPECTED, *in-spekt'-ed*, pp. or a. Viewed with care examined.
INSPECTION, *in-spek'-shun*, s. A looking on or into prying examination; close or careful survey; introspection; insight; superintendence; official view, official examination, as of arms.—In the *army*, a *general inspection* is made annually by the reviewing generals of districts, when the entire economy and discipline of the different corps are closely investigated.
INSPECTIVE, *in-spek'-tiv*, a. Inspecting.
INSPECTOR, *in-spek'-tur*, s. One who inspects, views, or oversees; a superintendent; an officer of the Customs; a military officer whose duty is to inspect the troops and examine their arms.
INSPECTORATE, *in-spek'-tur-ate*, } s. The office of an
INSPECTORSHIP, *in-spek'-tur-ship*, } inspector.
INSPERSED,‡ *in-sperst'*, a. Sprinkled on.
INSPERSION, *in-sper'-shun*, s. The act of sprinkling on.
INSPEXIMUS, *in-speks'-e-mus*, s. (Lat.) In *law*, a term applied to letters patent which commence with this word, signifying, "we have inspected," and are confirmatory of some royal grant.
INSPHERE, *in-sfere'*, v.a. To place in an orb or sphere.
INSPIRABLE, *in-spi'-rā-bl*, a. That may be inspired, or drawn into the lungs; inhalable.
INSPIRATION, *in-spe-ra'-shun*, s. The act of drawing air into the lungs; the act of breathing into anything; the supernatural influence of the Spirit of God on the human mind; the infusion of ideas or poetic spirit by a superior being; a highly exciting influence.
INSPIRATORY, *in-spi'-rā-tur-e*, a. Pertaining to or aiding inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs.
INSPIRE, *in-spire'*, v.n. To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs.
— v.a. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind; to infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally to communicate divine instructions to the mind; to draw into the lungs.
INSPIRED, *in-spire'd*, pp. or a. Breathed in; inhaled; infused; directed by the Holy Spirit.
INSPIRER, *in-spi'-rer*, s. He who inspires.
INSPIRING, *in-spi'-ring*, a. Infusing spirit or courage animating.
INSPIRIT, *in-spir'-it*, v.a. To infuse or excite spirit in; to give new life to; to enliven or encourage.
INSPISSATE, *in-spis'-sate*, v.a. To thicken, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, &c.
— a. Thick.
INSPISSATED, *in-spis'-sa-ted*, pp. or a. Thickened, as a liquor.
INSPISSATION, *in-spis-sa'-shun*, s. The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.
INSTABILITY, *in-sta-bil'-e-te*, } s. Want of stability, or
INSTABLENESS, *in-sta'bl-nes*, } firmness in purpose mutability of opinion or conduct; liability to change inconstancy; fickleness.
INSTABLE, *in-sta'bl*, a. Inconstant; mutable; not steady or fixed; changeable.
INSTAL, *in-stawl'*, v.a. To set or instate in an office; to invest with any charge, office, or rank, with the customary ceremonies.

INSTALLATION, *in-stal-la'-shun*, s. The act of giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies.
INSTALLED, *in-stawld'*, pp. of the verb *to instal*.
INSTALMENT, *in-stawl'-ment*, s. The act of installing, or giving possession of an office.—In *commerce*, a term applied to the parts of a large sum of money, payable at different periods.
INSTANCE, *in'-stanse*, s. Urgency; pressing solicitation; importunity; example; a case occurring; time; occasion; occurrence; ‡ process of a suit.
— v.n. To give or offer an example or case.
— v.a. To mention as an example or case.
INSTANT, *in'-stant*, a. Pressing; urgent; importunate; making no delay; present; current, as on the 10th instant.
— s. A point in duration; a moment; a particular time.
INSTANTANEITY, *in stan-ta-ne'-e-te*, s. Unpremeditated production.
INSTANTANEOUS, *in-stan-ta'-ne-us*, a. Done in an instant, very speedy.
INSTANTANEOUSLY, *in-stan-ta'-ne-us-le*, ad. In an instant, in a moment.
INSTANTANEOUSNESS, *in-stan-ta'-ne-us-nes*, s. The quality of being done in an instant.
INSTANTER, *in-stan'-ter*, ad. (Lat.) At the present time, without delay.
INSTANTLY, *in'-stant le*, ad. Immediately; without any intervening time; instantaneously; with diligence and earnestness.
INSTAR, *in-star'*, v.a. To set or adorn with stars, or with brilliants.
INSTATE, *in-state'*, v.a. To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; to invest.
INSTAURATE, *in-staw'-rate*, v.a. To reform; to repair.
INSTAURATION, *in-staw-ra'-shun*, s. Renewal; repair; re-establishment; the restoration of a thing.
INSTAURATOR, *in-staw-ra'-tur*, s. One who renews or restores to a former condition.
INSTEAD, *in-sted'*, ad. In the place or room of.
INSTEEP, *in-steep'*, v.a. To steep or soak; to drench; to macerate in moisture.
INSTELLON, *in-stel'-lun*, s. The region of stars, or that space beyond the solar system.
INSTEP, *in'-step*, s. The fore-part of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg.—The *instep* of a horse is that part of the hind leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.
INSTIGATE, *in'-ste-gate*, v.a. To set on; to move by some incentive, as to an act of wickedness; to stimulate, incite, or animate.
INSTIGATINGLY, *in-ste-ga'-ting-le*, ad. In the way of instigation.
INSTIGATION, *in-ste-ga'-shun*, s. Incitement; the act of encouraging to commit crime; impulse to evil.
INSTIGATOR, *in-ste-ga'-tur*, s. One who incites another to an evil act; a tempter; that which moves persons to commit wickedness.
INSTIL, *in-stil'*, v.a. To infuse slowly, or by small quantities.
INSTILLATION, *in-stil-la'-shun*, s. The act of infusing by small quantities; the process of infusing slowly into the mind; that which is instilled or infused.
INSTILLED, *in-stild'*, pp. of the verb *to instil*.
INSTILLER, *in-stil'-ler*, s. He who instils.
INSTILMENT, *in-stil'-ment*, s. The act of instilling; anything instilled.
INSTIMULATE,‡ *in-stim'-u-late*, v.a. To stimulate; to excite.
INSTIMULATION, *in-stim-u-la'-shun*, s. The act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward.
INSTINCT, *in'-stingkt*, s A natural impulse in animals, by which they are impelled to do what is necessary for existence, independently of instruction and experience, and thus preserve the individual, or the continuation of its species.
— a. Animated; moved; excited.
INSTINCTED,† *in-stingkt'-ed*, a. Impressed, as an animating power.
INSTINCTION,‡ *in-stingk'-shun*, s. Instinct.
INSTINCTIVE, *in-stingk'-tiv*, a. Prompted by instinct; spontaneous acting without instruction or experience; determined by natural impulse.
INSTINCTIVELY, *in-stingk'-tiv-le*, ad. By force or instinct, by natural impulse.
INSTIPULATE, *in-stip'-u-late*, a. Without stipules or stalks.
INSTITOR, *in'-ste-tur*, s. (Sp.) A factor or agent.
INSTITUTE, *in'-ste-tute*, v.a. To establish; to appoint to enact; to form and prescribe, as a law; to found, to educate; to instruct; to commence; to set in operation; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice.
— s. Established law; settled order; precept; maxim; principle; a book of elements or principles; a book of the old Roman law.—In *Scots law*, when a number of persons in succession hold an estate in tail, the first is called the *institute*, the others *substitutes*.—A literary and philosophical society.
INSTITUTED, *in'-ste-tu-ted*, pp. of the verb *to institute*.
INSTITUTION, *in-ste-tu'-shun*, s. The act of establishing; an establishment; an organized society established for promoting any object, public or social; education; instruction; the act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice.
INSTITUTIONAL, *in-ste-tu'-shun-al*, a. Enjoined; instituted by authority; elementary.
INSTITUTIONARY, *in-ste-tu'-shun-a-re*, a. Elemental; containing the first principles or doctrines.
INSTITUTIST, *in'-ste-tu-tist*, s. A writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions.
INSTITUTIVE, *in'-ste-tu-tiv*, a. That establishes; having power to establish; established; depending on institution.
INSTITUTOR, *in'-ste-tu-tur*, s. (Lat.) The person who establishes, or who enacts laws, rites, and ceremonies; the person who founds an order, sect, society, or scheme; an instructor.—In the *Episcopal Church*, a presbyter appointed by the bishop to institute a clergyman in a parish.
INSTOP,† *in-stop'*, v.a. To stop; to close; to make fast.
INSTRATIFIED, *in-strat'-e-fide*, a. Stratified within something else.
INSTRUCT, *in-strukt'*, v.a. To impart knowledge to one who is destitute of it; to teach or educate; to indoctrinate; to furnish with advice or counsel; to give directions to, as a representative or envoy.
INSTRUCTIBLE,‡ *in-struk'-te-bl*, a. Able to instruct.
INSTRUCTION, *in-struk'-shun*, s. The art of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information; precepts conveying knowledge; education; advice.
INSTRUCTIVE, *in-struk'-tiv*, a. Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform.
INSTRUCTIVELY, *in-struk'-tiv-le*, ad. So as to afford instruction.
INSTRUCTIVENESS, *in-struk'-tiv-nes*, s. Power of instructing.
INSTRUCTOR, *in-struk'-tur*, s. A teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information.
INSTRUCTRESS, *in-struk'-tres*, s. A female who instructs, a preceptress.
INSTRUMENT, *in'-stru-ment*, s. A tool; that by which mechanical work is performed or anything effected; a musical machine; a pianoforte; a person who is employed by another for some special purpose.—In *law*, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance.
INSTRUMENTAL, *in-stru-men'-tal*, a. Conducive, as an instrument or means, to some end; contributing aid, pertaining to music arising from instruments, as *instrumental* music.
INSTRUMENTALITY, *in-stru-men-tal'-e-te*, } s. Subor-
INSTRUMENTALNESS,† *in-stru-men'-tal-nes*, } dinate or auxiliary agency; usefulness, as means to an end.
INSTRUMENTALLY, *in-stru-men'-tal-le*, ad. By means or in the nature of an instrument, as means to an end; with instruments of music.
INSTYLE,‡ *in-stile'*, v.a. To call; to denominate.
INSUAVITY, *in-swav'-e-te*, s. Unpleasantness.
INSUBJECTION, *in-sub-jek'-shun*, s. State of disobedience to government.
INSUBMISSION, *in-sub-mish'-un*, s. Defect of submission, disobedience.
INSUBORDINATE, *in-sub-awr'-de-nate*, a. Not submitting to authority.
INSUBORDINATION, *in-sub-awr-de-na'-shun*, s. Want of subordination; disobedience to lawful authority.
INSUBSTANTIAL, *in-sub-stan'-shal*, a. Unsubstantial; not real.
INSUCCATION, *in-suk-ka'-shun*, s. The act of soaking or moistening; maceration; solution in the juice of herbs.
INSUFFERABLE, *in-suf'-fer-a-bl*, a. Intolerable; insupportable; that cannot be endured; detestable.

INSUFFERABLY, *in-suf'-fer-à-ble*, ad. To a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFICIENCY, *in-suf-fish'-en-se*, s. Inadequateness; want of sufficiency; incompetency; incapacity.

INSUFFICIENT, *in-suf-fish'-ent*, a. Not adequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill; inadequate; unfit; incapable.

INSUFFICIENTLY, *in-suf-fish'-ent-le*, ad. With want of proper ability or skill; inadequately.

INSUFFLATION, *in-suf-flà'-shun*, s. The act of breathing on; the act of blowing something into another.

INSUITABLE,† *in-sewt'-à-bl*, a. Unsuitable.

INSULAR, *in'-su-lar*, } a. Belonging to an isle; sur-
INSULARY, *in'-su-là-re*, } rounded by water.

INSULAR, *in-su-lar*, s. One who dwells in an isle.

INSULARITY, *in-su-lar'-e-te*, s. The state of being insular.

INSULARLY, *in'-su-lar-le*, ad. In an insulated manner.

INSULATE, *in'-su-late*, v.a. To place in a detached situation; to cut off from communication; †to make an island.—In *architecture*, to set up a column alone, or not contiguous to a wall.—In *electrical experiments*, to place a non-conducting substance in a position so as not to communicate with the earth, and thus prevent the electric fluid from escaping.

INSULATED, *in'-su-la-ted*, pp. or a. Standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies; a term frequently used in *architecture* and *electricity*. *See* INSULATE.

INSULATION, *in-su-la'-shun*, s. The act of insulating; state of being insulated; that which interrupts the communication of electricity to adjacent bodies, and prevents the electric fluid from escaping.

INSULATOR, *in'-su-la-tur*, s. The substance or body that insulates, or interrupts the communication of electricity to surrounding objects; a non-conductor.

INSULOUS, *in'-su-lus*, a. Abounding in isles.

INSULSE,‡ *in-sulse'*, a. Dull; insipid.

INSULSITY,‡ *in-sul'-se-te*, s. Stupidity.

INSULT, *in'-sult*, s. Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; affront; indignity.

INSULT, *in-sult'*, v.a. To treat with gross abuse, insolence, or contempt.

— v.n. To behave with insolent triumph.

INSULTATION, *in-sul-ta-shun*, s. Act of insulting; abusive treatment.

INSULTER, *in-sul'-ter*, s. One who insults.

INSULTING, *in-sult'-ing*, ppr. or a. Expressing insolence or contempt.

INSULTINGLY, *in-sul'-ting-le*, ad. With insolent contempt.

INSULTMENT,‡ *in-sult'-ment*, s. The act of insulting.

INSUME,‡ *in-sewm'*, v.a. To take in.

INSUPERABILITY, *in-sew-per-à-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality
INSUPERABLENESS, *in-sew'-per-à-bl-nes*, } of being insuperable or insurmountable.

INSUPERABLE, *in-sew'-per-à-bl*, a. That cannot be overcome or surmounted; insurmountable; invincible.

INSUPERABLY, *in-sew'-per-à-ble*, ad. In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

INSUPPORTABLE, *in-sup-porte'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be supported or borne; insufferable; intolerable.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, *in-sup-porte'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being insupportable.

INSUPPORTABLY, *in-sup-porte'-à-ble*, ad. In a manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured.

INSUPPRESSIBLE, *in-sup-pres'-se-bl*, a. Not to be suppressed.

INSUPPRESSIBLY, *in-sup-pres'-se-ble*, ad. So as not to be suppressed.

INSUPPRESSIVE, *in-sup-pres'-siv*, a. Not to be suppressed.

INSURABLE, *in-shu'-rà-bl*, a. That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured.

INSURANCE, *in-shu'-ranse*, s. The act of insuring against loss or damage; a contract by which one engages, for a stipulated premium, to make up a loss which another may sustain; the instrument by which the insurance is effected is called a *policy of insurance*. —*Insurance Companies* are those companies or corporations whose business is to insure against loss or damage.—*Insurance broker* is an intermediate agent between the marine insurance officers and the insurers, who effect policies upon ships, cargo, &c.

INSURANCER,‡ *in-shu'-ran-ser*, s. An underwriter.

INSURE, *in-shure'*, v.a. To make sure or secure; to contract or covenant for a consideration to secure a person against loss.

INSURE, v.n. To underwrite; to practise making insurance.

INSURED, *in-shure'd'*, pp. or a. Made sure; assured, secured against loss.

INSURER, *in-shu'-rer*, s. One who insures; an underwriter.

INSURGENT, *in-sur'-jent*, a. Rising in opposition to lawful, civil, or political authority.

— s. A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority; one who openly and actively resists the execution of laws.—The *insurgent* opposes the execution of particular laws, but the *rebel* attempts to overthrow or change the government of a state.

INSURMOUNTABLE, *in-sur-mownt'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be surmounted or overcome; insuperable.

INSURMOUNTABLY, *in-sur-mownt'-à-ble*, ad. In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

INSURRECTION, *in-sur-rek'-shun*, s. A hostile rising against civil or political authority; a seditious or rebellious movement; †a rising in mass to oppose an enemy.

INSURRECTIONAL, *in-sur-rek'-shun-al*, } a. Pertain-
INSURRECTIONARY, *in-sur-rek'-shun-à-re*, } ing to or consisting in insurrection.

INSURRECTIONIST, *in-sur-rek'-shun-ist*, s. One who favours insurrection.

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, *in-sus-sep-te-bil'-e-te*, s. Want of susceptibility or capacity to feel or perceive.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, *in-sus-sep'-te-bl*, a. Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed.

INSUSURRATION, *in-su-sur-ra'-shun*, s. The act of whispering into something.

INTACT, *in-takt'*, a. Untouched.

INTACTABLE, *in-tak'-tà-bl*, a. Not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIATED, *in-tal'-ya-ted*, a. Engraved or stamped on.

INTAGLIO, *in-tal'-yo*, s. (Ital.) Anything engraved; a precious stone with a head or an inscription cut in or hollowed out, so that an impression taken from it would present the appearance of a bas-relief It is the reverse of a *cameo*.

INTANGIBILITY, *in-tan-je-bil'-e-te*, } s The quality of
INTANGIBLENESS, *in-tan'-je-bl-nes*, } being intangible.

INTANGIBLE, *in-tan'-je-bl*, a. That cannot or may not be touched; not perceptible to the touch.

INTANGIBLY, *in-tan'-je-ble*, ad. So as to be intangible.

INTASTABLE, *in-tayst'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be tasted; that cannot affect the organs of taste.

INTEGER, *in'-te-jer*, s. (Lat. The whole of anything.—In *arithmetic*, a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction.

INTEGRAL, *in'-te-gral*, a. Whole; entire, not fractional; uninjured; complete; not defective.—*Integral calculus*. *See* CALCULUS.

— s. A whole; an entire thing.

INTEGRALITY,‡ *in-te-gral'-e-te*, s. Entireness.

INTEGRALLY, *in'-te-gral-le*, ad. Wholly; completely.

INTEGRANT, *in'-te grant*, a. Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.—*Integrant parts* are the small particles or molecules of which any body or substance is composed.

INTEGRATE, *in'-te-grate*, v.a. To renew; to restore; to make a thing entire.

INTEGRATION, *in-te-gra'-shun*, s. The act of making entire.

INTEGRITY, *in-teg'-re-te*, s. Wholeness; entireness, unbroken state; moral soundness or purity; uprightness; honesty.

INTEGUMATION, *in-teg-u-ma'-shun*, s. That part of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

INTEGUMENT, *in-teg'-u-ment*, s. That which naturally invests or covers another thing, as the skin covers the body.

INTEGUMENTARY, *in-teg-u-men'-tà-re*, a. Belonging to or composed of integuments.

INTELLECT, *in'-tel-lekt*, s. That faculty of the mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses; the faculty of thinking; the understanding.

INTELLECTION, *in-tel-lek'-shun*, s. The act of understanding; simple apprehension of ideas.

INTELLECTIVE, *in-tel-lek'-tiv*, a. Having power to understand; produced by the understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, *in-tel-lekt'-yu-al*, a. Relating to the intellect or understanding; mental; ideal; existing in or relating to the understanding.

INTELLECTUAL,† s. The intellect or understanding.
INTELLECTUALIST, *in-tel-lekt'-yu-al-ist*, s. One who overrates the understanding.
INTELLECTUALITY, *in-tel-lekt-yu-al'-e-te*, s. The state of intellectual power.
INTELLECTUALLY, *in-tel-lekt'-yu-al-le*, ad. By means of the understanding.
INTELLIGENCE, *in-tel'-le-jense*, s. Intellectual capacity, skill, or knowledge; understanding; notification; information communicated; news; a spiritual being.—*Intelligence office* is an office or place where information may be obtained, especially respecting places of employment.
INTELLIGENCER, *in-tel'-le-jen-ser*, s. One who sends or conveys intelligence; a messenger; a newspaper.
INTELLIGENCING, *in-tel'-le-jens-ing*, ppr. or a. Giving or conveying notice to from a distance.
INTELLIGENT, *in-tel'-le-jent*, a. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; knowing; understanding; well informed; skilled; giving information.
INTELLIGENTIAL, *in-tel-le-jen'-shal*, a. Intellectual; exercising the powers of mind.
INTELLIGENTLY, *in-tel'-le-jent-le*, ad. In an intelligent manner.
INTELLIGIBILITY, *in-tel-le-je-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality
INTELLIGIBLENESS, *in-tel'-le-je-bl-nes*, } or state of being intelligible.
INTELLIGIBLE, *in-tel'-le-je-bl*, a. That may be understood or comprehended; comprehensible; plain.
INTELLIGIBLY, *in-tel'-le-je-ble*, ad. In a manner to be understood; clearly.
INTEMERATE,‡ *in-tem'-er-ate*, a. Pure; undefiled.
INTEMERATENESS,‡ *in-tem'-er-ate-nes*, s. State of being unpolluted.
INTEMPERAMENT, *in-tem'-per-a-ment*, s. A bad state or constitution.
INTEMPERANCE, *in-tem'-per-anse*, s. Want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence; habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors.
INTEMPERATE, *in-tem'-per-ate*, a. Not restrained within due limits; indulging to excess any appetite or passion; addicted to excessive use of spirituous liquors; passionate; excessive.
—‡ v.a. To disorder.
INTEMPERATELY, *in-tem'-per-ate-le*, ad. With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; immoderately.
INTEMPERATENESS, *in-tem'-per-ate-nes*, s. Want of moderation; excessive degree of indulgence; excess in atmospheric temperature.
INTEMPERATURE, *in-tem'-per-a-ture*, s. Excess of some quality.
INTEMPESTIVE,‡ *in-tem-pes'-tiv*, a. Untimely.
INTEMPESTIVELY,‡ *in-tem-pes'-tiv-le*, ad. Unseasonably.
INTEMPESTIVITY,‡ *in-tem-pes-tiv'-e-te*, s. Untimeliness.
INTENABLE,† *in-ten'-a-bl*, } a. That cannot hold, or be
INTENIBLE,‡ *in-ten'-e-bl*, } maintained; untenable; indefensible.
INTEND, *in-tend'*, v.a. To mean; to design; to purpose; †to stretch; to strain; to extend; to enforce; to make intense; ‡to fix the mind on; to attend; to take care of.
INTENDANCY, *in-ten'-dan-se*, s. The office or employment of an intendant, or the district committed to his charge.
INTENDANT, *in-ten'-dant*, s. (Fr.) One who has the charge or management of some public business.
INTENDED, *in-ten'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to intend*.
INTENDEDLY, *in-ten'-ded-le*, ad. With intention or purpose; by design.
INTENDER, *in-ten'-der*, s. One who intends.
INTENDIMENT,‡ *in-ten'-de-ment*, s. Attention; understanding.
INTENDMENT, *in-tend'-ment*, s. Intention; design.—In *law*, understanding; or the true meaning of any legal instrument.
INTENERATE,† *in-ten'-er-ate*, v.a. To make tender; to soften.
INTENERATION,† *in-ten-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of making soft or tender; the state of being made tender.
INTENSATE, *in-ten'-sate*, v.a. To make intense, or more intense.
INTENSE, *in-tense'*, a. Strained; stretched; raised to a high degree; vehement; very severe or keen; ardent; kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.
INTENSELY, *in-tense'-le*, ad. To an extreme degree; attentively; earnestly.
INTENSENESS, *in-tense'-nes*, s. The state of being strained or stretched; violence; extreme closeness to business or study; excess.
INTENSIFY, *in-ten'-se-fi*, v.a. To make more intense.
INTENSION, *in-ten'-shun*, s. A straining, stretching, or bending; increase of power or energy.
INTENSITY, *in-ten'-se-te*, s. *See* INTENSENESS.
INTENSIVE, *in-ten'-siv*, a. Stretched, or admitting of extension; intent; assiduous; serving to give force or emphasis.
INTENSIVELY, *in-ten'-siv-le*, ad. By increase of degree in a manner to give force.
INTENT, *in-tent'*, a. Having the mind strained or bent on an object; fixed closely; sedulously applied; anxiously diligent.
— s. Stretching of the mind toward an object; the thing aimed at or designed.—*To all intents*, in all senses; whatever may be determined on.
INTENTION, *in-ten'-shun*, s. Design; purpose; end or aim; a stretching or bending of the mind toward an object; uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; closeness of application; fixedness of attention; earnestness; the state of being strained.
INTENTIONAL, *in-ten'-shun-al*, a. Intended; done with design.
INTENTIONALLY, *in-ten'-shun-al-le*, ad. By design; of purpose.
INTENTIONED, *in-ten'-shund*, a. Often used in composition; as, *well-intentioned*, having good designs; *ill-intentioned*, having ill designs.
INTENTIVE,† *in-ten'-tiv*, a. Attentive; having the mind closely applied.
INTENTIVELY, *in-ten'-tiv-le*, ad. Closely; with close application.
INTENTIVENESS, *in-ten'-tiv-nes*, s. Closeness of attention.
INTENTLY, *in-tent'-le*, ad. With close attention or application; with earnestness; fixedly; stedfastly; earnestly.
INTENTNESS, *in-tent'-nes*, s. The state of being intent; close application; constant employment of the mind.
INTER, *in'-ter*. A Latin prep., signifying *among* or *between*; used as a prefix to numerous words, a portion only of which can be here inserted, and those of the most useful occurrence in conversation or writing.
INTER, *in-ter'*, v.a. To bury; to deposit and cover in the earth.
INTERACT, *in'-ter-akt*, s. Intermediate employment or time; a short piece between others.
INTERACTION, *in-ter-ak'-shun*, s. Intermediate action.
INTERAGENT, *in-ter-a'-jent*, s. An intermediate agent.
INTERAMNIAN, *in-ter-am'-ne-an*, a. Situated between rivers.
INTERANIMATE,† *in-ter-an'-e-mate*, v.a. To animate mutually.
INTERARTICULAR, *in-ter-ar-tik'-u-lar*, a. Being between the joints or articulations.
INTERAXAL, *in-ter-ak'-sal*, a. Situated in the interaxis.
INTERAXILLARY, *in-ter-ak'-sil-là-re*, a. In *botany*, situated within the axils of leaves.
INTERAXIS, *in-ter-ak'-sis*, s. In *architecture*, the space between the columnar erections, in the centres of which are placed doors, windows, niches, &c.
INTERBASTATION,‡ *in-ter-bas-ta'-shun*, s. (Span.) Patchwork.
INTERCALAR, *in-ter'-kà-lar*, } a. Inserted or introduced in the midst of others; applied especially to time; as, an *intercalary day*.
INTERCALARY, *in-ter'-kà-là-re*, }
INTERCALATE, *in-ter'-kà-late*, v.a. To insert an extraordinary day or other portion of time.
INTERCALATED, *in-ter'-kà-la-ted*, pp. or a. Inserted.
INTERCALATION, *in-ter-kà-la'-shun*, s. The insertion of an extraordinary day or other portion of time in the calendar.
INTERCEDE, *in-ter-sede'*, v.n. To mediate; to interpose to make intercession; to plead in favour of one.
INTERCEDENT, *in-ter-se'-dent*, a. Passing between; mediating.
INTERCEDER, *in-ter-se'-der*, s. One who intercedes or interposes between parties to effect a reconciliation; a mediator.
INTERCELLULAR, *in-ter-sel'-lu-lar*, a. Lying between the cells or elementary bladders, as of plants.
INTERCEPT, *in-ter-sept'*, v.a. To take or seize on by the way; to stop on its passage; to obstruct; to cut off or interrupt communication with.
INTERCEPTED, *in-ter-sep'-ted*, pp. or a. Taken on the way; seized in progress.

INTERCEPTER, *in-ter-sep'-ter*, s. One who intercepts.
INTERCEPTION, *in-ter-sep'-shun*, s. The act of seizing something on its passage; a stopping; obstruction; hindrance.
INTERCESSION, *in-ter-sesh'-un*, s. The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer or solicitation.
INTERCESSIONAL, *in-ter-sesh'-un-al*, a. Containing intercession or entreaty.
INTERCESSOR, *in-ter-ses'-sur*, s. (Lat.) A mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them.
INTERCESSORIAL, *in-ter-ses-so'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to an intercessor.
INTERCESSORY, *in-ter-ses'-sur-e*, a. Containing intercession; mediatorial.
INTERCHAIN, *in-ter-tchane'*, v.a. To chain; to link together.
INTERCHANGE, *in-ter-tchanje'*, v.a. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.
INTERCHANGE, *in'-ter-tchanje*, s. Mutual change, each giving and receiving; exchange; permutation of commodities; barter; reciprocation.
INTERCHANGEABILITY, *in-ter-tchanje-à-bil'-e-te*, } s. The
INTERCHANGEABLENESS, *in-ter-tchanje'-à-bl-nes*, } state of being interchangeable.
INTERCHANGEABLE, *in-ter-tchanje'-à-bl*, a. That may be interchanged, or given and taken mutually.
INTERCHANGEABLY, *in-ter-tchanje'-à-ble*, ad. Alternately; by reciprocation.
INTERCHANGED, *in-ter-tchanje'd'*, pp. of the verb *to interchange*.
INTERCHANGEMENT,† *in-ter-tchanje'-ment*, s. Exchange; mutual transfer.
INTERCHAPTER, *in-ter-tchap'-ter*, s. An interpolated chapter.
INTERCIDENCE, *in-ter'-se-dense*, s. Incident; a casual occurrence.
INTERCIDENT, *in-ter'-se-dent*, a. Falling or coming between; incidental.
INTERCIDENT, *in-ter-si'-dent*, a. Cutting asunder; separating; cutting into.
INTERCIPIENT, *in-ter-sip'-e-ent*, a. Intercepting; seizing by the way; stopping.
— s. He or that which intercepts or stops on the passage.
INTERCISION,† *in-ter-sizh'-un*, s. Interruption.
INTERCLUDE, *in-ter-klewd'*, v.a. To shut from a place or course; to intercept; to cut off; to interrupt.
INTERCLUSION, *in-ter-klew'-zhun*, s. Interception; a stopping.
INTERCOLUMNIATION, *in-ter-ko-lum-ne-a'-shun*, s. In *architecture*, the clear space between two columns of a portico.
INTERCOME,‡ *in'-ter-kum*, v.n. To interfere or interpose.
INTERCOMMON, *in-ter-kom'-mon*, v.n. To feed at the same table; to graze cattle in a common pasture.
INTERCOMMONAGE, *in-ter-kom'-mon-aje*, s. Mutual commonage.
INTERCOMMONING, *in-ter-kom'-mon-ing*, s. In *law*, a term applied to the using of a common pasture, or to the feeding of cattle promiscuously on two adjacent manors.
INTERCOMMUNICABLE, *in-ter-kom-mew'-ne-kà-bl*, a. That may be mutually communicated
INTERCOMMUNICATE, *in-ter-kom-mew'-ne-kate*, v.n. To hold mutual communication.
INTERCOMMUNICATION, *in-ter-kom-mew-ne-ka'-shun*, s. Reciprocal communication.
INTERCOMMUNION, *in-ter-kom-mewne'-yun*, s. Mutual communion.
INTERCOMMUNITY, *in-ter-kom-mew'-ne-te*, s. A mutual communication or community.
INTERCOSTAL, *in-ter-kos'-tal*, a. Lying between the ribs.
— s. A part lying between the ribs.
INTERCOURSE, *in'-ter-koarse*, s. Connexion by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations; silent communication; communion; fellowship.
INTERCUR,‡ *in-ter-kur'*, v.n. To intervene; to come in the meantime.
INTERCURRENCE, *in-ter-kur'-rense*, s. A passing or running between.
INTERCURRENT, *in-ter-kur'-rent*, a. Running between or among; occurring; intervening
INTERCUTANEOUS, *in-ter-ku-ta'-ne-us*, a. Being within or under the skin.
INTERDEAL,‡ *in'-ter-deel*, s. Mutual dealing; traffic.
INTERDENTIL, *in-ter-den'-til*, s. The space between two dentils.
INTERDEPENDENCE, *in-ter-de-pen'-dense*, s. Mutual dependence.
INTERDEPENDENT, *in-ter-de-pen'-dent*, a. Mutually dependent.
INTERDICT, *in-ter-dikt'*, v.a. To place under an interdict or prohibition; to debar communion; to forbid or proscribe.
INTERDICT, *in'-ter-dikt*, s. Prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree; a species of ecclesiastical censure; a prohibition of the pope, either restraining the clergy from performing divine service, or certain persons, under ecclesiastical censure, from attending thereat.
INTERDICTED, *in-ter-dikt'-ed*, pp. or a. Forbidden; prohibited.
INTERDICTION, *in-ter-dik'-shun*, s. The act of interdicting; prohibition; curse.
INTERDICTIVE, *in-ter-dik'-tiv*, a. Having power to prohibit.
INTERDICTORY, *in-ter-dik'-tur-e*, a. Serving to prohibit.
INTEREQUINOCTIAL,‡ *in-ter-e-kwe-nok'-shal*, a. Coming between the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.
INTEREST, *in'-ter-est*, v.a. To concern; to affect; to excite emotion or passion; to give or have a share in.
— s. Concern; advantage; good; influence over others share; portion; part; participation in value; premium paid for the use of money, often called *simpl. interest*, in distinction from *compound interest*, which is interest upon interest.
INTERESTED, *in'-ter-est-ed*, pp. Made a sharer; having the passions excited.
— a. Having an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be affected.
INTERESTING, *in'-ter-est-ing*, a. Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions.
INTERFACIAL, *in-ter-fa'-she-al*, a. Included between two faces, as the angle included between two faces of a prism.
INTERFERE, *in-ter-feer'*, v.n. To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others; to come in collision.—In *farriery*, to strike the hoof of a horse against the opposite fetlock, and injure the flesh.
INTERFERENCE, *in-ter-feer'-ense*, s. Interposition; an intermeddling; mediation; a clashing or collision.—In *farriery*, a striking of one foot against the other.
INTERFERER, *in-ter-feer'-er*, s. One who interferes.
INTERFERING, *in-ter-feer'-ing*, s. Interference.
INTERFERINGLY, *in-ter-feer'-ing-le*, ad. By interference.
INTERFLUENT, *in-ter'-flu-ent*, } a. Flowing between.
INTERFLUOUS, *in-ter'-flu-us*, }
INTERFOLIACEOUS, *in-ter-fo-le-a'-she-us*, a. Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them.
INTERFOLIATE, *in-ter-fo'-le-ate*, v.a. To interleave.
INTERFULGENT, *in-ter-ful'-jent*, a. Shining between.
INTERFUSED, *in-ter-fuze'd'*, a. Poured or spread between.
INTERIM, *in'-ter-im*, s. (Lat.) The meantime; time intervening.—In *history*, a decree, issued as a temporary measure, by the Emperor Charles V., of Germany, designed to reduce to harmony the conflicting opinions of the Protestants and Roman Catholics.
INTERIOR, *in-te'-re-ur*, a. Internal; being within any limits or inclosure; remote from the frontier or shore.
— s. The internal part of a thing; the inside; the inland part of a country.
INTERIORLY, *in-te'-re-ur-le*, ad. Internally; inwardly.
INTERJACENCY, *in-ter-ja'-sen-se*, s. A lying between; intervention; †that which lies between.
INTERJACENT, *in-ter-ja'-sent*, a. Lying or being between; intervening.
INTERJECT, *in-ter-jekt'*, v.a. To throw between; to insert.
INTERJECTION, *in-ter-jek'-shun*, s. The act of throwing between; a word in speaking or writing, thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion.
INTERJECTIONAL, *in-ter-jek'-shun-al*, a. Thrown in between other words or phrases.
INTERJOIN,† *in-ter-joyn'*, v.a. To join mutually; to intermarry

INTERJOIST, *in-ter-joyst'*, s. The space or interval between two joists.
INTERJUNCTION, *in-ter-junk'-shun*, s. A mutual joining
INTERKNIT, *in-ter-nit'*, v.a. To knit together.
INTERKNOWLEDGE, *in-ter-nol'-lej*, s. Mutual knowledge.
INTERLACE, *in-ter-lase'*, v.a. To intermix; to put or insert one thing with another.
INTERLACEMENT, *in-ter-lase'-ment*, s. Intermixture or insertion within.
INTERLAMINATED, *in-ter-lam'-e-na-ted*, a. Placed between laminæ or plates.
INTERLAPSE, *in-ter-lapse'*, s. The lapse or flow of time between two events.
INTERLARD, *in-ter-lärd'*, v.a. To mix fat with lean; to interpose; to insert between; to diversify by mixture.
INTERLAY, *in-ter-lay'*, v.a. To lay or place among or between.
INTERLEAF, *in'-ter-leef*, s. A leaf inserted between other leaves.
INTERLEAVE, *in-ter-leev'*, v.a. To insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves.
INTERLEAVED, *in-ter-leevd'*, pp. or a. Having blank leaves inserted between other leaves.
INTERLINE, *in-ter-line'*, v.a. To write between lines already written or printed.
INTERLINEAL, *in-ter-lin'-e-al*, INTERLINEAR, *in-ter-lin'-e-ar*, INTERLINEARY, *in-ter-lin'-e-à-re*, a. Written between lines before written or printed.
INTERLINEARY, *in-ter-lin'-e-à-re*, s. A book having insertions between the leaves.
INTERLINEATION, *in-ter-lin-e-a'-shun*, s. The act of inserting words or lines between lines before written or printed, the words, passage, or line inserted.
INTERLINED, *in-ter-line'd'*, pp. or a. Containing a line or lines written between lines.
INTERLINING, *in-ter-li'-ning*, s. Correction or alteration by writing between the lines.
INTERLINK, *in-ter-lingk'*, v.a. To connect by uniting links.
INTERLOBULAR, *in-ter-lob'-u-lar*, a. Being between lobes.
INTERLOCATION, *in-ter-lo-ka'-shun*, s. A placing between; interposition.
INTERLOCK, *in'-ter-lok*, v.n. To embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another.
INTERLOCUTION, *in-ter-lo-kew'-shun*, s. Dialogue; conference, interchange of speech.—In *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.
INTERLOCUTOR, *in-ter-lok'-u-tur*, s. One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist.—In *Scots law*, an interlocutory judgment or sentence.
INTERLOCUTORY, *in-ter-lok'-u-tur-e*, a. Consisting of dialogue.—In *law*, intermediate; not final or definitive.—An *interlocutory order* is an order made during the progress of a suit, upon some incidental matter which arises out of the proceedings, as an order for injunction, &c.
INTERLOPE, *in-ter-lope'*, v.a. To run between parties, and intercept without right the advantage that one should gain from the other: to traffic without a proper licence; to forestall.
INTERLOPER, *in-ter-lo'-per*, s. One who runs into business to which he has no right; an intruder.
INTERLUCATE,‡ *in-ter-lew'-kate*, v.a. To let in light by cutting away branches of trees.
INTERLUCATION,‡ *in-ter-lew-ka'-shun*, s. The act of thinning a wood to let in light.
INTERLUCENT, *in-ter-lew'-sent*, a. Shining between.
INTERLUDE, *in'-ter-lewd*, s. An entertainment exhibited on the stage, between the acts of a play, or between the play and the after-piece.
INTERLUDER, *in'-ter-lewd-er*, s. One who performs in an interlude.
INTERLUENCY,† *in-ter-lew'-en-se*, s. A flowing between; water interposed.
INTERLUNAR, *in-ter-lew'-nar*, INTERLUNARY, *in-ter-lew'-nà-re*, a. Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.
INTERMARRIAGE, *in-ter-mar'-idj*, s. Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.
INTERMARRY, *in-ter-mar'-re*, v.n. To marry one and give another in marriage.
INTERMAXILLARY, *in-ter-maks'-il-là-re*, a. Being between the cheek bones.
INTERMEAN,‡ *in'-ter-meen*, s. Interact; something done in the meantime.
INTERMEATION,‡ *in-ter-me-a'-shun*, s. A flowing between.
INTERMEDDLE, *in-ter-med'dl*, v.n To meddle in the affairs of others, to meddle officiously.
INTERMEDDLER, *in-ter-med'ler*, s. One who interposes officiously.
INTERMEDDLING, *in-ter-med'ling*, s. Officious interposition.
INTERMEDIACY, *in-ter-me'-de-à-se*, s. Interposition; intervention.
INTERMEDIAL *in-ter-me'-de-al*, a. Lying between; intervenient.
INTERMEDIARY, *in-ter-me'-de-à-re*, a. Lying between. — s. That which is intermediate; interposition; intermediacy.
INTERMEDIATE, *in-ter-me'-de-ate*, a. Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; interposed.
INTERMEDIATELY, *in-ter-me'-de-ate-le*, ad. By way of intervention.
INTERMEDIATION, *in-ter-me-de-a'-shun*, s. Intervention
INTERMEDIUM, *in-ter-me'-de-um*, s. Intermediate space; an intervening agent.
INTERMELL,‡ *in-ter-mel'*, v.a. or n. To intermix; to mingle.
INTERMENT, *in-ter'-ment*, s. The act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture; funeral.
INTERMENTION, *in-ter-men'-shun*, v.a. To mention among other things.
INTERMICATION, *in-ter-me-ka'-shun*, s. A shining between or among.
INTERMIGRATION, *in-ter-mi-gra'-shun*, s. Reciprocal migration; removal from one country to another.
INTERMINABLE, *in-ter'-min-à-bl*, a. Admitting no limit; boundless, illimitable; immeasurable.
INTERMINABLENESS, *in-ter'-min-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being interminable; endlessness.
INTERMINABLY, *in-ter'-min-à-ble*, ad. Without end or limit.
INTERMINATE, *in-ter'-min-ate*, a. Unbounded; unlimited.
—‡ v.a. To menace.
INTERMINATION, *in-ter-min-a'-shun*, s. A menace or threat.
INTERMINGLE, *in-ter-ming'gl*, v.a. To mingle or mix together; to put some things with others.
— v.n. To be mixed or incorporated.
INTERMISSION, *in-ter-mish'-un*, s. Cessation for a time intermediate or temporary discontinuance; interruption; interval; rest, the temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever.
INTERMISSIVE, *in-ter-mis'-siv*, a. Coming by fits or after temporary cessations.
INTERMIT, *in-ter-mit'*, v.a. To cause to cease for a time to suspend.
— v.n. To cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.
INTERMITTENT, *in-ter-mit'-tent*, a. Ceasing at intervals. — s. A term applied to any disease that entirely ceases at certain intervals, and then returns again.
INTERMITTINGLY, *in-ter-mit'-ting-le*, ad With intermissions.
INTERMIX, *in-ter-miks'*, v.a To mix together; to put some things with others; to intermingle.
— v.n. To be mixed together; to be intermingled.
INTERMIXTURE, *in-ter-mikst'-yur*, s. A mass formed by mixture; a mass of ingredients mixed; admixture.
INTERMODILLION, *in-ter-mo-dil'-yun*, s. In *architecture*, the space between two modillions.
INTERMONTANE, *in-ter-mon'-tane*, a. Between mountains.
INTERMUNDANE, *in-ter-mun'-dane*, a. Being between worlds.
INTERMURAL, *in-ter-mu'-ral*, a. Lying between walls.
INTERMUSCULAR, *in-ter-mus'-ku-lar*, a. Between the muscles.
INTERMUTATION, *in-ter-mu-ta'-shun*, s. Interchange, mutual change.
INTERMUTUAL, *in-ter-mew'-tchu-al*, a. Mutual.
INTERN,† *in-tern'*, a. Internal.
INTERNAL, *in-ter'-nal*, a. Inward; interior, being within any limit or surface; intrinsic; real; within a country; domestic.
INTERNALLY, *in ter'-nal-le*, ad. Inwardly, within the body; beneath the surface; mentally; intellectually.
INTERNATIONAL, *in-ter-nash'-un-al*, a. Existing and

regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations.

INTERNECINE, *in-ter-ne'-sin*, a. Deadly.

INTERNECION,† *in-ter-ne'-shun*, s. Mutual slaughter or destruction.

INTERNECIVE, *in-ter-ne'-siv*, a. Killing; tending to kill.

INTERNECTION,† *in-ter-nek'-shun*, s. Connection.

INTERNODE, *in'-ter-node*, s. In *botany*, the space between two joints of a plant.

INTERNODIAL, *in-ter-no'-de-al*, a. Intervening between nodes, joints, &c.

INTERNUNCIO, *in-ter-nun'-she-o*, } s. A messenger be-
INTERNUNCIUS, *in-ter-nun'-she-us*, } tween two parties; the title of the pope's representative at republics and small courts.

INTER-OCEANIC, *in-ter-o se-an'-ik*, a. Lying between two seas, communicating with two seas, as by road or railway.

INTEROSSEAL, *in-ter-os'-se-al*, } a. Situated between
INTEROSSEOUS, *in-ter-os'-se-us*, } bones.

INTERPEAL,‡ *in-ter-peel'*, v.a. To interrupt.

INTERPEL,‡ *in-ter-pel'*, v.a. To set forth.

INTERPELLATION, *in-ter-pel-la'-shun*, s. A summons; a citation; an earnest address.

INTERPENETRATE, *in-ter-pen'-e-trate*, v.a. To penetrate between other substances.

INTERPETIOLAR, *in-ter-pet'-e-o-lar*, a. Being between petioles.

INTERPILASTER, *in-ter-pe-las'-ter*, s. The interval between two pilasters.

INTERPLEAD, *in-ter-plede'*, v.n. In *law*, to discuss a point incidentally happening; thus, a bill of *interpleader*, in *chancery*, is where a person owes a debt or rent to one of the parties in suit, but, till the determination of it, he knows not to which.

INTERPLEDGE, *in-ter-plej'*, v.a. To give and take as a mutual pledge.

INTERPOINT, *in-ter-poynt'*, v.a. To distinguish by stops.

INTERPOLATE, *in-ter'-po-late*, v.n. To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; ‡ to renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermission.

INTERPOLATED, *in-ter'-po-la-ted*, pp. or a. Inserted or added to the original.

INTERPOLATION, *in-ter-po-la'-shun*, s. The act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book; a spurious word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an author.—In *algebra* and *astronomy*, a method employed for filling up the intermediate terms of a series of numbers or observations by numbers which follow the same law.

INTERPOLATOR, *in-ter'-po-la-tur*, s. (Lat.) One who foists into a book or manuscript spurious words or passages, or adds something to genuine writings.

INTERPOLISH, *in-ter-pol'-ish*, v.a. To polish between.

INTERPONE,‡ *in-ter-pone'*, v.a. To set or insert between.

INTERPOSAL, *in-ter-po'-zal*, s. The act of interposing; interposition; interference; agency between two persons.

INTERPOSE, *in-ter-poze'*, v.a. To place between or among; to thrust in; to intrude.

— v.n. To step in between parties at variance; to intervene; to mediate.

—‡ s. Interposal.

INTERPOSER, *in-ter-po'-zer*, s. One who interposes or comes between others; a mediator.

INTERPOSIT, *in-ter-poz'-it*, s. A place of deposit between one commercial city or country and another.

INTERPOSITION, *in-ter-po-zish'-un*, s. The placing or coming between, intervention; mediation; intercession, anything interposed.

INTERPOSURE,‡ *in-ter-poze'-yur*, s. Interposal.

INTERPRET, *in-ter'-pret*, v.a. To explain the meaning of words; to expound; to translate; to construe; to explain or unfold the meaning of predictions, visions, dreams, or enigmas; to elucidate; to decipher.

INTERPRETABLE, *in-ter'-pre-tà-bl*, a. That may be interpreted.

INTERPRETATION, *in-ter-pre-ta'-shun*, s. The act of interpreting; explanation of unintelligible words; act of expounding or unfolding what is unintelligible.

INTERPRETATIVE, *in-ter'-pre-tà-tiv*, a. Collected or known by interpretation; containing explanation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, *in-ter'-pre-tà-tiv-le*, ad. As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETED, *in-ter'-pret-ed*, pp. of the verb *to interpret*

INTERPRETER, *in-ter'-pre-ter*, s. One who explains or expounds; an expositor.

INTERPUNCTION,† *in-ter-pungk'-shun*, s. The making of points between sentences or parts of a sentence.

INTERRECEIVE, *in-ter-re-seev'*, v.a. To receive between or within.

INTERRED, *in-terd'*, pp. of the verb *to inter*.

INTERREGNUM, *in-ter-reg'-num*, s. (Lat.) The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death or abdication of one king and the accession of another.

INTERREIGN, *in-ter-rane'*, s. An interregnum, or vacancy of the throne.

INTERRER, *in-ter'-rer*, s. One who inters or buries.

INTERREX, *in'-ter-reks*, s. A regent; a magistrate who governs during an interregnum.

INTERROGATE, *in-ter'-ro-gate*, v.a. To question; to examine by asking questions.

— v.n. To ask questions.

INTERROGATION, *in-ter-ro-ga'-shun*, s. The act of questioning; examination by questions; inquiry; a note that marks a question, thus (?).

INTERROGATIVE, *in-ter-rog'-à-tiv*, a. Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.

— s. A word used in asking questions.

INTERROGATIVELY, *in-ter-rog'-à-tiv-le*, ad. In the form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, *in-ter'-ro-ga-tur*, s. One who asks questions.

INTERROGATORY, *in-ter-rog'-à-tur-e*, s. A question or inquiry.—In *law*, a particular question to a witness, who is to answer it under the solemnities of an oath.

— a. Containing or expressing a question.

INTERRUPT, *in-ter-rupt'*, v.a. To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of anything; to break the current or motion of; to break continuity.

— a Broken; containing a chasm.

INTERRUPTED, *in-ter-rup'-ted*, pp. Hindered from proceeding.

— a. Broken; intermitted.

INTERRUPTEDLY, *in-ter-rup'-ted-le*, ad. With breaks or interruptions.

INTERRUPTER, *in-ter-rup'-ter*, s. One who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, *in-ter-rup'-shun*, s. The act of interrupting or breaking in upon progression; interposition; intervention; stop; hindrance; intermission.

INTERRUPTIVE, *in-ter-rup'-tiv*, a. Tending to interrupt.

INTERRUPTIVELY, *in-ter-rup'-tiv-le*, ad. By interruption.

INTERSCAPULAR, *in-ter-skap'-u-lar*, a. Situated between the shoulder-blades.

INTERSCENDANT, *in-ter-sen'-dant*, a. In *algebra*, *interscendant quantities* are when the exponents of their powers are irrational.

INTERSCIND, *in-ter-sind'*, v.a. To cut off.

INTERSCRIBE, *in-ter-skribe'*, v.a. To write between.

INTERSECANT, *in-ter-se'-kant*, a. Dividing into parts; crossing.

INTERSECT, *in-ter-sekt'*, v.a. To cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts.

— v.n. To meet and cross each other.

INTERSECTION, *in-ter-sek'-shun*, s. The act or state of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

INTERSEMINATE,† *in-ter-sem'-e-nate*, v.a. To sow between or among.

INTERSERT, *in-ter-sert'*, v.a. To set or put in between other things.

INTERSERTION, *in-ter-ser'-shun*, s. An insertion, or thing inserted between other things.

INTERSPACE, *in'-ter-spase*, s. A space between other things.

INTERSPERSE, *in-ter-sperse'*, v.a. To scatter or set here and there among other things.

INTERSPERSION, *in-ter-sper'-shun*, s. The act of scattering or setting here and there among other things.

INTERSTELLAR, *in-ter-stel'-lar*, } a. Situated beyond
INTERSTELLARY, *in-ter-stel'-là-re*, } the solar system, or among the stars.

INTERSTICE, *in-ter'-stis*, s. A narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body.

INTERSTINCTIVE,‡ *in-ter-stingk'-tiv*, a. Distinguishing.

INTERSTITIAL, *in-ter-stish'-al*, a. Pertaining to or containing interstices.
INTERSTRATIFIED, *in-ter-strat'-e-fide*, a. Stratified among or between other bodies.
INTERTALK,† *in-ter-tawk'*, v.n. To exchange conversation.
INTERTANGLE, *in-ter-tang'gl*, v.a. To intertwist; to entangle.
INTERTEXTURE, *in-ter-teks'-ture*, s. The act of interweaving, or the state of things interwoven.
INTERTIE, *in'-ter-ti*, } s. In *carpentry*, a short, horizontal timber, framed between two posts in order to tie them together.
INTERDUCE, *in'-ter-duse*, }
INTERTISSUED, *in-ter-tish'-ude*, a. Wrought with joint issue.
INTERTRANSPICUOUS, *in-ter-tran-spik'-u-us*, a. Transpicuous within or between.
INTERTRIGO, *in-ter-tri'-go*, s. In *pathology*, a species of erythema, induced by acridity of the fæcal or urinary evacuations.
INTERTROPICAL, *in-ter-trop'-e-kal*, a. Situated between the tropics.
INTERTWINE, *in-ter-twine'*, v.a. To unite by twining or twisting one with another.
INTERTWININGLY, *in-ter-twi'-ning-le*, ad. By intertwining or being intertwined.
INTERTWIST, *in-ter-twist'*, v.a. To twist one with another.
INTERTWISTINGLY, *in-ter-twist'-ing-le*, ad. By intertwisting or being intertwisted.
INTERVAL, *in'-ter-val*, s. A space between things; a void space between two objects; the distance between two given sounds in music; a tract of low or plain ground between hills.
INTERVALE, *in'-ter-vale*, s. An alluvial deposit between or along the banks of a river; low land near a stream, or on the margin of a swamp.
INTERVALVULAR, *in-ter-val'-vu-lar*, a. In *botany*, situated in the middle of the valves.
INTERVEINED, *in-ter-vane'd'*, a. Intersected, as with veins.
INTERVENE, *in-ter-veen'*, v.n. To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between; to come between points of time or events.
—‡ s. A coming between; intervention.
INTERVENIENT, *in-ter-ve'-ne-ent*, a. Coming or being between; intercedent; interposed.
INTERVENTION, *in-ter-ven'-shun*, s. Agency of persons between persons; interposition; mediation.
INTERVENTOR, *in-ter-ven'-tur*, s. (Lat.) A person selected anxiously by a church to mediate in differences, and unite contending parties.
INTERVENUE,‡ *in-ter-ven'-ew*, s. Interposition.
INTERVERT,† *in-ter-vert'*, v.a. To turn to another course or to another use.
INTERVERTEBRAL, *in-ter-ver'-te-bral*, a. Being between the vertebræ.
INTERVIEW, *in'-ter-vew*, s. A mutual sight or view; a meeting; a conference.
INTERVISIBLE, *in-ter-viz'-e-bl*, a. That can be seen from one station, or position, to another; an epithet used in *surveying*.
INTERVOLVE, *in-ter-volv'*, v.a. To involve one within another.
INTERWEAVE, *in-ter-weev'*, v.a.; pret. INTERWOVE; pp. INTERWOVEN. To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; to intermingle.
INTERWEAVING, *in-ter-weev'-ing*, s. Intertexture.
INTERWISH,† *in-ter-wish'*, v.a. To wish mutually to each other.
INTERWORKING, *in-ter-wurk'-ing*, s. The act of working together.
INTERWOVEN, *in-ter-wov'n*, pp. of INTERWEAVE.
INTERWREATHE, *in-ter-reethe'*, v.a. To intermingle or weave into a wreath.
INTERWREATHED, *in-ter-reeth'd'* a. Woven into a wreath.
INTESTABLE, *in-tes'-tà-bl*, a. Not capable of making a will; legally disqualified from making a will; not devisable.
INTESTACY, *in-tes'-tà-se*, s. The state of dying without making a will or disposing of one's effects.
INTESTATE, *in-tes'-tate*, a. Dying without having made a will; not disposed of by will.
— s. A person who dies without making a will.
INTESTINAL, *in-tes'-te-nal*, a. Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.
INTESTINALIA, *in-tes-te-na'-le-à* s.pl. A class of animals which infest the interior of the bodies, and especially the intestinal canal of other animals.
INTESTINE, *in-tes'-tin*, a. Internal, as applied to the human or other animal body; internal with regard to a tate or country; domestic, not foreign; as *intestine* feuds.
— s.; usually pl. INTESTINES. The bowels; a muscular canal or tube extending from the stomach to the anus.
INTEXTURED, *in-tekst'-yurd*, a. Inwrought; woven in.
INTHIRST,‡ *in-thirst'*, v.a. To make thirsty.
INTHRAL, *in-thrawl'*. *See* ENTHRAL, ENTHRALMENT, &c.
INTHRONE, *in-throne'*, v.a. *See* ENTHRONE, ENTHRONEMENT, &c.
INTIMACY, *in'-te-mà-se*, s. Close familiarity or fellowship.
INTIMATE, *in'-te-mate*, a. Inward; internal; near; close, close in friendship or acquaintance.
— s A familiar friend or associate.
— v.a. To hint; to suggest obscurely; to give slight notice of.
—‡ v.n. To share together.
INTIMATELY, *in'-te-mate-le*, ad. Closely; with close intermixture and union of parts; with nearness of friendship or alliance.
INTIMATION, *in-te-ma'-shun*, s. An obscure or indirect suggestion or notice.
INTIME,‡ *in'-time*, a. Inward; internal.
INTIMIDATE, *in-tim'-e-date*, v.a. To make fearful, to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to dispirit.
INTIMIDATION, *in-tim-e-da'-shun*, s. The act of making fearful; the state of being abashed.
INTINCTIVITY, *in-tink-tiv'-e-te*, s. The want of quality in colouring or tinging other bodies.
INTIRE, *in-tire'*. *See* ENTIRE, and its derivatives.
INTITLE, *in-ti'tl*. *See* ENTITLE.
INTO, *in'-to*, prep. Noting entrance, or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior; always associated with motion, as to go *into* a house; to be led *into* error; thus distinguishing it from *in*, which implies rest; as he lives *in* that house.
INTOLERABLE, *in-tol'-e-rà-bl*, a. Not to be borne or allowed; insupportable.
INTOLERABLENESS, *in-tol'-er-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being not tolerable.
INTOLERABLY, *in-tol'-er-à-ble*, ad. To a degree beyond endurance.
INTOLERANCE, *in-tol'-er-anse*, s. Want of capacity to endure; want of toleration; non-endurance; fanatical persecution.
INTOLERANT, *in-tol'-er-ant*, a. Not able to endure; not enduring difference of opinion; fanatical in the spirit of persecution.
— s. One who is opposed to toleration.
INTOLERANTLY, *in-tol'-er-ant-le*, ad. In an intolerant manner.
INTOLERATED, *in-tol'-er-a-ted*, a. Not endured; not tolerated.
INTOLERATION, *in-tol-er-a'-shun*, s. Refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.
INTOMB, *in-toom'*, v.a. To deposit in a tomb. *See* ENTOMB.
INTONATE, *in'-to-nate*, v.n. To sound, to sing loudly together; to thunder.
INTONATION, *in-to-na'-shun*, s. The modulation or intoning of the human voice in speaking.—In *music*, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice; the manner of sounding or tuning the notes of a musical scale; the act of singing together.
INTONE, *in-tone'*, v.n. To utter a deep, protracted sound, with musical modulations of the voice.
INTORSION, *in-tawr'-shun*, s. A winding, bending, or twisting in any particular direction.—In *botany*, the bending or twining of any part of a plant out of a vertical direction.
INTORT, *in-tawrt'*, v.a. To twist; to wreathe; to wind, to wring.
INTOXICATE, *in-toks'-e-kate*, v.a. To inebriate, to make drunk, as with spirituous liquor; to excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm; to infatuate.
INTOXICATE, *in-toks'-e-kate*, } a. Inebriated; excited to frenzy.
INTOXICATED, *in-toks'-e-ka-ted*, }
INTOXICATEDNESS, *in-toks'-e-ka-ted-nes*, s. State of intoxication.
INTOXICATING, *in-toks'-e-ka-ting*, ppr. or a. Having qualities that produce inebriation.
INTOXICATION, *in-toks-e-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making

drunk; the state of being drunk; an extraordinary exhilaration, with imperfect articulation; inebriation; delirium; a high excitement of mind.

INTRA, *in'-trâ.* } A Latin prefix to numerous English
INTRO, *in'-tro.* } words, signifying *within*. *See* INTER.

INTRACTABILITY, *in-trak-tâ-bil'-e-te,* } s. The quality of
INTRACTABLENESS, *in-trak'-tâ-bl-nes,* } being ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness; indocility

INTRACTABLE, *in-trak'-tâ-bl,* a. Not to be governed or managed; not to be taught; stubborn; perverse; unteachable.

INTRACTABLY, *in-trak'-tâ-ble,* ad. In a perverse, stubborn manner.

INTRADOS, *in-trâ'-dos,* s. The interior and lower line or curve of an arch.

INTRAFOLIACEOUS, *in-trâ-fo-le-a'-she-us,* a. In *botany*, growing on the inside of a leaf.

INTRANQUILLITY, *in-tran-kwil'-le-te,* s. Unquietness; want of rest.

INTRANSIENT, *in-tran'-she-ent,* a. Not passing suddenly away.

INTRANSITIVE, *in-tran'-se-tiv,* a. In *grammar*, an *intransitive* or neuter verb is one which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, or does not *pass over* to an object.

INTRANSITIVELY, *in-tran'-se-tiv-le,* ad. Without an object following; in the manner of an intransitive verb.

IN TRANSITU, *in trans'-e-tu.* (Lat.) In the act of passing from one place to another.

INTRANSMISSIBLE, *in-trans-mis'-se-bl,* a. That cannot be transmitted.

INTRANSMUTABILITY, *in-trans-mew-tâ-bil'-e-te,* s. The quality of not being transmutable.

INTRANSMUTABLE, *in-trans-mew'-tâ-bl,* a. That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance.

INTRANT, *in'-trant,* a. Entering; making entrance; penetrating.

INTREASURE,† *in-trezh'-ur,* v.a. To lay up, as in a treasury.

INTREATFUL, *in-treet'-ful,* a. Full of entreaty.

INTRENCH, *in-trensh',* v.a. To dig or cut a trench around a place; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; to furrow.—*To intrench on*, to invade; to encroach.

INTRENCHANT,‡ *in-tren'-shant,* a. Not to be divided or wounded; indivisible.

INTRENCHED, *in-trensht',* pp. of the verb *to intrench.*

INTRENCHMENT, *in-trensh'-ment,* s. A trench; a ditch and parapet for defence.

INTREPID, *in-trep'-id,* a. Not affected or influenced by fear; undaunted; courageous.

INTREPIDITY, *in-tre-pid'-e-te,* s. Fearlessness; undaunted courage.

INTREPIDLY, *in-trep'-id-le,* ad. Without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly.

INTRICABLE,‡ *in'-tre-kâ-bl,* a. Entangling.

INTRICACY, *in'-tre-kâ-se,* s. The state of being entangled; perplexity.

INTRICATE, *in'-tre-kate,* a. Entangled; involved; perplexed.

— † v.a. To perplex; to make obscure.

INTRICATELY, *in'-tre-kate-le,* ad. With involution or infoldings; with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, *in'-tre-kate-nes,* s. The state of being involved; complication.

INTRICATION,‡ *in-tre-ka'-shun,* s. Entanglement.

INTRIGUE, *in-treeg',* s. A plot or scheme of a complicated nature; a secret understanding or commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes; ‡ intricacy; complication.

— v.n. To form a plot or scheme, usually intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; to carry on a commerce of forbidden love.

— v.a. To perplex or render intricate.

INTRIGUER, *in-treeg'-er,* s. One who intrigues, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

INTRIGUING, *in-treeg'-ing,* a. Addicted to intrigue, given to secret machinations.

INTRIGUINGLY, *in-treeg'-ing-le,* ad. With intrigue; with artifice.

INTRINSECATE,‡ *in-trin'-se-kate,* a. Entangled; perplexed.

INTRINSIC, *in-trin'-sik,* } a. Inward; internal;
INTRINSICAL, *in-trin'-se-kal,* } genuine; real; ‡ intimate; closely familiar.

INTRINSICALLY, *in-trin'-se-kal-le,* ad. Internally; really; truly.

INTRO, *in'-tro.* A Latin adverb signifying *into* or *within*, same as *intra*, and frequently used as a prefix to English words. *See* INTRA.

INTROCESSION, *in-tro-sesh'-un,* s. A depression or sinking of parts inward.

INTRODUCE, *in-tro-duse',* v.a. To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher into a place; to bring to be acquainted; to import, as foreign productions, to produce; to open to notice; to bring before the public by writing or discourse.

INTRODUCER, *in-tro-du'-ser,* s. One who introduces; one who makes strangers known to each other.

INTRODUCTION, *in-tro-duk'-shun,* s. The action of conducting or ushering into a place; the act of making persons known to each other; the act of bringing something into notice, practice, or use; a preface or preliminary discourse.

INTRODUCTIVE, *in-tro-duk'-tiv,* a. Serving as the means to bring forward something.

INTRODUCTIVELY, *in-tro-duk'-tiv-le,* ad. In the way of introducing.

INTRODUCTOR,‡ *in-tro-duk'-tur,* s. An introducer.

INTRODUCTORILY, *in-tro-duk'-tur-e-le,* ad. By way of introduction.

INTRODUCTORY, *in-tro-duk'-tur-e,* a. Serving to introduce something else; previous; preliminary.

INTROFLEXED, *in-tro-flekst',* a. Flexed or bent inward.

INTROGRESSION,‡ *in-tro-gresh'-un,* s. Entrance.

INTROIT, *in-tro'-it,* or *in-troyt',* s. In the *Roman Catholic service*, the *entrance* or beginning of the mass.

INTROMISSION, *in-tro-mish'-un,* s. The action of sending in; the intermeddling with the effects of another.

INTROMIT, *in-tro-mit',* v.a. To send in; to admit; to allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters.

— v.n. In *Scottish law*, to intermeddle with the effects of another.

INTRORECEPTION, *in-tro-re-sep'-shun,* s. The act of admitting into or within.

INTRORSE, *in-trawrse',* a. Turned inwards.—In *botany*, applied to the part of a plant turned towards its axis.

INTROSPECT, *in-tro-spekt',* v.a. To look into or within; to view the inside.

INTROSPECTION, *in-tro-spek'-shun,* s. A view of the inside or interior.

INTROSPECTIVE, *in-tro-spek'-tiv,* a. Inspecting within.

INTROSUME,‡ *in-tro-sume',* v.a. To suck in.

INTROSUSCEPTION, *in-tro-sus-sep'-shun,* s. The falling of one part of an intestine into another; invagination.

INTROVENIENT,† *in-tro-ve'-ne-ent,* a. Coming in or between; entering.

INTROVERSION, *in-tro-ver'-shun,* s. The act of turning inward.

INTROVERT, *in-tro-vert',* v.a. To turn inward.

INTRUDE, *in-trewd',* v.n. To enter or force one's self in without permission; to enter uncalled or uninvited; to encroach; to trespass.

— v.a. To thrust one's self in, or to enter into some place without right or welcome; to obtrude.

INTRUDER, *in-trew'-der,* s. One who intrudes, or thrusts himself in.

INTRUSION, *in-trew'-shun,* s. The action of thrusting in, or of entering into a place or state without invitation or welcome; encroachment.—In *geology*, the penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into the cavities of other rocks.

INTRUSIVE, *in-trew'-siv,* a. Thrusting in or entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude.—In *geology*, an epithet of rocks which have been forced, while in a melted state, into the cavities or between the layers of other rocks.

INTRUSIVELY, *in-trew'-siv-le,* ad. Without welcome or invitation.

INTRUSIVENESS, *in-trew'-siv-nes,* s. The act of entering without permission or invitation.

INTRUST, *in-trust',* v.a. To deliver in trust; to commit to another with confidence in his fidelity.

INTUITION, *in-tu-ish'-un,* s. A sight or view; the act by which the mind at once perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things.

INTUITIVE, *in-tew'-e-tiv,* a. Perceived by the mind at once, without the intervention of argument or testimony; having the power of discovering truth without reasoning.

INTUITIVELY *in-tew'-e-tiv-le,* ad. By immediate perception; without reasoning.

INTUMESCE *in-tew-mes',* v.n. To swell; to enlarge or expand with heat

INTUMESCENCE, *in-tu-mes'-sense*, } s. The action of
INTUMESCENCY, *in-tu-mes'-sen-se*, } swelling; a swelling with bubbles; a rising and enlarging; a tumid state.

INTUMULATED,‡ *in-tew'-mu-la-ted*, a. Unburied.

INTURGESCENCE, *in-tur-jes'-sense*, s. A swelling; the action of swelling or state of being swelled.

INTUSE, *in'-tewse*, s. A bruise.

INTUSSUSCEPTION, *in-tus-sus-sep'-shun*. *See* INTROSUSCEPTION.

INTWINE, *in-twine'*, v.a. To twine or twist together. *See* ENTWINE.

INTWIST, *in-twist'*, v.a. To twist together. *See* ENTWIST.

INULINE, *in'-u-lin*, s. A peculiar vegetable principle extracted from the *Inula helenium*, or elecampane.

INUMBRATE, *in-um'-brate*, v.a. To shade.

INUNCTED,‡ *in-ungk'-ted*, a. Anointed.

INUNCTION, *in-unk'-shun*, s. The action of anointing; unction.

INUNCTUOSITY, *in-unk-tu-os'-e-te*, s. Destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch.

INUNDANT, *in-un'-dant*, a. Overflowing.

INUNDATE, *in-un'-date*, v.a. To spread over with a flood of water; to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity; to overflow; to overwhelm.

INUNDATION, *in-un-da'-shun*, s. An overflow of water or other fluid; a flood; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

INUNDERSTANDING,‡ *in-un-der-stand'-ing*, a. Void of understanding.

INURBANE, *in-ur-bane'*, a. Uncivil; uncourteous; unpolished.

INURBANELY, *in-ur-bane'-le*, ad. Without urbanity.

INURBANENESS, *in-ur-bane'-nes*, s. Incivility.

INURBANITY, *in-ur-ban'-e-te*, s. Incivility; unpolished manners.

INURE, *in-yure'*, v.a. To habituate; to accustom; to apply or expose in practice till use gives little or no inconvenience.

— v.n. To pass in use; to take or have effect; to serve to the use or benefit of.

INUREMENT, *in-yure'-ment*, s. Use; practice; habit; custom.

INURN, *in-urn'*, v.a. To bury; to entomb; to put in an urn.

INUSITATION,† *in-yu-se-ta'-shun*, s. Want of use; disuse.

INUSTION, *in-ust'-yun*, s. The action of burning; a branding.

INUTILE,‡ *in-yu'-til*, a. Unprofitable; useless.

INUTILITY, *in-yu-til'-e-te*, s. Uselessness; the quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness.

INUTTERABLE, *in-ut'-ter-a-bl*, a. That cannot be uttered.

INUUS, *in'-u-us*, s. A genus of quadrumanous animals, of the family *Simiadæ*.

INVADE, *in-vade'*, v.a. To enter a country, as an army with hostile intentions; to attack; to assault; to seize, as a disease *invades* the system.

INVADED, *in-va' ded*, pp. or a. Entered by an army with a hostile design.

INVADER, *in-va'-der*, s. One who enters the territory of another with a view to war, conquest, or plunder; an assailant; an encroacher; one who infringes the rights of another.

INVAGINATION, *in-vaj-e-na'-shun*. *See* INTROSUSCEPTION.

INVALESCENCE, *in-va-les'-sense*, s. Strength; health.

INVALETUDINARY, *in-val-e-tew'-de-nâ-re*, a. Wanting health.

INVALID, *in-val'-id*, a. Weak; of no force, weight, or cogency; void; null.

INVALID, *in'-vâ-leed*, s. A person who is weak and infirm, or otherwise disabled for active service; a soldier or seaman disabled or worn out in service, when the Chelsea or Greenwich hospitals are allotted for their reception.

— v.a. To enrol on the list of invalids in the naval or military service.

INVALIDATE, *in-val'-e-date*, v.a. To weaken or lessen the force of; to destroy the strength or validity of; to overthrow.

INVALIDITY, *in-vâ-lid'-e-te*, s. Weakness; want of cogency or efficacy; want of legal force, or legal right.

INVALIDNESS, *in-val'-id-nes*, s. Invalidity

INVALUABLE, *in-val'-u-â-bl*, a Precious above estimation, so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable; priceless.

INVALUABLY, *in-val'-u-â-ble*, ad. Inestimably.

INVARIABLE, *in-va'-re-â-bl*, a. Constant in the same state; unalterable; unchangeable.

INVARIABLENESS, *in-va'-re-â-bl-nes*, } s. Constancy of
INVARIABILITY, *in-va-re-â-bil'-e-te*, } state, condition, or quality; unchangeableness.

INVARIABLY, *in-va'-re-â-ble*, ad Constantly; uniformly.

INVARIED, *in-va'-rid*, a. Unvaried; not changing or altering.

INVASION, *in-va'-zhun*, s. A hostile entrance into the territory or possessions of another; an attack on the rights of another; infringement of violation; attack of a disease, as the *invasion* of the plague.

INVASIVE, *in-va'-siv*, a. Entering on another's possessions with hostile designs; aggressive.

INVECTED, *in-vek'-ted*, a. In *heraldry*, an object represented as being fluted or furrowed.

INVECTION,‡ *in-vek'-shun*, s. An invective.

INVECTIVE, *in-vek'-tiv*, s. A railing speech or expression; something uttered or written, intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; a philippic, or satire.

— a. Satirical; abusive; railing.

INVECTIVELY, *in-vek'-tiv-le*, ad. Satirically; abusively.

INVEIGH, *in-va'*, v.n. To exclaim or rail against; to reproach.

INVEIGHER, *in-va'-er*, s. One who rails; a railer.

INVEIGLE, *in-ve'gl*, v.a. To entice; to seduce; to wheedle.

INVEIGLEMENT, *in-ve'gl-ment*, s. Seduction to evil; enticement.

INVEIGLER, *in-ve'gler*, s. One who entices or draws into any design by arts and flattery.

INVEILED, *in-vale'd'*, a. Covered as with a veil.

INVENDIBLE, *in-ven'-de-bl*, a. Not vendible or saleable.

INVENT, *in-vent'*, v.a. To devise something not before known; to forge; to fabricate; to contrive falsely; to feign; ‡ to light on; to meet with.

INVENTFUL, *in-vent'-ful*, a. Full of invention.

INVENTIBLE, *in-ven'-te-bl*, a. Discoverable; capable of being found out.

INVENTIBLENESS, *in-ven'-te-bl-nes*, s. The state of being inventible.

INVENTION, *in-ven'-shun*, s. The action or operation of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist,—thus, *invention* applies to the contrivance and production of something that did not before exist, while *discovery* brings to light that which existed before, but which was not known; that which is invented; forgery; fiction; contrivance; fabrication.—In *poetry*, it is applied to whatever the poet adds to the history of the subject.—In *painting*, the choice of objects chiefly imaginative. —*Invention of the cross*, a Roman Catholic festival, celebrated May 3rd, in honour of the finding of our Saviour's cross.

INVENTIVE, *in-ven'-tiv*, a. Able to invent; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

INVENTIVELY, *in-ven'-tiv-le*, ad. By the power of invention.

INVENTIVENESS, *in-ven'-tiv-nes*, s. The faculty of inventing.

INVENTOR, *in-ven'-tur*, s. One who finds out something new; one who contrives and produces anything not before existing; a contriver.

INVENTORIALLY, *in-ven-to'-re-al-le*, ad. In the manner of an inventory.

INVENTORY, *in'-ven-tur-e*, s. An account, catalogue, or schedule of all the goods and chattels of a deceased person; a catalogue of moveables.

— v a. To make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; to insert or register in an account of goods.

INVENTRESS, *in-ven'-tres*, s. A female who invents.

INVERMINATION, *in-ver-me-na'-shun*, s. The state of being inhabited or infested with worms, chiefly applied to animals.

INVERSE, *in-verse'*, a. Inverted; reciprocal.—*Inverse ratio* is the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities. —*Inverse proportion* is an equality between a direct ratio and an inverse ratio.—In *algebra* and *arithmetic*, the rule of three or proportion, applied in a reverse or contrary order.

INVERSELY, *in-verse'-le*, ad. In an inverted order or manner.

INVERSION, *in-ver'-shun*, s. Change of order, change of places; a turning backward.—In *geometry*, a change in the order of the terms of a proportion.—In *mathematics*, the inverting of the terms of a proportion, by changing the antecedents into consequents, and the

consequents into antecedents.—In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words.—In *music*, the change of position either of a subject or of a chord.

Invert, *in-vert'*, v.a. To turn into a contrary direction; to turn upside down; to place in a contrary order or method; to reverse.—In *music*, to change the order of the notes which form a chord.—‡ To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle.

Invertebral, *in-ver'-te-bral*, a. Destitute of a vertebral column.

Invertebrata, *in-ver-te-bra'-tà*, s.pl. An important division of the animal kingdom, including all those animals not possessed of a vertebra, or backbone.

Invertebrate, *in-ver'-te-brate*, s. An animal having no vertebral column, or spiral bone.

Invertebrate, Invertebrated, *in-ver'-te-brate, in-ver'-te-bra-ted*, a. Destitute of a backbone, or vertebral chain.

Inverted, *in-vert'-ed*, pp. or a. Turned to a contrary direction; changed in order.

Invertedly, *in-vert'-ed-le*, ad. In a contrary or reversed order

Invertent, *in-vert'-ent*, s. A medicine intended to invert the natural order of the successive irritative motions.

Invest, *in-vest'*, v.a. To clothe; to array; to clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank, or dignity; to adorn; to inclose; to surround; to lay siege to, or to take preparatory measures for a blockade or bombardment; to place or lay out money in some species of property.

Investient, *in-vest'-yent*, a. Covering; clothing.

Investigable, *in-ves'-te-gà-bl*, a. That may be investigated or searched out.

Investigate, *in-ves' te-gate*, v.a. To search into; to find out by careful disquisition.

Investigation, *in-ves-te-ga'-shun*, s. The action or process of searching minutely for truth, facts, or principles; examination; research.

Investigative, *in-ves'-te-gà-tiv*, a. Curious and deliberative in researches.

Investigator, *in-ves'-te-ga-tur*, s. One who searches diligently into a subject.

Investiture, *in-ves'-te-ture*, s. The action of giving possession, or livery of seizin; the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

Investive, *in-ves'-tiv*, a. Clothing; encircling.

Investment, *in-vest'-ment*, s. The action of investing; the act of surrounding, blocking up, or besieging by an armed force; the placing or laying out of money in some species of property; †a garment; dress. *See* Vestment.

Inveteracy, *in-vet'-er-à-se*, s. Long continuance, or the firmness of deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.

Inveterate, *in-vet'-er-ate*, a. Old; long-established; deep-rooted; obstinate; having fixed habits by long continuance.

—† v.a. To fix and settle by long continuance.

Inveterately, *in-vet'-er-ate-le*, ad. With obstinacy; violently.

Inveterateness, *in-vet'-er-ate-nes*, s. Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy.

Inveteration, *in-vet-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

Invidious, *in-vid'-e-us*, a. Envious; malignant; likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful.

Invidiously, *in-vid'-e-us-le*, ad. Enviously; malignantly; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

Invidiousness, *in-vid'-e-us-nes*, s. The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

Invigilance, *in-vij'-e-lanse*, s. Want of vigilance; neglect of watching.

Invigorate, *in-vig'-o-rate*, v.a. To give vigour to; to strengthen; to impart life and energy to.

Invigoration, *in-vig-o-ra'-shun*, s. The action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

Invigour, *in-vig'-ur*, v.a. To invigorate; to inspire with energy; to animate.

Invillaged,‡ *in vil' laje'd* a. Turned into a village.

Invincibility, Invincibleness, *in-vin-se-bil'-e-te, in-vin'-se-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being unconquerable, insuperableness

Invincible, *in vin' se bl*, a. Not to be conquered or subdued; unconquerable; insurmountable.

Invincibly, *in-vin'-se-ble*, ad. Unconquerably; insuperably

Inviolability, Inviolableness, *in-vi-o-là-bil'-e-te, in-vi'-o-là-bl-nes*, s. The quality or state of being inviolable, or of not being subject to be broken.

Inviolable, *in-vi'-o-là-bl*, a. Not to be profaned; not to be broken; not to be injured or tarnished.

Inviolably, *in-vi'-o-là-ble*, ad. Without profanation, without breach or failure.

Inviolate, Inviolated, *in-vi'-o-late, in-vi'-o-la-ted*, a. Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unbroken.

Invious, *in'-ve-us*, a. Impassable; untrodden.

Inviousness, *in'-ve-us-nes*, s. State of being impassable.

Invirility, *in-ve-ril'-e-te*, s. Absence of manhood.

Inviscate,† *in-vis'-kate*, v.a. To lime; to daub with glue; to catch with bird-lime.

Inviscerate,‡ *in-vis'-ser-ate*, v.a. To breed; to nourish.

Invisibility, Invisibleness, *in-viz-e-bil'-e-te, in-viz'-e-bl-nes*, s. The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to the sight.

Invisible, *in-viz'-e-bl*, a. That cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight.

Invisibly, *in-viz'-e-ble*, ad. In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye.

Invision, *in-vizh'-un*, s. Want of vision.

Invitation, *in-ve-ta'-shun*, s. The act of inviting, solicitation.

Invitatory, *in-vi'-tà-tur-e*, a. Using or containing invitations.

— s. A part of the service in the Roman Catholic Church; a psalm or anthem.

Invite, *in-vite'*, v.a. To ask a person to some place; to request the company of a person; to induce by pleasure or hope; to solicit; to allure.

— v.n. To ask or call to anything pleasing.

Invited, *in-vi'-ted*, pp. or a. Solicited; allured.

Invitement,‡ *in-vite'-ment*, s. Act of inviting; invitation.

Inviter, *in-vi'-ter*, s. One who invites.

Inviting, *in-vi'-ting*, a. Alluring; drawing to.

— s. Invitation.

Invitingly, *in-vi'-ting-le*, ad. In such a manner as to invite or allure.

Invitingness, *in-vi'-ting-nes*, s. The quality of being inviting.

Invitrifiable, *in-vit-re-fi'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be vitrified or converted into glass.

Invocate, *in'-vo-kate*, v.a. To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore.

Invocation, *in-vo-ka'-shun*, s. The act of addressing in prayer; a judicial call, demand, or order.

Invoice, *in'-voyse*, s. In *commerce*, a written account of the particulars of merchandise delivered, or to be delivered; a written account of ratable estate.—*Invoice-book* is a book in which are copied or posted the originals of bills and invoices of merchandise purchased or received.

Invoice, *in-voyse'*, v.a. To make a written account of goods or property with their prices.

Invoke, *in-voke'*, v.a. To call for or ask; hence to address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection.

Involucel, *in-vol'-u-sel*, s. The involucrum of an umbellule or umbellet; an involucret.

Involucellate, *in-vo-lew'-sel-late*, a. Surrounded with involucels.

Involucral, *in-vo-lew'-kral*, a. Pertaining to an involucrum.

Involucraria, *in-vol-u-kra'-re-à*, s. A genus of involucral plants, natives of Nepaul, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Involucrate, Involucrated, Involucred, *in-vo-lew'-krate, in-vo-lew'-kra-ted, in-vo-lew'-kred*, a. Applied to plants having an involucre, as umbels.

Involucre, Involucrum, *in-vo-lew'-kr, in-vo-lew'-krum*, s. In *botany*, a calyx generally inclosing those aggregates of flowers constituting umbels.

Involucret, *in-vo-lew'-kret*, s. An involucel.

Involuntarily, *in-vol'-un-tà-re-le*, ad. Not by choice; not spontaneously; against one's will.

Involuntariness, *in-vol'-un-tà-re-nes*, s. Want of choice or will; independence on the will.

Involuntary, *in-vol'-un-tà-re*, a. Not having will or choice; not done willingly.

Involute, *in'-vo-lewt*, s. A curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve.

Involute, Involuted, *in'-vo-lewt, in'-vo-lewt-ed*, a. In *botany*, rolled spirally inward.—In *conchology*, a

term used when the exterior lip is turned inward at the margin.

Involution, *in-vo-lew'-shun*, s. The action of involving or infolding; the state of being entangled or involved; complication.—In *grammar*, the insertion of one or more clauses or members of a sentence in a way which *involves* the construction.—In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the raising of a quantity to any power assigned.

Involve, *in-volv'*, v.a. To envelope or cover with surrounding matter; to envelope in anything which exists on all sides; to draw in; to catch; to conjoin; to entangle; to enwrap; to complicate; to mingle confusedly.—In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, to raise a quantity to any assigned power.

Involved, *in-volvd'*, pp. or a. Enveloped; entangled; raised to a power.

Involvement, *in-volv'-ment*, s. Act of involving; state of being involved.

Invulnerability, *in-vul-ner-à-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being invulnerable.
Invulnerableness, *in-vul'-ner-à-bl-nes*, }

Invulnerable, *in-vul'-ner-à-bl*, a. That cannot be wounded; incapable of receiving injury.

Inwall, *in-waul'*, v.a. To inclose or fortify with a wall.

Inward, *in'-ward*, a. Internal; placed or being within; intimate; domestic; familiar; seated in the mind or soul.

– ad. Toward the centre or interior; into the mind or thoughts.

Inwardly, *in'-ward-le*, ad. In the inner parts; internally; privately; secretly.

Inwardness, *in'-ward-nes*, s. Intimacy; familiarity; internal state.

Inwards, *in'-wards*, s.pl. The inner parts of an animal; the viscera.

Inweave, *in-weev'*, v.a.; pret. Inwove; pp. Inwoven, Inwove. To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Inwheel, *in-hweel'*, v.a. To encircle.

Inwit,‡ *in'-wit*, s. Mind; understanding.

Inwood, *in-wood'*, v.a. To hide in woods.

Inwork, *in-wurk'*, v.n. To work within.

Inworking, *in-wurk'-ing*, s. Internal operation; energy within.

Inwove, *in-wove'*, } pp. Woven in; intertwined by weaving. *See* Inweave.
Inwoven, *in-wov'n*, }

Inwrap, *in-rap'*, v.a. To involve; to infold; to cover by wrapping; to involve in difficulty or perplexity; to perplex; ‡ to ravish or transport.

Inwreathe, *in-reethe'*, v.a. To surround or encompass as with a wreath.

Inwrought, *in-rawt'*, pp. or a. Wrought or worked in or among other things.

Iodal, *i'-o-dal*, s. An oleaginous liquid obtained from the action of alcohol and nitric acid on iodine.

Iodate, *i'-o-date*, s. A compound of iodic acid with a base.

Iodic, *i-od'-ik*, a. Of the nature of iodine.—*Iodic acid* consists of iodine, oxygenized to the highest point; and *iodous acid* is a compound of iodine and oxygen, containing less of the latter than iodic acid.

Iodide, *i'-o-did*, s. A non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.—*Iodide of potassium* is a medicinal preparation for scrofulous diseases.

Iodine, *i'-o-dine*, s. A peculiar substance obtained from certain sea-weeds or marine plants. Its vapour is of a splendid violet colour.

Iodoret, *i-od'-u-ret*, s. A compound of iodine and a base; an iodide.

Iolite, *i'-o-lite*, s. A mineral of a glassy appearance, which in one direction presents a blue or violet-blue colour, and at right angles with this, a yellowish-grey or brownish colour. It consists of silica, alumina, and magnesia, with some oxide of iron.

Ion, *i'-on*, s. A name given to the elements which appear at the respective poles, when a body is subjected to electro-chemical decomposition.

Ione, *i-o'-ne*, s. A genus of Crustaceans, of the order *Amphipoda*.

Ionic, *i-on'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Ionia, in Greece.—In *architecture*, the *Ionic order* is that species of column whose distinguishing feature is the ram's-horn volute of its capital; it is more slender than the Doric.—The *Ionic dialect* of the Greek language was the dialect used in Ionia.—The *Ionic sect* of philosophers was that founded by Thales of Miletus, in Ionia.

Iota, *i-o' tà*, s. The name of the Greek letter ι, which, being the smallest in the alphabet, is used to denote a jot or tittle, or anything very small.

Iotacismus, *i-o-ta-sis'-mus*, s. A defect in the organs of speech, from which a difficulty exists in pronouncing the letters.

I.O.U. An acknowledgment for money or goods lent.

Ipecacuanha, *ip-e-kak'-u-an-nà*, s. A bitter root produced in South America, much used as an emetic.

Ips, *ips*, s. A genus of Coleopterous insects, of the family *Silphidæ*.

Ir. A prefix for *in* or *un*, generally signifying negation or privation, and adopted for the sake of euphony before words beginning with the letter *r*.

Irascibility, *i-ras-se-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being irascible, or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper.
Irascibleness, *i-ras'-se-bl-nes*, }

Irascible, *i-ras'-se-bl*, a. Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable.

Irascibly, *i-ras'-se-ble*, ad. In an irascible manner.

Ire, *ire*, s. Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

Ireful, *ire'-ful*, a. Angry; wroth; furious with anger.

Irefully, *ire'-ful-le*, ad. In an angry manner.

Irenarch, *i'-re-närk*, s. An officer formerly employed in the Greek empire, to preserve the public tranquillity.

Irenical, *i-ren'-e-kal*, a. Pacific; desirous of peace.

Iridescence, *ir-e-des'-sense*, s. Exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

Iridescent, *ir-e-des'-sent*, a. Having colours like the rainbow.

Iridium, *i-rid'-e-um*, s. A very heavy metal of a whitish colour, found associated with platinum, and named from its variety of colours.

Iris, *i'-ris*, s.; pl. Irises. The rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow; the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; the fleur-de-lis, or flag-flower, a genus of many species.

Irisated, *i'-re-sa-ted*, a. Exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow.

Irised, *i'-risd*, a. Having colours like those of the rainbow.

Irish, *i'-rish*, a. Pertaining to Ireland.—*Irish-ivy*, a variety of the *Hedera Canariensis*, a native of the Canary Islands.—*Irish-moss* is a marine plant brought from Ireland, and obtained from the *Chondrus crispus*; being of an emollient and demulcent property, it is used medicinally, and for various economic purposes.—*Irish-stew* is a sort of hash, consisting of potatoes and meat boiled together.

— s. A native of Ireland; the language of the Irish; the Hiberno-Celtic.

Irishism, *i'-rish-izm*, s. A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.

Irishry, *i'-rish-re*, s. The people of Ireland.

Iritis, *i-ri'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the iris of the eye.

Irk, *irk*, v.a. To weary; to give pain to. [Used impersonally; as, it *irketh* me.]

Irksome, *irk'-sum*, a. Giving uneasiness; producing weariness; wearisome; tedious; troublesome; vexatious.

Irksomely, *irk'-sum-le*, ad. In a wearisome or tedious manner.

Irksomeness, *irk'-sum-nes*, s. Tediousness.

Irlanda, *ir-lan'-dà*, s. (Span.) Fine Irish linen.

Iron, *i'-urn*, s. The hardest, the most common, and most useful of all the metals; of a livid whitish colour, inclined to grey. Its texture is either fibrous, fine-grained, or in dense plates; and its specific gravity varies from 7·6 to 7·8. It is extremely ductile, and dilatable by heat.

Iron has a variety of useful compounds; as—*Iron-bound*, bound or encircled with iron; rocky.—*Iron clad*, clad in iron.—*Iron-clay*, a substance intermediate between basalt and wacke, of a reddish-brown colour.—*Iron-crown*, a golden crown set with jewels, belonging originally to the Lombard kings, and indicating the dominion of Italy.—*Iron-filings*, fine particles of iron made by filing or rasping.—*Iron-flint*, an opaque ferruginous variety of quartz.—*Iron-founder*, one who makes iron castings.—*Iron-foundery*, or *Iron-foundry*, the place where iron castings are made.—*Iron-framed*, having an iron or firm frame.—*Iron-glance*, a peroxide of iron, of a dark, steel-grey colour.—*Iron-handed*, having hands hard as iron.—*Iron-hearted*, hard hearted; unfeeling; cruel.—*Iron-heater*, the piece of metal which is heated in the fire for a laundress's box-iron.—*Iron-holder*, a stand for a laundress's

smoothing-iron.—*Iron-liquor*, acetate of iron, used as a mordant by dyers, &c.—*Iron-mould*, a spot on cloth, made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet.—*Iron-monger*, a dealer in iron wares or hardware.—*Iron-mongery*, a general name for all articles made of iron; hardware.—*Iron-pyrites*, yellow sulphuret of iron.—*Iron-sand*, an iron ore in grains, used to sand paper after writing.—*Iron-sheathed*, sheathed with iron.—*Iron-shod*, shod with iron.—*Iron-sick*, applied to a ship when her bolts and nails are so much corroded or eaten with rust that she has become leaky.—*Iron-sided*, having iron or very firm sides.—*Iron-smith*, a worker in iron.—*Iron-stone*, an impure ore of iron, containing much clay.—*Iron-wood*, the popular name of some species of a genus of trees called *sideroxylon*.—*Iron-work*, a general name of the parts or pieces of a building, vessel, carriage, &c., which consist of iron; anything made of iron.—*Iron-works*, the works or establishment where pig-iron is wrought into bars, &c.—*Iron-wort*, the popular name of some species of a genus of plants called *sideritis*.

Iron, a. Made of iron; consisting of iron; resembling iron in colour; harsh; rude; severe; binding fast; not to be broken; hard of understanding; dull; firm; robust; vigorous.

— v.a. To smooth with an instrument of iron; to shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff; to furnish or arm with iron.

Ironer, *i'-urn-er*, s. One who irons.

Ironic, *i-ron'-ik*, **Ironical**, *i-ron'-e-kal*, a. Expressing one thing and meaning the opposite; satirical.

Ironically, *i-ron'-e-kal-le*, ad. By way of irony.

Ironing, *i'-urn-ing*, s. A smoothing with an iron; a shackling; a furnishing or arming with iron.—*Ironing-board* is a tailor's board for pressing cloth on with an iron, to smooth the seams, &c.

Ironist, *i'-run-ist*, s. One who deals in irony.

Irons, *i'-urns*, s.pl. Fetters, chains, or iron manacles; handcuffs; tools for heating at a fire, as those used by laundresses, tailors, hatters, &c.; the poker, tongs, and shovel for a grate.—In *military* and *naval* affairs, *to put in irons* is to confine a prisoner in fetters or handcuffs.

Irony, *i'-urn-e*, a. Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron; resembling iron; hard.

Irony, *i'-run-e*, s. A kind of ridicule which exposes errors or faults by seeming to approve, adopt, or defend them; satire.

Irous,‡ *i'-rus*, a. Apt to be angry.

Irradiance, *ir-ra'-de-anse*, **Irradiancy**, *ir-ra'-de-an-se*, s. Emission of rays of light on an object; beams of light emitted; lustre; splendour.

Irradiate, *ir-ra'-de-ate*, v.a. To illuminate; to brighten; to enlighten intellectually; to decorate with shining ornaments.

— v.n. To emit rays; to shine.

— a. Adorned with brightness, or with anything shining.

Irradiated, *ir-ra'-de-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to irradiate*.

Irradiation, *ir-ra-de-a'-shun*, s. The act of emitting beams of light; illumination; brightness; intellectual light.

Irradicate, *ir-rad'-e-kate*, v.a. To root deeply.

Irrational, *ir-rash'-un-al*, a. Not rational; void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; unreasonable; foolish.

Irrationality, *ir-rash-un-al'-e-te*, s. Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

Irrationally, *ir-rash'-un-al-le*, ad. Without reason; absurdly.

Irreclaimable, *ir-re-klame'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be recalled from error or vice, or be brought to reform; irrecoverable; incorrigible.

Irreclaimably, *ir-re-klame'-à-ble*, ad. So as not to admit of reformation.

Irreconcilable, *ir-rek-on-sile'-à-bl*, a. Not to be recalled to amity, or a state of friendship; retaining enmity that cannot be appeased; incongruous; incompatible.

Irreconcilableness, *ir-rek-on-sile'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity.

Irreconcilably, *ir-rek-on-sile'-à-ble*, ad. In a manner that precludes reconciliation.

Irreconcile, *ir-rek'-on-sile*, v.a. To prevent from being reconciled.

Irreconciled, *ir-rek'-on-sile'd*, a. Not reconciled; not atoned for.

Irreconcilement, *ir-rek-on-sile'-ment*, **Irreconciliation**, *ir-rek-on-sil-e-a'-shun*, s. Want of reconciliation; disagreement.

Irrecordable, *ir-re-kawrd'-à-bl*, a. Not to be recorded.

Irrecoverable, *ir-re-kuv'-er-à-bl*, a. Not to be recovered or repaired; that cannot be regained; not to be remedied; irreparable; irretrievable.

Irrecoverableness, *ir-re-kuv'-er-à-bl-nes*, s. The state of being irrecoverable.

Irrecoverably, *ir-re-kuv'-er-à-ble*, ad. Beyond recovery, or the possibility of being regained or remedied.

Irrecuperable,‡ *ir-re-kew'-per-à bl*, a. Irrecoverable.

Irrecuperably, *ir-re-kew'-per-à-ble*, ad. Irrecoverably.

Irrecured,‡ *ir-re-kewrd'*, a. Not to be cured.

Irrecusable, *ir-re-kew'-zà-bl*, a. Not liable to exception.

Irredeemability, *ir-re-deem-à-bil'-e-te*, **Irredeemableness**, *ir-re-deem'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of not being redeemable.

Irredeemable, *ir-re-deem'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be redeemed; not subject to be paid at the pleasure of government.

Irredeemably, *ir-re-deem'-à-ble*, ad. So as not to be redeemable.

Irreducible, *ir-re-dew'-se-bl*, a. Not to be reduced; that cannot be brought back to a former state.

Irreducibleness, *ir-re-dew'-se-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being irreducible.

Irreducibly, *ir-re-dew'-se-ble*, ad. In a manner not reducible.

Irreflective, *ir-re-flek'-tiv*, a. Not reflective.

Irrefragability, *ir-ref-rà-gà-bil'-e-te*, **Irrefragableness**, *ir-ref'-rà-gà-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being irrefragable or incapable of refutation.

Irrefragable, *ir-ref'-rà-gà-bl*, a. That cannot be refuted or overthrown; incontrovertible; unanswerable.

Irrefragably, *ir-ref'-rà-gà-ble*, ad. So as not to be overthrown.

Irrefutable, *ir-ref'-u-tà-bl*, a. That cannot be refuted or disproved.

Irrefutably, *ir-ref'-u-tà-ble*, ad. Beyond the possibility of refutation.

Irregeneracy, *ir-re-jen'-er-à-se*, s. Unregeneracy.

Irregeneration, *ir-re-jen-er-a'-shun*, s. An unregenerate state.

Irregular, *ir-reg'-u-lar*, a. Not regular, or according to common form or rules; unsystematic; anomalous; erratic; intemperate; not according to established principles or customs; deviating from usage; not conformable to nature, or the usual operation of natural laws; not according to the rules of art; not in conformity to laws, human or divine; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; not straight, as a line; not uniform.—In *grammar*, an *irregular* noun or verb is one which deviates from the common rules in its inflections.—In *military matters*, a soldier not in regular service.—In *music*, an *irregular* cadence is one which does not end upon the essential chord of the mode in which the piece is composed.

— s. A soldier not in regular service.

Irregularist, *ir-reg'-u-lar-ist*, s. One who is irregular.

Irregularity, *ir-reg-u-lar'-e-te*, s. Deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; inordinate practice; vice.

Irregularly, *ir-reg'-u-lar-le*, ad. Without rule, method, or order.

Irregulate,‡ *ir-reg'-u-late*, v.a. To make irregular; to disorder.

Irrelative, *ir-rel'-à-tiv*, a. Not relative; unconnected.—*Irrelative chords*, in *music*, have no common sound.

Irrelatively, *ir-rel'-à-tiv-le*, ad. Unconnectedly.

Irrelevancy, *ir-rel'-e-van-se*, s. Inapplicability; the quality of not being applicable.

Irrelevant, *ir-rel'-e vant*, a. Not applicable or pertinent.

Irrelevantly, *ir-rel'-e-vant-le*, ad. Without being to the purpose.

Irrelievable, *ir-re-leev'-à-bl*, a. Not admitting relief.

Irreligion, *ir-re-lid'-jun*, s. Want of religion, or contempt of it; ungodliness; impiety.

Irreligionist, *ir-re-lij'-un-ist*, s. One who is destitute of religious principles; a despiser of religion.

IRRELIGIOUS, *ir-re-lij'-us*, a. Destitute of religious principles; contemning religion; impious.
IRRELIGIOUSLY, *ir-re-lij'-us-le*, ad. With impiety; wickedly.
IRRELIGIOUSNESS, *ir-re-lij'-us-nes*, s. Want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.
IRREMEABLE, *ir-re'-me-à-bl*, a. Admitting no return.
IRREMEDIABLE, *ir-re-me'-de-à-bl*, a. Not to be remedied; that cannot be cured; irreparable.
IRREMEDIABLENESS, *ir-re-me'-de-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being irremediable.
IRREMEDIABLY, *ir-re-me'-de-à-ble*, ad. In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.
IRREMISSIBLE, *ir-re-mis'-se-bl*, a. Not to be pardoned; that cannot be forgiven; unpardonable.
IRREMISSIBLENESS, *ir-re-mis'-se-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being unpardonable.
IRREMISSIBLY, *ir-re-mis'-se-ble*, ad. So as not to be pardoned.
IRREMISSIVE, *ir-re-mis'-siv*, a. Not remitting.
IRREMOVABILITY, *ir-re-moov-à-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality or state of being irremovable, or not removable from office.
IRREMOVABLE, *ir-re-moov'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be moved or changed; not legally removable from office.
IRREMOVABLY, *ir-re-moov'-à-ble*, ad. So as not to admit of removal.
IRREMOVAL, *ir-re-moov'-al*, s. Absence of removal.
IRREMUNERABLE, *ir-re-mew'-ner-à-bl*, a. That cannot be rewarded.
IRRENOWNED, *ir-re-nownd'*, a. Not renowned; not celebrated.
IRREPARABILITY, *ir-rep-à-rà-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality
IRREPARABLENESS, *ir-rep'-à-rà-bl-nes*, } or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair.
IRREPARABLE, *ir-rep'-à-rà-bl*, a. That cannot be repaired, or regained; irrecoverable.
IRREPARABLY, *ir-rep'-à-rà-ble*, ad. In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.
IRREPEALABILITY, *ir re-peel-à-bil'-e-te*, } s. State or qua-
IRREPEALABLENESS, *ir-re-peel'-à-bl-nes*, } lity of being irrepealable.
IRREPEALABLE, *ir-re-peel'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be repealed.
IRREPEALABLY, *ir-re-peel'-à-ble*, ad. Beyond the power of repeal.
IRREPENTANCE, *ir-re-pen'-tanse*, s. Want of repentance.
IRREPLEVIABLE, *ir-re-plev'-e-à-bl*, } a. That cannot be
IRREPLEVISABLE, *ir-re-plev'-e-sà-bl*, } replevied.
IRREPREHENSIBLE, *ir-rep-re-hen'-se-bl*, a. Not to be blamed or censured; free from fault.
IRREPREHENSIBLENESS, *ir-rep-re-hen'-se-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being irreprehensible.
IRREPREHENSIBLY, *ir-rep-re-hen'-se-ble*, ad. In a manner not to incur blame; without blame.
IRREPRESENTABLE, *ir-rep-re-sen'-tà-bl*, a. Not to be represented; that cannot be figured or represented by any image.
IRREPRESSIBLE, *ir-re-pres'-se-bl*, a. That cannot be repressed.
IRREPRESSIBLY, *ir-re-pres'-se-ble*, ad. So as not to be repressed.
IRREPROACHABLE, *ir-re-proatch'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be justly reproached; free from blame; irreprovable; blameless; immaculate.
IRREPROACHABLENESS, *ir-re-proatch'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality or state of being not reproachable.
IRREPROACHABLY, *ir-re-proatch'-à-ble*, ad. In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly.
IRREPROVABLE, *ir-re-proov'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be justly reproved; blameless; upright.
IRREPROVABLY, *ir-re-proov'-à-ble*, ad. So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.
IRREPTITIOUS, *ir-rep-tish'-us*, a. Encroaching; secretly introduced.
IRRESISTANCE, *ir-re-zist'-anse*, s. Forbearance to resist; non resistance, passive submission.
IRRESISTIBILITY, *ir-re-zist-e-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of
IRRESISTIBLENESS, *ir-re-zist'-e-bl-nes*, } being irresistible; power or force beyond resistance.
IRRESISTIBLE, *ir-re-zist'-e-bl*, a. That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; resistless.
IRRESISTIBLY, *ir-re zist'-e-ble*, ad. With a power that cannot be successfully resisted.
IRRESISTLESS, *ir-re-zist'-les*, a. That cannot be resisted.
IRRESOLUBLE, *ir-rez'-o-lu-bl*, a. Not to be dissolved; incapable of dissolution.
IRRESOLUBLENESS, *ir-rez'-o-lu-bl-nes*, s. Quality of being indissoluble; resistance to separation of parts by heat.
IRRESOLUTE, *ir-rez'-o-lute*, a. Not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; wavering; unsteady.
IRRESOLUTELY, *ir-rez'-o-lute-le*, ad. Without firmness of mind
IRRESOLUTENESS, *ir-rez'-o-lute-nes*, s. Want of firm determination; vacillation of mind.
IRRESOLUTION, *ir-rez-o-lu'-shun*, s. Want of resolution; fluctuation of mind.
IRRESOLVABILITY, *ir-re-zol-và-bil'-e-te*, } s. The state or
IRRESOLVABLENESS, *ir-re-zol'-và-bl-nes*, } quality of not being resolvable.
IRRESOLVABLE, *ir-re-zol'-và-bl*, a. That cannot be resolved.
IRRESOLVEDLY,† *ir-re-zol'-ved-le*, ad. Without settled determination.
IRRESPECTIVE, *ir-re-spek'-tiv*, a. Not having regard to, with *of*; ‡ not regarding circumstances.
IRRESPECTIVELY, *ir-re-spek'-tiv-le*, ad. Without regard to; not taking circumstances into consideration.
IRRESPIRABLE, *ir-res'-pe-rà-bl*, a. Unfit for respiration.
IRRESPONSIBILITY, *ir-re-spon-se-bil'-e-te*, s. Want of responsibility.
IRRESPONSIBLE, *ir-re-spon'-se-bl*, a. Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences.
IRRESPONSIBLY, *ir-re-spon'-se-ble*, ad. So as not to be responsible.
IRRESUSCITABLE, *ir-re-sus'-se-tà-bl*, a. Not capable of being revived.
IRRESUSCITABLY, *ir-re-sus'-se-tà-ble*, ad. So as not to be resuscitable.
IRRETENTIVE, *ir-re-ten'-tiv*, a. Not retentive or apt to retain.
IRRETRACEABLE, *ir-re-trase'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be retraced.
IRRETRIEVABLE, *ir-re-treev'-à-bl*, a. Not to be recovered or repaired; irremediable; irrecoverable.
IRRETRIEVABLENESS, *ir-re-treev'-à-bl-nes*, s. The state of being irretrievable.
IRRETRIEVABLY, *ir-re-treev'-à-ble*, ad. Irreparably; irrecoverably.
IRRETURNABLE, *ir-re-turn'-à-bl*, a. Not to be returned.
IRREVEALABLE, *ir-re-veel'-à-bl*, a. That may not be revealed.
IRREVEALABLY, *ir-re-veel'-à-ble*, ad. So as not to be revealable.
IRREVERENCE, *ir-rev'-er-ense*, s. Want of reverence or veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being.
IRREVERENT, *ir-rev'-er-ent*, a. Wanting in reverence; not manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being; disrespectful.
IRREVERENTLY, *ir-rev'-er-ent-le*, ad. In an irreverent manner; without due respect to superiors.
IRREVERSIBLE, *ir-re-ver'-se-bl*, a. That cannot be reversed or annulled; irrevocable.
IRREVERSIBLENESS, *ir-re-ver'-se-bl-nes*, s. State of being irreversible.
IRREVERSIBLY, *ir-re-ver'-se-ble*, ad. In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.
IRREVOCABILITY, *ir-rev-o-kà-bil'-e-te*, } s. State of being
IRREVOCABLENESS, *ir-rev'-o-kà-bl-nes*, } irrevocable.
IRREVOCABLE, *ir-rev'-o-kà-bl*, a. Not to be recalled or revoked; not to be reversed or annulled.
IRREVOCABLY, *ir-rev'-o-kà-ble*, ad. Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal.
IRREVOLUBLE,‡ *ir-rev'-o-lu-bl*, a. That has no revolution.
IRRIGATE, *ir'-re-gate*, v.a. To water; to moisten; to bedew; to cause a stream to flow over land for nourishing vegetation.
IRRIGATION, *ir-re-ga'-shun*, s. The act of watering or moistening.—In *agriculture*, the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants.
IRRIGUOUS, *ir-rig'-u-us*, a. Watered; watery; moist, dewy.
IRRISION, *ir-rizh'-un*, s. The act of laughing at another.
IRRITABILITY, *ir-re-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. Susceptibility of excitement; disposition to anger or passion.
IRRITABLE, *ir'-re-tà-bl*, a. Susceptible of excitement, or of heat and action; disposed to anger or passion; easily inflamed or exasperated.—In *physiology*, susceptible of irritation; sensitive to the appulse of an external body.
IRRITABLY, *ir'-re-tà-ble*, ad. [illegible]

Irritancy, *ir'-re-tan-se*, s. The state of being irritant.
Irritant, *ir'-re-tant*, a. Irritating.
— s. That which irritates
Irritate, *ir'-re-tate*, v.a. To excite heat and redness in the skin or flesh; to cause irritation; to make angry or fretful; to heighten excitement; to inflame, provoke, or exasperate.
—‡ a. Excited; heightened.
Irritated, *ir'-re-ta-ted*, pp. of the verb *to irritate*.
Irritation, *ir-re-ta'-shun*, s. The operation of exciting heat, action, and redness in the skin or flesh, by friction or other means; excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger.—In *physiology*, a vitiated and abnormal state of sensation or action produced by external or medicinal agents; the morbid superexcitation of vitality.
Irritative, *ir'-re-ta-tiv*, a. Serving to excite or irritate.
Irritatory, *ir'-re-ta-tur-e*, a. Exciting; producing irritation.
Irroration, *ir-ro-ra'-shun*, s. The act of bedewing; the state of being moistened with dew.
Irrupted, *ir-rupt'-ed*, a. Broken with violence.
Irruption, *ir-rup'-shun*, s. A bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion.
Irruptive, *ir-rup'-tiv*, a. Rushing in or upon.
Is, *iz*, v.n. (Sax.) The third person singular of the indicative mood of the auxiliary verb *to be;* as, I *am*, thou *art*, he *is*, &c.
Isabel, *iz'-a-bel*, s. A brownish yellow colour, with a shade of brownish red.
Isagogic, *i-sa-goj'-ik*, } a. Introductory.
Isagogical, *i-sa-goj'-e-kal*, }
Isagon, *i'-sa-gon*, s. A figure whose angles are equal.
Isatine, *i'-sa-tine*, s. A compound obtained from indigo when oxidized by means of sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash; it forms hyacinth, red, or orange red crystals of a brilliant lustre.
Isatis, *is'-a-tis*, s. In *zoology*, the Arctic fox, or *canis lagopus*.—In *botany*, a genus of biennial cruciferous herbs, the Woad, which furnishes a blue dye; type of the tribe *Isatideæ*.
Isatyde, *i'-sa-tide*, s. A powder of a yellowish colour, obtained by dissolving isatine in hydrosulphuret of ammonia.
Isca, *is'-ka*, s. An excrescence of the oak.
Ischiadic, *is-ke-ad'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the ischium,
Ischiatic, *is-ke-at'-ik*, } or hip.—The *Ischiadic passion* is a rheumatic or neuralgic affection of some part about the hip-joint; called, also, *sciatica*.—The *Ischiadic artery* is a branch of the internal iliac, which passes out at the *Ischiadic foramen*, in company with the great sciatic nerve.
Ischiagra, *is-ke-ag'-ra*, s. A gouty affection of the haunch, same as neuralgia of the thigh.
Ischial, *is'-ke-al*, a. Belonging to or contributed by the ischium.
Ischialgia, *is-ke-al'-je-a*, s. Pain about the haunch, or in the course of the ischiatic nerve.
Ischiocele, *is'-ke-o-sele*, s. In *pathology*, a species of hernia, formed by protrusion of the viscera through the great ischiadic foramen.
Ischnophony, *isk-nof'-o-ne*, s. Weakness or thinness of voice.
Ischophony, *is-kof'-o-ne*, s. Impeded utterance; the act of stammering.
Ischuretic, *is-ku-ret'-ik*, a. Having the quality of relieving ischury.
— s. A medicine adapted to relieve ischury.
Ischury, *is'-ku-re*, s. A stoppage or suppression of urine, different from dysury.
Iserin, } *is'-er-in*, s. A variety of titanic iron.
Iserine, }
Isethionates, *i-se-thi'-o-nayts*, s.pl. In *chemistry*, a family of salts formed by the union of isethionic acid with salifiable bases. The principal isethionates are those of ammonia, potash, copper, silver, and lead.
Ish, *ish*. (Sax.) An adjective termination of English words, denoting diminution; as, *blackish*, rather black. Annexed to *proper names*, it forms a possessive adjective; as in *Swedish*, *English*, &c. Annexed to *common nouns*, it forms an adjective; as, *foolish*, from *fool*.
Isicle, *i'-sik-kl*. *See* Icicle.
Isinglass, *i'-zing-glas*, s. A substance consisting chiefly of gelatine, of a firm texture and whitish colour, prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fishes.

Islamism, *iz'-la-mizm*, s. The true faith, according to the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism
Islamitic, *iz-la-mit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.
Island, *i'-land*, s. A tract of land surrounded by water. —*Islands of Ice*, the name given to those large masses of floating ice found in the northern seas.
Islander, *i'-land-er*, s. An inhabitant of an island.
Islandy, ‡ *i'-lan-de*, a. Full of, or belonging to, islands.
Isle, *ile*, s. A tract of land, surrounded by water, or a detached portion of land, embosomed in the ocean, or in a lake or river; a passage in a church. *See* Aisle.
Islet, *i'-let*, s. A small island.
Ismaelians, *is-ma-e'-le-ans*, s.pl. A Mohammedan sect, so called from being the supporters of Ismael.
Isnardia, *is-nar'-de-a*, s. A genus of aquatic plants, of the order *Onagraceæ*.
Isocardia, *i-so-kar'-de-a*, s. A genus of Mollusca, of the family *Chamidæ*.
Isocheimal, *i-so-ki'-mal*, } a. Having the same
Isochimenal, *i-so-ki'-men-al*, } mean winter temperature, or equal degree of cold.—*Isochimenal lines*, lines passing through places having the same mean winter temperature.
Isochromatic, *i-so-kro-mat'-ik*, a. Having the same colour.
Isochronal, *i-sok'-ro-nal*, } a. Uniform in time; of
Isochronous, *i-sok'-ro-nus*, } equal time.
Isochronism, *i-sok'-ro-nizm*, s. Equality of time; the quality of occurring at the same time.
Isodomon, *i-sod'-o-mon*, s. (Gr.) In *Grecian architecture*, a construction of equal thickness and equal length.
Isogeothermal *i-so-je-o-ther'-mal*, a. Connecting the points of equal temperature in the interior of the earth.
Isolate, *iz'-o-late*, v.a. To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate.
Isolated, *iz'-o-la-ted*, pp. of the verb *to isolate*. Insulated.
Isolation, *iz-o-la'-shun*, s. The state of being isolated, insulation.
Isomeric, *i-so-mer'-ik*, a. Having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different properties.
Isomerism, *i-som'-er-izm*, s. Identity of elements and proportions.
Isomorphism, *i-so-mor'-fizm*, s. The quality of assuming the same crystalline form, though composed of different elements, or proximate principles.
Isomorphous, *i-so-mor'-fus*, a. Composed of different elements, but having the same crystalline form.
Isonomy, *i-son'-o-me*, s. Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.
Isoperimetrical, *i-so-per-e-met'-re-kal*, a. Having equal perimeters.
Isoperimetry, *i-so-pe-rim'-e-tre*, s. In *geometry*, the science of figures, having equal perimeters or boundaries.
Isopod, *i'-so-pod*, s. A crustaceous insect with seven pairs of legs, usually similar; of the order *Isopoda*.
Isopodiform, *i-so-pod'-e-fawrm*, a. Applied to the larvæ of saprophagous hexapods.
Isopodous, *i-sop'-o-dus*, a. Having the characteristics of an isopod, with an equal number of feet.
Isopyre, *i'-so-pire*, s. A black mineral with grey or red spots or streaks, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron.
Isosceles, *i-sos'-se-les*, a. A term applied to a triangle having two sides only that are equal.
Isostemonous, *i-so-stem'-o-nus*, a. In *botany*, having an equal number of stamens and pistils.
Isotheral, *i-soth'-e-ral*, a. Having the same mean summer temperature.
Isothermal, *i-so-ther'-mal*, a. Having an equal degree of heat; thus, *isothermal lines* are lines passing through places of equal mean temperatures.
Isotonic, *i-so-ton'-ik*, a. Having equal tones.
Israelite, *iz'-ra-el-ite*, s. A descendant of Israel; a Jew.
Israelitic, *iz-ra-el-it'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to Israel.
Israelitish, *iz-ra-el-i'-tish*, }
Issuable, *ish'-shu-a-bl*, a. That may be issued; so as to bring issue.
Issuant, *ish'-shu-ant*, a. In *heraldry*, applied to any beast issuing out of the bottom line of any chief or fess.
Issue, *ish'-shu*, s. The act of passing or flowing out, egress, passage, or outlet; a sending out, as of notes

from a bank; event; effect; consequence; end or ultimate result; progeny; produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property.—In *surgery*, a little ulcer made in some part of an animal body to produce discharges.—In *law*, the point of matter depending in suit, on which the parties join, and put the case to trial by a jury, and are hence said to *join issue*.—In *military matters*, *Regimental issues* are moneys paid by regimental agents, acting under the authority of the respective colonels, for regimental purposes.

ISSUE, v.n. To pass or flow out; to run out of any inclosed place; to proceed, emanate, or spring, as from a source.—In *legal pleadings*, to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause; to close; to end; to terminate.

— v.a. To send out; to put into circulation; to deliver for use.

ISSUED, *ish'-shude*, pp. or a. Descended; sent out.

ISSUELESS, *ish'-shu-les*, a. Having no issue or progeny.

ISSUER, *ish'-shu-er*, s. One who issues or emits.

ISSUING, *ish'-shu-ing*, s. A flowing or passing out; emission.

ISTHMIAN, *ist'-me-an*, a. Pertaining to an isthmus; as the *Isthmian games* of Greece were so called from their being celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth.

ISTHMITIS, *ist-mi'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the fauces.

ISTHMUS, *ist'-mus*, s. (Lat.) A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

IT, pron. (Sax.) A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, sometimes called demonstrative, and standing for anything except males and females.—*It* is much used as the nominative case or word to verbs called impersonal; as *it* rains.

ITALIAN, *it-tal'-yan*, a. Pertaining to Italy.—*Italian iron* is a laundress's heater for fluting and smoothing frills, &c.—*Italian rye grass* is the *Solium Italicum*, which produces a coarse kind of seed.—*Italian warehouseman* is a vendor of fine oils, macaroni, dried fruits, &c.

— s. A native of Italy; the language used by the Italians.

ITALIANATE,‡ *it-tal'-yan-ate*, v.a. To render Italian, or conformable to Italian customs.

ITALIANIZE, *it-tal'-yan-ize*, v.n. To play the Italian; to speak Italian.

ITALIC, *it-al'-ik*, a. Relating to Italy; applied to a leaning type called *Italics*, first used by Italian printers.

ITALICIZE, *it-al'-e-size*, v.a. To write or print in *Italics*.

ITALICS, *it-al'-iks*, s.pl. Italic letters or characters.

ITCH, *itsh*, s. A disgusting and irritating cutaneous disease; a constant teasing desire, as an *itch* for novelty.

— v.n. To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part; to have a constant desire or teasing inclination.

ITCHING, *itsh'-ing*, s. The state of the skin when we desire to scratch it; a constant teasing desire.

ITCHY, *itsh'-e*, a. Infected with the itch.

ITE, *ite*. In *chemistry*, a termination used to indicate that a saline compound is formed by an acid ending in *ous*; thus, sulphur*ites* are distinguished from *sulphates*, which are formed by sulphuric acid with the same bases.

ITEM, *i'-tem*, ad. (Lat.) Also; a word used when something is to be added.

— s. An article; a separate particular in an account; a hint; an inuendo.

— v.a. To make a note or memorandum of.

ITERABLE,‡ *it'-er-à-bl*, a. That may be repeated.

ITERANT, *it'-er-ant*, a. Repeating.

ITERATE, *it'-er-ate*, v.a. To repeat; to utter or do a second time.

ITERATION, *it-er-a'-shun*, s. Repetition; recital or performance a second time.

ITERATIVE, *it'-er-à-tiv*, a. Repeating.

ITINERACY, *i-tin'-er-à-se*, s. Practice of itinerating.

ITINERANCY, *i-tin'-er-an-se*, s. A passing from place to place.

ITINERANT, *i-tin'-er-ant*, a. Passing from place to place; wandering.

— s. One who travels from place to place, as an itinerant preacher or player; a wanderer.

ITINERANTLY, *i-tin'-er-ant-le*, ad. In an itinerant or roving manner.

ITINERARY, *i-tin'-e-rà-re*, s. An account of travels, or of places and their distances on a road.

ITINERARY, a. Travelling from place to place.

ITINERATE, *i-tin'-er-ate*, v.n. To travel from place to place, particularly as a preacher or player; to wander without a settled habitation.

ITINERATING, *i-tin'-er-a ting*, s. The practice of travelling from place to place.

ITIS, *i'-tis*. In *pathology*, a termination to the Greek name of the organ or part affected by inflammation; as, *bronchitis*, inflammation of the *bronchia*.

ITSELF, *it-self'*, pron. The neutral reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things.

ITTNERATE, *it'-ner-ate*, s. A hard mineral of a bluish or ash-grey colour, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, and soda.

ITTRIA, YTTRIA, *it'-tre-à*, s. A non-acid compound of the metal ittrium or yttrium with oxygen.

IVORY, *i'-vo-re*, s. The tusk of an elephant, walrus, or narwhal; a hard, fine-grained, bony substance of a pure white colour.

— a. Consisting of or made of ivory; white, hard, or smooth, like ivory.—*Ivory black* is a kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones.—*Ivory nut* is the nut of a species of palm (the *Phytelephas macrocarpa*), often as large as a hen's egg, consisting of a close-grained and very hard substance, resembling the finest ivory.—*Ivory turner* is a worker in ivory.

IVY, *i'-ve*, s. An epiphytic plant of the genus *hedera*, which creeps along the ground, or climbs walls and trees.

IVYED, IVIED, *i'-vid*, a. Overgrown with ivy.

IVY-MANTLED, *i'-ve-man'-tled*, a. Covered with ivy.

IXODES, *iks'-o-des*, s.pl. The name of a genus of parasitical acari found on the skins of domestic quadrupeds, commonly called *ticks*.

J.

J is a consonant, and has uniformly the sound of the softened *g*, as in *genuine*, &c.

JABB, *jab*, s. A net used in Scotland for catching the fry of coal-fish.

JABBER, *jab'-ber*, v.a. To talk rapidly or indistinctly, to chatter.

— s. Rapid talk with indistinct utterance.

JABBERER, *jab'-ber-er*, s. One who talks rapidly or unintelligibly.

JABBERING, *jab'-ber-ing*, ppr. or a. Prating; talking confusedly.

— s. Confused talk or prating.

JABBERINGLY, *jab'-ber-ing-le*, ad. In a confused or jabbering manner.

JABBERMENT,† *jab'-ber-ment*, s. Idle prate.

JABBLE, *jab'bl*, s. (Sc.) A large blunt needle; a kind of knife.

JACAMAR, *jak'-à-mar*, s. A genus of birds with brilliant plumage, allied to the king-fishers, and found in tropical climates.

JACA-TREE, *ja'-kà-tree*, s. The name of one of the bread-fruit trees, the *Artocarpus integrifolia*, a native of the East Indies.

JACCHUS, *jak'-kus*, s. A genus of South American monkeys.

JACENT, *ja'-sent*, a. Lying at length.

JACINTH, *ja'-sinth*, s. A species of pellucid gem, another name for the hyacinth.

JACK, *jak*, s. A nickname or diminutive of *John*, used as a general term of contempt for any saucy or paltry fellow; a term often applied to seafaring men, as *Jack-tars*; the name of an instrument that supplies the place of a boy; an instrument to pull off boots; a portable machine for raising great weights through a small space; an engine to turn a spit; a young pike, a coat of mail; a pitcher of waxed leather; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers; part of a musical instrument called a *virginal*; the male of certain animals, as of the *ass*; a horse or wooden frame on which wood or timber is sawed.—In *nautical language*, a flag, ensign, or colour, displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit. *Jack-block*, a block occasionally attached to the top-gallant tie. *Jack-flag*, a flag hoisted at the sprit-sail top-mast head.—*Jack-plane*, a carpenter's plane, for preparing wood for the trying plane.—*Jack-ribs*, in *joinery*, the jack-timbers

which are fastened to the angle ribs.—In *mechanics*, a machine for raising heavy weights.—*Jack at all trades*, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.—*Jack by the hedge*, a plant growing under hedges.—*Jack in a box*, a plant; a large, wooden, male screw, turning in a female one.—*Jack with a lantern*, an iguis fatuus; a meteor that appears in low, moist lands.—*Jack of the clock-house*, a little man that strikes the quarters in a clock.

JACKADANDY, *jak-à-dan'-de*, s. A little foppish fellow; a jackanapes.

JACKAL, *jak'-awl*, s. An animal of the genus *canis*, resembling a dog and a fox, commonly called the lion's provider. They hunt in packs, preying on poultry and dead bodies.

JACKALENT, *jak'-à-lent*, s. A sort of puppet; a sheepish fellow.

JACKANAPES, *jak'-à-napes*, s. A monkey; a coxcomb, an impertinent fellow.

JACKASS, *jak'-as*, s. The male of the ass; a dolt; a blockhead.

JACK-BOOTS, *jak'-boots*, s. Large boots for protecting the legs.

JACKDAW, *jak'-daw*, s. A bird of the crow kind, distinguished for thieving and garrulity.

JACKET, *jak'-et*, s. A short, close garment, worn by males, extending downward to the hips; a short coat.

JACKETED, *jak'-et-ed*, a. Wearing a jacket.

JACK-KETCH, *jak'-ketch*, s. A public executioner or hangman.

JACK-KNIFE, *jak'-nife*, s. A large clasp-knife for the pocket.

JACK-PUDDING, *jak'-pud-ding*, s. A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany.

JACKS, *jaks*, s.pl. Wooden wedges, used in coal-mining.

JACK-SCREW, *jak'-skrew*, s. A screw used for stowing cotton in the hold of a ship.

JACK-SMITH, *jak'-smith*, s. A smith who makes jacks for chimneys.

JACK-STAFF, *jak'-staf*, s. A staff fixed on the bowsprit of a ship, on which the union-jack is hoisted.

JACK-STAYS, *jak'-stays*, s.pl. Ropes or strips of wood or iron stretched along the yard of a ship to bind the sails to.

JACK-TOWEL, *jak'-tou-el*, s. A long towel placed over a roller, and attached to a wall.

JACKWOOD, *jak'-wud*, s. An excellent kind of fancy wood, obtained from the *Artocarpus integrifolia*.

JACOBIN, *jak'-o-bin*, s. A violent demagogue: one of a revolutionary faction, which took a prominent lead during the French revolution, and so called from their place of meeting being the monastery of the Jacobin monks.—A Dominican monk; a species of pigeon.

JACOBIN, *jak'-o-bin*, } a. Revolutionary; re-
JACOBINICAL, *jak-o-bin'-e-kal*, } sembling the Jacobins of France.

JACOBINISM, *jak'-o-bin-izm*, s. Jacobinic principles; popular turbulence.

JACOBINIZE, *jak'-o-bin-ize*, v.a. To taint with Jacobinism.

JACOBINICALLY, *jak-o-bin'-e-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of Jacobins.

JACOBITE, *jak'-o-bite*, s. A partisan or adherent of James II., King of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants; one of a sect of Monophysite Christians in Syria.
— a. Pertaining to the partisans of James II.

JACOBITICAL, *jak-o-bit'-e-kal*, a. Belonging to the Jacobites.

JACOBITISM, *jak'-o-bit-izm*, s. The principles of the partisans of James II.

JACOB'S-LADDER, *ja'-kobs-lad'-der*, s. A plant of the genus *smilax*.—In *naval affairs*, a rope-ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft.

JACOB'S-STAFF, *ja'-kobs-staf*, s. A pilgrim's staff; a staff concealing a dagger; a cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JACOBUS, *ja-ko'-bus*, s. A gold coin, value 25*s.* sterling, struck in the reign of James I.

JACONET, *jak'-o-net*, s. A light, soft muslin, of an open texture, used for dresses, neckcloths, &c.

JACQUARD, *jak-kard'*, s. An appendage to a loom for weaving figured silk and cotton, as well as carpets; so called from the inventor, an ingenious mechanician of Lyons, in 1800.

JACTANCY,‡ *jak'-tan-se*, s. A boasting.

JACTITATION, *jak-te-tà'-shun*, s. A tossing of the body; restlessness; vain boasting; a term in the *canon law* for a false pretension to marriage, or to the right of tithes, &c.

JACULATE, *jak'-u-late*, v.a. To dart.

JACULATION, *jak-u-là'-shun*, s. The action of darting throwing, or launching.

JACULATOR, *jak'-u-la-tur*, s. The shooting fish, a beautiful fish found in hot climates.

JACULATORY, *jak'-u-là-tur-e*, a. Darting or throwing out suddenly; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory.

JADE, *jade*, s. A mean or poor horse; a worthless nag, a mean woman; a word of contempt; a mineral of a greenish colour, also called *ox-stone*.
— v.a. To tire; to fatigue; to weary with hard service; † to rule with tyranny.
— v.n. To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

JADED, *ja'-ded*, pp. or a. Tired; wearied.

JADERY, *ja'-de-re*, s. The tricks of a jade.

JADISH, *ja'-dish*, a. Vicious; unchaste.

JAG, } *jag*, { s. A notch; a ragged protuberance; a
JAGG, } denticulation.—In *botany*, a cleft or division.

JAGG, *jag*, v.a. To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.

JAGGEDNESS, *jag'-ged-nes*, s. The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

JAGGER, *jag'-ger*, } s. A brass wheel, with
JAGGING-IRON, *jag'-ging-i'-urn*, } a notched or jagged edge, for cutting cakes or pastry into ornamental figures.

JAGGY, *jag'-ge*, a. Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven.

JAGHIRE, *jag'-heer*, s. In India, a fief or lordship granted to an individual for life, generally for military purposes.

JAGUAR, *jà-gwär'*, s. A ferocious animal of South America, the American tiger.

JAH, *jä*, s. (Heb.) Jehovah.

JAIL, *jale*, s. A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.

JAIL-BIRD, *jale'-bird*, s. A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

JAIL-FEVER, *jale'-fe-ver*, s. A dangerous and often fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

JAILER, *ja'-ler*, s. The keeper of a prison.

JAKES, *jakes*, s. A house of office or back-house, a privy.

JALAP, *jal'-ap*, s. (Span.) The root of a plant much used in medicine as a cathartic.

JALAPIN, *jal'-à-pin*, s. A vegetable proximate principle of the *officinal jalap*.

JALOUSIES, *jal'-u-sis*, s.pl. The name of a Venetian blind.

JAM, *jam*, s. A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water; a block or squeeze; a thick bed of stone in a lead mine; also written *jamb*; a kind of frock for children.
— v.a. To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight; to wedge in; to tread hard or make firm by treading.

JAMACINA, *jam-a-si'-nà*, } s. An alkaloid obtained from
JAMAICIN, *jam'-a-sin*, } the cabbage bark tree of the West Indies, the *Geoffroya Jamaicensis*.

JAMAICA-PEPPER, *ja-ma'-kà-pep'-per*, s. The highly aromatic berries of the plant *Eugenea pimenta*; all spice.

JAMB, *jam*, s. In *architecture*, a supporter; the side piece or post of a door or fire-place; a pillar to support parts of a building.

JAMBEE,† *jam-bee'*, s. The name of a fashionable cane imported from China.

JAMBEUX,‡ *zham'-bewz*, s.pl. Armour for the legs.

JAMBOLON, *jam'-bo-lun*, s. A species of myrtle brought from India.

JAMBON, *jam'-bon*, s. A gammon of bacon.

JAMESONITE, *jame'-sun-ite*, s. A steel-grey ore of antimony and lead.

JAMMED, *jamd*, pp. of the verb *to jam*.

JANE, *jane*, s. *See* JEAN.

JANGLE, *jang'gl*, v.n. To quarrel in words; to wrangle
— v.a. To cause to sound discordantly.
— s. Prate; babble; discordant sound.

JANGLER, *jang'gler*, s. A wrangling, noisy fellow.

JANGLING, *jang'gling*, s. A noisy dispute; a wrangling.

JANITOR, *jan'-e-tur*, s. (Lat.) A door-keeper; a porter.

JANIZARIAN, *jan-e-za'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to the Janizaries.

JANIZARY, *jan'-e-zà-re*, s. A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards, disbanded in 1826.

JANNOCK, *jan'-nok*, s. Oat-bread. (*Local.*)
JANSENISM, *jan'-sen-izm*, s. The doctrine of Jansen, in regard to free-will and grace.
JANSENIST, *jan'-sen-ist*, s. A follower of Jansen, a Roman Catholic bishop in Flanders, who denied free-will, and held to irresistible grace and limited atonement.
JANT, *jant*, v.n. To ramble here and there. *See* JAUNT, JAUNTY, &c.
JANUARY, *jan'-u-à-re*, s. The first month of the year, according to the present computation.
JANUS, *jà'-nus*, s. A Latin deity, represented with two faces looking opposite ways.
JAPAN, *jà-pan'*, s. Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan.
—v.a. To cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish, to black and gloss.
JAPAN-EARTH, *jà-pan'-erth*, s. Catechu, a dry, brown extract, abounding in tannin, obtained from the *Acacia catechu*.
JAPANESE, *jap-an-eze'*, a. Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.
—s. A native of Japan, or the language of the inhabitants.
JAPAN-INK, *jà-pan'-ink*, s. A superior kind of jet-black writing ink.
JAPANNED, *jà-pand'*, pp. of the verb *to japan*.
JAPANNER, *jà-pan'-ner*, s. One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese; a varnisher; a shoe-blacker.
JAPANNING, *jà-pan'-ning*, s. The art of covering paper, wood, or metal with a thick coat of a hard, brilliant varnish.
JAPE,‡ *jape*, v.n. To jest.
—‡ v.a. To cheat.
—‡ s. A jest; a trick.
JAPER,‡ *jà'-per*, s. A jester.
JAPHETIC, *ja-fet'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Japheth, Noah's eldest son.
JAPONIC ACID, *ja-pon'-ik as'-id*, s. An acid obtained from catechine when exposed to the air with caustic alkalies.
JAPU, *jap'-u*, s. A bird of Brazil that suspends its nest.
JAR, *jär*, v.n. To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to strike discordantly; to clash; to interfere, to quarrel; to vibrate regularly; to repeat the same sound.
—v.a. To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing.
—s. A rattling vibration of sound; a shake; a harsh sound, clash of interests or opinions; collision; discord; debate, the state of a door half open, or ready to move and strike the post; repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock.—(Span.) A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass, a certain measure, as a jar of oil.
JARARACA, *jär-à-rak'-kà*, s. A species of poisonous serpent in America.
JARBLE,‡ *jär'bl*, v.a. To wet or bemire.
JARDES, *zhärds*, s. Callous tumours on the leg of a horse, below the bend of the ham.
JARGLE,‡ *jär'gl*, v.n. To emit a harsh or shrill sound.
JARGON, *jär'-gon*, s. (Fr.) Confused, unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish; a mineral, a variety of *zircon*.
JARGONELLE, *jär-gon-el'*, s. A variety of pear, much esteemed as a delicious fruit.
JARGONIC, *jär-gon'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the mineral jargon
JARGOON, *jär'-goon*, s. A gum, a variety of *zircon*.
JARRED, *järd*, pp. of the verb *to jar*.
JARRING, *jär'-ring*, s. A shaking; discord; dispute.
JARRINGLY, *jär'-ring-le*, ad. In a jarring manner.
JASEY, *jà'-ze*, s. A worsted wig, a contemptuous term for a wig.
JASHAWK, *jas'-hawk*, s. A young hawk.
JASMINE, *jas'-min*, s. A beautiful sweet-scented flower, of the order *Jasminaceæ*, and genus *jasminum*.—*Jasmine oil* is an essential oil obtained from several species of jasmine
JASPER, *jas'-per*, s. A silicious opaque mineral, a variety of quartz, which admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, snuff-boxes, &c.
JASPERATED, *jas'-per-a-ted*, a. Mixed with jasper.
JASPERY, *jas'-per-e*, a Having the qualities of jasper.
JASPIDEAN, *jas-pid'-e-an*, } a. Like jasper; consisting
JASPIDEOUS, *jas-pid'-e-us*, } of jasper.
JASPOID, *jas'-poyd*, a. Like jasper.

JASPONYX,‡ *jas'-po-niks*, s. The purest horn-coloured onyx.
JAUNCE,‡ *jawnse*, v.n. To jolt or shake; to jounce, to jaunt; to bustle.
JAUNDICE, *jän'-dis*, s. A disease characterised by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, and by general languor and lassitude.
JAUNDICED, *jän'-dist*, a. Affected with the jaundice; prejudiced; seeing with discoloured organs.
JAUNT, *jänt*, v.n. To ramble here and there; to make an excursion.
—s. A short journey; a trip, tour, or excursion.
JAUNTILY, *jän'-te-le*, ad. Briskly; gaily.
JAUNTINESS, *jän'-te-nes*, s. Briskness; airiness.
JAUNTING-CAR, *jänt'-ing-kär*, s. A light car used in Ireland.
JAUNTY, *jän'-te*, a. Airy; brisk · sprightly; fluttering.
JAVANESE, *jav'-an-eze*, a. Pertaining to Java.—The *Javanese duck* is an aquatic fowl of singular beauty.
—s. A native of Java, or the language thereof.
JAVEL,‡ *jav'-el*, v.a. To wet or bemire.
—‡ s. A wandering or dirty fellow.
JAVELIN, *jav'-e-lin*, s. A sort of spear, the shaft of which was pointed with steel.
JAW, *jaw*, s. The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth.—In *vulgar language*, scolding, wrangling, or abusive clamour.
—v.n. To scold; to clamour. (*Vulgar.*)
—v.a. To abuse by scolding. (*Vulgar.*)
JAWBONE, *jaw'-bone*, s. The bone of the jaw containing the teeth.
JAWED, *jawd*, a. Denoting the appearance of the jaws; having jaws.
JAWFALL, *jaw'-fawl*, s. Depression of the jaw; depression of spirits.
JAWFALLEN, *jaw-fawl'n*, a. Depressed in spirits, dejected.
JAW-LEVER, *jaw-le'-ver*, s. An instrument for opening the mouth and administering medicine to cattle.
JAWN,‡ *jawn*, v.n. To yawn.
JAWS, *jaws*, s.pl. The inner ends of the booms or gaffs of a ship hollowed in.
JAWY, *jaw'-e*, a. Relating to the jaws.
JAY, *jay*, s. A chattering bird, with beautiful plumage, of the genus *Garrulus*, and family *Corvidæ*; a loose woman.
JAZERANT, *jaz'-er-ant*, s. A frock of twisted or linked mail, without sleeves.
JEALOUS, *jel'-us*, a. Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalship; apprehensive of not enjoying the affection or esteem of others; emulous; full of competition; suspiciously vigilant, or fearful of being outrivalled.
JEALOUSLY, *jel'-us-le*, ad. With jealousy or suspicion, emulously.
JEALOUSNESS, *jel'-us-nes*, s. The state of being jealous, suspicion.
JEALOUSY, *jel'-us-e*, s. That passion or peculiar uneasiness which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affection of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; suspicious fear or apprehension.
JEAN, *jane*, s. A twilled cotton cloth.—*Satan jean* is woven smooth and glossy, after the manner of satin.
JEARS, *jeers*, s.pl. In *sea language*, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered. *See* GEAR.
JEAT,‡ *jeet*, s. A fossil of a fine black colour *See* JET.
JEER, *jeer*, v.n. To utter severe, sarcastic reflections; to make a mock of, to scoff, deride, or sneer at.
—v.a. To treat with scoffs or derision
—s. Railing language; scoff: taunt; mockery; derision
JEERED, *jeer'd*, pp. of the verb *to jeer*.
JEERER, *jeer'-er*, s. A scoffer; a railer; a scorner.
JEERING, *jeer'-ing*, s. Derision.
JEERINGLY, *jeer'-ing-le*, ad. With raillery; scornfully, contemptuously
JEERS, *jeers* *See* JEARS.
JEFFERSONITE, *jef'-fer-sun-ite*, s. A dark-green foliated variety of augite.
JEHOVAH, *je-ho'-và*, s. The Scripture name of the Supreme Being
JEHOVIST, *je-ho'-vist*, s. One who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah*, in Hebrew, express the true pronunciation.
JEJUNE, *je-jewn'*, a. Wanting; empty; vacant; hungry not saturated; dry; barren.

JEJUNELY, *je-jewn'-le*, ad. In a jejune, empty, barren manner.
JEJUNENESS, *je-jewn'-nes*, s. Poverty; barrenness; want of interesting matter.
JEJUNUM, *je-jew'-num*, s. The second division of the small intestines.
JELLIED, *jel'-lid*, a. Brought to the consistence of jelly
JELLY, *jel'-le*, s. The inspissated juice of fruit, boiled with sugar; something viscous or glutinous, or of the consistency of jelly, a transparent, sizy substance, obtained from animal substances by decoction. The principal animal jellies are gelatine, glue, and isinglass. —*Jelly-bag*, a bag through which jelly is distilled.—*Jelly-mould*, a confectioner's mould for making jelly in.
JEMIDAR, *jem'-e-dar*, s. The name of a subaltern officer in the native Indian army.
JEMMIES, *jem'-mis*, s. A species of woollen cloth made in Scotland.
JEMMINESS, *jem'-me-nes*, s. Spruceness. (*Vulgar.*)
JEMMY, *jem'-me*, a. Spruce; well-dressed. (*Vulgar.*)
— s. A small crowbar used by housebreakers.
JENNET, *jen'-net*, s. A small Spanish horse, properly *genet*.
JENNETING, *jen'-net-ing*, s. A species of early apple.
JENNY, *jen'-ne*, s. A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam.
JENTLING, *jent'-ling*, s. A fish found in the Danube.
JEOFAIL, *jef'-fale*, s. An oversight in pleading or other proceeding at law.
JEOPARD, *jep'-ard*, v.a. To put in danger of loss or injury: to hazard, endanger, or expose.
JEOPARDER, *jep'-ard-er*, s. One who puts to hazard.
JEOPARDIZE, *jep'-ard-ize*, v.a. To expose to loss or injury; to jeopard.
JEOPARDOUS, *jep'-ard-us*, a. Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.
JEOPARDOUSLY, *jep'-ard-us-le*, ad. With risk or danger.
JEOPARDY, *jep'-ard-e*, s. Exposure to loss or injury; hazard; danger; peril.
JERBOA, *jer'-bo-â*, s. A small quadruped allied to the mouse, the jumping mouse.
JEREMIAD, *jer-e-mi'-ad*, s. Lamentation; a tale of grief or complaint.
JERK, *jerk*, v.a. To thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, or thrust or push; to throw; ‡ to accost eagerly.
— s. A short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a sudden spring.
JERKED, *jerkt*, pp. of the verb *to jerk*.
— a. Cut into pieces, and dried as beef.
JERKED-BEEF, *jerkt'-beef*, s. Beef cut into thin slices, and dried in the sun.
JERKER, *jer'-ker*, s. One who strikes with a quick, smart blow.
JERKIN, *jer'-kin*, s. A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat; a kind of hawk.
JERONOMITES, *je-ron'-o-mites*, s. A denomination of Christians, of various orders and congregations, so called from the Hermits of St. Jerome; and sometimes called *Hieronomites*.
JERQUING, *jerk'-ing*, s. The searching of a ship by a Custom-house officer, called a *Jerquer*, to ascertain if there are any unentered goods concealed.
JERSEY, *jer'-ze*, s. Fine yarn of wool; combed wool.—*Jersey thistle*, the plant *Centaurea isnardi*.
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, *je-rew'-sâ-lem ärt'-te-tchoke*, s. A plant (*Helianthus tuberosus*) whose root is sometimes used for food.—*Jerusalem oak*, a fragrant plant, botanically known as the *Chenopodium botrys*.
JERVINA, *jer've-nâ*, } s. (Span.) An alkaloid obtained
JERVIN, *jer' vin*, } from the root of *Veratrum album*, or white hellebore.
JESS, *jes*, s. A short strap of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held on the fist; a ribbon that hangs down from a garland or crown in falconry.
JESSAMINE, *jes'-sâ-min*, s. The popular name of the genus *jasminum*. *See* JASMINE.
JESSE, *jes*, s. The name of a large branching candlestick in churches, so called from its spreading out like the genealogical tree of Jesse.
JESSED, *jest*, a. Having jesses on.—In *heraldry*, applied to a hawk or falcon having jesses on the legs.
JEST, *jest*, s. Something ludicrous, meant only to excite laughter, fun, or raillery, the object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock; ‡ a deed; an action.
— v.n. To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke; to say what is not true, merely for diversion, to play a part in a mask.
JESTER, *jes'-ter*, s. A person given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks; one given to sarcasm; a buffoon; a merry-andrew; a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.
JESTFUL, *jest'-ful*, a. Given to jesting, full of jokes.
JESTING, *jest'-ing*, ppr. or a. Talking for diversion or merriment.
— s. A joking; concise wit.
JESTING-STOCK, *jest'-ing-stok*, s. A laughing-stock; a butt of ridicule.
JESTINGLY, *jest'-ing-le*, ad. In a jocose manner; not in earnest.
JESUIT, *jez'-u-it*, s. One of the Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534; a crafty person; an intriguer.—*Jesuit's bark*. *See* CINCHONA.—*Jesuit's drops*, a medicine compounded of guaic, Peruvian balsam, and sarsaparilla.—*Jesuit's nuts*, the fruit of the plant *Water caltrops*.
JESUITED, *jez'-u-it-ed*, a. Conforming to or imbued with the principles of the Jesuits.
JESUITESS, *jez'-u-it-es*, s. A female who adopts the principles of the Jesuits; an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Pope Urban.
JESUITIC, *jez-u-it'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the
JESUITICAL, *jez-u-it'-e-kal*, } Jesuits, or their principles and arts; designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.
JESUITICALLY, *jez-u-it'-e-kal-le*, ad. Craftily.
JESUITISM, *jez'-u-it-izm*, s. The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits; cunning; hypocrisy; prevarication.
JESUIT'S-BARK, *jes'-u-its-bärk*, s. The bark of certain species of *cinchona* trees, of Peru; Peruvian bark.
JET, *jet*, s. A mineral, a variety of lignite, of a compact texture and velvet-black colour, and much used for ornaments.—(Fr.) A spout; spouting or shooting of water; a tube for melted metal in a mould; ‡ drift; scope.—In *military matters*, the motion of any body that is urged forward by main force.
— v.n. To shoot forward, to shoot out; to project, to jut; to obtrude; to strut; to throw or toss the body in haughtiness; to jerk; to jolt.
JET-BLACK, *jet'-blak*, a. Of the deepest black; the colour of jet
JET D'EAU, *zha-do'*, s. (Fr.) A spout for delivering water.
JET-LUSTRE, *jet-lus'tr*, s. A Bohemian black-lead for polishing grates.
JETSAM, *jet'-sam*, } s. In *law* and *commerce*, the
JETSON, *jet'-sun*, } throwing of goods overboard,
JETTISON, *jet'-te-sun*, } in order to lighten a ship in a tempest, for her preservation; also, the goods thus thrown overboard.
JETTEAU, *jet'-to*, s. (Fr.) A throw or spout of water.
JETTEE, *jet'-te*, s. A projection in a building.
JETTER, *jet'-ter*, s. A spruce fellow; one who struts.
JETTY, *jet'-te*, v.n. To jut.
— s. A small pier; also, a projection into a river or open sea.
— a. Made of jet, or black as jet.
JETTY-HEAD, *jet'-te-hed*, s. The projecting part of a wharf.
JEU-DE-MOTS, *zhew'-de-mo'*. (Fr.) A play upon words, a pun.
JEU-D'ESPRIT, *zhew'-des-pree'*. (Fr.) A witticism; a play of wit.
JEW, *jew*, s. A Hebrew or Israelite.
JEWEL, *jew'-il*, s. An ornament of dress, usually consisting of a precious stone; a precious stone, a name expressive of fondness.—In *navigation*, *jewel-blocks* are two small blocks suspended at the extremity of the main and fore topsail yards
— v.a. To dress or adorn with jewels.
JEWEL-HOUSE, *jew'-il-hows*, } s. The place where the
JEWEL-OFFICE, *jew'-il-of'-fis*, } royal ornaments are deposited.
JEWEL-LIKE, *jew'-il-like*, a. Brilliant as a jewel.
JEWELLED, *jew'-ild*, pp. or a. Set or adorned with jewels.
JEWELLER, *jew'-il-ler*, s. One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.
JEWELLERY, *jew'-il-ler-e*, } s. Jewels in general; manu-
JEWELRY, *jew'-il-re*, } facture or trade in jewels.
JEWESS, *jew'-es*, s. A Hebrew woman.
JEWISH, *jew'-ish*, a. Pertaining to the Jews.

JEWISHLY, *jew'-ish-le*, ad. In the manner of the Jews.
JEWISHNESS, *jew'-ish-nes*, s. The rights of the Jews.
JEWRY, *jew'-re*, s. A district inhabited by Jews, ‡Judæa
JEW'S-EAR, *jews'-eer*, s. The popular name of a species of fungus.
JEW'S FRANKINCENSE, *jews frank'-in-sense*, s. Styrax; a resin obtained from the plant *Styrax officinale*.
JEW'S-HARP, *jews'-härp*, s. A small musical instrument, shaped like a harp, which is placed between the teeth, and by means of a spring struck by the finger, gives modulated sounds; it is also called *jew's-trump*
JEW'S-MALLOW, *jews'-mal-lo*, s. A plant, a species of *corchorus*, grown in abundance about Aleppo, and eaten as a condiment by the Jews
JEZEBEL, *jez'-e-bel*, s. An impudent, vicious woman.
JHUGGERY, *jug'-e-re*, s. A mixture of tobacco, molasses, and opium, smoked by some of the lower class natives in the East.
JIB, *jib*, s. The foremost sail of a ship, extending from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore-top-mast-head.—*Jib-boom* is a spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit.—*Flying jib*, a sail sometimes set upon a boom rigged out beyond the jib-boom.—*Middle jib*, a similar sail set before the two preceding.—*Flying jib-boom*, a boom extended beyond the jib-boom by means of two boom-irons.—In *architecture*, *jib-door* is a door which stands flush with the wall without dressings or mouldings.—*Clear away the jib*, a nautical phrase for loosing the jib, preparatory to its being set.
JIBE, *jibe*, v.n. or a. To taunt; to sneer. *See* GIBE.
— v.a. To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.
JIBOYA, *je-bo'-yà*, s. An American serpent of the largest kind.
JICKAJOG, *jik'-à-jog*, s. A shake; a push. (*Vulgar.*)
JIFFY, *jif'-fe*, s. An instant; quickness.
JIG, *jig*, s. A kind of light dance, or a tune or air; a kind of farce in rhyme, with dancing.
— v.n. To dance a jig.
JIGGER, *jig'-er*, s. One who dances jigs; a potter's wheel by which he shapes his earthen vessels; a miner who cleans ores in a wire sieve; a small troublesome insect of the flea kind, the chigre, which lodges in the skin.—In *nautical matters*, a small tackle used about decks or aloft, which consists of a double and single block; a machine for holding the cable when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass.—*Fleet-jigger* is a term used by the seaman who holds on the jigger, when, by its distance from the windlass, it becomes necessary to adapt it to a proper state of action.—In *printing*, a little straight-edge implement for placing on the compositor's copy, and thus guiding his eye to the manuscript before him.
JIGGING, *jig'-ing*, s. In *mining*, the process of sorting ore, by passing it through a wire-bottomed sieve.
JIGGISH, *jig'-ish*, a. Suitable to a jig.
JIGGUMBOB, *jig'-gum-bob*, s. A trinket; a gimcrack. (Used in *satire*.)
JIGMAKER, *jig'-ma-ker*, s. One who makes or plays jigs; a ballad-maker.
JIGO, *je'- go*. *See* GIGOT.
JIG-PIN, *jig'-pin*, s. A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning.
JILL, *jil*, s. A young woman, used in contempt; a loose woman.
JILL-FLIRT, *jil'-flirt*, s. A light, wanton woman.
JILT, *jilt*, s. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously disappoints him; a coquette.
— v.a. To encourage a lover, and then frustrate his hopes; to trick in love.
— v.n. To play the jilt; to practise deception in love, and discard lovers; to coquet.
JIMMERS, *jim'-mers*, s.pl. Jointed hinges.
JIMP, *jimp*, a. Neat; handsome; elegant of shape.
JINGAL, *jin-gawl'*, s. In *India*, a light gun mounted on a carriage easily borne by two men; a matchlock of large calibre.
JINGLE, *jin'gl*, v.n. To sound with a fine sharp rattle; to clink.
— v.a. To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal.
— s. A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal; a little bell or rattle; correspondence of sound in rhymes; a covered two-wheeled public car used in the south of Ireland.
JINGLING, *jing'gling*, ppr. or a. Giving a sharp, fine, rattling sound.
— s. A sharp, fine, rattling sound, as of little bells.
JIPPO, *jip'-po*, s. A waistcoat or kind of stays for females.
JOB, *job*, s. A piece of work; anything to be done, whether of more or less importance; a sudden stab with a pointed instrument.—*To do the job for one*, to kill him.—*Job-master* is one who lets out horses and carriages; a livery-stable keeper.
— v.a To strike or stab with a sharp instrument.
— v.n. To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker.
JOBATION, *jo-bā'-shun*, s. A scolding; a long tedious reproof. (*Vulgar.*)
JOBBER, *job'-ber*, s. One who does small jobs; a dealer in the public stocks or funds, usually called a *stock-jobber*; one who engages in a low, lucrative affair.
JOBBERNOWL, *job'-ber-noul*, s. A loggerhead; a block-head. (*Vulgar.*)
JOBBING, *job'-bing*, s. The practice of taking jobs for profit.—*Jobbing-office*, a printing-office, where small jobs, such as cards, circulars, or posting-bills, are executed.
JOB'S-TEARS, *joabs'-teers*, s. A grass-like plant of the genus *coix*.
JOCANTRY, ‡ *jo'-kan-tre*, s. The act or practice of jesting.
JOCKEY, *jok'-ey*, s. A man who rides horses in a race; one who makes it his business to buy and sell horses for gain; one who deceives or takes undue advantage in trade.
— v.a. To play the jockey; to cheat; to deceive in trade; to jostle by riding against one.
JOCKEYISM, *jok'-ey-izm*, s. Practice of jockeys.
JOCKEYSHIP, *jok'-ey-ship*, s. The art or practice of riding horses.
JOCOSE, *jo-kose'*, a. Given to jokes and jesting; containing a joke; jocular; facetious.
JOCOSELY, *jo-kose'-le*, ad. In jest; for sport or game; waggishly.
JOCOSENESS, *jo-kose'-nes*, s. The quality of being jocose, waggery; merriment.
JOCO-SERIOUS, *jo-ko-se'-re-us*, a. Partaking of mirth and seriousness.
JOCULAR, *jok'-u-lar*, a. Given to jesting or pleasantry, containing a joke; jocose; facetious; humorous.
JOCULARITY, *jok-u-lar'-e-te*, s. Merriment; jesting.
JOCULARLY, *jok'-u-lar-le*, ad. In jest; for sport or mirth.
JOCULARY, ‡ *jok'-u-lar-e*, a. Jocular.
JOCULATOR, *jok'-u-là-tur*, s. (Lat.) A jester; a droll; a minstrel.
JOCULATORY, *jok'-u-là-tur-e*, a. Droll; merrily said.
JOCUND, *jok'-und*, a. Characterised by lively or sportive enjoyment; merry; cheerful; light-hearted.
JOCUNDITY, *jo-kun'-de-te*, } s. State of being merry;
JOCUNDNESS, *jok'-und-nes*, } gaiety.
JOCUNDLY *jo-kund'-le*, ad. Merrily; gaily.
JOE, *jo'-e*, s. A gold coin of Portugal and Brazil, worth about 36s.
JOG, *jog*, v.a. To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.
— v.n. To move by jogs or small shocks, like those of a slow trot; to walk or travel idly or slowly.
— s. A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention; a small stop.
JOG-TROT, *jog'-trot*, s. A slow, regular pace.
JOGGED, *jogd*, pp. of the verb *to jog*.
JOGGER, *jog'-ger*, s. One who walks or moves heavily and slowly, or one who gives a sudden push.
JOGGING, *jog'-ging*, s. A slight push or shake.
JOGGLE, *jog'gl*, v.a. To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push.
— v.n. To shake.
JOGGLED, *jog'gld*, a. Matched by serratures to prevent sliding.
JOGGLES, *jog'gls*, s.pl. In *masonry*, the joints of hard stones or other masses so indented that the adjacent stones fit into the indentations.
JOHANNES, *jo-han'-nes*, s. A Portuguese gold coin, valued at eight dollars.
JOHANNISBERGER, *jo-han'-nis-ber-ger*, s. The name of a kind of hock wine.
JOHANNITE, *jo-an' nite*, s. A mineral of a green grass colour, so called in honour of Archduke John of Austria.

JOHN-BULL, *jon-bul*, s. The well-known collective name of the English nation.

JOHN-DORY, *jon do'-re*, s. A sea-fish of a golden-yellow colour and grotesque form, the *Zeus faber*, an excellent table fish.

JOIN, *joyn*, v.a. To set or bring one thing in contiguity with another; to unite, connect, or combine; to unite in league or marriage; to associate; to unite in concord; to act in unison.

— v.n. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous, close, or in contact; to unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, or society.

JOINDER, *joyn'-der*, s. A joining; a term often used in law, as a *joinder in action*, *joinder in demurrer*, *joinder in issue*, &c., the meaning of which is, that both parties in a suit have *joined issue*, and have agreed to rest the decision of the cause upon the truth of the fact in question.

JOINED, *joynd*, pp. of the verb *to join*.

JOINER, *joyn'-er*, s. One whose occupation is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; a mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings.—*Joiners' Company* is one of the minor incorporated companies of London, which has no hall.

JOINERY, *joyn'-e-re*, s. The art of fitting and joining pieces of timber in the construction of utensils or parts of a building, so as to form one entire piece; the work of a joiner.

JOINHAND, *joyn'-hand*, s. Writing in which letters are joined in words, as distinguished from writing in single letters.

JOINT, *joynt*, s. The joining of two or more things; a knot; the union of two parts of a plant, or the space between two joints; an internode; a hinge; a juncture of parts which admit of motion; the place where two pieces of timber are united.—In *anatomy*, the joining of two or more bones; an articulation, as the elbow, or the knee.—One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.—In *joinery*, straight lines are called a *joint*, when two pieces of wood are planed.—*Out of joint*, luxated; dislocated; in disorder.

— a. Shared by two or more; united in the same profession; united; combined, or acting in concert.—*Joint* forms the prefix to a variety of compound phrases, especially in *law*; as *Joint-actions*, the joining of several wrongs in one writ.—*Joint-heirs*, heirs having a joint interest with another.—*Joint-lives*, a phrase used in insurances and annuities, when the calculation is the contingency of one life dropping before another.—*Joint-stock*, stock held in company.—*Joint-stock Company*, a company for carrying on any business having the stock or capital divided into shares, which are transferable by each owner, without the consent of the other partners.—*Joint-tenancy*, a tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.—*Joint-tenant*, one who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.

— v.a. To form with joints or articulations; to form many parts into one; to cut or divide into joints and quarters; to smooth the edges of boards with a *jointer*, so that they may fit close to each other.

JOINTED, *joynt'-ed*, pp. or a. Formed with articulations; separated into joints or quarters.

JOINTEDLY, *joynt'-ed-le*, ad. By joints.

JOINTER, *joynt'-er*, s. A long plane used by joiners to smooth surfaces; a curved piece of iron used by bricklayers for drawing the coursing and vertical points of the work.

JOINTING, *joynt'-ing*, s. The making of a joint.—*Jointing plane* is the largest smoothing plane used by carpenters and joiners.—*Jointing rule* is a straight edge used by bricklayers for regulating the direction and course of the jointer.

JOINTLY, *joynt'-le*, ad. Together; unitedly; in concert; with co-operation, with union of interest.

JOINTRESS, *joyn'-tres*, s. A woman who has a jointure.

JOINT-STOOL, *joynt'-stool*, s. A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other.

JOINTURE, *joynt'-yur*, s. An estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.

— v.a. To settle a jointure upon.

JOIST, *joyst*, s. A small piece of timber, such as is framed into the girders and summers of a building to support a floor.

JOIST, v.a. To fit in joists; to lay joists.

JOKE, *joke*, s. A jest; something witty or sportive; raillery; an illusion; something not real, or to no purpose.—A *practical joke* is a trick played on a person, sometimes to the injury or annoyance of his body.—*In joke*, in jest; not in earnest.

— v.n. To jest; to sport.

— v.a. To rally; to make merry with.

JOKER, *jo'-ker*, s. A jester; a merry fellow.

JOKINGLY, *jo'-king-le*, ad. In a joking way.

JOLE, *jole*, s. The cheek; used in the phrase *cheek by jole*; the cheek or head of a pig salted; cheeks close together; tête-à-tête; the head of a fish.

JOLE, ‡ JOLL, *jole*, v.a. To strike the head against anything; to clash with violence.

JOLLIFICATION, *jol-le-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Noisy festivity and merriment. (*Vulgar.*)

JOLLILY, *jol'-le-le*, ad. With noisy mirth.

JOLLIMENT, ‡ *jol'-le-ment*, s. Mirth; merriment.

JOLLINESS, *jol'-le-nes*, JOLLITY, *jol'-le-te*, s. Noisy mirth; elevation of spirit; merriment; jovialty.

JOLLY, *jol'-le*, a. Merry; gay; full of life and mirth, jovial; plump, like one in high health.

JOLLY-BOAT, *jol'-le-bote*, s. A small boat belonging to a ship.

JOLT, *joalt*, v.n. To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings.

— v.a. To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground.

— s. A shock or shake by a sudden jerk.

JOLT-HEAD, *joalt'-hed*, s. A great-head; a dunce; a blockhead.

JOLTED, *joalt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to jolt*.

JOLTER, *joalt'-er*, s. He or that which jolts.

JOLTINGLY, *joalt'-ing-le*, ad. So as to jolt or shake.

JONQUIL, *jon'-kil*, s. A plant of the genus *narcissus* or *daffodil*.

JORDEN, *jawr'dn*, s. A vessel for chamber uses; ‡ a vessel formerly used by alchemists and physicians for chemical purposes.

JORAM, *jo'-ram*, JORUM, *jo'-rum*, s. A full bowl, used in some parts of England, for a bowl or drinking vessel.

JOSEPH, † *jo'-sif*, s. A woman's riding-coat or habit, with buttons down to the skirts; a very thin, unsized paper.—*Joseph-flowers*, the name of a plant.

JOSS-STICK, *jos'-stik*, s. A name given to small reeds which the Chinese burn before their idols.

JOSTLE, *jos'sl*, v.a. To run against; to push.

JOSTLING, *jos'sling*, s. A running against; a crowding.

JOT, *jot*, s. An iota; a point; a tittle.

— v.a. To set down; to make a memorandum of.

JOTTING, *jot'-ting*, s. A memorandum.

JOUISSANCE, *joo'-is-sawns*, s. (Fr.) Jollity; merriment.

JOUNCE, *jownse*, v.a. To shake; to jolt.

— s. A jolt or shake.

JOUP, *joop*, v.a. To shake up; to dash.

JOURNAL, *jur'-nal*, s. A diary; an account of daily transactions and events, or the book containing such account.—Among *merchants*, a book in which every particular article or charge is entered from the waste-book.—In *navigation*, a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences; a log-book.—A paper published daily, or other newspaper; a periodical, paper, or pamphlet, recording the progress of discovery.—In *mechanism*, the bearing portion of the shaft in machinery.

— ‡ a. Daily; quotidian.

JOURNALISM, *jur'-nal-izm*, s. The keeping of a journal, the management of public journals.

JOURNALIST, *jur'-nal-ist*, s. The writer of a journal or diary; the conductor of a public journal.

JOURNALIZE, *jur'-nal-ize*, v.a. To enter in a journal.

JOURNEY, *jur'-ne*, s. Travel by land to any distance and for any time indefinitely; a tour; an excursion; a pilgrimage; passage from one place to another, generally by land, but sometimes by water.

— v.n. To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

JOURNEY-CHOPPER, *jur'-ne-tchop'-per*, s. A seller of yarn by retail.

JOURNEYER, *jur'-ne-er*, s. One who journeys.

JOURNEYING, *jur'-ne-ing*, s. A travelling or passing from one place to another.

JOURNEYMAN, *jur'-ne-man*, s. A mechanic who is hired to work for another in his employment.

JOURNEY-WORK, *jur'-ne-wurk*, s. Work done for hire by a mechanic in his proper occupation.
JOUST, *joost*. *See* JUST.
JOVE, *jove*, s. The name of the supreme deity among the Romans; Jupiter; the planet Jupiter; the air or atmosphere, or the god of the air.—In *alchemy*, tin.
JOVIAL, *jo'-ve-al*, a. Under the influence of the planet Jupiter.—In *alchemy*, a term applied to preparations of tin.—Full of mirth and gladness; fond of good cheer; expressive of mirth and hilarity; merry; joyous.
JOVIALIST, *jo'-ve-al-ist*, s. One who lives a jovial life.
JOVIALLY, *jo'-ve-al-le*, ad. Merrily; gaily; with noisy mirth.
JOVIALNESS, *jo'-ve-al-nes*, s. Noisy mirth; gaiety.
JOVIALTY, *jo'-ve-al-te*, s. Merriment; festivity.
JOWL, *jole*, s. *See* JOLE.
JOWLER, *jo'-ler*, s. The name of a hunting dog.
JOWLOPPED, *jow'-lopt*, a. A term in *heraldry*, applied to the gills of a cock, when of a different tincture from the head.
JOWTER,‡ *jow'-ter*, s. A fish driver.
JOY, *joy*, s. The passion or emotion excited by the expectation of good; exhilaration of spirits; gladness, happiness, or hilarity; a prosperous and happy state; a term of fondness.
— v.n. To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.
— v.a. To give joy to; to congratulate; to entertain kindly; to gladden; to exhilarate; †to enjoy.
JOYANCE,‡ *joy'-anse*, s. Gaiety; festivity.
JOYED, *joyd*, pp. of the verb *to joy*.
JOYFUL, *joy'-ful*, a. Full of joy, very glad; merry; lively; joyous; happy.
JOYFULLY, *joy'-ful-le*, ad. With joy; gladly.
JOYFULNESS, *joy'-ful-nes*, s. Great gladness; joy.
JOYLESS, *joy'-les*, a. Wanting joy; giving no joy or pleasure.
JOYLESSLY, *joy'-les-le*, ad. Without joy.
JOYLESSNESS, *joy'-les-nes*, s. State of being joyless.
JOYOUS, *joy'-us*, a. Full of joy or gladness; giving joy, merry; lively; festive; happy.
JOYOUSLY, *joy'-us-le*, ad. With joy or gladness.
JOYOUSNESS, *joy'-us-nes*, s. The state of being joyous.
JUB,‡ *jub*, s. A bottle or vessel.
JUBEBE, *jew-be'-be*, s. The common name of the plants of the genus *Zizyphus*.
JUBILANT, *jew'-be-lant*, a. Uttering songs of triumph; shouting with joy.
JUBILATE, *jew'-be-late*, s. A name given to the third Sunday after Easter.
JUBILATION, *jew-be-la'-shun*, s. The act of declaring triumph.
JUBILEE, *jew'-be-lee*, s. A season of festivity and great public joy; a grand festival among the Jews, celebrated every fiftieth year to commemorate their deliverance out of Egypt, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners; a church solemnity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, in which the pope grants plenary indulgence.
JUCUNDITY,† *ju-kun'-de-te*, s. Pleasantness; agreeableness.
JUDAIC, *ju-da'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the Jews.
JUDAICAL, *ju-da'-e-kal*, }
JUDAICALLY, *ju-da'-e-kal-le*, ad. After the Jewish manner.
JUDAISM, *jew'-da-izm*, s. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.
JUDAIZATION, *jew-da-e-za'-shun*, s. A conforming to the Jewish religion or ritual.
JUDAIZE, *jew'-da-ize*, v.n. To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.
JUDAIZER, *jew'-da-i-zer*, s. One who conforms to the religion of the Jews.
JUDAS-TREE, *jew' das-tree*, s. A leguminous flowering tree common in the East.
JUDDOCK, *jud'-dok*, s. A small snipe.
JUDGE, *judj*, s. A civil officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties; one who presides in a court of judicature; one who can discern truth and propriety.—In the *history of Israel*, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers.—A term applied to the great Supreme, as Judge of all.
— v.n. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood; to hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence; to discern; to distinguish.
JUDGE, v.a. To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide; to try; to censure rashly; to pass severe sentence; to esteem; to reckon; to rule or govern; to doom to punishment.
JUDGE-ADVOCATE, *judj-ad'-vo-kate*, s. A person appointed to act as public prosecutor in courts-martial.
JUDGED, *judjd*, pp. of the verb *to judge*.
JUDGER, *judj'-er*, s. One who judges or passes sentence
JUDGESHIP, *judj'-ship*, s. The office of a judge.
JUDGMENT, *judj'-ment*, s. The act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing ideas; discrimination; discernment; criticism; determination.—In *law*, the sentence or doom pronounced in any cause, civil or criminal; the right or power of passing sentence.—A *judgment debt*, a security debt, legalised by a judge's order, under which execution can at any time be issued.—In *Scripture*, the spirit of wisdom and prudence, enabling a person to discern right and wrong; an extraordinary calamity inflicted by God on sinners; the righteous statutes and commandments of God; the doctrines of the Gospel; the decrees and purposes of God concerning nations; a court or tribunal.—*Judgment-day* is the final trial of the human race, when God will decide the fate of every individual.—*Judgment-roll* is a parchment roll on which the proceedings of a lawsuit are recorded.—*Judgment-seat*, the seat or bench on which the judges sit; a court or tribunal.—*Judgment-hall*, the hall where courts are held.
JUDICABLE, *jew'-de-kà-bl*, a. That may be tried and judged.
JUDICATIVE, *jew'-de-kà-tiv*, a. Having power to judge.
JUDICATORY, *jew'-de-kà-tur-e*, a. Dispensing justice.
— s. A court of justice; a tribunal; distribution of justice.
JUDICATURE, *jew'-de-kà-ture*, s. The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination; a court of justice; a judicatory.
JUDICIAL, *jew-dish'-al*, a. Pertaining to courts of justice; practised in the distribution of justice; proceeding from a court of justice; issued by a court, under its seal, as *judicial writs*; inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment.
JUDICIALLY, *jew-dish'-al-le*, ad. In the forms of legal justice; by way of penalty or judgment.
JUDICIARY, *jew-dish'-e-à-re*, a. Passing judgment or sentence; pertaining to the courts of judicature.
— s. That branch of government which is concerned in the trial and determination of controversies.
JUDICIOUS, *jew-dish'-us*, a. According to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom; prudent; rational.
JUDICIOUSLY, *jew-dish'-us-le*, ad. With good judgment; skilfully.
JUDICIOUSNESS, *jew-dish'-us-nes*, s. The quality of acting or being according to sound judgment.
JUFFERS,‡ *juf'-fers*, s.pl. Pieces of timber four or five inches square.
JUG, *jug*, s. A vessel, usually earthen, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth, used for holding liquors.—*Jugged hare* is a hare cut in pieces and stewed, with wine and other flavourings.
—† v.n. To utter a sound resembling this word, as certain birds do.
JUGATED, *jew'-ga-ted*, a. Coupled together.
JUGERE,‡ *jew'-jere*, s. An ancient measure of about half an acre.
JUGGERNAUT, *jug'-ger-nawt*, s. In *Hindoostanee*, the lord of the world; a celebrated temple and place of Hindoo worship.
JUGGLE, *jug'gl*, v.n. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture; to amuse and make sport by juggling tricks.
— v.a. To deceive by trick or artifice.
— s. A trick by legerdemain; an imposture; a deception.
JUGGLER, *jug'gler*, s. One who practises or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.
JUGGLERY, *jug'gler-e*, s. Legerdemain.
JUGGLING, *jug'gling*, ppr. or a. Playing tricks by sleight of hand.
— s. The act or practice of exhibiting tricks of legerdemain, trickery, deceit.
JUGGLINGLY, *jug'gling-le*, ad. In a deceptive manner.

JUGLANDACEÆ, *jew-glan-da'-se-e*, s. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the *juglans*, or walnut, is the type.

JUGULAR, *jew'-gu-lar*, a. Pertaining to the neck or throat.—The *jugular veins* are the veins which bring from the head the blood that descends by the sides of the neck.

— s. A large vein of the neck.

JUGULARS, *jew'-gu-lars*, s.pl. In *ichthyology*, that class of fishes which are distinguished by having ventral fins anterior to the pectorals.

JUGULATE, *jew'-gu-late*, v.a. To kill; to destroy by cutting the throat.

JUICE, *juse*, s. The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances.

—‡ v.a. To moisten.

JUICELESS, *juse'-les*, a. Destitute of juice; without moisture.

JUICINESS, *ju'-se-nes*, s. The state of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

JUICY, *ju'-se*, a. Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

JUISE,‡ *juse*, s. Judgment; justice.

JUJUBE, *jew'-jube*, s. The name of a plant and of its fruit, from which a pectoral compound was formerly made; a sweetmeat.

JUKE,‡ *jewk*, v.n. To perch on something; to bend the head and toss it back, as in acts of civility.

JULEP, *jew'-lep*, s. A medicine serving as a vehicle to other forms of medicine; an American drink, consisting of a solution of sugar in an aromatic water, with a seasoning of mint, &c.

JULIAN, *jew'-le-an*, a. Noting the old account of the year, as regulated by Julius Cæsar, which was superseded in England in 1752 by the Gregorian year, or new style.

JULIENNE, *jew'-le-en*, s. (Fr.) A thin vegetable soup.

JULIS, *jew'-lis*, s. A small fish, belonging to the Wrasse family, of a bright violet colour.

JULUS, *jew'-lus*, s. In *botany*, a catkin; a species of inflorescence, like those of the hazel, &c.—In *zoology*, a genus of multiped insects.

JULY, *ju-li'*, s. The seventh month of the year, so called from *Julius*, the surname of Caius Cæsar, who was born in this month.

JUMART, *jew'-mart*, s. (Fr.) The offspring of a bull and a mare.

JUMBLE, *jum'bl*, v.a. To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order.

— v.n. To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.

— s. Confused mixture, mass, or collection without order; a small cake, in shape like a ring.

JUMBLED, *jum'bld*, pp. or a. Mixed or collected in a confused mass.

JUMBLEMENT,‡ *jum'bl-ment*, s. Confused mixture.

JUMBLER, *jum'blur*, s. One who mixes things in confusion.

JUMBLINGLY, *jum'bling-le*, ad. In a confused manner.

JUMENT,‡ *jew'-ment*, s. (Fr.) A beast of burden; a mould for casting money.

JUMENTO, *ju-men'-to*, s. (Sp.) A beast of burden; an ass.

JUMP, *jump*, v.n. To leap; to skip; to spring; to pass to at a leap; to pass from object to object; ‡ to agree with.

— v.a. To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily.

— s. The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound, a lucky chance.—(Fr.) A kind of loose or limber stays or waistcoat, worn by females.

—‡ ad Exactly.

JUMPER, *jum' per*, s. One who jumps; a long iron chisel used by masons and miners as a lever, and by the latter for boring rocks before blasting, the name of the maggots of the cheese-fly, *Piophila casei*.

JUMPING, *jump'-ing*, s. The act of leaping or springing.

JUNCACEÆ, *jung-ka'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Endogenous herbaceous plants, of which the *Juncus*, or Rush, is the genus.

JUNCAGINACEÆ, *jung-ka-je-na'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Alismal Endogens, the Arrow-grass, consisting of aquatic or marsh plants.

JUNCATE, *jung'-kat*, s. A cheese-cake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar; any kind of delicate food.

JUNCOUS,† *jung'-kus*, a. Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, *jungk'-shun*, s. The act or operation of joining; union; coalition; the place or point of union.

JUNCTURE, *jungk'-yur*, s. A joining; union; amity; a union of two bodies; a seam; the line or point at which two bodies are joined; a point of time.

JUNE, *jewn*, s. The sixth month of the year, when the sun enters the sign Cancer.

JUNGERMANNIACEÆ, *jung-er-man-ne-a'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogens, the Scale-mosses, consisting of creeping moss-like plants, of which the *Jungermannia* is the type.

JUNGLE, *jung'gl*, s. In *Hindostan*, land mostly covered with forest trees, brush-wood, &c.

JUNGLY, *jung'gle*, a. Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

JUNIOR, *jew'-ne-ur*, a. (Lat.) Younger; not as old as another.

— s. A person younger than another.

JUNIORITY, *jew-ne-or'-e-te*, s. The state of being junior.

JUNIPER, *jew'-ne-per*, s. A tree or shrub bearing berries of a bluish colour, the oil of which is used to give to gin its peculiar flavour.

JUNIPERITE, *jew-nip'-er-ite*, s. A genus of fossil plants.

JUNK, *jungk*, s. Pieces of old cable or old cordage, used for making points, gaskets, mats, &c., and, when untwisted and picked to pieces, it forms oakum for filling the seams of ships; a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel.

JUNKERITE, *jung'-ker-ite*, s. A name given by mineralogists to spathic iron.

JUNKET, *jungk'-it*, s. A sweetmeat; a stolen entertainment; a dish of curdled cream and milk.

— v.n. To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth; to feast.

JUNK-RING, *jungk'-ring*, s. A steam-tight packing round the piston of a steam-engine

JUNO, *jew'-no*, s. In *ancient mythology*, the wife of Jupiter, and queen of heaven.—In *astronomy*, one of the small planets or asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

JUNTA, *jun'-tâ*, } s. (Sp.) A political government; a
JUNTO, *jun'-to*, } convention; a cabal or faction.

JUPE, *jewp*, s. (Fr.) A flannel shirt or jacket; a petticoat; a sort of pelisse or short mantle, formerly worn by females.

JUPITER, *jew'-pe-ter*. (Lat.) In *mythology*, the supreme deity of the Greeks and Romans; one of the superior planets, remarkable for its brightness.

JUPON, *jew'-pong*, s. (Fr.) An under-petticoat.

JUPPON, *jup-pon'*, s. (Fr.) A short, close coat.

JURAT, *jew'-rat*, s. (Fr.) A magistrate in some corporations; an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff.

JURATORY,† *jew'-râ-tur-e*, a. Comprising an oath.

JUREMA-BARK, *ju-re'-mâ-bärk*, s. An astringent bark, a native of Brazil.

JURIDICAL, *jew-rid'-e-kal*, a. Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge.

JURIDICALLY, *jew-rid'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to forms of law, or proceedings in tribunals of justice.

JURISCONSULT, *jew-ris-kon'-sult*, s. A man learned in law; a master of Roman jurisprudence.

JURISDICTION, *jew-ris-dik'-shun*, s. The legal power or authority of executing the laws and distributing justice; the limit within which power may be exercised.

JURISDICTIONAL, *jew-ris-dik'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to jurisdiction.

JURISDICTIVE, *jew-ris-dik'-tiv*, a. Having jurisdiction.

JURISPRUDENCE, *jew-ris-pru'-dense*, s. The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.

JURISPRUDENT, *jew-ris-pru'-dent*, a. Understanding law.

JURISPRUDENTIAL, *jew-ris-pru-den'-shal*, a. Pertaining to jurisprudence.

JURIST, *jew'-rist*, s. A man who professes the science of law; one versed in civil law, or the law of nations; a civilian.

JUROR, *jew'-rur*, s. One who serves on a jury: a juryman.

JURY, *jew'-re*, s. A number of freeholders or householders selected in the manner prescribed by law, who are impanelled and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact.—*Juries* are of different kinds, as *grand* and *petty* juries; *common* and *special* juries juries of *inquest*, &c., the duties of which are fully explained in the law books.—A *juryman* is one who is impanelled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

JURY-MAST, *jew'-re-mast*, s. A temporary mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c.

Jus, *jus*, s. In *law*, a Latin word of very general application, signifying *right*, or *law*; as, *Jus gentium*, the *law of nations*.

Jussi, *jus'-se*, s. A textile fibre produced in Manilla, of which dresses, &c., are made.

Just, *just*, a. Regularly; orderly; due; suitable; exactly proportioned; complete to the common standard.—In a *moral sense*, upright; honest; conforming to the principles of rectitude; equitable in the distribution of justice; impartial.—In an *evangelical sense*, righteous; religious; blameless; without guilt; true to promises; faithful.

- ad. Close or closely; near or nearly, almost; exactly; nicely; accurately.

- s. (Fr.) A mock encounter on horseback; a tilt. *See* Joust.

— v.n. To engage in mock fight on horseback, to push, to drive; to justle.

Juste-milieu, *zhewst'-mil-yu*. (Fr.) In *politics*, a term applied to those parties who profess to hold the *exact middle point* between the old monarchical and the modern republican principles.

Justice, *jus'-tis*, s. The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due; rectitude in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse; impartiality; equity; agreeableness to right; merited punishment.—In *law*, a person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice to individuals.—In Great Britain there are various kinds of justices, the principal of whom are—the *Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench*, whose business is to hear and determine all pleas of the Crown; *Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, who hears all causes at common law, between person and person.—*Justices of Assize*, or of *Nisi Prius*, are those sent by special commission into any county to take assizes for the convenience of the subjects.—*Justices of Gaol Delivery*, those commissioned to determine causes appertaining to such as, for any offence, were lying in prison.—*Justices of Oyer and Terminer* are deputed, on some special occasions, to hear and determine particular causes.—*Justices of the Peace* are persons of property and credit appointed by the Queen's commission to keep the peace of the county where they are resident.

Justiceable,‡ *jus'-tis-à-bl*, a. Liable to account in a court of justice.

Justicement,‡ *jus'-tis-ment*, s. Procedure in courts of justice.

Justicer,‡ *jus'-te-ser*, s. An administrator of justice.

Justiceship, *jus'-tis-ship*, s. The office or dignity of a justice.

Justiciable, *jus-tish'-e-à-bl*, a. Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

Justician, *jus-tish'-e-ar*, } s. An administrator of
Justiciary, *jus-tish'-e-ar-e*, } justice; a chief justice.—The *Court of Justiciary*, in Scotland, is a court of supreme jurisdiction in all criminal cases.

Justi-coat, *jus'-te-kote*, s. A kind of close coat, or a waistcoat with sleeves.

Justifiable, *jus-te-fi'-à-bl*, a. That may be proved to be just; defensible; warrantable.

Justifiableness, *jus-te-fi'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being justifiable; rectitude.

Justifiably, *jus-te-fi'-à-ble*, ad. In a manner that admits of vindication; rightly.

Justification, *jus-te-fe-kà'-shun*, s. The act of justifying; vindication; defence; absolution.—In *law*, the showing of a sufficient reason in court for bringing an action.—In *theology*, remission of sin, and absolution from guilt and punishment.

Justificative, *jus-tif'-e-kà-tiv*, a. Justifying; that has power to justify.

Justificator,† *jus-te-fe-kà'-tur*, s. One who justifies.

Justificatory, *jus-tif'-e-kà-tur-e*, a. Vindicatory; defensory

Justifier, *jus-te-fi-er*, s. One who justifies; one who supports or defends; he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

Justify, *jus'-te-fi*, v.a. To prove or show to be just or conformable to law and justice; to defend, maintain, or excuse, to judge rightly of.—In *theology*, to pardon and clear from guilt.

— v.n. In *printing*, to agree; to conform exactly; to space out lines all to the same even length, and thus make every line to range.

Justifying, *jus'-te-fi-ing*, a. In *theology*, that has the quality of absolving from guilt.

Justle, *jus'sl*, v.n. To run against; to encounter; to clash.

— v.a. To push; to drive; to force by rushing against.

Justling, *jus'sling*, s. The act of rushing against each other.

Justly, *just'-le*, ad. In conformity to law, justice, or propriety; according to truth and facts; honestly; fairly.

Justness, *just'-nes*, s. Conformity to some standard of correctness or propriety; accuracy; correctness; uprightness; justice.

Jut, *jut*, v.n. To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body.

— s. A shooting forward; a projection.

Jute, *jewt*, s. An annual plant common in Bengal, from which a coarse kind of cloth is woven, and of which the gunny-bags are made.

Jutes, *jewts*, s.pl. An old Teutonic or Scandinavian tribe from Jutland, who invaded England in the fifth century.

Jutting, *jut'-ting*, ppr. or a. Shooting out; projecting.

Juttingly, *jut'-ting-le*, ad. In a projecting manner.

Jutty,‡ *jut'-te*, v.n. To jut.

— s. A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole.

Jut-window, *jut'-win-do*, s. A window that projects from the line of a building.

Juvenal, *jew'-ve-nal*, s. A sportive name for a youth.

Juvenescent, *jew-ve-nes'-sent*, a. Becoming young.

Juvenescence, *jew-ve-nes'-sense*, s. Youthfulness.

Juvenile, *jew'-ve-nil*, a. Youthful; pertaining or suited to youth.

Juvenileness, *jew'-ve-nil-nes*, } s. Youthfulness; the
Juvenility, *jew-ve-nil'-e-te*, } manners or customs of youth.

Juwanza, *ju-wan'-zà*, s. The name of the camel's thorn (*Alhagi Maurorum*), which furnishes the manna of the desert, and is used for making screens, &c.

Juxtaposited, *juks-tà-poz'-it-ed*, a. Placed near; adjacent or contiguous.

Juxtaposition, *juks-tà-po-zish'-un*, s. The state of being placed in nearness or contiguity.

Juzail, *jew'-zal*, s. A heavy rifle used by the Affghans.

K.

K is a guttural consonant, borrowed from the Greeks, and invariably pronounced hard before vowels; but before the letter *n* it has no sound, as in *knee*, or *knife*. In dissyllables and polysyllables formerly terminating with *ck*, the *k* is now omitted, as in *physic*, *politic*, *music*, &c.

Kabbelow, *kab'-be-lo*, s. Cod-fish salted and hung for a few days.—In *Scotland*, a mess of cabbage and potatoes.

Kabook, *kà-book'*, s. A name for clay iron-stone.

Kachel, *kà-tchel'*, s. An earthen vessel; a Dutch tile.

Kafal-tree, *kaf'-al-tree*, s. The common name of the *Balsamodendron Kafal*, a native of Arabia.

Kaffer, *kaf'-fer*, s. (Arab.) An unbeliever; a native of Kaffraria, in South Africa, so called because he rejects the Mohammedan faith.

Kale, *kale*, s. A kind of cabbage; colewort; a sort of pottage.

Kale-yard, *kale'-yàrd*, s. In *Scotland*, a kitchen-garden.

Kaleidoscope, *kà-li'-do-skope*, s. An optical instrument, which, by an arrangement of reflecting surfaces, presents to the eye a variety of beautiful colours and perfectly symmetrical forms.

Kalendar, *kal'-en-dar*. *See* Calendar.

Kali, *ka'-le*, s. A species of *salsola*, or glass-wort, the ashes of which are used in making glass.

Kalif, *kal'-if*. *See* Caliph.

Kalium, *ka'-le-um*, s. Potash, or protoxide of potassium.

Kalliforgon, *kal-lif-thaor'-gun*, s. A musical instrument played as a piano, and producing an effect equivalent to a violin tenor, violoncello, and a double bass in a concert.

Kalmuck, *kal'-muk*, s. A kind of shaggy cloth or bear-skin: a coarse cotton fabric, made of various colours, in Prussia.

Kalsomine, *kal'-so-min*, s. A kind of paint without oil, used on the walls of rooms, &c.

Kam,‡ *kam*, a. Crooked; awry.

Kamichi, *kà mitsh'-e*, s. A remarkable species of bird

belonging to the Rasorial or gallinaceous tribe, a native of South America.

KAMSIN, *kam'-sin*, s. A hot, southerly wind in Egypt, the simoom.

KAN, KAUN, KHAN, *kawn*, s. In *Persia*, an officer answering to a governor in Europe or America.—Among the *Tartars*, a chief or prince.

KANASTERE, *kan'-as-tare*, s. A rush basket.

KANGAROO, *kang'-gâ-roo*, s. A singular quadruped, found in Australia, with fore-feet extremely short, and almost useless for walking.

KANTIAN, *kan'-te-an*, a. Pertaining to the philosophical system of Kant, a German philosopher.

KANTISM, *kan'-tizm*, s. The doctrines or theory of Kant.

KANTIST, *kan'-tist*, s. A disciple or follower of Kant.

KAOLIN, *ka'-o-lin*, s. Porcelain clay, composed of silica and alumina, from decomposed feldspar.

KAPITIA, *kâ pit'-e-â*, s. A resinous kind of laquer obtained from Ceylon, from the sap of the *Croton lacciferum*.

KARMARTHIANS, *kär-mär'-the-ans*, s.pl. A Mohammedan sect, formed by one Karmata, in the ninth century.

KARPHOLITE, *kär'-fo-lite*, s. A fibrous mineral, occurring in tufts of a straw-yellow colour, consisting of silica, alumina, oxide of manganese, and water.

KARPHOSIDERITE, *kär-fo-sid'-er-ite*, s. The anhydrous phosphate of iron.

KAS, *kas*, s. A horse-hair sieve.

KATYDID, *ka'-te-did*, s. A large insect of a greenish colour, belonging to the order *Orthoptera*, and so called from the peculiar sound of their wing-covers. They are abundant in North America during the autumn.

KAVASS, *ka-vas'*, s. In *Turkey*, an armed constable.

KAW, *kau*, v.n. To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *See* CAW.

— s. The cry of the raven, crow, or rook.

KAWN, *kaun*, s. In *Turkey*, a public inn; commonly *khan*.

KAYLE, *kale*, s. A nine-pin; a kettle-pin; a kind of play in *Scotland*.

KAZARDLY, *kaz'-ard-le*, a. Unlucky; liable to accident.

KEBLAH, *keb'-lä*, s. The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

KECK,† *kek*, v.n. To heave the stomach; to retch, as in an effort to vomit.

— s. A retching or heaving of the stomach.

KECKLE, *kek'l*, v.a. To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted.

KECKLING, *kek'-ling*, s. A *nautical* phrase for old rope wound round cables to keep them from chafing.

KECKSY,‡ *kek'-se*, s. Hemlock; a hollow-jointed plant.

KECKY, *kek'-e*, a. Resembling a kex.

— s. An Indian sceptre.

KEDGE, *kedj*, s. A small anchor, with an iron stock, used to keep a ship steady.

— v.a. To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge.

KEDGE, *kedj*, KEDGY, *ked'-je*, a. Brisk; lively.

KEDGER, *kedj'-er*, s. A small anchor used in a river; a fisherman.

KEDLACK, *ked'-lak*, s. A weed that grows among wheat and rye; charlock.

KEECH,‡ *keetch*, s. A mass or lump.

KEEK, *keek*, v.n. To peep; to look pryingly.

KEEL, *keel*, s. The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; a low, flat-bottomed vessel.—*False keel*, a strong piece of timber bolted under the main keel of a vessel.—In *botany*, the lower petal of a papilionaceous corol, inclosing the stamens and pistil.

— v.a. To plough with a keel; to navigate; to turn up the keel; to show the bottom; ‡to cool.

KEELAGE, *keel'-aje*, s. Duty paid for a ship entering certain harbours.

KEEL-BOAT, *keel'-bote*, s. A large covered boat, with a keel, but no sails.

KEELED, *keeld*, a. In *botany*, carinated.

KEELER, *keel'-er*, KEELMAN, *keel'-man*, s. One who works in the management of barges or vessels.

KEELER, *keel'-er*, s. A shallow tub.

KEELFAT,‡ *keel'-fat*, s. A cooler; a vessel in which liquor is set for cooling.

KEEL-HAUL, *keel'-hawl*, v.a. To haul under the keel of a ship.

KEEL-HAULING, *keel'-hawl-ing*, s. A mode of punishment by drawing the culprit under the bottom of a vessel by ropes from the yard-arms on each side.

KEELING, *keel'-ing*, s. A kind of small cod, of which stock fish is made.

KEELSON, *kel'-sun*, s. A piece of timber in a ship, laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel.

KEEN, *keen*, a. Eager; vehement; sharp; having a very fine edge; piercing; penetrating; severe bitter; acrimonious; acute of mind; shrewd.

—† v.a. To sharpen.

KEEN-EYED, *keen'-ide*, a. Sharp sighted.

KEENLY, *keen'-le*, ad. Eagerly; vehemently; sharply, severely.

KEENNESS, *keen'-nes*, s. Eagerness; vehemence; sharpness; fineness of edge: asperity; bitterness; acuteness, or sharpness of mind.

KEEN-WITTED, *keen-wit'-ted*, a. Having acute wit or discernment.

KEEP, *keep*, v.a. To hold; not to loose or part with; to have in custody for security; to preserve; to retain; to protect, support, or shield; to detain; to tend; to feed; to attend to; to fulfil; to perform; to observe or solemnize; to board; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life; to have in pay.—*To keep back*, to reserve; to withhold; to restrain; to prevent from advancing.—*To keep company with*, to frequent the society of; to associate with.—*To keep down*, to prevent from rising.—*To keep in*, to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement; to conceal; to restrain.—*To keep off*, to hinder from approach or attack.—*To keep under*, to restrain.—*To keep up*, to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution.—*To keep out*, to hinder from entering or taking possession.—*To keep house*, to maintain a family state; to be confined.—*To keep from*, to restrain; to prevent approach.—*To keep a term*, in *universities*, is to reside during a term.

— v.n. To remain in any state; to last; to endure; not to perish or be impaired; to lodge; to dwell.—*To keep from*, to abstain; to refrain.—*To keep to*, to adhere strictly.—*To keep on*, to go forward; to proceed.—*To keep up*, to remain unsubdued; to continue, not to cease.

— s. Care or keeping; guardianship; a strong tower in the middle of a castle; a place of confinement.

KEEPER, *keep'-er*, s. One who keeps; one who holds or has possession of anything; one who retains in custody; one who has the care of a park or other inclosure; one who has the care, custody, or superintendence of anything.—*Keeper of the Great Seal* the officer entrusted with the queen's great seal; the lord chancellor.

KEEPERSHIP, *keep'-er-ship*, s. The office of keeper.

KEEPING, *keep'-ing*, s. A holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation; feed; fodder.—In *painting*, the observance of a due proportion in the general light and colouring of a picture; just proportion; conformity; congruity; consistency.

KEEPING-ROOM, *keep'-ing-room*, s. The sitting room in which a family generally lives.

KEEPSAKE, *keep'-sake*, s. Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

KEESH, *keesh*, s. In *metallurgy*, the flakes of the carburet of iron, sometimes found among the scoria or slag.

KEEVE, *keev*, s. A large vessel for fermenting liquors; a beer-tub; a mashing-tub.

— v.a. To set in a keeve for fermentation; to tip up a cart.

KEG, *keg*, s. A small cask or barrel.

KEIR, *keer*, s. A kind of boiler used in a bleachery

KELK, *kelk*, s. A blow; large detached stones.

— v.a. To beat soundly.

KELKEL, *kel'-kel*, s. A slice of sole, dried and salted.

KELL, *kel*, s. A sort of pottage, the caul or omentum, the chrysalis of the caterpillar.

KELLOW, *kel'-lo*, s. A name for black lead.

KELP, *kelp*, s. The calcined ashes of seaweed, used in the manufacture of glass; a plant.

KELPIE, *kel'-pe*, s. An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse.

KELT, *kelt*, s. A spawning salmon; a name in Scotland for cloth with the nap, generally made of native black wool.

KELTER, *kel'-ter*, s. Regular order or condition.

KEMELIN,‡ *kem'-e-lin*, s. A tub; a brewer's vessel.

KEMP, *kemp*, s. A name given to the coarse rough hairs of wool, which is calculated to deteriorate its quality.

KEN, *ken*, v.a. To see at a distance; to descry; to understand.
— v.n. To look round.
— s. View; reach of sight.
KENNEL, *ken'-nel*, s. (Fr.) A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds; a pack of hounds or their cry; the hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.—*Kennel-raker* is the designation given to a bone-grubber or rag-gatherer.—(Ital.) The watercourse of a street; a little canal or channel.
— v.n To lodge, to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.
— v.a. To keep or confine in a kennel.
KENNEL COAL, *ken'-nel kole*. *See* CANNEL COAL.
KENNELLED, *ken'-neld*, pp. of the verb *to kennel*.
KENNETS, *ken'-nets*, s.pl. A coarse kind of cloth made in Wales.
KENNING, *ken'-ning*, s. View; sight.
KENT, *kent*, s. A long shepherd's staff or leaping pole.
KENTLE, *ken'tl*, s. In *commerce*, a hundred pounds in weight: a quintal
KENTLEDGE, *kent'-lej*, s. In *nautical matters*, pigs of iron for ballast, laid on the floor of a ship.
KEOSK, *ke'-osk*, s. *See* KIOSK.
KEPT, *kept*, pret. and pp. of KEEP.
KEPT-MISTRESS, *kept'-mis-tres*, s. A concubine or woman *kept* by a particular individual as his paramour.
KERASINE, *ker'-a-sin*, s. A mineral of a grey or yellowish colour; a name given to the murio-carbonate of lead.
— a. Corneous, or horny.
KERATES, *ke'-rates*, s.pl. An order of earthy minerals, which resemble horn.
KERATIASIS, *ker-a-ti'-a-sis*, s. A horn-like excrescence developed on the forehead or temple.
KERATONE, *ker'-a-tone*, s. A surgical instrument for cutting horny substances.
KERATONYXIS, *ker-a-to-nik'-sis*, s. The operation of couching, by the agency of a needle passing through the cornea of the eye, and thus breaking the opaque lens.
KERATOPHITE, *ker'-a-to-fite*, s. A horny zoophyte.
KERBSTONE, *kerb'-stone*, s. The edging of a stone footpath
KERCHIEF, *ker'-tchif*, s. A head-dress; a cloth to cover the head.
KERCHIEFED, KERCHIEFT, *ker'-tchieft*, a. Dressed, hooded, covered.
KERF, *kerf*, s. The cut of an axe, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting.
KERMES, *ker'-mes*, s. In *zoology*, the name of an insect found on the *Quercus ilex*; being full of reddish juice, it is made use of for dyeing red.
KERMES-MINERAL, *ker'-mes-min'-e-ral*, s. A factitious sulphuret of antimony.
KERN *kern*, s. An Irish footman or foot-soldier; an idle person or vagabond.—In *printing*, that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank.—A hand-mill, consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand; ‡a churn.
— v.n. To harden; to take the form of corns; to granulate.
KERN-BABY, *kern'-ba-be*, s. An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home.
KERNEL, *ker'-nel*, s. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut; a grain or corn; the seed of pulpy fruit, the central part of anything; a nucleus; a hard concretion in the flesh.
— v.n To harden or ripen into kernels.
KERNELLED, *ker'-neld*, KERNELLY, *ker'-nel-le*, a. Having a kernel; full of kernels; resembling kernels.
KERSEY, *ker'-ze*, s. A species of coarse woollen cloth.
KERSEYMERE, *ker'-ze-mere*, s. A twilled, woollen cloth; cassimere.
KERVE,‡ *kerv*, v.a. To carve.
KESAR,‡ *ke'-zar*, s. An emperor.
KESLOP, *kes'-lop*, s The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet, the substance used in curdling milk.
KESTING, *kes'-ting*, s. A small green plum; a bullace.
KESTREL, *kes'-trel*, s. A bird of the genus *falco*, or hawk kind
KET, *ket*, s. Carrion; any sort of filth.
KETCH, *ketsh*, s. A vessel with two masts, a main and mizzen.
KETCHUP, *ket'-tchup*, s. A sauce.
KETTLE, *ket'tl*, s. A vessel of iron or other metal, with a wide mouth, usually without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.
KETTLE-DRUM, *ket'tl-drum*, s. A drum made of a copper vessel like a kettle, covered with parchment, now seldom used.—*Kettle-drummer* is the man who beats the kettle-drum.
KETTLE-PINS, *ket'tl-pins*, s. Nine-pins: skittles.
KEUFTER, *keuf'-ter*, s. A kind of mucilaginous paste made from raisins, exported from Turkey.
KEUPER, *kew'-per*, s. In *geology*, a term applied to the upper portion of the new red sandstone.
KEVEL, *kev'-el*, s. In *ships*, a piece of timber serving to belay the sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the foresail and mainsail are extended, a species of antelope found in Africa, similar to the gazelle in its manners and habits.
KEX, *keks*, s. Hemlock; the stem of the teasel; a dry stalk.
KEY, *ke*, s. (Sax.) An instrument for shutting or opening a lock, or by which something is screwed or turned; the stone which binds an arch.—In an *organ* or *harpsichord*, the *key*, or *finger key*, is a little lever or piece in the fore-part, by which the instrument is played on by the fingers.—In *music*, the *key*, or *key note*, is the fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated.—*Key-board*, the whole range of the keys of a pianoforte or organ.—*Key-hole*, the perforation in a door or lock for receiving a key.—That which serves to explain anything difficult to be understood; a ledge or lay of rocks near the surface of the water.—In *ecclesiastical matters*, the *power of the keys* is the authority by which the priesthood carry out church government.—In *carpentry*, a ledge of wood let into the back of another across the grain, to prevent the latter from warping.—(Sax.) a bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbour for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations; generally written *quay*.
KEYAGE, *ke'-aje*, s. Money paid for the use of a key or quay.
KEY-BUGLE, *ke-bew'gl*, s. A brass horn or musical instrument.
KEY-COLDNESS, *ke'-koald-nes*, s. Want of animation or activity.
KEYED, *keed*, a. Furnished with keys; set to a key, as a tune.
KEYSTONE, *ke'-stone*, s. The stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault.
KHAN, *kawn*, s. In *Persia*, a governor.—In *Northern Asia*, a prince or chief.—An Eastern inn or caravansary.
KHANATE, *kawn'-ate*, s. The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.
KHOTBAH, *kot'-ba*, s. (Arab.) A Mohammedan prayer or confession of faith.
KIBBLE, *kib'bl*, s. An iron bucket for raising ore from a mine-shaft to the surface.
KIBBLING-MILL, *kib'bling-mil*, s. An iron hand-mill attached to a post, for crushing or grinding beans, pease, malt, &c.
KIBE, *kibe*, s. A chap or crack in the flesh, occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain.
KIBED, *kibe'd*, a. Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains.
KIBITKA, *ke-bit'-ka*, s. A Russian vehicle covered with leather or felt, and used for travelling in the winter. Among the Tartars, it serves as a kind of movable habitation.
KIBY, *ki'-be*, a. Affected with kibes.
KICK, *kik*, v.a. To strike with the foot.
— v.n. To practise striking with the foot or feet; to thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to manifest opposition
— s. A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.
KICKER, *kik'-er*, s. One who kicks.
KICKING, *kik' ing*, s. The act of striking with the foot, or of jerking the foot with violence.
KICKSHAW, *kik'-shau*, s. Something fantastical or uncommon; a dish so changed by cooking that it can scarcely be known.
KICKSHOE,‡ *kik'-shoo*, s. A dancer; a caperer; a buffoon.
KICKSY-WICKSY,‡ *kik'-se-wik'-se*, s. A man's wife, *in contempt*.
KID, *kid*, s. A young goat; a fagot; a bundle of heath and furze, a small wooden tub or vessel.

KID, v a or n. To bring forth a young goat; to make into a bundle, as fagots.
— v.a. To show, discover, or make known
KIDDER, *kid'-der*, s. One who engrosses corn, for the sake of enhancing its price.
KIDDERMINSTER, *kid'-der-min-ster*, s. An ingrain figured carpeting, made entirely of wool, and so called from the town where it was originally manufactured.
KIDDLE, *kid'dl*, s. A kind of weir in a river for catching fish.
KIDDOW, *kid'-do*, s. A web-footed bird.
KIDLING, *kid'-ling*, s. A young kid.
KIDNAP, *kid'-nap*, v.a. To seize and forcibly carry away any person.
KIDNAPPED, *kid'-napt*, pp. or a. Stolen or forcibly carried away.
KIDNAPPER, *kid'-nap-per*, s. One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.
KIDNAPPING, *kid'-nap-ping*, s. The act of stealing or forcible abduction of a human being from his own country or state.
KIDNEY, *kid'-nay*, s. A cant term for sort, kind, or disposition; humour; a waiting servant.—*Kidney-bean*, a tough kind of bean, so called from its shape; the common name of plants of the genus *Phaseolus*.—*Kidney-vetch*, a plant of the genus *Anthyllis*.—*Kidney-wort*, a plant of the genus *Saxifraga*.—*Kidney-shaped*, having the form of a kidney.
KIDNEYS, *kid'-nays*, s pl. Two oblonged flattened glands, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs to the fourth lumbar vertebræ behind the intestines. Their office is to secrete the urine, and pass it into the bladder.
KIDS, *kids*, s.pl. A term applied to bundles of sticks and bushes planted on a sea-beach, around which are collected the waifs and strays of the ocean.
KIEFEKIL, *kief-fe'-kil*, s. A species of clay, called *meerschaum*, found in Natolia, and used chiefly in forming the bowls of tobacco-pipes.
KIL, *kil*, s. A Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and hence a stream.
KILDERKIN, *kil'-der-kin*, s. A small barrel, containing two firkins, or eighteen gallons.
KILL, *kil*, v.a. To deprive of life; to butcher; to slaughter for food; to appease; to still.
KILLADAR, *kil'-là-dar*, s. The commandant or governor of a fort in India.
KILLAS, *kil'-las*, s. The name of clay-slate among the Cornish miners.
KILLDEER, *kil'-deer*, } s. A small bird in America, so called
KILLDEE, *kil'-dee*, } from its voice or note; a species of plover.
KILLED, *kild*, pp. of the verb *to kill*.
KILLER, *kil'-ler*, s. One who deprives of life.
KILLING, *kil'-ling*, s. A deprivation of life.
KILLINITE, *kil'-le-nite*, s. A mineral found in Ireland; a silicate of alumina.
KILLOW, *kil'-lo*, s. An earth of a blackish colour.
KILN, *kil*, s. A large stove or oven; a pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening anything.
KILN-DRIED, *kil'-dride*, pp. or a. Dried in a kiln.
KILN-DRY, *kil'-dri*, v.a. To dry in a kiln.
KILOGONE, *kil'-o-gon*, s A geometrical figure, with a thousand angles or sides.
KILOGRAMME, *kil'-lo-gram*, s. (Fr.) In the French system of weights and measures, a thousand *grammes*, or about 2¼ lbs. English.
KILOLITRE, *ke'-lo-le-tr*, s. (Fr.) A thousand *litres*, or about four English hogsheads.
KILOMETRE, *kil' o-me-tr*, s. (Fr.) A thousand *metres*, or about five-eighths of an English mile.
KILT, *kilt*, s. A kind of short petticoat, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland.
— v.a To tuck up; to truss up, as the clothes.
KIMBO, } *kim'-bo*, } a. Crooked; arched; bent.—*To set*
KIMBOW, } } *the arms a kimbo*, is to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.
KIMMERIDGE CLAY, *kim'-mer-ij klay*, s. A blue and greyish yellow clay of the oolite formation, so called from its being found in abundance at Kimmeridge, in the Isle of Purbeck
KIN, *kin*, s. Relation, properly by consanguinity or blood, relatives, kindred; persons of the same race. As a termination, *kin* is used as a diminutive.
— a. Of the same nature; kindred; congenial.
KINATE, *ki'-nate*, s. A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base.
KIND, *kine'd*, s. Race; genus; generic class; particular nature; produce or commodity; natural propensity or determination; sort, or species; † manner, or way.
— a. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy; proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent; benign; gentle, affectionate; loving.
KIND-HEARTED, *kine'd-här'-ted*, a. Having great benevolence.
KINDLE, *kin'dl*, v.a. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; to exasperate; to excite to action; to animate; ‡ to bring forth.
— v.n. To take fire; to begin to burn with flame; to be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.
KINDLED, *kin'dld*, pp. of the verb *to kindle*.
KINDLER, *kin'dler*, s. He or that which kindles or sets on fire.
KINDLESS, *kine'd'-les*, a. Destitute of kindness, unnatural.
KINDLINESS, *kine'd'-le-nes*, s. Affection; affectionate disposition; benignity.
KINDLING, *kin'-dling*, s. The act of inflaming, or setting on fire.
KINDLY, *kine'd'-le*, a. Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature; mild; bland; softening.
— ad. With good-will; with a disposition to make others happy, or to oblige; benevolently.
KINDLY-NATURED, *kine'd'-le-na'-tchurd*, a. Having a kind disposition.
KINDNESS, *kine'd'-nes*, s. Benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others; benignity; goodness; affection.
KINDRED, *kin'-dred*, s. Relation by birth; consanguinity; relation by marriage; affinity; connection in kind.
— a. Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties.
KINE, *kine*, pl. of Cow; but the regular plural *cows* is now used.
KINE-POX, *kine'-poks*, s. The vaccine disease.
KING, *king*, s. The chief magistrate or sovereign of a nation; a monarch; a prince; a ruler; a card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess.—*King at arms*, an officer whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory.—*King's Bench* (now called *Queen's Bench*), the highest common law tribunal in England.
— v.a. In *ludicrous language*, to supply with a king, or to make royal.
KING-APPLE, *king'-ap-pl*, s. A kind of apple, so called.
KINGBIRD, *king'-bird*, s. An American bird, so-called from its boldness and success in contending with other birds.
KINGCRAFT, *king'-kraft*, s. The craft of kings; the art of governing, usually in a bad sense.
KINGCUP, *king'-kup*, s. The buttercup, a species of crowfoot.
KINGDOM, *king'-dum*, s. The territory or country subject to a king; the inhabitants or population subject to a king; government; rule.—In *natural history*, a division; as the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.—In *Scripture*, the government or universal dominion of God, state of glory in heaven; the reign of the Messiah.
KINGDOMED, *king'-dumd*, a. Proud of royalty.
KINGFISHER, *king'-fish-er*, s. A bird of the genus *alcedo*, which preys on fish.—*Kingfish* is a common name given to several kinds of fishes
KINGHOOD, † *king' hud*, s. State of being a king.
KINGHUNTERS, *king'-hun-ters*, s.pl. The common name given to birds of the genus *Alcyon*.
KINGLESS, *king'-les*, a. Having no king.
KING-LIKE, *king'-like*, a. Like a king.
KINGLINESS, *king'-le-nes*, s. A state of being kingly.
KINGLING, *king'-ling*, s. A little king.
KINGLY, *king' le*, a. Belonging to or suitable to a king; royal, monarchical; becoming a king.
— ad. With an air of royalty, with a superior dignity.
KINGPOST, *king'-poast*, s. A beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.
KINGS, *kings*, s.pl. The name of two books of the Old Testament.
KING'S-EVIL, *kings-e'vl*, s. A disease of the scrofulous kind.
KING'S-SPEAR, *kings'-spear*, s. A plant of the genus *asphodelus*.

KINGSHIP, *king'-ship*, s. Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king.
KINGSTONE, *king'-ston*, s. The angel fish.
KINGWOOD, *king'-wud*, s. One of the most beautiful of the hard woods imported, which reaches us from Brazil in trimmed logs.
KINIC, *ki'-nik*, a. Pertaining to cinchona.—*Kinic acid* is a peculiar vegetable acid, sometimes called *cinchonic acid*, which is very sour and reddens litmus paper.
KINK, *kink*, s. The twist of a rope of thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled; a fit of coughing, or a convulsive fit of laughter.
— v.n. To wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously.
KINKAJOU, *king'-ka-joo*, s. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal in South America, as a full-grown cat, with a prehensile tail; one of the names of the Potto.
KINKHAUST,‡ *kingk'-hawst*, s. The chincough.
KINO, *ki'-no*, s. An astringent vegetable extract, containing tannin, gum, and extractive matter, and obtained from various Australian and Indian trees.
KINOYLE, *ke-noyl'*, s. A sublimate obtained in golden yellow needles when a kinate is distilled.
KINSFOLK,‡ *kinz'-foke*, s. Relations; persons of the same family.
KINSH, *kinsh*, s. A bar or lever for raising stones.
KINSMAN, *kinz'-man*, s. A man of the same race or family; a relative.
KINSWOMAN, *kinz'-wum-an*, s. A female relation.
KIOSK, *ke-osk'*, s. A Turkish open summer-house supported by pillars.
KIPE, *kipe*, s. A basket for catching fish.
KIPPER, *kip'-per*, s. A term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken; a salmon split open, salted, and dried.
KIPS, *kips*, s. A name among tanners for the skins of young animals.
KIP-SKIN, *kip'-skin*, s. A kind of leather between cow-hide and calf-skin, made from the hides of young cattle.
KIRK, *kirk*, s. In *Scotland*, a church.—The *Kirk of Scotland* is so called by way of pre-eminence.—The *Kirk Session* is the lowest court of the church, composed of the minister and lay elders. *See* CHURCH.
KIRKMAN, *kirk'-man*, s. One of the Church of Scotland.
KIRN, *kern*, s. A churn.—In *Scotland*, the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest-field.—*Kirn-milk* is buttermilk.
KIRSCHWASSER, *kirksh-was'-ser*, s. (Germ.) Cherry-water; a spirit made in Germany from the fermented juice of cherries.
KIRTLE, *kir'tl*, s. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle; a quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds.
KIRTLED, *kir'tld*, a. Wearing a kirtle.
KIRWANITE, *kir'-wan-ite*, s. A mineral of a dark green olive colour, found in cavities of basalt, in the north-east of Ireland.
KISS, *kis*, v.a. To salute with the lips; to treat with fondness; to caress; to touch gently.
s. A salute given with the lips; a common token of affection; a small piece of confectionery.
KISSED, *kist*, pp. of the verb *to kiss*.
KISSER, *kis'-ser*, s. One who kisses.
KISSING, *kis'-sing*, s. The act of giving a kiss.
KISSING-COMFIT, *kis'-sing-kum'-fit*, s. Perfumed sugar-plums to sweeten the breath.
KISSING-CRUST, *kis'-sing-krust*, s. In *cookery*, the crust of a loaf that touches another.
KIT, *kit*, s. A large bottle; a kind of fish-tub; a milk-pail; a soldier's complement of necessaries, mechanic's bundle of tools, &c.—In *Scottish*, the whole; applied to one's property, family, &c.
KIT-CAT, *kit'-kat*, s. A term applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; so called from Christopher Cat, a pastrycook, who served the club with pies; applied, also, to portraits a little less than a half length.
KITCHEN, *kitch'-in*, s. The room of a house appropriated to cookery.—In *ships*, the galley or caboose.—The word admits of various compounds; as, *Kitchen-dresser*, a frame with shelves and drawers for keeping crockeryware.—*Kitchen-garden*, a garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.—*Kitchen-maid*, a female servant whose business is to do the work of a kitchen.—*Kitchen-range*, a fire-grate and stove with oven and boiler, &c., for cooking.—*Kitchen-stuff* fat collected from pots and dripping-pans.—*Kitchen-wench*, the woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery.—*Kitchen-work*, work done in the kitchen, as cookery, washing, &c.
KITE, *kite*, s. A rapacious bird of the genus *falco*, or hawk; a name of reproach, denoting rapacity; a light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air.—*Kite-flying*, the dealing in accommodation paper, for the purpose of raising money.
KITESFOOT, *kites'-fut*, s. A plant.
KITH,‡ *kith*, s. Acquaintance.—*Kith and kin*, relationship.
KITLING, *kit'-ling*, s. A whelp; the young of a beast.
KITTEN, *kit'tn*, s. A young cat, or the young of the cat.
— v.n. To bring forth young, as a cat.
KITTIWAKE, *kit'-te-wake*, s. A bird of the gull kind.
KITTLE,‡ / KITTEL,‡ } *kit'tl*, v.a. To tickle.
KITTLISH, *kit'tlish*, a. Ticklish; difficult to manage.
KIVE, *kive*, s. A mashing vat.
KIVER,† *kiv'-er*, v.a. To cover.
KLEPTOMANIA, *klep-to-ma'-ne-a*, / KLOPEMANIA, *klo-pe-ma'-ne-a*, } s. An irresistible propensity for theft.
KLICK, *klik*, v.n. To make a small, sharp sound, by striking two things together.
KLICKING, *klik'-ing*, s. A regular sharp noise.
KNAB, *nab*, v.a. To seize with the teeth; to bite; to gnaw; to lay hold of or apprehend. (*Vulgar.*)
KNABBLE,‡ *nab'bl*, v.n. To bite or nibble.
KNACK, *nak*, s. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy; dexterity in some slight operation; adroitness.
—† v.n. To crack; to make a sharp, abrupt noise.
KNACKER, *nak'-er*, s. A maker of knacks, toys, or small work; one who buys worn-out horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dogs' meat.—*Knacker's-yard* is a place where the carcases of dead horses are taken to be cut up for commercial purposes.
KNACKISH, *nak'-ish*, a. Trickish.
KNACKISHNESS, *nak' ish-nes*, s. Artifice; trickishness.
KNACKY, *nak'-e*, a. Having a knack; cunning; crafty. (*Local.*)
KNAG, *nag*, s. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart; a peg for hanging things on; the shoot of a deer's horns.
KNAGGY, *nag'-e*, a. Knotty; full of knots; rough in temper.
KNAP,† *nap*, s. A protuberance; a swelling.
—† v.a. To bite; to bite off; to break short; to strike with a sharp noise; to snap.
— v.n. To make a short, sharp sound.
KNAPBOTTLE, *nap'-bot-tl*, s. A plant.
KNAPPISH, *nap'-pish*, a. Snappish.
KNAPPLE, *nap'pl*, v.n. To break off with an abrupt, sharp noise.
KNAPSACK, *nap'-sak*, s. A frame of leather, or a sack for containing necessaries of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travellers, &c.
KNAPWEED, *nap'-weed*, s. A plant of the genus *centaurea*.
KNAR, *när*, s. A knot in wood.
KNARLED, *närld*, a. Knotted. *See* GNARLED.
KNARRY,‡ *när'-re*, a. Knotty.
KNAVE, *nave*, s. A false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy; a card with a soldier painted on it; ‡a boy; a man-child; a servant.
KNAVERY, *na'-ve-re*, s. Dishonesty; deception in traffic; petty villany; fraud; mischievous tricks or practices.
KNAVISH, *na'-vish*, a. Dishonest; fraudulent; waggish; mischievous.
KNAVISHLY, *na'-vish-le*, ad. Dishonestly; fraudently, waggishly; mischievously.
KNAVISHNESS, *na'-vish-nes*, s. The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.
KNEAD, *need*, v.a. To work into a well-mixed mass the materials of bread, cake, or paste, usually with the hands.
KNEADING, *need'-ing*, s. The act of working and mixing into a mass.—*Kneading-trough* is a trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.
KNEBELITE, *ne'-bel-ite*, s. A mineral of a grey colour, and variously spotted; its component parts being silica and protoxides of iron and manganese.
KNEE, *ne*, s. The articulation of the thigh and leg bones; a piece of timber or metal cut or cast with a knee-like angle.—In *ship-building* the *knees* are used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers.—In *anatomy*, the *knee-pan* is a small flat, heart-

shaped bone, situated at the fore-part of the knee-joint.—*Knee-cap* is a cover or protection for the knee of a stumbling horse.

KNEE,‡ v.a. To supplicate by kneeling.

KNEE-CROOKING, *ne'-krook-ing*, s. Obsequious.

KNEE-DEEP, *ne'-deep*, a Rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEE-HIGH, *ne' hi*, a. Rising to the knees.

KNEE-TRIBUTE, *ne'-trib-ute*, s. Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflection.

KNEED, *need*, a. Having knees.—In *botany*, geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent; as, *kneed*-grass.

KNEE-HOLLY, *ne'-hol-le*, s. Butchers' broom, a plant of the genus *ruscus*.

KNEEHOLM, *ne'-holm*, s. Knee-holly.

KNEEL, *neel*, v.n.; pret. and pp. KNELT. To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

KNEELER, *neel'-er*, s. One who kneels.

KNEELINGLY, *ne'-ling-le*, ad. In a posture of kneeling.

KNELL, *nel*, s. The sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling.

KNELT, *nelt*, pret. and pp. of KNEEL.

KNEW, *new*, pret. of KNOW.

KNICKKNACK, *nik'-nak*, s. Any trifle or toy.

KNIFE, *nife*, s.; pl. KNIVES. A cutting instrument of steel with a sharp edge.—*Knife-board*, a piece of wood for cleaning and sharpening knives.—*Knife-box*, a box with partitions for keeping superior or dessert knives.—*Knife-grinder* is one whose business it is to grind knives.—*Knife-sharpener*, a machine for sharpening knives.—*Knife-tray*, or *knife-basket*, a wicker basket or other receptacle for knives.

KNIGHT, *nite*, s. A title of honour, conferred by the sovereign or her lieutenant, which gives the distinctive appellation of *Sir* before the Christian name. In *feudal times*, one admitted, by peculiar ceremonies, to a certain military rank.—A champion; a combatant; a military attendant.—There are various degrees of knighthood; as, *Knight-bachelor*, the lowest degree of knighthood; *Knight-banneret*, a knight who was obliged to serve in the field, and carried the military *banner*; *Knight-baronet*, one whose title is hereditary, though it does not confer nobility; *Knight of the Bath*, a military order of honourable distinction, which first received its name from the custom of the candidate bathing before his creation.—*Knight of the Garter*, a most noble order founded by Edward III., which is limited to a given number, consisting of royal and noble personages.—There are also various orders of knighthood mentioned in history; as, *Knights Hospitallers*, *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*, and *Knights Templars*, who were distinguished for their valour and prowess during the Crusades.—*Knight of the Thistle* is a Scotch knighthood; and *Knight of St. Patrick*, an Irish one established so recently as 1783.—*Knights of the Shire* are the representatives of a county in Parliament.

— v.a. To dub or create a knight, which is done by the queen, who gives the person kneeling a tap with a sword, and says, *Rise, Sir*.

KNIGHT-ERRANT, *nite-er'-rant*, s. A wandering knight, a knight who travelled in search of adventures for the purpose of exhibiting military skill and prowess.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, *nite-er'-ran-tre*, s. The practice of wandering in quest of adventures; the manners of wandering knights.

KNIGHT-HEADS, *nite'-heds*, s.pl. In *ships*, the timbers next the stem on each side (called *bollard timbers*), and rising high enough to form a support for the bowsprit.

KNIGHT-LIKE, *nite'-like*, a. Resembling a knight.

KNIGHT-MARSHAL, *nite-mar'-shal*, s. An officer in the household of the Queen, having cognizance of offences.

KNIGHT-SERVICE, *nite'-ser-vis*, s. In the old *feudal law*, a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service.

KNIGHTED, *ni'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to knight*.

KNIGHTHOOD, *nite'-hud*, s. The character or dignity of a knight; a military order, honour, or degree of ancient nobility, conferred as a reward of valour or merit: but knighthood is of different kinds, as Military, Regular, Honorary, or Social. *See* KNIGHT.

KNIGHTLESS,‡ *nite'-les*, a. Unbecoming a knight.

KNIGHTLINESS, *nite'-le-nes*, s. Duties of a knight.

KNIGHTLY, *nite'-le*, a. Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight.

KNIGHTLY, ad. In a manner becoming a knight.

KNIT, *nit*, v.a.; pret. and pp. KNIT or KNITTED. To unite, as threads by needles; to connect in a kind of network; to unite closely; to join or cause to grow together, as bones; to tie; to fasten; to draw together; to contract.

— v.n. To unite or interweave by needles; to unite closely; to grow together.

—† s. Union by knitting; texture.

KNITCH,† *nitsh*, s. A fagot or burden of wood.

KNITTABLE, *nit'-tà-bl*, a. That may be knit.

KNITTER, *nit'-ter*, s. One who knits.

KNITTING, *nit'-ting*, s. The formation of network by knitting-needles or machinery; network thus formed union or junction.—*Knitting needle* is a long needle, usually made of wire, used for knitting threads into stockings, garters, &c.—*Knitting-sheath*, an instrument with a small perforation to receive the end of the needle in knitting.

KNITTLE, *nit'l*, s. A string that draws or gathers together a purse; a small line used in ships to sling hammocks, &c.

KNIVES, *nives*, s.pl. of KNIFE, of which there are a great variety, all differing in shape and use

KNOB, *nob*, s. A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; a round ball at the end of anything.

KNOBBED, *nobd*, a. Containing knobs; full of knobs.

KNOBBINESS, *nob'-be-nes*, s. The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances.

KNOBBY, *nob'-be*, a. Full of knobs or hard protuberances.

KNOCK, *nok*, v.n. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy; to drive or be driven against; to clash.—*To knock under*, to yield, to submit; to acknowledge to be conquered.

— v.a. To strike; to drive against; to strike a door for admittance; to rap.—*To knock down*, to strike down; to fell.—*To knock out*, to force out by a blow or blows.—*To knock up*, to arouse by knocking; to weary out with excessive toil.—*To knock off*, to force off by beating.—At *auctions*, to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter.—In *seamen's language*, to cease; to desist.—*To knock on the head*, to stun or kill by a blow or by blows.

— s. A blow; a stroke with something thick or heavy; a stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.

KNOCKED, *nokt*, pp. of the verb *to knock*.

KNOCKER, *nok'-er*, s. One who knocks; an instrument or kind of hammer fastened to a door for knocking.

KNOCKING, *nok'-ing*, s. A beating; a rap.

KNOLL, *nole*, v.a. To ring a bell, usually for a funeral.

— v.n. To sound, as a bell.

— s. The top or crown of a hill; a small elevation of earth; the ringing of a bell.

KNOLLED, *nole'd*, pp. of the verb *to knoll*.

KNOLLER, *no'-ler*, s. One who tolls a bell.

KNOP, *nop*, s. A knob; a tufted top; a bunch; a button.

KNOPPED, *nopt*, a. Having knops or knobs; fastened as with buttons.

KNOPPERN, *nop'-pern*, s. A species of gall-nut or excrescence, formed by the puncture of an insect on the flower-cups of the oak, and much used in dyeing

KNORRIA, *nor'-re-à*, s. A name given to certain fragments of stone found in the coal formation, which have the semblance of branches of yew.

KNOT, *not*, s. The complication of threads made by knitting or tying a tie; union of cords by interweaving; any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other; a bond of association or union; the part of a tree where a branch shoots; a hard, protuberant joint of a plant; a cluster; a collection; a group, as of persons; difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved; any intrigue or difficult perplexity of affairs; a species of bird of the genus *tringa*.—In *seamen's language*, a division of the log-line, serving to measure the rate of a vessel's motion, the number of knots which run off from the reel in half a minute showing the number of miles the vessel sails in an hour.—In *military phraseology*, the wing or epaulette, usually made of worsted, worn by non-commissioned officers and privates.

— v.a. To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot; to entangle; to perplex; to unite closely.

— v.n. To form knots or joints, as in plants; to knit knots for fringe.

KNOTGRASS, *not'-grăs*, s. The name of several species of plants, so denominated from the joints of the stem.
KNOTLESS, *not'-les*, a. Free from knots.
KNOTTED, *not'-ted*, a Full of knots; having knots.—In *geology*, a term applied to rocks which have *knots* or knobs rising from the surface.
KNOTTINESS, *not'-te-nes*, s. Fulness of knots; difficulty of solution, intricacy.
KNOTTY, *not'-te*, a. Full of knots; hard; rugged; difficult; intricate; perplexed.
KNOUT, *nowt*, s. A leather instrument of punishment in Russia; a ball of wood, which is struck at the game of shinty.
– v.a To inflict punishment with the knout.
KNOW, *no*, v.a.; pret. KNEW; pp. KNOWN. To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to distinguish; to recognise by recollection, remembrance, representation, or description.—In *Scripture*, to have sexual commerce with; to approve; to learn; to have satisfactory evidence of anything.
— v.n. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; to be informed; to take cognizance of; to examine.
KNOWABLE, *no'-ă-bl*, a. That may be known; that may be discovered, understood, or ascertained.
KNOWER, *no'-er*, s. One who knows.
KNOWING, *no'-ing*, a. Skilful; well informed; intelligent; significant.
— s. Knowledge.
KNOWINGLY, *no'-ing-le*, ad. With knowledge.
KNOWLEDGE, *nol'-lej*, s. A clear and certain perception of that which exists; cognition; learning; erudition; science; illumination of mind; skill; acquaintance with any fact or person; cognizance; information; power of knowing; sexual intercourse, with *carnal* usually prefixed.
–‡ v n. To avow, or acknowledge.
KNOWN, *noan*, pp. or a. Perceived; understood; recognised.
KNUB,‡ *nub*, } v.a. To beat; to strike with the
KNUBBLE,‡ *nub'bl*, } knuckle.
KNUBS, *nubs*, s.pl. The name of the waste silk produced in winding off from the cocoon, but which is carded and spun up into various common silk stuffs.
KNUCKLE, *nuk'l*, s. The joint of a finger when closed; the knee-joint of a calf; ‡ the joint of a plant.
— v.n. To yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist.
KNUCKLED, *nuk'ld*, a. Jointed.
KNUFF,‡ *nuf*, s. A lout; a clown.
KNUR, *nur*, } s. A knot; a hard substance.
KNURL, *nurl*, }
KNURLED, *nurld*, }
KNURLY, *nur' le*, } a. Full of knots; hard.
KNURRY, *nur'-re*, }
KOALA, *ko-ă'-lă*, s. A marsupial rodent, a native of Australia.
KOBA, *ko'-bă*, s. An animal resembling an antelope, found in Central Africa.
KOBIL, *ko'-bil*, s. A small boat.
KOBOLD, *kob'-old*, s. A goblin; a German word for a household spectre, something like the Penates of the Romans.
KOFF, *kof*, s. A small two-masted Dutch vessel.
KOH, *ko*. The word used in calling cows.
KOKOB, *ko'-kob*, s. A venomous serpent of America.
KOLLYRITE, *kol'-le-rite*, s. A variety of clay.
KONILITE, *kon'-e-lite*, s. A silicious mineral.
KOODOO, *koo'-doo*, s. The South African name of a magnificent animal of the antelope species, the *Damalis s'repsiceros*.
KOOKIES, *koo'-kis*, s.pl. A singular race of Indians, who inhabit the mountains north-east of the Chittagong district, in the province of Bengal.
KOP, *kop*, s. The Dutch unit of measures for dry wares.
KOPECK, *ko'-pek*, s. A Russian coin, about the value of a cent.
KORAN, *ko'-ran*, or *ko-răn'* (pronounced by Oriental scholars *koraon*), s. (Arab.) The Mohammedan book of faith, the alkoran.
KOTH, *koth*, s. The name of a slimy earth, ejected from the volcanoes of South America.
KOUL, *kowl*, s. In the East Indies, a promise or contract; in the Persian armies, a soldier of a noble corps.
KOUMISS, } *koo'-mis*, { s. A spirituous liquor made
KUMISS, } { among the Calmucks by fermenting mare's milk.
KOUPHOLITE, *kow'-fo-lite*, s. A mineral, a variety of zeolite.
KOUSSO, *koos'-so*, s. A medicinal plant, the *Brayera anthelmintica* of Abyssinia.
KRAAL, *krăl*, s. A Hottentot village, or collection of huts.
KRAKEN, *kra'-ken*, s. A fabulous sea-monster of the northern seas, so large as to be mistaken for an island
KRANG, *krang*, s. A name given to the fleshy part of the whale after the blubber has been taken off.
KREASOTE, *kre'-ă-sote*, } s. The antiseptic principle of
KREOSOTE, *kre'-o-sote*, } wood smoke, pyroligneous acid and tar; sometimes spelt CREOSOTE
KREMLIN, *krem'-lin*, s. In *Russia*, the citadel of a town or city, particularly applied to the ancient citadel of Moscow.
KRISHNA, *krish'-nă*, s. In *Hindoo mythology*, one of the incarnations of the god Vishnu, and still held in religious veneration.
KROKIDOLITE, *kro'-ke-do-lite*, s. An opaque mineral of a lavender-blue colour, composed chiefly of silica and protoxide of iron.
KROOMEN, *kroo'-men*, s.pl. Labourers employed on the western coast of Africa in working boats and vessels.
KROUT, *krowt*, s. Cabbage. *See* SOUR-CROUT.
KRUKA, *kru'-kă*, s. A bird of Russia and Sweden.
KRULLER, *krul'-ler*, s. A cake curled or crisped, boiled in fat.
KRYSTALINE, *kris'-tă-lin*, s. The name of a salifiable base, obtained from animal empyreumatic oil, which forms crystalline compounds with the acids.
KSHATRIYAS, *sha-tre'-yas*, s.pl. (Hind.) One of the four castes recognised as pure in the Hindoo writings; the military class.
KUFIC, *ku'-fic*, a. An epithet applied to the ancient Arabic characters; so called from *Kufa*, a town on the Euphrates.
KUNGOO, *kun'-goo*, s. A red powder produced by steeping turmeric root in an alkali.
KUNKUR, *kun'-kur*, s. A variety of nodular limestone found in India.
KUPFERNICKEL, *kup-fer-nik'-el*, s. (Germ.) An ore of nickel of a copper colour; copper nickel.
KURD, *kurd*, s. A native of Kurdistan, on the borders of Persia.
KURILIAN, *ku-ril'-le-an*, a. Relating to the *Kurilian* isles, a chain of islands in the Pacific, near Kamtschatka.
KURKEE, *kur'-kee*, s. A coarse kind of blanket made by the hill people of India.
KUTEERA, *ku-te'-ră*, s. The name of a gum obtained in India from the *Sterculio urens*, something similar to the gum called *kutira*, produced from the *Cochlospermum gossypium*.
KYABOOCA, *ki-ă-boo'-kă*, s. An ornamental fancy wood obtained in the Eastern archipelago, from the knotty excrescences or burrs of *Pterospermum Indicum*.
KYANITE, *ki'-an-ite*, s. A very hard, infusible mineral, occurring usually in long, thin, blade-like crystals, of a blue or bluish-white colour, and consisting of silica and alumina.
KYANIZE, *ki'-an-ize*, v.a. To prevent the rotting of wood by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate or other substance, so called from *Kyan*, the inventor.
KYLOES, *ki'-loze*, s.pl. Highland black cattle.
KYPOO, *ki'-poo*, s. An astringent extract made in Ceylon, resembling catechu.
KYRIE, *kir'-e-e*. A Greek word frequently used by the Roman Catholics in celebrating mass, in conjunction with the word *Eleison*, which two words mean, "O Lord, have mercy on us!"
KYRIOLOGIC, *kir-e-o-loj'-ik*, } a. Representing ob-
KYRIOLOGICAL, *kir-e-o-loj'-e-kal*, } jects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters.

L.

L is usually denominated a *semi-vowel*, or a *liquid*, and has only one sound in English, as in *like*, *canal*. At the end of monosyllables it is often doubled, as in *fall*, *full*, but not after diphthongs and digraphs, as *foul*, *fool*, &c. As a numeral, it stands for 50; and also for *libra*, a pound. As an abbreviation, it signifies *legum*: as LL.D., *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Law; *lb.* stands for pound weight, and *lbs.* for pounds.

LA, *law*, interj. Look; see; behold.
LA, *lä*. The sixth of the musical syllables in Guido's scale.
LAB,‡ *lab*, s. A great talker; a blabber.
LABADIST, *lab'-à-dist*, s. In *Ecclesiastical history*, a follower of *Jean de Labadie*, who was a zealous reformer of the 17th century.
LABARUM, *lab'-à-rum*, s. (Lat.) A standard, having the figure or emblem of Christ woven in gold on purple cloth, borne before the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity.
LABDANUM, *lab'-dà-num*, s. The resin of the plant *Cystus Creticus*.
LABEFACTION, *lab-e-fak'-shun*, s. A weakening or loosening; a failing; decay; downfall: ruin.
LABEFY,‡ *lab'-e-fi*, v.a. To weaken or impair.
LABEL, *lā'-bel*, s. A narrow slip of silk, paper, or parchment, containing a name or title, and affixed to anything, denoting its contents; any paper annexed to a will by way of addition.—In *heraldry*, a fillet, with pendants or points, added to the family arms by an eldest or only son, while his father is still living.—In *astronomy*, a long, thin brass rule, with a small sight at one end, and a centre-hole at the other, commonly used to take altitudes, &c.—In *Gothic architecture*, the drip-stone, a projecting moulding over doorways, windows, &c.
— v.a. To affix a label to.
LABELLUM, *là-bel'-lum*, s. In *botany*, that part of the flower of orchideous plants to which the spur is attached.
LABENT, *lā'-bent*, a. Sliding; gliding.
LABIAL, *lā'-be-al*, a. Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips.
— s. A letter or character representing an articulation of the lips; as, *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*. *v*.
LABIALLY, *lā'-be-al-le*, ad. By means of the lips.
LABIATE, *lā'-be-ate*, } a. In *botany*, a *labiate* corol is
LABIATED, *lā'-be-a-ted*, } irregular, monopetalous, with two lips and a narrow tube, divided into two or more segments, as in the order *Labiatæ*.
LABILE,‡ *lā'-bil*, a. Liable to err, fall, or apostatize.
LABIODENTAL, *lā-be-o-den'-tal*, a. Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth; as, *f* and *v*.
LABOR. *See* LABOUR.
LABORANT,‡ *lab'-o-rant*, s. A chemist.
LABORATORY, *lab'-o-rà-tur-e*, s. A house or place where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c., are performed, or where the arms or the material of war are manufactured.
LABORIOUS, *la-bō'-re-us*, a. Using exertion; employing labour or diligence in any occupation; requiring labour; not easy; industrious; active; arduous.
LABORIOUSLY, *la-bō'-re-us-le*, ad. With labour, toil, or difficulty.
LABORIOUSNESS, *la-bō'-re-us-nes*, s. The quality of being laborious; diligence; assiduity.
LABOUR, *lā'-bur*, s. Exertion of muscular strength; work, toil, or drudgery; intellectual exertion; application of the mind which occasions weariness; anything which requires wearisome exertion; the pangs and efforts of childbirth; the evils of life; trials, persecution, &c.
v.n. To exert muscular strength; to toil; to work hard; to drudge, to exert one's powers of body or mind in the prosecution of any design; to suffer the pangs of childbirth; to perform Christian offices.—*To labour under*, to be afflicted with; to be burdened or distressed with.
v.a. To work at; to till; to cultivate; to prosecute with effort; to urge, to form or fabricate with exertion; to form with toil and care; ‡ to belabour or beat.
LABOURED, *lā'-burd*, pp. Tilled; cultivated.
— a. Bearing marks of constraint in execution; opposed to *easy* or *free*.
LABOURER, *lā'-bur-er*, s. One who labours in a toilsome occupation, or does work that requires little skill.
LABOURING, *lā'-bur-ing*, ppr. or a. Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling.—A *labouring man* is one who performs work that requires no professional skill.—*Labouring oar*, the oar which demands the greatest exertion
— s. The act of bestowing labour; the pitching or rolling of a vessel in a heavy sea.
LABOURLESS, *lā'-bur-les*, a. Not laborious.
LABOUR-SAVING, *lā'-bur-sā'-ving*, a. Adapted to diminish or supersede labour.
LABOURSOME, *lā'-bur-sum*, a. Made with great labour and diligence.
LABRA, *lā'-brà*, s. (Sp.) A lip.
LABRADORITE, *lab'-rà-dor-ite*, s. A beautiful opalescent feldspar from Labrador.
LABRIDÆ, *lab'-re-de*, s.pl. A family of Acanthopterygious fishes.
LABRINÆ, *lab'-re-ne*, s.pl. In *ichthyology*, a sub-family of the *Chætodonidæ*, with oval or fusiform bodies.
LABROSE, *la'-brose*, a. Having thick lips.
LABRUM, *la'-brum*, s. In *conchology*, the outer lip, or that edge of the aperture which is placed at the greatest distance from the axis of the shell.
LABURNUM, *la-bur'-num*, s. A tree of the genus *cytisus*, a native of the Alps, much cultivated for ornament.
LABYRINTH, *lab'-e-rinth*, s. Among the *ancients*, an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance; a maze; an inexplicable difficulty; an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens.—In *anatomy*, that part of the internal ear behind the cavity of the tympanum or drum.—In *metallurgy*, a series of troughs conveying water for washing pulverized ore in a stamping mill.
LABYRINTHIAN, *lab-e-rin'-the-an*, } a. Winding; intri-
LABYRINTHIC, *lab-e-rin'-thik*, } cate; perplexed;
LABYRINTHINE, *lab-e-rin'-thin*, } pertaining to or like a labyrinth.
LABYRINTHODON, *lab-er-in'-tho-don*, s. The name of a gigantic extinct reptile, found in the new red sandstone formation, and so called from the labyrinthian structure of its teeth.
LABYRINTHIFORM, *lab-e-rin'-the-fawrm*, a. Having the tortuous form of a labyrinth.
LAC, *lak*, s. A resinous substance found on certain trees in the East, which yields a fine red dye, and is used in the manufacture of sealing wax.
LAC, } *lak*, } s. In the *East Indies*, one hundred thou-
LACK, } sand; as, a *lac* of rupees, or £12,000.
LACCIC, *lak'-sik*, a. Pertaining to lac, or produced from it; as, *laccic* acid.
LACCINE, *lak'-sin*, s. A substance discovered in shell-lac, which is brittle, yellow, and translucent.
LAC-DYE, *lak'-di*, s. Small square cakes of lac for dyeing red colours.
LACE, *lase*, s. A textile fabric composed of threads interwoven into a net, and worked on a pillow with spindles or pins; a delicate ornamental network, the meshes of which are formed by plaiting together threads of cotton, linen, or other materials; a string, a cord; a snare; a gin; a plaited string with which females fasten their clothes.—*Lace-frame* is a frame or machine for working lace.—*Laceman*, or *Lace-woman*, a man or woman who makes or deals in lace.
— v.a. To fasten with a string through eyelet-holes; to adorn with lace; to embellish with variegations or stripes; to beat; to lash.
LACE-BARK, *lase'-bärk*, s. The bark of a shrub in the West Indies.
LACED, *lāyst*, pp. or a. Fastened with lace or a string; decked with lace.—‡ *Laced mutton*, set off with laces an old word for a prostitute.
LACERABLE, *las'-er-à-bl*, a. That may be torn.
LACERATE, *las'-er-ate*, v.a. To tear; to rend; to separate a substance by violence or tearing.
LACERATE, *las'-er-ate*, } pp. or a. Rent; torn.—In
LACERATED, *las'-er-a-ted*, } *botany*, having the edge variously cut into irregular segments.
LACERATION, *las-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending.
LACERATIVE, *las'-er-à-tiv*, a. Tearing; having the power to tear.
LACERTA, *là-ser'-tà*, s. (Lat.) A northern constellation, the lizard.
LACERTIAN. *là-ser'-she-an*, s. A Saurian, such as the common lizard.
— a. Pertaining to Saurians, like the common lizard.
LACERTIDÆ. *là-ser'-te-de*, s.pl. In *zoology*, a family of the order *Sauria*, which includes the genera *Lacerta*, or lizards, and the *Monitor*
LACERTINE, *là-ser'-tin*, a. Like a lizard.
LACERTUS. *là-ser'-tus*, s. The girrock, a fish; also, the lizard-fish.
LACE-WINGED, *lase'-wingd*, a. Having wings like lace.
LACHE, *läshe*, } s. In *law*, negligence.
LACHES, *lā'-shez*, }
LACHESIS, *lak'-e-sis*, s. In *mythology*, one of the *Parcæ*,

or Fates.—In *zoology*, a genus of venomous serpents, allied to the viper.

LACHRYMABLE, *lak'-re-mâ-bl*, a. Lamentable.

LACHRYMAL, *lak'-re-mal*, a. Generating or secreting tears; pertaining to tears; conveying tears.

LACHRYMARY, *lak'-re-mâ-re*, a. Containing tears.

LACHRYMATION, *lak-re-ma'-shun*, s. The act of shedding tears.

LACHRYMATORY, *lak'-re-mâ-tur-e*, s. A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, supposed to contain the tears of a deceased person's friend.

LACHRYMOSE, *lak'-re-mose*, a. Generating or shedding tears.

LACHRYMOSELY, *lak'-re-mose-le*, ad. In a lachrymose manner.

LACING, *la'-sing*, s. A fastening with a string or cord through eyelet-holes; a cord used in drawing tight or fastening.

LACINIATE, *lâ-sin'-e-ate*, } a. Adorned with fringes.—
LACINIATED, *lâ-sin'-e-a-ted*, } In *botany*, jagged.

LACK, *lak*, v.a. To want; to be destitute of.

— v.n. To be in want; to be wanting.

— s. Want; destitution.

LACKADAISICAL, *lak-â-da'-ze-kal*, a. Affectedly pensive.

LACK-A-DAY, *lak-â-da'*, interj. Exclamation of sorrow or regret, alas.

LACKBRAIN, *lak'-brane*, s. One who wants brains, or is deficient in understanding.

LACK-LUSTRE, *lak'-lus-tr*, s. A want of lustre, or that which wants brightness.

— a. Wanting lustre or brightness.

LACKER, *lak'-er*, s. One who is wanting; a varnish. *See* LACQUER.

LACKEY, *lak'-e*, s. An attending servant; a footboy or footman.

— v.a. To attend servilely.

— v.n. To act as footboy, to pay servile attendance.

LAC-LAKE, *lak'-lake*, s. A kind of lac dye.

LACONIC, *la-kon'-ik*, } a. Expressing much in few
LACONICAL, *la-kon'-e-kal*, } words; sententious; concise, pithy; relating to Sparta or Lacedæmonia.

LACONICALLY, *la-kon'-e-kal-le*, ad. Briefly; concisely.

LACONICS, *la-kon'-iks*, s. A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedæmonia.

LACONISM, *lak'-on-izm*, } s. A concise style; a brief,
LACONICISM, *lâ-kon'-e-sizm*, } sententious phrase or expression.

LACQUER, *lak'-ker*, s. A varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol.

— v.a. To varnish; to smear over with lacquer, for the purpose of improving colour or preserving from decay.

LACQUERED, *lak'-erd*, pp. or a. Covered with lacquer; varnished.—*Lacquered ware* are those articles coated or varnished with lacquer.

LACQUERING, *lak'-er-ing*, s. The act of putting on lacquer; the covering of lacquer or varnish thus put on.

LACTAGE, *lak'-taje*, s. The produce of animals yielding milk.

LACTANT,† *lak'-tant*, a. Suckling; giving suck.

LACTARY,† *lak'-tâ-re*, a. Milky; full of white juice like milk.

— s. A dairy-house.

LACTARINE, *lak'-tâ-rin*, s. A preparation of caseine from milk, extensively used by calico-printers.

LACTATES, *lak'-tates*, s.pl. In *chemistry*, a genus of salts, formed by the lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base.

LACTATION, *lak-tâ'-shun*, s. The art of giving suck, or the time of suckling.

LACTEAL, *lak'-te-al*, a. Pertaining to milk; conveying chyle.

— s. A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the common reservatory.

LACTEALS, *lak'-te-als*, s.pl. In *anatomy*, the absorbents of the mesentery, which convey the milky fluid or chyle from the small intestines into the thoracic duct

LACTEAN, *lak'-te-an*, a. Milky; having the colour of milk.

LACTEOUS, *lak'-te-us*, a. Milky; resembling milk; conveying chyle.

LACTEOUSLY, *lak'-te-us-le*, ad. Milkily; in the manner of milk.

LACTESCENCE, *lak-tes'-sense*, s. Tendency to milk; milkiness, or milky colour.—In *botany*, milkiness, the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant when wounded.

LACTESCENT, *lak-tes'-sent*, a. Producing milk or white juice.

LACTIC, *lak'-tik*, a. Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk; as, the *lactic* acid.

LACTIFEROUS, *lak-tif'-er-us*, a. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice.

LACTINE, *lak'-tin*, s. A crystallizable acid formed from evaporating the whey of milk.

LACTOMETER, *lak-tom'-e-ter*, s. A glass tube for ascertaining the proportion of cream in a given quantity of milk.

LACTOSCOPE, *lak'-to-skope*, s. A kind of eye-glass for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating its richness in cream.

LACTUCA, *lak'-tu-kâ*, s. The lettuce, so called from its milkiness.

LACTUCARIUM, *lak-tu-ka'-re-um*, s. The inspissated juice of the common lettuce.

LACTUCIC, *lak-tew'-sik*, a. Pertaining to lactuca.—*Lactucic acid* is an acid obtained from the strong-scented lettuce, *Lactuca virosa*.

LACTUCINE, *lak'-tu-sin*, s. The active principle of lactucarium.

LACUNA, *lâ-kew'-nâ*, s.; pl. LACUNÆ (Lat.) A small opening; a small blank space.

LACUNAL, *lâ-kew'-nal*, a. Pertaining to or having lacunæ.

LACUNAR, *lâ-kew'-nar*, s. In *architecture*, the under surface of any part, when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed without spaces or bands between the panels.

LACUNOSE, *lak'-u-nose*, a. Furrowed or pitted.

LACUSTRINE, *lâ-kus'-trin*, } a. Pertaining to lakes or
LACUSTRAL, *lâ-kus'-tral*, } swamps.

LAD, *lad*, s. A young man or boy.

LADANUM, *lad'-â-num*, s. (Arab.) The resinous juice which exudes from the leaves of the *Cistus ladaniferus*.

LADDER, *lad'-der*, s. A frame of wood, consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rounds or steps inserted at suitable distances, by which persons may ascend a building; that by which a person ascends or rises means of ascending; gradual rise; elevation.—In *military matters*, *Scaling-ladders* are made of ropes or flat staves, for the purpose of scaling or mounting the enemy's walls.

LADE, *lade*, v.a.; pret. LADED; pp. LADED, LADEN. To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight; to dip, to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper; ‡ to draw water.

—‡ s. The mouth of a river.

LADED, *la'-ded*, } pp. or a. Charged with a burden or
LADEN, *la'dn*, } freight; oppressed; burdened.

LADING, *la'-ding*, s. That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.

LADKIN,† *lad'-kin*, s. A little lad; a youth.

LADLE, *la'dl*, s. A dish-like utensil, with a long handle, used for dipping out liquor from a vessel; the receptacle of a mill-wheel, which receives the water that turns it.—In *gunnery*, an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.

LADLEFUL, *la'dl-ful*, s. The quantity contained in a ladle.

LADRONE, *lâ-dro'-ne*, s. (Ital.) A pirate, or robber.

LADY, *la'-de*, s. A woman of distinction; a title prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or whose father was a nobleman not lower than an earl; a term of complaisance, applied to any one of refined manners and education; mistress; the female who has authority over a manor or a household.—*Lady-bird*, *lady-bug*, *lady-cow*, and *lady-fly*, are terms applied to a small coleopterous insect of various brilliant colours, as red, &c., feeding on plant-lice, and of the genus *coccinella*.—In *botany*, the term is of frequent use as a compound, as, *Lady's-bed-straw*, an East Indian evergreen undershrub.—*Lady's-bower*, a plant of the genus *clematis*.—*Lady's-comb*, of the genus *scandix*.—*Lady's-cushion*, of the genus *saxifraga*.—*Lady's-finger*, kidney vetch.—*Lady's-mantle*, a plant of the genus *alchemilla*.—*Lady's-seal*, of the genus *tamus*.—*Lady's-slipper*, of the genus *cypripedium*.—*Lady's-smock*, of the genus *cardamine*.—*Lady's-traces*, of the genus *neottia*.

LADY-CHAPEL, *la'-de-tchap'-el*, s. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

LADY-DAY, *la'-de-da*, s. The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary March 25th.

LADY-LIKE, *la'-de-like*, a. Like a lady in manners; genteel; well-bred; soft; tender; delicate.
LADY-LOVE, *la'-de-luv*, s. A sweetheart or mistress.
LADYSHIP, *la'-de-ship*, s. The title of a lady.
LÆMODIPODS, *le-mod'-e-pods*, s.pl. An order of Crustacea.
LAG, *lag*, a. Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy; last; long-delayed.
— s. The lowest class; the rump; the fag-end; ‡the who comes behind.
— v.n. To walk or move slowly; to stay behind; to loiter.
LAGAN, *la'-gan*, s. In *law*, goods sunk in the sea, and the right which the chief lord of the fee has to take such goods.
LAGGARD, *lag'-gard*, a. Slow; sluggish, backward.
LAGGER, *lag'-ger*, } s. A loiterer; an idler; one who
LAGGARD, *lag'-gard*, } moves slowly, and falls behind.
LAGGING, *lag'-ging*, ppr. or a. Loitering; moving slowly and falling behind.
LAGGINGLY, *lag'-ging-le*, ad. In a lagging manner.
LAGOMYS, *lag'-o-mis*, s. The rat-hare, an animal between the rat and hare, found in Siberia.
LAGOON, *là-goon'*, } s. (Sp.) A marsh, shallow pond,
LAGUNE, *là-gune'*, } or lake into which the sea flows.
LAGOPEDE, *lag'-o-pede*, s. The Ptarmagan, or Snow-partridge.
LAGOPHTHALMY, *lag'-of-thal-me*, s. A disease of the eye, which cannot be shut during sleep, but remains open like that of the hare.
LAGOPUS, *lag'-o-pus*, s. The Ptarmagan; a genus of birds of the Grouse kind.
LAGOSTOMA, *là-gos'-to-mà*, s. The hare-lip.
LAIC, *la'-ik*, } a. Belonging to the laity or people,
LAICAL, *la'-e-kal*, } in distinction from the *clergy*.
LAIC, *la'-ik*, s. A layman.
LAID, *lade*, pret. and pp. of LAY. *Laid up*, stored away; confined to one's bed; dismantled, as a ship.—*Laid-paper*, a sort of writing-paper with water-coloured ridges, which is either *blue-laid* or *cream-laid*.
LAIN, *lane*, pp. of the verb *to lie*.
LAIR, *lare*, s. A place of rest; the bed or couch of a boar or wild beast; the ground; a covered shed for cattle.
LAIRD, *layrd*, s. In *Scotland*, a landholder under the degree of knight or squire; a leader or captain.
LAITY, *la'-e-te*, s. The people, as distinguished from the *clergy*.
LAIZE, *laze*, s. (Fr.) A width of manufactured stuff.
LAKE, *lake*, v.n. To play; to sport.
— s. An extensive collection of water contained in a hollow of the earth; a large pond or sheet of water.—In *painting*, a pigment of a fine crimson-red colour, consisting of aluminous earth and cochineal or other red substance.
LAKELET, *lake'-let*, s. A little lake.
LAKE-LIKE, *lake'-like*, a. Resembling a lake.
LAKHIRAJ, *lak'-he-raj*, s. Lands held rent-free in India, or of which the dues are assigned to some public object.
LAKY, *la'-ke*, a. Pertaining to a lake or lakes.
LALLATION, *lal-la'-shun*, s. A vicious pronunciation of the letter *r* like *l*.
LAMA, *la' mà*, s. The sovereign pontiff, or rather the god of the Asiatic Tartars; a South American beast of burden, nearly allied to the camel.
LAMAISM, *la' mà-izm*, s. The name given to the Buddhist religion in Thibet and Mongolia.
LAMANTIN, *là-man'-tin*, } s. The sea-cow or manatee.
LAMENTIN, *là-men'-tin*, }
LAMB, *lam*, s. The young of the sheep kind.—In *Scripture*, the *Lamb of God* is the designation of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.
— v.a. To bring forth young, as sheep.
LAMB-ALE, *lam'-ale*, s. A feast at the time of shearing lambs.
LAMBATIVE,† *lam'-bà-tiv*, a. Taken by licking.
— s. A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.
LAMBDAISM, *lam' dà izm*, s. A vicious pronunciation of the letter Λ, the lambda of the Greeks.
LAMBDOIDAL, *lam doy'-dal*, a. In the form of the Greek Λ 'lambda', the English L.
LAMBENT, *lam'-bent*, a. Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over.
LAMBKIN, *lam'-kin*, s. A small lamb.
LAMB-LIKE, *lam'-like*, a. Like a lamb; gentle; humble.
LAMBSKIN, *lam'-skin*, s. The skin and fleece of the lamb, which is extensively used for clothing, door mats, &c. About a million of lambskins are yearly imported from abroad, chiefly for glove-making.
LAMB'S-WOOL, *lamz'-wool*, s. The fleece of the lamb; kind of woollen stuff; ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.
LAME, *lame*, a. Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured; imperfect; not satisfactory; hobbling not smooth.—*Lame duck*, a cant phrase for a defaulter at the Stock Exchange.—*Lame-maker*, a foil maker.
— v.a. To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound.
LAMEL, *lam'-el*, } s.; pl. LAMELS or LAMELLÆ. A
LAMELLA, *là-mel'-là*, } thin plate or scale.
LAMELLAR, *lam'-el-lar*, a. Composed of thin plates, layers, or scales.
LAMELLARLY, *lam'-el-lar-le*, ad. In thin plates or scales.
LAMELLATE, *lam'-el-late*, } a. Composed of thin
LAMELLATED, *lam'-el-la-ted*, } plates or scales, or covered with them.
LAMELLIBRANCHIATES, *la-mel-le-brang'-ke-ates*, s.pl (Lat.) An order of Mollusca, in which the branchiæ or gills, occur in the form of large semicircular layers, arranged in a symmetrical manner, two on each side.
LAMELLICORN, *là-mel'-le-kawrn*, s. A coleopterous insect, having antennæ terminating in lamellar joints.
LAMELLIFEROUS, *lam-el-lif'-er-us*, a. Having a structure composed of thin layers; having a foliated structure.
LAMELLIFORM, *la-mel'-le-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a plate or scale.
LAMELLIROSTRAL, *la-mel-le-ros'-tral*, a. Applied to a tribe of swimming birds, which have the margin of the beak furnished with numerous *lamellæ* or dental plates, as the swan, goose, and duck.
LAMELY, *lame'-le*, ad. Like a cripple; with impaired strength; in a halting manner; imperfectly; weakly; unsteadily.
LAMENESS, *lame'-nes*, s. An impaired state of the body or limbs; loss of natural soundness and strength by a wound or by disease; imperfection; weakness.
LAMENT, *là ment'*, v.n. To express sorrow or grief; to regret deeply; to feel sorrow; to mourn; to grieve.
— v.a. To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to regret; to deplore.
— s. Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; an elegy or mournful ballad.
LAMENTABLE, *lam'-en-tà-bl*, a. To be lamented; deserving sorrow; mournful; expressing sorrow; miserable; pitiful.
LAMENTABLY, *lam'-en-tà-ble*, ad. Mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow; pitifully.
LAMENTATION, *lam-en-ta'-shun*, s. Expression of sorrow; mourning; complaint; cries of grief; the act of bewailing.—In the *plural*, a book of Scripture, containing the Lamentations of Jeremiah.
LAMENTED, *là-men'-ted*, pp. or a. Bewailed; mourned for.
LAMENTER, *là-men'-ter*, s. One who mourns, or cries out with sorrow.
LAMENTING, *là-men'-ting*, s. A mourning; lamentation.
LAMENTINGLY, *là-men'-ting-le*, ad. With lamentation.
LAMETTA, *là-met'-tà*, s. Foil or wire, made of gold, silver, or brass.
LAMIA, *la'-me-à*, s. (Lat.) A hag; a witch; a demon; an imaginary being; a vampire or spectre.
LAMIDÆ, *lam'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of Coleopterous insects, of which the *laminæ* is a subdivision and the *lamina* the type.
LAMINA, *lam'-e-nà*, s.; pl. LAMINÆ. A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another; the lap of the ear; the expanded surface or blade of a leaf.
LAMINABLE, *lam'-e-nà-bl*, a. Capable of being formed into thin plates.
LAMINAR, *lam'-e-nar*, a. In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.
LAMINATE, *lam'-e-nate*, } a. Plated: consisting of
LAMINATED, *lam' e-na-ted*, } plates, scales, or layers, one over another.
LAMINATION, *lam-e-na'-shun*, s. State of being laminated.
LAMINIFEROUS, *lam-e-nif'-er-us*, a. Having a structure consisting of laminæ or layers.
LAMISH, *la'-mish*, a. Not quite lame; hobbling.
LAMM,‡ *lam*, v.a. To beat.

LAMMAS, *lam'-mas*, s. The first day of August.

LAMMERGEIR, *lam'-mer-ghire*, s. A large bird of prey inhabiting chains of high mountains; the bearded vulture

LAMP, *lamp*, s. A vessel used for the combustion of liquid inflammable bodies, for the purpose of producing artificial light; a light of any kind.—*Lamp-glass*, the upright glass tube, or chimney, for a lamp.—*Safety lamp*, a lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing workmen to the explosion of inflammable air.

LAMPADIST, *lam'-pâ-dist*, s. One who gained the prize in the lampadrome.

LAMPAS, *lam'-pas*, s. (Fr.) A disease in the palate of a horse's mouth, consisting of a fleshy swelling behind the fore-teeth.

LAMPATE, *lam'-pate*, s. A compound salt, composed of lampic acid and a base.

LAMPBLACK, *lamp'-blak*, s. A fine soot or species of carbon, formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning pitch or resinous substances.

LAMPER-EEL, *lam'-per-eel*, s. The same as the lamprey.

LAMPIC ACID, *lam'-pik as'-id*, s. An acid obtained by the combustion of ether by means of a lamp with a coil of platinum.

LAMPING, ‡ *lamp'-ing*, a. Shining; sparkling.

LAMPLIGHT, *lamp'-lite*, s. The light of a lamp.—*Lamplighter*, an itinerant employed to light lamps.

LAMPOON, *lam-poon'*, s. A personal satire in writing; abuse; reproachful censure.

— v.a To abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire; to libel; to satirize.

LAMPOONER, *lam-poon'-er*, s. One who abuses with personal satire.

LAMPOONRY, *lam-poon'-re*, s. Abuse.

LAMPREY, *lam'-prey*, s. The popular name of several species of a genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel

LAMPROTORNINÆ, *lam-pro-tawr-ni'-ne*, s.pl. In *ornithology*, a sub-family of the Starlings, of which the *Lamprotornis*, or Grackle, is the type.

LAMPYRIDÆ, *lam-pir'-e-de*, s pl. In *entomology*, a subfamily of the *Serricornes*, of which the *Lampyris*, or Glowworm, is the type

LANA, *la'-nâ*, s. A close-grained wood exported from Demerara, the fruit of which yields the pigment known as the *lana dye;* also, the Italian name for fine wool.

LANARIOUS, *là-na'-re-us*, a. Pertaining to wool.

LANARKITE, *lan'-ark-ite*, s. A sulpho-carbonate of lead, found at Leadhills in Lanarkshire.

LANARY, *la'-nâ-re*, s. A store-place for wool.

LANATE, *la'-nate*, } a. Woolly.—In *botany*, covered
LANATED, *la'-na-ted*, } with a substance like curled hairs

LANCASTER-GUN, *lan'-kas-ter-gun*, s. A piece of ordnance with an oval bore, and a very long range, so named after the inventor.

LANCE, *lanse*, s A spear, an offensive weapon in form of a half-pike, used by the ancients, and thrown by the hand.—*Lance-corporal*, one who acts as a corporal, but receives only the pay of a private soldier.

— v.a To pierce with a lance or with a sharp-pointed instrument; to open with a lancet; to throw like a lance.

LANCED, *lanst*, pp. of the verb *to lance*.

LANCELY, *lanse'-le*, a. Suitable to a lance.

LANCEOLAR, *lan'-se-o-lar*, a. In *botany*, tapering toward each end.

LANCEOLATE, *lan'-se-o-late*, } a. Gradually tapering
LANCEOLATED, *lan'-se-o-la-ted*, } toward the outer extremity.

LANCER, *lan'-ser*, s. One who lances, or who carries a lance

LANCET, *lan'-set*, s. A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged; used in venesection, and in opening tumours, abscesses, &c.; a high and narrow window, pointed like a lancet.—*Lancet-arch* is a narrow pointed Gothic arch.

LANCE-WOOD, *lanse'-wood*, s. The English name of the plant *Guatteria virgata*.

LANCH, *länch*, v.a. To throw, as a lance; to dart. *See* LAUNCH.

LANCIFEROUS, *lan-sif'-er-us*, a. Bearing a lance.

LANCIFORM, *lan'-se-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a lance

LANCINATE, *lan'-se-nate*, v.a. To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LANCINATION, *lan-se-nâ'-shun*, s. Tearing; laceration.

LAND, *land*, s. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from water; ground, soil, or the superficial part of the earth; real estate; a nation or people.—*To make the land*, in *seamen's language*, is to discover land from sea as the ship approaches it.—*To shut in the land*, to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory.—*To set the land*, to see by the compass how it bears from the ship.—*Land o' the Leal* (Scot.), place of the *faithful* or blessed; heaven.—*Land-breeze*, a current of air setting from the land toward the sea.—*Land-flood*, an overflowing of land by water; an inundation.—*Land-force*, a military force, army, or troops serving on land.—*Land-gabel*, or *land-gavel*, a tax or rent issuing out of land.—*Land-jobber*, a man who makes a business of buying land on speculation.—*Land-owner*, the proprietor of land.—*Land-reeve*, a person who assists the steward on a large estate.—*Land-rail*, a migratory bird, the Corncrake.—*Land-spring*, a spring of water which comes into action only after heavy rains.—*Land-steward*, a person who has the charge of a landed estate.—*Land-surveyor*, one who measures and draws plans of landed estates, &c.—*Land-tax*, a tax assessed on land and buildings.—*Land-turn*, a land-breeze.—*Land-waiter*, an officer of the Customs whose duty is to wait or attend on landed goods.—*Land-wind*, a wind blowing from the land.—*Land-worker*, one who tills the ground.

— v.a. To disembark; to set on shore.

— v.n. To disembark; to go on shore from a ship or boat.

LANDAMMAN, *lan'-dam-an*, s. The chief magistrate of some of the Swiss cantons; the president of the diet of the Helvetic Republic.

LANDAU, *lan'-daw*, s. A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

LANDAULET, *lan-daw-let'*, s. A chariot, or small landau, opening at top.

LANDDAMN, *land'-dam*, v.a. To banish from the land.

LANDED, *lan'-ded*, pp. Disembarked, or set on shore.

— a. Having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land.

LANDER, *lan'-der*, s. The name of a miner who attends at the mouth of a shaft to receive the kibble or bucket with ore, &c.

LANDFALL, *land'-fawl*, s. A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.—In *seamen's language*, the first land discovered after a voyage.—A *good landfall*, the discovery of the land as expected.

LANDGRAVE, *land'-grave*, s. The title of a superior German count, some of whom have been princes of the empire.

LANDGRAVIATE, *land-grâ'-ve-ate*, s. The territory held by a landgrave.

LANDHOLDER, *land'-hoald-er*, s. A holder or proprietor of land.

LANDING, *land'-ing*, s. The act of going or setting on shore from a vessel.—In *architecture*, the part of a staircase which connects one flight with another.—*Landing-net*, a small hoop-net, used by anglers for securing their fish.—*Landing-place*, a place for going or setting on shore.—*Landing surveyors*, and *landing waiters*, Custom-house officers.

LANDLADY, *land'-lâ-de*, s. A woman who has tenants holding from her, the mistress of an inn.

LANDLESS, *land'-les*, a. Destitute of land.

LANDLOCK, *land'-lok*, v.a. To inclose or encompass by land

LANDLOPER, *land'-lo-per*, s. A landsman; a wanderer, or vagrant; a landlubber, used as a term of reproach by seamen.

LANDLORD, *land'-lawrd*, s. The lord of a manor or of land, the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him, the master of an inn or tavern.

LANDLUBBER, *land'-lub-ber*, s. *See* LANDLOPER.

LANDMAN, *land'-man*, s. A man who lives or serves on land.

LANDMARK, *land'-märk*, s. A mark to designate the boundary of land; any fixed object, by which the extent of a farm or district is marked.—In *navigation*, any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

LAND-ROLL, *land'-role*, s. A clod crusher and steam presser

LANDSCAPE, *land'-skape*, s. A diversified portion of country which the eye can comprehend in a single

view; a picture exhibiting the diversified scenery of a country.—*Landscape gardening* is the art of laying out grounds, and arranging trees, shrubbery, &c., in such a manner as to produce the most pleasing effect.

LANDSLIDE, *land'-slide*, } s. A portion of a hill or moun-
LANDSLIP, *land'-slip*, } tain which *slips* or *slides* down.

LANDSMAN, *lands'-man*, s. One who lives on the land; opposed to *seaman*.—In *nautical phraseology*, a sailor on board a ship who has not before been at sea, and is not competent to the ordinary duties of a seaman.

LANDSTREIGHT,‡ *land'-strate*, s. A narrow slip of land.

LANDSTURM, *land'-sturm*, s. A local militia of Prussia, which never leaves its own district, and is only called out in case of actual invasion.

LANDWARD, *land'-ward*, ad. Toward the land.

LANDWEHR, *land'-ware*, s. The militia of the German states, especially of Prussia and Austria.

LANE, *lan*, s. A narrow way or passage, distinguished from a *public road* or *highway*; a passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side.

LANGRAGE, *lang'-graje*, } s. A kind of shot consisting
LANGREL, *lang'-grel*, } of spikes, nails, &c., bound together, and used for tearing sails and rigging.

LANGSETTLE, *lang'-set-tl*, s. A long bench to sit on.

LANGSYNE, *läng-sine'*, ad. (Scot.) Long ago.

LANGTERALOO,‡ *lang-ter-à-loo'*, s. An old game at cards.

LANGUAGE, *lang'-gwaje*, s. The expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds, for the communication of thoughts; speech, tongue, or idiom; words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed, or engraved, and exhibited to the eye; the speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation; any manner of expressing thoughts, as the *language* of the eye, or of flowers.—*Language-master* is one whose profession is to teach languages.

LANGUAGED, *lang'-gwaje'd*, a. Having a language; expert in language.

LANGUENTE, *lan-gu-en'-te*. (Ital.) In *music*, in a languishing or soft manner.

LANGUET, *lang-gwet'*, s. Anything cut in the form of a tongue.

LANGUID, *lang'-gwid*, a. Flagging; drooping, indisposed to exertion; without animation or activity; feeble, heartless.

LANGUIDLY, *lang'-gwid-le*, ad. Weakly, feebly; slowly.

LANGUIDNESS, *lang'-gwid-nes*, s. Weakness from exhaustion of strength, feebleness; dulness.

LANGUISH, *lang'-gwish*, v.n. To lose strength or animation, to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine, droop, or wither; to sink under sorrow; to look at with tenderness, or with a wistful eye.—In *botany*, to lose the vegetating power.

—† v.a. To cause to droop or pine.

—s. Act of pining; a soft and tender look.

LANGUISHER, *lang'-gwish-er*, s. One who languishes or pines.

LANGUISHING, *lang'-gwish-ing*, ppr. Becoming or being feeble, fading.

—a. Having a languid appearance.

—s. Feebleness; pining.

LANGUISHINGLY, *lang'-gwish-ing-le*, ad. Weakly; feebly; dully; slowly; with tender softness.

LANGUISHMENT, *lang'-gwish-ment*, s. The state of pining, softness of look or mien, with the head reclined.

LANGUOR, *lang'-gwur*, s. Feebleness; dulness; heaviness; lassitude of body; an enfeebled state of the intellectual faculty, softness; laxity.

LANGUOROUS,‡ *lang'-gwur-us*, a. Tedious; melancholy.

LANIARD, *lan'-yärd*. *See* LANYARD.

LANIARY,‡ *la'-ne-ar-e*, s. Shambles; a slaughter-house; a term applied to the canine or dog-teeth.

—a. Lacerating or tearing, as applied to the canine teeth.

LANIATE,† *la'-ne-ate*, v.a. To tear in pieces.

LANIATION,† *la-ne-a'-shun*, s. A tearing in pieces.

LANIDÆ. *lan'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of birds, the Shrikes, or Butcher birds, of which the *lanius* is the type.

LANIFEROUS, *là-nif'-er-us*, a. Bearing or producing wool.

LANIFICAL, *là-nif'-e-kal*, a. Working in wool.

LANIFICE, *lan'-e-fis*, s. Act of spinning; manufacture of wool.

LANIGEROUS, *là-nij'-er-us*, a. Bearing or producing wool.

LANK, *lank*, a. Loose or lax, and easily yielding to pressure; not plump; thin; meagre; languid drooping.

LANK,‡ v.n. To grow lank.

LANKLY, *lank'-le*, ad. Thinly; loosely; laxly.

LANKNESS, *lank'-nes*, s. Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness.

LANKY, *lank'-e*, a. Lank and tall. (*Vulgar.*)

LANNER, *lan'-ner*, s. A European species of female hawk or falcon; *lanneret* is the male.

LANSQUENET, *lans'-ke-net*, s. A lancer; a name formerly given to the German infantry or pikemen; a game at cards.

LANTANIUM, *lan-tà'-ne-um*. *See* LANTHANUM.

LANTERN, *lan'-tern*, s. A transparent case, variously shaped, used for carrying a light.—In *architecture*, a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric; a square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illumine them.—A *dark lantern* is one which may be closed so as entirely to hide the light.—*Magic lantern*, an optical machine by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic.—*Lantern-fly*, the English name of an insect of the genus *Fulgora*.—In *mechanics*, a kind of pinion on which the teeth of the main wheel acts.—*Feast of lanterns*, a Chinese festival celebrated on the 1st of each month.—*Lantern-jaws*, long, thin jaws.—*Lantern-jawed*, having a thin visage.

LANTHANUM, *lan'-thà-num*, s. A metal recently discovered, occurring with cerium in certain kinds of minerals.

LANUGINOUS, *là-new'-jen-us*, a. Downy; covered with down, or fine, soft hair.

LANYARD, *lan'-yärd*, s. A short piece of rope or line, used for fastening something in ships.

LAOCOON, *là-ok'-ko-on*, s. In *fabulous history*, the priest of Apollo or Neptune during the Trojan war.—In *sculpture*, the group of the Laocoon is this priest, with his children, enfolded in the coils of two serpents.

LAODICEAN, *la-od-e-se'-an*, a. Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

LAP, *lap*, s. The lower part of a garment that plays loosely, or that lies on the knees when a person sits down; a roll or sliver of cotton for feeding the cards of a spinning machine; a wooden disk, or metal wheel, on which leather, &c., is secured, and which is used for burnishing or polishing.

— v.a. To fold; to bend and lay over or on.—*To lap boards*, to place one upon another, so as partially to cover it; to wrap or twist round; to enfold; to involve; to take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up.

— v.n. To be spread or laid; to be turned over; to take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.

LAPDOG, *lap'-dog*, s. A small dog fondled in the lap.

LAPEL, *là-pel'*, s. That part of the coat which laps over the facing.

LAPELLED, *là-peld'*, a. Furnished with lapels.

LAPFUL, *lap'-ful*, s. As much as the lap can contain.

LAPICIDE,‡ *lap'-e-side*, s. A stone-cutter.

LAPIDARIOUS, *lap-e-dà'-re-us*, a. Stony; consisting of stones.

LAPIDARY, *lap'-e-dà-re*, s. An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones; a dealer in precious stones, or one skilled in their nature and value.

— a. Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.—*Lapidary style*, the style proper for monumental or other inscriptions.

LAPIDATE,‡ *lap'-e-date*, v.a. To stone.

LAPIDATION, *lap-e-dà'-shun*, s. The act of stoning a person to death.

LAPIDEOUS,† *là-pid'-e-us*, a. Stony; of the nature of stone.

LAPIDESCENCE, *lap-e-des'-sense*, s. The process of becoming stone; a stony concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, *lap-e-des'-sent*, a. Growing or turning to stone, that has the quality of petrifying bodies.

— s. Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone.

LAPIDIFIC, *lap-e-dif'-ik*, a. Forming or converting into stone.

LAPIDIFICATION, *là-pid-e-fe-kà'-shun*, s. The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.

LAPIDIFIED, *là-pid'-e-fide*, pp. or a. Turned or formed into stone.

LAPIDIFY, *là-pid'-e-fi*, v.a. To form into stone.

LAPIDIFY, v.n. To turn into stone; to become stone.
LAPIDIST, *lap'-e-dist*, s. A dealer in precious stones. *See* LAPIDARY.
LAPILLATION, *lap-il-la'-shun*, s. The state of being, or act of making, stony.
LAPILLI, *la-pil'-lī*, s.pl. (Lat.) Volcanic ashes, in which are globular concretions.
LAPIS, *lap'-is*, s. (Lat.) A stone; a word from which there is a variety of scientific formations; as, *Lapis armenius*, Armenian stone.—*L. ætites*, eagle stone, a species of iron ore.—*L. bezoar*, a concretion found in the stomachs of certain animals.—*L. calaminaris*, calamine, impure carbonate of zinc.—*L. calcareus*, lime-stone, used to form lime for pharmaceutical purposes.—*L. hæmatitis*, blood-stone, an iron ore used in hæmorrhages.—*L. hepaticus*, liver-stone.—*L. infernalis*, lunar caustic.—*L. lazuli*, azure stone, an aluminous mineral of a rich blue colour.—*L. lydius*, touch-stone, a variety of silicious slate.—*L. nephriticus*, nephrite, a mineral.—*L. ollaris*, pot-stone.—*L. petracorius*, perigord stone, used to colour black glass.—*L. prunellæ*, sal prunellæ, made of melted nitre and flowers of sulphur.—*L. pumex*, pumice-stone, a light stone which swims on water, and is used as a polishing powder.
LAPITHÆ, *lap'-e-thē*, s.pl. In *mythology*, a people of Thessaly, chiefly known from their contests with the Centaurs.
LAPLING, *lap'-ling*, s. One who indulges in ease and sensual delights.
LAPMUDE, *lap'-mewd*, s. A dress made of reindeer's skin.
LAPPA, *lap'-pà*, s. A kind of Italian brocade.
LAPPED, *lapt*, pp. of the verb *to lap*.
LAPPER, *lap'-per*, s. One who laps; one who wraps or folds; one who takes up with his tongue.
LAPPET, *lap'-pet*, s. A part of a garment or dress that hangs loosely; a broad string to a lady's cap or headdress.
LAPPING, *lap'-ping*, s. A kind of machine blanket or wrapping material used by calico-printers, &c.—*Lapping engine* is a doubling machine, or engine for making folds, &c.
LAPPIOR, *lap'-pe-ur*, s. A miner who dresses the refuse ores which are left.
LAPSABLE, *lap'-sà-bl*, a. That may fall or relapse.
LAPSE, *laps*, s. A sliding, or flowing; a smooth course; a slip; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.—In *ecclesiastical law*, the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void.—In *theology*, the fall or apostasy of Adam.
— v.n. To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to deviate from rectitude; to fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission or negligence of the patron; to fall from a state of innocence, or from truth, faith, or perfection.
LAPSED, *lapst*, pp. or a. Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron.—*Lapsed legacy*, a legacy which *lapses* to the heirs at law from the death of a legatee, or other cause.
LAPSIDED, *lap'-si-ded*, a. Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship.
LAPSTONE, *lap'-stone*, s. A shoemaker's stone, placed on the knees, on which he hammers his leather.
LAPWING, *lap'-wing*, s. A bird of the Eastern continent, of the Plover family.
LAPWORK, *lap'-wurk*, s. Work in which one part laps over another.
LAR, *lär*, s.; pl. LARES. (Lat.) A household deity.
LARBOARD, *lär'-borde*, s. The left-hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head; opposed to *starboard*.
— a. Pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship.
LARCENY, *lär'-se-ne*, s. Theft; the act of taking and carrying away the goods or personal property of another feloniously.
LARCH, *lärtsh*, s. The common name of a division of the genus *pinus*, or fir tribe, which is now extensively cultivated in Scotland.
LARD, *lärd*, s. The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh, bacon; the flesh of swine.—*Lard-oil*, the oil obtained from lard.
— v.a. To stuff with bacon or pork; to fatten; to enrich.
— v.n. To grow fat.
LARDACEOUS, *lär-dā'-she-us*, a. Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard
LARDED, *lär'-ded*, pp. of the verb *to lard*.
LARDER, *lär'-der*, s. A room where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked.
LARDERER, *lär'-aer-er*, s. One who has the charge of the larder.
LARDON, *lär'-don*, s. (Fr.) A bit of bacon.
LARDRY, ‡ *lär'-dre*, s. A larder.
LARES, *la'-res*, s.pl. The domestic deities of the Romans.
LARGE, *lärj*, a. Big; bulky; capacious; wide; a term applied to anything that exceeds the usual or common number, size, &c.; of great bulk, extent, population, amount, capacity, &c.—*At large*, without restraint or confinement; diffusely; fully; in the full extent.—*Large-heartedness*, largeness of heart; liberality.—*Large-limbed*, having large limbs.
LARGELY, *lärj'-le*, ad. Widely; extensively; amply; liberally; bountifully; abundantly.
LARGENESS, *lärj'-nes*, s. Bigness, magnitude; greatness; comprehension; extent; extension; amplitude, liberality; wideness.
LARGESS, *lär'-jes*, s. A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed.
LARGHETTO, *lär-ghet'-to*. (Ital.) In *music*, somewhat slowly; a diminutive of *largo*.
LARGIFICAL, *lär-jif'-e-kal*, a. Bounteous; liberal.
LARGIFLUOUS, *lär-jif'-lu-us*, a. Flowing copiously.
LARGILOQUENT, *lär-jil'-o-kwent*, s. Full of words.
LARGISH, † *lär'-jish*, a. Somewhat large.
LARGITION, *lär-gish'-un*, s. The bestowment of a largess or gift.
LARGO, *lär'-go*. (Ital.) A musical term directing to slow movement.
LARIAT, *lar'-e-at*, s. The lasso, a long cord or thong of leather, with a noose, used in catching wild horses, &c.
LARIDÆ, *lar'-e-de*, s.pl. A sub-family of aquatic birds, the Gulls, of the family *Alcadæ*.
LARK, *lärk*, s. The English name of the birds of the genus *Alauda* The *A. arvensis*, or skylark, is remarkable for its lively song.
— v.n. To catch larks; hence, in *vulgar language* to make sport; to sport.
LARK-FINCH, *lärk'-finsh*, s. The common name of the birds of the genus *Chondestes*.
LARK-LIKE, *lärk'-like*, a. Resembling a lark in manners.
LARK'S-HEEL, *lärks'-heel*, s. A flower called *Indian cress*.
LARKSPUR, *lärk'-spur*, s. A flowering plant of the genus *delphinium*.
LARMIER, *lär'-me-er*, s. (Fr.) The flat, jutting part of a cornice; the eave or drip of a house.
LARRIDÆ, *lar'-re-de*, s.pl. A family of Hymenopterous insects, of the class *Fossores*, of which the *larrus* is the type.
LARRUP, *lar'-rup*, v.a. To beat or flog. (*Vulgar.*)
LARRY, *lar'-re*, s. An empty wagon or truck on a railway.
LARUM, *lar'-um*, s. Alarm; a noise giving notice of danger.
LARUS, *la'-rus*, s. A class of aquatic birds, comprehending the sea-gull, sea-mew, &c.
LARVA, *lär'-và*, s. (Lat.) An insect in the caterpillar or grub state.
LARVAL, *lär'-val*, a. Belonging to a larva.
LARVATED, *lär'-va-ted*, a. Masked; clothed as with a mask.
LARYNGEAL, *là-rin'-je-al*, } a. Pertaining to the
LARYNGEAN, *là-rin'-je-an*, } larynx.
LARYNGISMUS, *lar-in-jis'-mus*, s. In *pathology*, the affection commonly called *spasmodic croup*.
LARYNGITIS, *lar-in-jī'-tis*, s. An inflammation of the larynx.
LARYNGOPHONY, *lar-in-gof'-o-ne*, s. The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope.
LARYNGOTOMY, *lar-in-got'-o-me*, s. The operation of cutting into the larynx.
LARYNX, *lar'-rinks*, s. (Gr.) In *anatomy*, the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity, serving to modulate the sound of the voice.
LASCAR, *las'-kär*, s. In the *East Indies*, a term applied to native sailors.
LASCIVIOUS, *las-siv'-e-us*, a. Wanton; lewd; luxurious.
LASCIVIOUSLY, *las-siv'-e-us-le*, ad. Loosely; wantonly.
LASCIVIOUSNESS, *las-siv'-e-us-nes*, s. Looseness; irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness.

LASE, *tase*, s. A land measure of 324 square feet used in Cornwall.

LASERWORT, *las'-er-wurt*, s. The common name of the herbaceous plants belonging to the genus *Laserpitium*.

LASH, *lash*, s. The thong or braided cord of a whip; a stroke with a whip; a stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain; ‡a leash or string.

— v.a. To strike with a lash or anything pliant; to whip or scourge; to throw up with a sudden jerk; to beat, as with something loose; to dash against; to tie or bind with a rope or cord; to secure or fasten by a string; to satirize; to censure with severity.

— v.n. To ply the whip; to strike at.—*To lash out* is to be extravagant or unruly.

LASHED, *lasht*, pp. of the verb *to lash*.

LASHER, *lash'-er*, s. One who whips or lashes.

LASHER, *lash'-er*, } s. A piece of rope for binding or
LASHING, *lash'-ing*, } making fast one thing to another.

LASHFREE, *lash'-fre*, a. Free from the stroke of satire.

LASHING, *lash'-ing*, s. Castigation or chastisement; extravagance; unruliness; rope for packages.

LASK,† *lask*, s. A laxity; a looseness, or flux.

LASS, *las*, s. A young woman; a girl.—*Lassie* is sometimes used particularly in Scotland.

LASSITUDE, *las'-se-tewd*, s. Weariness; weakness; heaviness; languor of body or mind.

LASSLORN, *las'-lawrn*, a. Forsaken by his lass or mistress.

LASSO, *las'-so*, s. A rope or cord, with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

LAST, *last*, a. That comes after all the others in time; the latest; hindmost; utmost; ultimate; final; lowest; meanest.—*At last*, at the end.—*To the last*, to the end; till the conclusion.

— ad. The last time; the time before the present; in conclusion.

— v.n. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence; to continue unimpaired; to hold out.

— s. A load; a certain weight or measure, generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying in different articles; a mould or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

LASTAGE,‡ *las'-taje*, s. A duty paid for freight or transportation; ballast; the lading of a ship.

LASTAGED, *las'-taje'd*, a. Ballasted.

LASTERY,‡ *las'-te-re*, s. A red colour.

LASTING, *las'-ting*, ppr. Continuing in time; enduring.

— a. Of long continuance; durable; permanent.

— s. Endurance; a species of smooth woollen stuff used in making shoes.—In *shoemaking*, the process of drawing the upper leather smooth and straight; a woollen fabric used in making women's shoes.

LASTINGLY, *las'-ting-le*, ad. Durably; with continuance.

LASTINGNESS, *las'-ting-nes*, s. Durability; the quality or state of long continuance.

LASTLY, *last'-le*, ad. In the last place; in the conclusion; finally.

LAST-MENTIONED, *last'-men-shund*, a. Mentioned the last.

LATCH, *latsh*, s. A small piece of iron or wood for fastening a door.

— v.a. To fasten with a latch; to fasten.

LATCH-KEY, *latsh'-ke*, s. A key used to raise the latch of a door.

LATCHES, *latsh'-ez*, s.pl. Small lines like loops, used in connecting the head and foot of a sail.

LATCHET, *latsh'-it*, s. The string that fastens a shoe.

LATE, *late*, a. Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed; existing not long ago, but now decayed, departed, or deceased; not long past; recent, modern.

— ad. After the usual time: not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week, or other particular period.—*Of late, lately*, in time not long past.—*Too late*, not in due time.

LATED,‡ *lo'-ted*, a. Being too late.

LATEEN, *la-teen'*, a. In *navigation*, applied to a triangular sail extended by a long yard, called a *lateen* yard, much inclined to the horizon, and used in the Mediterranean.

LATELY, *late'-le*, ad. Not long ago; recently.

LATENCY, *la'-ten-se*, s. The state of being concealed; abstruseness.

LATENESS, *late'-nes*, s. The state of being tardy, or of coming after the usual time; time far advanced in any particular period.

LATENT, *la'-tent*, a. Hid; concealed; not visible or apparent.—*Latent heat* is heat which enters into a body while changing its form from a solid to a liquid, or from a liquid to a vapour or gas, without altering its temperature.

LATENTLY, *la'-tent-le*, ad. In a latent manner; secretly.

LATER, *la'-ter*, a. Posterior; subsequent.

— s. A brick or tile.

LATERAL, *lat'-er-al*, a. Pertaining to or proceeding from the side.

LATERALITY,‡ *lat-er-al'-e-te*, s. The quality of having distinct sides.

LATERALLY, *lat'-er-al-le*, ad. By the side: sidewdys; in the direction of the side.

LATERAN, *lat'-er-an*, s. One of the churches at Rome with a palace, &c., annexed to it, named from th owner of the ground in Nero's time. Here the Councils of the *Lateran* were held.

LATERE, *lat'-er-e*, s. A pope's legate or envoy; usually written *a latere*, because presumed to be sent confidentially from the pope's side.

LATERED,‡ *lat'-terd*, a. Delayed.

LATERIFOLIOUS, *lat-er-e-fo'-le-us*, a. In *botany*, growing on the side of a leaf at the base.

LATERITIOUS, *lat-er-ish'-us*, a Like bricks; of the colour of bricks.

LATEWARD, *late'-waword*, ad. Somewhat late.

LATEX, *la'-teks*, s. The vital fluid or returning sap of plants; vegetable milk.

LATH, *läth*, s. A thin, narrow slip of wood nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering, or nailed to the studs, to support the plaster. —(Sax.) A part or division of a county.

— v.a. To cover or line with laths.

LATHE, *lathe*, s. A machine by which instruments of wood, ivory, metals, and other materials are turned and cut into a smooth, round form.

LATHED, *läthd*, pp. of the verb *to lath*.

LATHER, *lath'-er*, v.n. To form a foam with water and soap; to become froth, or frothy matter.

— v.a. To spread over with the foam of soap.

— s. Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water, or produced from profuse perspiration.

LATHERED, *lath'-erd*, pp. of the verb *to lather*.

LATH-RENDER, *läth-ren'-der*, s. A cutter of wood into laths, which wood consists of the outside cuttings of fir-trees.

LATH-WORK, *läth'-wurk*, s. Thin battend work at the sides or ceilings of rooms, for receiving plaster.

LATHY, *läth'-e*, a. Thin as a lath; long and slender.

LATIBULIZE, *la-tib'-u-lize*, v.n. To retire into a den or cavity, and lie dormant in winter; to retreat and lie hid.

LATICLAVE, *lat'-e-klave*, s. A distinctive badge worn by Roman senators.

LATICOSTATE, *lat-e-kos'-tate*, a. Broad-ribbed.

LATIDENTATE, *lat-e-den'-tate*, a. Broad-toothed.

LATIFOLIOUS, *lat-e-fo'-le-us*, a. Broad-leafed.

LATIN, *lat'-in*, a. Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman.—*Latin Church*, the Western or Roman Catholic Church.

— s. The language of the ancient Romans; an exercise in schools, which consists in turning English into Latin.

LATINISM, *lat'-in-izm*, s. A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.

LATINIST, *lat'-in-ist*, s. One skilled in Latin.

LATINITY, *la-tin'-e-te*, s. Purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue.

LATINIZE, *lat'-in-ize*, v.a. To give to foreign words Latin terminations, and make them Latin.

— v.n. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

LATINIZED, *lat'-in-ize'd*, pp or a. Made into or borrowed from the Latin

LATIROSTROUS, *lat-e-ros'-trus*, a. Having a broad beak, as a bird.

LATISH, *la'-tish*, a. Somewhat late.

LATITANCY, *lat'-e-tan-se*, s. The state of lying concealed, or lurking.

LATITANT,† *lat'-e-tant*, a. Lurking; lying hid; concealed.

LATITAT, *lat'-e-tat*, s. (Lat.) A writ by which a person is summoned into the Queen's Bench, there to answer a plaint, under the supposition that he lies concealed in some neighbouring county.

LATITATION, *lat-e-ta'-shun*, s. An absconding, or lying in concealment.

LATITUDE, *lat'-e-tewd*, s. Breadth; width; extent from side to side; room; space, extent of meaning or construction, indefinite acceptation, extent of deviation from a settled point, freedom from rules or limits, laxity. —In *astronomy*, the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic.—In *geography*, the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator. *Lines of latitude*, denoting the distance from the equator, are uniformly marked on globes and maps.

LATITUDINAL, *lat-e-tew'-de-nal*, a. Pertaining to latitude, in the direction of latitude.

LATITUDINARIAN, *lat-e-tew-de-na'-re-an*, a. Not restrained, not confined by precise limits; thinking or acting at large, lax in religious principles or views.

— s. One who is a moderate thinker, and not restrained by settled limits in opinion.—In *theology*, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy, or one who indulges an undue latitude of thinking and interpretation.

LATITUDINARIANISM, *lat-e-tew-de-na'-re-an-izm*, s. Freedom or laxness of opinion on abstract points; indifference to religion.

LATITUDINOUS, *lat-e-tew'-de-nus*, a. Having latitude, or large extent.

LATRANT, *la'-trant*, a. Barking.

LATRATE,‡ *la'-trate*, v.n. To bark as a dog.

LATRATION,‡ *la-tra'-shun*, s. The act of barking.

LATRIA, *la-tri'-a*, s. (Gr.) The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God; distinguished by the Roman Catholics from *dulia*, or reverence.

LATROBITE, *lat'-ro-bite*, s. A Labrador mineral, allied to feldspar.

LATROCINY,‡ *lat'-ro-sin-e*, s. Theft; larceny.

LATRUNCULATOR,‡ *la-trung-ku-la'-tur*, s. (Lat.) The name of an assize judge.

LATRUNCULI, *la-trung'-ku-li*, s.pl. A game among the Romans, similar to our modern game of chess.

LATTEN, *lat'-ten*, s. A kind of fine brass, used for crosses, &c.; sheet tin, iron plate, tinned over.—*Latten-brass* are plates of milled brass, sometimes called *latten*.—*Latten-wire* is wire made from the plates.

LATTER, *lat'-ter*, a. Coming or happening after something else; modern; lately done or past.

LATTERLY, *lat'-ter-le*, ad. Of late; in time not long past; lately.

LATTER-MATH, *lat'-ter-math*, s. The latter mowing; the after-math.

LATTICE, *lat'-tis*, s. A window reticulated, or made of attice-work; any work of wood or iron, made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming open squares like network.

— a. Consisting of cross pieces; furnished with lattice-work.

— v.a. To form with cross bars and open work; to furnish with a lattice.

LATTICED, *lat'-tist*, pp. or a. Furnished with a lattice.

LAUD,† *lawd*, s. Praise; commendation; an extolling in words, honourable mention; that part of divine worship which consists in praise; music or singing in honour of any one.

— v.a To praise in words alone, or with words and singing, to celebrate.

LAUDABLE, *lawd'-à-bl*, a. Praiseworthy; commendable; healthy; salubrious.

LAUDABLENESS, *law'-dà-bl-nes*, s. The quality of deserving praise, praiseworthiness.

LAUDABLY, *law'-dà-ble*, ad. In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDANUM, *law'-dà-num*, s. Opium prepared in spirit or wine; tincture of opium.

LAUDATION, *law-da'-shun*, s. Praise; honour paid.

LAUDATIVE,† *law'-dà-tiv*, s. A panegyric; a eulogy.

LAUDATORY, *law'-dà-tur-e*, a. Containing praise; tending to praise.

— s. That which contains praise.

LAUDER, *law'-der*, s. One who praises.

LAUGH, *laf*, v.n. To make the noise and exhibit the features which general amusement or sudden mirth creates.—In *poetry*, to appear gay, cheerful, or brilliant.—*To laugh at*, to ridicule.

— v.a. To ridicule or deride.—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to treat with mockery.

— s. An expression of sudden mirth peculiar to the human species.

LAUGHABLE, *laf'-à-bl*, a. That may justly excite laughter: ridiculous; ludicrous

LAUGHABLENESS, *laf'-à-bl-nes*, s. The quality of exciting merriment, or laughter.

LAUGHABLY, *laf'-à-ble*, ad. In a manner to excite laughter.

LAUGHED, *lafte*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to laugh*.

LAUGHER, *laf'-fer*, s. One who is fond of merriment.

LAUGHING, *laf'-fing*, ppr. or a. Expressing sudden mirth by laughter.—*Laughing-gas*, nitrous oxide or protoxide of nitrogen, so called from the laughter it produces when inhaled.—*Laughing-stock*, one who is an object of ridicule.

— s. Continued laughter.

LAUGHINGLY, *laf'-fing-le*, ad. In a merry way; with laughter.

LAUGHTER, *laf'-ter*, s. Convulsive merriment; an expression of mirth peculiar to man.

LAUGHTERLESS, *laf'-ter-les*, a. Without laughing.

LAUGHWORTHY, *laf'-wur-the*, a. Deserving to be laughed at.

LAUMONITE, *law'-mon-ite*, s. Efflorescent zeolite.

LAUNCH, *lansh*, v.a To move or cause to slide from the land into the water; as, to *launch* a ship.

— v.n. To go forth, as a ship into the water; to expatiate in language.

— s. The sliding or movement of a ship from the land into the water; a kind of long flat-bottomed boat.

LAUNCHED, *lansht*, pp. of the verb *to launch*.

LAUNDER, *lan'-der*, s. A washerwoman; a long and hollow trough, used by miners to receive the powdered ore from the box where it is beaten.

— v.a. To wash; to wet.

LAUNDERER, *lan'-der-er*, s. A man who follows the business of washing clothes.

LAUNDRESS, *lan'-dres*, s. A washerwoman; a female whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUNDRY, *lan'-dre*, s. The place or room where clothes are washed.—*Laundry-maid*, a female servant who attends to the laundry.

LAURACEÆ, *law-ra'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogens, or evergreens, of which the *laurus*, the winter ornament of our gardens, is the genus and type. *See* LAUREL

LAUREATE, *law'-re-ate*, a. Decked or invested with laurel.—*Poet laureate*, an officer of the royal household, presumed to be appointed on account of his poetic talents, whose business was formerly to compose a royal birthday or new year's ode.

— v.a. To honour with a degree in the university, and a present of a wreath of laurel.

LAUREATED, *law'-re-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to laureate*.

LAUREATESHIP, *law'-re-ate-ship*, s. Office of a laureate.

LAUREATION, *law-re-a'-shun*, s. The act of conferring a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel

LAUREL, *law'-rel*, s. The English name of the *laurus*, a tree dedicated to Apollo, and used in making garlands or wreaths for victors, &c.—*Laurel-water*, the leaves of the *Cerasus-lamo-cerasus*, distilled with water, and used medicinally. *See* LAURACEÆ.

LAURELLED, *law'-reld*, a. Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with laurel wreath; laureate.

LAURESTINE, *law'-res-tine*, s. An ornamental evergreen shrub from the South of Europe.

LAURIFEROUS, *law-rif'-er-us*, a. Producing or bringing laurel.

LAURIN, *law'-rin*, s. A fatty substance, of an acrid taste, contained in the berries of the common laurel.

LAUTU, *law'-tu*, s. A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty.

LAVA, *la'-và*, s. (Ital.) A stream of melted minerals or stony matter which is thrown from the mouth of a volcano.—*Lava-millstones* are hard basaltic stones obtained from quarries near Andemach on the Rhine.

LAVA-LIKE, *la'-và-like*, a. Resembling lava.

LAVATION, *là-va'-shun*, s. A washing or cleansing.

LAVATORY, *lav'-à-tur-e*, s. A place for washing; a wash or lotion for a diseased part, a name given to certain places in Peru and Chili, where gold is obtained from earth by washing.

LAVE, *lave*, v.a. To wash; to bathe; ‡ to lade out.

— v.n. To wash one's self; to bathe.

LAVE-EARED,‡ *lave'-eerd*, a. Having large, pendant ears.

LAVED, *lave'd*, pp. of the verb *to lave*.

LAVEER,† *là-veer'*, v.a. In *nautical language*, to tack, to sail back and forth.

LAVEMENT, *lave'-ment*, s. A washing or bathing; a clyster.

LAVENDER, *lav'-en-der*, s. A highly odoriferous plant, whose leaves, when dried, are used to give an agreeable scent to linen.—*Lavender water* is a liquor composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

LAVENDULIN, *là-ven'-du-lin*, s. A vitreous, translucent mineral, chiefly composed of silica, alumina, lime, and potash.

LAVER, *la' ver*, s. A vessel for washing; a large basin; one who laves or washes; a substance used for food, consisting of the fronds or leaves of certain marine plants

LAVERET, *la'-ver-et*, s. In *ichthyology*, the *Gwinead*, or *Salmo laveretus* of Linnæus.

LAVEROCK, *la'-ver-ok*, s. A Scottish name for the skylark.

LAVIPEDIUM, *lav-e-pe'-de-um*, s. A foot-bath.

LAVISH, *lav'-ish*, a. Expending or bestowing with profusion; liberal to a fault; unrestrained; prodigal; wasteful, extravagant.

— v.a. To expend or bestow with profusion; to waste; to squander.

LAVISHED, *lav'-isht*, pp. of the verb *to lavish*.

LAVISHER, *lav'-ish-er*, s. A prodigal; a profuse person.

LAVISHLY, *lav'-ish-le*, ad. With profuse expense; prodigally

LAVISHMENT, *lav'-ish-ment*, } s. Profusion; prodigal-
LAVISHNESS, *lav'-ish-nes*, } ity.

LAVOLTA, *là-vol'-tà*, s (Ital.) An old dance, in which were much turning and capering.

LAW, *law*, s. A general rule of action applied to all classes of persons or things; a rule of right or justice prescribed by the supreme power of a state; that which governs or has a tendency to rule; a rule or axiom of science or art; a settled principle; jurisprudence, judicial process; a statute; decree, edict, or ordinance.—*Municipal law* is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a state.—*Law of nature* is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings established by the Creator.—*Laws of animal nature*, the inherent principles by which the economy and functions of animal bodies are performed.—*Laws of vegetation*, the principles which regulate the production and growth of plants.—*Physical laws*, or *laws of nature*, the invariable tendency or determination of any species of matter to a particular form with definite properties.—*Laws of nations*, the rules that regulate the mutual intercourse of nations or states.—*Moral law*, a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties.—*Ecclesiastical law*, a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church.—*Canon law*, the body of ecclesiastical Roman law.—*Written*, or *statute law*, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing.—*Unwritten*, or *common law*, a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage, or established custom.—*Bye law*, a law of a city, town, or private corporation.—*Law of arms*, certain acknowledged rules, regulations, and precepts, which relate to war, and are observed by all civilized nations.—*Mosaic law*, the institutions of Moses.—*Ceremonial law*, the Mosaic institutions which prescribe the external rites and ceremonies; the doctrines and precepts of God, or his revealed will, the Old Testament.—*Martial law* embodies the rules ordained for the government of an army.—*Marine laws* are rules for the regulation of navigation, and the commercial intercourse of nations.—*Commercial law*, or *law merchant*, is the system of rules by which trade and commercial intercourse are regulated between merchants.—*Law language*, the language used in legal writings and forms.—*Lawwriter*, an engrosser, a clerk employed to copy briefs, deeds, &c.—*Civil* and *Criminal law*; *see* CIVIL and CRIMINAL.

LAW-BREAKER, *law'-brake-er*, s. One who violates the law.

LAWFUL, *law'-ful*, a. Conformable to law, allowed by law, constituted by law; legal; constitutional.

LAWFULLY, *law'-ful-le*, ad. Legally; in accordance with law.

LAWFULNESS, *law'-ful-nes*, s. The quality of being conformable to law; legality.

LAWGIVER, *law-giv'-er*, } s. One who makes or en-
LAW-MAKER, *law-ma'-ker*, } acts a law; a legislator.

LAWGIVING, *law'-giv-ing*, s. Making or enacting laws; legislative

LAWING, *law'-ing*, s. Expeditation; the act of cutting off the claws and balls of the fore-feet of mastiffs, to prevent them running after deer.

LAWLESS, *law'-les*, a Not subject to law, unrestrained by law; contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized; uncontrolled.

LAWLESSLY, *law'-les-le*, ad. In a manner contrary to law.

LAWLESSNESS, *law'-les-nes*, s. The quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder

LAW-LORE, *law'-lore*, s. Ancient law learning.

LAW-MAKING, *law-ma'-king*, a. Enacting laws.

LAW-MONGER, *law-mung'-ger*, s. A low dealer in law; a pettifogger.

LAWMONITE, *law'-mon-ite*, s. A mineral of a yellowish colour and pearly lustre, chiefly composed of silica, alumina, and lime.

LAWN, *lawn*, s. An open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of a house or mansion; a sort of fine linen or cambric.

— a. Made of lawn.

LAWNY, *law'-ne*, a. Level, like a lawn; made of lawn.

LAWSUIT, *law'-sute*, s. A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

LAWYER, *law'-yer*, s. One versed in the laws; a practitioner of law; a pleader or counsellor; one whose profession is to institute lawsuits, and to prosecute or defend them.

LAWYER-LIKE, *law'-yer-like*, a. Like a real lawyer.

LAWYERLY, *law'-yer-le*, a. Judicial.

LAX, *laks*, a Flabby; soft; not tight or tense; not firmly united; of loose texture; not rigidly exact; not strict; loose in the intestines, and having too frequent discharges; vague; unconfined; of licentious habits.

— s. A looseness; diarrhœa: ‡a species of fish or salmon.

LAXATION, *laks-a'-shun*, s. The act of loosening; or the state of being loose or slackened

LAXATIVE, *laks'-à-tiv*, a. Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation.

— s. A medicine that relaxes the intestines and relieves from costiveness; a gentle purgative.

LAXATIVENESS, *laks'-à-tiv-nes*, s. The quality of relaxing.

LAXITY, *laks'-e-te*, s. Looseness; slackness; looseness of texture; want of exactness or precision; looseness of the intestines; openness.

LAXLY, *laks'-le*, ad. Loosely; without exactness.

LAXNESS, *laks'-nes*, s. Looseness; flabbiness; laxity; slackness, as of a cord.

LAY, *lay*, v.a.; pret. and pp. LAID. To place or fix; to beat down; to prostrate; to settle; to fix and keep from rising, as dust; to place in order; to dispose with regularity in building, as bricks, to spread on a surface, as colours; to spread or set; to calm; to appease to still; to allay, as winds; to spread and set in order to prepare; to place in the earth for growth; to place at hazard, to wage, to stake; to bring forth; to exclude, as eggs; to add; to join; to put, to apply; to assess, to charge, to impose, as taxes; to charge, to impute, as faults, to impose, as evil, burden, or punishment, to enjoin, as a duty; to exhibit, to present or offer; to station; to set, as an ambuscade, to contrive; to scheme; to plan.—*To lay a cable*, to twist or unite the strands.—*To lay apart*, to put away; to reject.—*To lay aside*, to put off or away, not to retain; to discontinue.—*To lay away*, to put aside for preservation.—*To lay before*, to exhibit.—*To lay by*, to reserve for future use.—*To lay down*, to deposit, to resign, to give up, to relinquish, as an office; to offer or advance, as a proposition.—*To lay one's self down*, to commit to repose.—*To lay hold of*, to seize; to catch.—*To lay in*, to store, to treasure.—*To lay on*, to apply with force; to inflict, as blows.—*To lay open*, to make bare, to uncover.—*To lay over*, to spread over; to incrust.—*To lay out*, to expend; to plan, to dispose in order; to dress in grave-clothes, and place in a decent posture, as the dead.—*To lay to*, to charge upon, to impute, to apply with vigour; to check the motion of a ship.—*To lay together*, to collect, to bring to one place.—*To lay to heart*, to permit to affect greatly.—*To lay under*, to subject to.—*To lay up*, to store; to treasure; to hoard; to confine to the bed; to dismantle and place in dock, as a ship.—*To lay siege*, to besiege; to encompass with an army.—*To lay the*

course, in *sailing*, is to sail toward the port intended without jibbing.—*To lay waste*, to destroy, to desolate. —*To lay the land*, in *nautical* language, is to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower by sailing from it.

LAY, v.n. To bring or produce eggs; to contrive; to form a scheme.—*To lay about*, to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigour.—*To lay at*, to strike, or to endeavour to strike.—*To lay in for*, to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of.—*To lay on*, to strike; to beat; to deal blows with vehemence.—*To lay out*, to purpose; to intend.—*To lay upon*, to wager upon.

— s. That which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer; a meadow; a plain or plat of grass land; a song; a kind of narrative poem among the ancient minstrels; †a wager; ‡station.

— a. Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the *clergy*; not clerical.

— pret. of the neuter verb *to lie*.

LAY-BROTHER, *lay-broth'-er*, s. One received into a convent of monks under the three vows, but not in holy orders.

LAY-CLERK, *lay-klerk'*, s. A layman who reads the responses of the congregation, &c., in the church-service.

LAY-DAYS, *la'-daze*, s.pl. In *commerce*, a certain number of days allowed to the merchant or charterer to load or unload cargo.

LAY-ELDER, *lay-el'-der*, s. In the *Presbyterian Church*, the same as elder.

LAYER, *la'-er*, s. A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another; a course of stones, &c.; a shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation; one who lays, as a hen.—*Layer out* is one who expends money; a steward.—*Layer up*, one who deposits for future use; a treasurer.

LAYERING, *la'-er-ing*, s. The propagation of plants by layers.

LAY-FIGURE, *la-fig'-ur*, s. An artist's model; a figure made of wood or other material, in imitation of the human body.

LAYING, *la'-ing*, s. The first coat on laths of plasterers' two-coat work; the act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid; the process of twisting the strands of hemp into a rope.

LAYLAND, *la'-land*, s. Land lying untilled; fallow ground.

LAYMAN, *la'-man*, s. A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, distinct from the *clergy*; a lay-clerk.—*Lay-figure*, a figure made in imitation of the human body, which serves when clothed as a model for drapery, &c.

LAYSTALL, *la'-stawl*, s. A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid; a place where milch cows are kept.

LAZAR, *la'-zar*, s. (Sp.) A person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease.

LAZAR-HOUSE, *la'-zar-hows*, s. A lazaretto; a hospital for quarantine.

LAZARITES, *laz'-ar-ites*, } s.pl. An order of missionaries
LAZARISTS, *laz'-ar-ists*, } in the Romish Church, established by St. Vincent de Paul in 1632.

LAZAR-LIKE, *la'-zar-like*, }
LAZARLY, *la'-zar-le*, } a. Full of sores; leprous.
LAZARET, *laz-à-ret'*, } s. A public building, hos-
LAZARETTO, *laz-à-ret'-to*, } pital, or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons.

LAZARWORT, *la'-zar-wurt*, s. The popular English name of some species of *laserpitium*, a genus of plants.

LAZARONI, *laz-à-ro'-ne*, s.pl. (Ital.) A class of beggars and idlers who have no permanent habitation.

LAZE, *laze*, v.n. To live in idleness. (*Vulgar.*)

— v.a. To waste in sloth. (*Vulgar.*)

LAZILY, *la'-ze-le*, ad. In a heavy, sluggish manner; sluggishly.

LAZINESS, *la'-ze-nes*, s. The state or quality of being lazy; indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth; slowness.

LAZING, *la'-zing*, a. Spending time in a sluggish inaction.

LAZULI, *laz'-u-li*. *See* LAPIS LAZULI.

LAZULITE, *laz'-u-lite*, s. A mineral of a light, indigo-blue colour, consisting of phosphoric acid, alumina, and magnesia.

LAZY, *la'-ze*, a. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually averse to labour; heavy in motion; slothful; sluggish.

LEA, } *le*, { s. A meadow or sward-land.
LEY, }

LEACH, *leetch*, v.a. To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali.

— s. A quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali; the border or edge side of a sail.—*Leach-line*, a rope used for hauling up the leach of a sail.—*Leach-tub*, a wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached.

LEAD, *led*, s. A metal of a dull bluish-grey colour, and the least ductile, elastic, or sonorous of any of the metals; a plummet or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea; a thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing; a small cylinder of blacklead or plumbago used in ever-pointed pencils.—*Lead-line*, the lead attached to a sounding line used in ships, which is marked and divided into fathoms.—*Lead-mill*, a circular plate of lead used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing.—*Lead-pencil*, an instrument for drawing or making lines, made of plumbago or blacklead.—*Lead-shot*, shot manufactured from lead.—*Lead-wort*, the common name for several species of plants, belonging to the genus *Plumbago*.

— v.a. To cover with lead; to fit with lead.—In *printing*, to widen the space between lines by inserting a *lead* or thin plate of type-metal.

LEAD, *leed*, v.a.; pret. and pp. LED. To guide by the hand; to guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct; to govern; to precede; to draw; to entice; to allure; to induce; to prevail on: to influence; to bias or incline.—*To lead astray*, to guide in a wrong way or into error.—*To lead captive*, to carry into captivity.

— v.n. To go before and show the way; to conduct, as a chief or commander; to draw; to have a tendency to; to exercise dominion.—*To lead off* or *out*, to go first; to begin.

— s. Precedence, a going before; guidance.

LEADED, *led'-ed*, pp. or a. Fitted with or set in lead, separated by leads, as lines in printing.

LEADEN, *led'n*, a. Made of lead; heavy; indisposed to action; dull.

LEADEN-HEARTED, *led'n-här'-ted*, a. Stupid; destitute of feeling.

LEADEN-HEELED, *led'n-heeld*, a. Moving slowly.

LEADEN-STEPPING, *led'n-step'-ping*, a. Moving slowly

LEADER, *le'-der*, s. One who leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor; a chief; a commander; a captain; one who goes first; the chief or head of a party or faction; a performer who leads a band or choir in music; a branch of ore leading to the lode; the leading editorial article in a newspaper.—The *leaders* are the principal wheels in any kind of machinery; the leading horses in a stage-coach or other carriage.

LEADERSHIP, *le'-der-ship*, s. The state or condition of a leader.

LEADING, *le'-ding*, ppr. Conducting, or preceding.

— a. Chief; principal; capital; most important or influential; showing the way by going first.—In *military matters*, the leading *file* are the first two men of a battalion or company that marches from right, left, or centre, by files.

— s. Guidance; the act of conducting; direction.

LEADING-STRINGS, *le'-ding-strings*, s.pl. Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.—*To be in leading-strings*, to be in a state of infancy or dependence.

LEADS, *leds*, s.pl. A flat roof covered with lead.—In *printing*, a term applied to thin pieces of type-metal used by the compositor for spacing out and opening the lines in printing.

LEADSMAN, *leds'-man*, s. The man in a vessel that heaves the lead in taking soundings.

LEADWORT, *led'-wurt*, s. In *botany*, the *Plumbago*, type of the order *Plumbaginaceæ*.

LEADY, *led'-de*, a. Of the colour of lead.

LEAF, *leef*, s.; pl. LEAVES. In *botany*, the green deciduous parts of plants; an expansion of the bark, or sap, usually springing from the stems or buds; also the thin extended part or petal of a flower; a part of a book containing two pages, a term formerly applied to the sides of window-shutters, folding-doors, &c.; a something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; the moveable side of a table

— v.n. To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.

LEAFAGE, *leef'-aje*, s. Abundance of leaves.
LEAF-BRIDGE, *leef'-bridj*, s. A drawbridge having a *leaf* or platform on each side which rises and falls.
LEAF-BUD, *leef'-bud*, s. The rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves, called scales.
LEAF-CROWNED, *leef'-krownd*, a. Crowned with leaves or foliage.
LEAF-FAT, *leef'-fat*, s. The fat which lies in leaves or layers within the body of an animal.
LEAFINESS, *leef'-e-nes*, s. A state of being full of leaves.
LEAFING, *leef'-ing*, s. The process of unfolding leaves.
LEAF-LARD, *leef'-lard*, s. Lard made of leaf-fat.
LEAFLESS, *leef'-les*, a. Destitute of leaves.
LEAFLESSNESS, *leef'-les-nes*, s. Destitution of leaves.
LEAFLET, *leef'-let*, s. A little leaf.—In *botany*, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.
LEAF-METAL, *leef-met'-al*, s. A metallic leafy preparation, generally consisting of copper, zinc, or tin, and chiefly used for giving a cheap and brilliant surface to metal and other substances.
LEAF-STALK, *leef'-stawk*, s. The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf.
LEAFY, *leef'-e*, a. Full of leaves; as the *leafy* forest.
LEAGUE, *leeg*, s. (Fr.) A contract between princes or states; union of two or more parties for the purpose of promoting their mutual interest; confederacy.—(Ital.) A measure of length, containing three miles; originally a stone erected on the public roads at certain distances, like our mile-stones.
— v.n. To unite in a contract of amity for mutual aid or defence; to confederate.
LEAGUED, *leegd*, pp. or a. United in mutual compact; confederated.
LEAGUER, *leeg'-er*, s. One who unites in a league; a confederate; †investment of a town or fort by an army.
LEAK, *leek*, s. An aperture, crevice, or fissure, in a vessel that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape; the oozing or passing of water or other fluid through a fissure or aperture.—*To spring a leak* is to open or crack so as to let in water.
— v.n. To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice.—*To leak out*, to find vent; to escape privately.
LEAKAGE, *leek'-aje*, s. A leaking; the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking; an allowance, in commerce, of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks.
LEAKING, *leek'-ing*, s. The oozing or passing of a liquid through an aperture.
LEAKY, *leek'-e*, a. That admits water or other liquor to pass in or out; apt to disclose secrets; tattling.
LEAL, *leel*, a. (Scot.) Faithful; true.—*The land of the leal*, the place of the faithful; heaven.
LEAM, *leem*, s. A string to lead a dog; an artificial cut or drain in a fen district.
LEAMER, *leem'-er*, s. A dog; a kind of hound.
LEAN, *leen*, v.n. To deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; to incline or tend toward; to be in a bending posture
— v.a. To incline; to cause to lean.—(Icel.) ‡To conceal.
— a. Wanting flesh; not fat; thin, spare, or slender; destitute of good qualities, or of that which improves or entertains; barren of thought; jejune.—(Icel.) Low; poor.
— s. That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat.
LEAN-FACED, *leen'-fayst*, a. Having a thin face.—Among *printers*, applied to letters which have not their full breadth.
LEANING, *leen'-ing*, ppr. or a. Inclining; causing to lean.
LEANLY, *leen'-le*, ad. Meagrely; without fat or plumpness.
LEANNESS, *leen'-nes*, s. Absence of fat, or want of flesh; thinness of body; meagreness; want of matter; poverty.—In *Scripture*, want of grace and spiritual comfort.
LEAN-TO, *leen'-to*, s. A part of a building which appears to lean on the main building.
LEAN-WITTED, *leen'-wit-ted*, a. Having but little sense or shrewdness.
LEANY,‡ *leen'-e*, a. Alert; brisk; active.
LEAP, *leap*, v.n. To spring or rise from the ground, as man or other animal; to jump; to vault; to bound · to skip; to start.
LEAP, v.a. To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other.
— s. A jump; a spring; a bound; space passed by leaping; copulation of animals; ‡a basket; a weel for fish.
LEAPED, *leept*, or *lept*, pp. Jumped; passed over by a bound.
LEAPER, *leep'-er*, s. One who leaps; applied to a horse that leaps well.
LEAPFROG, *leep'-frog*, s. A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him.
LEAPING, *leep'-ing*, s. The act of jumping or passing by a leap.
LEAPINGLY, *leep'-ing-le*, ad. By leaps.
LEAP-YEAR, *leep'-yeer*, s. Bissextile, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which *leaps* a day more than a common year.
LEARN, *lern*, v.a.; pret. and pp. LEARNED or LEARNT To acquire knowledge or ideas of something before unknown; to acquire skill in anything; to gain by practice a faculty of performing; ‡to teach; to communicate the knowledge of something before unknown (still in vulgar use).
— v.n. To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction; to take pattern; to receive information or intelligence.
LEARNED, *lernd*, } pp. of the verb *to learn*.
LEARNT, *lernt*, }
LEARNED, *lern'-ed*, a. Versed in literature and science skilful; well acquainted with arts; knowing, with *in*; containing learning, as a discourse; versed in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge.—The *learned*, men of erudition; literati.
LEARNEDLY, *lern'-ed-le*, ad. With learning or erudition; with skill.
LEARNEDNESS, *lern'-ed-nes*, s. State of being learned.
LEARNER, *lern'-er*, s. A person who is gaining knowledge from instruction, reading, or study. or who is in the rudiments of any science or art.
LEARNING, *lern'-ing*, s. The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study; erudition; scholarship; literature; knowledge or ideas acquired in any branch of science or literature.
LEASABLE, *leece'-à-bl*, a. That may be leased.
LEASE, *leece*, s. A demise or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved, also, the contract for such letting; any tenure by grant or permission.
— v.a. To let; to demise; to grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for a rent reserved.
LEASE,‡ *leeze*, v.n. To glean; to gather what harvestmen have left.
LEASED, *leece'd*, pp. or a. Demised or let, as lands or tenements.
LEASEHOLD, *leece'-hoald*, a. Held by lease.
— s. A tenure held by lease.
LEASEHOLDER, *leece'-hoald-er*, s. A tenant under a lease.
LEASER, *leez'-er*, s. A gleaner; a gatherer after reapers.
LEASH, *leesh*, s. A thong of leather, or long line, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog.—Among *sportsmen*, a brace and a half; tierce; three; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares.—A band wherewith to tie anything.
— v.a. To bind; to hold by a string.
LEASING,‡ *leez'-ing*, s. Falsehood; lies.
LEASO,‡ *lee'-so*, s. A pasture.
LEAST, *leest*, a.; superl. of LITTLE, LESS. Smallest, little beyond others.
— ad. In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others.—*At least*, at the lowest degree.—*The least*, in the smallest degree.
LEASY, *lee'-ze*, a. Thin; flimsy.
LEAT,‡ *leet*, s. An artificial trench to conduct water to or from a mill.
LEATHER, *leth'-er*, s. The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use; dressed hides in general.—The *Leather-sellers' Company* is one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in St. Helen's-place.
— a. Leathern; consisting of leather.
— v.a. To beat; to lash, as with a thong of leather (*Vulgar*.)
LEATHER-COAT, *leth'-er-kote*, s. An apple with a tough rind.
LEATHER-DRESSER, *leth'-er-dres'-ser*, s. One who dresses leather, or prepares hides for use.

LEATHER-JACKET, *leth'-er-jak'-et*, s. A fish of the Pacific Ocean.

LEATHER-MOUTHED, *leth'-er-mowthd*, a. In *ichthyology*, an epithet applied to fish which have their teeth in the throat.

LEATHERN, *leth'-ern*, a. Made of leather; consisting of leather.

LEATHER-SELLER, *leth'-er-sel'-ler*, s. A seller or dealer in leather.

LEATHER-WINGED, *leth'-er-wingd*, a. Having wings like leather, an epithet applied to a bat.

LEATHERY, *leth'-er-e*, a. Resembling leather; tough.

LEAVE, *leev*, s. Permission, license; liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed; ceremony of departure; a formal parting of friends, as *to take leave*

— v.a., pret. and pp. LEFT. To withdraw or depart from; to quit for a longer or shorter time indefinitely, to forsake; to abandon; to commit or trust to, as a deposit, or to suffer to remain, to bequeath; to permit without interposition; to cease to do; to desist from; to forbear; to refer; to commit for decision.—*To be left to one's self*, to be deserted or forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.—*To leave off*, to desist from; to cease wearing, as clothes; to forsake.—*To leave out*, to omit.

— v.n. To cease; to desist.—*To leave off*, to cease; to desist.

LEAVE-TAKING, *leev'-ta-king*, s. A separating; parting compliments.

LEAVED, *leevd* (from LEAF), a. Furnished with foliage or leaves, leafed.

LEAVEN, *lev'n*, s. A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a large quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation, and renders it light; anything which makes a general change in the mass.

— v.a. To excite fermentation in, to raise and make light, as dough; to taint; to imbue.

LEAVENED, *lev'nd*, pp. or a. Raised and made light by fermentation.

LEAVENING, *lev'n-ing*, s. That which leavens.

LEAVENOUS, *lev'n-us*, a. Containing leaven; tainted.

LEAVER, *leev'-er*, s. One who leaves or forsakes.

LEAVES, *leeves*, s. Plural of LEAF.

LEAVINESS, *lee'-ve-nes*, s. State of being full of leaves; leafiness.

LEAVINGS, *leev'-ings*, s.pl. Things left; remnant; relics; refuse, offal.

LEAVY, *lee'-ve*, a. Full of leaves; leafy.

LECHER, *letsh'-er*, s. A man given to lewdness.

— v.n. To practise lewdness.

LECHEROUS, *letsh'-er-us*, a. Addicted to lewdness; lustful.

LECHEROUSLY, *letsh'-er-us-le*, ad. Lustfully; lewdly.

LECHEROUSNESS, *letsh'-er-us-nes*, s. Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

LECHERY, *letsh'-er-e*, s. Lewdness; free indulgence of lust.

LECTION, *lek'-shun*, s. A reading; a difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book; a lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

LECTIONARY, *lek'-shun-ā-re*, s. The Roman Catholic service-book, containing portions of Scripture.

LECTOR, *lek'-tur*, s. (Lat.) A reader; one designated to read the Bible in the ancient churches.

LECTUAL, *lekt'-yu-al*, a. In *pathology*, an epithet applied to such diseases as require confinement to bed.

LECTURE, *lekt'-yur*, s. A discourse read or pronounced on any subject, a reading; a magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof.

— v.n To read or deliver a formal discourse; to practise reading lectures for instruction.

— v.a. To instruct by discourses; to instruct authoritatively, to reprove.

LECTURED, *lekt' yurd*, pp. of the verb *to lecture*.

LECTURER, *lekt'-yur-er*, s. One who reads or pronounces lectures, a professor or an instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others; a preacher in a church.

LECTURESHIP, *lekt'-yur-ship*, s. The office of a lecturer.

LECTURN, *lek'-turn*, s. A reading-desk in some churches.

LECYTHIDACEÆ, *le-se-the-dā'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, with large fleshy flowers and singular fruit, inhabiting the woods of South America.

LED, *led*, prep. and pp of LEAD.

LED-CAPTAIN, *led-kap'-tin*, s. An obsequious follower; a humble attendant.

LED-HORSE, *led'-hawrse*, s. A sumpter horse.

LEDGE, *ledj*, s. A stratum or layer; a ridge; a prominent row; a regular part rising or projecting beyond the rest; a small moulding; a ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea.

LEDGER, *ledj'-er*, s. The principal book of accounts among merchants, into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form.—*Ledgers*, in *architecture*, pieces of timber used to support the platform of scaffolding.

LEDGER-LINE, *ledj'-er-line*. *See* LEGER.

LEDGY, *ledj'-e*, a Abounding in ledges

LEE, *lee*, s., pl. LEES. Dregs; sediment.

— s. A place defended from the wind; that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.—*Under the lee*, the part defended from the wind.—*Under the lee of the land*, near the shore which breaks the force of the wind.—*Under the lee of a ship*, on the side opposite to that on which the wind blows.—*Lee-board*, a frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled.—*Lee-gage*, a greater distance from the point whence the wind blows, than another vessel has.—*Lee-lurch*, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.—*Lee-shore*, the shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.—*Lee-side*, the side of a ship or boat furthest from the point whence the wind blows.—*Lee-tide*, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows.—A *tide under the lee*, a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

LEECH, *leetsh*, s. In *zoology*, a genus of blood-sucking aquatic worms, which constitute the family *Hirudinæ*; a blood-sucker; a professor of the healing art; ‡a physician.—A *cow-leech* or *horse-leech* is one skilled in the diseases of those animals.—In *nautical language*, the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular, as, the *fore-leech*, *after-leech*, &c. *Leech-lines* are ropes fastened to the middle of the leeches of the mainsail and foresail, and used for hauling them. *Leech-rope*, that part of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed.

—‡ v.a. To treat with medicine; to heal.

LEECH-CRAFT,‡ *leetsh'-kraft*, s. The art of healing.

LEEFANCE, *lē'-fanse*, s. In *nautical matters*, an iron bar upon which the sheets of fore and aft sails traverse.

LEEK, *leek*, s. A plant allied to the onion.

LEELITE, *lee'-lite*, s. A variety of feldspar.

LEER, *leer*, v.n. To look obliquely; to cast a look in contempt or defiance, or cast a sly look.

— v.a. To allure with smiles.

— s. An oblique view; an affected cast of countenance; an annealing furnace in a glass-house; ‡complexion; face.

—‡ a. Empty; trifling; frivolous.

LEERINGLY, *leer'-ing-le*, ad. With an arch, oblique look or smile.

LEES, *leez*, s.pl. The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment.

LEESE,‡ *leeze*, v.a. To lose; to hurt.

LEET, *leet*, s. A court.—In *law*, the *court-leet*, or view of frank-pledge, is the court of record, held once a year, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.—*Leet-ale*, a feast or merry-making in the time of leet.—*Leetman*, one subject to the jurisdiction of a leet court.

LEEWARD, *lee'-wawrd*, a. Pertaining to the part toward which the wind blows; as, a *leeward* ship.

— ad. Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows.

LEEWAY, *lee'-wa*, s. The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course.

LEFT, *left*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to leave*.

— a. Denoting the part opposed to the *right* of the body. The *left* bank of a river is that which is on the *left* hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of the river.

LEFT-HAND, *left'-hand*, s. The hand on the left side.

LEFT-HANDED, *left-hand'-ed*, a. Having the left hand or arm more strong or dextrous than the right; unlucky; inauspicious.—*Left-handed marriage*, a marriage with a woman of inferior rank.

LEFT-HANDEDNESS, *left-hand'-ed-nes*, s. Habitual use of the left hand.

LEFT-HANDINESS, *left-han'-de-nes*, s. Awkwardness.

LEG, *leg*, s. The limb of an animal used in supporting the body, and in walking and running; that part of

the limb from the knee to the foot, but, in a *general sense*, the whole limb; the long or slender support of anything. - *Legs of a triangle*, the sides of a triangle. —*To stand on one's own legs*, to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts without aid.

LEGACY, *leg'-â-se*, s. A bequest; a particular thing or certain sum of money given by will. —*Legacy duty* is a government tax on testamentary bequests, or the transfer of property.

LEGACY HUNTER, *leg'-â-se-hunt'-er*, s. One who flatters and courts for legacies.

LEGAL, *le'-gal*, a. According to law; constitutional; authorized; lawful; permitted or created by law.—In *theology*, according to the law of works, or resting on works for salvation.—*Legal tender* is a term applied to the payment of debts in the authorized currency of the country, either in gold or bank-notes.

LEGALIST, *le'-gal-ist*, s. In *theology*, one who relies for salvation on works of law.

LEGALITY, *le-gal'-e-te*, s. Lawfulness; conformity to law.—In *theology*, a reliance on works for salvation.

LEGALIZE, *le'-gal-ize*, v.a. To make lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize; to sanction.

LEGALIZED *'e'-gal-ize'd*, pp. or a. Made lawful.

LEGALLY, *le'-gal-le*, ad. Lawfully; according to law.

LEGATARY,† *leg'-â-tâ-re*, s. A legatee; one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

LEGATE, *leg'-ate*, s. An ambassador or envoy; the pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the pope's representative.

LEGATEE, *leg-â-te'*, s. One to whom a legacy is bequeathed

LEGATESHIP, *leg'-ate-ship*, s. The office of a legate.

LEGATINE, *leg'-â-tine*, a. Pertaining to or proceeding from a legate.

LEGATION, *le-ga'-shun*, s. An embassy; a deputation; the person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors.

LEGATO, *le-ga'-to*. (Ital.) In *music*, a term denoting that one note is tied to another, and is to be performed in a close, smooth, gliding manner.

LEGATOR,‡ *le-ga'-tur*, s. (Lat.) A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy.

LEG-BAIL, *leg'-bale*, s. Escape from custody.

LEGE,‡ *lej*, v.a. To allege; to lighten

LEGEND, *le'-jend*, s. Any memorial or relation; an incredible, unauthentic narrative; a chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins, and at the refectories of religious houses, the motto or words placed round the field of a medal or coin.

— v.a. To tell or narrate, as a legend.

LEGENDARY, *le'-jen-dâ-re*, a. Consisting of legends; fabulous, strange

— s. A book of legends; a relater of legends.

LEGER,† *lej'-er*, s. Anything that lies in a place; that which rests or remains.—A *Leger-book*, a book that lies in the counting-house. *See* LEDGER.—In *music*, a *Leger-line* is a line added to the staff of five lines, when more lines than five are wanted, for designating notes ascending or descending.

LEGERDEMAIN, *lej-er-de-mane'*, s. Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand.

LEGERITY,‡ *le-jer'-e-te*, s. Lightness; nimbleness.

LEGGE,‡ *leg*, v.a. To lay.

LEGGED, *legd*, or *leg'-ged*, a. Having legs; used in *composition*, as a two-*legged* animal.

LEGGERS, *leg'-gers*, s.pl. Men employed in conveying a barge through a canal tunnel, by means of pushing with their legs against the side walls.

LEGGING, *leg'-ging*, s. A cover for the leg like a long gaiter.

LEGHORN, *leg'-hawrn*, s. The name of the Tuscan plait for bonnets and hats.

LEGIBILITY, *lej-e-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality or state of
LEGIBLENESS, *lej'-e-bl-nes*, } being legible, or easy to be read.

LEGIBLE, *lej'-e-bl*, a That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be readily distinguished.

LEGIBLY, *lej'-e-ble*, ad. In such a manner as may be read.

LEGION, *le'-jun*, s. Among the ancient Romans, divided into cohorts, companies, and centuries, and consisting of different numbers at different periods; a military force, a great number.—*Legion of honour*, an order instituted in France, by Napoleon, as a reward for merit, both civil and military

LEGIONARY, *le'-jun-â-re*, a. Relating to a legion or to legions; consisting of a legion or of legions; containing a great number.

LEGIONARY, s. One of a legion.

LEGIONRY, *le'-jun-re*, s. Body of legions.

LEGISLATE, *lej'-is-late*, v.n. To make or enact a law or laws.

LEGISLATION, *lej-is-la'-shun*, s. The act of passing a law or laws, the enacting of laws.

LEGISLATIVE, *lej'-is-la-tiv*, a. Giving or enacting laws, capable of enacting laws; pertaining to the enacting of laws.

LEGISLATOR, *lej'-is-la-tur*, s. A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community.

LEGISLATORSHIP, *lej-is-la'-tur-ship*, s. The office of a legislator.

LEGISLATRESS, *lej-is-la'-tres*, } s. A female who makes
LEGISLATRIX, *lej-is-la'-triks*, } laws.

LEGISLATURE, *led'-jis-late-yur*, s. The body of men in a state or kingdom, invested with power to make and repeal laws.

LEGIST, *le'-jist*, s. One skilled in the laws.

LEGITIMACY, *le-jit'-e-mâ-se*, s. Lawfulness of birth genuineness; regular sequence or deduction.

LEGITIMATE, *le-jit'-e-mate*, a. Lawfully begotten; born in wedlock; genuine; not false or spurious; in accordance with established law.

— v.a. To make lawful; to render legitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir.

LEGITIMATELY, *le-jit'-e-mate-le*, ad. Lawfully; according to law.

LEGITIMATENESS, *le-jit'-e-mate-nes*, s. Legality; lawfulness, genuineness.

LEGITIMATION, *le-jit-e-ma'-shun*, s. The act of rendering legitimate; lawful birth.

LEGITIMIST, *le-jit'-e-mist*, s. One who supports legitimate authority.—In *France*, an adherent of the old Bourbon family.

LEGLESS, *leg'-les*, a. Having no legs.

LEGUME, *leg'-gume*, } s. In *botany*, a pericarp or seed
LEGUMEN, *le-gu'-men*, } vessel; the pod of a leguminous plant; applied to pulse, peas, beans, &c.

LEGUMIN, *le-gu'-min*, s. A peculiar principle in the fleshy cotyledons of the seeds of papilionaceous plants; vegetable casein.

LEGUMINOUS, *le-gu'-min-us*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of pulse.

LEHUNTITE, *le-hunt'-ite*, s. A flesh-coloured mineral, a compact zeolite, and so called in honour of Captain Lehunt.

LEIOTRICHANÆ, *le-o-tre-ka'-ne*, s.pl. (Gr.) In *ornithology* a sub-family of the *Ampelidæ*, the Fruit-eaters, or Silky Chatterers.

LEIPATHYMIC, *le-path-e-mik*, a. Fainting; tending to swooning.

LEISURABLE, *le'-zhur-â-bl*, a. Vacant of employment, not occupied.

LEISURABLY, *le'-zhur-â-ble*, ad. At leisure; without hurry.

LEISURE, *le'-zhur*, s. Freedom from occupation or business; time free from employment.

LEISURELY, *le'-zhur-le*, a. Done at leisure; deliberate.

— ad. Not in haste; slowly; deliberately.

LEMAN,‡ *le'-man*, s. A sweetheart; a gallant, or a mistress.

LEMANIDÆ, *le-man'-e-de*, s.pl. A tribe of *Fuci*, with hollow fronds.

LEME,‡ *leem*, s. A ray of light.

—‡ v.n. To shine.

LEMMA, *lem'-mâ*, s. (Gr.) In *mathematics*, a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition.

LEMMING, } *lem'-ming*, } s. A kind of gnawing mam-
LEMING, } mal, the Lapland Marmot, very nearly allied to the mouse and rat.

LEMNIAN, *lem'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to the Isle of Lemnos.—*Lemnian earth* is a soft mineral found in the Isle of Lemnos; also called *sphragide*.

LEMNISCATA, *lem-nis-ka'-tâ*, s. (Lat.) In *geometry*, the name of a curve in the form of the figure 8.

LEMON, *lem'-on*, s. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *citrus*, its juice consisting chiefly of *citric acid*. —*Lemon* or *lemon-tree*, the tree that produces lemons. —*Salt of lemons* is binoxalate of potash, or potash combined with oxalic acid.—*Lemon-kali*, a drink made from citric and tartaric acid

LEMONADE, *lem-on-ade'*, s. A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened.

LEMUR, *le'-mur*, s. A genus of quadrumanous animals,

nearly allied to apes, &c.—(Lat.) A ghost or spectre. —The *Lemures*, or *Lemurs*, of the Romans, were a sort of female genii, or evil spirits, to whom the feasts, under the name of *Lemuria*, were dedicated.

LEMURIDÆ, *le-mew'-re-de*, s.pl. A family of Quadrumanous animals, of which the *lemur* is the type.

LEND, *lend*, v.a. To grant or supply, on condition of repayment; to furnish, in general, as aid; to grant for temporary use, on condition of ultimate return; to permit to use for another's benefit, as one's name on a note; to let for hire or compensation.

LENDABLE, *lend'-à-bl*, a. That may be lent.

LENDER, *lend'-er*, s. One who lends or makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LENDING, *lend'-ing*, s. The act of loaning; that which is lent or furnished.

LENGTH, *length*, s. The extent of anything material from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides; extension; space of time; long duration; extent; distance.—*At length*, at last; at the end or conclusion.

‡ v.a. To extend; to lengthen.

LENGTHEN, *length'n*, v.a. To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate; to draw out in pronunciation.

— v.n. To grow longer; to extend in length.

LENGTHENED, *length'nd*, pp. or a. Made longer; drawn out in length.

LENGTHENING, *length'ning*, s. Continuation; protraction.

LENGTHFUL, *length'-ful*, a. Of great length in measure.

LENGTHILY, *length'-e-le*, ad. At great length or extent.

LENGTHINESS, *length'-e-nes*, s. Length; the state of being lengthy.

LENGTHWISE, *length'-wize*, ad. In a longitudinal direction.

LENGTHY, *leng'h'-e*, a. Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief.

LENIENCY, *le'-ne-en-se*, s. Lenity.

LENIENT, *le'-ne-ent*, a. Softening; mitigating; emollient.

— s. That which softens or assuages; an emollient.

LENIENTLY, *le'-ne-ent-le*, ad. In a lenient manner.

LENIFY,† *len'-e-fi*, v.a. To assuage; to soften; to mitigate.

LENIMENT,‡ *len'-e-ment*, s. An assuasive.

LENITIVE, *len'-e-tiv*, a. Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient.

— s. A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which softens or mitigates; a palliative.

LENITY, *len'-e-te*, s. Gentleness of temper; mildness of treatment; kindness; clemency.

LENNOCK, *len'-nok*, a. Slender; pliable. (*Local.*)

LENO, *le'-no*, s. A kind of cotton gauze, used for window curtains, which is thinner and dearer than buke muslin.

LENOCINANT, *le-nos'-e-nant*, a Given to lewdness.

LENS, *lens*, s.; pl. LENSES. (Lat.) In *optics*, a piece of glass or other transparent substance, bounded on both sides by polished, spherical surfaces, or on one side by a spherical and on the other by a plane surface; rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance. A *convex lens* converges the rays of light; a *concave lens* disperses them.—In *anatomy*, the term is applied to the crystalline humour of the eye.

LENS-SHAPED, *lens'-shaypt*, a. Having the form of a lens; lenticular.

LENT, *lent*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to lend*.

—‡ a. Slow; mild.

— s. The quadragesimal fast, or fast of forty days, which the Roman Catholic Church observes as a time of mortification in commemoration of the miraculous fasting of Jesus Christ in the wilderness. It begins at Ash-Wednesday, and continues till Easter.

LENTANDO, *len-tan'-do*. (Ital.) In *music*, denotes a gradual retarding of time.

LENTEN, *len'-tn*, a. Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; sparing.

LENTICULAR *en-tik'-u-lar*, a. Resembling a lentil; having the form of a double-convex lens; lentiform.

LENTICULAREÆ, *len-tik-u-la'-re-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, which thrive in water or marshes.

LENTICULARLY, *len-tik'-u-lar-le*, ad. In the manner of a lens; with a curve.

LENTIFORM, *len'-te-fawrm*, a. Of the form of a double-convex lens.

LENTIGINOUS, *len-tij'-e-nus*, a. Freckly; scurfy.

LENTIGO,‡ *len-te'-go*, s. (Lat.) A freckly eruption on the skin.

LENTIL, *len'-til*, s. A plant resembling the bean, but inferior as an edible.

LENTISK, *len'-tisk*, } s. A tree of the genus *pistacia*,
LENTISCUS, *len-tis'-kus*, } the mastich-tree.

LENTITUDE,‡ *len'-te-lewd*, s. Slowness.

LENTNER, *lent'-ner*, s. A kind of hawk.

LENTO, *len'-to*. (Ital.) In *music*, denotative of a slow smooth, and gliding strain.

LENTOR, *len'-tur*, s. Tenacity; viscousness; slowness, sluggishness.

LENTOUS, *len'-tus*, a Viscous; tenacious.

LENZINITE, *len'-zin-ite*, s. A variety of clayey mineral

LEO, *le'-o*. (Lat.) The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.—*Leo minor*, a constellation surrounded by Ursa major, Lynx, Cancer, and Leo.

LEONHARDITE, *le-on'-har-dite*, s. A mineral of a yellow-brownish colour, which occurs crystallized, and is composed of silica, alumina, and lime.

LEONINE, *le'-o-nine*, a. Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion, or partaking of its qualities.—*Leonine verses*, so named from *Leo*, the inventor, are those the end of which rhymes with the middle; as, "Dat bene, dat multum, qui dat cum munere vultum."

LEONINELY, *le'-o-nine-le*, ad. In the manner of a lion.

LEOPARD, *lep'-ard*, s. A rapacious quadruped, of the genus *felis*, or Cat group.—*Leopard's-bane* is the popular name of several plants of the genus *arnica* and *doronicum*.—*Leopard-wood* is a fancy wood obtained from one of the Palm tribe.

LEPADITES, *lep'-à-dites*, s.pl. The family of *Cirripedes*, or Goose Barnacles, of which the *lepas*, or barnacle, is the type.

LEPAS, *le'-pas*, s. The Linnæan name for the Cirripede comprising barnacles, &c.

LEPER, *lep'-er*, s. A person affected with leprosy.

LEPID, *lep'-id*, a. Pleasant; jocose.

LEPIDINEÆ, *lep-e-din'-e-e*, s.pl. A tribe of Cruciferous plants, of which the genus *lepidium* is the type.

LEPIDODENDRON, *lep-e-do-den'-dron*, s. A fossil tree, named from the scaly appearance of the stem.

LEPIDOID, *lep'-e-doyd*, s. A family of extinct fossil fishes, belonging to the Oolitic formation.

LEPIDOLEPRIDÆ, *lep-e-do-lep'-re-de*, s.pl. A family of fishes, the Ribands, belonging to the tribe *Canthileptes*, or Mail Cheeks.

LEPIDOLITE, *lep'-id-o-lite*, s. In *geology*, a species of the mica family, presenting a lilac or rose-violet colour.

LEPIDOPTERA, *lep-e-dop'-te-rà*, s.pl. An order of insects, including butterflies and moths, which possess four wings, covered with minute scales, which appear like powder.

LEPIDOPTERAL, *lep-e-dop'-ter-al*, } a. Belonging to the
LEPIDOPTEROUS, *lep-e-dop'-ter-us*, } order of *Lepidoptera*.

LEPODOLITE, *lep'-o-do-lite*, s. A translucent mineral of various colours, which occurs massive, and is composed of silica, alumina, potash, lithia, and oxide of manganese.

LEPORIDÆ, *le-por'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of Rodents, or *Glires*, of which the *lepus*, or hare, is the type.

LEPORINE, *lep'-o-rine*, a. Pertaining to, or having the nature of the hare.

LEPRA, *le'-prà*, s. A scaly eruption of the skin.

LEPROSITY,† *le-pros'-e-te*, s. Squamousness.

LEPROSY, *lep'-ro-se*, s. A foul cutaneous disease, attended with violent itching.

LEPROUS, *lep'-rus*, a. Infected with leprosy; covered with white scales.

LEPROUSLY, *lep'-rus-le* ad. In a leprous manner; infectiously.

LEPROUSNESS, *lep'-rus-nes*, s. State of being leprous.

LEPTIDÆ, *lep'-te-des*, s.pl. (Gr.) A sub-family of Dipterous insects, of the family *Brachystoma*, of which the *leptis* is the type.

LEPTOCEPHALIDANS, *lep-to-se-fal'-e-dans*, s.pl. (Gr.) A family of small-headed fishes, of which the *leptocephalus* is the type.

LEPTODACTYL, *lep-to-dak'-til*, s. A bird or other animal having slender toes.

Leptology, *lep-tŏl'-o-je*, s. A minute and tedious discourse on trifling things.

Leptostomine, *lep-to-stom'-e-ne*, s.pl. The long-billed Cuckoos, a subdivision of the *Cuculidæ*, or Cuckoo family.

Lepus, *lep'-us*, s. A genus of Rodents, the common Hare. *See* Leporidæ.—In *astronomy*, one of the constellations situated directly under Orion.

Lere,‡ *leer*, s. Learning; lesson; lore.

—‡ v.a. To learn; to teach

—‡ a Empty.

Lernean, *ler'-ne-an*, s.pl A family of parasitic animals found attached to fishes, and related to the inferior grades of Crustacea.

Lerry,‡ *ler'-re*, s. Learning; a lecture; a rating. (*A rustic word*

Lesion, *le'-zhun*, s. A hurting; wound; injury.

Less,‡ *less*, for Unless

— A negative or privative termination, appended to many nouns and adjectives; as *fatherless*, *faithless*, &c.

— a. Comparative of *little*; smaller; not so large or great.

— ad. Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree.

Lessee, *les-see'*, s. The person to whom a lease is given.

Lessen, *les'n*, v.a. To make less in bulk, quantity, or amount, or in degree, state, or quality; to bring down in dignity; to diminish or reduce.

— v.n. To become less in bulk, or amount; to be diminished; to become less in degree, quality, or intensity; to diminish or decrease.

Lessened, *les'nd*, pp. of the verb *to lessen*.

Lesser, *les'-ser*, a. Comparative of *little*; less; smaller; not so large.

Lesses, *les'-seez*, s.pl. The leavings or dung of beasts.

Lesson, *les'n*, s. Anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner, for improvement, or such a portion of a book as a pupil learns and repeats at one time; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; something to be learned; precept; reproof; rebuke; instruction or truth, taught by experience.

— v.a. To teach; to instruct.

Lessoned, *les'nd*, pp. of the verb *to lesson*.

Lessor, *les'-sur*, s. One who leases; the person who lets to farm, or gives a lease.

Lest, *lest*, conj. For fear that.

Let, *let*, v.a.; pret. and pp. Let. To allow or permit; to give leave or power by a positive act; to lease; to put to hire; to grant possession and use for a compensation.—In the *imperative mood*, *let*, followed by the first and third persons, expresses desire or wish; by the first person plural, exhortation or entreaty; by the third person, it implies permission or command addressed to an inferior.—‡ To retard; to impede; to interpose obstructions.—*To let alone*, to suffer to remain without intermeddling.—*To let down*, to permit to sink or fall; to lower.—*To let loose*, to free from restraint.—*To let in* or *into*, to permit or suffer to enter; to admit.—*To let blood*, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out.—*To let out*, to suffer to escape; to lease or let to hire.—*To let off*, to discharge; to let fly, or cause to explode.—*To let fly*, to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow or stone.

—‡ v.n. To forbear.

— s. A retarding; hindrance; obstacle; impediment.

— A termination of diminutives; as, *hamlet*, a little village.

Letch, *letsh*, s. A leach-tub; a long, narrow swamp, in which water moves slowly.

Lethal, *le'-thal*, a. Deadly; mortal; fatal.

Lethality, *le-thal'-e-te*, s. Mortality; deadliness; fatality.

Lethargic, *le-thär'-jik*, } a. Preternaturally in-
Lethargical, *le-thär'-je-kal*, } clined to sleep; drowsy.

Lethargically, *le-thär'-je-kal-le*, ad. In a morbid sleepiness.

Lethargicalness, *le-thär'-je-kal-nes*, } s. Preternatural
Lethargicness, *le-thär'-jik-nes*, } or morbid sleepiness.

Lethargied, *leth'-ar-jid*, pp. or a. Laid asleep; entranced.

Lethargize, *leth'-ar-jize*, } v.a. To make lethargic, dull,
Lethargy,‡ *leth'-ar-je*, } or drowsy.

Lethargy, *leth'-ar-je*, s. Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked; dulness; inaction; inattention.

Lethe, *le'-the*, s. In *mythology*, one of the rivers of the infernal regions, whose waters were said to cause forgetfulness of the past; hence oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

Lethean, *le-the'-an*, a. Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

Lethiferous, *le-thif'-er-us*, a. Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction.

Letter, *let'-ter*, s. (from *let*). One who permits; ‡ one who retards or hinders, one who gives vent, as a *blood-letter*.—(Fr.) a mark or character, written, printed, engraved, or painted, used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the human organs of speech, a written or printed message, an epistle, a written communication sent by post or otherwise, the verbal expression, the literal meaning, type, a character formed of metal or wood usually of metal, and used in printing books.—*Letters*, in the *plural*, learning, erudition.—*Letter-board*, a board on which pages of type are placed for distribution.—*Letter-box*, a post-office box for receiving letters.—*Letter-carrier*, a postman who delivers letters.—*Letter-case*, a case to put letters in.—*Dead letter*, a writing or precept which is without authority or force.—*Letter of attorney*, a writing by which one person authorizes another to act in his stead.—*Letter of credit*, a letter authorizing credit to a certain amount of money to be given to the bearer.—*Letter of marque*, a commission given to private ships, by a government, to make reprisals on the ships of another state. *See* Marque.—*Letters patent*, a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right.

— v.a. To impress or form letters on.

Lettered, *let'-terd*, pp. Stamped with letters.

— a Literate; educated; versed in literature or science, belonging to learning.

Letter-founder, *let'-ter-fown'-der*, s. One who casts letters; a type-founder.

Lettering, *let'-ter-ing*, s. The act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.

Letterless, *let'-ter-les*, a. Illiterate; unlettered; not learned

Letter-press, *let'-ter-pres*, s. Print; letters and words impressed on paper or other material by types.

Letter-wood, *let'-ter-wud*, s. A beautiful wood used for cabinet-work and veneering, and the most costly that Guiana possesses.

Letter-writer, *let'-ter-rī'-ter*, s. One who writes letters; an instrument for copying letters, often called the *manifold letter-writer*.

Letting, *let'-ting*, s. The putting out on lease, as a farm; the giving possession of premises, as to a tenant-at-will; a contracting.

Lettuce, *let'-tus*, s. The popular name of several species of *lactuca*, much used as a salad.

Leuchtenbergite, *luk-ten-ber'-jite*, s. A mineral of a yellowish colour and pearly lustre, composed of silica, alumina, magnesia, peroxide of iron, and lime.

Leucine, *lew'-sin*, s. A peculiar white pulverulent substance, produced by acting on muscular fibre with sulphuric acid.

Leucite, *leiu'-sit*, s. A mineral of a dull, glassy appearance, found in the volcanic rocks of Italy.

Leucitic, *lew-sit'-ik*, a. A term applied to volcanic rocks containing leucite.

Leucoethiopic, *lew-ko-e-the-op'-ik*, a. White and black; designating a white animal of a black species; the albino of the negro race.

Leucophane, *lew'-ko-fane*, s. A mineral, occurring imperfectly crystallized, of a greenish or wine-yellow colour, consisting of silica, fluoric acid, glucina, lime, and sodium.

Leucophlegmacy, *lew-ko-fleg'-mā-se*, s. A dropsical habit of body; paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweats.

Leucophlegmatic, *lew-ko-fleg-mat'-ik*, a. Having a dropsical habit of body, with a white, bloated skin.

Leucorrhœa, *lew'-kor-re-ā*, s. *Fluor albus*, vulgarly called the Whites.

Leucostine, *lew-kos'-tin*, s. A variety of trachite.

Leuttrite, *lewt'-rite*, s. A greenish-white mineral, so called from being found at Leuttra, in Saxony.

Levant, *le-vant'*, or *lev'-ant*, a. Eastern; denoting the part of the hemisphere where the sun rises, and particularly applied to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.

— s. A country to the eastward; the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean Sea

Levanter, *le-van'-ter*, s. A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean; one who flies from his pecuniary engagements, but especially one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager lost.

Levantine, *le-van'-tin*, or *lev'-an-tine*, a. Pertaining to the Levant.

— s. A particular kind of silk cloth.

Levator, *le-va'-tur*, s. (Lat.) In *anatomy*, a muscle that serves to raise some part, as the lip or the eyelid. —A surgical instrument, used to raise a depressed part of the skull

Levee, *lev'-ay*, s. (Fr.) The time of rising; the concourse of persons who visit a prince or great personage in the morning.

Level, *lev'-el*, a. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon, even, flat; of the same height; on the same line or plane; equal in rank or degree.

— v.a. To make horizontal, to make even, to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in anything, to lay flat, to reduce to equality of condition or degree; to suit; to adapt.

— v.n. To aim at, to point a gun or an arrow to the mark, to be in the same direction with the mark.

— s. A horizontal line, or a plane, a surface without inequalities, rate; standard; usual elevation, customary height, a surveyor's instrument for determining the height of one place with another, for which a *spirit-level* is often used, a workman's tool, with a plummet, to ascertain horizontality, a gallery in a mine; a state of equality; the line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed; an instrument, in *mechanics*, by which to find or draw a horizontal line; rule, plan, scheme.

Levelled, *lev'-eld*, pp. of the verb *to level*.

Leveller, *lev'-el-ler*, s. One who levels or makes even; one who destroys or attempts to destroy distinctions, and reduce to equality.

Levelling, *lev'-el-ling*, s. The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane.—In *surveying*, the art or practice of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth The instruments chiefly used in levelling are the theodolite and the spirit-level.

Levelness, *lev'-el-nes*, s. Evenness; equality of surface; equality with something else.

Lever, *le'-ver*, s. In *mechanics*, a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, turning on a support called the *fulcrum* or *prop.*—*Lever-watch* is a watch with a lever balance.

—‡ a. The comparative degree of *leve*, *leef*, or *lief*. More agreeable; more pleasing.

—‡ ad. Rather; as, *I had rather*.

Leverage, *le'-ver-aje*, s. Mechanical advantage gained on the principle of the lever.

Leveret, *lev'-er-et*, s. A hare in her first year.

Leverock, *lev'-er-ok*, s. A bird; a lark.

Levet,‡ *lev'-et*, s. A blast of a trumpet.

Leviable, *lev'-e-à-bl*, a. That may be levied or collected.

Leviathan, *le-vi'-à-than*, s. (Heb.) A huge aquatic animal, described in the Book of Job; probably a whale.

Levied, *lev'-id*, pp. of the verb *to levy*.

Levigate, *lev'-e-gate*, v.a. In *pharmacy* and *chemistry*, to rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder; to plane; to polish.

— a. Made smooth.

Levigated, *lev'-e-ga-ted*, pp. Reduced to a fine, impalpable powder.

Levigation, *lev-e-ga'-shun*, s. The operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder.

Levin,‡ *lev'-in*, s. Lightning.

Levitation, *lev-e-ta' shun*, s. Lightness; buoyancy.

Levite, *le'-vite*, s. One of the tribe or family of Levi.

Levitical, *le-vit'-e-kal*, a. Belonging to the Levites, or descendants of Levi; priestly.

Levitically, *le-vit'-e-kal-le*, ad. After the manner of the Levites.

Leviticus, *le-vit'-e-kus*, s. A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites.

Levity, *lev'-e-te*, s. Lightness; the want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier; lightness of temper or conduct, volatility, inconstancy; instability, want of due consideration; gaiety of mind · want of seriousness · disposition to trifle.

Levy, *lev'-e*, v.a. To raise, to collect.—*To levy war*, is to raise or begin war; to attack.—*To levy a fine*, to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements.

— s. The act of collecting men for military or other public service, an army raised, the act of collecting money for public use.—*Levy in mass*, a requisition of all liable to bear arms for service

Lew,‡ *lew*, a Tepid, lukewarm, pale; wan.

Lewd, *lewd*, a. Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; libidinous, licentious; profligate; wicked; ‡lay, not clerical.

Lewdly, *lewd'-le*, ad. With the unlawful indulgence of lust, lustfully; wickedly, wantonly.

Lewdness, *lewd'-nes*, s. The unlawful indulgence of lust, fornication or adultery, lasciviousness, impurity; unchastity.—In *Scripture*, the practice of idolatry.

Lewdster, *lewd'-ster*, s. One given to the criminal indulgence of lust; a lecher.

Lewis, *lew'-is*, s. In *mechanics*, an appliance for raising stone, thin wedges of iron indented into the stone, forming a dove-tail

Lex, *leks* (Lat.) A law for the government of society, a word of frequent application in juridical matters, as, *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation, *lex terræ*, the law of the land; *lex scripta*, written law, *lex non scripta*, the unwritten or common law of England.

Lexical, *leks'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to a lexicon; settled by lexicology.

Lexicographer, *leks-e-kog'-rà-fer*, s. The writer of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lexicographic, *leks-e-ko-graf'-ik*, } a. Pertaining
Lexicographical, *leks-e-ko-graf'-e-kal*, } to the writing or compilation of a dictionary.

Lexicography, *leks-e-kog'-rà-fe*, s. The act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries.

Lexicology, *leks-e-kol'-o-je*, s. The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.

Lexicon, *leks'-e-kun*, s. A dictionary; a vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each.

Lexiconist,† *leks'-e-kun-ist*, s. A writer of a lexicon.

Lexigraphic, *leks-e-graf'-ik*, a. Representing by distinct signs or characters.

Lexigraphy, *leks-ig'-rà-fe*, s. The art or practice of defining words.

Ley, *lay*, a different orthography of *lay* and *lea*, a meadow; and also of *lye*, a detergent wash made of soap, &c.

Leyden-jar, *lay'dn-jär*, } s. A glass jar or bottle,
Leyden-phial, *lay'dn-fi'-al*, } used to accumulate electricity, invented by M. Vanleigh, of Leyden.

Leze Majesty, *leze maj'-es-te*. An offence against sovereign authority; rebellion.

Lherzolite, *ler'-zo-lite*, s. A mineral, a variety of augite.

Li, *li*, s. A Chinese linear measure, about one-third of a mile; also the name of a small copper coin.

Liable, *li'-à-bl*, a. Obliged in law or equity; responsible; accountable; obnoxious.

Liableness, *li'-à-bl-nes*, } s. The state of being bound or
Liability, *li-à-bil'-e-te*, } obliged in law or justice; responsibility; tendency.

Liaison, *le'-a-zong*, s. (Fr.) A union or bond of union.

Liar, *li'-ar*, s. A person who knowingly utters falsehood, or who declares to another as a fact what he knows to be not true.

Liard,‡ *li'-ard*, a. Grey.

— s. A copper coin, the French farthing.

Lias, *li'-as*, s. An argillaceous limestone, which forms the basis of the Oolitic formation. It is used by lithographers.—A division of the hank of cambric yarn spun by hand.

Libation, *li-ba'-shun*, s. The act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, in sacrifice, in honour of some deity.

Libatory, *li'-bà-tur-e*, a. For the purpose of libation.

Libavius, *li-ba'-ve-us*, s. A liquor used in calico-printing, prepared by dissolving chloride of tin in *aqua regia*.

Libbard,‡ *lib'-bard*, s. A leopard.

Libbard's-bane, *lib'-bards-bane*, s. Leopard's bane; a poisonous plant.

Libel, *li'-bel*, s. A defamatory writing; any book, pamphlet, writing, or picture containing representations, maliciously made or published, tending to bring a per-

son into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision.—In the *civil law*, and in *courts of Admiralty*, a declaration or charge in writing, exhibited in court, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue.

LIBEL, v.a. To defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture; to lampoon; to exhibit a charge against anything in court.

—‡ v.n To spread defamation, written or printed.

LIBELLANT, *li'-bel-lant*, s One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an Admiralty court.

LIBELLED, *li'-beld*, pp. of the verb *to libel*.

LIBELLER, *li'-bel-ler*, s. One who libels or defames by writing or pictures; a lampooner.

LIBELLOUS, *li'-bel-lus*, a. Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule.

LIBELLULIDÆ, *li-bel'-lu-le-de*, s.pl. A family of Neuropterous insects, of which the *Libellula*, or Dragon-fly, is the type.

LIBER, *li'-ber*, s. (Lat.) In *botany*, the inner, newly-formed bark of a plant, consisting of a layer of woody tissue.—*Liber Regis* is the great book of the 26th Henry VIII., containing an account of the valuation of the whole ecclesiastical property of England and Wales previous to the Reformation.

LIBERAL, *lib'-er-al*, a. Of a free heart; munificent; bounteous; generous; giving largely; not selfish; embracing other interests than one's own; embracing literature and the sciences generally; free; open; candid; not mean, not low in birth or mind; free to excess.—*Liberal arts*, as distinguished from the *mechanical arts*, are such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labour of the hands.—The word forms a variety of useful compounds; as, *Liberal-hearted*, having a generous heart; *Liberal-minded*, *Liberal-souled*, &c.

— s One who advocates greater freedom from restraint, especially in political institutions.

LIBERALISM, *lib'-er-al-izm*, s. The principles of liberals.

LIBERALIST, *lib'-er-al-ist*, s. One who favours the principles of liberals.

LIBERALITY, *lib-er-al'-e-te*, s. Munificence; bounty; generosity; beneficence; a particular act of generosity, a donation; a gratuity; largeness of mind; impartiality.

LIBERALIZE, *lib'-er-al-ize*, v.a. To render liberal or catholic, to free from narrow views or prejudices.

LIBERALLY, *lib'-er-al-le*, ad. Bountifully; largely; with munificence, without selfishness or meanness.

LIBERATE, *lib'-er-ate*, v a. To free; to deliver; to release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty.

LIBERATED, *lib'-er-a-ted*, pp. or a. Freed; released from confinement, manumitted.

LIBERATION, *lib-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of delivering from restraint, confinement, or slavery.

LIBERATOR, *lib'-er-a-tur*, s. One who liberates or delivers.

LIBERTARIAN, *lib-er-ta'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.

— s. One who holds to free-will.

LIBERTARIANISM, *lib-er-ta'-re-an-izm*, s. The principles or doctrines of libertarians.

LIBERTAS, *li-ber'-tas*, s. (Lat.) In *myth.*, the goddess of liberty, represented as a woman with a cap in one hand, and two poniards in the other.

LIBERTICIDE, *lib'-er-te-side*, s. Destruction of liberty; a destroyer of liberty.

LIBERTINAGE, *lib'-er-te-naje*, s. *See* LIBERTINISM.

LIBERTINE, *lib'-er-tine*, s. Anciently, a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude; one unconfined, or free from restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

— a. Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion.

LIBERTINISM, *lib'-er-te-nizm*, s. Licentiousness of opinion and practice; an unrestrained indulgence of lust, debauchery; lewdness; †state of a freedman.

LIBERTY, *lib'-er-te*, s. Freedom from restraint; privilege; exemption; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant, leave, licence; permission granted; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum.—*To take the liberty*, to do or say anything, to use freedom not specially granted.—*To set at liberty*, to deliver from confinement; to release from restraint.—*To be at liberty*, to be free from restraint.—*Natural liberty* consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature.—*Civil liberty* is the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state, or nation.—*Political liberty* designates the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence.—*Religious liberty* is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects.—*Liberty*, in *metaphysics*, as opposed to *necessity*, is the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action.—*Liberty of the press* is freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books.

LIBETHENITE, *le-beth'-en-ite*, s. A mineral first found at Libethen, in Hungary; the phosphate of copper.

LIBIDINIST, *le-bid'-e-nist*, s. One given to lewdness.

LIBIDINOUS, *le-bid'-e-nus*, a. Having an eager appetite for venereal pleasure, lewd; lascivious, unchaste.

LIBIDINOUSLY, *le-bid'-e-nus-le*, ad. With lewd desire.

LIBIDINOUSNESS, *le-bid'-e-nus-nes*, s. The state or quality of being lustful; inordinate appetite for lustful indulgence.

LIBITINA, *lib-e-ti'-nâ*, s. In *Roman mythology*, the goddess of funerals.

LIBRA, *li'-brâ*, s. (Lat.) The balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac; a pound in weight or in money, the initial of which (£) is the sign of our pound sterling; a name for the best kind of tobacco grown in Cuba.

LIBRAL, *li'-bral*, a. Of a pound weight.

LIBRARIAN, *li-bra'-re-an*, s. One who has the care of a library or collection of books.

LIBRARIANSHIP, *li-bra'-re-an-ship*, s. The office of a librarian.

LIBRARY, *li'-brâ-re*, s. A collection of books belonging to a private person, or to a public institution; an edifice or an apartment set apart for books.

LIBRATE, *li' brate*, v.a. To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

— v.n. To move, as a balance; to be poised.

LIBRATION, *li-bra'-shun*, s. The act of balancing, or state of being balanced; a balancing or equipoise between extremes.

LIBRATORY, *li'-brâ-tur-e*, a. Balancing; moving like a balance.—In *astronomy*, a term applied to changes in the disk of the moon.

LIBRETTO, *le-bret'-to*, s. (Ital.) A small book; the written words of an opera.

LICE, *lise*, s.pl. of LOUSE.

LICENSABLE, *li'-sens-â-bl*, a. That may be permitted by a legal grant.

LICENSE, *li'-sense*, s. Leave; permission; excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom; freedom abused: authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act; a certificate giving permission or authority.

— v a. To permit by grant or authority; to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission; to authorize to act in a particular character.

LICENSED, *li'-senst*, pp. or a. Permitted by authority.—*Licensed Victualler* is an innkeeper or publican, who sells beer, wine, and spirits, and affords accommodation to visitors or travellers.

LICENSER, *li'-sen-ser*, s. One who grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others.

LICENSING, *li'-sens-ing*, s. The act of giving a license.

LICENSURE, *li'-sen-sure*, s. A licensing.

LICENTIATE, *li-sen'-she-ate*, s. One who has a license to exercise a profession, as in medicine.

— v.a To give license or permission.

LICENTIATION, *li-sen-she-a'-shun*, s. The act of permitting.

LICENTIOUS, *li-sen'-shus*, a. Indulging freedom to excess; not restrained by law or morality; uncontrolled; unruly; wanton; profligate.

LICENTIOUSLY, *li-sen'-shus-le*, ad. With excess of liberty; in contempt of law and morality.

LICENTIOUSNESS, *li-sen'-shus-nes*, s. Excessive indulgence of liberty.

LICH, *litsh*, s. A body or corpse.—*Lichwake*, watching with the dead.—*Lichfield*, the field of dead bodies.—*Lich-owl*, an owl vulgarly supposed to foretell death.

LICHEN, *litsh' en*, s. In *botany*, the name of an extensive division of Cryptogamous plants, which appear in the form of thin, flat crusts, covering rocks and the bark of trees.—In *pathology*, a species of *impetigo*, which see.—*Lichenic acid* is the acid peculiar to some species of lichens; malic acid.

LICHENIN, *litsh'-en-in*, s. A substance closely allied to starch, extracted from Iceland moss.
LICHENOGRAPHIC, *litsh-en-o-graf'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to lichenography.
LICHENOGRAPHICAL, *litsh-en-o-graf'-e-kal*, }
LICHENOGRAPHIST, *litsh-en-og'-rà-fist*, s. One who describes the lichens.
LICHENOGRAPHY, *litsh-en-og'-rà-fe*, s. The science which illustrates the natural history of the lichens.
LICIT, *lis'-it*, a. Lawful; legal; legitimate.
LICITLY, *lis'-it-le*, ad. Lawfully.
LICITNESS, *lis'-it-nes*, s. Lawfulness.
LICK, *lik*, v.a. To pass or draw the tongue over the surface; to lap; to take in by the tongue.—*To lick up*, to devour; to consume entirely.—*To lick the dust*, to be slain; to perish in battle.—‡ To strike repeatedly, to chastise; to flog (*low*).
—‡ s. A blow (*vulgar*); a wash; something rubbed on.
LICK-SPITTLE, *lik'-spit-tl*, s. A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character.
LICKED, *likt*, pp. of the verb *to lick*.
LICKER, *lik'-er*, s. One who licks.
LICKERISH, *lik'-er-ish*, a. Nice in the choice of food; dainty; greedy to swallow; eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish; dainty; tempting the appetite.
LICKERISHLY, *lik'-er-ish-le*, ad. Daintily.
LICKERISHNESS, *lik'-er-ish-nes*, s. Niceness of palate; daintiness.
LICKING, *lik'-ing*, s. A lapping with the tongue; a flogging or castigation (*low*).
LICORICE, *lik'-o-ris*, s. A medicinal plant, whose roots have a sweet taste.
LICTOR, *lik'-tur*, s. (Lat.) An officer among the Romans, who bore an axe and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office.
LID, *lid*, s. A cover; that which shuts the opening of a vessel or box; the cover of the eye, or eye-*lid*.
LIDLESS, *lid'-les*, a. Having no lid.
LIE, *li*, s. Water impregnated with alkaline salt, written Lye. a false statement, uttered for the purpose of deception; falsehood; a fiction; an intentional violation of truth.—*To give the lie*, to charge with falsehood.
— v.n. To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to say or do that which deceives another.—(Sax.) pret. LAY; pp. LAIN; obs. LIEN. To rest in an inclining posture; to lean; to press on; to be deposited in the grave; to rest on a bed or couch; to be prostrate; to be situated; to be; to rest; to abide; to remain; to be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained.—*To lie at the heart*, to be fixed as an object of affection or anxious desire.—*To lie by*, to rest; to intermit labour.—*To lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment.—*To lie hard* or *heavy*, to oppress; to burden.—*To lie on hand*, to be or remain in possession; to remain unsold.—*To lie on the hands*, to remain unoccupied or unemployed.—*To lie on the head*, to be imputed.—*To lie in wait*, to wait for in concealment or in ambush.—*To lie in one*, to be in the power of; to belong to.—*To lie down*, to lay the body on the ground; to go to rest.—*To lie in*, to be in childbed.—*To lie under*, to be subject to; to suffer.—*To lie on* or *upon*, to be a matter of obligation or duty.—*To lie with*, to lodge or sleep with; to have carnal knowledge of; to belong to.—*To lie over*, to remain unpaid, after the time when payment is due.
LIE-FRAUGHT, *li'-frawt*, a. Fraught with lies.
LIEF,‡ *leef*, a. Dear; beloved.
— ad. Gladly; willingly; used in familiar speech, as, I had as *lief* go as not.
LIEGE, *leeje*, a. Bound by a feudal tenure; obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior; faithful.
— s. A vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord; a liegeman, a lord or superior.
LIEGER,‡ *leej'-er*, s. A resident ambassador.
LIEN,‡ *li'-en*. The obsolete participle of *lie*. *See* LAIN.
LIEN, *li'-en*, or *le'-en*, s. A legal claim; the right by which the possessor of property holds it against the owner in satisfaction of a demand.
LIENTERIC, *li-en-ter'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a lientery.
LIENTERY, *li'-en-ter-e*, s. A lax or diarrhœa, in which aliments are discharged undigested.
LIER, *li'-er*, s. One who lies down; one who rests or remains.
LIEU, *lew*, s. (Fr.) Place; room, stead.
LIEUTENANCY, *lu-ten'-an-se*, or *lef-ten'-an-se*, s. The office or commission of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.
LIEUTENANT, *lu-ten'-ant*, or *lef-ten'-ant*, s. (Fr.) An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence.—In *military affairs*, the second commissioned officer in a company.—In *ships of war*, the officer next in rank to the captain.
LIFE, *life*, s.; pl. LIVES. In a *general sense*, that state of animals and plants, or of an organized being, in which its natural functions and motions are or may be performed.—In *animals*, animation; vitality; and, in *man*, that state of being in which the soul and body are united.—In *plants*, the state in which they grow, or are capable of growth, by means of the circulation of the sap.—The present state of existence; the time from birth to death; manner of living; conduct; deportment in regard to morals; condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery; blood, the supposed vehicle of animation; animals in general; animal being; system of animal nature; spirit; animation; briskness; vivacity; resolution; the living form; exact resemblance; general state of man, or of social manners; rank in society; course of things human affairs; a person; history of the events of life biographical narration.—In *Scripture*, nourishment, support of life; supreme felicity; eternal happiness in heaven; the Author and Giver of supreme felicity; a quickening, animating, and strengthening principle.—*Life annuity*, a sum of money paid yearly during a person's life.—*Life assurance*, or *Life insurance*, a contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death.—*Life-boat*, a boat constructed for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck.—*Life estate*, an estate that continues during the life of the possessor.—*Life interest*, an interest or estate which lasts during life.—*Life rent*, the rent of an estate that continues for life.
LIFE-BLOOD, *life'-blud*, s. The blood necessary to life; vital blood; that which constitutes or gives strength and energy.
— a. Necessary as blood to life; essential.
LIFE-CONSUMING, *life-kon-sew'-ming*, a. Wasting life.
LIFE-DEVOTEDNESS, *life-de-vo'-ted-nes*, s. The devotedness of life.
LIFE-ENDING, *life'-end-ing*, a. Putting an end to life.
LIFE-GIVING, *life'-giv-ing*, a. Giving life or spirit; having power to give life; inspiriting; invigorating.
LIFE-GUARD, *life'-gàrd*, s. A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends the person of a prince or other person.
LIFELESS, *life'-les*, a. Deprived of life, as a corpse; destitute of life, as a statue; destitute of power, force, vigour, or spirit, as a discourse; void of spirit, as liquor; in a state of torpidity; wanting physical energy; dead; soulless; inanimate.
LIFELESSLY, *life'-les-le*, ad. Without vigour; frigidly; heavily.
LIFELESSNESS, *life'-les-nes*, s. Destitution of life, vigour, and spirit; inactivity.
LIFE-LIKE, *life'-like*, a. Like a living person.
LIFELONG, *life' long*, a. During life.
LIFE-PRESERVER, *life'-pre-serv-er*, s. An apparatus, in the shape of an air-tight belt, for preserving the lives of persons in cases of shipwreck; a loaded weapon; a swordstick.
LIFE-SPRING, *life'-spring*, s. The spring or source of life.
LIFE-STRING, *life'-string*, s. A nerve or string that is imagined to be essential to life.
LIFETIME, *life'-time*, s. The time that life continues; duration of life.
LIFT, *lift*, v.a. To raise, physically or intellectually; to elevate; to exalt; to erect; to hoist; to bear; to support.—*To lift up the eyes*, to fix the eyes on; to direct the desires to God in prayer.—*To lift up the head*, to raise from a low condition; to exalt; to rejoice.—*To lift up the hand*, to swear, or to confirm by oath; to raise the hands in prayer; to rise in opposition to; to rebel; to assault; to injure or oppress; to shake off sloth and engage in duty.—*To lift up the face*, to look to with confidence, cheerfulness, and comfort.—*To lift up the heel against*, to treat with insolence and contempt. *To lift up the horn*, to behave arrogantly or scornfully.—*To lift up the feet*, to come speedily to one's relief.—*To lift up the voice*, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy.
— v.n. To try to raise; to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing, ‡ to practise theft.

LIFT, s. The act of raising; a lifting; assistance in lifting; that which is to be raised.—*A dead lift*, a lift at the utmost disadvantage; an extreme emergency; something which tasks all one's powers, or exceeds them; a rise; a degree of elevation.

LIFTED, *lif'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to lift*.

LIFTER, *lif'-ter*, s. One who lifts or raises; a thief.

LIFTING, *lift'-ing*, s. The act of lifting; assistance.—*Lif'ing-bridge* is a swing or draw bridge over a dock entrance, moat, or canal.

LIFT-LOCK, *lift' lok*, s. A name sometimes given to a canal-lock, because it *lifts* or raises a boat from one level to another.

LIFT-PUMP, *lift'-pump*, s. A pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water.

LIG,‡ *lig*, v.n. To lie.

LIGAMENT, *lig'-a-ment*, s. Anything that ties or unites one thing or part to another.—In *anatomy*, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another.—Bond; chain; that which binds or restrains.

LIGAMENTAL, *lig-a-men'-tal*, } a. Of the nature of
LIGAMENTOUS, *lig-a-men'-tus*, } a ligament; binding.

LIGAN, *li'-gan*, s. In *law*, goods sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again.

LIGATION, *li-ga'-shun*, s. The act of binding, or state of being bound.

LIGATURE, *lig'-a-tevor*, s. Anything that binds; a band or bandage; the act of binding.—In *music*, a band or line connecting notes; the state of being bound.—In *surgery*, a cord or string for tying the blood-vessels, to prevent hæmorrhage.

LIGHT, *lite*, s. That ethereal imponderable essence, of the presence of which we are informed by our visual organs; a highly attenuated fluid, or undulating ether, universally diffused throughout all space; a material fluid of extreme subtility, emanating in particles from a luminous body; that flood of luminous rays which flows from the sun, and constitutes day; the dawn of day; life; anything that gives light, as a lamp, candle, taper, lighted tower, star, &c.—Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge; means of knowing; open view; a visible state; public view or notice; explanation; illustration; means of understanding; situation to be seen or viewed; a window; a place that admits light to enter; a pane of glass.—In *painting*, the manner in which the light strikes upon a picture; the illuminated part of a picture; opposed to *shade*.—In *Scripture*, God, the Source of knowledge; Christ; joy; comfort; felicity; saving knowledge; prosperity; happiness; support; comfort; deliverance; the Gospel; the understanding or judgment; the gifts and graces of Christians; a moral instructor; a person enlightened; a good king, the guide of his people. *The light of the countenance*, favour; smiles.—*To stand in one's own light*, to be the means of preventing good.—*To come to light*, to be detected.—*Light-balls*, in *military operations*, hollow cases filled with a combustible composition, which, when lighted and thrown among an enemy, are calculated to discover their position and working operations.

— a. Bright; clear; not dark or obscure.—In *colours*, white or whitish.—Having little weight; not burdensome; easy to be lifted; not oppressive; easy to be endured; easy to be performed; not difficult; not requiring great strength or exertion; easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; not heavily armed; active; nimble; not encumbered; unembarrassed; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted; slight; trifling; not important; not dense; not copious or vehement; not strong; not violent; moderate; easy to admit influence; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile; gay; airy; indulging levity; trifling; wanton; unchaste; not of legal weight; clipped; diminished; loose; sandy; easily pulverised.—*To set light by*, to undervalue; to treat as of no importance.—*To make light of*, to treat as of little consequence; to disregard.

— v.a. To set fire to; to give light to; to fill or spread over with light; † to lighten, to ease of a burden; to kindle; to ignite; to enlighten.

— v.n. To fall on; to come to by chance; to happen to find, with *on*; to fall on; to strike; to descend or alight; to settle; to rest; to stoop from flight.

LIGHT, ad. Lightly; cheaply.

LIGHT-ARMED, *lite'-ärmd*, a. Armed with light weapons.

LIGHT-BEARER, *lite'-ba'-rer*, s. A torch-bearer.

LIGHT-BRAIN, *lite'-brane*, s. An empty-headed person.

LIGHT-DUES, *lite'-dews*, s.pl. Passing tolls levied on ships navigating certain waters, towards the maintenance of the lights shown for their guidance.

LIGHTED, *li'-ted*, pp. or a. Kindled; set on fire.

LIGHTEN, *lite'n*, v.n. To flash; to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine with an instantaneous illumination.

— v.a. To dissipate darkness; to fill with light; to enlighten; to illuminate with knowledge; to free from trouble and fill with joy; to make lighter, to reduce in weight; to alleviate; to cheer; to exhilarate.

LIGHTENED, *lite'nd*, pp. of the verb *to lighten*.

LIGHTER, *li'-ter*, s. One who lights; a large, open, flat bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships.

LIGHTERAGE, *li'-ter-aje*, s. The price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats; the act of thus unloading into lighters.

LIGHTERMAN, *li'-ter-man*, s. A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.

LIGHT-FINGERED, *lite-fing'-gerd*, a. Dextrous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts.

LIGHT-FOOTED, *lite-fut'-ted*, a. Nimble in running or dancing; active.

LIGHT-HEADED, *lite-hed'-ed*, a. Thoughtless; heedless; unsteady; disordered in the head; delirious.

LIGHT-HEADEDNESS, *lite-hed'-ed-nes*, s. Disorder of the head; deliriousness.

LIGHT-HEARTED, *lite-härt'-ed*, a. Free from grief or anxiety; cheerful; merry.

LIGHT-HEARTEDLY, *lite-härt'-ed-le*, ad. With a light heart.

LIGHT-HEARTEDNESS, *lite-härt'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being free from care or grief; cheerfulness.

LIGHT-HEELED, *lite'-heeld*, a. Lively in walking or running.

LIGHT-HORSE, *lite'-haworse*, s. Light-armed cavalry.

LIGHTHOUSE, *lite'-howse*, s. A tower or building with a light or number of lamps on the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night; a pharos.

LIGHT-INFANTRY, *lite'-in-fan-tre*, s. A term applied to bodies of active and strong men carefully selected for rapid evolutions.

LIGHTING, *li'-ting*, ppr. Setting fire to; kindling; giving light to.—*Lighting-rate* is a public rate for maintaining the lamps or gas-lights in a parish.

LIGHT-LEGGED, *lite'-legd*, a. Nimble; swift of foot.

LIGHTLESS, *lite'-les*, a. Destitute of light; dark.

LIGHTLY, *lite'-le*, ad. With little weight; without deep impression; easily; readily; without difficulty; without reason, or for reasons of little weight; without dejection; cheerfully; not chastely; wantonly; nimbly; with agility; with levity; without heed or care.

LIGHT-MINDED, *lite-mine'-ded*, a. Unsteady; volatile, unsettled.

LIGHTNESS, *lite'-nes*, s. Want of weight; inconstancy, unsteadiness; gaiety; agility; wantonness; lewdness; unchastity; power of lively motion.—In the *fine arts*, a quality indicating freedom.

LIGHTNING, *lite'-ning*, s. A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light, thunder being the sound produced by the electricity in passing rapidly through the air; abatement; alleviation; mitigation.—*Lightning-rod* is a metallic rod, to attract and thus protect buildings or vessels from lightning.—*Lightning-glance*, a sudden flash of lightning; *figuratively*, a glance or flash of the eye.

LIGHT-ROOM, *lite'-room*, s. A small apartment with double-glass windows, which give light to the powder magazine of a ship.

LIGHTS, *lites*, s.pl. The lungs; the organs of breathing in brute animals.

LIGHTSOME, *lite'-sum*, a. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.

LIGHTSOMENESS, *lite'-sum-nes*, s. Luminousness; the quality of being light; cheerfulness; merriment.

LIGHT-SPIRITED, *lite-spir'-i'-ed*, a. Having a cheerful or light-hearted spirit.

LIGNALOES, *lig-nal'-oze*, or *lin-al'-oze*, s. Aloes-wood; a galoche.

LIGNEOUS, *lig'-ne-us*, a. Wooden; made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood.

LIGNIFEROUS, *lig-nif'-er-us*, a. Yielding or producing wood.

LIGNIFICATION, *lig-ne-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The process of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.
LIGNIFIED, *lig'-ne-fide*, pp. Converted into wood.
LIGNIFORM, *lig'-ne-fawrm*, a. Like wood; resembling wood.
LIGNIFY, *lig'-ne-fi*, v.a. To convert into wood.
— v.n. To become wood
LIGNINE, *lig'-nin*, s. In *chemistry*, the woody part or fibre of plants, which forms the basis of wood.
LIGNIPERDOUS, *lig-ne-per'-dus*, a. A term applied to insects which destroy wood.
LIGNITE, *lig'-nite*, s. Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed, and burning with an empyreumatic odour.
LIGNITIC, *lig-nit'-ik*, a. Containing lignite; resembling lignite.
LIGNOUS,† *lig'-nus*, a. Ligneous.
LIGNUM-VITÆ, *lig'-num-vi'-te*, s. (Lat.) The popular name of the *Guaiacum officinale*, an exceedingly hard, dark-coloured, and close-grained wood, growing in the West Indies and South America, and used for pulleys, wheels, and various species of turnery.
LIGULATE, *lig'-u-late*, } a. Like a bandage or
LIGULATED, *lig'-u-la-ted*, } strap.
LIGULE, *lig'-ule*, } s. In *botany*, the flat part of the
LIGULA, *lig'-u-la*, } leaf of a grass, in contradistinction from that part which sheathes the stem; a strap-shaped petal of flowers of the *syngenesia*.—In *entomology*, the lower lip or labrum of insects.
LIGURE, *lig'-ure*, s. A kind of precious stone.
LIGURITE, *lig'-u-rite*, s. A crystallized mineral of a pea-green colour, which ranks as a gem.
LIKE, *like*, a. Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; similar; having resemblance, with *to* expressed or understood; likely; giving reason to expect or believe.
— s. (Elliptically, for *like thing*, or *person*.) Some person or thing resembling another; an equal.
— ad. In the same manner; likely; probably.
— v.a. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve; ‡to liken.
— v.n. To be pleased; to choose; as, "He may stay, if he *likes*."
LIKELIHOOD, *like'-le-hud*, s. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth or reality; ‡show; resemblance.
LIKELINESS, *like'-le-nes*, s. Probability; the qualities that please.
LIKELY, *like'-le*, a. Such as may have taken place; probable, such as may be liked; pleasing.
— ad. Probably.
LIKE-MINDED, *like-mine'-ded*, a. Having a like purpose or disposition.
LIKEN, *like'n*, v.a. To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.
LIKENESS, *like'-nes*, s. Resemblance in form; guise or external appearance; similarity; parallel; portrait; one who resembles another; an image, picture, or statue resembling a person or thing.
LIKENING, *like'ning*, s. The forming of resemblance.
LIKEWISE, *like'-wize*, ad. In like manner; also; moreover.
LIKING, *li'-king*, ppr. of *to like*. Approving; being pleased with.
—‡ a. Plump; of a good appearance.
— s. A good state of body; healthful appearance; plumpness; inclination; pleasure; delight in; ‡state of trial.
LILAC, *li'-lak*, s. A flowering shrub of the genus *syringa*, originally from Persia.
LILACINE, *lil'-a-sin*, s. A chemical principle discovered in the lilac.
LILIACEOUS, *lil-e-a'-she-us*, a. Pertaining to lilies; lily-like.
LILIACEÆ, *lil-e-a'-se-e*, s.pl. In *botany*, a natural order of beautiful flowering plants, of which the *lilium*, or lily, is the type.
LILIED, *lil' lid*, a. Embellished with lilies.
LILIPUTIAN, *lil-e-pew'-she-an*, s. One belonging to a diminutive race; a person of very small size.
LILLE-LACE. *See* LISLE-LACE.
LILT, *lilt*, v.n. To sing or play cheerfully; to do anything with dexterity or quickness (*local*).
LILY, *lil'-le*, s. A genus of plants of many species, producing flowers of great beauty and variety of colours.—*Lily-daffodil*, a flowering plant.—*Lily-encrinite*, a fossil zoophyte.—*Lily-hyacinth*, a species of squill.—*Lily-pink*, the plant *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis*.—*Lily-thorn*, the name of the plants *Catesbæa spinosa*, and *Catesbæa parviflora*.—*Lily of the valley*, the beautiful flowering plant *Convallaria*.
LILY-HANDED, *lil'-le-hand'-ed*, a. Having white delicate hands; feminine.
LILY-LIVERED, *lil'-le-liv'-erd*, a. White-livered; cowardly.
LIMA-BEAN, *li'-mà-been*, s. A kind of pulse, cultivated in the tropics, the perennial kidney-bean.—*Lima-wood* is a fine kind of Nicaragua wood, produced in South America.
LIMACEOUS, *li-ma'-she-us*, a. Belonging to the slug or naked snail, the *limax* of Linnæus.
LIMACIANS, *li-ma'-she-ans*, s.pl. A name comprehending the genera of Slugs.
LIMACIDÆ, *li-mas'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of Gasteropodous Mollusca.
LIMACINEA, *lim-à-sin'-e-à*, s.pl. A family of terrestrial snails, of which there are numerous genera.
LIMAN, *li'-man*, s. A shallow narrow lagoon at the mouth of a river, where salt is made.
LIMATION, *li-ma'-shun*, s. The act of filing or polishing.
LIMATURE, *li'-mà-ture*, s. A filing; particles rubbed off by filing.
LIMAX, *li'-maks*, s. (Lat.) A general name of the naked Mollusks, slugs or snails, very destructive to young plants.
LIMB, *lim*, s. Extremity of the human body, or of any quadrumanous or legged animal; a member; a projecting part, as the arm or leg; a shoot, the branch of a tree, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol.—*Limb of the law*, a member of the legal profession.—In *astronomy*, an edge or border, as of the sun, moon, or any planet.
— v.a. To supply with limbs; to dismember; to tear off the limbs.
LIMBATE, *lim'-bate*, a. Bordered; when one colour is surrounded by an edging of another.
LIMBEC,‡ *lim'-bek*, s. A still; contraction of *alembic*.
— ‡ v.a. To strain or pass through a still.
LIMBER, *lim'-ber*, a. Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding.
LIMBER, *lim'-ber*, s. } In *artillery*, the fore part of a
LIMBERS, *lim'-bers*, s.pl. } travelling carriage, to which the horses are attached, consisting of two wheels and a shaft, with which the cannon are drawn by horses. When brought into action, the gun is unlimbered by unhooking the trail of the carriage.—In a *ship*, holes cut through the floor-timbers, as a passage for water to the pump-well, sometimes called *limber-holes*.
LIMBER, *lim'-ber*, v.a. To attach to the gun-carriage, as, to *limber* the guns.
LIMBERNESS, *lim'-ber-nes*, s. The quality of being easily bent, flexibleness; pliancy.
LIMBILITE, *lim'-bil-ite*, s. A mineral supposed to be a decomposed chrysolite.
LIMBLESS, *lim'-les*, a. Destitute of limbs.
LIMB-MEAL, *lim'-meel*, s. A piece-meal.
LIMBO, *lim'-bo*, } s. In *Romish theology*, a region
LIMBUS, *lim'-bus*, } bordering on hell; purgatory. Ariosto makes it the place of all lost things, Milton the paradise of fools; and Shakspeare, hell itself.—A place of restraint or confinement
LIME, *lime*, s. A viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds; calcareous earth, oxide of calcium, much used as a cement; the linden or lime tree; a species of acid fruit, smaller than the lemon.
— v.a. To smear with a viscous substance; to entangle; to ensnare; to manure with lime; to cement.
LIME-BURNER, *lime'-bur-ner*, s. One who burns stones to lime.
LIMED, *lime'd*, pp. of the verb *to lime*.
LIME-HOUND, *lime'-hound*, s. A dog used in hunting the wild boar.
LIME-KILN, *lime'-kil*, s. A furnace in which stones or shells are exposed to a strong heat, and reduced to lime.
LIME-PLANT, *lime'-plant*, s. A name sometimes given to the *May-apple*.
LIME-SINK, *lime'-sink*, s. A rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone countries.
LIMESTONE, *lime'-stone*, s. Stone of which lime is made by the expulsion of its carbonic acid; carbonate of lime.
LIME-TWIG, *lime'-twig*, s. A twig smeared with lime.
LIME-TWIGGED, *lime'-twigd*, a. Smeared with lime.

LIME-WATER, *lime'-waw-ter*, s. An aqueous solution of lime.
LIMING, *li'-ming*, s. The act of manuring with lime.
LIMIT, *lim'-it*, s. Bound; boundary; border; utmost extent; the part that terminates a thing; restraint.—In *geometry*, a determinate quantity, or fixed magnitude.
— v.a. To bound; to set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain; to restrict
LIMITABLE, *lim'-it-à-bl*, a. That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restrained.
LIMITANEOUS, *lim-e-ta'-ne-us*, a. Pertaining to bounds.
LIMITARIAN, *lim-e-ta'-re-an*, a. That limits or circumscribes.
LIMITARY, *lim'-e-tà-re*, a. Placed at the limit, as a guard.
LIMITATION, *lim-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of bounding or circumscribing; restriction; restraint.—In *law*, the period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by a suit.
LIMITED, *lim'-it-ed*, pp Bounded, circumscribed.
— a. Narrow, circumscribed; confined; restricted.
LIMITEDLY, *lim'-it-ed-le*, ad. With limitation.
LIMITEDNESS, *lim'-it-ed-nes*, s. State of being limited.
LIMITER, *lim'-it-er*, s. He or that which limits or confines; a friar licensed to beg within certain bounds.
LIMITLESS, *lim'-it-les*, a. Having no limits; boundless; unlimited, infinite; immense.
LIMMER, *lim'-mer*, s. A lime-hound; a mongrel; a dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff; a thill-horse (*local*).
LIMN, *lim*, v.a. To draw or paint; or to paint in water-colours.
LIMNÆIDÆ, *lim-ne'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of fresh-water testaceous Molluska, of which the *limnæa* is the type.
LIMNER, *lim'-ner*, s. One who colours or paints on paper or parchment; a portrait painter.
LIMNING, *lim'-ning*, s. The act or art of drawing or painting in water-colours.
LIMONITE, *lim'-on-ite*, s. One of the names of brown iron ore, or hæmatite.
LIMOUS, *li'-mus*, a. Muddy; slimy, thick.
LIMP, *limp*, v.n. To halt; to walk lamely.
— s. A halt; act of limping.
—‡ a. Vapid; weak.
LIMPER, *lim'-per*, s. One who limps.
LIMPET, *lim'-pet*, s. A univalve shell of the genus *patella*, adhering to rocks.
LIMPID, *lim'-pid*, a. Clear; transparent; pellucid; translucent.
LIMPIDITY, *lim-pid'-e-te*, } s. Clearness; purity; trans-
LIMPIDNESS, *lim'-pid-nes*, } parency.
LIMPING, *limp'-ing*, ppr. or a. Halting; walking lamely.
LIMPINGLY, *limp'-ing-le*, ad. Lamely; in a halting manner.
LIMY, *li'-me*, a. Viscous: glutinous; containing, or resembling, or having the qualities of lime.
LIN,‡ *lin*, v.n. To yield.
—‡ s. (Celt.) A pool or collection of water; a mere; a waterfall.
LINCH, *linsh*, s. A ledge; a rectangular projection; a boundary wall; an unploughed ridge of land.
LINCH-PIN, *linsh'-pin*, s. A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.
LINCOLN-GREEN, *ling'-kun-green*, s. A colour of stuff or cloth formerly made in Lincoln.
LINDEN, *lin'-den*, s. The lime-tree, of the genus *tilia*.
LINE, *line*, s. A longitudinal extension; a straight or parallel direction; length without breadth or thickness; a slender string; a small cord or rope; lineament; delineation; sketch, as of buildings, outline, or exterior limit of a figure.—In *writing*, *printing*, and *engraving*, the words and letters which stand on a level in one row.—In *poetry*, a verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet.—A short letter; a note, a rank or row of soldiers, or the disposition of an army drawn up with an extended front, the like disposition of a fleet prepared for engagement, a trench or rampart, an extended work in fortification; method, disposition; extension, limit, border; a series or succession of progeny or relations descending from a common progenitor, the twelfth part of an inch, occupation, employment; department or course of business, course, direction.—*A right line*, a straight line, and the shortest that can be drawn between two points.—*Horizontal line*, a line drawn parallel to the horizon.—*Equinoctial line*, the equator of the earth or heavens.—*Meridian line*, a meridian, which see.—*A ship of the line*, or *line of battle ship*, a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle.—In *geometry*, lines are usually distinguished into right lines and curve; the former being perpendicular, oblique, or parallel, and the latter forming segments of circles.—*Line of numbers*, or *Gunter's line*, is a line usually placed on carpenters' and other rules, which, running parallel with them, shows the logarithms.—In *astronomy*, *line of the nodes* is that which joins the nodes of the orbits of a planet.—In *military matters*, the *line* denotes the regular infantry of an army, as distinguished from other corps. *Line of battle* is the disposition of an army. *To form the line* is to place the men in order of battle. There are various other terms connected with military evolutions and tactics, as *line of march*, *line of support*, *line of operations*, *line-firings*, &c.—In *fortification*, a trench or a row of gabions to cover the men from the enemy's fire. *Lines* generally consist of a series of field-works, either continuous, as *lines of approach*, of *defence*, of *contravallation*, *communication*, &c.—*Line of demarcation* is a line which is drawn, by the consent of the parties, to ascertain the limits of certain lands and territories belonging to different powers.
LINE, v.a. To cover on the inside; to put in the inside; to place along by the side of anything for guarding; to strengthen by additional works or men; to cover, to add a covering.
LINEÆ, *lin'-e-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, composed of herbs or sub-shrubs, bearing different-coloured fugaceous petals.
LINEAGE, *lin'-e-aje*, s. Race; progeny; family; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.
LINEAL, *lin'-e-al*, a. Composed of lines; delineated; in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; in the direction of a line.—*Lineal measure*, the measure of length.
LINEALITY, *lin-e-al'-e-te*, s. The state of being in the form of a line.
LINEALLY, *lin'-e-al-le*, ad. In a direct line.
LINEAMENT, *lin'-e-ment*, s. Feature; form; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.
LINEAR, *lin'-e-ar*, a. Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.—In *botany*, like a line; slender.—*Linear perspective* is that which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of objects.
LINEAR-SHAPED, *lin'-e-ar-shaypt*, a Of a linear shape.
LINEATE, *lin'-e-ate*, a. In *botany*, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines.
LINEATION, *lin e-a'-shun*, s. Draught; delineation.
LINED, *line'd*, pp. of the verb *to line*.
LINEN, *lin'-en*, s. Cloth made of flax or hemp; the under part of dress.
— a. Made of flax or hemp; resembling linen cloth; white; pale.—*Linen-draper*, a person who deals in linens.
LINER, *li'-ner*, s. A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets; a person who measures land, or plans lines of road.
LING, *ling*, s. A large fish of the Northern seas, the *Gadus molva* of Linnæus; a species of long grass, the *Erica vulgaris* of Linnæus; a Saxon termination, as in *firstling*, denoting state, condition, or subject; also the young of animals, as *gosling*.
LINGER, *ling'-ger*, v.n. To remain or wait long; to be slow; to be in suspense; to delay; to hesitate.
— v.a. To protract.
LINGERED, *ling'-gerd*, pp. of the verb *to linger*.
LINGERER, *ling'-ger-er*, s. One who lingers.
LINGERING, *ling'-ger-ing*, ppr. Delaying; loitering.
— a. Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted.
— s. A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction.
LINGERINGLY, *ling'-ger-ing-le*, ad. With delay; slowly, tediously.
LINGET, *ling'-get*, s. A small mass of metal.
LINGLE,‡ *ling'gl*, s. Shoemaker's thread.
LINGO, *ling'-go*, s. Language; speech. (*Vulgar.*)
LINGUACIOUS,‡ *ling-gwa'-she-us*, a. Talkative; loquacious.
LINGUADENTAL, *ling-gwà-den'-tal*, a. Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth as the letters *d* and *t*.
— s. An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

LINGUA FRANCA, *ling'-gwâ frang'-kâ*, s. A sort of corrupt Italian mingled with the languages of the Mediterranean coasts, where the language is chiefly spoken.

LINGUAL, *ling'-gwal*, a. Pertaining to the tongue.

LINGUIFORM, *ling'-gwe-fawrm*, a. Having the form or shape of the tongue.

LINGUIST, *ling'-gwist*, s. A person skilled in languages.

LINGUISTIC, *ling-gwis'-tik*, } a. Pertaining to lin-
LINGUISTICAL, *ling-gwis'-te-kal*, } guistics.

LINGUISTICS, *ling-gwis'-tiks*, s.pl. The science which treats of the origin, various senses, and application of words.

LINGULATE,† *ling'-gu-late*, a. Shaped like the tongue or a strap.

LINGWORT, *ling'-wurt*, s. An herb.

LINGY,† *lin'-je*, a. Limber; tall; flexible; active; strong; able to bear fatigue.

LINIMENT, *lin'-e-ment*, s. A species of soft ointment.

LINING, *li'-ning*, s. The covering of the inner surface of anything; that which is within.

LINK, *link*, s. A single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link; a chain; anything connecting; a torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch.

— v.a. To complicate; to unite or connect by something intervening or in another manner.

— v.n. To be connected.

LINKBOY, *link'-boy*, } s. A boy or man who carries a
LINKMAN, *link'-man*, } link or torch to light passengers.

LINKED, *linkt*, pp. of the verb *to link*.

LINNÆAN, *lin-ne'-an*, a. Pertaining to the classification of Linnæus, the celebrated botanist of Sweden.

LINNET, *lin'-net*, s. A small European singing-bird of the finch family.

LINSEED, *lin'-seed*, } s. The seed of the flax plant,
LINTSEED, *lint'-seed*, } *Linum usitatissimum*.

LINSEED-CAKE, *lin'-seed-kake*, s. The solid mass, or cake, which remains when oil is expressed from flax-seed.

LINSEED-OIL, *lin'-seed-oyl*, s. Oil obtained by pressure from flax-seed.

LINSEED-TEA, *lin'-seed-tee*, s. A mucilaginous drink made from boiled linseed.

LINSEY, *lin'-se*, s. Linsey-woolsey.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *lin'-se-wool'-ze*, a. Made of linen and wool. Hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

— s. Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

LINSTOCK, *lin'-stok*, s. A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end, to hold a lighted match; used in firing cannon.

LINT, *lint*, s. The dressed fibres of the flax plant.—In *surgery*, linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds.

LINTEL, *lin'-tel*, s. The head-piece of a door or window-frame; the part of the frame that lies on the side pieces.

LION, *li'-on*, s. A quadruped of the genus *felis*, very strong, fierce, and rapacious, and remarkable for its roar; a sign in the zodiac, Leo; an object of interest and curiosity, as to visit the *lions* of a place.

LIONCEL, *li'-on-sel*, s. In *heraldry*, a small lion.

LIONESS, *li'-on-es*, s. The female of the lion kind.

LION-HEARTED, *li'-on-härt'-ed*, a. Having a lion's heart or courage.

LIONIZE, *li'-on-ize*, v.n. To visit the objects of curiosity in a place.

LION-LIKE, *li'-on-like*, } a. Like a lion; fierce.
LIONLY, *li'-on-le*, }

LION-METTLED, *li'-on-met'tld*, a. Having the courage and spirit of a lion.

LION'S FOOT, *li'-onz fut*, s. A plant of the genera *catananche*, *prenanthes*, &c.

LION'S LEAF, *li'-onz leef*, s. A tuberous-rooted plant of the Levant.

LION'S TAIL, *li'-onz tale*, s. A plant of the genus *leonurus*.

LIP, *lip*, s. The edge or border of the mouth; the edge of anything.—In *botany*, one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corol.—In *conchology*, the outer edge of the aperture of a univalve shell.—*To make a lip*, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt.

—‡ v.a. To kiss.

LIPARIS, *lip'-â-ris*, s. The sea-snail, of the family *Discobuli*, generally found under stones at low-water mark.

LIP-DEVOTION, *lip-de-vo'-shun*, s. Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.

LIP-GOOD, *lip'-gud*, a. Good in profession only.

LIP-LABOUR, *lip-lâ'-bur*, s. Labour or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

LIPLESS, *lip'-les*, a. Having no lips.

LIPLET, *lip'-let*, s. A little lip.

LIPOGRAM, *lip'-o-gram*, s. A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

LIPOGRAMMATIC, *lip-o-gram-mat'-ik*, a. Applied to lipogram.

LIPOGRAMMATIST, *lip-o-gram'-mâ-tist*, s. One who writes anything, dropping a particular letter.

LIPOTHYMOUS, *li-poth'-e-mus*, a. Swooning; fainting.

LIPOTHYMY, *li-poth'-e-me*, s. A fainting; a swoon.

LIPP, *lip*, s. A delicate fish, the *labrus*, of which there are various species, much esteemed about the Crimea.

LIPPED, *lipt*, a. Having lips; having a raised or rounded edge like a lip.—In *botany*, labiate.

LIPPITUDE, *lip'-pe-tewd*, s. Soreness of eyes, bleardness.

LIP-SALVE, *lip'-säve*, s. Some unctious solution applied to chapped lips; glycerine, or cold-cream.

LIP-WISDOM, *lip'-wis-dom*, s. Wisdom in talk without practice, or in words not supported by experience.

LIQUABLE, *lik'-wâ-bl*, a. That may be melted.

LIQUATE,† *li'-kwate*, v.n. To melt; to liquefy.

LIQUATION, *li-kwa'-shun*, s. The act or operation of melting; the capacity of being melted.—In *metallurgy*, the process of separating, by a regulated heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible, with which it is combined.

LIQUEFACTION, *lik-we-fak'-shun*, s. The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the state of being melted.

LIQUEFIABLE, *lik-we-fi'-â-bl*, a. That may be melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.

LIQUEFIED, *lik'-we-fide*, pp. Melted; become liquid.

LIQUEFIER, *lik'-we-fi-er*, s. That which melts any solid substance.

LIQUEFY, *lik'-we-fi*, v.a. To melt; to dissolve to melt by the sole agency of heat.

— v.n. To be melted; to become liquid.

LIQUESCENCY, *li-kwes'-sen-se*, s. Aptness to melt.

LIQUESCENT, *li-kwes'-sent*, a. Melting; becoming fluid.

LIQUEUR, *le-kure'*, s. (Fr.) A spirituous cordial; a delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavoured with fruits, or aromatic substances.—*Liqueur-stand* is a metal frame for holding spirit bottles.

LIQUID, *lik'-wid*, a. Fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid; soft; clear; flowing; smooth as in pronunciation; ‡not obtainable by law.

— s. A fluid or flowing substance.—In *grammar*, a letter which has a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r*, in *bla*, *bra*.—*Liquid manure* is a solution of guano or some other fertilizer, to be applied to land.

LIQUIDATE, *lik'-kwe-date*, v.a. To clear from all obscurity; to settle; to adjust; to pay; to satisfy, as a debt; to diminish or lessen.

LIQUIDATED, *lik'-kwe-da-ted*, pp. of the verb *to liquidate*.

LIQUIDATION, *lik-kwe-da'-shun*, s. The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or the balance due.

LIQUIDATOR, *lik'-kwe-da-tur*, s. He or that which liquidates or settles.

LIQUIDITY, *lik-wid'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being fluid
LIQUIDNESS, *lik'-wid-nes*, } or liquid; thinness.

LIQUIDLY, *lik'-wid-le*, ad. In a flowing manner.

LIQUOR, *lik'-ur*, s. A liquid or fluid substance; commonly applied to spirituous fluids.—*Liquor of flints*, a solution of silicated potash.—*Liquor of Libavius*, bichloride of tin.

—† v.a. To moisten; to drench.

LIQUORICE, *lik'-or-is*, s. The roots of the *Glycirrhiza glabra*, a perennial plant common in the South of Europe, considerable quantities of which are imported into this country.—*Liquorice juice*, Spanish juice.

LIRIPOOP, *lir'-e-poop*, s. The hood of a graduate.

LIROCONE, *lir'-o-kone*, a. In *mineralogy*, having the form of a whitish powder.

LIROCONITE, *lir'-o-ko-nite*, s. A bright blue or green mineral, chiefly consisting of oxide of copper and arsenic.

LISBON, *liz'-bon*, s. A sort of sweet wine exported from Lisbon.

LISH, *lish*, a. Stout; active. (*Local.*)

Lisle Gloves, *lile gluvs*, s.pl. Fine thread gloves for summer wear.—*Lisle lace*, a fine and transparent white thread hand-made lace, so called from the French town where it is made.

Lisne,‡ *line*, s. A cavity or hollow.

Lisp, *lisp*, v.n. To speak with a vicious articulation, as in pronouncing *th* for *s*.

—v.a. To pronounce with a lisp.

—s. The act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*.

Lisper, *lis'-per*, s. One who lisps.

Lisping, *lisp'-ing*, ppr. or a. Uttering with a lisp.

—s. The act of speaking with a lisp.

Lispingly, *lis'-ping-le*, ad. With a lisp.

Lissom, *lis'-sum*, a. Limber; supple; relaxed; loose.

List, *list*, s. The outer edge or selvage of cloth; a line inclosing a piece of ground, or field of combat; a limit or boundary; a roll, register, or catalogue; a strip of cloth; a fillet.—In *architecture*, a little square moulding; a fillet.—*Civil list*, the civil officers of government, as judges, ambassadors, &c.; the expenses of the sovereign's household.—Among *seamen*, an inclination to one side; as the ship has a *list* to starboard.—*List-shoes*, a kind of easy slippers, made of pieces of cloth or carpeting.

—v.a. To enrol; to register in a list or catalogue; to enlist; to engage in the public service, as soldiers; to inclose for combat; to sew together, as strips of cloth; to hearken or attend to; to listen.

—v.n. To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist; to desire or choose; to hearken; to attend; to listen.

Listed, *list'-ed*, pp. or a. Striped; parti-coloured in stripes; covered with list; inclosed for combat; engaged in public service; enrolled.

Listel, *lis'-tel*, s. A list in architecture; a fillet.

Listen, *lis'n*, v.n. To hearken; to give ear; to obey; to follow admonition.

—‡ v.a. To hear; to attend.

Listener, *lis'ner*, s. One who listens; a hearkener.

Listening, *lis'ning*, s. The act of giving attention.

Lister, *lis'-ter*, s. One who makes a list or roll.

Listful,‡ *list'-ful*, a. Attentive.

Listing, *list' ing*, s. In *architecture*, the cutting away the sapwood from the edges of a board.—The act of enlisting in the army.

Listless, *list'-les*, a. Not listening; not attending; not interested; heedless; thoughtless.

Listlessly, *list'-les-le*, ad. Without attention; heedlessly.

Listlessness, *list'-les-nes*, s. Inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what is passing.

Lists, *lists*, s.pl. The ground inclosed for a race, combat, &c.

Lit, *lit*, pret. of **Light**.

Litany, *lit'-a-ne*, s. A solemn form of supplication, used in public worship.

Litchi, *lit'-tche*, s. A Chinese fruit, occasionally brought to England, the produce of the *Euphorbia litchi*.

Lite,‡ *lite*, s. A small portion; a little.

—a. Little; diminutive.

Literal, *lit'-e-ral*, a. According to the letter; real; not figurative; following the letter or exact words; not free, as a translation; lettered; instructed in learning and science.

—‡ s. Literal meaning.

Literalism, *lit'-er-al-izm*, s. That which accords with the letter.

Literalist, *lit'-er-al-ist*, s. One who adheres to the letter or exact word.

Literality, *lit-er-al'-e-te*, s. Original or literal meaning.

Literally, *lit'-er-al-le*, ad. According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively; word by word.

Literalness, *lit'-er-al-nes*, s. State of adhering closely to the letter, or of being literal.

Literary, *lit'-er-ar-e*, a. Pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men; derived from erudition, as reputation; furnished with erudition; versed in letters; consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions.

Literate, *lit'-er-ate*, a. Lettered; instructed in learning and science.

—s. A man of erudition; one devoted to literature.

Literati, *lit-er-a'-ti*, s.pl. (Lat. or Ital.) The learned; men of erudition.

Literatim, *lit-er-a'-tim*. (Lat.) Letter for letter.

Literator, *lit'-er-a-tur*, s. (Lat.) A petty schoolmaster.

Literature, *lit'-er-a-tewr*, s. Acquaintance with books; the collective body of literary productions; learning; erudition; belles lettres; the knowledge of history, grammar, rhetoric, logic, criticism, languages, &c., in contradistinction to the positive and mechanical sciences.

Lith,‡ *lith*, s. A joint or limb.

Lithanthrax,† *lith-an'-thraks*, s. Stone-coal.

Litharge, *lith'-arj*, s. (Fr.) A semi-vitreous oxide of lead, extensively employed in medicine, pottery, painting, glass-making, &c.

Lithate, *lith'-ate*, s. A salt or compound formed by the lithic acid with a base.

Lithe, *lithe*, a. That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible.

—‡ v.a. To smooth; to soften; to palliate; to listen.

Litheness, *lithe'-nes*, s. Flexibility; limberness.

Lither,‡ *lith'-er*, or *li'-ther*, a. Soft; pliant; bad; corrupt.

Litherly,‡ *lith'-er-le*, ad. Slowly; lazily.

Litherness,‡ *lith'-er-nes*, s. Idleness; laziness.

Lithesome, *lithe'-sum*, a. Pliant; nimble; limber.

Lithia, *lith'-e a*, s. A new alkali, the oxide of lithium.

Lithiasis, *lith-i'-a-sis*, s. The disease of stone in the bladder or kidneys.

Lithic, *lith'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the stone in the bladder.—*Lithic acid* forms the most common variety of *urinary calculus*.

Lithium, *lith'-e-um*, s. The metallic base of lithia.

Lithocarp, *lith'-o-karp*, s. Fossil fruit.

Lithocolla, *lith-o-kol'-la*, s. A cement that unites stones.

Lithodendron, *lith-o-den'-dron*, s. A name sometimes given to corals, from their resemblance to branches of trees.

Lithodome, *lith'-o-dome*, s. } The name of mol-
Lithodomi, *lith-od'-o-mi*, s.pl. } luscous animals which form holes in solid rocks, where they lodge themselves.

Lithodomous, *lith-od'-o-mus*, a. Relating to the *Lithodomi*.

Lithogenesy, *lith-o-jen'-e-se*, s. The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals.

Lithogenous, *lith-oj'-e-nus*, a. An epithet applied to polyps which form corals.

Lithoglyph, *lith'-o-glif*, s. An engraving on a precious stone.

Lithoglyphic, *lith-o-glif'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones.

Lithoglyphite, *lith-o-glif'-ite*, s. A fossil substance, having the appearance of being cut by art.

Lithogogue, *lith'-o-gog*, s. In *pathology*, a remedy for expelling the calculi from the urinary passages.

Lithograph, *lith'-o-graf*, v.a. To trace letters or figures on stone, and transfer them to paper, &c.

—s. A print from a drawing on stone.

Lithographed, *lith'-o-graft*, pp. or a. Formed by tracing letters or figures on stone.

Lithographer, *lith-og'-ra-fer*, s. One who practises lithography.

Lithographic, *lith-o-graf'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
Lithographical, *lith-o-graf'-e-kal*, } lithography.

Lithographically, *lith-o-graf'-e-kal-le*, ad. By the lithographic art.

Lithography, *lith-og'-ra-fe*, s. The art of tracing letters, figures, or other designs on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression.

Lithoidal, *lith-oy'-dal*, a. Like stone; having a stone structure.

Litholabus, *lith-ol'-a-bus*, s. (Gr.) An instrument for extracting the stone in the operation of lithotomy.

Lithologic, *lith-o-loj'-ik*, } a. In *mineralogy*, per-
Lithological, *lith-o-loj'-e-kal*, } taining to the character of a rock.

Lithologist, *lith-ol'-o-jist*, s. A person skilled in the science of stones.

Lithology, *lith-ol'-o-je*, s. The science or natural history of stones; a treatise on stones found in the body.

Lithomancy, *lith'-o-man-se*, s. Divination or prediction of events by means of stones.

Lithomarge, *lith'-o-märj*, s. A mineral, consisting of a compact clay of a fine, smooth texture.

Lithontriptic, *lith-on-trip'-tik*, a. Having the quality of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

Lithontriptics, *lith-on-trip'-tiks*, s.pl. Medicines which

are esteemed to have the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

LITHONTRIPTIST, *lith-on-trip' tist*, s. One skilled in breaking and extracting the stone from the bladder.

LITHONTRIPTOR, *lith'-on-trip-tur*, } s. An instrument
LITHOTRITOR, *lith'-o-tri-tur*, } for triturating the stone in the bladder, in order to avoid the necessity of cutting.

LITHONTRIPTY, *lith'-on-trip-te*, } s. The operation of
LITHOTRITY, *lith'-o-tri-te*, } triturating the stone in the bladder by means of the lithotritor.

LITHOPHAGI, *lith-of'-a-ji*, } s. In *natural history*,
LITHOPHAGIDÆ, *lith-o-faj'-e-de*, } a name applied to all Mollusca. Conchifera, Radiata, &c., that penetrate stones, and form a nidus for themselves.

LITHOPHAGOUS, *lith-of'-a-gus*, a. Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich.

LITHOPHOSPHOR,‡ *lith'-o-fos-fur*, s. A stone that becomes phosphoric by heat.

LITHOPHOSPHORIC, *lith-o-fos-for'-ik*, a. Becoming phosphoric by heat.

LITHOPHYL, *lith'-o-fil*, s. Bibliolite or lithobiblion, fossil leaves.

LITHOPHYTE, *lith'-o-fite*, s. A coral zoophyte.

LITHOPHYTIC, *lith-o-fit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to lithophytes.

LITHOPHYTOUS, *lith-of'-e-tus*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

LITHOSTROLE, *lith'-o-strole*, s. A sort of Mosaic pavement.

LITHOTINT, *lith'-o-tint*, s. A tint obtained by a brush used on the lithographic stone instead of a crayon.

LITHOTOME, *lith'-o-tome*, s. A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially.

LITHOTOMIC, *lith-o-tom'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LITHOTOMIST, *li'h-ot'-o-mist*, s. One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, *lith-ot'-o-me*, s. The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

LITHOTRIPSY, *lith'-o-trip-se*, s. The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder, so that it may be extracted without cutting.

LITHOTRIPTIST, *lith'-o-trip-tist*, s. One skilled in breaking and extracting stone in the bladder.

LITHOTRIPTOR, *lith'-o-trip-tur*, s. *See* LITHONTRIPTOR.

LITHOTRITY, *lith-ot'-tre-te*, s. The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder.

LITHOXYLE,‡ *li'h-oks'-il*, s. Petrified wood.

LITHY, *li'-the*, a. Easily bent; pliable.

LITIGANT, *lit'-e-gant*, a. Contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit.

— s. A person engaged in a lawsuit.

LITIGATE, *lit'-e-gate*, v.a. To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by law proceedings.

— v.n. To dispute in law; to carry on a suit by judicial process.

LITIGATED, *lit'-e-ga-ted*, pp. or a. Contested judicially.

LITIGATION, *lit-e-ga'-shun*, s. The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.

LITIGIOUS, *le-tid'-je-us*, a. Inclined to judicial contest; quarrelsome; contentious; subject to contention.

LITIGIOUSLY, *le-tid'-je-us-le*, ad. In a contentious manner.

LITIGIOUSNESS, *le-tid'-je-us-nes*, s. A disposition to engage in or to carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

LITMUS, *lit'-mus*, s. A blue pigment, formed from argol, orchil, or archil, a species of lichen.—*Litmus-paper*, unsized paper stained with litmus, which is used as a delicate test of acidity.

LITOTES, *li'-to-tes*, s. In *rhetoric*, a diminution or softening of statement for the sake of avoiding censure; an affirmation expressed by the negative to the contrary.

LITRAMETER, *li-tram'-e-ter*, s. An instrument invented by Dr. Hare, to ascertain the specific gravity of liquids.

LITRE, *le'tr*, s. A French measure of capacity equal to nearly 1¾ imperial pint.

LITTEN,‡ *lit'tn*, s. A place intended for the interment of the dead.

LITTER, *lit'-ter*, s. A vehicle formed with shafts, supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne.—In *military matters*, a kind of hurdle bed, on which the wounded are carried.—Straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses; a brood of young pigs, kittens, puppies, or other quadrupeds, waste matters, shreds, fragments, and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place.

LITTER, v.a. To bring forth young, as swine, and other small quadrupeds; to scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments, and the like; to cover with straw or hay.

LITTERED, *lit'-terd*, pp. Furnished with straw.

— a. Covered or overspread with litter.

LITTLE, *lit'tl*, a.; comp. LESS, LESSER, sup. LEAST. Small in size or extent; diminutive; of small dignity, power, or importance; of small force or effect; slight: inconsiderable.

— s. A small quantity or amount; anything small, slight, or of inconsiderable importance; not much.

— ad. In a small degree; slightly; not much; in a small quantity or space of time; in some degree; slightly, sometimes preceded by *a*.

LITTLENESS, *lit'tl-nes*, s. Smallness of size or bulk meanness; want of dignity; penuriousness.

LITTORAL, *lit'-to-ral*, a. Belonging to a shore, as of the sea, or a great lake.

LITUITE, *lit'-u-ite*, s. A fossil allied to the ammonite, being a chambered shell, and straight, except at its smallest extremity.

LITURGIC, *le-tur'-jik*, } a. Pertaining to a liturgy.
LITURGICAL,‡ *le-tur'-je-kal*, }

LITURGY, *lit'-ur-je*, s. The established formulas for public worship.—Among *Roman Catholics*, the mass: and in the *English Church*, the communion service.

LIVE, *liv*, v.n. To be in a state of animation; to possess the vital principle, as animals or vegetables; to continue in life; to enjoy life; to subsist. to be nourished and supported in life; to be supported, as by one's labour; to exist.—In *Scripture*, to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual; to be inwardly quickened, and actuated by divine influence; to be greatly refreshed.—*To live with*, to dwell or to be a lodger with; to cohabit.

— v.a. To continue in, constantly or habitually, as a life of luxury.—*To live down*, to put down by one's manner of living.

LIVE, *live*, a. Having life; living; having respiration and other organic functions in operation; not dead having vegetable life; containing fire, ignited; not extinct; vivid.—*Live-feathers*, feathers which have been plucked from the living fowl, and are therefore more strong and elastic.—*Live-oak*, a species of oak very durable, and highly esteemed for ship-timber.

LIVED, *livd*, a. Having a life, as long-*lived*

LIVELIHOOD, *live'-le-hud*, s. Means of living; maintenance; subsistence.

LIVELILY, *live'-le-le*, ad. In a lively manner.

LIVELINESS, *live'-le-nes*, s. The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; briskness; activity; effervescence.

LIVELONG, *liv'-long*, a. Long in passing; ‡lasting; durable.

LIVELY, *live'-le*, a. Characterised by life, vigour, or animation; representing life; brisk; vigorous; sprightly; animated.

—† ad. Briskly; vigorously; with strong resemblance of life.

LIVER, *liv'-er*, s. One who lives.—In *anatomy*, a large abdominal organ, of a deep red colour, lying under the false ribs on the right side; its principal use is to secrete the bile.

LIVER-COLOUR, *liv'-er-kul'-ur*, a. Dark red; of the colour of the liver.

LIVERED, *liv'-erd*, a. Having a liver, as *white-livered*.

LIVER-GROWN, *liv'-er-grone*, a. Having a large liver.

LIVERIED, *liv'-er-id*, a. Wearing a livery, as servants.

LIVER-STONE, *liv'-er-stone*, s. A grey or brown species of barytes.

LIVERWORT, *liv'-er-wurt*, s. The name of many species of plants. *See* LICHENS.

LIVERY, *liv'-er-e*, s. The act of delivering possession of lands or tenements, called *livery of seisin*; release from wardship; deliverance: the writ by which possession is obtained; a form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants; a particular dress or garb, appropriate or peculiar to particular persons or things; the collective body of liverymen in London.

— v.a To clothe in livery.

LIVERYMAN, *liv'-er-e-man*, s. One who wears a livery, as a servant, a freeman of the City of London, who is entitled to certain privileges, among others, the right

of voting in an election for lord mayor, sheriffs, chamberlains, &c.

LIVERY-STABLE, *liv'-er-e-sta'bl*, s. A stable where horses are kept for hire.

LIVES, *lives*, s.pl. of LIFE.

LIVESTOCK, *live'-stok*, s A term applied to horses, cattle, and smaller domestic animals

LIVID, *liv'-id*, a. Black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured.

LIVIDITY, *le-vid'-e-te*, } s. A dark colour, like that of
LIVIDNESS, *liv'-id-nes*, } bruised flesh.

LIVING, *liv'-ing*, pret. and a. Residing; subsisting; having life, vigorous; active; producing action and animation, running, flowing.—*Living rock*, rock in its native or original state or location.

— s. He or those who are alive; usually with a plural signification; means of subsistence, estate; power of continuing life; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman

LIVINGLY, *liv'-ing-le*, ad. In a living state.

LIVRAISON, *liv-ra zong'*, s. (Fr.) A part of a book or literary composition printed and delivered from time to time, as the work advances.

LIVRE, *li'-vur*, or *le'-vr*, s. (Fr.) A French money of account; a coin equal to nearly tenpence sterling; the French name for a pound weight.

LIXIVIAL, *liks-iv'-e-al*, } a. Obtained by lixiviation;
LIXIVIOUS, *liks-iv'-e-us*, } impregnated with alkaline salt obtained from wood ashes; resembling lye.

LIXIVIATE, *liks-iv'-e ate*, } a. Pertaining to lye or
LIXIVIATED, *liks-iv'-e-a-ted*, } lixivium; of the quality of alkaline salts.

LIXIVIATE, *liks-iv'-e-ate*, v.a. To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood ashes.

LIXIVIATION, *liks-iv-e-a'-shun*, s. The process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them.

LIXIVIUM, *liks-iv'-e-um*, s. (Lat.) Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood ashes.

LIZARD, *liz'-ard*, s. In *zoology*, the name of Saurian reptiles generally, comprehending the alligator, chameleon, &c., but especially applied to the genus *lacerta*, and other small animals of the Saurian kind.

LIZARD-STONE, *liz'-ard-stone*, s. The name of the serpentine marble stone found in Cornwall, near the Lizard Point, and worked up into chimney-pieces and other ornamental works.

LIZARD-TAIL, *liz'-ard-tale*, s. An aquatic plant of the genus *saururus*.

LLAMA, *la'-ma*, s. In *zoology*, a wool-bearing quadruped of South America, resembling the camel in form, but inferior in size, the *Anchenia* of Illiger.

LL.D. Letters standing for *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws, or *Literarum Doctor*, Doctor of General Literature, an honorary degree granted by the Universities.

LLOYD'S, *loydz*, s. A part of the Royal Exchange in London, appropriated to the use of underwriters and insurance brokers; so called from Lloyd's coffee-house having been the original place of meeting.

Lo, *lo*, exclam. Look; see, behold.

LOACH, } *loatsh*, } s. A small fish of the genus *cobitis*,
LOCHE, } inhabiting small, clear streams.

LOAD, *lode*, s. That which is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden, weight; pressure; freight; lading, that which is borne with pain or difficulty; oppression or violence of blows.—Among *miners*, the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a hundred weight.

— v.a.: pret. and pp. LOADED. To lay on a burden; to freight, to embarrass; to encumber; to make heavy by something added or appended, to charge a gun; to bestow or confer on in great abundance.

LOADED, *lo'-ded*, pp. or a. Charged with a load or cargo.

LOADER, *lo'-der*, s. One who puts on a load.

LOADING, *lo'-ding*, s. A cargo; a burden, anything that makes part of a load.

LOADMANAGE,‡ *lode'-man-aje*, s. Pilotage; skill of a pilot.

LOADSMAN,‡ *lodes'-man*, s. A pilot.

LOADSTAR, *lode'-star*, s. The star that leads; the pole-star, the cynosure.

LOADSTONE, *lode'-stone*, s. A magnetic iron, which has the power of attracting metallic iron.

LOAF, *lofe*, s.; pl. LOAVES. A mass of bread when baked; a lump, or any thick mass.—*Loaf-sugar* is sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

LOAFER, *lo'-fer*, s. An idle man; one who seeks his living by mean expedients.

LOAFING, *lo'-fing*, a. Acting the part of a loafer; resorting to mean expedients for a living.

LOAM, *lome*, s. A natural mixture of sand and clay with oxide of iron.

— v.a. To cover with loam.

LOAMY, *lo'-me*, a. Partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

LOAN, *lone*, s. The act of lending; that which is lent permission to use; grant of the use.—*Loan-office* is a public office in which loans of money are negotiated for the public.

— v.a. To lend; to deliver to another for temporary use.

LOATH, *loath*, a. Disliking; unwilling; reluctant.

LOATHE, *loathe*, v.a. To hate; to look on with hatred or abhorrence; to feel disgust at food.

LOATHER, *loathe'-er*, s. One who loathes.

LOATHFUL, *loa'th'-ful*, a. Hating; abhorring through disgust; abhorred; hated.

LOATHINGLY, *loathe'-ing-le*, ad. In a fastidious manner.

LOATHLINESS, *loathe' le-nes*, s. The quality of exciting disgust or abhorrence.

LOATHLY,‡ *loathe' le*, a. Hateful; exciting hatred.

— ad. Unwilling; reluctantly.

LOATHNESS, *loath'-nes*, s. Unwillingness; reluctance.

LOATHSOME, *loathe'-sum*, a. Disgusting; hateful; abhorred; causing fastidiousness.

LOATHSOMELY, *loathe'-sum-le*, ad. In a loathsome manner.

LOATHSOMENESS, *loathe'-sum-nes*, s. The quality which excites disgust, hatred, or abhorrence.

LOAVES, *loaves*, s.pl. of LOAF.

LOB, *lob*, s. A dull, sluggish person; something thick and heavy.

— v.a. To let fall heavily or lazily.

LOBATE, *lo'-bate*, } a. Consisting of lobes.—In *botany*,
LOBED, *lobe'd*, } divided to the middle into parts distant from each other, with convex margins.

LOBBY, *lob'-be*, s. An opening before a room, or an entrance into a principal apartment; a small hall or waiting-room; a small apartment taken from a hall or entry.—In a *ship*, an apartment close before the captain's cabin.—In *agriculture*, a confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing near the farm-yard.—*Lobby-member*, a person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation.

LOBCOCK, *lob'-kok*, s. A sluggish, stupid, inactive person.

LOBE, *lobe*, s. A part or division of the lungs, liver, &c., the lower, soft part of the ear; a division of a simple leaf; the cotyledon or placenta of a seed.

LOBED, *lobe'd*, a. Lobate.

LOBELIA, *lo be'-le-a*, s. A genus of plants embracing the Indian tobacco, often used in medicine; type of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*.

LOBLOLLY, *lob'-lol-le*, s. A seaman's name for water-gruel, or spoon meat.—*Loblolly-boy*, a surgeon's attendant on shipboard.—*Loblolly-bay*, the popular name of an ornamental evergreen tree of the maritime parts of the United States; its bark is used in tanning.—*Loblolly-tree*, a West Indian tree, about thirty feet high, whose fruit is sometimes eaten.

LOBSCOUSE, *lob'-skows*, s. A hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.

LOBSPOUND, *lobz'-pownd*, s. A prison.

LOBSTER, *lob'-ster*, s. A long-tailed crustacean shell-fish, much esteemed for food, of a red colour after being boiled.

LOBULE, *lob'-ule*, s. A small lobe.

LOCAL, *lo'-kal*, a. Pertaining to a place, or to a limited portion of space; limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district.

LOCALISM, *lo'-kal-izm*, s. The state of being local; affection for a place.

LOCALITY, *lo-kal'-e-te*, s. Existence in a place; limitation to a county, district, or place, position; situation, geographical place or situation.

LOCALIZE, *lo'-kal-ize*, v.a. To make local.

LOCALIZATION, *lo-kal-e-za' shun*, s. The act of localizing.

LOCALLY, *lo'-kal-le*, ad. With respect to place; in place.

LOCATE, *lo'-kate*, v.a. To set in a particular spot or position; to select, survey, and settle the bounds of a particular tract of land.

LOCATED, *lo'-ka-ted*, pp. of the verb *to locate*.

LOCATION, *lo-ka'-shun*, s. The art of placing, or of designating the place of; situation with respect to place; that which is located.

LOCH, *lok*, s. (Scot.) A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.
LOCHIA, *lo'-ke-à*, s. A name given to the evacuations which follow childbirth.
LOCHIAL, *lo'-ke-al*, a. Pertaining to evacuations from the womb after childbirth.
LOCHIORRHAGIA, *lo-ke-or-ra'-je-à*, s. A profuse flow of the lochia.
LOCK, *lok*, s. An instrument used to fasten doors, chests, and the like; the part of a musket or fowling-piece, or other fire-arm, by which fire is produced for the discharge of the piece; a barrier to confine the water of a stream or canal; an inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end; a grapple in wrestling; any inclosure; a tuft of hair; a plexus of wool, hay, or other like substance; a flock; a ringlet of hair.—*Lock-gate*, the entrance into a lock-chamber on a canal, for the admission, &c., of boats or vessels.—*Lock-keeper*, one who attends the locks of a canal.—*Lock-paddle*, a small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock.—*Lock-sill*, an angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut.—*Lock up*, a private place where bailiffs temporarily confine persons under arrest.—*Lock-weir*, in *canals*, an opening above the upper gate of a lock, through which the waste water from above flows into the lock below; a weir having a lock.
— v.a. To fasten with a lock; to fasten so as to impede motion; to shut up or confine; to close fast; to encircle or inclose; to embrace closely; to confine; to restrain.—In *fencing*, to seize the sword-arm of an antagonist by a peculiar movement.
— v.n. To become fast, to unite closely by mutual insertion.
LOCKAGE, *lok'-aje*, s. Materials for locks in a canal; works which form a lock; toll paid for passing the locks; amount of ascent and descent of the locks on a canal.
LOCKED, *lokt*, pp. or a. Made fast by a lock; furnished with a lock or locks; closely embraced.
LOCKED-JAW, *lokt'-jaw*, } s. A violent contraction of the
LOCK-JAW, *lok'-jaw*, } muscles of the jaw, by which its motion is suspended; a variety of tetanus.
LOCKER, *lok'-er*, s. A close place, that may be closed with a lock; a drawer.—On *board ship*, a kind of box or chest made alongside the ship. *Shot-locker*, a strong framework for stowing away the shot until wanted.
LOCKET, *lok'-et*, s. A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament; a little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair.
LOCKIST, *lok'-ist*, s. An adherent of Locke, the philosopher.
LOCKLESS, *lok'-les*, a. Destitute of a lock.
LOCKRAM,† *lok'-ram*, s. A kind of coarse linen.
LOCKSMITH, *lok'-smith*, s. An artificer who makes or mends locks; a bellhanger.
LOCKY, *lok'-e*, a. Having locks or tufts.
LOCO-DESCRIPTIVE, *lo'-ko-de-skrip'-tiv*, a. Describing a particular place or places.
LOCO-FOCO, *lo'-ko-fo'-ko*, s. The name of a friction-match; a name applied, in the *United States*, to an ultra-democrat.
LOCOMOTION, *lo-ko-mo'-shun*, s. The act or power of moving from place to place.
LOCOMOTIVE, *lo-ko-mo'-tiv*, a. Moving or changing from place to place.—A *locomotive engine* is a steam-engine placed on wheels, and employed in moving a train of cars on a railway, so called in contradistinction to a *stationary engine*.
LOCOMOTIVENESS, *lo-ko-mo'-tiv-nes*, } s. The power of
LOCOMOTIVITY, *lo-ko-mo-tiv'-e-te*, } traction, or of changing place.
LOCULAMENT, *lok'-u-là-ment*, s. In *botany*, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged.
LOCULICIDAL, *lok-u-le-si'-dal*, a. In *botany*, a term applied to the dehiscence of a pericarp.
LOCULOSE, *lok'-u-lose*, a. In *botany*, divided internally into cells.
LOCUS, *lo'-kus*, s. (Lat.) In *geometry*, a line or surface over which a point may travel so as always to be in a position which satisfies some given condition; the line generated by a point, moving according to a fixed law.
LOCUST, *lo'-kust*, s. The name given to insects of various genera (of the order *Orthoptera*, and the genus *Locusta*), which are often so numerous in some parts of Africa and Asia that they fly in immense clouds and destroy all vegetation; a name of several plants and trees.—*Locust-tree*, a well-known tree, valuable as timber for its durability.
LOCUTION,† *lo-kew'-shun*, s. Discourse; manner of speech.
LODE, *lode*, s. In *mining*, a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course; a cut or reach of water.
LODGABLE,† *lodj'-à-bl*, a. Capable of affording a temporary abode.
LODGE, *lodj*, v.a. To place in a temporary habitation; to afford shelter for the night; to place; to plant; to infix; to settle in the heart, mind, or memory; to entertain; to harbour; to cover, to beat down, as grain.
— v.n. To reside; to dwell; to rest in a place for a time; to fall down and become entangled, as grain.
— s. A small house or habitation in a park or forest; a temporary habitation; a hut; a den; a cave; any place where a wild beast dwells; a meeting of freemasons.
LODGED, *lodjd*, pp. of the verb *to lodge*.
LODGER, *lodj'-er*, s. One who lives at board, or who has a bed in another's house for a night; one who resides in any place for a time.
LODGING, *lodj'-ing*, s. A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time; temporary habitation; apartment; harbour; cover.—*Lodging-house*, a house let out by the tenant in separate apartments.—*Lodgings*, rooms let out for hire.
LODGMENT, *lodj'-ment*, s. The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged; accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest.—In *military affairs*, an encampment made by an army; a work cast up by besiegers during their approaches, in some dangerous post.
LOESS, *lo'-es*, s. (Ger.) In *geology*, the name of an alluvial tertiary deposit of calcareous loam.
LOFFE,‡ *lof*, v.n. To laugh.
LOFT, *loft*, s. A room or space next under the roof; a story or floor above another.
LOFTILY, *lof'-te-le*, ad. On high; in an elevated place, proudly; haughtily; with elevation of language, sublimely; in an elevated attitude.
LOFTINESS, *lof'-te-nes*, s. Height; elevation in place or position; attitude; pride; haughtiness; dignity; sublimity; elevation of diction.
LOFTY, *lof'-te*, a. Elevated in place or in condition; elevated with pride; puffed up; elevated in sentiment or in demeanour; dignified, stately, or majestic.
LOG, *log*, s. A bulky piece or stick of wood or timber, unhewed; a Hebrew measure of liquids.—In *navigation*, a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. The *Log-board*, on board ship, consists of two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, &c., from which is formed the *Log-book*, a book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board. *Log-line* is a line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs. *Log-reel*, a reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the log-line is wound.
—‡ v.n. To move or rock; hence *logan-rock*.
LOGARITHM, *log'-à-rithm*, s. In *mathematics*, the exponent of the power to which a fixed number, called the base, must be raised to produce a certain other number.
LOGARITHMETIC, *log-à-rith-met'-ik*, } a. Pertaining
LOGARITHMETICAL, *log-à-rith-met'-e-kal*, } to or consisting of
LOGARITHMIC, *log-à-rith'-mik*, } logarithms.
LOGARITHMICAL, *log-à-rith'-me-kal*, }
LOGGATS,‡ *log'-gats*, s. The name of a play or game like *nine-pins*.
LOGGERHEAD, *log'-ger-hed*, s. A blockhead; a dolt; a thick-skull; a spherical mass of iron, with a long handle.—*To fall to loggerheads*, to come to blows; to fall to fighting without weapons.
LOGGERHEADED, *log'-ger-hed-ed*, a. Dull; stupid; doltish.
LOG-HEAP, *log'-heep*, s. A pile of logs for burning in clearing land.
LOG-HOUSE, *log'-hows*, } s. A rough kind of building,
LOG-HUT, *log'-hut*, } composed of logs of wood roughly laid on each other.
LOGIC, *lod'-jik*, s. The art of thinking and reasoning justly, its purpose being to direct the intellectual powers in the investigation of truth, and in the communication of it to others; the art of drawing legitimate conclusions from premises or principles assumed to be just.

Logical, *lod'-je-kal*, a. Pertaining or according to the rules of logic; skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning, discriminating.
Logically, *lod'-je-kal-le*, ad. According to the rules of logic.
Logician, *lo-jish'-an*, s. A person skilled in logic.
Logistic, Logistical, *lo-jis'-tik, lo-jis'-te-kal*, a. Relating to sexagesimal fractions. — *Logistic logarithms* are certain logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, used in astronomical calculations.
Logman, *log' man*, s. A man who carries logs; one whose occupation is to cut and convey away logs.
Logodædalist, *log-o-de'-dal-ist*, s. An inventor of new words
Logographic, Logographical, *log-o-graf'-ik, log-o-graf'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to logography.
Logography, *lo-gog'-rà-fe*, s. A method of printing in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter
Logogriph,‡ *log'-o-grif*, s. A sort of riddle.
Logomachist, *lo-gom'-à-kist*, s. One who contends about words.
Logomachy, *lo-gom'-à-ke*, s. Contention in words merely; a war of words.
Logometric, *log-o-met'-rik*, a. Pertaining to a scale intended to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.
Logotype, *log'-o-tipe*, s. A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece; as, *ff*, *æ*, &c.
Log-roll, *log'-rowl*, v.a. To assist in collecting logs, and rolling them together for burning.
Logwood, *log'-wood*, s. The wood of the tree *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, of a deep-red colour internally, and very extensively used as a dye-wood.
Lohock, *lo'-hok*, s. (Arab.) A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a syrup.
Loimic, *loy'-mik*, a. Relating to the plague or contagious disorders.
Loimology, *loy-mol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine of pestilential diseases.
Loimopyra, *loy-mop'-e-rà*, s. Pestilential fever.
Loin, *loyn*, s. The *loins* are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the *ossa ilium*, or haunch bones, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region.
Loiter, *loy'-ter*, v.n. To be slow in moving; to be dilatory; to spend time idly; to linger or delay.
Loiterer, *loy'-ter-er*, s. A lingerer; one who delays, or is slow in motion; an idler.
Loitering, *loy'-ter-ing*, ppr. or a. Lingering; delaying.
— s. A lingering or delay.
Loiteringly, *loy'-ter-ing-le*, ad. In a loitering manner.
Loke, *loke*, s. In the *Scandinavian mythology*, the name of an evil deity, described in the *Edda* as a great serpent encircling the earth.—A close, narrow lane (*local*).
Loligo, *lol'-e-go*, s. The calmar, a genus of cephalopodous Mollusca, distinguished by its being provided with a dark colouring matter, which it emits when warned of danger, and thus effects its escape.
Loll, *lol*, v.n. To recline; to lean; to lie at ease; to suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth.
— v.a. To thrust out, as the tongue.
Lollard, *lol' lard*, s. A term applied to a sect of early Reformers in Germany, and also to the followers of Wickliffe in England.
Lollardry, *lol'-lar-de*, s. The doctrines of the Lollards.
Lollipop, *lol'-le pop*, s. The vulgar name for a kind of sugar confectionery.
Lollop, *lol'-lop*, v.n. To move heavily; to lounge. (*Low.*)
Lombard, *lom' bard*, s. A native of Lombardy; a money-lender or banker, which profession was first exercised in London by the Lombards.
Lombardic, *lom-bar'-dik*, a. Pertaining to the Lombards.
Loment, *lo'-ment*, s. An elongated pericarp which resembles the legume, and is divided into small cells, each of which contains a seed attached to the under suture.
Lomentaceous, *lo-men-ta'-she-us*, a. Furnished with a loment
Lomonite, *lom'-on-ite*, s. A di-prismatic zeolite.
Lomp, *lomp*, s. A kind of roundish fish.
London Clay, *lun'-don klay*, s. In *geology*, a tertiary formation developed under and around the City of London, and constituting the "London basin."
Londoner, *lun'-don-er*, s. A native or an inhabitant of London.
Londonism, *lun'-don-izm*, s. A mode of speaking peculiar to London.
Londonize, *lun'-don-ize*, v.a. To give a manner or character which distinguishes the people of London.
Lone, *lone*, a. Solitary; retired; unfrequented, having no company; single; standing by itself; unmarried, or in widowhood.
— s. A lane. (*Local.*)
Loneliness, *lone'-le-nes*, s. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from company; love of retirement; disposition to solitude.
Lonely, *lone'-le*, a. At a distance from company or neighbours, without society; addicted to solitude or seclusion; solitary; lonesome; unfrequented.
Loneness, *lone'-nes*, s. Solitude; seclusion.
Lonesome, *lone'-sum*, a. Solitary; secluded from society.
Lonesomely, *lone'-sum-le*, ad. In a dismal or lonesome manner.
Lonesomeness, *lone'-sum-nes*, s. The state of being solitary; solitude.
Long, *long*, a. Extended; drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; extended in time; dilatory; continuing for an extended time; tedious; continued in sound; protracted; lingering or longing; extensive; extending far in prospect.—*Long home*, the grave, or death.—*Long* forms a compound with a variety of adjectives and participles; the meanings of which are generally self-explanatory, or at all events can be readily obtained by a reference to any word with which it may be conjoined; as *Long-breathed*, having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; *Long buried*; *Long-concealed*; *Long-established*, *Long-fanged*; *Long-forgotten*; *Long-headed*; *Long-legged*; *Long-lived*; *Long-lost*; *Long-loved*; *Long-necked*; *Long-nursed*; *Long-parted*; *Long-promised*; *Long-settled*; *Long-shafted*; *Long-sighted*; *Long-spun*; *Long-stretching*; *Long suffering*; *Long-tortured*; *Long-worked*, &c.
—‡ s. *Formerly*, a musical note, equal to two breves, or four semibreves.
— ad. To a great extent in space or time; at a point of duration far distant; ‡ by means of; owing to.
— v.n. To desire earnestly; to have a craving appetite; ‡ to belong.
Longan, *long'-an*, s. An agreeable fruit, the produce of the *Nephelium longum*.
Longanimity, *long-ga-nim'-e-te*, s. Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure long under offences.
Long-boat, *long'-bote*, s. The strongest and largest boat belonging to a ship.
Long-cloth, *long'-klawth*, s. A peculiar kind of fine calico or cotton fabric.
Long-dozen, *long-doz'n*, s. Thirteen articles to the dozen.
Longe, *lonje*, s. (Fr.) A thrust with a sword.
Longer, *long'-er*, s. One who longs for anything.
— comp. of **Long**. Of greater length.
— ad. For a greater duration.
Longest, *long'-gest*, superl. a. Of the greatest extent.
— ad. For the greatest continuance of time.
Longeval, *lon-je'-val*, a. Long-lived.
Longevity, *lon-jev'-e-te*, s. Length or duration of life; great length of life.
Longevous, *lon-je'-vus*, a. Living a long time; of great age.
Long-hundred, *long-hun'-dred*, s. Six score, or one hundred and twenty.
Longicorns, *lon'-je-kawrns*, s.pl. A family of tetramerous Coleoptera, including a vast number of large and beautiful beetles, so called on account of the length of their antennæ.
Longimanous, *lon-jim'-à-nus*, a. Having long hands.
Longimetry, *lon-jim'-e-tre*, s. The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths.
Longing, *long'-ing*, s. An eager desire; a craving appetite.
— ppr. or a. Earnestly desiring.
Longingly, *long'-ing-le*, ad. With eager wishes or appetite.
Longinquity, *lon-jin'-kwe-te*, s. Great distance.
Longipalpi, *lon'-je-pal-pi*, s.pl. A family of short winged beetles, so called from their long maxillary feelers.
Longipennate, *lon-je-pen'-nate*, a. A term applied to a family of swimming birds with long wings, as the albatross, &c.

LONGIROSTERS, *lon-je-ros'-ters*, s.pl. A family of wading birds, including snipes, &c., so called from the extreme length of their bills.

LONGIROSTRAL, *lon-je-ros'-tral*, a. Having a long bill, as the snipe.

LONGISH, *long'-ish*, a. Somewhat long; moderately long

LONGITUDE, *lon'-je-tewd*, s. The distance of any place on the globe from another place, eastward or westward, measured on the equator.—The *longitude* of a heavenly body is its distance from the vernal equinox, or the beginning of Aries, reckoned eastward on the ecliptic all round the celestial sphere.

LONGITUDINAL, *lon-je-tew'-de-nal*, a. Pertaining to longitude or length; extending in length; running lengthwise.

LONGITUDINALLY, *lon-je-tew'-de-nal-le*, ad. In the direction of length.

LONGLY,‡ *long'-le*, ad. With longing desire; tediously.

LONG-MEASURE, *long'-mezh-ure*, s. Lineal measure; the measure of length.

LONGNESS,† *long'-nes*, s. Length.

LONG-PRIMER, *long'-prim-er*, s. A printing type of a particular size, next to small pica.

LONG-RUN, *long'-run*, s. The whole course of things taken together; the final result.

LONG-SHANKED, *long'-shankt*, a. Having long legs.

LONG-SHOREMEN, *long-shore'-men*, s.pl. A name given in London to a large body of poor liverymen, who have the reputation of selling their united votes at city elections.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS, *long-si'-ted-nes*, s. The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.

LONGSOME,‡ *long'-sum*, a. Extended in length; tiresome; tedious.

LONG-TOM, *long'-tom*, s. A cradle used by miners at the gold-fields for washing out gold.

LONG-TONGUED, *long'-tungd*, a. Babbling; rating; quarrelsome.

LONG-VACATION, *long-vā-ka'-shun*, s. In *law*, the period between Trinity and Michaelmas terms.

LONGWAYS, *long'-ways*, ad. Lengthwise.

LONG-WINDED, *long-win'-ded*, a. Long-breathed; tedious in speaking

LONGWISE,† *long'-wize*, ad. In the direction of length; lengthwise.

LONISH,‡ *lo'-nish*, a. Somewhat solitary.

Loo, *loo*, s. A game at cards.

— v.a. To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game.

LOOBILY, *loo'-be-le*, ad. Like a booby; in an awkward, clumsy manner.

LOOBS, *loobs*, s. The slime or sludge containing ore. (*Local.*)

LOOBY, *loo'-be*, s. An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

LOOF, *loof*, s. The after part of a ship's bow. *See* LUFF.

LOOK, *look*, v.n. To direct the eye toward an object, with the intention of seeing it; to have the sight or view of; to direct the intellectual eye, to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine; to take care, to seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance; to face; to front.—*To look about*, to look on all sides, or in different directions.—*To look about one*, to be on the watch, to be vigilant.—*To look after*, to take care of; to search.—*To look for*, to expect; to search.—*To look into*, to inspect closely.—*To look on*, to regard; to esteem; to be a mere spectator.—*To look over*, to examine one by one.—*To overlook*, to pass over without seeing.—*To look out*, to be on the watch.—*To look to*, or *unto*, to take care of; to resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something.—*To look through*, to penetrate with the eye or with the understanding

— v.a To turn the eye upon; to influence by looks or presence, ‡to search for.—*To look out*, to search for and discover.—*To look in the face*, to face or meet with boldness —*To look up a thing* is to search for it and find it.—In the *imperative*, *look!* is used to excite attention.

— s. The act of looking or seeing, sight; aspect; appearance.—*Look-out*, a careful looking or watching for any object or event; a small tower with windows, on the roof of a house, for viewing the scenery around.

LOOKED, *lookt*, pp. of the verb *to look*.

LOOKER, *look'-er*, s. One who looks.—*A looker on*, a mere spectator.

LOOKING, *look'-ing*, s. Search or searching.—*Looking for*, expectation.

LOOKING-GLASS, *look'-ing-glas*, s. A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

LOOL, *lool*, s. In *metallurgy*, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals.

LOOM, *loom*, s. A machine or frame in which a weaver works threads into cloth; a bird of the size of a goose.—*Heir-loom*, in *law*, is a personal chattel that, by special custom, descends to an heir with the inheritance.

— v.n. To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions; to rise in the world.

LOOM-GALE, *loom'-gale*, s. A gentle gale of wind.

LOOMING, *loom'-ing*, s. The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere; mirage.

LOON, *loon*, s. A sorry fellow; a rogue; a migratory water fowl, the great northern diver.

LOONGHIE, *loong'-he*, s. An Indian fabric of rich-coloured silk and cotton, made in Scinde.

LOOP, *loop*, s. A folding or doubling of a string or a noose, through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening; a small, narrow opening; a loophole.—In *ironworks*, the part of a row or block of cast iron, melted off for the forge or hammer.

LOOPED, *loopt*, a. Full of holes.

LOOPERS, *loop'-ers*, s.pl. The larvæ of certain species of moths, which form a loop when crawling.

LOOPHOLE, *loop'-hole*, s. A small opening in the walls of a fortification or in the bulk-head of a ship, through which small arms or other weapons are discharged; a hole or aperture that gives a passage; a passage for escape; means of escape.

LOOPHOLED, *loop'-hole'd*, a. Full of holes or openings for escape.

LOOPING, *loop'-ing*, s. In *metallurgy*, the running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination.

LOOP-LINE, *loop'-line*, s. A connecting line of railway running into the trunk line.

LOORD,‡ *loord*, s. A dull, stupid fellow; a drone.

LOOS,‡ *loos*, s. Praise; renown.

LOOSE, *loose*, v.a. To unbind; to free from any fastening; to relax; to liberate; to free from obligation; to relieve; to free from anything burdensome; to disengage; to detach; to remit; to absolve.

— v.n. To set sail; to leave a port or harbour.

— a. Unbound; untied; not fastened; not tight or close; not close or compact; not concise; lax vague; indeterminate; unconnected; rambling; of lax bowels; wanton; unrestrained in behaviour; licentious, containing unchaste language; †free from obligation.—*To break loose*, to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence.—*To let loose*, to free from restraint or confinement; to set at liberty.

— s. Freedom from restraint; liberty

LOOSED, *loost*, pp. of the verb *to loose*.

LOOSELY, *loose'-le*, ad Not fast; not firmly; without confinement, without union or connection; irregularly; negligently, carelessly; meanly; slightly wantonly; dissolutely.

LOOSEN, *loos'n*, v.a To free from tightness, tension, or fixedness, to render less dense or compact; to free from restraint, to facilitate alvine discharges.

— v.n To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

LOOSENED, *loos'nd*, pp. of the verb *to loosen*.

LOOSENESS, *loose'-nes*, s The state of being loose or relaxed, laxity, levity, irregularity; habitual deviation from strict rules; lewdness; flux from the bowels, diarrhœa

LOOSESTRIFE, *loose'-strife*, s. The common name of the plant *Lysimachia vulgaris*, and others of the same genus.

LOOT, *loot*, s. Military plunder, a word of frequent use in India.

LOO-TABLE, *loo-ta'-bl*, s. A round table for a sitting-room, a card table.

LOOTAH, *loo'-tà*, s. A brass water vessel used in India, of variable dimensions.

LOP, *lop*, v.a. To cut off; to shorten; to separate; to let fall.

— s. That which is cut from trees; *locally*, a flea.

LOPE,‡ *lope*, pret of LEAP.

LOPHIADÆ, *lo-fi'-à-de*, s.pl. A family of Acanthoptery

gious fishes, of which the broad-headed *lophius* is the type.

LOPHIODON, *lo-fī'-o-don*, s. A fossil animal allied to the rhinoceros and tapir.

LOPPED, *lopt*, pp. of the verb *to lop*.

LOPPER, *lop'-per*, s. One who lops or cuts trees.

LOPPING, *lop'-ping*, s. That which is cut off.

LOPSIDED, *lop-sī'-ded*, a. Heavier on one side than the other.

LOQUACIOUS, *lo-kwa'-shus*, a. Talkative; given to continual talking; noisy; babbling.

LOQUACIOUSLY, *lo-kwa'-shus-le*, ad. In a loquacious manner.

LOQUACIOUSNESS, *lo-kwa'-shus-nes*, } s. The habit or
LOQUACITY, *lo-kwas'-e-te*, } practice of talking continually or excessively; talkativeness; garrulity.

LORANTHACEÆ, *lo-ran-tha'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of plants, consisting chiefly of parasitical Exogenous shrubs, of which the *loranthus* is the type.

LORCHA, *lor'-kà*, s. A peculiar class of trading vessel on the Indian Sea.

LORD, *lawrd*, s. A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; a governor; a tyrant; an oppressive ruler; a husband; a baron; the proprietor of a manor; a nobleman; a title of honour given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a peer of the realm; an honorary title bestowed on certain official characters, as, *lord* chancellor.—In *Scripture*, the Supreme Being; Jehovah.—*Lord of misrule*, one formerly chosen to preside over the sports and revels of a family during Christmas holidays.—*Lord lieutenant* of Ireland, the representative of royalty in that country.—*Lord lieutenant* of a county is one deputed by the sovereign to manage its military concerns.—*Lord Mayor* is the title of the chief magistrate of the cities of London, Dublin, and York.

v.a. To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.

— v.n. To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway, generally followed by *it* or *over*.

LORDING,† *lawrd'-ing*, } s. A little or diminutive
LORDLING, *lawrd'-ling*, } lord.

LORD-LIKE, *lawrd'-like*, a. Becoming a lord; haughty; proud; insolent.

LORDLINESS, *lawrd'-le-nes*, s. Dignity; high station; pride, haughtiness.

LORDLY, *lawrd'-le*, a. Becoming or pertaining to a lord; with pride or arrogance; haughty; imperious; overbearing.

— ad Proudly; imperiously; despotically.

LORDSHIP, *lawrd'-ship*, s. A title of honour given to noblemen, or to certain persons in high authority; dominion; power; domain; the territory of a lord; a manor.

LORD'S-SUPPER, *lawrds-sup'-per*, s. In the *Christian Church*, the sacrament of the Eucharist.

LORE, *lore*, s. Learning, doctrine; instruction.

LOREL,‡ *lor'-el*, s. An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant.

LORESMAN,‡ *lores'-man*, s. An instructor.

LORGNETTE, *lor-net'*, s. An opera glass; a small spy-glass

LORIANÆ, *lo-rī'-à-ne*, s.pl. The Lories, a sub-family of the *Psittacidæ*, or Parrots.

LORICATE, *lor'-e-kate*, v.a. To plate over; to spread over as a plate for defence.

LORICATED, *lor'-e-ka-ted*, pp. of the verb *to loricate*.

LORICATION, *lor-e-ka'-shun*, s. The act or operation of covering anything with a coating or crust for defence.

LORIMER,‡ *lor'-e-mer*, s. A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for saddles and bridles; a saddler.—*The Lorimers' Company* is one of the minor livery companies of London.

LORING,‡ *lo'-ring*, s. Instructive discourse.

LORIOT, *lo'-re-o*, s. (Fr.) The golden oriole.

LORIPED, *lor'-e-ped*, s. A molluscan animal, having the foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord.

LORIS, *lo'-ris*, s. The popular name of several species of *lemur* in Ceylon and Java.

LORN, *lawrn*, a. Lost, forsaken; lonely.

LORRIE, *lor'-re*, s. A coal-cart.

LORY, *lo'-re*, s. A name common to a subordinate genus of tropical birds of the *Lorianæ*, or Parrot family.

LOSABLE,† *looz'-à-bl*, a. That may be lost.

LOSE, *looze*, v.a.; pret. and pp. LOST. To mislay; to part or be separated from a thing; to forfeit by unsuccessful contest; to be deprived of; to forfeit; to suffer diminution or waste of; to ruin; to destroy, to wander from; to miss; to bewilder; to possess no longer; to be deprived of; to waste; to squander; to throw away; to ruin; to cause to perish; to throw away; to fail to obtain.—*To lose one's self*, to be bewildered; to have the memory and reason suspended.

LOSE, v.n. To forfeit anything in contest; not to win; to decline; to fail.

LOSEL,‡ *loz'-el*, s. A wasteful fellow; one who loses by sloth or neglect.

— a. Wasteful; slothful.

LOSENGER,‡ *loz'-en-jer*, s. A deceiver.

LOSER, *looz'-er*, s. One who is deprived of anything by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.

LOSH-HIDE, *losh'-hide*, s. A hide not dressed in any way, but simply oiled.

LOSING, *looz'-ing*, ppr. Parting from; missing.

— a. Bringing or causing loss.

LOSINGLY, *looz'-ing-le*, ad. In a losing manner.

LOSS, *los*, s. Deprivation of that which was once possessed; privation; injury; destruction, ruin, defeat, waste.—*To bear a loss*, to make good; to sustain a loss without sinking under it.—*To be at a loss*, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine.

LOSSFUL,‡ *los'-ful*, a. Detrimental.

LOSSLESS,‡ *los'-les*, a. Free from loss.

LOST, *lost*, pp. or a. (from LOSE). Mislaid; that cannot be found; ruined; destroyed; wasted or forfeited; perplexed, alienated, shipwrecked

LOT, *lot*, s. Chance; hazard, fortune; that by which the fortune of one is determined; a distinct portion or parcel.—*To cast lots*, is to use or throw a die, or some other instrument.—*To draw lots*, to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event.

— v.a. To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.

LOTA, *lo'-tà*, s. The name of a little anguilliform mudfish.

LOTE-TREE, *lote'-tree*, s. The African shrub *Zizyphus lotus*, the lotus of the Lotophagi, or Lotus-eaters. The fruit is used as food for cattle, and converted into bread by the natives.

LOTH, *loath*, a. Disliking; unwilling; reluctant. *See* LOATH and LOATHE.

LOTION, *lo'-shun*, s. A washing; a liquid preparation for washing and cleansing the skin, to make it fair.

LOTTED, *lot'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to lot*.

LOTTERY, *lot'-te-re*, s. A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance; ‡allotment.

LOTUS, *lo'-tus*, s. A genus of leguminous plants, the name of which was applied to an Egyptian plant (the Water-lily of the Nile), and to the several species of the genus *lotus*.

LOUD, *lowd*, a. High-sounding; striking the ear with great force; noisy; boisterous; clamorous; emphatical; impressive.

LOUD, *lowd*, } ad. With loudness; noisily; cla-
LOUDLY, *lowd'-le*, } morously.

LOUDNESS, *lowd'-nes*, s. Great sound or noise; clamour; turbulence; uproar.

LOUGH, *lok*, s. A lake or arm of the sea; a different orthography of the Scottish *loch*.

LOUIS D'OR, *loo'-e dore'*, s. A gold coin of France, value about twenty shillings sterling.

LOUNGE, *lownj*, v.n. To spend time lazily; to move idly about; to recline at ease; to loll.

— s. The act of reclining at ease; a place for lounging.

LOUNGER, *lownj'-er*, s. An idler; one who loiters away his time in indolence.

LOUNGING, *lownj'-ing*, ppr. or a. Passing the time in idleness.

LOURDIER, *loor'-de-er*, s. A kind of mattress.

LOUSE, *louse*, s.; pl. LICE. A small, troublesome insect of the genus *pediculus*, of which there are numerous species that infest the bodies of animals and plants.

LOUSE, *lowze*, v.a. To clean from lice.

LOUSEWORT, *louse'-wurt*, s. A genus of herbaceous plants. *See* PEDICULARIS.

LOUSILY, *lowz'-e-le*, ad. In a mean, paltry manner.

LOUSINESS, *lowz'-e-nes*, s. The state of abounding with lice.

LOUSY, *lowz'-e*, a. Swarming with lice; infesting with lice; mean; low; contemptible. (*Vulgar.*)

LOUT, *lowt*, s. A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin a clown.

—‡ v.n. To bend; to bow; to stoop.

LOUTISH, *lowt'-ish*, a. Clownish; rude; awkward.
LOUTISHLY, *lowt'-ish-le*, ad. Like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.
LOUTISHNESS, *lowt'-ish-nes*, s. Clownishness
LOUVRE, *loo'vr*, s. An opening in the roofs of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation; a lantern.—A *louvre window*, in church steeples, is an opening crossed by bars of wood to exclude rain, but allow the passage of sound from the bells.
LOVABLE, *luv'-a-bl*, a. Worthy of love; amiable.
LOVAGE *luv'-aje*, s. An herb of the genus *ligusticum*, sometimes cultivated as a pot-herb; a liqueur, or cordial.
LOVE, *luv*, v.a. To be pleased with; to regard with affection; to have a strong, a tender, or a dutiful affection for; to have benevolence or good-will for.
— v.n. To delight; to take pleasure.
— s. An affection of the mind excited by beauty and worth of any kind, or by the qualities of an object which communicate pleasure, sensual or intellectual; affection, friendship, kindness; courtship, chiefly in the phrase *to make love*; benevolence; good-will; the object beloved; a word of endearment. The word *love* admits of many very useful compounds, of which a few may be enumerated:—*Love-favour*, something given to be worn in token of love—*Love-feast*, a religious repast held quarterly by the Wesleyan Methodists.—*Love-knot*, a knot so called, used as a token of love.—*Love-letter*, a letter of courtship.—*Love-lies bleeding*, a species of amaranth.—*Love-lock*, a curl or lock of hair.—*Love-monger*, one who deals in affairs of love.—*Love-secret*, a secret between lovers.—*Love-shaft*, Cupid's arrow.—*Love-song*, a song expressing love.—*Love-suit*, solicitation of union in marriage.—*Love-tale*, a narrative of love.—*Love-token*, a present in token of love.—*Love-toy*, a small present from a lover.—*Love-trick*, art or artifice expressive of love.
LOVE-APPLE, *luv'-ap'pl*, s. The tomato, a fruit of a very agreeable acid, much used as food.
LOVE-BIRD, *luv'-burd*, s. The name of the small paroquet, the *Psittacus passerinus*.
LOVED, *luvd*, pp. or a. Having the affection of any one.
LOVELESS, *luv'-les*, a. Void of love or tenderness.
LOVELILY, *luv'-le-le*, ad. Amiably; in a manner to excite love.
LOVELINESS, *luv'-le-nes*, s. Amiableness; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.
LOVELORN, *luv'-lawrn*, a. Forsaken by one's love.
LOVELY, *luv'-le*, a. That may excite love; possessing qualities which may invite affection; amiable; pleasing; charming.
LOVER, *luv'-er*, s. One who is in love, or who has a tender affection for a female; a suitor; an admirer; one who regards with kindness; one who likes or is pleased with anything, as a *lover* of learning.
LOVE-RIBBON, *luv-rib'bn*, s. A thin gauze ribbon.
LOVE-SICK, *luv'-sik*, a. Languishing with love or amorous desire.
LOVESOME,‡ *luv'-sum*, a. Lovely.
LOVING, *luv'-ing*, ppr. Entertaining a strong affection for.
— a. Fond; kind; affectionate; amorous.
LOVING-KINDNESS, *luv'-ing-kind'-nes*, s. Tender regard; mercy; favour.
LOVINGLY, *luv'-ing-le*, ad. With love; affectionately.
LOVINGNESS, *luv'-ing-nes*, s. Affection; kind regard.
LOW, *lo*, a. Not high or elevated; depressed below any given surface or place; descending far below the adjacent ground; below the ordinary value; grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; dejected; depressed in vigour; in a mean condition; abject; grovelling; not exalted in thought or diction; vulgar; common; submissive; weak; exhausted of vital energy; in reduced circumstances; plain; simple.—*Low Church*, a term applied to that portion of the Church of England which does not maintain exclusive or absolute episcopacy.—*Low Sunday*, a popular name for the Sunday next after Easter.—*Low-water*, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.—*Low-wines*, a weak liquor produced by the first distillation of fermented liquors or molasses
— ad Not on high; at a moderate price; near the ground, in a mean condition; not loudly; in a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace.
—‡ v.a. To sink; to depress.
— v.n. To bellow, as an ox or cow.
LOW-ARCHED, *lo'-ärcht*, a. Having a low arch.
LOW-BELL, *lo'-bel*, s. A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and taken in nets.
LOW-BORN, *lo'-bawrn*, a. Born in low life.
LOW-BRED, *lo'-bred*, a. Bred in a low condition or manner; vulgar.
LOWER, *lo'-er*, v a. To cause to descend; to let down; to bring down; to reduce, diminish, or humiliate
— v.n. To fall, to sink; to grow less.
— a; comp. of Low. Less high or elevated.
LOWER, *low'-er*, v.n. To appear dark or gloomy; to threaten a storm; to frown; to look sullen.
— s. Cloudiness; gloominess; a frowning.
LOWER-CASE, *lo'-er-kase*, s. Among *printers*, the case which contains the small letters. Thus, *lower-case letters* are those which are distinguished from capitals.
LOWERED, *lo'-erd*, pp. of the verb *to lower*.
LOWERING, *lo'-er-ing*, ppr. or a. Letting down; sinking.
LOWERING, *low'-er-ing*, ppr. or a. Appearing dark or threatening.
LOWERINGLY, *low'-er-ing-le*, ad. With cloudiness or threatening gloom.
LOWERMOST, *lo'-er-most*, a. Lowest.
LOWERY, *low'-er-e*, a. Cloudy; gloomy.
LOWEST, *lo'-est*, a. Most low; deepest; most depressed or degraded.
LOWING, *lo'-ing*, ppr. or a. Bellowing, as an ox.
— s. The bellowing or cry of cattle.
LOWLAND, *lo'-land*, s. Land which is low with respect to the neighbouring country; a low or level country, as, the *Lowlands* of Scotland.
LOWLIHOOD,‡ *lo'-le-hud*, s. A humble state.
LOWLILY, *lo'-le-le*, ad. Humbly; without pride.
LOWLINESS, *lo'-le-nes*, s. Freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind; meanness.
LOWLY, *lo'-le* a. Having a low esteem of one's own worth; free from pride; humble; modest; meek; not elevated in place.
— ad. Humbly; meekly; modestly; in a low condition.
LOW-MINDED, *lo-mine'-ded*, a. Indicating a low mind or debased feeling.
LOWNESS, *lo'-nes*, s. The state of being low or depressed; meanness of condition; meanness of mind or character; want of dignity; want of sublimity in style or sentiment; submissiveness; depression of mind; want of courage; dejection; depression in fortune; a state of poverty; depression in price or worth; graveness or softness of sound.
LOW-PRESSURE ENGINE, *lo-presh'-ure en'-jin*, s. A steam-engine, the motion or force of which is produced by forming a vacuum within the cylinder, and by drawing off the steam into another vessel called the *condenser*, and there condensing it.
LOW-PRICED, *lo'-price'd*, a. Bearing a low price.
LOW-ROOFED, *lo'-roofd*, a. Having a low roof.
LOW-SPIRITED, *lo-spir'-it-ed*, a. Not having animation and courage; dejected.
LOXA, *lok'-sä*, s. A measure for betel nuts.—*Loxa-bark*, a pale Peruvian bark, the produce of *Cinchona condaminea*.
LOXODROMIC, *loks-o-drom'-ik*, a. Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhumb.—*Loxodromic curve*, a line which always make an equal angle with every meridian; the rhumb line.
LOXODROMICS, *loks-o-drom'-iks*, s.pl. The act of oblique sailing by the rhumb, a line which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.
LOY, *loi*, s. A long narrow spade used in the stony lands of Munster. (*Local.*)
LOYAL, *loy'-al*, a. Obedient; faithful to a prince, or to the established laws of his country; true to plighted faith or duty; not treacherous.
LOYALIST, *loy'-al-ist*, s. One who maintains his allegiance to his prince, or who is true to his country.
LOYALLY, *loy'-al-le*, ad. With fidelity to a prince or to the laws.
LOYALTY, *loy'-al-te*, s. Devotion to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover; fidelity to the laws.
LOZENGE, *loz'-enj*, s. A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a form of medicine in small pieces, to be chewed or held in the mouth till melted—In *confectionery*, a small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated.
LOZENGE-SHAPED, *loz'-enj-shaypt*, a. Having the form of a lozenge or rhomb.
LOZENGY, *loz'-en-je*, a. In *heraldry*, divided lozenge-

wise, having the field or charge covered with lozenges.

LUBBER, *lub'-ber*, s. A heavy, clumsy fellow; a clown. *Lubber's-hole*, a hole at the top of the vessel next to the mast.

LUBBERLY, *lub'-ber-le*, a. Bulky and heavy; clumsy; lazy.

— *ad.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

LUBRIC, † *lew'-brik*, a. Having a smooth surface; slippery; wavering; unsteady; lascivious; wanton; lewd.

LUBRICANT, *lew'-bre-kant*, s. That which lubricates.

LUBRICATE, *lew'-bre-kate*, v.a. To make smooth or slippery.

LUBRICATED, *lew'-bre-ka-ted*, pp. or a. Made smooth and slippery.

LUBRICATION, *lew-bre-ka'-shun*, s. The act or operation of making slippery.

LUBRICATOR, *lew'-bre-ka-tur*, s. That which lubricates; an oil-cup, or any contrivance for supplying grease.

LUBRICITY, *lu-bris'-e-te*, s. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness; instability; propensity to lewdness; incontinency.

LUBRICOUS, *lew'-bre-kus*, a. Smooth; slippery; wavering; unstable.

LUBRIFACTION, *lew-bre-fak'-shun*, s. The act of lubricating or making smooth.

LUBRIFICATION, *lew-bre-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act or operation of making smooth and slippery.

LUCAMA, *lu-ka'-mā*, s. A Chilian fruit, in size and flavour resembling a peach.

LUCE, *luse*, s. A pike full grown.

LUCENT, *lew'-sent*, a. Shining; bright; resplendent.

LUCERN, *lew'-sern*, s. A plant cultivated for fodder; a sort of grass.

LUCERNAL, *lu-ser'-nal*, a. Pertaining to a lamp, or anything luminous.—A *lucernal microscope* is a compound microscope, in which the object is illuminated by means of a lamp.

LUCERNINÆ, *lew-ser-nī'-ne*, s.pl. A sub-family of the *Helicidæ*, or testaceous snails.

LUCET, *lu-set'*, s. A lady's lace-loom, made of ivory, bone, or wood.

LUCID, *lew'-sid*, a. Shining; glittering; bright; resplendent; clear; transparent; pellucid; bright with the radiance of intellect; marked by the regular operations of reason; presenting a clear view; easily understood.

LUCIDITY, LUCIDNESS, *lew-sid'-e-te, lew'-sid-nes*, s. Brightness; clearness; transparency.

LUCIDLY, *lew'-sid-le*, ad. In a lucid manner; clearly.

LUCIFER, *lew'-se-fer*, s. The planet Venus, so called from its brightness; a name given to Satan.—*Lucifer-match* is a match tipped with some very combustible substance, as phosphorus, chlorate of potash, &c., and ignited by friction.

LUCIFERIAN, *lew-se-fe'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the *Luciferians*, a sect of religionists of the 4th century who violently opposed the Arians.

LUCIFEROUS, *lu-sif'-er-us*, a. Giving light; affording light or means of discovery.

LUCIFEROUSLY, *lu-sif'-er-us-le*, ad. So as to discover.

LUCIFIC, *lu-sif'-ik*, a. Producing light.

LUCIFORM, *lew'-se-fawrm*, a. Having the form of light; resembling light.

LUCIMETER, *lu-sim'-e-ter*, s. A photometer, or instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

LUCK, *luk*, s. That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness; chance; accident.

LUCK-PENNY, *luk'-pen-ne*, s. A small sum given back to the buyer, by one who receives money under a contract or bargain.

LUCKILY, *luk'-e-le*, ad. Fortunately; by good fortune.

LUCKINESS, *luk'-e-nes*, s. The state of being fortunate; good fortune; a favourable issue or event.

LUCKLESS, *luk'-les*, a. Unfortunate; meeting with ill success.

LUCKLESSLY, *luk'-les-le*, ad. In a luckless manner; unfortunately.

LUCKY, *luk'-e*, a. Meeting with good success; producing good by chance; successful; fortunate.

LUCRATIVE, *lew'-krā-tiv*, a. Gainful; profitable.

LUCRATIVELY, *lew'-krā-tiv-le*, ad. In a lucrative manner; profitably.

LUCRE, *lewk'-er*, s. Gain in money or goods; profit; emolument.

—‡ v.n. To desire pecuniary advantage.

LUCRIFEROUS, † *lu-krif'-er-us*, a. Gainful; profitable.

LUCRIFIC, ‡ *lu-krif'-ik*, a. Producing profit; gainful.

LUCTATION, † *luk-tā'-shun*, s. Struggle; contest; effort to overcome in contest.

LUCTISONOUS, *luk-tis'-so-nus*, a. Having a melancholy sound.

LUCTUAL, *lukt'-yu-al*, a. Producing grief.

LUCUBRATE, *lew'-ku-brate*, v.n. To study by candle light or a lamp.

LUCUBRATION, *lew-ku-brā'-shun*, s. Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study.

LUCUBRATORY, *lew'-ku-bra-tur-e*, a. Composed by candle-light or by night.

LUCULENT, *lew'-ku-lent*, a. Lucid; clear; transparent.

LUCULLITE, *lu-kul'-lite*, s. A variety of black lime stone, often polished for ornamental purposes.

LUDESCENT *lu-des'-sent*, a. Sportive; playful.

LUDIBRIOUS, *lu-dib'-re-us*, a. Sportive; wanton.

LUDICROUS, *lew'-de-krus*, a. Adapted to raise laughter, laughable; sportive.

LUDICROUSLY, *lew'-de-krus-le*, ad. Sportively; in burlesque.

LUDICROUSNESS, *lew'-de-krus-nes*, s. The quality of exciting laughter without contempt; sportiveness.

LUDIFICATION, *lew-de-fe-kā'-shun*, s. The act of deriding.

LUDIFICATORY, *lu-dif'-e-ka-tur-e*, a. Making sport exciting derision.

LUES, *lew'-ez*, s. (Lat.) Poison; pestilence; plague.

LUFF, *luf*, s. The palm of the hand; weather-gauge, or part toward the wind.

— v.n. To put the helm so as to turn the head of a ship toward the wind.

LUFFER, *luf'-fer*, s. The wooden window in a church steeple; the turret on a hall or kitchen roof; a frame of laths to admit air and light.

LUFF-TACKLE, *luf-tak'l*, s. A large tackle, not destined for any particular place in the ship, but moveable, and composed of a double and single block.

LUG, *lug*, v.a. To haul; to drag; to pull with force.—*To lug out*, to draw a sword in burlesque.

— v.n. To drag; to move heavily.

— s. A small fish; ‡ a pole or perch, a land measure a square sail used in large boats; the projecting slip of a mould or flask, used in casting operations; something heavy to be drawn or carried (*vulgar*).

LUGGAGE, *lug'-gaje*, s. Anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried; a traveller's trunks, packages, &c.—*Luggage-train*, a slow, heavy train on a railway, by which goods and general merchandise are carried.

LUGGER, *lug'-ger*, s. A small vessel carrying three masts with a running bowsprit and long or lug-sails.

LUGGS, *lugs*, s. An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs.

LUG-MARK, *lug'-mark*, s. A mark cut in the ear of a dog or sheep to identify it

LUGS, *lugz*, s. A classification of American tobacco, as the factory and the planters' lugs.

LUG-SAIL, *lug'-sale*, s. A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

LUGUBRIOUS, *lu-gu'-bre-us*, a. Mournful.

LUGUBRIOUSLY, *lu-gu'-bre-us-le*, ad. In a mournful manner; mournfully.

LUKE, or LEUKE. *See* LUKEWARM.

LUKEWARM, *lewk'-wawrm*, a. Moderately warm; tepid, not zealous; indifferent.

LUKEWARMLY, *lewk'-wawrm-le*, ad. With moderate warmth; coolly.

LUKEWARMNESS, *lewk'-wawrm-nes*, s. A mild or moderate heat; indifference; want of zeal.

LULL, *lul*, v.a. To quiet; to compose.

— v.n. To subside; to become calm.

— s. Power or quality of soothing; a season of quiet or cessation.

LULLABY, *lul'-lă-be*, s. A song to quiet babes; that which quiets.

LULLED, *luld*, pp. of the verb *to lull*.

LULLER, *lul'-ler*, s. One who lulls; one who fondles.

LULLING, *lul'-ling*, ppr. or a. Stilling; composing to rest.

LUM, *lum*, s. The chimney of a cottage. (*Local.*)

LUMBAGINOUS, *lum-baj'-e-nus*, a. Pertaining to lumbago.

LUMBAGO, *lum-bā'-go*, s. A pain in the loins and small of the back; a rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LUMBAL, LUMBAR, *lum'-bal, lum'-bar*, a. Pertaining to or near the loins —*Lumbar region*, the hinder part of the body, from the false ribs down to the haunch bone.

LUMBER, *lum'-ber*, s. Anything useless and cumbersome, harm; mischief.—A name in North America for rough timber.—*Lumber-dealer*, a dealer in hard and soft woods; a timber-merchant.—*Lumber-room*, a place for the reception of lumber or useless things.
— v.a. To heap together in disorder; to fill with lumber
— v.n. To move heavily as if burdened with his own bulk.
LUMBERED, *lum'-berd*, pp. of the verb *to lumber*.
LUMBERER, *lum'-ber-er*, s. One engaged in getting lumber from the forest.—In *North America*, a backwoodsman.
LUMBERING, *lum'-ber-ing*, ppr. or a. Filling with lumber; putting in disorder.
LUMBRIC, *lum'-brik*, s. A worm.
LUMBRICAL, *lum'-bre-kal*, a. Resembling a worm.
— s. A muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm.
LUMBRICIFORM, *lum-bris'-e-fawrm*, a. Resembling a worm in shape.
LUMINARY, *lew'-me-nâ-re*, s. Any body that gives light; one who illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind.
LUMINATE, LUMINATION, LUMINE. *See* ILLUMINATE, ILLUMINATION, ILLUMINE, &c.
LUMINIFEROUS, *lew-me-nif''-er-us*, a. Producing light; yielding light.
LUMINOUS, *lew'-me-nus*, a. Shining; emitting light; bright; clear, lucid; perspicuous.
LUMINOUSLY, *lew'-me-nus-le*, ad. With brightness or clearness.
LUMINOUSNESS, *lew'-me-nus-nes*, } s. The quality of be-
LUMINOSITY, *lew-me-nos'-e-te*, } ing bright or shining, brightness; clearness; perspicuity.
LUMP, *lump*, s. A small mass of matter of no definite shape, a cluster.—*In the lump*, in gross.—*Lump-sugar*, white or loaf sugar broken into small pieces.
— v.a. To throw into a mass; to unite in a body without distinction.
LUMPED, *lumpt*, pp. or a. Thrown into a mass or sum.
LUMPER, *lump'-er*, s. One who furnishes ballast for ships.
LUMP-FISH, *lump'-fish*, s. A soft, thick sea-fish, covered with horny spines.
LUMPING, *lump'-ing*, a. Bulky; heavy; in a mass or lump.
LUMPISH, *lump'-ish*, a. Like a lump; heavy; bulky; dull; inactive.
LUMPISHLY, *lump'-ish-le*, ad. Heavily; with dulness.
LUMPISHNESS, *lump'-ish-nes*, s. Heaviness; dulness; stupidity.
LUMPS, *lumps*, s. Dockyard barges; a kind of brick or tile.
LUMPY, *lum'-pe*, a. Full of lumps of small compact masses.
LUNACY, *lew'-nâ-se*, s. A species of madness, including all the varieties of mental alienation which are not fatuous; insanity; derangement.
LUNAR, *lew'-nar*, } a. Pertaining to the moon; mea-
LUNARY, *lew'-nâ-re*, } sured by the revolutions of the moon; resembling the moon; ‡ under the influence of the moon.—*Lunar caustic* is fused nitrate of silver.—*Lunar cornea*, muriate of silver.—*Lunar cycle*, the period of time after which the new moons return on the same days of the year.—*Lunar month*, the time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth.—*Lunar observation*, an observation of the moon's distance from a star, for the purpose of finding the longitude.—*Lunar rainbow*, a faint rainbow occasioned by the reflection of the light of the moon.—*Lunar year*, the period of 12 synodic lunar months, being about 354½ days.
LUNARIAN, *lu-na'-re-an*, s. An inhabitant of the moon.
LUNARY, *lew'-nâ-re*, s. Moonwort, or honesty, an herb.
LUNATED, *lew'-na-ted*, a. Formed like a half-moon.
LUNATIC, *lu'-nat ik*, a. Affected by a species of madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon
— s. A person affected by insanity.—*Lunatic asylum*, a place for the insane
LUNATION, *lu-na' shun*, s. The time from one new moon to the next.
LUNCH, *lunsh*, v.n. To take a lunch.
LUNCH, *lunsh*, } s. A slight repast between
LUNCHEON, *lunsh'-un*, } breakfast and dinner; a portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal.
LUNE,† *lewn*, s. Anything in the shape of a half-moon.—In *geometry*, a figure in the form of a crescent.—‡ A fit of lunacy or madness.
LUNET, *lew'-net*, s. A little moon.
LUNETTE, *lu-nette'*, s. In *fortification*, a term applied to small works constructed on each side of the ravelin.—In the *manège*, a half-horseshoe, which wants th sponge, a piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse.—In *optics*, a name given to flat-shaped glasses an eye-glass.—In *architecture*, an aperture for the admission of light into a concave ceiling.
LUNETTIER, *lu-net'-te-er*, s. A spectacle maker.
LUNG *See* LUNGS
LUNGE, *lunje*, s. A sudden push or thrust.
LUNGED, *lungd*, a. Having lungs, or the resemblance of lungs, drawing in and expelling air.
LUNGEOUS, *lun'-je-us*, a. Spiteful, disposed to make a *lunge* or attack. (*Local.*)
LUNG-GROWN, *lung'-grone*, a. Having lungs that adhere to the pleura.
LUNGIS, *lung'-is*, s. A lingerer, a dull, drowsy fellow.
LUNGLESS, *lung'-les*, a. Having no lungs
LUNGS, *lungs*, s.pl. The organs of respiration in vertebrated animals.—*Lungs*, a vulgar term for a person having a strong voice.—*Lungs glass*, an apparatus used with the air-pump, to test the elasticity of the air.
LUNGWORT, *lung'-wurt*, s. An herb of the genus *pulmonaria*.
LUNIFORM, *lew'-ne-fawrm*, a. Resembling the moon.
LUNISOLAR, *lew-ne-so'-lar*, a. Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. The *lunisolar* year, at the end of which the eclipses return again in the same order, contains 532 years.
LUNISTICK,‡ *lu-nis'-tik*, s. The furthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution.
LUNT, *lunt*, s. The match-cord used for firing cannon.
LUNULAR, *lew'-nu-lar*, } a. In *botany*, like the new
LUNULATE, *lew'-nu-late*, } moon; shaped like a small crescent.
LUNULE, *lun'-ule*, s. In *conchology*, a crescent-like mark or spot, situated near the anterior and posterior slopes in the different species of the genus Venus and other bivalve shells.
LUNULET, *lun'-u-let*, s. In *entomology*, a half-moon-shaped spot on insects, of a different colour from the rest of the body.
LUNULITES, *lun'-u-lites*, s.pl. A genus of corals, of the family *Corticati*.
LUPERCAL, *lew-per'-kal*, s. The feast held by the ancient Romans in honour of Pan.
— a. Pertaining to the feasts of the *Lupercalia*.
LUPINE, *lew'-pin*, s. A genus of leguminous plants; a kind of pulse
LUPINITE, *lew'-pin-ite*, s. A bitter substance extracted from the leaves of the white lupine.
LUPULIN, *lew'-pu-lin*, s. The bitter principle of hops.
LURCATION,‡ *lur-ka'-shun*, s Gluttony, gormandizing.
LURCH, *lurtch*, s. In *nautical language*, a sudden roll of a ship to one side.—*To leave in the lurch*, to leave in a difficult situation.
— v.n. To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea; to lie in ambush; to lurk; to shift; to play tricks
—† v.a. To defeat, to disappoint, to steal; to filch, to pilfer, to swallow or eat greedily
LURCHED, *lurtcht*, pp of the verb *to lurch*.
LURCHER, *lurtch'-er*, s. One who lies in wait, or lurks, a poacher; a dog that *lurks* or lies in wait for game, a glutton, a gormandizer
LURDAN,‡ *lur'-dan*, a Blockish; stupid.
—‡ s. A clown, a blockhead
LURE, *lewr*, s Something held out to call a hawk; any enticement, or that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure
— v.n To call hawks
— v.a. To entice, to attract, to invite by anything that promises pleasure or advantage
LURED, *lewrd*, pp or a Enticed, invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage
LURID, *lew' rid*, a Ghastly pale, gloomy, dismal.
LURING, *lewr'-ing*, ppr or a. Enticing, calling.
LURK, *lurk*, v.n. To lie hid; to lie in wait; to keep out of sight.
LURKER, *lurk'-er*, s. One who lurks or keeps out of sight.
LURKING, *lurk'-ing*, ppr. or a. Lying concealed; keeping out of sight.

Lurking-place, *lurk'-ing-plase*, s. A place in which one lies concealed; a hiding-place.
Lurry, *lur'-re*, s. A confused, inarticulate sound or utterance.
Luscious, *lush'-us*, a. Sweet to excess; delicious; grateful to the taste; pleasing; delightful; fulsome; †obscene.
Lusciously, *lush'-us-is*, ad. With sweetness or richness that cloys, †obscenely.
Lusciousness, *lush'-us-nes*, s. Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloys or offends.
Lusern, *lew'-sern*, s A lynx.
Lush,‡ *lush*, a. Full of juice or succulence; of a dark-green colour.
Lusiad, *lew' se-ad*, s. The great epic poem of Camoens, on the establishment of the Portuguese power in India.
Lusk,‡ *lusk*, a. Lazy, slothful.
— ‡ s A lazy fellow, a lubber.
— ‡ v.n To be idle or unemployed.
Luskish, *lusk' ish*, a. Inclined to be lazy.
Luskishly, *lusk' ish-le*, ad. Lazily.
Luskishness,‡ *lusk'-ish-nes*, s. Disposition to indolence; laziness
Lusorious,† *lu-so'-re-us*, } a. Used in play; sportive.
Lusory, *lew'-so-re*, }
Lust, *lust*, s. Eagerness to possess or enjoy; concupiscence; carnal appetite; depraved affections and desires, ‡vigour, or active power.
— v.n. To desire eagerly; to long after; to have carnal desire; to have irregular or inordinate desires; ‡to list; to like.
Luster, *lus'-ter*, s. One actuated by lust or strong desire.
Lustful, *lust'-ful*, a. Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification; provoking to sensuality; carnal; licentious, unchaste; ‡vigorous; robust.
Lustfully, *lust'-ful-le*, ad. With concupiscence or carnal desire.
Lustfulness, *lust'-ful-nes*, s. The state of having carnal desires, libidinousness; licentiousness.
Lustihead,‡ *lust'-e-hed*, } s. Vigour of body.
Lustihood,‡ *lust' e-hud*, }
Lustily, *lus'-te-le*, ad. With vigour of body; stoutly.
Lustiness, *lus'-te-nes*, s. Vigour of body; stoutness; strength, robustness.
Lusting, *lust'-ing*, s. Inordinate desire; eagerness for carnal gratification.
Lustless,‡ *lust' les*, a. Listless; languid.
Lustral, *lus'-tral*, a. Pertaining to or used in purification.
Lustrate, *lus'-trate*, v.a. To make clear or pure; to purify; to survey.
Lustrated, *lus'-tra-ted*, pp. Made clear; purified.
Lustration, *lus-tra'-shun*, s. The act or operation of making clear or pure; a cleansing or purifying by water. — In *antiquity*, the sacrifices or ceremonies by which cities, fields, armies, or people defiled by crimes were purified.
Lustre, *lus'tr*, s. (Fr.) Brightness; brilliancy; splendour, distinction; a candlestick or chandelier ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass; the space of five years.
Lustreless, *lus'tr-les*, a. Destitute of brightness or brilliancy.
Lustrical, *lus'-tre-kal*, a. Pertaining to purification.
Lustring, *lus'-tring*, s. A species of glossy silk cloth.
Lustrous, *lus'-trus*, a. Bright; shining; luminous.
Lustrously, *lus'-trus-le*, ad. In a brilliant or shining manner.
Lustrum, *lus'-trum*, s. (Lat.) In *ancient Rome*, the space of five years.
Lust stained, *lust'-staynd*, a. Defiled by lust.
Lustwort, *lust'-wurt*, s. A plant of the genus *drosera*.
Lusty, *lus'-te*, a. Able of body, full of health and vigour; robust, corpulent, full-sized; ‡handsome; pleasant.
Lutanist, *lew'-tan-ist*, s. A person who plays on the lute.
Lutarious, *lu-ta'-re-us*, a. Pertaining to or living in mud, of the colour of mud.
Lutation, *lu-ta'-shun*, s. The act or method of luting vessels.
Lute, *lewt*, s. An instrument of music with strings, resembling the guitar.
— v.a. To close or coat with lute.
Lute, *lewt*, } s. In *chemistry*, a composition of
Luting, *lewt'-ing*, } clay or other tenacious substance, used for coating vessels when exposed to fire, and also for making their junctures air-tight.
Lute-case, *lewt'-kase*, s. A case for a lute.
Luted, *lewt'-ed*, pp. or a. Closed or coated with lute.
Luteolin, *lewt'-o-lin*, s. A yellow colouring matter found in weld
Lutenist, *lewt'-en-ist*, s. A performer on the lute.
Luteous, *lew'-te-us*, a. Noting a brownish-yellow or clay colour.
Luter, *lew'-ter*, } s. One who plays on the lute.
Lutist, *lew'-tist*, }
Lute-string, *lewt'-string*, s. The string of a lute; a plain stout silk, used for ladies' dresses.
Lutheran, *lew'-the-ran*, a. Pertaining to or following Luther, the reformer
— s. A disciple or follower of Luther.
Lutheranism, *lew'-ther-an-izm*, s. The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.
Luthern, *lew'-thern*, s. In *architecture*, a kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building.
Lutose, *lew'-tose*, a. Miry, covered with clay.
Lutulent, *lew'-lu-lent*, a. Muddy turbid; thick.
Luxate, *luks'-ate*, v.a. To dislocate, or put out of joint, to remove from its proper place.
Luxated, *luks'-a-ted*, pp. or a. Put out of joint; dislocated.
Luxation, *luks-a'-shun*, s. The act of moving or forcing a joint from its proper place or articulation; a dislocation.
Luxe,‡ *luks*, s. Luxury.
Luxuriance, *lug-zew'-re-anse*, } s. Strong, vigorous
Luxuriancy, *lug-zew'-re-an-se*, } growth; exuberance; excessive growth.
Luxuriant, *lug-zew'-re-ant*, a. Exuberant in growth; abundant; superfluous in abundance.
Luxuriantly, *lug-zew'-re-ant-le*, ad. With exuberant growth.
Luxuriate, *lug-zew'-re-ate*, v.n. To grow exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously; to expatiate with delight, as in description.
Luxuriation, *lug-zew-re-a'-shun*, s. The process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth.
Luxurious, *lug-zew'-re-us*, a. Indulging freely or excessively the gratification of appetite, or in expensive dress and equipage; administering to luxury; voluptuous, effeminate; softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury; lustful; libidinous; ‡luxuriant, exuberant.
Luxuriously, *lug-zew'-re-us-le*, ad. In abundance of rich diet, dress, or equipage; deliciously.
Luxuriousness, *lug-zew'-re-us-nes*, s. A state of luxury or of great abundance.
Luxurist,† *luk'-shu-rist*, s. One given to luxury.
Luxury, *luk' shu-re*, s. The unrestrained enjoyment of the pleasures and indulgences which wealth and abundance afford; voluptuousness; sensuality; epicurism, effeminacy; the pleasures of the table; gratification of appetite, or indulgence in costly dress and equipage; anything delightful to the senses; ‡luxuriance; exuberance of growth.
Ly, *li*. (Sax.) A very frequent termination of adjectives or adverbs, as *manly*, for man-like; a Chinese land-measure, about one-third of an English mile.
Lyam, *li'-am*, s. A leash for holding a hound.
Lycanthropy, *li-kan'-thro-pe*, s. A species of insanity, in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf, and howls like one.
Lycaon, *li-ka'-on*, s. The Hyæna dog, the *Hyæna tricolor* of Brooks, and somewhat smaller than the hyæna or wolf.
Lyceum, *li-se'-um*, s. A place appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions, and so called from the *Lyceum* in ancient Greece, where Aristotle taught philosophy; an association of men for literary improvement.
Lychnidea, *lik-nid'-e-a*, s.pl. A general name for plants belonging to the genus *Phlox*, of which the bright-flowering *lychnis* is the type.
Lychnobite, *lik'-no-bite*, s. (Gr.) A midnight student one who studies or labours during the nigh and sleeps by day.
Lycodontes, *li-ko-don'-tes*, s.pl. Fossil teeth, supposed to be those of a species of wolf-fish.
Lycopodiaceæ, *li-ko-po-de-a'-se-e*, s.pl. A family of moss-like plants, sometimes termed club-mosses, of which the *Lycopodium* is the type.
Lycopodiaceous *li-ko-po-de-a'-se-us* a. Belonging to the *Lycopod*

LYCOPODIUM, *li-ko-po'-de-um*, s. A fine yellow powder, the seed of the club-moss, which burns with a bright flash.

LYDIAN, *lid'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its people; hence, soft; effeminate; noting a kind of soft, slow music.—*Lydian-stone* is a kind of flint, allied to horn-stone.

LYE, *li*, s. An alkaline solution, usually consisting of dissolved potash.—*Lye-trough* is a square box in which lye is kept by printers for washing the ink off the face of the types, after printing.

LYING, *li'-ing*, ppr. of LIE, or a. Being prostrate; telling falsehood; addicted to falsehood.—*Lying to*, the state of a ship when her progress is checked either by counterbracing the yards or taking in sail.—*Lying in*, being in childbirth

— s. The practice of telling lies.

LYINGLY, *li'-ing-le*, ad. Falsely; without truth.

LYM,‡ *lim*, s. A dog held in a leam; a bloodhound.

LYMNITE, *lim'-nite*, s. A kind of fresh-water snail, found fossil.

LYMPH, *limf*, s. Water, or a colourless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*.

LYMPHANGEITES, *lim-fan-je-i'-tes*, s. In *pathology*, inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHATE, *lim'-fate*, } a. Frightened into madness;
LYMPHATED, *lim'-fa-ted*, } raving.

LYMPHATIC, *lim-fat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to lymph; ‡ enthusiastic.

— s. A vessel of animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph; ‡ a mad enthusiast; a lunatic.

LYMPHEDUCT, *lim'-fe-dukt*, s. A vessel of animal bodies which conveys the lymph.

LYMPHEURISM, *lim'-few-rizm*, s. A morbid dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHOGRAPHY, *lim-fog'-ra-fe*, s. A treatise on, or description of the lymphatic vessels.

LYMPHY, *lim'-fe*, a. Containing or resembling lymph.

LYNCEAN, *lin'-se-an*, a. Pertaining to the lynx.

LYNCH, *linsh*, v.a. To inflict pain, or punish without the forms of law, as by an American mob.—*Lynch-law*, a summary punishment inflicted by private individuals without the forms of law.

LYNX, *links*, s. A quadruped resembling the common cat, but with longer ears and a shorter tail; one of the northern constellations.

LYNX-EYED, *links'-ide*, a. Having acute sight.

LYRA, *li'-ra*, s. (Lat.) A northern constellation, containing a white star of the first magnitude.

LYRATE, *li'-rate*, } a. In *botany*, divided transversely
LYRATED, *li'-ra-ted*, } into several sinuses, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones.

LYRE, *lire*, s. A stringed instrument of music, or kind of harp much used by the ancients as an accompaniment to poetry.

LYRE-SHAPED, *lire'-shaypt*, a. Shaped like a lyre.

LYRIC, *lir'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to a lyre or harp,
LYRICAL, *lir'-e-kal*, } or to odes or poetry sung to a harp.—*Lyric poetry* is that kind of light versification which may be adapted to musical composition, or to general recitation.

LYRIC, *lir'-ik*, s. A lyric poem; a composer of lyric poems.

LYRICISM, *lir'-e-sizm*, s. A lyric composition.

LYRIST, *li'-rist*, s. A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.

LYS, *lis*, s. A Chinese measure of length, equal to 533 yards.

LYSSA, *lis'-sa*, s. Canine madness.

LYTERIAN, *li-te'-re-an*, a. In *pathology*, indicating the crisis of a disease.

LYTHRACEÆ, *lith-ra'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Saxafragal Exogens, of which *Lythrum*, or Purple Loosestrife, is the type.

M.

M is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet; it is called a *semi-vowel*, and its sound is uniform.—As a *numeral letter* it stands for one thousand, and with a dash over it, for a thousand times a thousand, or a million.—As an *initial*, A.M. or M.A. stands for *artium magister*, master of arts; M.D. for *medicinæ doctor*, doctor of medicine; A.M. for *anno mundi*, the year of the world; MS. for *manuscript*; MSS. for *manuscripts*.—In marking *time*, M. is used for *meridian*; A.M. for *ante meridiem*, forenoon; P.M. for *post meridiem*, afternoon.

MAB, *mab*, s. In *northern mythology*, the queen of the imaginary beings called *fairies*; a slattern.

— v.n. To dress negligently.

MAC, *mak*, in names of Scotch and Irish origin, signifies *son*.

MACACUS, *ma-ka'-kus*, s. The Ape-baboon, distinguished by its elongated muzzle.

MACADAMIZE, *mak-ad'-am-ize*, v.a. To cover a road, way, or path, with small broken stones, and so called from the first projector's name.

MACADAMIZING, *mak-ad'-am-ize-ing*, s. An improved system of covering roads with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MACARONI, *mak-a-ro'-ne*, s. A kind of biscuit made of the dough of fine flour formed in small tubes of the size of a goose-quill; a medley; a sort of droll or fool; a fop; a finical fellow.

MACARONIC, *mak-a-ron'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or like a macaroni; trifling; vain; affected; consisting of a mixture or jumble of words of different languages.

— s. A kind of burlesque poetry, in which words of different languages are intermixed, and native words are made to end in Latin terminations, or Latin words are modernized.

MACAROON, *mak'-a-roon*, s. A small cake, composed chiefly of almonds and sugar; a finical fellow, or macaroni.

MACAUCO, *ma-kau'-ko*, s. A name of several species of four-handed animals of the genus *lemur*.

MACAW, *ma-kau'*, s. The name of a race of beautiful American birds of the Parrot family.—*Macaw-tree* is a species of palm-tree, which occurs in considerable abundance in the West India Islands, the fruit of which yields a valuable oil.

MACCABEAN, *mak-ka-be'-an*, a. Pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees.

MACCABEES, *mak'-ka-bees*, s.pl. The name of certain apocryphal books of the Old Testament which treat of Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabees.

MACCOBOY, *mak'-ko-boy*, s. A kind of snuff.

MACE, *mais*, s. A kind of club; an ensign of authority borne before magistrates; the heavier rod used in billiards; a spice; the external envelope of the seed of the nutmeg used in pastry or confectionery.—*Mace-ale*, ale spiced with mace.—A fish measure, a *mace* or *maize* of herrings being 500 in number.

MACE-BEARER, *mais-ba'-rer*, s. A person who carries a mace.

MACE-PROOF, *mais'-proof*, a. Free from arrest.

MACERATE, *mas'-er-ate*, v.a. To make lean; to harass with corporeal hardships; to cause to pine or waste away; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid.

MACERATED, *mas'-er-a-ted*, pp. or a. Made thin or lean steeped almost to solution.

MACERATION, *mas-er-a'-shun*, s. The act or the process of making thin or lean by wearing away; the operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.

MACHETES, *ma-ke'-tes*, s.pl. The Ruffs, a genus of Wading birds, of the family *Longirostres*.

MACHIAVELIAN, *mak-e-a-vel'-yan*, a. Pertaining to Machiavel, or denoting his principles; politically cunning.

— s. One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

MACHIAVELISM, *mak'-e-a-vel-izm*, s. The principles of Machiavel; political cunning and artifice.

MACHICOLATED, *mak-e-ko-la'-ted*, a. A term applied to castles having machicolations, or overhanging battlements.

MACHICOLATION, *mak-e-ko-la'-shun*, s. A term applied to openings at the tops of old castles and fortifications, through which combustibles, melted lead, and stones were dropped on the heads of the assailants.

MACHICOULIS, *mak'-e-koo-lis*, s. (Gr.) In *fortification* a projecting parapet or balcony, with holes between the corbels for firing through.

MACHINAL, *mak'-e-nal*, a. Pertaining to machines

MACHINATE, *mak'-e-nate*, v.a. To plan; to contrive; to form a scheme.

MACHINATION, *mak-e-na'-shun*, s. The act of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose

an artful design formed with deliberation and with evil intent.

MACHINATOR, *mak'-e-na-tur*, s. One who forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs.

MACHINE, *mà-sheen'*, s. Any work or invention used to augment or regulate force or motion; any complex structure, consisting of a combination or peculiar modification of the mechanical powers; an engine; an instrument of force.—*Machine-ruler*, an instrument which lines or rules paper according to pattern.

MACHINERY, *mà-sheen'-e-re*, s. The component parts of a complex machine, taken collectively; machines in general.—In *epic* and *dramatic poetry*, superhuman agency introduced for the purpose of solving difficulties.

MACHINING,‡ *mà-sheen'-ing*, a. Denoting the machinery of a poem.

— s. The printing of newspapers or book-sheets at a steam-machine.

MACHINIST, *mà-sheen'-ist*, s. A constructor of machines and engines; one versed in the principles of machines.

MACILENCY, *mas'-e-len-se*, s. Leanness.

MACILENT, *mas'-e-lent*, a. Lean; thin.

MACKEREL, *mak'-e-rel*, s. A salt-water fish of the genus *scomber*, an excellent table fish; a pander or pimp.—*Mackerel gale*, a term applied to a fresh gale of wind.—*Mackerel sky*, a sky in which the clouds are broken up into fleecy masses.

MACKINTOSH, *mak'-in-tosh*, s. A term from the name of the inventor, to waterproof India-rubber garments.

MACKLE, *mak'l*, s. Among *printers*, a blur which has the appearance of double printing.

MACLE, *ma'sl*, s. A variety of chiasto[illegible], the crystals of which present a tesselated appearance

— v.a. To sell weavers' good to the shopkeepers. (*Local.*)

MACLURITE, *mak'-lu-rite*, s. The mineral chondrodite.

MACON, *ma'-kun*, s. A kind of wind.

MACROBIOTIC, *mak-ro-bi-ot'-ik*, a. Long-lived.

MACROCERCINÆ, *mak-ro-ser'-se-ne*, s.pl. In *ornithology*, a sub-family of the *Psittacidæ*, or Parrots (the Macaws), distinguished for the gaudiness of their plumage.

MACROCOSM, *mak'-ro-kozm*, s. The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds.

MACRODACTYLS, *mak-ro-dak'-tils*, s.pl. A family of Wading birds, furnished with very long toes, whence the name.

MACRODACTYLIC, *mak-ro-dak-til'-ik*, a. In *ornithology*, having long toes, as rails, water-hens, &c.

MACRODIAGONAL, *mak-ro-di-ag'-o-nal*, s. The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

MACROLOGY, *mà-krol'-o-je*, s. Long and tedious talk; superfluity of words.

MACROMETER, *mà-krom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

MACROPNEA, *mak-rop-ne'-à*, s. In *pathology*, that state of the breathing in which the respiration is long and deep.

MACROPODIANS, *mak-ro-po'-de-ans*, s.pl. A tribe of Decapod Crustaceans, or Sea-spiders, remarkable for the length of their feet.

MACROSCELIDES, *mak-ro-sel'-e-des*, s. An insectivorous mammal of Northern Africa.

MACROTRACHIA, *mak-ro-trak'-e-à*, s. In *conchology*, a tribe of the order *Dythra*, or bivalve shells.

MACROURANS, *mà-krow'-rans*, s.pl. The long-tailed Crustaceans, comprehending the lobsters, shrimps, &c.

MACROUROUS, *mà-krow'-rus*, a. An epithet applied to crustacea resembling the lobster and shrimp.

MACTATION, *mak-ta'-shun*, s. The act of killing a victim for sacrifice.

MACULÆ, *mak'-u-le*, s.pl. (Lat.) Dark spots on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or other luminous orb.

MACULATE, *mak'-u-late*, v.a. To spot; to stain.

MACULATE, *mak'-u-late*, } a. Spotted.
MACULATED, *mak'-u-la-ted*, }

MACULATION, *mak-u-la'-shun*, s. The act of spotting; a stain.

MACULE,† *mak'-ule*, s. A spot; a stain. *See* MACKLE.

MAD, *mad*, a. Disordered in intellect; inflamed to excess; infatuated; perplexed with anxiety or trouble; inflamed with anger; deranged; delirious.—*Mad-apple*, a tropical plant or fruit allied to the egg-plant.—*Mad-brained*, disordered in mind, hot-headed or rash.—*Mad-headed*, hot-brained; rash.—*Mad-house* a house where insane persons are confined for cure or restraint.

MAD, v.a. To make mad, furious, or angry.

— v.n. To be mad, furious, or wild.

MADAM, *mad'-am*, s. A complimentary title, generally given to married or elderly ladies.

MADAROSIS, *mad-à-ro'-sis*, s. (Gr.) Falling off of the hair, especially the eyelashes.

MADCAP, *mad'-kap*, s. A person of wild behaviour, a violent, rash, hot-headed person.

MADDEN, *mad'n*, v.a. To make mad.

— v.n. To become mad; to act as if mad.

MADDENED, *mad'nd*, pp. or a. Rendered mad.

MADDENING, *mad'ning*, ppr. or a. Making mad or angry.

MADDER, *mad'-der*, s. A plant which is much used in dyeing red.

MADDING, *mad'-ding*, ppr. or a. (from MAD). Raging furious.

MADE, *made*, pret. and pp. or a. (from MAKE).

MADEFACTION, *mad-e-fak'-shun*, s. The act of making wet.

MADEFY, *mad'-e-fi*, v.a. To make wet or moist; to moisten.

MADEIRA, *ma-de'-rà*, s. A rich wine made on the Isle of Madeira.

MADEIRA-NUT, *ma-de'-rà-nut*, s. A thin-shelled walnut from the Isle of Madeira.

MADEMOISELLE, *mad-mwä-zel'*, s. A young woman, or the title given to one; miss.

MADIA, *ma'-de-à*, s. A South American annual plant.

MADID,‡ *mad'-id*, a. Wet, moist.

MADLY, *mad'-le*, ad. Without reason; rashly; wildly.

MADMAN, *mad'-man*, s. A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man; a maniac; a man without understanding.

MADNESS, *mad'-nes*, s. A state of disordered reason or intellect; extreme folly; headstrong passion and rashness; distraction; delirium; insanity.

MADONNA, *mà-don'-nà*, s. A name given to pictorial representations of the Virgin Mary; a complimentary term equivalent to *Madam*.

MADREPORE, *mad'-re-pore*, s. Fossil coral, or limestone composed of fossil corals.

MADREPORES, *mad'-re-pores*, s.pl. A general name for coral zoophytes.

MADRIER, *mad-reer'*, s. (Fr.) A thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard.

MADRIGAL, *mad'-re-gal*, s. A little amorous poem; an elaborate vocal composition.

MADWORT, *mad'-wurt*, s. A plant of the genus *alyssum*

MAESTOSO, *ma-es-to'-so*. (Ital.) In *music*, a direction to play the part with grandeur and strength.

MAFFLE,‡ *maf'fl*, v.n. To stammer.

MAFFLER, *maf'fler*, s. A stammerer.

MAGAZINE, *mag-à-zeen'*, s. A store of arms, ammunition, or provisions; or the building in which such store is deposited.—In *ships of war*, a close room in the hold, where the gunpowder is kept.—A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions.

MAGAZINER,† *mag-à-zeen'-er*, s. One who writes for a magazine. (*Colloquial.*)

MAGBOLE,‡ *mag'-bole*, s. Compensation for the murder of a kinsman.

MAGDALEN, *mag'-dà-len*, s. A reformed prostitute.

MAGE,‡ *maje*, s. A magician.

MAGELLANIC, *mà-jel'-lan-ik*, a. Pertaining to or discovered by Magellan, the navigator.—*Magellanic clouds* are three conspicuous nebulæ near the south pole, resembling thin, white clouds, first discovered by him whose name they bear.

MAGGIORE, *maj-je-o'-re*. (Ital.) In *music*, greater.

MAGGOT, *mag'-got*, s. A worm or grub; a whim; an odd fancy (*low*).

MAGGOTINESS, *mag'-got-e-nes*, s. The state of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTY, *mag'-got-e*, a. Full of maggots; whimsical; capricious. (*Vulgar.*)

MAGI, *ma'-ji*, s.pl. (Lat.) Wise men or philosophers of the East; an ancient religious sect of Persia and other Eastern countries, who worshipped fire as the type of the Godhead.

MAGIAN, *ma'-je-an*, a. Pertaining to the *Magi*, a sect of philosophers in Persia.

— s. One of the sect of the Persian Magi.

MAGIANISM, *ma-je-an-izm*, s. The philosophy of the Magi.

MAGIC, *maj'-ik*, s. The art or pretended science of putting into action the agency of supernatural beings; sorcery; witchcraft; necromancy.—*Natural magic*, the art of employing the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural.

MAGIC, *maj'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to or used in magic;
MAGICAL, *maj'-e-kal*, } performed by magic, the pretended agency of spirits, or the invisible powers of nature.—*Magic square*, a series of numbers in arithmetic progression so arranged in a square that the vertical, horizontal, and diagonal columns give the same sum.—*Magic lantern*, an optical instrument which, by means of a lamp and of small figures painted on transparent varnish or slides of glass, exhibits in a dark room, images of objects considerably magnified.

MAGICALLY, *maj'-e-kal-le*, ad. By the arts of magic; according to the rules or rites of magic; by enchantment.

MAGICIAN, *ma-jish'-an*, s. One skilled in magic; one who practises the black art; an enchanter; a necromancer.

MAGILP, *mag'-ilp*, s. A compound of linseed-oil and mastic-varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

MAGISTER, *ma-jis'-ter*, s. (Lat.) A title of the Middle Ages, now contracted to *Mister*, or *Mr.*, which was equivalent to the modern title of *doctor*.

MAGISTERIAL, *maj-is-te'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master; characterized by pride or arrogance; authoritative; dignified; imperious.

MAGISTERIALLY, *maj-is-te'-re-al-le*, ad. With the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively.

MAGISTERIALNESS, *maj-is-te'-re-al-nes*, s. The air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness.

MAGISTERY,‡ *maj'-is-ter-e*, s. Among *chemists*, a fine substance deposited by precipitation.

MAGISTRACY, *maj'-is-trâ-se*, s. The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

MAGISTRAL,‡ *maj'-is-tral*, a. Suiting a magistrate; authoritative.

MAGISTRALITY,‡ *maj-is-tral'-e-te*, s. Despotic authority in opinion.

MAGISTRALLY,‡ *maj'-is-tral-le*, ad. Authoritatively.

MAGISTRATE, *maj'-is-trate*, s. A public civil officer, invested with the executive or judicial authority, or some branch of it.

MAGISTRATIC, *maj-is-trat'-ik*, a. Having the authority of a magistrate.

MAGISTRATURE,† *maj'-is-trâ-ture*, s. Magistracy.

MAGMA, *mag'-mà*, s. A crude mixture of mineral or organic matter in a thin pasty state.

MAGNA CHARTA, *mag'-nà-char'-tà*, s. The *Great Charter*, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A.D. 1215; a fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

MAGNALITY,‡ *mag nal'-e-te*, s. Something beyond the common standard of things; a great thing.

MAGNANIMITY, *mag-nà-nim'-e-te*, s. Greatness of mind; that elevation or dignity of soul which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness.

MAGNANIMOUS, *mag-nan'-e-mus*, a. Elevated in soul or in sentiment; brave; disinterested; exhibiting nobleness of soul.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, *mag-nan'-e-mus-le*, ad. With greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment.

MAGNATE, *mag'-nate*, s.; pl. MAGNATES. A noble or grandee; a person of rank or wealth.

MAGNESIA, *mag-ne'-zhe-a*, s. A white and tasteless substance, or primitive earth, which has for its base a metallic substance called *magnesium*.—*Magnesia alum* is a white mineral of a shining lustre, found at Cape Verde in South Africa.

MAGNESIAN, *mag-ne'-zhe-an*, a. Pertaining to or resembling magnesia.—In *geology*, *Magnesian* limestone consists of a series of beds occurring in some places above the coal measures.—*Magnesian pharmacolite* is a mineral of a yellowish-white colour, and waxy lustre.

MAGNESITE, *mag'-ne-site*, s. A silicate of magnesia; also, a carbonate of magnesia.

MAGNESIUM, *mag-ne'-zhe-um*, s. The metallic base of magnesia.

MAGNET, *mag'-net*, s. The loadstone; a bar of steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted.

MAGNETIC, *mag-net'-ik*, s. A term applied to any metal, as iron, nickel, cobalt, &c., which may receive by any means the properties of the loadstone.

MAGNETIC, *mag-net'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the
MAGNETICAL, *mag-net'-e-kal*, } magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet; attractive.—*Magnetic dip* is that property of the magnetic needle of inclining one of its poles towards the earth, and which differs in different latitudes.—*Magnetic electricity* is the science which explains certain effects produced by the action of a magnet, which closely resemble those of electricity.—*Magnetic fluid* is that property which produces those attractive, directive, and other effects, commonly known as magnetic.—*Magnetic needle* is the name of a magnetized needle or small iron rod, turning on a pivot, principally used to determine the points of compass.—*Magnetic Telegraph*, an apparatus for conveying intelligence by means of electricity moving between two places on metallic wires. *See* ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, or TELEGRAPH.

MAGNETICALLY, *mag-net'-e-kal-le*, ad. By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction.

MAGNETICALNESS, *mag-net'-e-kal-nes*, s. The quality of being magnetic.

MAGNETICS, *mag-net'-iks*, s. The science of magnetism.

MAGNETIFEROUS, *mag-ne-tif'-er-us*, a. Producing magnetism.

MAGNETISM, *mag-net-izm*, s. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, the power of the loadstone, &c.; power of attraction.—*Animal magnetism*, a supposed agent of a peculiar and mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on the patient when acted upon by contact or voluntary emotion on the part of the operator. *See* MESMERISM.—*Terrestrial Magnetism* is that property of the earth from which the magnetism of the ordinary magnets, the direction of the magnetic needle, and other interesting phenomena are derived.

MAGNETIZATION, *mag-ne-te-za'-shun*, s. The act of magnetizing.

MAGNETIZE, *mag'-ne-tize*, v.a. To communicate magnetic properties to anything.

— v.n. To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic.

MAGNETIZED, *mag'-ne-tize'd*, pp. or a. Made magnetic.

MAGNETIZER, *mag'-ne-ti-zer*, s. A person or thing which imparts magnetism.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC, *mag-ne'-to-e-lek'-trik*, a. Pertaining to magneto-electricity.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY, *mag-ne'-to-e-lek-tris'-e-te*, s. Electricity evolved by magnets; the science which treats of electricity thus evolved.

MAGNETOMETER, *mag-ne-tom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument to ascertain the force of magnetism.

MAGNETOMOTOR, *mag-ne-to-mo'-tur*, s. A voltaic series of two or more large plates, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension.

MAGNIFIABLE, *mag'-ne-fi-à-bl*, a. That may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled.

MAGNIFIC, *mag-nif'-ik*, } a. Grand; splendid, illus-
MAGNIFICAL, *mag nif'-e-kal*, } trious.

MAGNIFICALLY, *mag-nif'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a magnificent manner.

MAGNIFICAT, *mag-nif'-e-kat*. (Lat.) A term applied to the song of the Virgin Mary, because it commences with this word in the Latin Vulgate.

MAGNIFICATE,‡ *mag-nif'-e-kate*, v.a. To magnify or extol.

MAGNIFICENCE, *mag-nif'-e-sense*, s. Grandeur of appearance; greatness and splendour of show or state.

MAGNIFICENT, *mag nif'-e-sent*, a. Splendid; pompous; exhibiting grandeur.

MAGNIFICENTLY, *mag-nif'-e-sent-le*, ad. With splendour of appearance; with exalted sentiments.

MAGNIFICO, *mag-nif'-e-ko*, s. (It.) A grandee of Venice.

MAGNIFIED, *mag'-ne-fide*, pp. of the verb *to magnify*.

MAGNIFIER, *mag'-ne-fi-er*, s. One who extols or exalts in praises; an optical instrument which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

MAGNIFY, *mag'-ne-fi*, v.a. To praise or extol; to increase the apparent dimensions of a body; to raise high in description or praise; to elevate; to raise in estimation; to enlarge; to amplify.

MAGNIFYING, *mag'-ne-fi-ing*, ppr. or a. Enlarging apparent bulk or dimensions; extolling.

MAGNILOQUENCE, *mag-nil'-o-kwense*, s. A lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous words or style

MAGNILOQUENT, *mag-nil'-o-kwent*, a. Speaking loftily or pompously.
MAGNILOQUENTLY, *mag-nil'-o-kwent-le*, ad. With loftiness or pomposity of language.
MAGNITUDE, *mag'-ne-tewd*, s. Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk, size; that which is extended in length, breadth, and thickness; greatness; grandeur; importance.
MAGNOLIA, *mag-no'-le-à*, s. A genus of beautiful flowering plants, embracing the *umbrella-tree* and others.
MAGNOLIACEÆ, *mag-no'-le-à-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, remarkable for their floral beauty and fragrance, of which the *magnolia* is the type.
MAGNUM BONUM, *mag'-num bo'-num*, s. (Lat.) A particular kind of pear; a steel-pen holder of a large size.
MAGPIE, *mag'-pi*, s. A chattering bird of the crow tribe
MAGUEY, *mag'-ga*, s. A species of *agave*, or American aloe, cultivated in Mexico, and applied to many useful purposes.
MAHABHARATAM, *mà-hà-baw'-rà-tam*, s. (Hind.) A celebrated epic poem of the Hindoos, after Rhamayana
MAHALEB, *mà'-hà-leb*, s. (Ar.) A species of cherry, whose fruit affords a violet dye and a fermented liquor like kirschwasser.
MAHARAJAH, *mà-hà-rà'-jà*, s. A Hindoo sovereign prince.
MAHOE, *mà'-ho*, s. In *botany*, the *Hibiscus elatus* of Swartz, which furnishes a useful fibre for making cordage, &c.
MAHOGANY, *ma-hog'-à-ne*, s. The wood of the mahogany tree, which grows in the tropical climates of America, and is much used for ornamental cabinet furniture.
MAHOMETAN, *ma-hom'-e-tan*, s. *See* MOHAMMEDAN.
MAHOUND,‡ *mà'-hownd*, s. A contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil, &c.
MAIA, *ma'-e-à*, s. A name given to the most luminous star of the Pleiades.—In *mythology*, she was the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter.—In *zoology*, a genus of Decapod Crustaceans, of the family *Brachyura*.
MAIANS, *ma'-e-ans*, s.pl. A tribe of Brachyurous Decapod Crustaceans, with spiny carapace, of which the *Maia* is the type.
MAID, *made*, s. A species of skate-fish.
MAID, *made*, } s. A young unmarried woman; a
MAIDEN, *ma'dn*, } virgin; a female or maid.—*Maid of honour* is a kind of bun or cake sold at Richmond.
MAIDEN, *ma'dn*, s. An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used for beheading criminals; a machine for washing linen.
— a. Pertaining to a young woman or virgin; fresh; unused.—A *maiden speech*, the first speech of a new member in a public body.—*Maiden assize*, an assize at which no one is condemned to die.
MAIDEN-LIKE, *ma'dn-like*, a. Like a maid; modest.
MAIDEN-HAIR, *ma'dn-hare*, s. A species of fern of the genus *adiantum*.
MAIDENHOOD, *ma'dn-hud*, } s. The state of being a
MAIDENHEAD, *ma'dn-hed*, } maid or virgin; virginity; newness, freshness.
MAIDENLINESS, *ma'dn-le-nes*, s. The behaviour that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness.
MAIDENLY, *ma'dn-le*, a. Like a maid; gentle; modest.
— ad. In a maiden-like manner.
MAIDHOOD, *made'-hud*, s. Virginity.
MAID MARIAN,‡ *made ma'-re-an*, s. The name of a dance, so called from a buffoon dressed like a maid.
MAID-PALE, *made'-pale*, a. Pale, like a sick girl.
MAID-SERVANT, *made-serv'-ant*, s. A female servant.
MAIL, *male*, s. A coat of steel network, formerly worn for defending the body against swords, poniards, &c.; armour; that which defends the body; a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, the coach or carriage in which the mail is conveyed.—*Mail-clad*, or *mail-sheathed*, clad with a coat of mail.—*Black mail*, a forced contribution paid to some chieftain or outlaw for the sake of protection.
— v.a. To put on a coat of mail or armour; to arm defensively; to prepare for transmission by the mail from one post-office to another.
MAILABLE, *male'-à-bl*, a. That may properly be received into the mail.
MAIL-COACH, *male'-koatch*, s. A coach that conveys the public mails, but which is now being fast superseded by the railways.
MAILED, *mayld*, pp. of the verb *to mail*.
— a. In *zoology*, protected by an external covering of scales; ‡spotted; speckled.—In *heraldry*, speckled, or full of spots
MAILS, *males*, s.pl. A general term for communications transmitted by the Post Office.
MAIM, *mame*, v.a. To deprive of the use of a limb; to cripple. to disable; to mutilate.
— s. The privation of the use of a limb or member of the body; a crippling; injury; mischief.—In *law language*, written *mayhem*.
MAIMED, *mame'd*, pp. or a. Crippled; disabled in limbs
MAIMEDNESS, *ma'-med-nes*, s. A state of being maimed.
MAIN, *mane*, a. First in size, rank, or importance; principal; leading; chief; important; that which has most power in producing an effect; mighty, vast.
— s. Strength; force, violent effort; the gross, the bulk; the greater part; the great ocean, the continent, as distinguished from an island or peninsula, a hamper; a course; a duct; ‡a hand at dice; a match at cock-fighting.
Main has many useful compounds; as *Main-boom*, the spar of a small vessel's main-sail.—*Main deck*, the deck next below the spar-deck.—*Main-keel*, the principal keel, as distinguished from the *false keel*.—*Main-land*, the continent.—*Main-mast*, the principal mast of a ship.—*Main-sail*, the principal sail in a ship.—*Main-sheet*, the sheet that extends and fastens the main-sail.—*Main-tackle*, a large, strong tackle, hooked occasionally upon the main pendant.—*Main-top*, the top of the main-mast of a ship.—*Main-yard*, the yard on which the main-sail is extended, supported by the main-mast.
MAINLY, *mane'-le*, ad. Chiefly; principally; mightily.
MAINOR, *ma'-nur*, } s. In *law*, stolen property found
MAINOUR, *ma'-noor*, } in the hands of the thief.—According to the old forest laws, *to be taken as a thief with the mainor*, was to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood.
MAINPERNABLE, *mane'-per-nà-bl*, a. That may be admitted to give surety; bailable.
MAINPERNOR, *mane'-per-nur*, s. In *law*, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day.
MAINPRIZE, *mane'-prize*, s. In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance; deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance.
— v.a. To suffer a prisoner to go at large on his finding sureties for his appearance.
MAINPRIZED, *mane'-prize'd*, pp. of the verb *to mainprize*.
MAINSWEAR, *mane'-sware*, v.n. To swear falsely; to perjure one's self.
MAINTAIN, *men-tane'*, v.a. To hold, preserve, or keep in any particular state or condition; to support, to sustain; to support with food, clothing, and other conveniences; to defend; to vindicate; to support by assertion or argument.
— v.n. To affirm a position; to assert.
MAINTAINABLE, *men-ta'-nà-bl*, a. That may be maintained, supported, preserved, or sustained; that may be defended or kept by force, or by argument or just claim; vindicable; defensible.
MAINTAINED, *men-tane'd'*, pp. of the verb *to maintain*
MAINTAINER, *men-ta'-ner*, s. One who supports, preserves, sustains, or vindicates.
MAINTENANCE, *men'-te-nanse*, s. Sustenance; support by means of supplies of food, clothing, and other conveniences; means of support; security from failure of decline. -In *law*, an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest.—*Cap of Maintenance*, a cap of dignity, formerly belonging to the rank of a duke
MAIZE, *maze*, s. The native corn of America, called *Indian corn*.
MAJESTATIC,‡ *maj-es-tat'-ik*, } a. Great in appear-
MAJESTATICAL,‡ *maj-es-tat'-e-kal*, } ance; having dignity.
MAJESTIC, *mà-jes'-tik*, a. Having dignity of person or appearance; splendid, magnificent; becoming majesty, having elevation of thought or style.
MAJESTICAL,† *mà-jes'-te-kal*, a. Majestic.
MAJESTICALLY, *mà-jes'-te-kal-le*, ad. With dignity; with grandeur.
MAJESTICALNESS,† *mà-jes'-te-kal-nes*, s. State or manner of being majestic.
MAJESTY, *maj'-es-te*, s. Greatness of appearance; state

dignity; elevation of manner; a title of emperors, kings, and queens.

MAJOON, *mà joon*, s. A confection of butter, sugar, flour, &c., largely consumed in the East.

MAJOR, *ma'-jur*, a. Lat.) Greater in number, quantity, or extent greater in dignity.—In *music*, an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones.

— s. In *military affairs*, an officer next in rank above a captain, and below a lieutenant-colonel.—The mayor of a town.—In *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns.—In *logic*, that premise which contains the major term, or first proposition of a regular syllogism.—*Major-domo*, a man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward.—*Major-general*, a military officer who commands a division; the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

MAJORAT, *mà-zho-rä'*, s. The right of succession to property according to age or *majority*.

MAJORATION,‡ *maj-o-ra'-shun*, s. Increase; enlargement.

MAJORITY, *mà-jor'-e-te*, s. The greater number; more than half; full age; above twenty-one, the office, rank, or commission of a major; ‡ancestry; chief rank.

MAJUSCULÆ, *mà-jus'-ku-le*, s.pl. (Lat.) Capital letters, in which Latin manuscripts, before the sixth century, were written.

MAKE, *make*, v.a.; pret. and pp. MADE. To create; to form of materials; to fashion; to mould into shape; to constitute as parts, materials, or ingredients united in a whole; to form by art; to compel or constrain; to do; to perform; to execute; to constitute; to establish; to raise to good fortune; to commit; to gain; to collect; to arrive in sight of, as land; to reach; to arrive at; to gain by advance; to provide; to put or place; to turn; to convert; to induce; to cause; to fabricate; to forge; to compose, as poetry; to form and put forth, as a speech; to cure; to dry and prepare for preservation.—*To make amends*, to make good; to give adequate compensation.—*To make account of*, to esteem; to regard.—*To make away*, to kill; to destroy.—*To make free with*, to treat with freedom.—*To make good*, to defend; to accomplish; to make compensation for.—*To make light of*, to consider as of no consequence.—*To make love*, or *to make suit*, to court; to attempt to gain the favour or affection.—*To make merry*, to feast; to be jovial.—*To make much of*, to treat with fondness or esteem.—*To make of*, to understand; to produce from; to effect; to consider; to account; to esteem.—*To make over*, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate.—*To make out*, to learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of; to prove; to evince; to establish by evidence or argument; to furnish; to find or supply.—*To make sure of*, to consider as certain; to secure to one s possession.—*To make up*, to reconcile; to repair; to supply what is wanting; to compensate; to make good; to adjust.—In *nautical matters*, *make sail*, to increase the quantity of sail already extended. *To make sternway*, to move with the stern foremost. *To make water*, to leak.—*To make words*, to multiply words.

— v.n. To tend; to proceed; to move; to contribute; to have effect; to rise; to flow toward land.—*To make as if*, to show; to carry appearance.—*To make way with*, to kill; to destroy.—*To make for*, to move toward; to favour.—*To make against*, to tend to injury.—*To make out*, to succeed.—*To make up*. to approach.—*To make up for*, to compensate.—*To make up with*, to settle differences; to become friends.—*To make with*, to concur.

— s. Structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body; ‡a companion; a mate.

MAKEBATE, *make'-bate*, s. One who excites contentions and quarrels.

MAKELESS,‡ *make'-les*, a. Matchless; without a mate.

MAKE-PEACE, *make'-peece*, s. A peace-maker.

MAKER, *ma'-ker*, s. The Creator; one who makes, forms, shapes, or moulds; a manufacturer; ‡a poet.

MAKE-WEIGHT, *make'-wate*, s. That which is thrown into a scale to make weight.

MAKING, *ma'-king*, s. The act of forming, causing, or constituting; workmanship.—*Making up* is the reduction of spirits to a standard of strength; also, in *printing*, the putting together of the types in the form of pages or columns.

MAL, *mal*, as a prefix, in *composition*, denotes evil.

MALACCA-BEAN, *mà-lak'-kà-been*, s. The fruit of the *Anacardium Indicum*, which resembles the Cashew-nut.—*Malacca-root* is the root of the *Arunde Indica*, a West India plant, cultivated as an antidote to several kinds of poison.

MALACHITE, *mal'-à-kite*, s. Native carbonate of copper —*Green malachite* occurs in mammillary masses, consisting of concentric layers having a fibrous structure —*Blue malachite* is found both in crystals and as an incrustation.

MALACOLITE, *mal'-à-ko-lite*, s. Another name for diopside, a variety of pyroxene.

MALACOLOGIST, *mal-à-kol'-o-jist*, s. One who treats of the mollusca.

MALACOLOGY, *mal-à-kol'-o-je*, s. In *natural history*, the science of the structure and habits of soft animals, or mollusca.

MALACOPTERYGIAN, *mal-à-kop-te-rij'-e-an*, s. One of the order of malacopterygious fishes.

MALACOPTERYGIOUS, *mal-à-kop-te-rij'-e-us*, a. Having soft fins, or fins whose rays are soft; applied to such fishes as the pike, shad, &c.

MALACOSTOMOUS, *mal-à-kos'-to-mus*, a. Having soft jaws without teeth.

MALACOSTRACAN, *mal-à-kos'-trà-kan*, s. A crustacean of the division *malacostraca*, as the shrimp, lobster, &c.

MALACOSTRACOLOGY, *mal-à-kos-trà-kol'-o-je*, s. The science of crustacea, or *crustaceology*.

MALACOSTRACOUS, *mal-à-kos'-trà-kus*, a. Belonging to a section of crustaceous animals called *malacostraca*.

MALADJUSTMENT, *mal-ad-just'-ment*, s. An evil or wrong adjustment.

MALADMINISTRATION, *mal-ad-min-is-tra'-shun*, s. Bad management of public affairs.

MALADROITNESS, *mal-à-droyt'-nes*, s. Bad dexterity.

MALADY, *mal'-à-de*, s. Any sickness or disease of the human body; a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition; depravity; corruption of moral principles; disorder of the understanding or mind.

MALAGA, *mal'-à-gà*, s. A species of wine imported from Malaga; also called *mountain*.

MALAMBRO-BARK, *mà-lam'-bro-bärk*, s. A bark found in Columbia, possessed of strong bitter and aromatic properties.

MALANDERS, *mal'-an-ders*, s.pl. Ulcerous chaps inside of a horse's legs.

MALAPERT, *mal'-à-pert*, a. Saucy, quick, with impudence; sprightly, without respect; bold; forward.

— s. A saucy person.

MALAPERTLY, *mal'-à-pert-le*, ad. Saucily.

MALAPERTNESS, *mal'-à-pert-nes*, s. Sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness; sprightliness of reply, without decency.

MALAPROPOS, *mal-ap'-pro-po*, ad. (Fr.) Unseasonably; unsuitably.

MALAR, *ma'-lar*, a. Pertaining to the cheek.

MALARIA, *mà-la'-re-à*, s. Unhealthy air; an exhalation producing disease.

MALARIOUS, *mà-la'-re-us*, } a. Pertaining to or infected
MALARIAL, *mà-la'-re-al*, } by malaria.

MALATE, *ma'-late*, s. A salt formed by malic acid, combined with a base.

MALAXATE,‡ *mà-laks'-ate*, v.a. To soften; to knead to softness.

MALAXATION,† *mal-aks-a'-shun*, s. The act of moistening and softening, or the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters.

MALCONFORMATION, *mal-kon-fawrm-a'-shun*, s. Ill form; disproportion of parts.

MALCONTENT, *mal'-kon-tent*, s. A discontented subject of government.

MALCONTENT, *mal'-kon-tent*, } a. Discontented
MALCONTENTED, *mal-kon-tent'-ed*, } with the laws or the administration of government; uneasy.

MALCONTENTEDLY, *mal-kon-tent'-ed-le*, ad. With discontent.

MALCONTENTEDNESS, *mal-kon-tent'-ed-nes*, s. Discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction.

MALE, *male*, a. Pertaining to the sex that procreates young, and applied to animals of all kinds; a term denoting the sex of a plant which produces the fecundating dust, or a flower or plant that bears the stamens only, without pistils; a term denoting the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding, or female screw.

— s. Among *animals*, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.—In *botany*, a plant or flower which produces stamens only, without pistils

—In *mechanics*, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding part.

MALEDICENCY,† *mal-e-di'-sen-se*, s. Evil speaking; reproachful language.

MALEDICENT,† *mal-e-di'-sent*, a. Speaking reproachfully.

MALEDICTED,‡ *mal-e-dikt'-ed*, a. Accursed.

MALEDICTION, *mal-e-dik'-shun*, s. Evil speaking; denunciation of evil; cursing; execration.

MALEFACTION,† *mal-e fak'-shun*, s. A criminal deed; an offence against the laws.

MALEFACTOR, *mal-e-fak'-tur*, s. One who commits a crime; an evil-doer, a criminal.

MALE-FERN, *male'-fern*, s. A wild plant, the *Aspidium filix-mas*, which has emetic and anthelmintic properties.

MALEFIC,‡ *mà-lef'-ik*, a. Mischievous; hurtful.

MALEFICE,‡ *mal'-e-fis*, s. (Fr.) An evil deed; artifice.

MALEFICENCE, *mà-lef'-e-sense*, s. The doing of harm or injury.

MALEFICENT, *mà-lef'-e-sent*, a. Doing harm or injury.

MALEFICIATE,‡ *mal-e-fish'-e-ate*, v.a. To bewitch.

MALEFICIATION,‡ *mal-e-fish-e-a'-shun*, s. A bewitching.

MALEFICIENCE, *mal-e-fish'-e-ense*, s. The doing of evil or mischief.

MALEFICIENT, *mal-e-fish'-e-ent*, a. Doing evil, harm, or mischief.

MALENGINE,‡ *mà-len'-jin*, s. Guile; deceit.

MALE-SCREW, *male'-skrew*, s. A screw which has the spiral screw on the outside of the cylinder.

MALESHERBIACEÆ, *males-her-be-a'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of herbaceous and half-shrubby plants, of which the *Malesherbia* is the type.

MALE-SPIRITED,† *male-spir'-it-ed*, a. Having the spirit of a man; high-minded.

MALET,‡ *mal'-et*, s. A little bag or budget; a portmanteau.

MALEVOLENCE, *mà-lev'-o-lense*, s. Ill-will, personal hatred; enmity of heart.

MALEVOLENT, *mà-lev'-o-lent*, a. Ill disposed; envious; malicious; having an evil disposition toward others; unfavourable; unpropitious; bringing calamity.

MALEVOLENTLY, *mà-lev'-o-lent-le*, ad. With ill-will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.

MALEVOLOUS,‡ *mà-lev'-o-lus*, a. Malevolent.

MAL-EXECUTION, *mal-eks-e-kew'-shun*, s. Evil or wrong execution; bad administration.

MALFEASANCE, *mal-fee'-zanse*, s. (Fr.) Evil doing; wrong.—In *law*, the performance of some injurious act which the party had contracted not to do.

MALFORMATION, *mal-fawrm-a'-shun*, s. Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts.

MALIC, *mal'-ik*, a. Pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples; as, *malic* acid.

MALICE, *mal'-is*, s. Extreme enmity of heart; a disposition to injure others without cause; ill-will; malevolence.

—‡ v.a. To regard with extreme ill-will.

MALICHO, *mal'-e-ko*, s. The corruption of a Spanish word, signifying mischief.

MALICIOUS, *mà-lish'-us*, a. Harbouring ill-will or enmity without provocation; dictated by malice; ill-disposed, evil-minded; malevolent.

MALICIOUSLY, *mà-lish'-us-le*, ad. With malice; with extreme enmity or ill-will.

MALICIOUSNESS, *mà-lish'-us-nes*, s. The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity.

MALIGN, *mà-line'*, a. Having a very evil disposition toward others; harbouring violent hatred; malicious; unfavourable; pernicious; tending to injure; malignant.

— v.a. To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity, to traduce; to defame.

— v.n. To entertain malice.

MALIGNANCY, *mà-lig'-nan-se*, s. Extreme malevolence; malice, unfavourableness; virulence, tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue.

MALIGNANT, *mà-lig'-nant*, a. Having extreme malevolence or enmity, malicious; malevolent; rancorous, unpropitious, exerting pernicious influence; virulent, dangerous to life, as a fever.

—‡ s. A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions; a name of reproach for a Puritan.

MALIGNANTLY, *mà-lig'-nant-le*, ad. Maliciously; with extreme malevolence.

MALIGNED, *mà-line'd'*, pp. of the verb to *malign*.

MALIGNER, *mà-li'-ner*, s. One who regards or treats another with enmity; a traducer.

MALIGNITY, *mà-lig'-ne-te*, s. Extreme enmity; evil disposition of heart; malice; maliciousness; malevolence.

MALIGNLY, *mà-line'-le*, ad. With extreme ill-will, perniciously.

MALINGER, *mà-lin'-jer*, v.n. Among *soldiers*, to feign illness in order to avoid duty.

MALINGERER, *mà-lin'-jer-er*, s. A soldier who feigns himself sick in order to avoid duty.

MALINGERY, *mà-lin'-je-re*, s. Feigning of illness, or protracting of disease, in order to avoid duty.

MALISON,‡ *mal'-e-zn*, s. Malediction.

MALKIN, *maw'-kin*, s. A mop; a dirty drab.

MALL, *mäl*, s. A large, heavy, wooden beetle; an instrument for driving anything with force; ‡a blow. —A public walk; a level, shaded walk.

— v.a. To beat with something heavy; to bruise.

MALLARD, *mal'-lard*, s. A drake; the common wild duck; a small grindstone.

MALLEABILITY, *mal-le-à-bil'-e-te*, s. That quality of bodies which renders them susceptible of extension by beating; opposed to *brittleness*.

MALLEABLE, *mal'-le-à-bl*, a. That may be drawn out and extended by beating.

MALLEABLENESS, *mal'-le-à-bl-nes*, s. Malleability.

MALLEACEÆ, *mal-le-a'-se-e*, s.pl. In *conchology*, a family of Mollusca, which comprehends a variety of genera, as the *Posidonia*, *Crenatula*, &c.

MALLEATE, *mal'-le-ate*, v.a. To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

MALLEATION, *mal-le-a'-shun*, s. The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.

MALLENDERS, *mal-len'-ders*, s. In *farriery*, a scurfy eruption of the back part or bend of the knee-joint of the horse.

MALLEOLAR, *mal'-le-o-lar*, a. Relating or belonging to the ankle.

MALLEOLI, *mal'-ie-o-li*, s. In *military art*, bundles of wood, made of combustible materials, for setting on fire at night to discover the position of an enemy.

MALLET, *mal'-let*, s. A wooden hammer or instrument for beating, or for driving pins, chisels, &c.

MALLEUS, *mal'-le-us*, s. In *anatomy*, a term applied to one of the bones connected with the organs of hearing.

MALLOW, *mal'-lo*, } s. A plant of the genus *malva*;
MALLOWS, *mal'-loes*, } so called from its emollient qualities.—*Marsh-mallows*, a plant of the genus *althæa*.

MALMSEY, *mäm'-ze*, s. A strong and sweet wine, so called from the grape of the same name.

MAL-ODOUR, *mal-o'-dor*, s. An offensive odour.

MALPOSITION, *mal-po-zish'-un*, s. A false or erroneous position.

MALPRACTICE, *mal-prak'-tis*, s. Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.

MALT, *mawlt*, s. Barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln, for use in brewing.—*Malt drink* or *liquor* is a liquor prepared for drink by an infusion of malt, as beer, ale, porter, &c. —*Malt-dust*, the grains or remains of malt.—*Malt-factor*, a dealer in malt.—*Malt-floor*, a floor for drying malt.—*Malt-horse*, a horse employed in grinding malt; a dull fellow.—*Malt-liquors*, those beverages, such as ale and porter, which are prepared from malt.—*Malt-worm*, a tippler.

— v.a. To make into malt, as to *malt* barley.

— v.n. To become malt.

MALTESE-STONE, *mäl'-tese-stone*, s. A soft stone, quarried in Malta, used for carving, &c.

MALTHA, *mäl'-thà*, s. Thickened petreolum, or rock salt, mineral pitch.

MALTHUSIAN, *mal-thew'-ze-an*, a. According to the principles of Malthus, as regards over-population.

— s. An advocate of the doctrines of Malthus.

MALTING, *mawlt'-ing*, s. The act of making malt.

MALTMAN, *mawlt'-man*, } s. A man whose occupation is
MALTSTER, *mawlt'-ster*, } to make malt.

MAL-TALENT,‡ *mal'-tal-ent*, s. Ill-humour.

MALTREAT, *mal-treet'*, v.a. To treat ill; to abuse; to treat rudely or with unkindness.

MALTREATED, *mal-treet'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to maltreat*.

MALTREATMENT, *mal-treet'-ment*, s. Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

MALVACEÆ, *mal-va'-se e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exo-

genous plants, consisting of herbs, trees, and shrubs, of which the *Malva*, or Mallow, is the type.

MALVACEOUS, *mal-va'-she-us*, a. Pertaining to mallows, or the group of plants to which they belong.

MALVADA, *mal-vä'-dä*, s. A small Spanish coin, about the twelfth part of a farthing.

MALVERSATION, *mal-ver-sa'-shun*, s. Improper or wicked behaviour; fraudulent tricks; corruption or extortion in office.

MAM, *mam*, } s. A familiar word for *mother*,
MAMMA, *mam-mä'*, } used by young children.

MAMALUKE, *mam'-ä-lewk*, s. A term applied to a military force in Egypt, which was destroyed by Mehemet Ali in 1811.

MAMMAL, *mam'-mal*, s.; pl. MAMMALS. In *zoology*, an animal that suckles its young.

MAMMALIA, *mam-ma'-le-ä*, s.pl. The first grand division of vertebrated animals, which suckle their young and bring them forth alive.

MAMMALIAN, *mam-ma'-le-an*, a. Pertaining to the mammalia.

MAMMALIFEROUS, *mam-mä-lif'-er-us*, a. A term applied to strata containing mammiferous remains.

MAMMALOGIST, *mam-mal'-o-jist*, s. One who treats of mammiferous animals, or mammalia.

MAMMALOGY, *mam-mal'-o-je*, s. The science or doctrine of mammiferous animals, or mammalia.

MAMMARY, *mam'-mä-re*, a. Pertaining to the breasts or paps.

MAMMEA, *mam-me'-ä*, s. The Mammee apple, the produce of a fruit-tree of tropical America.

MAMMER, *mam'-mer*, v.n. To hesitate.

MAMMERING, *mam'-mer-ing*, s. Confusion; hesitation.

MAMMET, *mam'-met*, s. A puppet; a figure dressed.

MAMMIFER, *mam'-me-fer*, s. An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young; a mammal.

MAMMIFEROUS, *mam-mif'-er-us*, a. Having breasts, and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

MAMMIFORM, *mam'-me-fawrm*, a. Having the shape or form of paps.

MAMMILLARY, *mam'-mil-lä-re*, a. Pertaining to the paps, resembling a pap.—In *mineralogy*, a term applied to minerals composed of convex concretions.

MAMMILLATED, *mam'-mil-la-ted*, a. Having small nipples, or little globes, like nipples.

MAMMOC, *mam'-mok*, s. A shapeless piece.
— v.a. To tear in pieces.

MAMMODIS, *mam'-mo-dis*, s. Coarse, plain India muslins.

MAMMON, *mam'-mon*, s. (Syr.) Riches; wealth; the god of riches.

MAMMONIST, *mam'-mon-ist*, s. A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a worldling.

MAMMOTH, *mam'-moth*, s. The Russian name of an extinct species of elephant of enormous size, nearly allied to the elephant of India, but distinct from the mastodon.
— a. Applicable to animals of immense size, as a *mammoth* ox.

MAN, *man*, s.; pl. MEN. (Sax., Goth., &c.) A human being; the male of the human species, mankind; the human race, usually divided into three great varieties,—the Caucasian, the Mongolian, and the Nigritian (see Blumenbach on Man), a servant or an attendant of the male sex, a word of familiar address; one who is master of his mental powers, or who conducts himself with judgment; a movable piece at chess or draughts.—In *feudal law*, a vassal, a liege subject or tenant.—The word has a variety of useful compounds; as *Man-eater*, a human being who feeds on human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.—*Man hater*, one who hates mankind; a misanthrope.—*Man-hole*, a hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cesspool, or parts of machinery, to clean or repair it.—*Man-hunter*, a hunter of men.—*Man-killer*, one who slays a man.—*Man-mercer*, a vendor of small articles of men's dress, as gloves, hosiery, &c.—*Man-midwife*, a man who practises obstetrics.—*Man-milliner*, a male maker of millinery.—*Man of-war*, a government vessel employed for the purposes of war.—*Man-of-war's-man*, a seaman belonging to a ship of war.—*Man-ropes*, side-ropes to the gangway of a ship.—*Man-slayer*, one who has slain a human being.—*Man-stealer*, one who steals and sells men.—*Man-worship*, undue reverence, or extreme adulation paid to a man.
— v.a. To furnish with men, or with a competent number, for any particular service; to fortify or strengthen, as a naval or military position; o guawith men.

MANACLE, *man'-ä-kl*, s. An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuffs; shackles.
— v.a. To put on handcuffs or other fastening for confining the hands; to shackle, to confine.

MANACLED, *man'-ä-kld*, pp. of the verb *to manacle*.

MANAGE, *man'-ij*, v.a. To carry on the concerns of; to direct, control, or govern; to make tame or tractable; to have under command; to make subservient; to husband; to treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.
— v.n. To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.
—‡ s. Conduct; administration; government; control. As applied to horses, *see* MANÈGE.

MANAGEABLE, *man'-ij-ä-bl*, a. Easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; governable; tractable; not difficult to be moved or wielded.

MANAGEABLENESS, *man'-ij-ä-bl-nes*, s. The quality of being easily used, or directed to its proper purpose; tractableness.

MANAGEABLY, *man'-ij-ä-ble*, ad. In a manageable manner.

MANAGED, *man'-ijd*, pp. of the verb *to manage*.

MANAGELESS, *man'-ij-les*, a. That cannot be managed

MANAGEMENT, *man'-ij-ment*, s. Manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; practice; dealing; conduct, administration; government.

MANAGER, *man'-ij-er*, s. One who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good economist.

MANAGERY,† *man'-ij-er-e*, s. Conduct; direction; administration; husbandry; economy; frugality.

MANAGING, *man'-ij-ing*, a. Intriguing.

MANAKIN, *man'-ä-kin*, s. The name of a beautiful race of small birds, found in South America.

MANATEE, } *man'-ä-tee*, { s. The sea-cow; a cetaceous,
MANATI, } { herbivorous mammal of the genus *manatus*.

MANATION,† *mä-na'-shun*, s. The act of issuing or flowing out.

MANATUS, *mä-na'-tus*, s. A genus of herbivorous cetacea, including the sea-cows, inhabiting the mouths of the great rivers in South America and Africa.

MANBOTE, *man'-bote*, s. Among our Saxon ancestors, a compensation for killing a man.

MANCHE, *mänsh*, s. (Fr.) In *heraldry*, an old-fashioned long-hanging sleeve.

MANCHET,‡ *man'-shet*, s. A small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEEL, *man-she-neel'*, s. A lofty West Indian tree, the *Hippomane mancinella*, valued for cabinet-work.

MANCIPATE,† *man'-se-pate*, v.a. To enslave; to bind; to restrict.

MANCIPATION,† *man-se-pa'-shun*, s. Slavery; involuntary servitude.

MANCIPLE, *man'-se-pl*, s. A steward; an undertaker; a purveyor.

MANDAMUS, *man-da'-mus*, s. In *law*, a command or writ, issuing from the Queen's Bench, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty.

MANDANBOO, *man'-dan-boo*, s. A mixture of the buds and roots of an aromatic plant, used in the preparation of betel.

MANDARIN, *man-dä-reen'*, s. In *China*, a magistrate or governor of a province; also, the court language of China.

MANDATARY, *man'-dä-tä-re*, } s. A person to whom the
MANDATORY, *man'-dä-tur-e*, } pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice; one to whom a command or charge is given.—In *law*, one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another, in respect to the thing bailed to him

MANDATE, *man'-date*, s. A command; an order, precept, or injunction; a commission.—In *canon law*, a rescript of the pope

MANDATOR, *man-da'-tur*, s. (Lat.) A director.

MANDATORY, *man'-dä-tur-e*, a. Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

MANDATS, *man-däs'*, s.pl. A national paper money of France, which succeeded the assignats.

MANDIBLE, *man'-de-bl*, s. The jaw.—In *zoology*, applied to the under jaw of mammals, to both jaws of birds, and to the upper or anterior pair of jaws in insects.

MANDIBULAR, *man-dib'-u-lar*, a. Belonging to the jaw.
MANDIBULATE, *man-dib'-u-late*, } a. Provided with
MANDIBULATED, *man-dib'-u-la-ted*, } mandibles, as many insects.
MANDIL,‡ *man'-dil*, s. A sort of mantle.
MANDILION, *man-dil'-yun*, s. A soldier's coat; a loose garment.
MANDINGOES, *man'-din-gose*, s.pl. The name of a Negro people, inhabiting the country on the banks of the Senegal and Gambia.
MANDLE-STONE, *man'dl-stone*, s. Kernel-stone; almond-stone.
MANDOLINE,‡ *man'-do-lin*, s. A cithern or harp; a sort of guitar.
MANDORE, *man'-dore*, s. A kind of four-stringed lute.
MANDRAGORA, *man-drag'-o-rà*, s. The mandrake, a powerful soporific.
MANDRAKE, *man'-drake*, s. The name of several species of plants of the genus *mandragora*, having narcotic qualities.
MANDREL, *man'-drel*, s. An instrument for confining in the lathe the substance to be turned.
MANDRIL, *man'-dril*, s. A fierce and powerful African baboon, often called the ribbed-nose baboon.
MANDUCABLE, *man'-du-kà-bl*, a. That can be chewed; fit to be eaten.
MANDUCATE, *man'-du-kate*, v.a. To chew.
MANDUCATION, *man-du-kà'-shun*, s. The act of chewing or eating.
MANDUCATORY, *man'-du-kà-tur-e*, a. Pertaining to or employed in chewing.
MANE, *mane*, s. The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal.
MANÈGE, *mà-nazhe'*, s. (Fr.) The art of horsemanship, or of training horses; a school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.
MANEH, *ma'-ne*, s. A Scripture weight, of nearly 2½ lbs.; also applied to money, which consisted of sixty shekels, or £6 16s. 7½d.
MANEQUIN, *man'-e-kin*, s. An artist's model of wax, wood, or other material.
MANERIAL, *mà-ne'-re-al*. *See* MANORIAL.
MANES, *ma'-nes*, s.pl. (Lat.) The ghost, shade, or soul of a deceased person; and, among the *ancient pagans*, the infernal deities.
MANE-SHEET, *mane'-sheet*, s. A sort of covering for the upper part of a horse's head.
MANFUL, *man'-ful*, a. Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous; daring.
MANFULLY, *man'-ful-le*, ad. Boldly; courageously.
MANFULNESS, *man'-ful-nes*, s. Boldness; courageousness.
MANGABY, *man'-gà-be*, s. The white-eyelid monkey; a name of two species of long-tailed African monkeys.
MANGAL, *man'-gal*, s. A kind of portable copper stove or brazier used in Turkey.
MANGANATE, *mang'-gà-nate*, } s. A compound of
MANGANISATE, *mang'-gà-ne'-sate*, } manganesic acid with a base.
MANGANESE, *mang-gà-nese'*, s. A hard, brittle metal, of a greyish-white colour.
MANGANESIAN, *mang-gà-ne'-she-an*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of manganese
MANGANESIC, *mang-gà-ne'-sik*, a. Obtained from manganese, as *manganic* acid.
MANGANITE, *mang'-gà-nite*, s. One of the ores of manganese; the hydrated sesquioxide of manganese, a mineral of a blackish-grey colour.
MANGCORN, *mang'-kawrn*, s. A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain.
MANGE, *manje*, s. The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.
MANGEL WURZEL, *mang'gl-wurr'-zel*, s. (Ger.) The *Beta vulgaris*, or Scarcity root, a plant of the beet kind, extensively used for feeding cattle.
MANGER, *mane' jer*, s. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, or the place in which horses and cattle are fed.—In *ships of war*, an inclosure across the deck within the hawse-holes, to exclude water.—The *Manger-board*, the bulk-head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck.
MANGIFERA, *man-jif'-e-rà*, s.pl. A general name for the Mango trees of the East Indies. *See* MANGO.
MANGINESS, *mane'-je-nes*, s. Scabbiness; infection of the mange.
MANGLE, *mang'gl*, v.a. To cut with a dull instrument, or to tear in cutting; to take by piecemeal; to smooth linen with a mangle; to calender.
MANGLE, s. A rolling-press, or small calender, for smoothing linen.
MANGLED, *mang'gld*, pp. or a. Torn in cutting; smoothed with a mangle.
MANGLER, *mang'gler*, s. One who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle.
MANGLING, *mang'gling*, s. The act of cutting and lacerating; the business of smoothing linen with a mangle.
MANGO, *mang'-go*, s. The fruit of the Mango-tree, a native of the East Indies, much esteemed as a pickle a green musk-melon pickled.
MANGO-FISH, *mang'-go-fish*, s. A fish of the Ganges, highly esteemed for food.
MANGO-GINGER, *mang'-go-jin'-jer*, s. The plant *Curcuma amada*.
MANGONEL, *mang'-go-nel*, s. An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.
MANGONISM,‡ *mang'-go-nizm*, s. The art of setting off to advantage.
MANGONIZE,‡ *mang'-go-nize*, v.n. To polish for setting off to advantage.
MANGOSTAN, *man'-go-stan*, s. A tree of the East Indies, of the genus *garcinia*, the fruit of which is about the size of an orange, and very delicious.
MANGROVE, *man'-grove*, s. A tree of the East and West Indies, of the order *Rhizophoraceæ*; the name of a fish.
MANGY, *mane'-je*, a. Scabby; infected with the mange.
MANHEIM GOLD, *man'-hem goald*, s. An alloy, consisting of three parts of copper and one of gold.
MANHOOD, *man'-hud*, s. The state of one who is advanced beyond puberty; virility; † fortitude; bravery.
MANIA, *ma'-ne-à*, s. Madness; a vehement addiction to anything.
MANIABLE,‡ *man'-e-à-bl*, a. Manageable; tractable.
MANIAC, *ma'-ne-ak*, s. A madman; one raving with madness.
MANIAC, *ma'-ne-ak*, } a. Affected with madness,
MANIACAL, *mà-ni'-à-kal*, } raging with disordered intellect.
MANICARIA, *man-e-ka'-re-à*, s. The wine-palm, a genus of East Indian plants, of the order *Palmaceæ*.
MANICHÆANS, *man-e-ke'-ans*, s.pl. A Christian sect, who, like the Magi, believed in two eternal principles of good and evil.
MANICHORD, *man'-e-kawrd*, } s. A musical instru-
MANICORDON, *man-e-kawr'-don*, } ment, in the form of a spinet.
MANICON, *man'-e-kon*, s. A species of nightshade.
MANICRISTO, *man'-e-kris-to*, s. An Italian confection.
MANIFEST, *man'-e-fest*, a. Not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood; apparent.
— s. An invoice of a cargo of goods, imported or laden for export.
— v.a. To show plainly to the eye or to the understanding; to make known.
MANIFESTATION, *man-e-fes-ta'-shun*, s. The act of disclosing what is secret or obscure.
MANIFESTED, *man'-e-fest-ed*, pp. or a. Made clear.
MANIFESTABLE, *man-e-fest'-à-bl*, a. That may be made evident.
MANIFESTLY, *man'-e-fest-le*, ad. Clearly; evidently.
MANIFESTNESS, *man'-e-fest-nes*, s. Clearness to the sight or mind.
MANIFESTO, *man'-e-fes-to*, s. A public declaration.
MANIFOLD, *man'-e-foald*, a. Of different kinds; numerous.
— s. A multifold writing apparatus used by newspaper reporters; a manifold-writer, which see.
MANIFOLDED,‡ *man'-e-foald-ed*, a. Having many doublings
MANIFOLDLY, *man'-e-foald-le*, ad. In a manifold manner.
MANIFOLDNESS, *man'-e-foald-nes*, s. Multiplicity.
MANIFOLD WRITER, *man'-e-foald-ri'-ter*, s. An apparatus for producing duplicate copies of letters or other documents, by a stylus, upon thin tracing paper, interleaved with a blackened paper; sometimes called a *manifold* by the reporters of the press, with whom it is in general use.
MANIGLIONS, *mà-nil'-yuns*, s.pl. In *gunnery*, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.
MANIKIN, } *man'-e-kin*, } s. A little man, an artificial
MANNIKIN, } anatomical preparation, for the instruction of medical students, chiefly in the practice of obstetrics.
MANIL, *mà-nil'*, } s. A ring or bracelet.
MANILLA, *mà-nil'-là*, }

MANILLA, *mà-nil'-là*, s. A piece of copper money in use among the natives of the West African coast.—*Manilla-hemp*, a fibrous material, from which ropes and cables are made.

MANILLAS, *mà-nil'-las*, s. A kind of cheroots, made in the Philippine Islands, and so called from the name of the place whence they are shipped.

MANIOC, *man'-e-ok*, s. The name of a tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared.

MANIPLE, *man'-e-pl*, s. A handful; a fanon, or kind of scarf

MANIPULAR, *mà-nip'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to the maniple.

MANIPULATE, *mà-nip'-u-late*, v.a. To operate with the hands.

MANIPULATION, *mà-nip-u-là'-shun*, s. Work by hand; manual operation, as practised in mining, chemistry, pharmacy, mesmerism, and various arts.

MANIPULATIVE, *mà-nip'-u-là-tiv*, a. Performed by manipulation.

MANIS, *ma'-nis*, s.; pl. MANISES. In *zoology*, the Scaly Ant-eater.

MANITRUNK, *man'-e-trunk*, s. The anterior segment of the body of an insect.

MANKIND, *man-kind'*, s. The race or species of human beings.

— a. Resembling man in form.

MANKS, *manks*, s. The old language of the Isle of Man.

MANLESS,† *man'-les*, a. Destitute of men.

MAN-LIKE, *man'-like*, a. Having the proper qualities of a man; of man's nature.

MANLINESS, *man'-le-nes*, s. The qualities of a man; dignity.

MANLING,† *man'-ling*, s. A little man.

MANLY, *man'-le*, a. Manlike; firm, brave; undaunted.

— ad. With courage like a man.

MANNA, *man'-nà*, s. A natural exudation from the leaves and branches of the plant *Alhagi Maurorum*, which was believed by the early Arabian writers to have fallen from heaven.—In *materia medica*, it is the mucilaginous, barky juice of the *Ornus rotundifolia*, which abounds in Calabria.

MANNED, *mand*, pp. Furnished with men.

MANNER, *man'-ner*, s. The way of performing or executing; method, custom, habit, fashion, or air; peculiar carriage or deportment.

—‡ v.a. To instruct in manners.

MANNERISM, *man'-ner-izm*, s. Peculiarity of manner; a tasteless uniformity.

MANNERIST, *man'-ner-ist*, s. An artist with one unvaried style.

MANNERLINESS, *man'-ner-le-nes*, s. Complaisance.

MANNERLY, *man'-ner-le*, a. Civil; respectful.

— ad. With civility; respectfully.

MANNERS, *man'-ners*, s.pl. Deportment; behaviour, habits; civility.

MANNIKIN, *man'-e-kin*. *See* MANIKIN.

MANNISH, *man'-nish*, a. Masculine.

MANNISHLY, *man'-nish-le*, ad. In a masculine manner.

MANNITE, *man'-nite*, s. Crystallised sugar, obtained from *manna*.

MANŒUVRE, *mà-new'-vr*, s. (Fr.) Dextrous movement, particularly in an army or navy; skilful management.

— v.n. or v.a. To move or change positions among troops or ships; to manage with address.

MANŒUVRER, *mà-new'-vrer*, s. One who manœuvres.

MANOMETER, *mà-nom'-e-tèr*, s. (Gr.) An instrument for measuring the density of the air, or other elastic fluid.

MANOR, *man'-ur*, s. The land belonging to a lord or nobleman.

MANOR-HOUSE, *man'-ur-house*, s. The house of a manor.

MANORIAL, *mà-nó'-re-al*, } a. Pertaining to a manor.
MANERIAL, *mà-né'-re-al*, }

MANSE, *manse*, s. A house or habitation; a farm; a parsonage-house.—A *capital manse* is the manor-house of a great estate.

MAN-SERVANT, *man-serv'-ant*, s. A domestic male servant.

MANSION, *man'-shun*, s. Any place of residence.—*Mansion-house*, the house of the lord of a manor.

MANSIONARY, *man'-shun-à-re*, a. Resident; residentiary.

— s. A place of residence.

MANSLAUGHTER, *man'-slaw-ter*, s. The unlawful killing of a man without malice, and thus distinguishable from murder, to which the law attaches malice prepense.

MANSUETE,† *man'-sweet*, a. Tame; gentle.

MANSUETUDE, *man'-swe-tude*, s. Tameness; mildness.

MANTA, *man'-tà*, s. A flat fish.

MANTELET, } *mant'-let*, { s. A small cloak worn by
MANTLET, } { women; a diminutive of *mantle*.—In *fortification*, a kind of movable parapet.

MANTIGER, *man'-te-jer*, s. A large monkey.

MANTILLA, *man-til'-là*, s. A small mantle.

MANTISSA, *man-tis'-sà*, s. The decimal part of a logarithm.

MANTLE, *man'tl*, s. A cloak or loose garment.—In *malacology*, the external fold of the skin of a mollusk.

— v.a. To cloak; to disguise.

— v.n. To expand; to spread; to joy; to revel; to rush to the face and cover it with a crimson colour.

MANTLE, *man'tl*, } s. The piece of timber or
MANTLE-TREE, *man'tl-tree*, } stone in front of a chimney, over the fire-place.

MANTLET, *mant'-let*, s. A musket-proof shield of metal, sometimes used for the protection of sappers or riflemen, during the attack of a fortress.

MANTLING, *mant'-ling*, s. In *heraldry*, the representation of a mantle.

MANTLE-PIECE, *man'tl-peece*, } s. The work over a fire-
MANTLE-SHELF, *man'tl-shelf*, } place, in front of the chimney.

MANTO, *man'-to*, s. (Ital.) A robe; a cloak.

MANTOLOGY,† *man-tol'-o-je*, s The art of divination.

MANTUA, *man'-tu-à*, s. A lady's gown.—*Mantua-maker*, one who makes gowns for ladies; a sempstress.

MANUAL, *man'-u-al*, a. Performed by the hand.—*Manual exercise*, the exercise of soldiers, with their arms.

— s. A small book.

MANUALIST, *man'-u-al-ist*, s. A worker with the hand; an artificer.

MANUALLY, *man'-u-al-le*, ad. With the hand.

MANUARY,‡ *man'-u-à-re*, a. Done by the hand.

MANUBIAL,† *mà-new'-be-al*, a. Belonging to spoils; taken in war.

MANUBRIUM, *mà-new'-bre-um*, s. A handle.

MANUDUCTION, *man-u-duk'-shun*, s. Guidance by the hand; a leading; a conducting.

MANUDUCTOR, *man-u-duk'-tur*, s. A leader by the hand.

MANUFACTORY, *man-u-fak'-tur-e*, s. A place where goods are manufactured.

— a. Employed in manufacturing.

MANUFACTURAL,† *man-u-fakt'-yu-ral*, a. Relating to manufactures.

MANUFACTURE, *man-u-fakt'-yur*, s. The operation of reducing raw materials into a form suitable for use; the article manufactured.

— v.a. To make or fabricate from raw materials.

— v.n. To be occupied in manufactures.

MANUFACTURER, *man-u-fakt'-yur-er*, s. One who works raw materials fit for use, or the owner of a manufactory.

MANUMISE,‡ *man'-u-mize*. *See* MANUMIT.

MANUMISSION, *man-u-mish'-un*, s. Liberation of a slave.

MANUMIT, *man-u-mit'*, v.a. To release from slavery.

MANUMITTED, *man-u-mit'-ted*, pp. or a. Released from slavery.

MANUMOTIVE, *man'-u-mo-tiv*, a. Movable by hand.

MANUMOTOR, *man'-u-mo-tur*, s. A small wheel-carriage, which may be moved in any direction by the person in it.

MANURABLE,‡ *mà-new'-rà-bl*, a. That may be cultivated or enriched by manuring.

MANURAGE,‡ *mà-new'-raje*, } s. Cultivation.
MANURANCE,‡ *mà-new'-ranse*, }

MANURE, *mà-newr'*, v.a. To cultivate by manual labour; to till; to fertilize by manuring.

— s. Any matter which fertilizes land.

MANURED, *mà-newrd'*, pp. or a. Dressed or overspread with a fertilizing substance.

MANUREMENT,† *mà-newr'-ment*, s. Cultivation; improvement.

MANURER, *mà-newr'-er*, s. One who manures lands.

MANURING, *mà-newr'-ing*, s. A dressing or spread of manure on land.

MANUSCRIPT, *man'-u-skript*, s. A book or paper written with the hand or pen; writing.

— a. Written with the hand.

MANUTENCY,‡ *man-u-ten'-se*, s. Maintenance.

MANX, *manks*, s. The old language of the Isle of Man.
MANY, *men'-e*, a. (Sax.) Comprising a great number; numerous; manifold; various.
— s. A multitude; a great number of individuals; a retinue of servants; household.
Many is frequently prefixed to adjectives or participial adjectives, when it signifies *numerous*, and the compound thus formed is self-explanatory; as, *Many-cleft, Many-coloured, Many-cornered, Many-flowered, Many-haired, Many-headed, Many-languaged, Many-leaved, Many-legged, Many-lettered, Many-mastered, Many-parted, Many-peopled, Many-petalled, Many-sided, Many-toned, Many-tribed, Many-twinkling, Many-valved, Many-veined, Many-voiced.*
MANY-ROOT, *man'-e-root*, s. A name for the *Ruellia tuberosa*, the roots of which are emetic.
MANY-TIMES, *men'-e-times*. An adverbial phrase, signifying often, or frequently.
MAP, *map*, s. In *geography*, a representation of the surface of the earth; a representation of a continent, or any portion of land only; a delineation of the heavens, of geological strata, &c.—*Map-mounter* is a workman who backs maps with canvas, and fixes them on rollers, &c.
— v.a. To draw or delineate.
MAPLE, *ma'pl*, s. A tree of the genus *acer*.—*Maple-sugar* is obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock-maple.
MAPPED, *mapt*, pp. Drawn or delineated.
MAPPING, *map'-ping*, s. The art of drawing maps.
MAR, *mär*, v.a. To injure by cutting, wounding, or making defective; to deform; to disfigure; to interrupt mirth.
—‡ s. An injury.
MARABOU-FEATHERS, *mar'-à-bou-feth'-ers*, s.pl. The under tail coverts of the *Ciconia argala*, and *C. Marabou*, the former being the adjutant crane of tropical India.
MARACAN, *mar'-à-kan*, s. A species of parrot in Brazil.
MARACAUBA, *mar-à-kaw'-bà*, s. A dark furniture wood, imported from Brazil.
MARANATHA, *mar-à-nath'-à*, s. (Syr.) A curse, or anathema.
MARANTACEÆ, *mar-an-ta'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Endogenous plants, of which the *Maranta*, or Arrow-root, is the type.
MARASCHINO, *mar-as-ke'-no*, s. A spirit distilled from cherries.
MARASMUS, *mà-ras'-mus*, s. Atrophy; emaciation.
MARAUD, *mà-rawd'*, v.n. To rove in quest of plunder.
MARAUDER, *mà-rawd'-er*, s. A plunderer.
MARAUDING, *mà-rawd'-ing*, ppr. or a. Roving in search of plunder.
— s. A roving for plunder.
MARAVEDI, *mar-à-vé'-de*, s. A copper coin of Spain.
MARBLE, *mär'bl*, s. A calcareous stone or mineral, of compact texture, and susceptible of a beautiful polish; a little ball of marble. There are many varieties of marble, the finest of which are the Carrara and Parian, as used by the ancient Greeks.—*Arundelian marbles*, marble pieces with a chronicle of the city of Athens inscribed on them.
— a. Made of marble; hard
— v.a. To stain or vein like marble.
MARBLED, *mär'bld*, pp. or a. Veined like marble.
MARBLED-PAPER, *mär'bld-pa'-per*, s. Veined or marbled paper for covering boxes, books, or wall-hangings.
MARBLE-EDGED, *mär'bl-edjd*, a. Having the edges marbled.
MARBLE-HEARTED, *mär'bl-härt'-ed*, a. Hard-hearted; cruel.
MARBLER, *mär'-bler*, s. One who veins paper or other material in imitation of marble.
MARBLING, *mär'-bling*, s. The art or practice of variegating in colour, in imitation of marble.
MARBLY, *mär'-ble*, ad. In the manner of marble.
MARC, *märk*, s. The refuse or cake after expressing the oil or juice from fruits or seeds, as of apples, olives, &c., mostly used for manure.
MARCASITE, *mär'-kà-site*, s. A variety of iron pyrites.
MARCASITIC, *mär-kà-sit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to marcasite.
MARCELINE, *mär'-se-lin*, s. A greenish-black mineral of a slightly vitreous lustre, so called from being found at St. Marcel, in Piedmont; also a thin silk tissue, called Persian.
MARCELLA, *mär-sel'-là*, s. A quilted cotton fabric.
MARCESCENT, *mär-ses'-sent*, a. Withering; decaying.
MARCESSIBLE, *mär-ses'-se-bl*, a. That may wither.
MARCH, *märtch*, s. The third month of the year.—(Fr.), the walk or movement of soldiers; a grave or solemn walk; a piece of music designed for soldiers to march by.
— v.n. To move in a military manner; to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately method.
— v.a. To cause to move, as an army, in regular procession.
MARCHANTIACEÆ, *mär-shan-te-a'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of plants, the Liverworts.
MARCHES, *märtch'-es*, s.pl. Borders; the confines of England on the side of Scotland or Wales.
MARCHING, *märtch'-ing*, s. Military movement.
MARCHIONESS, *mär'-shun-es*, s. Wife of a marquis.
MARCID, *mär'-sid*, a. Pining; wasted away.
MARCIDITY, *mär-sid'-e-te*, s. A state of leanness.
MARE, *mare*, s. The female of the horse; the incubus, or nightmare.
MARENA, *mà-re'-nà*, s. A fish.
MARENGO, *mà-ren'-go*, s. The name of the twenty-franc gold piece in Piedmont.
MARESCHAL, *mär'-shal*, s. The chief commander of an army.
MARE'S NEST, *mares nest*, s. Something ridiculously absurd; a hoax (*colloquial*).
MARE'S TAIL, *mares tale*, s. A long, streaky cloud; an aquatic plant.
MARGARAMIDE, *mär'-gar-à-mide*, s. A substance obtained from ammonial soap, prepared from animal fat or olive oil.
MARGARATE, *mär'-gà-rate*, s. A compound of margaric acid.
MARGARIC, *mär-gar'-ik*, a. Pertaining to pearl.—*Margaric acid* is obtained by a mixture of soap with an acid in water.
MARGARINE, *mär'-gà-rin*, s. A pearl-like substance.
MARGARITE, *mär'-gà-rite*, s. Pearl mica.
MARGARON, *mär'-gà-ron*, s. A fatty substance produced from margaric acid and quicklime.
MARGATIFEROUS, *mär-gà-tif'-er-us*, a. Producing pearls.
MARGAY, *mär'-ga*, s. A Brazilian animal of the cat kind
MARGIN, *mär'-jin*, s. That which bounds or borders anything; the edge, brim, or border of anything, as a book, leaf, &c.
— v.a. To furnish with a margin.
MARGINAL, *mär'-jin-al*, a. Pertaining to a margin.
MARGINALLY, *mär'-jin-al-le*, ad. In the margin of a book.
MARGINATE,‡ *mär'-jin-ate*, v.a. To make margins.
MARGINATE, *mär'-jin-ate*, } a. Having a prominent
MARGINATED, *mär'-jin-a-ted*, } margin.
MARGODE, *mär'-gode*, s. A hard, bluish-grey stone.
MARGOSA OIL, *mar-go'-sà oyl*, s. The oil expressed in India from the seeds of *Melia azadirachta*.
MARGOT, *mär'-got*, s. A fish of the perch kind.
MARGRAVE, *mär'-gràve*, s. A German title of nobility.
MARGRAVINE, *mär'-grà-vin*, s. The wife of a margrave
MARIET, *mar'-e-et*, s. A kind of violet.
MARIGENOUS, *mà-rij'-e-nus*, a. Produced in the sea.
MARIGOLD, *mar'-e-goald*, s. A plant of the genus *calendula*, bearing a showy yellow flower.
MARIKIN, *mar'-e-kin*, s. A small South American monkey.
MARINE, *mà-reen'*, a. (Fr.) Pertaining to the sea; done on the ocean.—*Marine acid*, muriatic or hydrochloric acid.—*Marine chair*, a machine contrived for enabling the spectator to view the satellites of Jupiter at sea.—*Marine engine*, a steam-engine for use in ships at sea.—*Marine store*, a place where old ships' stores are bought and sold.—*Marine store-dealer*, a purchaser of petty wares.—*Marine surveyor*, a machine for measuring the way of a ship at sea, and registering it on a dial-plate.
— s. A soldier who serves on board ship, and fights in naval engagements; the whole navy of a state.
MARINER, *mar'-e-ner*, s. A seaman or sailor.
MARINORAMA, *mar-in-o-rä'-mà*, s. (Gr.) View of the sea.
MARIONETTES, *mar-e-o-nets'*, s. Dancing dolls; a puppet show.
MARIPUT, *mar'-e-put*, s. An animal of the skunk tribe.
MARISH, *mar'-ish*, s. *See* MARSH.
— a. Moory; fenny; boggy.
MARITAL, *mar'-e-tal*, a. Pertaining to a husband.
MARITATED, *mar'-e-ta-ted*, a. Having a husband.
MARITIME, *mar'-e-tim*, a. Relating or pertaining to the sea; naval; bordering on the sea.

MARJORAM, *märʹ-jo-ram*, s. A plant of the genus *origanum*.

MARK, *märk*, s. A visible line, stamp, impression, or groove; any note of distinction; a spot at which a missile may be directed; anything visible; a character made by a person who cannot write his name; a coin; a license of reprisals. *See* MARQUE.

— v.a. To draw or make a visible line, impression, figure, or indenture; to note, remark, or observe; to form a name for distinction; to take particular observation of

— v.n. To note; to observe critically.

MARKED, *märkt*, pp. or a. Impressed with any mark.

MARKER, *märkʹ-er*, s. One who puts a mark on anything; a counter used in card-playing; one who registers the score at a billiard-table.

MARKET, *märʹ-ket*, s. A public place in a city or town, where provisions or cattle are exposed for sale; a market-house; place of sale.—The word has various compounds; as, *Market-basket*, a basket for conveying things from a market.—*Market-bell*, the bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.—*Market-boat*, a boat which conveys goods to market.—*Market-cart*, a cart employed for the same purpose.—*Market-cross*, a cross set up where a market is held.—*Market-day*, the day of a public market.—*Market-gardener*, one who raises vegetables and fruit for sale.—*Market-house*, a building for a public market.—*Market-place*, the place where provisions or goods are exposed for sale.—*Market-price*, the current price of commodities at any given time.—*Market-town*, a town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

v.n. To deal at a market; to bargain for goods or provisions; to buy or sell at market.

MARKETABLE, *märʹ-ket-à-bl*, a. Fit for the market.

MARKETABLENESS, *märʹ-ket-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being marketable.

MARKETING, *märʹ-ket-ing*, s. Attendance upon a market.

MARKING, *märkʹ-ing*, a. Having the quality to produce a mark.—*Marking-fruit*, the fruit of the *Semecarpus anacardium*, so called from being used in marking cotton cloths with a deep black colour.—*Marking-ink*, indelible ink for the marking of clothes, which may be made by dissolving a drachm of fluid nitrate of silver in half an ounce of distilled water, and colouring it with sap green.—*Marking-iron*, an iron for marking.—*Marking-nut*, the name of the Cashew-nut, whose juice produces an indelible ink for marking linen.

MARKSMAN, *märksʹ-man*, s. One who is skilful to hit a mark; he who shoots well.

MARL, *märl*, s. An earth containing carbonate of lime.—*Marl-grass* is one of the names of meadow-clover or cow-grass.

— v.a. To manure with marl; to twist a small rope round another.

MARLACEOUS, *mär-làʹ-she-us*, a. Marly.

MARLINE, *märʹ-lin*, s. Small two-stranded stuff, used for marling.

— v.a. To wind marline round a rope.

MARLINE-SPIKE, *märʹ-lin-spike*, s. An iron tool for opening the strands of rope in splicing.

MARLING, *märʹ-ling*, s. The act of manuring with marl; the process of winding a small line about a rope to prevent its being galled.—*Marling-hitch*, a kind of hitch used by sailors in winding or twisting spun yarn.

MARLITE, *märʹ-lite*, s. A variety of marl.

MARLITIC, *mär-litʹ-ik*, a. Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

MARLPIT, *märl-pit*, s. A pit where marl is dug.

MARLSTONE, *märlʹ stone*, s. In *geology*, the calcareous and sandy strata which divide the upper from the lower lias clays.

MARLY, *märʹ-le*, a. Resembling marl.

MARMALADE, *märʹ-mà lad*, s. The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar, or a confection of plums, &c., boiled with sugar

MARMATITE, *märʹ-mà-tite*, s. A black mineral, consisting of the sulphurets of zinc and iron.

MARMOLITE, *märʹ-mo-lite*, s. The silicate of magnesia.

MARMORACEOUS, *mär-mo-ra-she-us*, a. Like marble.

MARMORATED,† *märʹ-mo-ra-ted*, a. Variegated like marble.

MARMORATUM, *mär-mo-raʹ-tum*, s. (Lat.) A cement formed of pounded marble and lime.

MARMOREAN, *mär-moʹ-re-an*, a. Made of marble.

MARMOSE, *märʹ-mose*, s. An animal resembling the opossum.

MARMOSET, *märʹ-mo-set*, s. A small monkey.

MARMOT, *märʹ-mot*, s. A quadruped allied to the murine tribe.

MARONE, *mà-roneʹ*, s. A brownish crimson or claret colour

MARONITES, *marʹ-o-nites*, s pl. A body of nominal Christians residing on Mount Lebanon.

MAROOL, *mà-roolʹ*, s. A name for the long fine fibre of the *Sanseveira Zeylanica*

MAROON, *mà-roonʹ*, s. A free black.

— v.a. To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle.

— a. Brownish crimson; of a claret colour.

MAROUCHIN, *marʹ-oo-shin*, s. (Fr.) A plant used by dyers; an inferior sort of woad.

MARPLOT, *märʹ-plot*, s. One who, by officious interference, mars any design.

MARQUE, *mark*, s. (Fr.) A letter of *marque* is a license granted by a state to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another.

MARQUEE, *mar-keeʹ*, s. (Fr.) A large field-tent.

MARQUESS. } MARQUIS, } *märʹ-kwis*, s. A title of the British peerage, next in rank to a duke; also a title of honour in France and Germany; ‡a marchioness.

MARQUETRY, *märʹ-ket-re*, s. Work inlaid with different pieces of divers coloured fine wood, shells, ivory, &c.

MARQUETTE, *mar-ketʹ*, s. (Fr.) A cake of bees'-wax.

MARQUISATE, *märʹ-kwis-ate*, s. The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

MARRED, *märd*, pp. Injured; impaired.

MARRER, *märʹ-rer*, s. One who mars, hurts, or impairs.

MARRIAGE, *marʹ-rij*, s. The legal union of a man and woman for life; matrimony; wedlock.—*Marriage-articles* are the contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.—*Marriage-favours*, knots of white ribbons, or bunches of white flowers, worn at weddings.

MARRIAGEABLE, *marʹ-rij-à-bl*, a. Fit to be married; nubile.

MARRIED, *marʹ-rid*, pp. or a. United in wedlock: connubial.

MARRIER, *marʹ-re-er*, s. One who performs the ceremony of uniting a man and woman in marriage.

MARRON, *marʹ-ron*, s. A large chestnut.

MARRONETA, *marʹ-ro-netʹ-à*, s. An orchard of chestnut trees in Italy.

MARROW, *marʹ-ro*, s. A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones; the essence.

— v.a. To fill with marrow or with fat; to glut.—*Marrow-bone*, a bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow; the bone of the knee (*colloquial*).

MARROWFAT, *marʹ-ro-fat*, s. A kind of rich pea.

MARROWISH, *marʹ-ro-ish*, a. Of the nature of marrow

MARROWLESS, *marʹ-ro-les*, a. Destitute of marrow.

MARROWY, *marʹ-ro-e*, a. Full of marrow; pithy.

MARRY, *marʹ-re*, v.a. To join a man and woman for life.—In *Scripture*, to unite in covenant.

— v.n. To enter into the conjugal state.

— interj. A term of asseveration.

MARS, *märs*, s. (Lat.) In *mythology*, the god of war.—In *astronomy*, a planet between the earth and Jupiter.

MARSALA, *mär-sàʹ-là*, s. A kind of light French wine.

MARSELLA, *mär-selʹ-là*, s. A kind of twilled linen.

MARSH, *märsh*, s. A tract of low land, usually covered with water, or very wet and miry; a fen; a bog.—*Marsh cinquefoil*, the plant *Comarum palustre*.—*Marsh-elder*, the guelder rose.—*Marsh-mallow*, a plant of the genus *althæa*.—*Marsh-marigold*, a plant of the genus *caltha*, which is demulcent and pectoral.—*Marsh-pennywort*, the plant *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.—*Marsh-rocket*, a species of water-cresses.—*Marsh-samphire*, a plant found in marshy salt districts; glasswort.

MARSHAL, *märʹ-shal*, s. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, or directs the order of procession on state occasions, a harbinger, a pursuivant.—In the *feudal ages*, the chief officer of arms, whose duty it was to regulate combats at the justs and tournaments.—In *France*, the highest military officer of the state.—*Earl Marshal of England*, the chief officer of arms at the Heralds' College, a dignity hereditary in the family of the dukes of Norfolk.

— v.a. To arrange in a suitable manner.

MARSHALLER, *märʹ-shal-ler*, s. One who disposes in due order.

MARSHALLING, *mär'-shal-ling*, s. The act of arranging in due order.—In *heraldry*, an arrangement of coats in a shield.

MARSHALSEA, *mär'-shal-se*, s. A prison formerly belonging to the marshal of the royal household, but whose court was abolished by Stat. 12 and 13 Victoria, as being a public nuisance.

MARSHALSHIP, *mär'-shal-ship*, s. The office of a marshal.

MARSHY, *märsh'-e*, a. Boggy; produced in marshes.

MARSUPIAL, *mär-sew'-pe-al*, a. Pertaining to a bag or pouch, or to such animals as are furnished with a pouch in which the young are nourished, as the opossum and kangaroo.

— s. One of the *marsupialia*.

MARSUPIALIA, *mär-sew-pe-ā'-le-ă*, s.pl. A group of Mammalia, comprehending those animals having a pouch or bag for carrying their young.

MARSUPITE, *mär'-su-pite*, s. A fossil resembling a purse.

MART, *märt*, s. A place of sale or traffic.

—‡ v.a. To traffic.

—‡ v.n. To trade dishonourably.

MARTAGON, *mär'-tă-gon*, s. A kind of lily.

MARTEL,‡ *mär'-tel*, v.a. To strike.

MARTELLO, *mär-tel'-lo*, s. An epithet given to circular towers of masonry on the British coasts, usually called *Martello towers*.

MARTEN, *mär'-ten*, s. A species of bird; a carnivorous animal allied to the weasel, and valued for its fur.

MARTIAL, *mär'-shal*, a. Pertaining to war; military.—*Martial law* is a code of regulations for the government of an army or navy, which also, when proclaimed, applies to civilians in cases of disaffection or public danger.—*Martial regulus* is an alloy formed by melting together one part of iron filings with two parts of antimony.

MARTIALLY, *mär'-shal-le*, ad. In a martial manner.

MARTIN, *mär'-tin*, s. *See* MARTEN.

MARTINET, *mär'-tin-et*, s. A martin.—In *military language*, a strict disciplinarian.

MARTINETS, *mär' te-nets*, s.pl. In *ships*, small lines fastened to the leech of a sail.

MARTINGALE, *mär'-ting-gale*, s. A strap or thong fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and at the other end under the nose-band of the bridle.

MARTINMAS, *mär'-tin-mas*, s. The feast of St. Martin.

MARTLET, *märt'-let*, s. In *heraldry*, a bird without legs or beak.

MARTYR, *mär'-tur*, s. One who, by his death, bears witness to the sincerity of his religious faith.

— v.a. To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth.

MARTYRDOM, *mär'-tur-dom*, s. The death of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGICAL, *mär-tur-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Registered in a catalogue of martyrs.

MARTYROLOGY, *mär-tur-ol'-o-je*, s. A history or register of martyrs.

MARVEL, *mär'-vel*, s. That which arrests the attention; †anything wonderful or astonishing.—*Marvel of Peru*, a fragrant flowering plant of the genus *mirabilis*.

— v.n. To wonder.

MARVELLOUS, *mär'-vel-lus*, a. Exciting wonder; surpassing credit.

MARVELLOUSLY, *mär'-vel-lus-le*, ad. Strangely; wonderfully.

MARVELLOUSNESS, *mär'-vel-lus-nes*, s. Wonderfulness.

MARY-BUD, *ma'-re-bud*, s. The marigold.

MARZUOTO, *mär'-zu-o-to*, s. A kind of Tuscan spring corn, which supplies straw for bonnets.

MASCLE, *mas'kl*, or *mas'l*, s. In *heraldry*, a lozenge perforated.

MASCULATE,‡ *mas'-ku-late*, v.a. To make strong.

MASCULINE, *mas'-ku-lin*, a. Having the qualities or resembling a man; strong; robust.—In *grammar*, the *masculine* gender of words is that which expresses a male.

MASCULINELY, *mas'-ku-lin-le*, ad. Like a man.

MASCULINENESS, *mas'-ku-lin-nes*, s. Quality of being manly.

MASDEW, *mas'-dew*, s. A kind of red wine.

MASH, *mash*, s. A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together.—In *brewing*, a mixture of ground malt and hot water.

— v.a. To beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASHED, *masht*, pp or a. Beat into a mass.

MASHING, *mash'-ing*, s. A beating into a mass.—In *brewing*, the process of infusing the ground malt in warm water, for the purpose of extracting the saccharine properties.—*Mashing-tub* is a tub for containing the mash.

MASHY, *mash'-e*, a. Produced by bruising.

MASK, *mask*, s. That which conceals the face; a visor; a disguise, or pretence; a festive entertainment; a masquerade; a piece of mummery; a dramatic performance.—*Mask-house*, formerly a place of entertainment for masquerades.

— v.a. To conceal with a mask; to disguise.

— v.n. To revel in a masquerade.

MASKED, *maskt*, pp. or a. Having the face covered.—In *botany*, having the sides of a labiate corol pressed together so as to close the opening into the tube.

MASKER, *mask'-er*, s. One who plays the fool in a masquerade.

MASLIN, *maz'-lin*, s. or a. A mixture of different sorts of grain.

MASON, *ma'sn*, s. A stone-cutter; one whose occupation is to lay bricks and cut stones; a member of the fraternity of Freemasons.—*Masons' Company* is one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Basinghall-street.

MASONIC, *mă-son'-ik*, a. Pertaining to freemasonry.

MASONRY, *ma'sn-re*, s. The art or occupation of a mason; mysteries of Freemasons.

MASORA, *mas'-o-rā*, s. (Heb.) A learned Rabbinical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures.

MASORETIC, *mas-o-ret'-ik*, a. Relating to the Masora, or to its authors, who invented the Hebrew vowel points and accents.

MASQUE, *mask*, s. *See* MASK.

MASQUERADE, *mas-ker-ade'*, s. A nocturnal assembly of revellers, wearing masks, disguise.

— v.n. To assemble in masks.

— v.a. To put in disguise.

MASQUERADER, *mas-ker-ā'-der*, s. One disguised.

MASS, *mas*, s. (Fr.) A lump; a body of matter concreted, collected, or formed into a heap; bulk; magnitude; an assemblage.—(Lat.) in the *Romish Church*, the consecration and oblation of the host. *High mass* is that which is publicly performed with music. There are also other masses in the Romish ritual, as, *mass* for our Lady. *mass* for the Holy Ghost: *Holiday mass*; *Votive mass*; *Common mass*. *Mass-book*, the missal, or Roman Catholic service-book. *Mass-house*, a name formerly given to a Roman Catholic place of worship. *Mass-priest*, a name given to a Roman Catholic secular priest.—In the *Fine Arts*, a large quantity of light and shade.—In *botany*, the fruit of the beech or ash.

MASSACRE, *mas'-să-ker*, s. (Fr.) The murder of an individual, or the slaughter of numbers of human beings.

— v.a. To murder with cruelty.

MASSACRED, *mas'-să-kerd*, pp. or a. Barbarously murdered.

MASSACRER, *mas'-să-krer*, s. One who massacres.

MASSETER, *mas'-se-ter*, s. A short thick muscle which raises the under jaw, and assists in chewing.

MASSICOT, *mas'-se-kot*, s. Yellow oxide of lead, used as a pigment by glass-makers.

MASSINESS, *mas'-se-nes*, } s. The state of being
MASSIVENESS, *mas'-siv-nes*, } massy; great weight; ponderousness.

MASSIVE, *mas'-siv*, a. Heavy; weighty.—In *mineralogy*, having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form.

MASSIVELY, *mas'-siv-le*, ad. In a mass.

MASSOY-BARK, *mas'-soi-bärk*, s. A bark obtained from a lofty tree in the East, which has tonic properties, and is rich in essential oil.

MAST, *mäst*, s. A long, round piece of timber, elevated perpendicularly on the keel of a ship or other vessel. There are three principal masts in a ship,—namely, the *main mast*, standing nearly midships; the *fore-mast*, next in size to the main-mast; and the *mizen-mast*, which stands about half-way between the main-mast and the stern. The *topmast* is that part which is raised at the head or top of the lower mast, through a cap, and supported by tressle-trees. *Top-gallant masts* and *top-gallant royal-masts* are smaller masts than the preceding. A *jurymast* is a yard set up instead of a mast which has been broken down by a storm. *Mast-head* is the summit or head of a mast.—*To mast a ship* is to hoist her masts by means of a sheer hulk.—*Mast house*, a large roofed building in which masts are formed and completed.—(Sax.), the

fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; acorns, nuts, &c.

MASTACINE, *mas'-tà-sin*, s. A soft elastic substance which separates when mastic is dissolved in alcohol, and has all the characteristics of caoutchouc when moist.

MASTED, *mast'-ed*, a. Furnished with masts.

MASTELLO, *mas-tel'-lo*, s. (Ital.) A bucket or pail, a liquid measure of Italy.

MASTER, *mäs'-ter*, s. A man who rules, governs, or directs either men or business; a director; the owner or proprietor; one who has supreme dominion; a chief; a principal; the commander of a merchant ship.—In *ships of war*, an officer who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants.—The director of a school; a man skilled in art or science; the president of a college.—*Master of the horse*, the officer who has the management of the royal stables, &c.—*Master of the assay*, he whose business it is to see that the gold and silver, &c., be according to the standard.—*Master of the Ceremonies*, the Queen's interpreter, whose business it is to introduce to the Queen all ambassadors and other persons of distinction.—*Master of the Rolls*, the chief assistant of the Lord Chancellor.—*Masters of Chancery*, assistants of the Lord Chancellor.—*Master of the Queen's Household*, an officer under the Lord Steward, whose business it is to survey the accounts of the household.—*Master of the Ordnance*, an officer who has the care of all the Queen's ordnance and artillery.—*Master of Arts* (abbreviated A.M.), the second degree taken by students at the universities.—As a title of respect given to adult persons, the word is pronounced *mister*.

Master forms a variety of useful compounds signifying *chief* or *principal*, which, with the words affixed, are self-explanatory; as, *Master-builder*, *Master-chord*, *Master-hand*, *Master-jest*, *Master-key*, *Master-lode*, *Master-mariner*, *Master-mind*, *Master-note*, *Master-string*, *Master-stroke*, *Master-touch*, *Master-work*.

— v.a. To conquer or subdue; to make one's-self master of; to execute with skill.

—‡ v.n. To be skilful; to excel.

MASTERDOM,‡ *mäs'-ter-dom*, s. Dominion; rule.

MASTERLESS, *mäs'-ter-les*, a. Destitute of a master.

MASTERLINESS,‡ *mäs'-ter-le-nes*, s. Eminent skill.

MASTERLY, *mäs'-ter-le*, a. Executed with superior skill. — ad. With the skill of a master.

MASTER-PIECE, *mäs'-ter-peece*, s. A first-rate performance in literature or art.

MASTERSHIP, *mäs'-ter-ship*, s. Dominion; supreme power; pre-eminence; superior skill; the office of president of a college.

MASTER-WORT, *mäs'-ter-wurt*, s. An umbelliferous herb with large leaves, the *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

MASTERY, *mäs-ter'-e*, s. Dominion; power of governing or commanding. *See* MASTERSHIP

MASTFUL, *mast'-ful*, a. Abounding with mast, or forest fruit.

MASTIC, *mas'-tik*, s. A resin exuding from the mastic-tree, chiefly used for varnish; a cement for plastering walls, &c.

MASTICABLE, *mas'-te-kà-bl*, a. That can be masticated.

MASTICADOR, *mas-te-kà'-dor*, s. In the *manège*, the slavering bit.

MASTICATE, *mas'-te-kate*, v.a. To chew; to grind with the teeth.

MASTICATION, *mas-te-kà'-shun*, s. The act of chewing food.

MASTICATORY, *mas'-te-kà-tur-e*, a. Adapted for chewing. — s. A substance to be chewed.

MASTICOT, *mas'-te-kot*, s. Yellow oxide of lead.

MASTIFF, *mas'-tif*, s. A large dog, of great strength and courage.

MASTITIS, *mas-ti'-tis*, s. Inflammation or suppuration of the breasts in women.

MASTLESS, *mast'-les*, a. Having no mast, as a vessel; bearing no mast, as an oak.

MASTODON, *mas'-to-don*, s. A genus of pachydermatous animals, resembling the elephant, now extinct.

MASTODON SAURUS, *mas'-to-don saw'-rus*, s. The name of an extinct fossil Saurian, of large size.

MASTOID, *mas'-toyd*, a. Resembling the nipple or breast.

MASTOIDEAL, *mas-toy'-de-al*, a. Connected with the mastoideal process of the bones.

MASTOLOGY, *mas-tol'-o-je*, s. The natural history of animals which suckle their young.

MASTOZOOLOGY, *mas-to-zo-ol'-o-je*, s. The same as Mammology.

MASTY, *mas'-te*, a. Abounding with acorns, &c.

MAT, *mat*, s. A texture of sedge, rushes, straw, or other material; a web of rope-yarn.—*Mat-grass*, the plant *Nardus stricta*.

— v.a. To cover or lay with mats; to twist together.

MATADORE, *mat'-à-do-re*, s. In *Spain*, a bull-fighter.

MATCH, *matsh*, s. (Fr.) A combustible substance used for lighting a fire; a lighted rope, used for firing artillery, mines, &c.—(Sax.) a person who is equal to another in strength or other quality; union by marriage; one to be married.—(Gr.) a contest.

— v.a. To equal; to oppose as equal; to marry; to give in marriage.

— v.n. To be united in marriage; to correspond; to be of equal size.

MATCHABLE, *matsh'-à-bl*, a. Suitable; fit to be joined.

MATCH-BOARDS, *matsh'-boards*, s. A kind of plank used for flooring.

MATCH-BOX, *matsh'-boks*, s. A box or case to hold matches.

MATCHLESS, *matsh'-les*, a. Having no equal.

MATCHLESSLY, *matsh'-les-le*, ad. Not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, *matsh'-les-nes*, s. Being without an equal.

MATCHLOCK, *matsh'-lok*, s. The lock of a musket, containing a match for firing, now in disuse.

MATCH-MAKER, *matsh-ma'-ker*, s. One who makes matches for burning; one who contrives a union by marriage.

MATCH-MAKING, *matsh-ma'-king*, s. The act of making matches.

MATE, *mate*, s. A companion; an associate; a husband or wife; an officer whose duty is to assist the master or commander of a ship.—In *chess*, the checkmating of the king.

— v.a. To match; to marry; to equal; ‡ to subdue.

MATE, *mä'-ta*, s. The *Ilex Paraguensis* of botanists, whose leaves are used in Paraguay as a substitute for tea.

MATELESS, *mate'-les*, a. Having no mate or companion.

MATELOT, *mat'-e-lo*, s. (Fr.) The tender to a large vessel; a sailor.

MATELOTE, *mat'-e-lote*, s. (Fr.) A dish of food composed of fish.

MATEOTECHNY, *mat-e-o-tek'-ne*, s. Any unprofitable science.

MATER, *ma'-ter*, s. (Lat.) In *anatomy*, two membranes of the brain and spinal cord, as the *dura* and the *pia mater*.

MATERIA MEDICA, *mà-te'-re-à med'-e-kà*, s. (Lat.) A general name for all articles employed in curing diseases; the science which treats of them.

MATERIAL, *mà-te'-re-al*, a. Consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; weighty; substantial; more or less necessary. — s. The substance of which anything is made.

MATERIALISM, *mà-te'-re-al-izm*, s. The doctrine which denies the existence of a spiritual or immaterial principle in man.

MATERIALIST, *mà-te'-re-al-ist*, s. One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

MATERIALITY, *ma-te-re-al'-e-te*, s. Material existence; importance.

MATERIALIZE, *ma-te'-re-al-ize*, v.a. To reduce to a state of matter.

MATERIALLY, *mà-te'-re-al-le*, ad. Not formally; substantially; essentially.

MATERIALNESS, *mà-te'-re-al-nes*, s. State of being material.

MATERIEL, *mà-te'-re-el*, s. (Fr.) A term applying to the baggage, munitions, &c., of an army.

MATERNAL, *mà-ter'-nal*, a. Pertaining to a mother.

MATERNALLY, *mà-ter'-nal-le*, ad. In a maternal manner.

MATERNITY, *mà-ter'-ne-te*, s. Relation of a mother.

MATH, *math*, s. (Sax.) A mowing; used in composition, as *after-math*, *latter-math*, &c.

MATHEMATICAL, *math-e-mat'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining or according to the principles of mathematics; demonstrable.

MATHEMATICALLY, *math-e-mat'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to mathematics.

MATHEMATICIAN, *math-e-ma-tish'-an*, s. One versed in mathematics.

MATHEMATICS, *math-e-mat'-iks*, s. The science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered.—*Mixed mathematics* constitute what is called *Physics* or *Physical Science*

MATHESIS,† *mà-thē'-sis*, s. Learning.
MATICO, *mat'-e-ko*, s. The leaves of a Peruvian plant, used as a powerful styptic.
MATIN, *mat'-in*, a. Pertaining to the morning.
—‡ s. Morning.
MATINS, *mat'-ins*, s.pl. Morning worship or service; time of morning service.
MATRASS, *mat'-ras*, s. An egg-shaped chemical vessel, with a tapering neck, and open at the top, now superseded in modern laboratories by a flask.
MATRESS, *mat'-res*. *See* MATTRESS.
MATRICE, *mat'-ris*, } s.; pl. MATRICES. The womb; the
MATRIX, *mat'-riks*, } cavity in which anything is formed, and which gives it shape; the mould or form in which printers' types are cast.—In *mineralogy*, the place where anything is deposited or formed.—In *dyeing*, a term applied to the five simple colours.
MATRICIDAL, *mat'-re-si-dal*, a. Pertaining to matricide.
MATRICIDE, *mat'-re-side*, s. The murder or murderer of a mother.
MATRICULA, *mà-trik'-u-là*, s. (Lat.) A register of persons admitted into a society or university.
MATRICULATE, *mà-trik'-u-late*, v.a. To enter or admit to membership in a body or society.
— s. One enrolled in a register, and admitted to membership.
MATRICULATION, *mà-trik-u-la'-shun*, s. The act of admitting to membership.
MATRIMONIAL, *mat-re-mo'-ne-al*, a. Connubial or conjugal.
MATRIMONIALLY, *mat-re-mo'-ne al-le*, ad. According to the laws of marriage.
MATRIMONY, *mat'-re-mo-ne*, s. Marriage; the nuptial state.
MATRIX. *See* MATRICE.
MATRON, *ma'-tron*, s. An elderly lady.
MATRONAGE, *ma'-tron-aje*, s. The state of a matron.
MATRONAL, *ma'-tron-al*, a. Pertaining to a matron.
MATRONHOOD, *ma'-tron-hud*, s. State of a matron.
MATRONIZE, *ma'-tron-ize*, v.a. To render matron-like.
MATRON-LIKE, *ma'-tron-like*, a. Having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate.
MATRONLY, *ma'-tron-le*, a. Elderly; advanced in years.
MATROSSES, *mà-tros'-ses*, s.pl. Soldiers in the artillery who assist the gunners in loading, firing, and sponging the guns.
MATT, *mat*, s. The name given in commerce to the bale of flax.
MATTE, *mat'-te*, s. Crude black copper; a small plant used as a substitute for tea. *See* MATE.
MATTED, *mat'-ted*, pp. or a. Laid with mats; entangled.
MATTER, *mat'-ter*, s. Body; substance extended; that which is visible or tangible, as earth, wood, stone; subject; thing treated; affair; business; importance; space of time; a portion of distance.—In *pathology*, a substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumour, boil, or abscess; pus.
— v.n. To be of importance; †to form pus.
MATTERLESS, *mat'-ter-les*, a. Void of matter.
MATTERY, *mat'-ter-e*, a. Purulent; generating pus; ‡important.
MATTING, *mat'-ting*, s. A texture composed of rushes, flags, grass, straw, &c.; materials for mats.
MATTOCK, *mat'-tok*, s. A kind of pick-axe; a military pioneer's implement.
MATTRESS, *mat'-tres*, s. A quilted bed.
MATURANT, *mat'-u-rant*, s. In *pharmacy*, an application to an inflamed part.
MATURATE, *mat'-u-rate*, v.a. or v.n. To promote perfect suppuration.
MATURATION, *mat-u-ra'-shun*, s. Process of ripening; suppuration.
MATURATIVE, *mat'-u-rà-tiv*, a. Conducing to ripeness, or the formation of matter in an abscess.
MATURE, *mà-tewr'*, a. Perfected by time or natural growth; ripe; perfect; ready; come to suppuration.
— v.a. To ripen; to hasten to a perfect state.
— v.n. To become ripe or perfect.
MATURED, *mà-tewrd'*, pp. or a. Advanced to perfection.
MATURELY, *mà-tewr'-le*, ad. With ripeness; with full deliberation.
MATURESCENT, *mat-u-res'-sent*, a. Approaching to maturity.
MATURITY, *mà-tew'-re-te*, } s. Ripeness; a state of
MATURENESS, *mà-tewr'-nes*, } perfection.
MATUTINAL, *mat' u ti-nal*, a Pertaining to the morning

MATWEED, *mat'-weed*, s. A plant of the genus *lygeum*.
MAUD, *mawd*, s. A species of wrapping plaid or shawl, used as a wrapper for the shoulders in walking, or for the knees in driving.
MAUDLIN, *mawd'-lin*, a. Drunk; fuddled; stupid.
— s. A plant of the genus *achillea*.
MAUGRE, *maw'gr*, ad. In spite of; notwithstanding.
MAUL, *mawl*, s. A heavy wooden hammer. *See* MALL.
— v.a. To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel; to wound in a coarse manner.
MAULSTICK, *mawl'-stik*, s. The stick by which painters of pictures keep their hand steady in working.
MAUNCH,‡ *mawnsh*, s. A loose sleeve.—In *heraldry*, a sleeve.
MAUND, *mawnd*, s. A hand-basket; a Bengal weight of 100 lbs. troy.
MAUNDAY THURSDAY, *mawn'-day thurz'-day*, s. The Thursday in Passion-week
MAUNDER,‡ *mān'-der*, v.a. or v.n. To mutter, to murmur.
MAUNDERER,‡ *mān'-der-er*, s. A grumbler.
MAUNDRIL, *mawn'-dril*, s. In *coal mines*, a pick with two shanks.
MAURESQUE, *maw-resk'*, s. In *architecture*, the style of building peculiar to the Moors and Arabs.
MAUSOLEAN, *maw-so'-le-an*, or *maw-so-le'-an*, a. Pertaining to a mausoleum.
MAUSOLEUM, *maw-so'-le-um*, or *maw-so-le'-um*, s. A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument, so called from Mausoleus, king of Caria, whose monument was considered one of the wonders of the world.
MAVIS, *mā'-vis*, s. The throstle or song thrush.
MAW, *maw*, s. The craw of fowls; the stomach of brutes; applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt only.
MAWKINGLY, *mawk'-ing-le*, ad. Slatternly; sluttishly.
MAWKISH, *mawk'-ish*, a. Apt to cause satiety or loathing.
MAWKISHLY, *mawk'-ish-le*, ad. In a mawkish way.
MAWKISHNESS, *mawk'-ish-nes*, s. Aptness to cause loathing.
MAWMET,‡ *maw'-met*, s. A puppet.
MAWMETRY,‡ *maw'-met-re*, s. Mohammedanism.
MAWMISH, *maw'-mish*, a. Foolish; silly.
MAWWORM, *maw'-wurm*, s. A worm that infests the stomach.
MAXILLA, *maks-il'-là*, s. In *anatomy*, the jaw, as, *Maxilla superior*, the upper jaw; and *Maxilla inferior*, the lower jaw.—The plural *maxillæ* is a term given to the lower jaws of insects.
MAXILLARY, *maks'-il-là-re*, a. Pertaining to the jaw.
MAXILLIFORM, *maks-il'-le-fawrm*, a. In the form of a cheek-bone.
MAXIM, *maks'-im*, s. An established principle or proposition; an axiom, aphorism, or apothegm.—*Maxim-monger*, one who deals much in maxims.
MAXIMUM, *maks'-e-mum*, s. In *mathematics*, the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case.
MAY, *may*, s. The fifth month of the year; the early part of life; ‡a young woman.—*May-apple*, the fruit of an American plant.—*May-bloom*, the hawthorn.—*May-bug*, a buzzing insect.—*May-bush*, a plant of the genus *cratægus*.—*May-day*, the first day of May.—*May-duke*, a variety of the common *cherry*.—*May-lady*, the queen or lady of May in May-games.—*May-lily*, the lily of the valley.—*May-morn*, freshness; vigour.—*May-pole*, a pole to dance round in May.—*May-queen*, a young female crowned with flowers at the celebration of May-day.—*May-weed*, a low herb growing by road-sides, &c.
— v.n. To gather flowers in May-morning.
— v.aux.; pret. MIGHT. To be possible; to have physical power; to be able.—*May be, it may be, may hap*, are expressions equivalent to *perhaps, by chance, peradventure*.
MAYHEM, *may'-hem*, s. In *law*, the maiming a person.
MAYING, *may'-ing*, s. The gathering of flowers on May-day.
MAYOR, *ma'-ur*, s. The chief magistrate of a city
MAYORALTY, *ma'-ur-al-te*, s. The office of a mayor
MAYORESS, *ma'-ur-es*, s. The wife of a mayor.
MAZAGAN, *maz'-à-gan*, s. A kind of bean.
MAZARD,‡ *maz'-ard*, s. The jaw; a black cherry.
—‡ v.a. To knock on the head.
MAZARINE, *maz-à-reen'*, s. A deep blue colour.
MAZE, *maze*, s. A winding and turning; perplexed state of things; intricacy; a labyrinth.
— v.a. To bewilder; to confound.

MAZEDNESS,‡ *ma'-zea-nes*, s. Confusion; astonishment.
MAZILY, *ma'-ze-le*, ad. With perplexity.
MAZINESS, *ma'-ze-nes*, s. Perplexity.
MAZOLOGICAL, *ma-zo-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to mazology.
MAZOLOGY, *ma-zol'-o-je*, s. That branch of zoology which treats of mammiferous animals.
MAZY, *ma'-ze*, a. Winding; perplexing; intricate.
ME, *me*, pron. pers.; the objective case of I.
MEACOCK,‡ *me'-kok*, s. An uxorious, effeminate man.
—‡ a. Tame; timorous; cowardly.
MEAD, *mede*, s. A fermented liquor consisting of honey and water, sometimes enriched with spices.
MEAD, *meed*, } s. Grass land; land appropriated to
MEADOW, *med'-o*, } the production of hay.—*Meadow-lark*, a beautiful bird, often seen in meadows and open fields.—*Meadow-ore*, in *mineralogy*, conchoidal bog iron ore.—*Meadow-rue*, a plant of the genus *thalictrum*.—*Meadow-saffron*, a bulbous medicinal plant.—*Meadow-saxifrage*, an umbelliferous herb of the genus *sesele*.—*Meadow-sweet*, a plant of the genus *spiræa*.—*Meadow-wort*, a plant.
MEADOWY, *med'-o-e*, a. Containing meadow.
MEAGRE, *me'-gur*, a. Having little flesh; thin; lanky; emaciated; destitute of fertility; wanting strength of diction, or richness of ideas.
MEAGRELY, *me'-gur-le*, ad. Poorly; thinly.
MEAGRENESS, *me'-gur-nes*, s. Leanness; barrenness.
MEAL, *meel*, s. A portion of food taken at one time; a repast; the flour or edible part of corn; the finer part of pulverized grain.
MEALMAN, *meel'-man*, s. A dealer in meal; a miller.
MEAL-TIME, *meel'-time*, s. The usual time of eating meals.
MEALINESS, *me'-le-nes*, s. The quality of being mealy.
MEALY, *meel'-e*, a. Having qualities of meal; farinaceous.—*Mealy-mouthed*, using soft words; unwilling to tell the truth.
MEAN, *meen*, a. (Sax.) Wanting dignity; low in rank or birth; ignoble; contemptible; sordid, or penurious; of little value; degraded; degenerate.—(Fr.) at an equal distance from the extremes; intervening.
— s. The middle point or place; mediocrity; medium; intervening time; the medium through which something is done.—In *mathematics*, a quantity having an intermediate value between several others.—*Means*, in the plural, income, revenue, or estate.—*By all means*, without fail.—*By no means*, not at all.—*Meantime*, in the intervening time.
— v.a.; pret. and pp. MEANT. To have in the mind, view, or contemplation, to have for its meaning; to signify; to intend, purpose, or design.
— v.n. To have thought or meaning.
MEAN-SPIRITED, *meen-spir'-it-ed*, a. Having a mean spirit.
MEANDER, *me-an'-der*, s. A winding course; a maze.
— v.a. To wind, turn, or flow round.
— v.n. To be intricate.
MEANDERING, *me-an'-der-ing*, s. A winding course.
MEANDRIAN, *me-an'-dre-an*, a. Winding; having many turns.
MEANDRINA, *me-an-dri'-nà*, s. Brain-coral; a genus of corals with meandering cavities and ridges.
MEANDROUS,‡ *me-an'-drus*, a. Winding; flexuous.
MEANING, *meen'-ing*, s. That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation; signification; that which the writer or speaker intends.
MEANINGLESS, *meen'-ing-les*, a. Having no meaning.
MEANINGLY, *meen'-ing-le*, ad. With meaning; significantly.
MEANLY, *meen'-le*, ad. Without dignity, rank, or honour.
MEANNESS, *meen'-nes*, s. Want of dignity; lowness of mind; sordidness; poorness.
MEANS, *meens*, s.pl. Resources or income; instrument for gaining an end.
MEANT, *ment*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to mean*.
MEAR, *mere* s. A boundary or limit.
MEASE, *mees*, s. The quantity of 500; as, a *mease* of herrings.
MEASLE,‡ *me'zl*, s. A leper.
MEASLES, *me'zlz*, s. A contagious disease of the human body (Rubeola), indicated by a crimson rash upon the skin; a disease of swine and of trees.
MEASLY, *meez'-le*, a Infected with measles.
MEASURABLE, *mezh'-ur-à-bl*, a. That may be measured.
MEASURABLENESS, *mezh'-ur-à-bl-nes*, s. Quality of being measurable
MEASURABLY, *mezh'-ur-à-ble*, ad. In a limited degree.
MEASURE, *mezh'-ur*, s. That by which anything is measured; the whole extent or dimensions of a thing; sufficient quantity; portion allotted; extent of ability; means to an end.—The *measure of an angle* is the number of degrees, minutes, &c., contained in the arc of a circle comprised between the two legs which form the angle.—In *poetry*, the *measure* or metre is the manner of combining the long and short syllables —In *geometry*, any quantity assumed as one or unity —In *geology*, a term used for beds or strata.—In *commerce*, *measures* are of different denominations, as long square, cubic, or solid; *wine measures* for liquids; *dry measures* for dry goods, &c.
— v.n. To have a certain extent.
— v.a. To compute or ascertain extent, quantity, capacity, or divisions of time by a certain rule or standard; to adjust; to allot or distribute by measure.
MEASURED, *mezh'-urd*, pp. Computed or ascertained by a rule or standard.
— a. Equal; uniform; limited.
MEASURELESS, *mezh'-ur-les*, a. Without measure, boundless.
MEASUREMENT, *mezh'-ur-ment*, s. Act of measuring.—*Measurement-goods* are light goods taken on freight by bulk or cubic dimensions of the packages, in contradistinction to ponderous goods, which are usually charged by weight.
MEASURER, *mezh'-ur-er*, s. One who measures
MEASURING, *mezh'-ur-ing*, a. Computing; used in measuring.—*Measuring-line*, a measure of length used for different purposes.
MEAT, *meet*, s. Food in general; anything eaten for nourishment.—*Meat-biscuit*, a portable or concentrated preparation of meat pounded and dried, then mixed with meal, and baked.—*Meat offering*, an offering consisting of meat or food, in distinction from a *drink-offering*.—*Meat-salesman*, an agent for cattle-breeders, who receives carcases for sale and vends them to retail butchers.
MEATED,‡ *meet'-ed*, a. Fed; fattened.
MEATHE,‡ *methe*, s. A sweet drink; mead.
MEATUS, *me-a'-tus*, s. In *anatomy*, a passage, as that leading to the ear, called the *Meatus auditorius*.
MEATY, *meet'-e*, a. Fleshy, but not fat.
MECCA BALSAM, *mek'-kà bawl'-sam*, s. A choice oleoresin, obtained from the *Balsamodendron Giliadense*.
MECHANIC, *me-kan'-ik*, s. One skilled in a mechanical occupation or art; an artificer, artisan, or operative.
MECHANICAL, *me-kan'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to machines, or the art of constructing machines; skilled in making machines, instruments, furniture, &c.—*Mechanical philosophy*, that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the laws of the equilibrium and motions of bodies.—*Mechanical powers*, certain agencies employed to facilitate the raising of weights or the overcoming of resistance.
MECHANICALIZE,† *me-kan'-e-kal-ize*, v.a. To disparage; to render low or mean.
MECHANICALLY, *me-kan'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to the laws of mechanism; by physical force or power.
MECHANICALNESS, *me-kan'-e-kal-nes*, s. State of being mechanical.
MECHANICIAN, *mek-à-nish'-an*, s. One skilled in mechanics; a machine-maker.
MECHANICS, *me-kan'-iks*, s. That science which treats of the laws of equilibrium and motion; the science which demonstrates the laws of motion and mechanical combinations.
MECHANISM, *mek'-an-izm*, s. The structure or construction of a machine, engine, or instrument.
MECHANIST, *mek'-an-ist*, s. The maker of machines.
MECHANIZE, *mek'-an-ize*, v.a. To form by mechanical skill.
MECHANOGRAPHY, *mek-an-og'-rà-fe*, s. The art of multiplying copies of a writing or any work of art by a machine.
MECHLIN, *mek'-lin*, s. A beautiful light Belgian lace made at Mechlin.
MECONATE, *mek'-on-ate*, s. A salt consisting of meconic acid and a base.—*Meconic acid* is a peculiar acid contained in opium.
MECONINE, *mek'-o-nine*, s. An active principle of opium.
MECONITE, *mek'-o-nite*, s. A small sandstone; ammite.
MECONIUM, *me-ko'-ne-um*, s. The juice of the white poppy; the first fæces of infants.
MEDAL, *med' al*, s. An ancient coin, a piece of metal stamped with some figure or device, in commemoration of some illustrious person or event.

MEDALET, *med'-â-let*, s. A small medal.
MEDALIST, *med'-â-list*, s. A person skilled in medals.
MEDALLIC, *me-dal'-lik*, a. Pertaining to medals.
MEDALLION, *me-dal'-yun*, s. A large antique medal.
MEDALLURGY, *med'-al-lur-je*, s. The art of striking medals.
MEDDLE, *med'dl*, v.n. To take part in the concerns of others, or in affairs where interference is not wanted; to intermeddle, with *with* or *in*.
—‡ v.a To mix; to mingle.
MEDDLER, *med'dler*, s. An officious person; a busybody.
MEDDLESOME, *med'dl-sum*, a. Given to meddling.
MEDDLESOMENESS, *med'dl-sum-nes*, s. Officious interposition
MEDDLING, *med'dling*, a. Officious; busy in others' affairs.
— s. Officious interposition.
MEDDLINGLY, *med'dling-le*, ad. In a meddlesome manner; officiously.
MEDIÆVAL, MEDIEVAL, *me-de-e'-val*, a. Pertaining to the Middle Ages of history.
MEDIAL, *me'-de-al*, a. Noting a mean or average.
MEDIASTINE, *me'-de-as-tin*, s. The membranous septum of the chest, which divides the thorax into two parts.
MEDIATE, *me' de-ate*, a. Being between the two extremes; intervening; acting by an intervening cause.
— v.n. To interpose between parties.
— v.a. To effect by mediation.
MEDIATELY, *me'-de-ate-le*, ad. By a secondary cause.
MEDIATION, *me-de-a'-shun*, s. Agency between parties at variance; intercession.
MEDIATIZE, *me'-de-â-tize*, v.a. To make mediately dependent; to annex a small state to a larger one, and yet allow the ruler of the small state to retain his princely rights and authority; hence, *mediatization*.
MEDIATOR, *me'-de-a-tur*, s. One who interposes between parties at variance, for the purpose of reconciling them; an intercessor; a propitiator; thus, Christ is the great Mediator between God and man.
MEDIATORIAL, *me-de-a-to'-re-al*, a. Belonging to a mediator.
MEDIATORIALLY, *me-de-â-to'-re-al-le*, ad. By mediation.
MEDIATORSHIP, *me-de-a'-tur-ship*, s. The office of a mediator.
MEDIATORY, *me'-de-â-tur-e*, a. Pertaining to mediation.
MEDIATRESS, *me-de-a'-tres*, s. A female mediator.
MEDICABLE, *med'-e-kâ-bl*, a. That may be cured.
MEDICAL, *med'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to the art of healing diseases; tending to cure.—*Medical jurisprudence*, the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to doubtful questions in courts of justice.—*Medical man*, a term applied to a surgeon or general practitioner.
MEDICALLY, *med'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to the rules of medicine.
MEDICAMENT, *me-dik'-â-ment*, s. A medicine.
MEDICAMENTAL, *me-dik'-â-men-tal*, a. Medical.
MEDICAMENTALLY, *me-dik-â-men'-tal-le*, ad. After the manner of healing.
MEDICASTER, *med-e-kas'-ter*, s. A quack.
MEDICATE, *med'-e-kate*, v a. To tincture or impregnate with anything medicinal: hence, *medicated*.—*Medicated spirits*, alcohol flavoured with some strong ingredient.
MEDICATION, *med-e-ka'-shun*, s. The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances; the use of medicine.
MEDICATIVE, *med'-e-ka-tiv*, a. Curing; tending to cure.
MEDICINABLE,† *me-dis'-in-â-bl*, a. Having the properties of medicine.
MEDICINAL, *me-dis'-in-al*, a. Pertaining to medicine; having the property of healing or of mitigating disease.
MEDICINALLY, *me-dis'-in-al-le*, ad. In the manner of medicine.
MEDICINE, *med'-e-sin*, s. Any substance that has the property of curing or mitigating disease; the art of preventing, curing, or alleviating disease. The science of medicine is divided into three distinct branches—the *Practical*, embracing surgery, physic, and therapeutics *Theoretical*, divided into anatomy, pathology, and physiology, and *Forensic*, which embraces the connexion between medicine and legislation, and affects the civil rights and social duties of individuals.
—‡ v.a. To affect or operate on as medicine.
MEDIETY,† *me-di'-e-te*, s. Half; moiety.
MEDIEVAL. *See* MEDIÆVAL.
MEDIOCRAL,† *me-de-o'-kral*, a. Being of a middle quality.
MEDIOCRE, *me-de-o'-kr*, a. Of moderate degree; middling.
MEDIOCRIST,‡ *me'-de-o-krist*, s. A person of middling abilities.
MEDIOCRITY, *me-de-ok'-re-te*, s. A moderate degree or rate; moderation; temperance.
MEDITATE, *med'-e-tate*, v.n To dwell on anything in thought, to have in contemplation; to muse.
— v.a To think on; to contrive.
MEDITATED, *med'-e-ta-ted*, pp. or a. Planned; contrived.
MEDITATION, *med-e-ta'-shun*, s. Close or continued thought.
MEDITATIVE, *med'-e-tâ-tiv*, a. Addicted to meditation.
MEDITATIVENESS, *med'-e-tâ-tiv-nes*, s. State of being meditative.
MEDITERRANEAN, *med-e-ter-ra'-ne-an*, a. Inclosed or nearly inclosed with land; inland; hence, the *Mediterranean Sea*.
MEDIUM, *me'-de-um*, s.; pl. MEDIA, or MEDIUMS. (Lat.) The space or substance through which a body moves or passes to any point, the mean, the middle place or degree; a kind of printing paper of middle size, between demy and royal; a sort of muslin, between lawn and jaconet.—In *logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism.—In *optics*, any substance through which light is transmitted.
MEDLAR, *med'-lar*, s. A tree; also its fruit, which resembles a small apple, but without its flavour.
MEDLEY, *med'-le*, s. A mixture, a mingled and confused mass of ingredients.—*Medleys* is a term applied to all kinds of wool-dyed colours excepting blue and black
—† a. Mingled; confused.
MEDOC, *med'-ok*, s. A red French wine; a shining pebble found in France.
MEDULLA, *me-dul'-là*, s. (Lat.) In *anatomy*, the marrow in the cavities of the bones.—In *botany*, the pith of plants.
MEDULLARY, *med'-ul-là-re*, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling marrow.—In *botany*, filled with spongy pith.
MEDULLIN, *me-dul'-lin*, s. The pith of the sunflower and lilac.
MEDUSA, *me-dew'-sâ*, s. In *mythology*, the chief of the Gorgons.—A genus of gelatinous radiate animals, called sea-nettles.
MEDUSIDANS, *me-dew'-se-dans*, s.pl. Gelatinous radiate animals, which float or swim in the sea, of which the *Medusa* is the type.
MEED, *meed*, s. Reward; recompense.
MEEK, *meek*, a. Not easily provoked or irritated; mild, gentle, or unassuming.—*Meek-eyed*, having eyes indicating meekness.
MEEKEN. *meek'n*, v.a. To soften; to render mild
MEEKLY, *meek'-le*, ad. Mildly; gently.
MEEKNESS, *meek'-nes*, s. Softness of temper; mildness.
MEER, *meer*. *See* MERE.
MEERSCHAUM, *meer'-shawm*, s. A silicated magnesian clay, used in making the bowls of tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe.
MEET, *meet*, a. Fit; suitable; expedient.
— s. A meeting of huntsmen for coursing.
— v.a.; pret. and pp. MET. To come together; to encounter unexpectedly; to join.
— v.n. To encounter; to begin a session; to come in contact.
MEETEN,† *meet'n*, v.a. To render meet or fit for.
MEETING, *meet'-ing*, s. A coming together; an assembly.—*Meeting-house*, a dissenting place of worship.
MEETLY. *meet'-le*, ad. Fitly, suitably.
MEETNESS, *meet'-nes*, s. Fitness, propriety.
MEGACOSM, *meg'-â-kozm*, s. The great world; the universe.
MEGÆRA, *me-ga'-râ*, s. In *myth.*, one of the Furies.
MEGALICHTHUS, *meg-â-lik'-thus*, s. A kind of fossil ganoid fishes found in coal formations.
MEGALODONTES, *meg-al-o-don'-tes*, s.pl. A family of Coleopterous insects.
MEGALONYX, *meg-al-o'-niks*, s. A large quadruped now extinct.
MEGALOPOLIS,‡ *meg-al-op'-o-lis*, s. A chief city; a metropolis.
MEGALOPSYCHY, *meg-al-op'-se-ke*, s. Greatness of soul.
MEGALOPTERA, *meg-al-op'-ter-â*, s.pl. A family of Neuropterous insects.

MEGALOSAURUS, *meg-al-o-saw'-rus*, s. A gigantic extinct Saurian, whose fossil remains have been found in the Oolite formation of England.

MEGAMETRE, *meg'-à-me-tr*, s. A French instrument for determining the longitude by measurement of the stars.

MEGANYCTERA, *meg-à-nik'-te-rà*, s.pl. A tribe of the order *Cheiroptera*, including the larger species of bats, or flying foxes.

MEGASCOPE, *meg'-à-skope*, s. A modification of the solar microscope.

MEGASS, *me-gas'*, s. The name of the dried cane stems, after the juice has been expressed.

MEGATHERIUM, *meg-à-thē'-re-um*, s. A gigantic extinct quadruped of South America.

MEGRIM, *mē'-grim*, s. A neuralgic pain in the head.

MEIONITE, *mī'-o-nite*, s. A variety of scapolite.

MEIOSIS, *mi-o'-sis*, s. Diminution; a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is.

MELAIN, *mel'-ane*, s. The colouring matter of the ink of the cuttle-fish.

MELAM, *mē'-lam*, s. A white, insoluble powder, prepared by fusing a mixture of sal ammoniac and sulphocyanide of potassium.

MELAMINE, *mel'-à-mine*, s. A saline base produced from the decomposition of melam by alkalies and dilute acids.

MELAMPODE, *mel'-am-pode*, s. The black hellebore.

MELAMPYRINE, *me-lam'-pe-rine*, s. A substance containing neutral crystals, which is obtained from the plant *Melampyrum nemorosum*, or Cow-wheat.

MELANAGOGUE,‡ *me-lan'-à-gog*, s. A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler.

MELANCHOLIC, *mel-an-kol'-ik*, a. Depressed in spirits; hypochondriac; produced by or expressive of melancholy.

— s. A gloomy state of mind, or one so affected.

MELANCHOLILY, *mel'-an-kol-e-le*, ad. With melancholy.

MELANCHOLINESS, *mel'-an-kol-e-nes*, s. State of melancholy.

MELANCHOLIOUS,‡ *mel-an-ko'-le-us*, a. Gloomy.

MELANCHOLIST, *mel'-an-ko-list*, s. One affected with melancholy.

MELANCHOLIZE, *mel'-an-ko-lize*, v.n. To become gloomy in mind.

— v.a. To make melancholy.

MELANCHOLY, *mel'-an-kol-le*, s. A gloomy state of mind; depression of spirits.

— a. Depressed in spirits; gloomy; unhappy; low-spirited; habitually dejected.

MELANGE, *me-langzh'*, s. (Fr.) A confused mixture; a medley.

MELANIANÆ, *me-lan-e-a'-ne*, s.pl. A sub-family of the *Turbidæ*, or Black-snails.

MELANIANS, *me-la'-ne-ans*, s.pl. A family of univalve fresh-water Mollusca, of which the *Mellania* is the type.

MELANITE, *mel'-an-ite*, s. A black variety of garnet.

MELANITIC, *mel-à-nit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to melanite.

MELANOCHROITE, *me-lan-o-kro'-ite*, s. A mineral found in Siberia, of a hyacinthine colour, and resinous lustre.

MELANOSIS, *mel-an-o'-sis*, s. In *pathology*, a disease, characterised by the deposition of a peculiar black morbid substance, which usually proves fatal.

MELANOTIC, *mel-à-not'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or affected by melanosis.

MELANTHACEÆ, *mel-an-thā'-se-e*, s.pl. An order of liliaceous Endogens, which have the appearance of small lilies or crocuses.

MELAPHYRE, *mel'-à-fire*, s. A variety of black porphyry.

MELASOMA, *mel-à-so'-mà*, s. A family of Heteromerous Coleoptera, consisting of black or cinerous coloured beetles.

MELASTOMACEÆ, *mel-as-to-mā'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the *Melastoma* is the type.

MELATA, *mel'-à-tà*, s. An apple marmalade made in Italy.

MELEE, *mel-ay'*, s. (Fr.) A fight or confused scuffle.

MELES, *mē'-les*, s. A genus of quadrupeds, the Badger.

MELIACEÆ, *mel-e-a'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the *Melia*, or marnaash, is the type

MELICEROUS, *me-lis'-er-us*, a. Noting a encysted tumour.

MELICOTOON, *mel'-e-ko-toon*, s. A peach grafted on a guinea-stock or tree.

MELICRATORY, *mel-e-krà'-tur-e*, s. A kind of mead; a mixture of honey, &c.

MELILITE, *mel'-e-lite*, s. A mineral of a honey colour, found in the lava of Vesuvius.

MELILOT, *mel'-e-lot*, s. A sweet-scented clover.

MELIORATE, *meel'-yor-ate*, v.a. To make better; to improve.

— v.n. To grow better.

MELIORATED, *meel'-yor-a-ted*, pp. or a. Made better.

MELIORATION, *meel-yor-a'-shun*, s. Improvement.

MELIORITY,‡ *me-le-or'-e te*, s. The state of being better.

MELIPHAGIDÆ, *mel-e-fa'-je-de*, s.pl. In *ornithology*, the Honey-suckers, of which the *Meliphaga* is the type.

MELL,‡ *mel*, v.n. To mix; to meddle.

MELLA-ROSA, *mel'-là-ro'-zà*, s. A name of the Bergamot orange, which yields the essential oil of bergamot.

MELLATE, *mel'-late*, s. A combination of mellic acid with a base.

MELLIFEROUS, *mel-lif'-er-us*, a. Producing honey.

MELLIFICATION, *mel-lif-e-kā'-shun*, s. The production of honey.

MELLIFLUENCE, *mel-lif'-flu-ense*, s. A flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUENT, *mel-lif'-flu-ent*, } a. Flowing with honey;
MELLIFLUOUS, *mel-lif'-flu-us*, } smooth; sweetly flowing.

MELLIGENOUS, *mel-lij'-e-nus*, a. Having qualities of honey.

MELLIT, *mel'-lit*, s. In *farriery*, a dry scab on the hee of a horse's fore-foot.

MELLITATE, *mel'-le-tate*, s. A compound of mellitic acid and a base.

MELLITE, *mel'-lite*, s. Honey-stone.

MELLIC, *mel'-lik*, } a. Terms applied to an acid first
MELLITIC, *mel-lit'-ik*, } discovered in mellite.

MELLON, *mel'-lon*, s. In *chemistry*, a yellow powder, composed of carbon and nitrogen.

MELLOW, *mel'-lo*, a. Soft with ripeness; easily yielding to pressure; soft to the ear or taste.

— v.a. To ripen; to bring to maturity.

— v.n. To become soft; to be ripened.

MELLOW-TONED, *mel'-lo-tone'd*, a. Having soft tones.

MELLOWLY, *mel'-lo-le*, ad. In a mellow manner.

MELLOWNESS *mel'-lo-nes*, s. Softness; ripeness; maturity.

MELLOWY, *mel'-lo-e*, a. Soft; unctuous.

MELOCACTUS, *mel-o-kak'-tus*, s. The Melon-thistle, of the order *Cactaceæ*.

MELODEON, *me-lo'-de-un*, s. A kind of organ with metallic reeds, constructed on the same principle as the seraphine, concertina, &c.

MELODIOUS, *me-lo'-de-us*, a. Containing melody; musical.

MELODIOUSLY, *me-lo'-de-us-le*, ad. In a melodious manner.

MELODIOUSNESS, *me-lo'-de-us-nes*, s. The quality of being agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds.

MELODIST, *mel'-o-dist*, s. A composer and singer of elegant melodies.

MELODIZE, *mel'-o-dize*, v.a. To make melodious.

MELODRAMATIC, *mel-o-dra-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a melodrame.

MELODRAMATIST, *mel-o-dram'-à-tist*, s. One skilled in melodrames.

MELODRAME, *mel'-o-dram*, s. A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed.

MELODY, *mel'-o-de*, s. An agreeable succession of sounds; the particular air or tune of a musical piece.

MELON, *mel'-on*, s. The name of certain plants and their fruit, of which there are several cultivated varieties, as the musk-melon, water-melon, &c.

MELON-THISTLE, *mel'-on-this'tl*, s. A plant of the genus *cactus*.

MELOSIS, *me-lo'-sis*, s. In *surgery*, the art of probing a wound.

MELPOMENE, *mel-pom'-e-ne*, s. In *mythology*, the muse who presided over tragedy.

MELROSE, *mel'-roze*, s. Honey of roses.

MELT, *melt*, v.a. To make liquid; to liquefy, or dissolve; to mollify; to overpower with tender emotion; to dissipate.

— v.n. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be softened to sympathy; to be subdued by affliction.

MELTED, *melt'-ed*, pp. or a. Dissolved; softened.—*Melted-butter* is a mixture of butter and flour with boiling water, used for sauce.

MELTER, *melt'-er*, s. One who melts anything.

MELTING, *melt'-ing*, ppr. or a. Dissolving; liquefying.

MELTING, a. Tending to soften.
— s. Act of softening or rendering tender.
MELTINGLY, *melt'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to melt or soften; like something melting.
MELTINGNESS, *melt'-ing-nes*, s. The power of melting or softening.
MELTON, *mel'-tun*, s. A kind of broadcloth.
MELWEL, *mel'-wel*, s. A kind of codfish.
MEMBER, *mem'-ber*, s. The limb of an animal body; a clause; a part of a verse; an individual of a community or society.
MEMBERED, *mem'-berd*, a. Having limbs.
MEMBERSHIP, *mem'-ber ship*, s. The state of being a member; community; society.
MEMBRANE, *mem'-brane*, s. In *anatomy*, a thin, white, flexible skin, formed by fibres interwoven like network, and serving to cover some part of the body. The membranes of the animal system have various Latinized names; as, *Membrana idiposa*, the membrane which contains the fat; *Membrana nictitans*, a thin membrane which serves to defend the eyes; *Membrana tympani*, the drum of the ear, &c.
MEMBRANEOUS, *mem-brā'-ne-us*, } a. Belonging
MEMBRANOUS, *mem'-brā-nus*, } to a mem-
MEMBRANACEOUS, *mem-brā-nā'-se-us*, } brane; con-
MEMBRANIFEROUS, *mem-brā-nif'-er-us*, } sisting of membranes.—In *botany*, a *membranaceous* leaf has no distinguishable pulp between the two surfaces.
MEMBRANIFORM, *mem-brā'-ne-fawrm*, a. Of the form of a membrane.
MEMBRANOLOGY, *mem-brā-nol'-o-je*, s. That part of anatomy which treats of the membranes of the body.
MEMENTO, *me-men'-to*, s. (Lat.) A hint; that which reminds.
MEMOIR, *me-moyr'*, or *mem'-wär*, s. A biographical relation; a history of the life of a particular individual; a history of transactions in which some person had a principal share; the history of a society.
MEMOIRIST, *mem'-oyr-ist*, s. A writer of memoirs.
MEMORABILIA, *mem-o-rā-bil'-e-ā*, s.pl. (Lat.) Things worthy of remembrance.
MEMORABILITY, *mem-o-rā-bil'-e-te*, s. State of being memorable.
MEMORABLE, *mem'-ur-ā-bl*, a. Worthy to be remembered.
MEMORABLY, *mem'-ur-ā-ble*, ad. In a manner to be remembered.
MEMORANDUM, *mem-o-ran'-dum*, s.; pl. MEMORANDUMS, or MEMORANDA. (Lat.) A note to help the memory; a common-place book.
MEMORATE,‡ *mem'-o-rate*, v.a. To make mention of a thing.
MEMORATIVE, *mem'-o-rā-tiv*, a. Adapted to preserve the history of anything.
MEMORIAL, *me-mo'-re-al*, a. Preservative of memory.
— s. That which preserves the memory of something; a written representation of facts.—In *diplomacy*, a species of informal state paper used in negotiation.
MEMORIALIST, *me-mo'-re-al-ist*, s. One who writes a memorial, or who presents a memorial to a legislative body.
MEMORIALIZE, *me-mo'-re-al-ize*, v.a. To petition by memorial.
MEMORIZE,† *mem'-o-rize*, v.a. To record; to cause to be remembered.
MEMORY, *mem'-o-re*, s. The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events; remembrance; memorial; monumental record; reflection; attention. — *Memoria technica*, artificial memory.
—‡ v.a. To lay up in the mind or memory.
MEMPHIAN, *mem'-fe-an*, a. Pertaining to Memphis; very dark.
MEN, *men*, s.pl. of MAN. Two or more males, individuals of the human race; males of a brave spirit; mankind.
MENACE, *men'-ase*, v.a. To threaten; to express or show a determination to inflict punishment or other evil.
— s. A threat or threatening; the show of a probable evil to come.
MENACER, *men'-ā-ser*, s. One who threatens.
MENACHANITE, *men-ak'-an-ite*, s. A variety of titanic iron.
MENACING, *men'-ase-ing*, ppr. Threatening.
— a. Exhibiting the danger of an evil.
MENACINGLY, *men'-ase-ing le*, ad. In a threatening manner.

MENAGE, *men-äzh'*, s. (Fr.) A collection of brute animals.
MENAGERIE, *men-azh'-e-re*, s. (Fr.) A place in which wild animals are kept.
MENAGOGUE, *men'-ā-gog*, s. A medicine that promotes menstruation.
MEND, *mend*, v.a. To repair; to supply a part broken or defective in anything; to set right; to improve, amend, or correct.
— v.n. To grow better; to improve.
MENDABLE, *men'-dā-bl*, a. Capable of being mended.
MENDACIOUS, *men-dā'-she-us*, a. Lying; false.
MENDACITY, *men-das'-e-te*, s. Habitual falsehood; deceit.
MENDED, *mend'-ed*, pp. or a. Repaired; made better.
MENDER, *mend'-er*, s. One who mends or repairs.
MENDICANCY, *men'-de-kan-se*, s. Beggary; a state o begging.
MENDICANT, *men'-de-kant*, a. Practising beggary
— s. A beggar; one who begs alms.
MENDICITY, *men-dis'-e-te*, s. The state of begging; the life of a beggar.—*Mendicity Society* is a society established in London to suppress begging.
MENDING, *mend'-ing*, ppr. or a. Repairing, improving in health.
— s. The act of repairing.
MENDMENT,‡ *mend'-ment*. *See* AMENDMENT.
MENDO, *men'-do*, s. A wild sweet potato of North America.
MENGITE, *men'-jite*, s. A mineral of a hyacinth colour and vitreous lustre, found at Miask, in Siberia.
MENIAL, *me'-ne-al*, a. Pertaining to servants; mean.
— s. A domestic servant.
MENILITE, *men'-e-lite*, s. A brown impure opal.
MENINGES, *me-nin'-jes*, s.pl. The two membranes that envelope the brain; the *pia mater* and *dura mater*.
MENINGITIS, *men-in-jī'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.
MENISCAL, *me-nis'-kal*, a. Pertaining to a meniscus.
MENISCUS, *me-nis'-kus*, s.; pl. MENISCUSES. A lens convex on one side and concave on the other.
MENISPERMATE, *men-e-sper'-mate*, s. A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.—The *Menispermic acid* is obtained from the seeds of the *Cocculus Indicus*.
MENISPERMINE, *men-e-sper'-nin*, s. A tasteless, white, opaque, crystalline alkaloid.
MENIVER, *men'-e-ver*. *See* MINEVER.
MENOLOGY, *me-nol'-o-je*, s. A register of months; martyrology.
MENOPOME, *men-o-po'-me*, s. A genus of Batrachians, the great Salamander.
MENORRHAGIA, *men-o-ra'-je-ā*, s. Immoderate menstrual discharge.
MENSAL,† *men'-sal*, a. Belonging to the table.
MENSE,† *mense*, s. Propriety of manners; decency (*local*).
MENSES, *men'-sez*, s.pl. In *physiology*, the catamenia or monthly discharges of the female Mammifera.
MENSTRUAL, *men'-stru-al*, a. Happening once a month; lasting a month; pertaining to a menstruum.
MENSTRUANT, *men'-stru-ant*, a. Subject to monthly flowings.
MENSTRUATION, *men-stru-a'-shun*, s. Flow of the menses.
MENSTRUOUS, *men'-stru-us*, a. Pertaining to menstruation.
MENSTRUUM, *men'-stru-um*, s.; pl. MENSTRUUMS or MENSTRUA. A solvent; any subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body.
MENSURABILITY, *men-su-rā-bil'-e-te*, or *men-shu-rā-bil'-e-te*, s. Capability of being measured.
MENSURABLE, *men'-su-rā-bl*, a. Measurable.
MENSURAL, *men'-su-ral*, a. Pertaining to measure.
MENSURATE,† *men'-su-rate*, v.a. To measure.
MENSURATION, *men-su-rā'-shun*, s. The act, process, or art of measuring anything; measure.
MENTAGRA, *men'-tā-grā*, s. An herpetic eruption which affects the skin.
MENTAL, *men'-tal*, a. Pertaining to the mind; intellectual.
MENTALLY, *men'-tal-le*, ad. Intellectually; in the mind, in idea.
MENTICULTURAL, *men-te-kult'-yu-ral*, a. Relating to the culture or improvement of the mind.
MENTICULTURE, *men-te-kult'-yur*, s. Cultivation of the mental faculties.
MENTION, *men'-shun*, s. A hint; a suggestion.
— v.a. To speak; to name; to notice incidentally

MENTIONABLE, *men'-shun-à-bl*, a. That may be mentioned.
MENTOR, *men'-tur*, s. A wise counsellor or monitor.
MENTORIAL, *men-to'-re-al*, a. Containing advice.
MENU, MENOU, *me-noo'*, s. In *Hindoo mythology*, the son of Brahma, and author of the celebrated Institutes, which constitute the most distinguished code of Indian civil and religious law.
MEPHITIC, *me-fit'-ik*, a. Offensive to the smell; foul; noxious; destructive to life.—*Mephitic acid* is usually carbonic acid.
MEPHITIS, MEPHITISM, *me-fi'-tis*, *mef'-it-izm*, s. Foul, offensive, or noxious exhalations from dissolving substances.
MERACIOUS,‡ *me-ra'-shus*, a. Strong; racy.
MERCABLE,‡ *mer'-kà-bl*, a. To be sold or bought.
MERCANTANTE,‡ *mer-kan-tan'-te*, s. A foreign trader.
MERCANTILE, *mer'-kan-tile*, a. Trading; commercial.
MERCATOR'S CHART, *mer-ka'-turs tchart*, s. A chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection of the globe of the earth *in plano*. *See* PROJECTION.
MERCATURE,‡ *mer'-kà-ture*, s. The practice of buying and selling.
MERCENARILY, *mer'-se-nà-re-le*, ad. In a mercenary manner.
MERCENARINESS, *mer'-se-nà-re-nes*, s. Venality; regard to hire.
MERCENARY, *mer'-se-nà-re*, a. Venal; moved by the love of money; hired, as troops; mean; selfish.
— s. A soldier hired into foreign service.
MERCER, *mer'-ser*, s. A dealer in silks and woollen cloths.—*Mercers' Company* is one of the twelve great livery companies of London.
MERCERSHIP, *mer'-ser-ship*, s. The business of a mercer.
MERCERY, *mer'-se-re*, s. The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; trade of mercers.—The French word *Mercerie* is the commercial customs' classification of a variety of haberdashery wares.
MERCHAND,‡ *mer'-tchand*, v.n. To trade.
MERCHANDISE, *mer'-tchan-dize*, s. The objects of commerce; wares, goods, or commodities bought or sold.
— v.n. To trade; to carry on commerce.
MERCHANDRY,‡ *mer'-tchan-dre*, s. Trade; commerce.
MERCHANT, *mer'-tchant*, s. One who traffics or carries on commercial dealings with foreign countries; a trader.—*Merchantman*, a trading ship.—*Merchant-service*, a term applied to the marine service of Britain, as distinguished from her Majesty's service.—*Merchant-tailor*, a tailor who keeps a shop containing articles used in his trade.
—‡ v.n. To trade.
MERCHANT-LIKE, *mer'-tchant-like*, a. Like a merchant.
MERCHANTABLE, *mer'-tchant-à-bl*, a. Fit for market; marketable; vendible.
MERCIABLE,‡ *mer'-she-à-bl*, a. Merciful.
MERCIFUL, *mer'-se-ful*, a. Having or exercising mercy; disposed to pity offenders, and forgive offences; compassionate; humane.
MERCIFULLY, *mer'-se-ful-le*, ad. With compassion or pity.
MERCIFULNESS, *mer'-se-ful-nes*, s. Tenderness towards offenders.
MERCILESS, *mer'-se-les*, a. Destitute of mercy; cruel.
MERCILESSLY, *mer'-se-les-le*, ad. Cruelly.
MERCILESSNESS, *mer'-se-les-nes*, s. Want of mercy.
MERCURIAL, *mer-kew'-re-al*, a. Formed under the influence of mercury; active; sprightly; pertaining to or consisting of mercury or quicksilver.—*Mercurial trough*, an instrument used for the collection of such gases as are absorbable by water.
MERCURIALIST, *mer-kew'-re-al-ist*, s. One under the influence of mercury.
MERCURIALIZE,† *mer kew'-re-al-ize*, v.n. To be humorous or fantastic.—In *medicine*, to affect the system with mercury.
MERCURIALLY, *mer-kew'-re-al-le*, ad. In a lively manner.
MERCURIFICATION, *mer-kew-re-fe-kà'-shun*, s. In *metallurgic chemistry*, the process of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form.
MERCURIFY, *mer-kew'-re-fi*, v.a. To obtain mercury from metallic minerals.
MERCURY, *mer'-ku-re*, s. In *mythology*, the god of eloquence and trade.—In *mineralogy*, a metal called *quicksilver*, which at ordinary temperatures is liquid, but becomes solid at 39° below zero. Its specific gravity is nearly 14 times that of water.—Sprightly qualities; one of the planets nearest the sun, and distant about 36,000,000 miles.
MERCY, *mer'-se*, s. Benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart; goodness; pity; clemency; compassion the act of sparing.—*To be* or *to lie at the mercy of*, to have no means of self-defence.—*Mercy-seat*, the propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews.
MERD, *merd*, s. Ordure; dung.
MERDIFEROUS, *mer-dif'-er-us*, a. Producing manure.
MERE, *mere*, a. This or that only; absolute; entire
— s. A pool or lake; a boundary.
—‡ v.a. To divide or bound.
MERELY, *mere'-le*, ad. Only; thus and no other way; simply.
MERETRICIOUS, *mer-e-trish'-us*, a. Pertaining to prostitutes; alluring by false show.
MERETRICIOUSLY, *mer-e-trish'-us-le*, ad. With deceitful enticements.
MERETRICIOUSNESS, *mer-e-trish'-us-nes*, s. Deceitful allurements, like those of a prostitute.
MERGANIDÆ, *mer-gan'-e-de*, s.pl. The Mergansers; a sub-family of the *Anatidæ*, or Duck family, of which the *Mergus* is the type, and only genus.
MERGANSER, *mer-gan'-ser*, s. An aquatic fowl, the goosander.
MERGE, *merj*, v.a. To immerse; to cause to be swallowed up.
— v.n. To be sunk, swallowed, or lost.
MERIDIAN, *me-rid'-e-an*, s. In *astronomy* and *geography*, a great circle supposed to be drawn or to pass through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and nadir of any given place, intersecting the equator at right angles, and dividing the hemisphere into eastern and western.—Mid-day; noon; the highest point.—*Magnetic meridian* is a great circle, parallel with the direction of the magnetic needle, and passing through its poles.
— a. Being on the meridian or at mid-day; pertaining to the highest point, or to the magnetic meridian.
MERIDIONAL, *me-rid'-e-on-al*, a. Southerly; having a southern aspect.
MERIDIONALITY, *me-rid-e-on-al'-e-te*, s. State of being in the meridian; aspect toward the south.
MERIDIONALLY, *me-rid'-e-on-al-le*, ad. In the direction of the meridian.
MERINO, *me-ree'-no*, a. A term applied to a variety of sheep from Spain, which produce a wool distinguished for its fineness.
— s. A thin woollen fabric of merino wool.
MERIONES, *mer-e-o'-nes*, s. The Canadian jumping mouse.
MERIT, *mer'-it*, s. Desert; goodness or excellence; worth; reward deserved.
— v.a. To deserve; to have a right to claim reward; to have a just title to.
MERITABLE,‡ *mer'-it-à-bl*, a. Deserving of reward.
MERITED, *mer'-it-ed*, pp. or a. Earned; deserved.
MERITORIOUS, *mer-e-to'-re-us*, a. Deserving of reward praiseworthy.
MERITORIOUSLY, *mer-e-to'-re-us-le*, ad. So as to deserve reward.
MERITORIOUSNESS, *mer-e-to'-re-us-nes*, s. State of deserving reward.
MERKIN, *mer'-kin*, s. In *gunnery*, a mop used in cleansing great guns.
MERLE, *merle*, s. A blackbird, the *Turdus merula* of Linnæus.
MERLIN, *mer'-lin*, s. A hand-spike; a species of hawk.
MERLING, *mer'-ling*, s. The whiting, the *Gadus merlangus* of Linnæus.
MERLON, *mer'-lun*, s. In *fortification*, that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures.
MERMAID, *mer'-made*, s. A fictitious marine animal, said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body.
MEROPS, *me'-rops*, s.pl. (Lat.) A genus of birds called *bee-eaters*, of the family *Meropidæ*.
MERRILY, *mer'-re-le*, ad. With mirth; jovially.
MERRIMAKE, *mer'-re-make*, s. A meeting for mirth; a festival.
— v.n. To be merry; to feast.
MERRIMENT, MERRINESS, *mer'-re-ment*, *mer'-re-nes*, s. Gaiety with laughter or noise; mirth; jollity.
MERRY, *mer'-re*, a. Gay and noisy; causing laughter or mirth; cheerful; vivacious.—*To make merry*, to be jovial.
— s. The common, wild, red cherry.
MERRY-ANDREW, *mer'-re-an'-drew*, s. A buffoon; a mountebank

MERRY-MAKING, *mer'-re-ma'-king*, a. Producing mirth.
— s. A festival; a meeting for mirth.
MERRY-QUILTS, *mer'-re-kwilts*, s. Cotton fabrics made in Assam.
MERRY-THOUGHT, *mer'-re-thawt*, s. The forked bone of a fowl's breast
MERSION, *mer'-shun*, s. *See* IMMERSION.
MERULIDANS, *me-rew'-le-dans*, s.pl. Birds of the Thrush family.
MESARAIC, *mes-à-ra'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the mesentery.
MESEEMS,† *me-seemz'*, v.imper. It seems to me.—Past tense, MESEEMED.
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, *mes-em-bre-an'-the-mum*, s. The fig-marigold, or midday-flower, of the order *Mesembryaceæ*.
MESENTERIC, *mes-en-ter'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the mesentery.
MESENTERY, *mes'-en-ter-e*, s. In *anatomy*, a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the vertebræ.
MESH, *mesh*, s. The opening or space between the threads of a net; the grains or wash of a brewery.
— v.a. To catch in a net; to ensnare.
MESHY, *mesh'-e*, a. Formed like network; reticulated.
MESIAL, *me'-ze-al*, a. In *anatomy*, an epithet applied to a longitudinal line dividing the body, or any member or organ, into two equal parts.
MESITYLENE, *me-sit'-e-lene*, s. An oily colourless liquid of a light and inflammable nature.
MESLIN, *mez'-lin*, s. A mixture of different sorts of grain.
MESMERIC, *mez-mer'-ik*, a. Relating to mesmerism.
MESMERISM, *mez'-mer-izm*, s. The pretended power of producing a kind of sleep, or unconsciousness to external objects, while the mind remains active.
MESMERIST, *mez'-mer-ist*, s. One who produces the mesmeric state.
MESMERIZATION, *mez-mer-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of producing the mesmeric state.
MESMERIZE, *mez'-mer-ize*, v.a. To affect the body with a species of sleep while the mind retains its activity and power.
MESNE, *meen*, a. In *law*, middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, who holds land of a superior.—*Mesne process*, such process as intervenes between the beginning and end of a suit.—*Mesne profits*, intermediate profits of land received by one who is wrongfully in possession.
MESOCOLON, *mes-o-ko'-lon*, s. In *anatomy*, a continuation of the mesentery.
MESOGASTRIC, *mes-o-gas'-trik*, a. In *anatomy*, occupying the umbilical region, or middle of the belly.
MESOLE, *mes'-ole*, } s. A mineral of the zeolite
MESOLITE, *mes'-o-lite*, } family; the needlestone.
MESOSPERM, *mes'-o-sperm*, s. In *botany*, a membrane of a seed.
MESOTHORAX, *mes-o-tho'-raks*, s. In *entomology*, the middle segment of the thorax.
MESOTYPE, *mes'-o-tipe*, s. A zeolitic mineral.
MESQUITE, *mes-keet'*, s. (Fr.) A kind of gum; the French name of an American oak.
MESS, *mes*, s. A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time; a medley; a mixed mass; a number of persons who eat together, as amongst sailors and soldiers.—*Messmate* is an associate in eating at the same table.
— v.n. To eat in company, as seamen
— v.a. To supply with a mess.
MESSAGE, *mes'-saje*, s. Any notice or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another.
MESSENGER, *mes'-sen-jer*, } s. One who bears a message
MESSAGER, *mes'-sà-jer*, } or an errand; a carrier; a courier, precursor, or herald; a hawser or small cable wound round the capstan.
MESSIAH, *mes-si'-à*, s. Christ, the Anointed; a term applied by the Jews to the prophets, kings, and priests.
MESSIAHSHIP, *mes-si'-à-ship*, s. Character or office of the Saviour.
MESSIEURS, *mesh'-yerz*, s.pl. of MONSIEUR. (Fr.) Sirs; gentlemen; abbreviated into *Messrs.*
MESSUAGE, *mes'-swaje*, s. In *law*, a dwelling-house and adjoining land, appropriated to the household.
MESTINO, *mes-tee'-no*, } s. (Sp.) In *Spanish America*,
MESTIZO, *mes-tee'-zo*, } the child of a Spaniard or creole and a native Indian.
MESTOUP, *mes'-toop*, s. In the silk trade, the name of a package.
MET, *met*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to meet*.
METABASIS, *me-tab'-à-sis*, s. In *rhetoric*, transition.
METABOLIAN, *met-à-bo'-le-an*, s. An insect which undergoes a metamorphosis.
METACARPAL, *met-à-kär'-pal*, a. Belonging to the metacarpus.
METACARPUS, *met-à-kär'-pus*, s. In *anatomy*, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.
METACHRONISM, *me-tak'-ro-nizm*, s. An error in chronology.
METACISM, *met'-à-sizm*, s. A defect in pronouncing the letter *m*.
METAGE, *me'-tage*, s. Measurement of coal; price of measuring goods in bulk from a vessel.
METAGRAMMATISM, *met-à-gram'-mà-tizm*, s. A transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism.
METAL, *met'tl*, or *met'-al*, s. A fixed, shining, opaque body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and having a peculiar lustre known as the *metallic lustre*; a technical name for glass in a state of fusion; the effective power of guns borne by a vessel of war. *See* METALLIC and METALS.
METALEPSIS, *met-à-lep'-sis*, s. In *rhetoric*, the conjunction of two or more different figures in the same word.
METALEPTIC, *met-à-lep'-tik*, a. Translative; transverse.
METALEPTICALLY, *met-à-lep'-te-kal-le*, ad. By transposition.
METALLIC, *me-tal'-lik*, a. Pertaining to a metal or metals, or partaking of their nature; like a metal.—*Metallic lustre*, in *mineralogy*, a glitter or brilliancy resembling metals.—*Metallic ore*, a metal existing in the state of an oxide or a salt.—*Metallic oxide*, a metal combined with oxygen.—*Metallic salts*, salts which have metallic oxide as their base.—*Metallic vein*, a mineral vein containing metallic ore. *See* METAL and METALS.
METALLIFEROUS, *met-al-lif'-er-us*, a. Producing metals.
METALLIFORM, *me-tal'-le-fawrm*, a. Having the form of metals.
METALLINE, *met'-al-line*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of metal.
METALLING, *met'-al-ling*, s. An engineering name for stone and other material applied to give firmness and solidity to common roads and railways.
METALLIST, *met'-al-list*, s. A worker in metals.
METALLIZATION, *met-à-le-za'-shun*, s. The act or process of metallizing.
METALLIZE, *met'-al-lize*, v.a. To form into metal.
METALLOGRAPHY, *met-al-log'-rà-fe*, s. An account of metals.
METALLOID, *met'-al-loyd*, s. The metallic bases of the alkalies and earths.
METALLOIDAL, *met-al-loy'-dal*, a. Having the appearance of a metal.
METALLURGIC, *met-al-lur'-jik*, a. Pertaining to metallurgy.
METALLURGIST, *met'-al-lur-jist*, s. One who works in metals.
METALLURGY, *met'-al-lur-je*, s. The art of working metals from the state of ore to the utensil, comprehending assaying, smelting, refining, smithery, &c.
METALMAN, *met'-al-man*, s. A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman.
METALS, *met'-als*, s.pl. (*See* METAL.) *Metals* are distinguished by the properties of fusibility, malleability, ductility, tenacity, elasticity, and crystalline texture.—Gold and silver are termed the *noble metals*; the former being considered as the metallic element.—The *metallic bases of the alkalies* are potassium, sodium, and lithium.—The *metallic bases of the alkaline earths* are barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium.—*Metallic bases of the earths* are aluminium, zirconium, glucinium, silicium, yttrium, and thorium. The oxides of these metals are pure earths.—*Metals magnetic* are iron, nickel, and cobalt.—Metals are termed *native* when found in an uncombined form, and *mineralized*, when combined with other bodies.—In *heraldry*, there are but two metals used in coats of arms, viz. gold (*or*), and silver (*argent*).
METAMORPHIC, *met-à-mawr'-fik*, a. In *geology*, pertaining to changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their original deposition.
METAMORPHISM, *met-à-mawr'-fizm*, s. In *geology*, state of being metamorphic.

METAMORPHOSE, *met-à-mawr'-fose*, v.a. To change into a different form.

METAMORPHOSIS, *met-à-mawr'-fo-sis*, s. Change of form or shape; transformation, as of a chrysalis into a winged animal; hence, *Metamorphosic*, *Metamorphostical*, &c.

METAPHOR, *met'-à-for*, s. A figure of speech, a short similitude; a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison.

METAPHORIC, *met-à-for'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
METAPHORICAL, *met-à-for'-e-kal*, } metaphor; comprising a metaphor.

METAPHORICALLY, *met-à-for'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a metaphorical manner.

METAPHORIST, *met'-à-for-ist*, s. One who makes metaphors.

METAPHRASE, *met'-à-fraze*, s. A verbal translation.

METAPHRAST, *met'-à-frast*, s. One who translates word for word.

METAPHRASTIC, *met-à-fras'-tik*, a. Close or literal in translation.

METAPHYSIC, *met-à-fiz'-ik*, } a. Pertaining or re-
METAPHYSICAL, *met-à-fiz'-e-kal*, } lating to metaphysics; ‡ supernatural.

METAPHYSICALLY, *met-à-fiz'-e-kal-le*, ad. In the manner of metaphysical science.

METAPHYSICIAN, *met-à-fe-zish'-an*, s. One versed in metaphysics.

METAPHYSICS, *met-à-fiz'-iks*, s. The science of mind or intelligence.

METAPLASM, *met'-à-plazm*, s. In *grammar*, a change made in a word by alteration of a syllable or letter.

METASTASIS, *me-tas'-tà-sis*, s. Change or removal of a disease.

METATARSAL, *met-à-tär'-sal*, a. Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSUS, *met-à-tär'-sus*, s. The middle of the foot.

METATHESIS, *me-tath'-e-sis*, s. Transposition, by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed.—In *medicine*, removal of a morbid cause.

METATHORAX, *met-à-tho'-raks*, s. In *entomology*, the last or posterior segment of the thorax.

METATOME, *met'-à-tome*, s. In *architecture*, the space between one dentil and another.

METAYER, *met-tay'-yer*, s. (Fr.) A cultivator who pays rent partly in produce.

METE, *mete*, v.a. To ascertain quantity or capacity.
— s. Measure; limit; boundary; hence, *Metewand*, *Meteyard*, &c.

METECORN, *mete'-kawrn*, s. A certain measure of corn, formerly given by the lord of a manor as a reward for labour.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, *me-temp-se-ko'-sis*, s. Transmigration; the passing of the soul from an animal body to another.

METEMPTOSIS, *me-temp'-to-sis*, s. In *chronology*, the solar equation necessary to prevent the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years.

METEOR, *mete'-yur*, s. A body that flies or floats in the air; a fiery or luminous body or appearance flying or floating in the atmosphere, or in the skies; shooting stars.—*Figuratively*, anything that transiently dazzles.

METEORIC, *me-te-or'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of meteors.—*Meteoric iron*, iron in the metallic state, as found in meteoric stones.—*Meteoric showers*, periodical exhibitions of shooting stars.

METEORITE, *mé'-te-o-rite*, s. A solid substance or body falling from the high regions of the atmosphere.

METEORIZE,‡ *mé'-te-o-rize*, v.n. To ascend in vapours.

METEOROLITE, *me'-te-o-ro-lite*, s. A meteoric stone.

METEOROLOGICAL, *me-te-o-ro-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena.

METEOROLOGIST, *me-te-o-rol'-o-jist*, s. One skilled in meteorology.

METEOROLOGY, *me-te-o-rol'-o-je*, s. The science of meteors, or that science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

METEOROSCOPY,† *me-te-or-os'-ko-pe*, s. That part of astronomy which treats of heavenly bodies, distance of stars, &c.

METEOROUS, *mé'-te-or-us*, a. Having the nature of a meteor.

METER, *mé'-ter*, s. One who measures; chiefly used in compounds, as *land-meter*, *coal-meter*, &c.; a measure. *See* METRE.

METHEGLIN, *me-theg'-lin*, s. A beverage made of honey and water

METHINKS, *me-thinks'*, v.imper.; pp. METHOUGHT. It seems to me; I think.

METHOD, *meth'-ud*, s. A suitable and convenient arrangement of things, proceedings, or ideas; order; regularity; system; arrangement of natural bodies according to their common characteristics.

METHODIC, *me-thod'-ik*, } a. Arranged in conveni-
METHODICAL, *me-thod'-e-kal*, } ent order; disposed in a manner to illustrate a subject.

METHODICALLY, *me-thod'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a methodical manner.

METHODISM, *meth'-o-dizm*, s. The doctrines and worship of *Methodists*.

METHODIST, *meth'-o-dist*, s. One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley, of which there are different denominations; as the *Calvinistic Methodists*, founded by Whitefield; *Independent Methodists*; *Primitive Methodists*; *New Connexion Methodists*, &c.—A physician who practises by method or theory.

METHODISTICAL, *meth-o-dis'-te-kal*, a. Resembling the Methodists.

METHODISTICALLY, *meth-o-dis'-te-kal-le*, ad. After the manner of Methodists.

METHODIZE, *meth'-o-dize*, v.a. To reduce to method.

METHOUGHT, *me-thawt'*, pret. of METHINKS.

METHYLATED SPIRIT, *meth'-e-la-ted spir'-it*, s. Spirit of wine five and a half per cent. over proof, mixed with wood naphtha, or methylic spirit.

METHYLENE, *meth'-e-lene*, s. A highly volatile and inflammable liquid.

METOCHE, *met'-o-ke*, s. In *architecture*, the space between two dentils.

METONIC, *me-ton'-ik*, s. In *astronomy*, the cycle of the moon, or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month. This is called the metonic cycle, lunar cycle, or golden number.

METONYMIC, *met-o-nim'-ik*, a. Used by way of metonymy.

METONYMY, *met'-o-nim-e*, or *me-ton'-e-me*, s. In *rhetoric*, a trope in which one word is put for another.

METOPE, *met'-o-pe*, s. In *architecture*, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

METOPOSCOPIST, *met-o-pos'-ko-pist*, s. One versed in physiognomy.

METOPOSCOPY, *met-o-pos'-ko-pe*, s. The study of physiognomy.

METRALGIA, *me-tral'-je-à*, s. Pain in the womb.

METRANSTROPHE, *me-trans'-trof-e*, s. Inversion of the womb.

METRE, *me'tr*, s. (Fr.) Measure; verse; arrangement of poetical feet, or of long and short syllables in verse; a French measure of length, which is the rudimentary unit of the metrical system of France, fixed at the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian, and equal to 39·37 English inches

METRICAL, *met'-re-kal*, a. Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement of long and short syllables.

METRICALLY, *met'-re-kal-le*, ad. In a metrical manner.

METRICIAN, *me-trish'-an*, s. A writer of verses.

METRIFY, *met'-re-fi*, v.n. To write verses; to versify, or reduce words to metrical feet.

METRITIS, *me-tri'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the womb.

METROCELE, *met'-ro-sele*, s. Hernia of the womb.

METROGRAPH, *met'-ro-graf*, s. An indicator of the speed of railway trains, which shows the hour of arrival and departure at each station.

METROLOGY, *me-trol'-o-je*, s. An account of measures.

METROMANIA, *met-ro-ma'-ne-à*, s. An inordinate desire for writing verses.

METRONOME, *met'-ro-nome*, s. An instrument with a short pendulum, which serves to beat and measure time in music.

METRONOMY, *me-tron'-o-me*, s. The measuring time by an instrument.

METROPOLIS, *me-trop'-o-lis*, s. The chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country.

METROPOLITAN, *met-ro-pol'-e-tan*, a. Belonging to a metropolis.
— s. The bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province.

METROPOLITE,‡ *me-trop'-o-lite*, s. A metropolitan.

METROPOLITICAL, *met-ro-po-lit'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to a metropolis.

METRORRHAGIA, *me-tror-ra'-je-à*, s. Hæmorrhage of the womb.

METROTOMY, *me-trot'-o-me*, s. Incision of the womb.

METTLE, *met'tl*, s. Spirit; constitutional ardour.

METTLED, *met'tld*, } a. High-spirited; full of
METTLESOME, *met'tl-sum*, } fire; brisk.
METTLESOMELY, *met'tl-sum-le*, ad. With sprightliness.
METTLESOMENESS, *met'tl-sum-nes*, s. State of being high-spirited.
MEW, *mew*, s. A sea-fowl of the genus *larus*; a gull; a cage for birds; an inclosure; a place of confinement. —*Mews*, the name given to the royal and other set of stables in London.
— v.a. To shut up; to inclose; to shed or cast; to change; to moult.
— v.n. To cry as a cat; to change: to put on a new appearance.
MEWING, *mew'-ing*, s. The act of moulting; a crying, as of a cat.
MEWL, *mewl*, v.n. To cry from uneasiness.
MEWLER, *mew'-ler*, s. One that squalls or mewls.
MEZEREUM, *me-ze'-re-um*, s. A small ornamental shrub.
MEZQUITE, *mez-keet'* *See* MESQUITE.
MEZZANINE, *met'-zà-nin*, s. In *architecture*, a story of small height introduced between two higher ones.
MEZZO, *met'-zo*. (Ital.) In *music*, middle, mean; thus, *mezzo-voce* is a medium fulness of voice.
MEZZO-RELIEVO, *met'-zo-re-le'-vo*, s. A middle point of relief in figures, between high and low relief.
MEZZOTINT, *met'-zo-tint*, } s. (Ital.) A mode of en-
MEZZOTINTO, *met-zo-tin'-to*, } graving or representation of figures on copper, in imitation of painting in Indian ink, which effect is produced by scraping the lights of the picture on a black ground.
MIASM, *mi'-azm*, s. The same as MIASMA.
MIASMA, *mi-az'-mà*, s.; pl. MIASMATA. Infecting substances floating in the air.
MIASMAL, *mi-az'-mal*, a. Containing miasma.
MIASMATIC, *mi-az-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to miasma.
MICA, *mi'-kà*, s. A transparent mineral, which is an essential constituent of granite, gneiss, and mica slate, and is capable of being cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness. It is used like glass for lanterns and the doors of stoves.
MICA-SCHIST, *mi'-ka-sist*, } s. A schistose rock, consist-
MICA-SLATE, *mi'-ka-slate*, } ing of mica and quartz.
MICACEOUS, *mi-kà'-she-us*, a. Like mica.
MICAREL, *mik'-a-rel* s. A species of argillaceous earth.
MICE, *mise*, s.pl. of MOUSE.
MICHAELITE, *mi'-kel-ite*, s. A sub-variety of silicious sinter.
MICHAELMAS, *mik'-el-mas*, s. The feast of St. Michael, celebrated Sept. 29; *colloquially*, autumn.—Among *lawyers*, *Michaelmas term* is the interval between Nov. 2nd and 25th.
MICHE, *mitsh*, v.n. To lie hid; to skulk.
MICHER,‡ *mitsh'-er*, s. One who skulks, or creeps out of sight; a thief.
MICHING, *mitsh'-ing*, ppr. or a. Retiring; skulking. (*Vulgar.*)
MICKLE,‡ *mik'kl*, a. Much; great.—*Scottish*, MUCKLE.
MICO, *mi'-ko*, s. A small South American monkey; also the name of a vegetable butter or solid oil, made in Japan.
MICROCOSM, *mi'-kro-kozm*, s. *Literally*, a little world, or world in miniature, but used for *man*, supposed to be an epitome of everything admirable in the universe.
MICROCOSMIC SALT, *mi-kro-koz'-mik sawlt*, s. A triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid.
MICROCOSMICAL, *mi-kro-koz'-me-kal*, a. Pertaining to the microcosm.
MICROCOSMOGRAPHY, *mi-kro-koz-mog'-rà-fe*, s. The description of man as a little world.
MICROCOUSTIC, *mi-kro-kows'-tik*, s. An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.
MICROGRAPHY, *mi-krog'-rà-fe*, s. The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.
MICROLITE, *mik'-ro-lite*, s. A mineral of a brownish-red colour, found in Massachusetts.
MICROLOGY, *mi-krol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on microscopic animals and plants.
MICROMETER, *mi-krom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument applied to the telescope or microscope for measuring small objects.
MICROMETRICAL, *mi-kro-met'-re-kal*, a. Belonging to the micrometer.
MICROPHONE, *mi'-kro-fone*, s. An instrument to augment small sounds
MICROPHONICS, *mi-kro-fon'-iks*, s.pl. The science of magnifying low sounds.
MICROPHONY, *mi-krof'-o-ne*, s. Weakness of voice.
MICROPYLE, *mi' kro-pile*, s. In *botany*, the mouth of the foramen of an ovulum.
MICROSCOPE, *mi'-kro-skope*, s. An optical instrument, consisting of lenses or mirrors, which largely magnify, and thus render visible those minute objects which are invisible to the naked eye.
MICROSCOPIC, *mi-kro-skop'-ik*, a. Made by the aid of a microscope.
MICROSCOPICAL, *mi-kro-skop'-e-kal*, a. Resembling a microscope; capable of seeing small objects; very small
MICROSCOPICALLY, *mi-kro-skop'-e-kal-le*, ad. By the microscope.
MICROSCOPIST, *mi'-kro-sko-pist*, s. One skilled in microscopy.
MICROSCOPY, *mi-kros'-ko-pe*, s. The use of the microscope.
MICROTINE, *mi'-kro tin*, a. Consisting of small crystals.
MICTURITION, *mik-tu-rish'-un*, s. Desire of passing the urine.
MID, *mid*, a. Middle: at equal distance from extremes; intervening, as middle of life, or persons of that age.—*Mid* forms a prefix to numerous compounds, which are generally self-explanatory; as, *Mid-course*, *Mid-day*, *Mid-heaven*, *Mid-lent*, *Mid-winter*, *Mid-wood*. Other compounds will be found under their alphabetical order.
MIDA, *mi'-dà*, s. A worm, or the bean-fly.
MIDDEN, *mid'dn*, s. A dunghill. (*Local.*)
MIDDLE, *mid'dl*, a. Equally distant from the extremes, intermediate.—*Middle Ages*, the period which intervened between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters in the fifteenth century.
— s. The point or part equally distant from the extremities; the time that passes, or events that happen between the beginning and the end.—*Middle-aged*, being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.—*Middle-deck*, the deck below the main-deck in three-deckers.—*Middle-man*, an agent between two parties, chiefly connected with the letting of land.—*Middle-witted*, of moderate abilities.
MIDDLEMOST, *mid'dl-most*, a. Nearest the middle.
MIDDLESTONITE, *mid'dl-ston-ite*, s. A mineral found between layers of coal, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
MIDDLING, *mid'dling*, a. Of middle rank, or quality, about equally distant from the extremes.
MIDDLINGLY, *mid'dling-le*, ad. Passably; indifferently.
MIDDLINGS, *mid'dlings*, s.pl. The coarser part of flour.
MIDGE, *midj*, s. A gnat or fly.
MIDLAND, *mid'-land*, a. Being in the interior country; distant from the coast.
MID-LEG, *mid'-leg*, s. Middle of the leg.
MID-LENTING, *mid-lent'-ing*, a. Going about to visit relatives at Mid-Lent.
MID-LIFE, *mid'-life*, s. The middle of life.
MIDMOST, *mid'-most*, a. Middle.
MIDNIGHT, *mid'-nite*, s. The middle of the night.
— a. Being in the middle of the night; dark.
MID-RIB, *mid'-rib*, s. In *botany*, a continuation of the petiole.
MIDRIFF, *mid'-rif*, s. In *anatomy*, the diaphragm.
MID-SEA, *mid'-see*, s. The midst of the sea.
MIDSHIP, *mid'-ship*, a. Being in the middle of a ship.
MIDSHIPMAN, *mid'-ship-man*, s. In *ships of war*, a kind of navel cadet, or one who has passed examination and is a candidate for promotion.
MIDSHIPS, *mid'-ships*, ad. In the middle of a ship.
MIDST, *midst*, s. The middle.—*In the midst*, involved in, or overwhelmed by.
— ad. In the middle.
MID-STREAM, *mid'-streme*, s. The middle of the stream.
MIDSUMMER, *mid'-sum-mer*, s. The summer solstice, about June 21st.—*Midsummer's-eve*, the eve of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, or Midsummer's day.
MIDWARD,‡ *mid'-waord*, ad. Midst; being in the middle
MIDWAY, *mid'-way*, s. The middle of the way.
— a. Being in the middle distance.
— ad. Half way.
MIDWIFE, *mid'-wife*, s. A woman who assists in childbirth.
— v.n. To perform the office of midwife.
— v.a. To assist in childbirth.
MIDWIFERY, *mid'-wif-er-e*, s. The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.
MIEMITE, *mi'-e-mite*, s. A variety of magnesian limestone.

MIEN, *meen*, s. External appearance; carriage of body; look; countenance; demeanour.

MIGHT, *mite*, pret. of MAY. To have had power or liberty; to have been possible.

— s. Strength; force; physical power; national strength; military prowess; ability; splendour; effulgence.—*With might and main*, with the utmost strength.

MIGHTILY, *mi'-te-le*, ad. With great power or strength; vigorously; with great energy.

MIGHTINESS, *mi'-te-nes*, s. Power; greatness; a title of dignity.

MIGHTY, *mi'-te*, a. Having great physical power; valiant; bold; potent; very strong in numbers; loud; vehement; important; momentous.

— ad. In a great degree.

MIGNIARD, *min'-yard*, a. Soft; dainty.

MIGNONETTE, *min-yo-net'*, s. (Fr.) A sweet-scented plant of the genus *Reseda odorata*.

MIGRATE, *mi'-grate*, v.n. To pass or remove from one country to another, with a view to a residence.

MIGRATION, *mi-gra'-shun*, s. The act of removing from one kingdom to another; removal.

MIGRATORY, *mi'-gra-tur-e*, a. Removing or accustomed to remove from one country to another; roving; wandering.

MILCH, *milsh*, a. Giving milk; tender; merciful.

MILD, *mile'd*, a. Gentle; placid; kind; indulgent; compassionate; moderate; not acrid, corrosive, or drastic; not acrimonious; not fierce, rough, or angry; not sharp, sour, or bitter.

MILDEW, *mil'-dew*, s. A thin whitish coating found sometimes on the leaves of vegetables, paper, cloth, &c., and consisting of innumerable minute fungi.

— v.a. To taint with mildew.

MILDEWED, *mil'-dewd*, pp. of the verb *to mildew*.

MILDLY, *mile'd'-le*, ad. Softly; gently; tenderly.

MILDNESS, *mile'd'-nes*, s. Gentleness; tenderness.

MILD-SPIRITED, *mile'd-spir'-it-ed*, } a. Having a mild
MILD-TEMPERED, *mile'd-tem'-perd*, } temper; of a gentle disposition.

MILE, *mile*, s. A measure of length or distance, the English or statute mile containing 8 furlongs, 320 rods, poles, or perches, 1760 yards, 5,280 feet, or 80 chains. The *square mile* contains 6,400 square chains, or 640 acres. The English geographical mile is one-sixtieth of a degree of latitude, or about 2,025 yards.

MILEAGE, *mile'-aje*, s. Fees for travelling by the mile.

MILESTONE, *mile'-stone*, s. A stone set to mark the space of a mile.

MILFOIL, *mil'-foyl*, s. In *botany*, the genus *Achillea millefolium*, or yarrow.

MILIARY, *mil'-e-à-re*, a. Resembling millet-seeds.—In *pathology*, accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds.

MILIOLA, *mil-e-o'-là*, s. A family of molluscous *Foraminifera*, consisting of microscopic multilocular univalves, not larger than a millet-seed, from which the name is derived.

MILIOLITE, *mil'-e-o-lite*, s. A fossil remain of the *miliola*, a minute mollusk, which forms the principal part of the masses of stone in some of the quarries in the neighbourhood of Paris.

MILIOLITIC, *mil-e-o-lit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to miliolite.

MILITANCY,† *mil'-e-tan-se*, s. Warfare.

MILITANT, *mil'-e-tant*, a. Fighting; serving as a soldier.—The *Church militant* is the Christian church on earth.

MILITARILY, *mil'-e-tà-re-le*, ad. In a soldierly manner.

MILITARY, *mil'-e-tà-re*, a. Pertaining to soldiers or to arms; warlike; becoming a soldier; martial.—*Military tenure*, a tenure of land, on condition of performing military service.

— s. The whole body of soldiers; the militia.

MILITATE, *mil'-e-tate*, v.n. To oppose; to injure; to operate against or act in opposition.

MILITIA, *me-lish'-ä*, s. (Lat.) A body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies.—*Militia-man* is one who belongs to the militia.

MILIUM, *mil'-e-um*, s. (Lat.) Millet-grass, of the order *Graminaceæ*.

MILK, *milk*, s. A white fluid or liquor, secreted by certain glands in female animals, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young; the white juice of certain plants; emulsion made by bruising seeds.—The word *Milk* forms a prefix to numerous words; as, *Milk-can*, a large tin vessel brought by railway from farmers to the dairies of London; also the name of smaller tin vessels carried round daily for supplying families with milk.—*Milk-fever*, a fever which sometimes accompanies the first secretion of milk in females after childbirth.—*Milk-maid*, a woman who milks, or is employed in the dairy.—*Milk man*, a man who sells milk.—*Milk-pail*, a pail which receives the milk drawn from cows.—*Milk-pan*, a pan in which milk is set.—*Milk-porridge*, a species of food composed of milk and water, boiled with meal or flour.—*Milk-punch*, a luscious liqueur.—*Milk-score*, an account of milk sold.—*Milk-teeth*, the fore-teeth of a foal; also of children, which are shed in childhood.—*Milk-tree*, a tree yielding a milky juice.—*Milk-trefoil* a plant said to be a *cytisus*.—*Milk-vetch*, a plant of the genus *astragalus*.—*Milk-walk*, the district served by a milk-man or milk-maid.—*Milk-weed*, an herb abounding in a milky juice, and having its seeds attached to a long, silky down.—*Milk-wort*, a plant of the genera *polygala*, *euphorbia*, &c.

MILK, v.a. To draw or press milk from the breasts by the hand; ‡ to suck.

MILKEN,‡ *milk'n*, a. Consisting of milk.

MILKER, *milk'-er*, s. One who milks.

MILKILY, *milk'-e-le*, ad. After the manner of milk.

MILKINESS, *milk'-e-nes*, s. Qualities like those of milk.

MILKING, *milk'-ing*, s. The act of drawing milk from the breasts of an animal by the hand.

MILK-LIVERED, *milk'-liv-erd*, a. Timorous; cowardly.

MILK-SOP, *milk'-sop*, s. A piece of bread sopped in milk; a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILK-THISTLE, *milk-this'tl*, s. An esculent plant of the thistle kind.

MILKY, *milk'-e*, a. Made of or resembling milk; yielding milk; mild; gentle; timorous.—*Milky-way*, in *astronomy*, is the galaxy of the skies; a broad, luminous path or circle in the heavens.

MILL, *mil*, s. A complicated engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain, fruit, or other substance.—In the *United States of America*, a money of account, valued at the tenth part of a franc, and the thousandth part of a dollar.

— v.a. To grind; to comminute.—In *coining*, to make a raised impression round the edges of a piece of money.—To full, as cloth.—In *cant language*, to beat severely with the fists.—*To mill chocolate*, is to froth it.—*Mill-cog*, the tooth of a water-mill.—*Mill-dam*, a dam or mound to obstruct a watercourse.—*Mill-horse*, a horse that turns a mill.—*Mill-pond*, a pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill-wheel.—*Mill-race*, the current of water that drives a mill-wheel.—*Mill-tooth*, a grinder; a molar.

MILLED, *mil'd*, pp. or a. Passed through a mill; subjected to the operation of milling, as a coin; fulled; beaten with the fists.

MILLENARIAN, *mil-le-na'-re-an*, a. Consisting of a thousand years.

— s. One who believes in Christ's personal reign on the earth for a thousand years.

MILLENARIANISM, *mil-le-na'-re-an-izm*, s. Doctrine of millenarians.

MILLENARY, *mil'-le-nà-re*, s. The space of a thousand years.

— a. Consisting of a thousand.

MILLENNIAL, *mil-len'-ne-al*, a. Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLENNIALIST, *mil-len'-ne-al-ist*, } s. One who holds to
MILLENNIST, *mil'-len-nist*, } the millennium.

MILLENNIUM, *mil-len'-ne-um*, s. A thousand years; a word used to denote the *thousand years* mentioned in *Revelation*.

MILLEPEDE, *mil'-le-pede*, s. The wood-louse, or any insect having many feet, of the family *Milleporidæ*.

MILLEPORE, *mil'-le-pore*, s. A genus of corals.

MILLEPORIDÆ, *mil-le-por'-e-de*, s.pl. The name of an extensive family of stone-making Polypes, or coral animalcules, of which there are numerous genera.

MILLEPORITE, *mil'-le-po-rite*, s. Fossil millepores.

MILLER, *mil'-ler*, s. One whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill; an insect with white powdered wings.—*Miller's-thumb* is a small fish of European streams, the river bull-head.

MILLESIMAL, *mil-les'-e-mal*, a. Consisting of thousandth parts.

MILLET, *mil'-let*, s. A plant, or the grain of a plant. Of the different species the Indian millet is the most common.—*Millet-grass*, a hardy grass of several species.

MILLIARD, *mil'-le-ärd*, s. (Fr.) A thousand millions.
MILLIARY, *mil'-le-à-re*, a. Pertaining to a mile; denoting a mile.
MILLIGRAM, MILLIGRAMME, *mil'-le-gram*, s. The thousandth part of the French *gramme*, and the thousandth part of the metre.
MILLILITRE, *mil'-le-le-tr*, s. A French measure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of a *litre*.
MILLIMETRE, *mil'-le-me-tr*, s. A French lineal measure, containing the thousandth part of a *metre*.
MILLINER, *mil'-le-ner*, s. A female who makes and sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, &c., for females.
MILLINERY, *mil'-le-ner-e*, s. The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons, &c.
MILLING, *mil'-ling*, s. The act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill; a process of rolling steel into bars.—In *coining*, the act of making raised impressions on the edges of the coin.—In *cant language*, a beating with the fists.
MILLION, *mil'-yun*, s. or a. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand; *proverbially*, a very great number.
MILLIONAIRE, *mil'-yun-aire*, s. (Fr.) A man worth a million.
MILLIONARY, *mil'-yun-à-re*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of millions.
MILLIONTH, *mil'-yunth*, a. The ten hundred thousandth.
MILLOCO, *mil'-lo-ko*, s. A tuberous plant growing in Ecuador, which has the taste and shape of the best potatoes.
MILLREA, MILLREE, *mil'-ree*, s. A coin of Portugal, commonly estimated at 5*s.* sterling.
MILL-SIXPENCE, *mil'-siks-pense*, s. An old English coin, first milled in 1561.
MILL-STONE, *mil'-stone*, s. A stone used for grinding grain.—*Mill-stone grit*, a hard coarse gritty sandstone.
MILLWRIGHT, *mil'-rite*, s. One who constructs mills or their utensils.
MILSEY, *mil'-se*, s. A sieve for straining milk.
MILT, *milt*, s. In *anatomy*, the spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm; the soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic part of the males.
— v.a. To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish.
MILTER, *mil'-ter*, s. A male fish.
MILTWORT, *milt'-wurt*, s. An herb; spleenwort.
MIME, *mime*, s. In *ancient dramatic literature*, a kind of farce in which real characters were depicted.
—‡ v.n. To play the buffoon.
MIMER,‡ *mi'-mer*, s. A mimic.
MIMESIS, *mi-me'-sis*, s. (Gr.) In *rhetoric*, imitation of the voice or gestures of another.
MIMETIC, MIMETICAL, *mi-met'-ik, mi-met'-e-kal*, a. Imitative; apt to imitate.
MIMETENE, *mim'-e-teen*, s. The mineral arseniate of lead.
MIMIC, MIMICAL, *mim'-ik, mim'-e-kal*, a. Imitative; inclined to imitate or to ape.
MIMIC, *mim'-ik*, s. One who mimics; a buffoon.
— v.a. To ape; to imitate; to attempt to excite derision by acting or speaking like another.
MIMICALLY, *mim'-e-kal-le*, ad. In an aping manner.
MIMICKER, *mim'-ik-er*, s. One who mimics.
MIMICRY, *mim'-ik-re*, s. Imitation for sport or ridicule.
MIMOGRAPHER, *mi-mog'-rà-fer*, s. A writer of farces or mimes.
MIMOSEÆ, *mi-mo'-se-e*, s.pl. A sub-order of leguminous plants, of which the *Mimosa*, or Sensitive plant, is the type.
MIMULUS, *mim'-u-lus*, s. The Monkey flower.
MINA, *mi'-nà*, s. (Lat.) A denomination of money; the Jewish *mina* being 50 shekels, and the Attic 100 drachmas.
MINACIOUS, *me-na'-shus*, a. Threatening.
MINACITY, *me-nas'-e-te*, s. Disposition to threaten.
MINARET, *min'-à-ret*, s. A slender, lofty turret.
MINATORIALLY,‡ *min-à-to'-re-al-le*, ad. With threats.
MINATORY, *min'-à-tur-e*, a. Threatening.
MINCE, *minse*, v.a. To cut or chop into very small pieces; to speak with affected softness; to extenuate or palliate; to clip words; to walk with short or diminished steps.
— v.n. To walk with short steps; to speak with affected nicety.
MINCE-MEAT, *minse'-meet*, s. Meat chopped very fine, and sweet fruits added.—*Mincing machine*, a chopping machine.
MINCE-PIE, *minse'-pi*, s. A pie made with minced meat
MINCED, *minst*, pp. or a. Chopped in small pieces.
MINCINGLY, *minsˈ-ing-le*, ad. In small parts.
MIND, *mine'd*, s. The intellectual or thinking faculty in man; the inscrutable and imponderable essence of material organization; the understanding, the power that conceives, judges, or reasons; intention; purpose, design; inclination; will; desire; opinion; memory; remembrance; the heart or seat of affection.
— v.a. To attend to; to fix the thoughts on, to notice or observe; ‡ to remind.
—‡ v.n. To be disposed to incline.
MINDED, *mine'd'-ed*, a. Disposed; inclined.
MINDEDNESS, *mine'd'-ed-nes*, s. Inclination toward anything.
MINDFUL, *mine'd'-ful*, a. Attentive; bearing in mind.
MINDFULLY, *mine'd'-ful-le*, ad. Attentively.
MINDFULNESS, *mine'd'-ful-nes*, s. Attention; heedfulness.
MINDLESS, *mine'd'-les*, a. Inattentive; forgetful; unthinking.
MINE, *mine*, pron., possessive case of I. My; belonging to me.—*Mine* sometimes supplies the place of a *noun*, as, Your sword and *mine* are different in construction.
— s. A pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores or other mineral substances are taken by digging.—In the *iron districts*, a workman's term for the crude ore or iron stone, which is variously designated as *raw-mine*, *burnt-mine*, *green-mine*, &c.—*Mine-captain* is the overseer of a mine.—In the *military art*, a subterraneous canal or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification.—A rich source of wealth or other good.
— v.n. To dig a mine or pit in the earth; to practise secret means of injury.
— v.a. To sap; to undermine.
MINER, *mi'-ner*, s. One who digs for metals and other minerals; one who digs canals or passages under the walls of a fort, &c.
MINERAL, *min'-e-ral*, s. Any natural production, or inorganic substance, found in the earth, and formed by the action of chemical affinities. Rocks are aggregates of minerals.
— a. Pertaining to or consisting of minerals; impregnated with minerals.—The *Mineral Kingdom* is the third grand division of natural objects, embracing all inorganic substances whatever.—*Mineral acids* are the sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, chromic, tungstic, &c.—*Mineral green*, carbonate of salts.—*Mineral salts* are the salts found native, being formed by mineral acids with bases.—*Mineral waters* are waters impregnated with mineral substances.
MINERALIST, *min'-er-à-list*, s. One versed in minerals.
MINERALIZATION, *min-er-al-e-za'-shun*, s. The process of forming an ore by combination with another substance.
MINERALIZE, *min'-er-al-ize*, v.a. To combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral.
— v.n. To go on an excursion for the observing and collecting minerals.
MINERALIZED, *min'-er-al-ize'd*, pp. or a. Converted into or impregnated with a mineral.
MINERALIZER, *min'-er-à-li-zer*, s. A substance which mineralizes another.
MINERALOGICAL, *min-er-à-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to minerals.
MINERALOGICALLY, *min-er-à-loj'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to mineralogy.
MINERALOGIST, *min-er-al'-o-jist*, s. One versed in the science of minerals, or who treats on their properties
MINERALOGY, *min-er-al'-o-je*, s. The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances. *See* MINERAL.
MINERVA, *me-ner'-và*, s. (Lat.) In *mythology*, the goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts.
MINEVER, *min'-e-ver*, s. An animal, said to be the ermine; white fur with specks of black, which is a distinguishing mark of nobility.
MINGLE, *ming'gl*, v.a. To blend or unite in one body; to join in mutual intercourse; to debase by mixture.
— v.n. To be united with.
MINGLE-MANGLE, *ming'gl-mang'gl*, s. A medley.
MINGLED, *ming'gld*, pp. or a. Mixed.
MINGLEDLY, *ming'gld-le*, ad. Confusedly.
MINGLEMENT, *ming'gl-ment*, s. State of being mixed
MINGLER, *ming'gler*, s. One who mingles.

MINGLINGLY, *ming'gling-le*, ad. In the way of mingling.
MINIARD,† *min'-yard*, a. Soft; dainty.
MINIARDIZE, *min'-e-är-dize*, v.a. To render soft or dainty.
MINIATE, *min'-e-ate*, v.a. To tinge with vermilion.
MINIATURE, *min'-e-tchure*, s. A painting in oil or water colours on vellum, ivory, &c.; a picture in a small compass.
— a. On a small scale.
MINIKIN, *min'-e-kin*, a. Small; diminutive. (*Used in contempt.*)
— s. A small sort of pins; a favourite.
MINIM, *min'-im*, s. Something exceedingly small; a dwarf; a note in music, equal to two crotchets; a small dash; the smallest liquid measure; a single drop.
MINIME,‡† *min'-e-ment*, s. Proof; testimony.
MINIMUM, *min'-e-mum*, s. (Lat.) The least quantity in a given case.
MINIMUS, *min'-e-mus*, s. (Lat.) A being of the least size.
MINING, *mi'-ning*, a. Pertaining to the digging of mines.
— s. The art of digging mines.
MINION, *min'-yun*, s. A favourite; one who gains favours by flattery or mean adulation; a small printing type.
—‡ a. Fine; dainty; trim.
MINIONING, *min'-yun-ing*, s. Kind treatment.
MINION-LIKE, *min'-yun-like*, ad. Finely; daintily.
MINIONSHIP, *min'-yun-ship*, s. State of being a minion.
MINIOUS, *min'-yus*, a. Of the colour of vermilion.
MINISH,‡ *min'-ish*, v.a. To lessen; to diminish.
MINISTER, *min'-is-ter*, s. (Lat.) An agent appointed to transact or manage business under the authority of another; one to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state; an executive officer; the representative of a government at a foreign court; one who serves at the altar, or performs sacerdotal duties; the pastor of a church; an angel; a messenger of God.
— v.a. To give; to supply
— v.n. To perform service in any office, sacred or secular; to afford supplies; to relieve; to give medicines.
MINISTERIAL, *min-is-te'-re-al*, a. Attending for service, official, clerical, or ecclesiastical; acting under superior authority; pertaining to a minister of state, or of the gospel.
MINISTERIALLY, *min-is-te'-re-al-le*, ad. In a ministerial manner.
MINISTERING, *min'-is-ter-ing*, ppr. or a. Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; affording supplies.
MINISTRAL,† *min'-is-tral*, a. Pertaining to a minister.
MINISTRANT, *min'-is-trant*, a. Performing service as a minister.
MINISTRATION, *min-is-tra'-shun*, s. Act of performing service as a subordinate agent; office of a minister; ecclesiastical function.
MINISTRESS, *min'-is-tres*, s. A female who ministers.
MINISTRY, *min'-is-tre*, s. The office, duties, or functions of a subordinate agent of any kind; agency; service; instrumentality; ecclesiastical profession; the body of ministers of state.
MINIUM, *min'-e-um*, s. (Lat.) A beautiful deep-red colouring matter, much used in the arts.
MINIVER, *min'-e-ver*. *See* MINEVER.
MINK, *mink*, s. An amphibious quadruped, of the weasel tribe, often called *minx*, and esteemed for its fur.
MINNESINGERS. *min-ne-sing'-ers*, s.pl. The ancient name of German poets, whose name is derived from the German word *minne*, love.
MINNOW, *min'-no*, s. The small river fish, *Leuciscus phoxinus*; a name applied to several species of very small fresh-water fish.
MINOR, *mi'-nur*, a. (Lat.) Less; smaller; petty; inconsiderable. — *Minor key*, in *music*, that key or arrangement of tones and semitones which is chiefly used for solemn and mournful subjects.
— s. A person of either sex under age.—In *logic*, that premise which contains the *minor* term.
MINORATION,† *mi-nur-a'-shun*, s. A lessening; diminution.
MINORITE,† *mi nur-ite*, s. A Franciscan friar.
MINORITY, *mi-nawr'-e-te*, s. The state of being under age; the smaller number, as distinguished from *majority*.
MINOTAUR, *min'-o-tawr*, s. A fabled monster, half man and half bull.
MINSTER, *min'-ster*, s. The church of a monastery.
MINSTREL, *min'-strel*, s. A vocalist who accompanies himself on an instrument; the name of an order of men in the Middle Ages who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp.
MINSTRELSY, *min'-strel-se*, s. The arts and occupations of minstrels; instrumental music; a number of musicians.
MINT, *mint*, s. An aromatic plant, the *Mentha viridis*, of various species, which produces by distillation an odoriferous and pungent essential oil.—*Mint-julep* is a drink consisting of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured with sprigs of mint.—*Mint-sauce*, mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar.—The place where money is coined by public authority; a place of invention or fabrication; a source of abundant supply. —*Mint-master*, the master or superintendent of the Mint; one who invents or fabricates.
— v.a. To make and stamp money; to coin; to invent; to fabricate; to forge.
MINTAGE, *min'-taje*, s. That which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.
MINTED, *mint'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to mint*.
MINTER, *mint'-er*, s. A coiner; an inventor.
MINUEND, *min'-u-end*, s. In *arithmetic*, the number from which another number is to be subtracted.
MINUET, *min'-u-et*, s. A slow, graceful dance or tune.
MINUS, *mi'-nus*. (Lat.) Less.—In *algebra*, the sign (—).
MINUTE, *me-newt'*, a. Very small or slender; attending to small things; circumstantial; particular.
MINUTE, *min'-ut*, s. A small portion of time, the sixtieth part of an hour.—In *geometry*, the sixtieth part of a degree.—A note to aid the memory.—*Minute-book*, a book of short hints.—*Minute-glass*, a glass, the sand of which measures a minute.—*Minute-guns*, guns discharged every minute, as signals of distress or mourning.—*Minute-hand*, the hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.—*Minute-watch*, a watch that distinguishes minutes, or on which minutes are marked.
— v.a. To set down a short sketch or hint of anything in writing.
MINUTELY, *me-newt'-le*, ad. Exactly; nicely.
MINUTELY, *min'-ute-le*, ad. Every minute.
MINUTENESS, *me-newt'-nes*, s. Extreme smallness, critical exactness.
MINUTIÆ, *me-new'-she-e*, s.pl. (Lat.) The smaller particulars.
MINX, *minks*, s. A pert, wanton girl; a she-puppy.
MINY, *mi'-ne*, a. Abounding with mines; subterraneous.
MIOCENE, *mi'-o-sene*, a. Less recent.—In *geology*, a term applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata.
MIRABILITE, *mir-ab'-e-lite*, s. The efflorescence on the soil among salt-springs, used as a substitute for soda in manufacturing glass.
MIRACLE, *mir'-à-kl*, s. A wonder; a prodigy.—In *theology*, an event or effect contrary to the known laws of nature; a supernatural event.—*Miracle-monger*, an impostor who pretends to work miracles.
MIRACULOUS, *me-rak'-u-lus*, a. Performed supernaturally; wonderful; extraordinary.
MIRACULOUSLY, *me-rak'-u-lus-le*, ad. By miracle.
MIRACULOUSNESS, *me-rak'-u-lus-nes*, s. The state of being effected by miracle or by supernatural agency
MIRADORE, *mir'-à-dore*, s. (Sp.) A balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view.
MIRAGE, *me-räzhe'*, s. (Fr.) An optical atmospheric illusion, such as the *Fata Morgana*.
MIRBANE, *mir'-bane*, s. An artificial oil of bitter almonds, used for scenting soaps and flavouring confections.—The *essence of Mirbane* is a mixture of benzoic and nitric acid.
MIRE, *mire*, s. Deep mud; an ant.—*Mire-crow*, the sea-crow or pewit gull.
— v.a. To plunge and fix in mire; to soil or daub with mud or foul matter.
— v.n. To sink in mud.
MIRIFICENT, *mi-rif'-e-sent*, a. Causing wonders.
MIRINESS, *mi'-re-nes*, s. Muddiness.
MIRKSOME, *murk'-sum*, a. Obscure; murky.
MIRKSOMENESS, *murk'-sum-nes* s. Obscurity.
MIRROR, *mir'-rur*, s. A looking-glass or speculum; a pattern; an exemplar; that which gives a true representation.
— v.a. To reflect as in a mirror.

Mirrored, *mir'-rurd*, pp. or a. Reflected, as in a mirror.
Mirth, *merth*, s. High excitement of pleasurable feelings; noisy gaiety; merriment; gladness.
Mirthful, *merth'-ful*, a. Merry; jovial; festive.
Mirthfully, *merth'-ful-le*, ad. In a jovial manner.
Mirthfulness, *merth'-ful-nes*, s. Tendency to mirth.
Mirthless, *merth'-les*, a. Without mirth or hilarity.
Mirthlessness, *merth'-les-nes*, s. Absence of mirth.
Miry, *mi'-re*, a. Abounding with deep mud.
Mis, *mis*. A prefix to numerous words, denoting error, deviation, or dissimilitude.
Misacceptation, *mis-ak-sep-ta'-shun*, s. Misunderstanding.
Misadventure, *mis-ad-ven'-yur*, s. An unlucky accident; mischance; mishap.
Misadventurous, *mis-ad-vent'-yur-us*, a. Pertaining to misadventure.
Misadvised, *mis-ad-vize'd'*, a. Ill-advised.
Misaffect, *mis-af-fekt'*, v.a. To dislike.
Misaffected, *mis-af-fekt'-ed*, a. Ill-disposed.
Misaffirm, *mis-af-ferm'*, v.a. To affirm incorrectly.
Misaimed, *mis-aim'd'*, a. Not rightly aimed or directed.
Misallege, *mis-al-lej'*, v.a. To state erroneously.
Misallegation, *mis-al-le-ga'-shun*, s. Erroneous statement.
Misalliance, *mis-al-li'-anse*, s. Improper association.
Misallied, *mis-al-lide'*, a. Ill-allied or associated.
Misallot, *mis-al-lot'*, v.a. To apportion incorrectly.
Misallotment, *mis-al-lot'-ment*, s. A wrong allotment.
Misanthrope, *mis'-an-thrope*, } s. A hater of mankind.
Misanthropist, *mis-an'-thro-pist*, }
Misanthropic, *mis-an-throp'-ik*, a. Hating mankind.
Misanthropy, *mis-an'-thro-pe*, s. Dislike to mankind.
Misapplication, *mis-ap-ple-ka'-shun*, s. A wrong application.
Misapply, *mis-ap-pli'*, v.a. To apply wrongly.
Misappreciated, *mis-ap-pre'-she-a-ted*, a. Improperly appreciated.
Misapprehend, *mis-ap-pre-hend'*, v.a. To misunderstand.
Misapprehension, *mis-ap-pre-hen'-shun*, s. Wrong apprehension of one's meaning; misconception.
Misapprehensively, *mis-ap-pre-hen'-siv-le*, ad. By misapprehension.
Misappropriate, *mis-ap-pro'-pre-ate*, v.a. To apply in a wrong way; to set apart for one's self what ought not to be taken.
Misappropriation, *mis-ap-pro-pre-a'-shun*, s. Wrong appropriation.
Misarrange, *mis-ar-rainge'*, v.a. To arrange improperly.
Misarrangement, *mis-ar-rainge'-ment*, s. Wrong arrangement.
Misascribe, *mis-as-kribe'*, v.a. To ascribe erroneously.
Misassign, *mis-as-sine'*, v.a. To assign erroneously.
Misattend, *mis-at-tend'*, v.a. To disregard.
Misbecome, *mis-be-kum'*, v.a. To suit ill.
Misbecoming, *mis-be-kum'-ing*, ppr. or a. Unseemly; unsuitable.
Misbecomingly, *mis-be-kum'-ing-le*, ad. In an unsuitable manner.
Misbecomingness, *mis-be-kum'-ing-nes*, s. Unsuitableness.
Misbefitting, *mis-be-fit'-ting*, a. Not befitting.
Misbegot, *mis-be-got'*, } pp. or a. Unlawfully
Misbegotten, *mis-be-got'tn*, } or irregularly begotten.
Misbehave, *mis-be-haive'*, v.n. To behave ill.
Misbehaved, *mis-be-haiv'd'*, a. Guilty of ill behaviour.
Misbehaviour, *mis-be-haiv'-yur*, s. Improper behaviour; misconduct.
Misbelief, *mis-be-leef'*, s. Erroneous belief.
Misbelieve, *mis-be-leeve'*, v.a. To believe erroneously.
Misbeliever, *mis-be-leev'-er*, s. One who believes wrongly.
Misbelieving, *mis-be-leev'-ing*, ppr. or a. Believing erroneously.
Misbeseem, *mis-be-seem'*, v.a. To suit ill.
Misbeseeming, *mis-be-seem'-ing*, a. Unbecoming; unseemly.
Misbestow, *mis-be-sto'*, v.a. To bestow improperly.
Misborn, *mis-bawrn'*, a. Born to evil or misfortune.
Miscalculate, *mis-kal'-ku-late*, v.a. To calculate erroneously.
Miscalculation, *mis-kal-ku-la'-shun*, s. Erroneous calculation.
Miscall, *mis-kawl'*, v.a. To name improperly.
Miscalled, *mis-kawld'*, pp. or a. Misnamed.
Miscarriage, *mis-kar'-rij*, s. Unfortunate issue of an undertaking; ill conduct; premature parturition.
Miscarry, *mis-kar'-re*, v.n. To be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat; to bring forth young before the proper time.
Miscast, *mis-kast'*, v.a. To cast or reckon erroneously.
— s. An erroneous cast or reckoning.
Miscellanarian, *mis-sel-là-na'-re-an*, a. Belonging to miscellanies.
Miscellanarian, *mis-sel-là-na'-re-an*, } s. A writer o
Miscellanist, *mis-sel'-là-nist*, } miscellanies.
Miscellane, *mis'-sel-lane*, s. A mixture of two or more sorts of grain.
Miscellaneous, *mis-sel-la'-ne-us*, a. Mixed; consisting of several kinds.
Miscellaneously, *mis-sel-la'-ne-us-le*, ad. With variety or mixture.
Miscellaneousness, *mis-sel-la'-ne-us-nes*, s. The state of being mixed; composition of various kinds.
Miscellany, *mis'-sel-là-ne*, s. A mass or mixture of various kinds; a book or pamphlet containing a miscellaneous collection.
Mischance, *mis-tchanse'*, s. Misfortune; misadventure.
Mischaracterize, *mis-kar'-ak-ter-ize*, v.a. To characterize falsely; to give a wrong character.
Mischarge, *mis-tchärj'*, v.a. To mistake in charging an account.
— s. A mistake; an erroneous entry.
Mischief, *mis'-tchif*, s. Injury; damage; harm or damage done by design.
— v.a. To hurt; to harm; to injure.
Mischief-maker, *mis'-tchif-ma'-ker*, s. One who makes mischief.
Mischief-making, *mis'-tchif-ma'-king*, a. Exciting enmity.
Mischievous, *mis'-tche-vus*, a. Making mischief; hurtful.
Mischievously, *mis'-tche-vus-le*, ad. With evil intention.
Mischievousness, *mis'-tche-vus-nes*, s. Hurtfulness, disposition to do harm, or to annoy.
Mischoose, *mis-tchooz'*, v.a. To make a wrong choice.
Mischosen, *mis-tcho'zn*, pp. of the verb *to mischoose*.
Miscibility, *mis-se-bil'-e-te*, s. Capability of being mixed.
Miscible, *mis'-se-bl*, a. That may be mixed.
Miscitation, *mis-se-ta'-shun*, s. A wrong citation.
Miscite, *mis-site'*, v.a. To quote erroneously.
Misclaim, *mis-klame'*, s. A mistaken claim.
Miscomputation, *mis-kom-pu-ta'-shun*, s. Erroneous computation.
Miscompute, *mis-kom-pewt'*, v.a. To compute erroneously.
Misconceit, *mis-kon-seet'*. *See* **Misconception**.
Misconceive, *mis-kon-seev'*, v.a. or v.n. To receive a false notion or opinion; to misapprehend or misjudge.
Misconception, *mis-kon-sep'-shun*, s. False opinion; misapprehension.
Misconduct, *mis-kon'-dukt*, s. Ill behaviour; ill management.
Misconduct, *mis-kon-dukt'*, v.a. To mismanage.
— v.n. To behave amiss.
Misconducted, *mis-kon-dukt'-ed*, pp. or a. Ill managed.
Misconjecture, *mis-kon-jekt'-yur*, s. A wrong conjecture.
— v.a. or v.n. To guess wrong.
Misconsecration, *mis-kon-se-kra'-shun*, s. Wrong consecration.
Misconstruction, *mis-kon-struk'-shun*, s. Wrong interpretation of words or things.
Misconstrue, *mis-kon'-stru*, v.a. To interpret erroneously.
Misconstruer, *mis-kon'-stru-er*, s. A wrong interpreter.
Miscontinuance,‡ *mis-kon-tin'-u-anse*, s. Intermission.
Miscorrect, *mis-kor-rekt'*, v.a. To correct erroneously.
Miscounsel, *mis-kown'-sel*, v.a. To advise wrong.
Miscount, *mis-kownt'*, v.a. To mistake in counting, to make a wrong reckoning.
— s. An erroneous counting.
Miscreance,‡ *mis'-kre-anse*, s. Vileness; unbelief.
Miscreant, *mis'-kre-ant*, s. A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow; ‡an infidel, or one who embraces a false faith.
Miscreate,‡ *mis-kre-ate'*, } a. Formed unnaturally
Miscreated,‡ *mis-kre-a'-ted*, } or illegitimately deformed.

MISCREATIVE, *mis-kre-a'-tiv*, a. Tending to wrong creation.
MISDATE, *mis-date'*, s. A wrong date.
— v.n. To date erroneously.
MISDEED, *mis-deed'*, s. An evil deed; a wicked action; misconduct; misdemeanour.
MISDEEM, *mis-deem'*, v.a. To judge erroneously.
MISDEMEAN, *mis-de-meen'*, v.a. To behave ill.
MISDEMEANOUR, *mis-de-meen'-ur*, s. Ill-behaviour; misconduct; mismanagement; misbehaviour.—In *law*, an indictable offence, but of a less atrocious nature than *crime*, and generally applied to such indictable offences as do not amount to felony, as battery, libels, conspiracies, &c.
MISDERIVE, *mis-de-rive'*, v.a. To err in deriving.
MISDESCRIBED, *mis-de-skribe'd'*, a. Erroneously described.
MISDESERT, *mis-de-zert'*, s. Ill-desert.
MISDEVOTION,† *mis-de-vo'-shun*, s. False devotion.
MISDIET,‡ *mis-di'-et*, s. Improper diet.
MISDIRECT, *mis-de-rekt'*, v.a. To give a wrong direction.
MISDIRECTED, *mis-de-rekt'-ed*, pp. or a. Directed wrongly.
MISDIRECTION, *mis-de-rek'-shun*, s. Act of directing wrongly.
MISDISPOSITION,‡ *mis-dis-po-zish'-un*, s. Disposition to evil.
MISDISTINGUISH, *mis-dis-ting'-gwish*, v.a. To make wrong distinctions.
MISDO, *mis-doo'*, v.a To do wrong; to commit crime.
MISDOER, *mis-doo'-er*, s. One who does wrong.
MISDOING, *mis-doo'-ing*, s. A wrong done; a fault.
MISDOUBT,‡ *mis-dowt'*, v.a. To suspect.
—‡ s. Suspicion of danger; irresolution.
MISDOUBTFUL,‡ *mis-dowt'-ful*, a. Misgiving.
MISDREAD,‡ *mis-dred'*, s. Dread of evil.
MISEDUCATED, *mis-ed'-yu-ka-ted*, a. Improperly educated.
MISE-EN-SCÈNE, *mees-ang-sane'*, s. (Fr.) A placing on or getting up for the stage, more especially applied to pantomimes.
MISEMPLOY, *mis-em-ploy'*, v.a. To employ to no purpose.
MISEMPLOYED, *mis-em-ploy'd'*, pp. or a. Used to no purpose.
MISEMPLOYMENT, *mis-em-ploy'-ment*, s. Ill employment.
MISENTERED, *mis-en'-terd*, pp. or a. Entered wrongly, as an account.
MISENTRY, *mis-en'-tre*, s. A wrong entry, or charge.
MISER, *mi'-zer*, s. An extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; a mean fellow; an instrument for earth-boring.
MISERABLE, *miz'-er-à-bl*, a. Very unhappy; very poor or mean; very low or despicable; abject; forlorn.
— s. A name in the chocolate manufactories of the Italian ports for the husk of the cocoa-bean.
MISERABLENESS, *miz'-er-à-bl-nes*, s. State of misery.
MISERABLY, *miz'-er-à-ble*, ad. Unhappily; very poorly or meanly; wretchedly.
MISERLY, *mi'-zer-le*, a. Very covetous; avaricious.
MISERY, *miz'-er-e*, s. Unhappiness; extreme pain; wretchedness; distress; misfortune.
MISESTIMATE, *mis-es'-te-mate*, v.a. To estimate erroneously.
MISEXPLICATION, *mis-eks-ple-ka'-shun*, s. Wrong explanation.
MISEXPOUND, *mis-eks-pownd'*, v.a. To expound erroneously.
MISEXPRESSION, *mis-eks-presh'-un*, s. Erroneous expression.
MISFALL, *mis-fawl'*, v.a. To befall, as ill luck.
MISFALLEN, *mis-fawl'n*, pp. Happened unluckily.
MISFARE,‡ *mis-fare'*, s. Ill fare; misfortune.
—‡ v.n. To be in an ill state.
MISFASHION, *mis-fash'-un*, v.a. To form wrong.
MISFEASANCE, *mis-fe'-zanse*, s. (Fr.) In *law*, a trespass.
MISFEIGN,† *mis-fane'*, v.n. To feign with ill design.
MISFORM, *mis-fawrm'*, v.a. To put in an ill shape.
MISFORMATION, *mis-fawrm-a'-shun*, s. Irregularity of formation.
MISFORTUNATE,‡ *mis-fawrt'-yun-ate*, a. Producing misfortune
MISFORTUNE, *mis-fawrt'-yun*, s. Ill luck; mishap; mischance.
MISFORTUNED,† *mis-fawrt'-yund*, a. Unfortunate.
MISGIVE, *mis-giv'*, v.a. To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; ‡ to give or grant amiss.
MISGIVING, *mis-giv'-ing*, s. A failing of confidence.
MISGOTTEN, *mis-got'tn*, a. Unjustly obtained.
MISGOVERN, *mis-guv'-ern*, v.a. To govern ill.
MISGOVERNANCE, *mis-guv'-ern-anse*, s. Ill government; irregularity.
MISGOVERNED, *mis-guv'-ernd*, pp. or a. Ill governed badly administered; rude; unrestrained.
MISGOVERNMENT, *mis-guv'-ern-ment*, s. Ill administration of public affairs; irregularity; disorder.
MISGRAFT, *mis-grăft'*, v.a. To graft amiss.
MISGROUND, *mis-grownd'*, v.a. To found erroneously.
MISGUIDANCE, *mis-ghi'-danse*, s. Wrong direction.
MISGUIDE, *mis-ghide'*, v.a. To lead or guide into error.
MISGUIDED, *mis-ghi'-ded*, pp. or a. Led astray.
MISGUIDING, *mis-ghi'-ding*, s. Act of misleading.
MISGUIDINGLY, *mis-ghi'-ding-le*, ad. In a way to mislead.
MISHAP, *mis-hap'*, s. Ill chance; misfortune.
MISHAPPEN, *mis-hap'pn*, v.n. To happen ill.
MISHEAR, *mis-heer'*, v.a. To mistake in hearing.
MISHEARD, *mis-herd'*, pp. Heard imperfectly.
MISHMASH, *mish'-mash*, s. A mingle or hotch-potch.
MISHNA, *mish'-nà*, s. (Heb.) A digest of Jewish traditions.
MISIMPROVE, *mis-im-proov'*, v.a. To abuse.
MISIMPROVEMENT, *mis-im-proov'-ment*, s. Ill use or employment.
MISINFER, *mis-in-fer'*, v.a. To draw a wrong inference.
MISINFORM, *mis-in-fawrm'*, v.a. To give erroneous information.
—‡ v.n. To make false information.
MISINFORMATION, *mis-in-fawrm-a'-shun*, s. Wrong information; false account or intelligence received.
MISINFORMED, *mis-in-fawrmd'*, pp. Wrongly informed.
MISINFORMER, *mis-in-fawrm'-er*, s. One who gives wrong information.
MISINSTRUCT, *mis-in-strukt'*, v.a. To instruct amiss.
MISINSTRUCTION, *mis-in-struk'-shun*, s. Wrong instruction.
MISINTELLIGENCE, *mis-in-tel'-le-jense*, s. Wrong information.
MISINTERPRET, *mis-in-ter'-pret*, v.a. To interpret erroneously.
MISINTERPRETATION, *mis-in-ter-pre-ta'-shun*, s. The act of misinterpreting.
MISINTERPRETED, *mis-in-ter'-pre-ted*, pp. or a. Erroneously understood.
MISINTERPRETER, *mis-in-ter'-pre-ter*, s. One who interprets erroneously.
MISJOIN, *mis-joyn'*, v.a. To join unfitly or improperly.
MISJOINDER, *mis-joyn'-der*, s. In *law*, the joining of several distinct demands in a declaration.
MISJUDGE, *mis-judj'*, v.a. To judge erroneously.
— v.n. To err in judgment.
MISJUDGED, *mis-judjd'*, pp. or a. Judged erroneously.
MISJUDGMENT, *mis-judj'-ment*, s. A wrong determination.
MISKIN, *mis'-kin*, s. A little bagpipe.
MISKINDLE, *mis-kin'dl*, v.a. To kindle amiss.
MISLAID, *mis-layd'*, pp. Laid in a wrong place; lost.
MISLAY, *mis-lay'*, v.a. To lay in a wrong place; to lose.
MISLAYER, *mis-lay'-er*, s. One who loses.
MISLE, *miz'zl*, v.n. To rain in very fine drops.
MISLEAD, *mis-leed'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. MISLED. To lead astray; to deceive.
MISLEADER, *mis-leed'-er*, s. One who leads into error.
MISLEADING, *mis-leed'-ing*, s. A misguiding.
MISLEARNED,‡ *mis-lern'-ed*, or *mis-lernd'*, a. Not really or properly learned.
MISLED, *mis-led'*, pp. of MISLEAD. Led into error.
MISLETOE, *mis'l-to*, s. *See* MISTLETOE.
MISLIKE, *mis-like'*, v.a. or v.n. To dislike; to disapprove.
— s. Dislike; disapprobation.
MISLIKER, *mis-li'-ker*, s. One who dislikes.
MISLIVE,‡ *mis-liv'*, v.n. To live amiss.
MISLUCK, *mis-luk'*, s. Ill luck; misfortune.
MISLY, *miz'-le*, a. Raining in very small drops.
MISMANAGE, *mis-man'-aje*, v.a. To manage ill.
— v.n. To behave ill.
MISMANAGEMENT, *mis-man'-aje-ment*, s. Improper management.
MISMANAGER, *mis-man'-à-jer*, s. One who manages ill.
MISMARK, *mis-märk'*, v.a. To mark erroneously.
MISMATCH, *mis-match'*, v.a. To match unsuitably.
MISMEASURE, *mis-mezh'-ur*, v.n. To measure incorrectly.
MISNAME, *mis-name'*, v.a. To call by the wrong name
MISNOMER, *mis-no'-mer*, s. In *law*, a misnaming

MISOBEDIENCE,‡ *mis-o-be'-de-ense*, s. Erroneous obedience
MISOBSERVE, *mis-ob-zerv'*, v.a. To observe inaccurately.
MISOGAMIST, *me-sog'-a-mist*, s. A hater of marriage.
MISOGAMY, *me-sog'-a-me*, s. Hatred of marriage.
MISOGYNIST,† *me-soj'-e-nist*, s. A woman-hater.
MISOGYNY, *me-soj'-e-ne*, s. Hatred of the female sex.
MISOPINION, *mis-o-pin'-yun*, s. Erroneous opinion.
MISORDER,‡ *mis-awr'-der*, v.a. To order ill.
—‡ s. Irregularity.
MISORDERLY, *mis-awr'-der-le*, a. Irregular; disorderly.
MISORDINATION, *mis-awr-de-na'-shun*, s. Wrong ordination.
MISPERSUADE, *mis-per-swade'*, v.a. To persuade amiss.
MISPERSUASION, *mis-per-swa'-zhun*, s. A false persuasion
MISPICKEL, *mis-pik'l*, s. An ore of arsenic.
MISPLACE, *mis-place'*, v.a. To put in a wrong place.
MISPLACEMENT, *mis-place'-ment*, s. Act of placing wrongly.
MISPLEAD, *mis-pleed'*, v.n. To err in pleading.
MISPLEADING, *mis-pleed'-ing*, s. A mistake in pleading.
MISPOINT, *mis-poynt'*, v.a. To punctuate improperly.
MISPOLICY, *mis-pol'-e-se*, s. Wrong policy; impolicy.
MISPRACTICE, *mis-prak'-tis*, s. Wrong practice.
MISPRINT, *mis-print'*, v.a. To mistake in printing.
— s. A mistake in printing.
MISPRINTED, *mis-print'-ed*, pp. or a. Erroneously printed.
MISPRINTING, *mis-print'-ing*, s. The act of printing wrong.
MISPRISE, *mis-prize'*, v.a. To mistake.
MISPRISION, *mis-prizh'-un*, s. Neglect; contempt; ‡mistake or oversight.—In *law*, any high offence under the degree of capital.—*Misprision of treason* consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it.—*Misprision of felony* is the concealment of a felony which a man knows, but never assented to.
MISPRIZE, *mis-prize'*, v.a. To slight or undervalue.
MISPROCEEDING, *mis-pro-seed'-ing*, s. Irregular proceeding.
MISPROFESS, *mis-pro-fes'*, v.a. To make a false profession.
MISPRONOUNCE, *mis-pro-nownse'*, v.a. or v.n. To pronounce erroneously.
MISPRONUNCIATION, *mis-pro-nun-se-a'-shun*, s. A wrong pronunciation.
MISPROPORTION, *mis-pro-por'-shun*, v.a. To err in proportioning one thing to another.
MISQUOTATION, *mis-kwo-ta'-shun*, s. An erroneous quotation.
MISQUOTE, *mis-kwote'*, v.a. To quote erroneously.
MISRATE, *mis-rate'*, v.a. To rate erroneously.
MISRECEIVE, *mis-re-seev'*, v.a. To receive amiss.
MISRECITAL, *mis-re-si'-tal*, s. An inaccurate recital.
MISRECITE, *mis-re-site'*, v.a. To recite erroneously.
MISRECKON, *mis-rek'n*, v.a. To reckon or impute wrong
MISRELATE, *mis-re-late'*, v.a. To relate falsely.
MISRELATION, *mis-re-la'-shun*, s. Erroneous relation.
MISREMEMBER, *mis-re-mem'-ber*, v.a. Not to remember correctly.
MISREPORT, *mis-re-port'*, v.a. To report erroneously.
— s. An erroneous report.
MISREPRESENT, *mis-rep-re-sent'*, v.a. To represent falsely.
MISREPRESENTATION, *mis-rep-re-zen-ta'-shun*, s. Erroneous representation.
MISREPRESENTER, *mis-rep-re-sen'-ter*, s. One who gives a false account.
MISREPUTE, *mis-re-pewt'*, v.a. To have in wrong estimation.
MISREPUTED, *mis-re-pewt'-ed*, pp. or a. Erroneously reputed.
MISRULE *mis-rule'*, s. Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination; unjust domination.
MISRULY, *mis-ru'-le*, a. Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent.
MISS, *mis*, s.; contracted from MISTRESS; pl. MISSES. The title of a young woman or girl, and usually prefixed to the name, as *Miss Chapman*, pl. *the Misses Chapman*; a kept mistress; loss; mistake; error; harm.
— v.a. To fail of reaching the object; to omit; to pass by; to perceive the want of.
— v.n. To fail to hit; to deviate from the true direction.
MISSAID,† *mis-sed'*, pp. of the verb *to missay*. Said wrongly.
MISSAL, *mis'-sal*, s. The Roman Catholic mass-book, for masses said on particular days.
MISSAY,† *mis-say'*, v.a. To say wrong; to slander.
—† v.n. To speak ill.
MISSAYING, *mis-say'-ing*, s. Wrong expression.
MISSED, *mist*, pp. of the verb *to miss*.
MISSEEM, *mis-seem'*, v.n. To make a false appearance.
MISSEL-BIRD, *mis'l-bird*, } s. The largest of the
MISSEL-THRUSH, *mis'l-thrush*, } European thrushes, which feeds on the fruit of the mistletoe, whence the name is derived.
MISSELDINE,‡ *miz'-zel-dine*, s. The mistletoe.
MISSELTOE, *miz'-zel-to*. *See* MISTLETOE.
MISSEMBLANCE, *mis-sem'-blanse*, s. False resemblance.
MISSEND, *mis-send'*, v.a. To send incorrectly.
MISSENT, *mis-sent'*, pret. and pp. of MISSEND.
MISSERVE, *mis-serv'*, v.a. To serve unfaithfully.
MISSHAPE, *mis-shape'*, v.a. To shape ill; to deform.
MISSHAPED, *mis-shaypt'*, } pp. or a. Deformed, ugly;
MISSHAPEN, *mis-shayp'n*, } ill-shapen.
MISSHEATHED, *mis-sheeth'd*, a. Sheathed by mistake.
MISSILE, *mis'-sil*, a. Thrown, or that may be thrown.
— s. Any kind of weapon thrown for the injury of others.
MISSING, *mis'-sing*, ppr. Failing to hit, or to find.
— a. Lost; wanting.
MISSION, *mish'-un*, s. A sending or being sent; a message, errand, delegation, or commission; a station of missionaries; ‡ dismission.
MISSIONARY, *mish'-un-a-re*, s. One sent to propagate religion.
— a. Pertaining to missions.
MISSIVE, *mis'-siv*, a. Such as is sent or thrown.
— s. A letter or messenger.
MISSOY-BARK, *mis'-soi-bärk*, s. An aromatic bark obtained from the Eastern Archipelago.
MISSPEAK, *mis-speek'*, v.n. To err or mistake in speaking.
— v.a. To utter wrong.
MISSPELL, *mis-spel'*, v.a. To spell wrong.
MISSPELLING, *mis-spel'-ling*, s. False orthography.
MISSPELT, *mis-spelt'*, pp. of the verb *to misspell*.
MISSPEND, *mis-spend'*, v.a. To spend amiss.
MISSPENDER, *mis-spend'-er*, s. One who consumes improperly.
MISSPENSE,‡ *mis-spense'*, s. A spending improperly.
MISSPENT, *mis-spent'*, pp. or a. Expended to no purpose
MISSPOKEN, *mis-spoke'n*, pp. Uttered or spoken amiss
MISSTATE, *mis-state'*, v.a. To misrepresent.
MISSTATEMENT, *mis-state'-ment*, s. A wrong statement.
MISSTAYED, *mis-stayd'*, a. Having missed stays, as a ship.
MISSUMMATION, *mis-sum-ma'-shun*, s. Wrong summation.
MIST, *mist*, s Aqueous vapour, or water; that which obscures or intercepts vision.
— v.a. To cover with vapour.
— v.n. To rain in fine drops.
MISTAKABLE, *mis-take'-a-bl*, a. That may be mistaken.
MISTAKE, *mis-take'*, v.a. To misunderstand; to take one thing or person for another.
— v.n. To err in opinion or judgment.
— s. An error of any kind; misconception; misapprehension.
MISTAKEN, *mis-take'n*, pp. of the verb *to mistake*.
— a. Erroneous; incorrect; as, a *mistaken* notion.
MISTAKENLY, *mis-take'n-le*, ad. By mistake.
MISTAKER, *mis-take'-er*, s. One who mistakes.
MISTAKING, *mis-take'-ing*, s. An error; a mistake.
MISTAKINGLY, *mis-take'-ing-le*, ad. Erroneously falsely.
MISTAUGHT, *mis-tawt'*, pp. Wrongly taught.
MISTEACH, *mis-teetch'*, v.a. To teach wrongly.
MISTELL, *mis-tel'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. MISTOLD. To tell erroneously.
MISTEMPER, *mis-tem'-per*, v.a. To temper ill.
MIST-ENCUMBERED, *mist-en-kum'-berd*, a. Loaded with mist.
MISTER, *mis'-ter*, s. An abbreviation of the Latin *Magister*; a title of address to men of all classes, expressed in writing by the abbreviation *Mr.*
—‡ v.a. To be needful.
MISTERM, *mis-term'*, v.a. To denominate erroneously
MISTFUL, *mist'-ful*, a. Clouded with mist.
MISTHINK,† *mis-think'*, v.n.; pret. and pp. MISTHOUGHT To think wrong.

MISTHOUGHT, *mis-thawt'*, pp. Thought wrong of.
MISTILY, *mis'-te-le*, ad. With mist; obscurely.
MISTIME, *mis-time'*, v.a. To time wrong.
— v.n. To neglect the proper time.
MISTIMED, *mis-time'd'*, pp. or a. Unseasonable.
MISTINESS, *mis'-te-nes*, s. A state of being misty.
MISTION, *mis''-yun*, s. A state of being mixed.
MISTITLE, *mis-ti'tl*, v.a. To call by a wrong title.
MISTLETOE, MISLETOE, *miz'zl-to*, s. A parasitic plant or shrub of the genus *viscum*, which grows on different trees.
MIST-LIKE, *mist'-like*, a. Resembling mist.
MISTOLD, *mis-tole'd'*, pp. of the verb *to mistell*.
MISTOOK, *mis-took'*, pret. of the verb *to mistake*.
MISTRAIN, *mis-trane'* v.a. To train or educate amiss.
MISTRANSLATE, *mis-trans-late'*, v.a. To translate erroneously into another language.
MISTRANSLATION, *mis-trans-la'-shun*, s. An erroneous translation.
MISTREAT, *mis treet'*, v.a. To treat amiss.
MISTRESS, *mis'-tres*, s. A woman who governs; the female head of a family; an instructress of a school; a woman beloved and courted; a woman in keeping.
MISTRESS-PIECE, *mis'-tres-peece*, s. Chief ornament.
MISTRESS-SHIP, *mis'-tres-ship*, s. Female rule or dominion.
MISTRUST, *mis-trust'*, s. Want of confidence.
— v.a. To suspect or doubt.
MISTRUSTFUL, *mis-trust''-ful*, a. Suspicious; doubting.
MISTRUSTFULLY, *mis-trust'-ful-le*, ad. With suspicion or doubt.
MISTRUSTFULNESS, *mis-trust'-ful-nes*, s. Suspicion; doubt.
MISTRUSTINGLY, *mis-trust'-ing-le*, ad. With distrust or suspicion.
MISTRUSTLESS, *mis-trust'-les*, a. Unsuspecting.
MISTUNE, *mis-tewn'*, v.a. To tune erroneously.
MISTURN, ‡ *mis-turn'*, v.a. To pervert.
MISTUTOR, *mis-tew'-tur*, v.a. To instruct amiss.
MISTY, *mis'-te*, a. Overspread with mist; obscure.
MISUNDERSTAND, *mis-un-der-stand'*, v.a. To misconceive; to mistake.
MISUNDERSTANDING, *mis-un-der-stand'-ing*, s. Misconception; misapprehension; error; disagreement; dissension.
MISUNDERSTOOD, *mis-un-der-stud'*, pp. of the verb *to misunderstand*.
MISUSAGE, *mis-yu'-zaje*, s. Ill-usage; abuse.
MISUSE, *mis-yuse'*, s. Ill-treatment; improper use.
MISUSE, *mis-yuze'*, v.a. To treat or use improperly; to maltreat, or misapply.
MISUSED, *mis-yuze'd'*, pp. or a. Improperly used; misapplied.
MISVOUCH, *mis-vowtch'*, v.a. To vouch falsely.
MISWEAR, ‡ *mis-ware'*, v.a. To wear ill.
MISWED, *mis-wed'*, v.a. To wed improperly.
MISWEEN, *mis-ween'*, v.n. To misjudge; to distrust.
MISWEND, ‡ *mis-wend'*, v.n. To go wrong.
MISWRITE, *mis-rite'*, v.a. To write incorrectly.
MISWROUGHT, *mis-rawt'*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to miswork*.
— a. Badly worked; ill wrought.
MISY, *mi'-se*, s. The persulphate of iron, with excess of base.
MISYOKE, *mis-yoke'*, v.a. To yoke improperly.
MISZEALOUS, *mis-zel''-us*, a. Actuated by false zeal.
MITCHELLS, *mitch'-els*, s.pl. In *architecture*, Purbeck stones ready hewn.
MITE, *mite*, s. A very small insect, of the genus *acarus*; anything very small.
MITER, *mi'-tur*. *See* MITRE.
MITHRAS, *mith'-ras*, s. In *antiquity*, the name by which the sun was worshipped by the Persians and the Romans. By sculptors he is represented with his knee upon a bull, and plunging a dagger in his neck.
MITHRIDATE, *mith'-re-date*, s. In *pharmacy*, an antidote against poison.
MITHRIDATIC, *mith-re-dat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to mithridate.
MITIGABLE, *mit'-e-gà-bl*, a. That may be mitigated.
MITIGANT, *mit'-e-gant*, a. Softening; lenitive.
MITIGATE, *mit'-e-gate*, v.a. To alleviate; to allay; to make less severe; to moderate; to soothe.
MITIGATED, *mit'-e-ga-ted*, pp. or a. Softened; alleviated.
MITIGATING, *mit'-e-ga-ting*, ppr. or a. Alleviating.
MITIGATION, *mit-e-ga'-shun*, s. Alleviation; abatement of anything painful
MITIGATIVE, *mit'-e-gà tiv*, a. Tending to alleviate.
MITIGATOR, *mit'-e-ga-tur*, s. He or that which mitigates.
MITRAL, *mi'-tral*, a. Pertaining to a mitre.
MITRANÆ, *mi-tra'-ne*, s.pl. In *conchology*, a sub-family of *Volutidæ*, or Volutes.
MITRE, *mi'-tur*, s. A crown or pontifical ornament worn on the head by dignitaries of the Romish Church; *figuratively*, the dignity of an archbishop or bishop.—In *carpentry*, an angle of 45 degrees.
— v.a. To adorn with a mitre.
MITRED, *mi'-turd*, pp. or a. Wearing a mitre; cut or joined at an angle of 45 degrees.
MITRIFORM, *mit'-re-fawrm*, a. In *botany*, conical.
MITTEN, *mit'n*, s. A cover for the hand or arm only, but not for the fingers, worn to defend it from cold.
MITTENT, ‡ *mit'-tent*, a. Sending forth emitting.
MITTIMUS, *mit'-te-mus*, s. In *law*, a warrant from a justice of commitment to prison.
MITTS, *mits*, s.pl. Mittens; a covering for the hand or arm only, but not for the fingers.
MITY, *mi'-te*, a. Having or abounding with mites.
MIX, *miks*, v.a.; pret. and pp. MIXED, or MIXT. To unite or blend promiscuously two or more ingredients; to join; to associate.
— v.n. To become united or blended promiscuously.
MIXABLE, *miks'-à-bl*, a. Capable of being mixed.
MIXED, *mixt*, a. Consisting of different things.
MIXEDLY, *miks'-ed-le*, ad. In a mixed manner.
MIXEN, *miks'n*, s. A compost heap.
MIXER, *miks'-er*, s. One who mixes or mingles.
MIXTILINEAL, MIXTILINEAR, *miks-te-lin'-e-al*, *-ar*, a. Containing a mixture of lines.
MIXTION, *mikst'-yun*, s. Promiscuous assemblage.
MIXTURE, *mikst'-yur*, s. The act of mixing, or state of being mixed; union; intermixture.
MIZZEN, *miz'n*, s. In *nautical language*, the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship.—*Mizzen-mast* is the mast which supports the after-sails.—*Mizzen-rigging* are the shrouds of the mizzen-mast.
MIZZLE, *miz'zl*, v.a. To rain in very fine drops.
MIZZLY, *miz'-le*, a. Drizzling; misty.
MIZZY, *miz'-ze*, s. A bog or quagmire.
MNEMONICS, *ne-mon'-iks*, s.pl. The art of memory
MNEMOTECHNY, *ne-mo-tek'-ne*, s. Mnemonics.
MOAN, *mone*, v.a. To lament; to deplore.
— v.n. To make lamentations.
— s. Lamentation; expression of sorrow.
MOANFUL, *mone'-ful*, a. Expressing sorrow.
MOANFULLY, *mone'-ful-le*, ad. With lamentation.
MOAT, *mote*, s. In *fortification*, a ditch or rampart.
— v.a. To surround with a ditch.
MOB, *mob*, s. A promiscuous or disorderly multitude a kind of female undress for the head.—*Mob law*, rule of the mob; lynch law.
— v.a. To attack in a disorderly crowd; to wrap up in a cowl.
MOBBISH, *mob'-bish*, a. Like a mob; tumultuous.
MOBBY, *mob'-be*, s. The liquid or juice expressed from apples and peaches, and afterwards distilled to make apple or peach brandy.
MOBCAP, *mob'-kap*, s. A plain cap or head-dress for females.
MOBILE, ‡ *mo'-bele*, a. (Fr.) Movable.
— s. The mob; the populace.
MOBILITY, *mo-bil'-e-te*, s. Susceptibility of motion, activity; the populace; fickleness.
MOBILIZATION, *mob-e-le-za'-shun*, s. Act of mobilizing, or employing troops in active service.
MOBILIZE, *mob'-e-lize*, v.a. To draught troops for active service that are generally stationary.
MOBLE, *mob'bl*, v.a. To wrap the head in a hood.
MOCCASIN, *mok'-kà-sin*, s. (Ind.) A shoe or cover for the feet; a rough deer-skin sandal.
MOCHA COFFEE, *mo'-kà kof''-fe*, s. The best description of Arabian coffee.
MOCHA-STONE, *mo'-kà-stone*, s. Dendritic agate; a species of quartz.
MOCK, *mok*, v.a. To imitate in contempt or derision to laugh at; to mimic; to deride.
— v.n. To make sport in contempt.
— s. Ridicule; derision; ‡ mimicry.
— a. False; counterfeit; assumed; imitating reality, but not real.—*Mock* forms the prefix of various compounds; as *Mock-epic*, a burlesque imitation of an epic poem.—*Mock-heroic*, burlesquing the heroic.—*Mock-lead*, or *Mock-ore*, the miner's name for *blend* sulphuret of zinc.—*Mock-nightingale*, the black-cap.—

Mock-orange, a deciduous shrub of the genus *Philadelphus*.—*Mock-privet*, an evergreen shrub, of the genus *Phillyrea*.—*Mock-rainbow*, an ideal rainbow.—*Mock-sun*, a parhelion.—*Mock-turtle*, a soup made of calf's head, veal, and condiments.—*Mock-velvet*, an imitation of velvet; mockado.

MOCKABLE,† *mok'-à-bl*, a. Exposed to derision.

MOCKAGE,‡ *mok'-aje*, s. Mockery.

MOCKER, *mok'-er*, s. A scorner; an impostor.

MOCKERY, *mok' er-e*, s. The act of deriding; derision; ridicule, sport; that which deceives; false show.

MOCKING, *mok'-ing*, s. Derision; insult.

MOCKING-BIRD, *mok'-ing-burd*, s. An American singing-bird of the Thrush kind.

MOCKING-STOCK, *mok'-ing-stok*, s. A butt of sport.

MOCKINGLY, *mok'-ing-le*, ad. By way of derision.

MOCKISH,‡ *mok'-ish*, a. Counterfeit.

MOCO, *mo'-ko*, s. A South American rodent quadruped.

MODAL, *mo'-dal*, a. Consisting of mode only.

MODALITY, *mo-dal'-e-te*, s. The quality of being modal.

MODDER,‡ *mod'-er*, s. A girl.

MODE, *mode*, s. Method; form; fashion; gradation; manner of existing; a kind of silk.—In *grammar*, a particular manner of conjugating verbs. *See* MOOD.

MODEL, *mod'-el*, s. A pattern of anything of a particular form or construction; a mould; example.
— v.a. or v.n. To form or plan in a particular manner; to shape; to form a work of some plastic material.

MODELLER, *mod'-el-er*, s. A planner; a contriver.

MODELLING, *mod'-el-ing*, s. The making of a model from which a work of art is to be executed.

MODENA, *mo-de'-nà*, s. A crimson-like colour.

MODER, *mo'-der*, s. The matrix or principal place of an astrolabe, into which the other parts are fixed.

MODERABLE,‡ *mod'-er-à-bl*, a. Temperate; governable.

MODERANCE,‡ *mod'-er-anse*, s. Moderation.

MODERATE, *mod'-er-ate*, a. Temperate; observing reasonable bounds, restrained in passion; not violent; of middle rate or quality.
— v.a. To keep within bounds; to restrain; to regulate.
— v.n. To become less violent; intense; to preside in a meeting.

MODERATED, *mod'-er-a-ted*, pp. of the verb *to moderate*.

MODERATELY, *mod'-er-ate-le*, ad. Temperately; mildly.

MODERATENESS, *mod'-er-ate-nes*, s. Temperateness.

MODERATION, *mod-er-a'-shun*, s. The state of being moderate, restraint of violent passions; calmness of mind, temperance.

MODERATISM, *mod'-er-à-tizm*, s. The views and practices of those called *moderates*; moderate opinions in religion or politics.

MODERATO, *mod-er-ä'-to*. (Ital.) In *music*, a gentle movement.

MODERATOR, *mod-er-a'-tur*, s. The person who presides over a meeting to preserve order; one who superintends the University exercises and disputations; the name of the President of the Annual Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

MODERATORSHIP, *mod-er-a'-tur-ship*, s. The office of a moderator.

MODERATRIX, *mod'-er-à-triks*, s. A woman who moderates.

MODERN, *mod'-ern*, a. Pertaining to the present time, recent or new; ‡common.
— s. A person of modern times.—*Moderns* are recent nationalities as opposed to the *ancient*.

MODERNISM, *mod'-ern-izm*, s. Modern practice; something recently formed.

MODERNIST, *mod'-ern-ist*, s. One who admires the moderns.

MODERNITY,† *mo-der'-ne-te*, s. The state of being modern.

MODERNIZATION, *mod-ern-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of adapting to modern taste.

MODERNIZE, *mod'-ern-ize*, v.a. To render modern.

MODERNIZED, *mod'-ern-ize'd*, pp. or a. Rendered modern.

MODERNIZER, *mod'-ern-i-zer*, s. He who renders modern.

MODERNLY,‡ *mod'-ern-le*, ad. In modern times.

MODERNNESS, *mod'-ern-nes*, s. Recentness; novelty.

MODEST, *mod'-est*, a. Restrained by a sense of propriety; reserved; unobtrusive; diffident; not presumptuous; not loose, or lewd.

MODESTLY, *mod'-est-le*, ad. Not arrogantly or wantonly.

MODESTY, *mod'-es-te*, s. That lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance; moderation; purity of manners.—*Modesty-piece*, narrow lace worn by females over the bosom.

MODIATION,‡ *mo-de-a'-shun*, s. A measure.

MODICITY,‡ *mo-dis'-e-te*, s. Moderateness; littleness.

MODICUM, *mod'-e-kum*, s. (Lat.) A small quantity.

MODIFIABLE, *mod-e-fi'-à-bl*, a. That may be modified.

MODIFICATE, *mod'-e-fe-kate*, v.a. To qualify.

MODIFICATION, *mod-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of modifying.

MODIFICATIVE, *mod'-e-fe-kà-tiv*, a. That which modifies.

MODIFIED, *mod'-e-fide*, pp. or a. Changed in form varied.

MODIFIER, *mod'-e-fi-er*, s. He or that which modifies.

MODIFY, *mod'-e-fi*, v.a. To change the form or external qualities of a thing; to vary.
— v.n. To extenuate.

MODILLION, *mo-dil'-yun*, s. (Ital.) In *architecture*, a bracket under the corona of Grecian columns.

MODIOLAR, *mo'-de-o-lar*, a. Shaped like a bushel measure.

MODISH, *mo'-dish*, a. According to the mode; fashionable.

MODISHLY, *mo'-dish-le*, ad. Fashionably.

MODISHNESS, *mo'-dish-nes*, s. The state of being fashionable.

MODIST, *mo'-dist*, s. A follower of fashion.

MODULATE, *mod'-u-late*, v.a. To vary or inflect sound in a musical manner.

MODULATED, *mod'-u-la-ted*, pp. or a. Formed to a certain key.

MODULATION, *mod-u-la'-shun*, s. A rising or falling of the voice in reading or speaking; melody.

MODULATOR, *mod'-u-la-tur*, s. He or that which modulates

MODULE, *mod'-ule*, s. (Fr.) A model or representation.—In *architecture*, a certain measure or size for regulating the proportion of columns, &c.
—† v.a. To shape; to modulate.

MODUS, *mo'-dus*, s. (Lat.) A compensation in lieu of tithes.

MOE, *mo*, s. A distorted mouth.
— v.n. To make distorted mouths.
—‡ a. or ad. More.

MOELLINE, *mo'-el-line*, s. An ointment for the hair.

MOELLON, *mo'-el-lon*, s. Rough stones fit for building.

MŒSO-GOTHIC, *me-so-goth'-ik*, a. Belonging to the Mœso-Goths.

MOFF, *mof*, s. A silk stuff from Caucasia.

MOGUL, *mo-gul'*, s. Formerly the title of a prince or emperor of the *Moguls*, who ruled over Hindostan, but whose power is now extinct.

MOHAIR, *mo'-hare*, s. The hair of a kind of goat in Turkey.—*Mohair-shell*, in *conchology*, a peculiar species of *voluta*, whose surface resembles mohair.

MOHAMMEDAN, *mo-ham'-me-dan*, s. A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the religion of Arabia and Persia, as contained in the Koran.
— a. Pertaining to Mahomet, or Mohammed.

MOHAMMEDISM, *mo-ham'-me-dizm*, s. The religion of Mohammed.

MOHAWK, *mo'-hawk*, } s. An appellation given to certain
MOHOCK, *mo'-hok*, } ruffians who once infested the streets of London.

MOHR, *more*, s. In *zoology*, a species of antelope inhabiting Africa.

MOHSITE, *mo'-site*, s. Crystallized titanite of iron.

MOHUR, *mo'-hur*, s. A British Indian gold coin.

MOIDER,‡ *moy'-der*, v.a. To puzzle, to perplex.

MOIDORE, *moi-dore'*, s. A gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 7*s*.

MOIETY, *moy'-e-te*, s. One of two equal parts.

MOIL,† *moyl*, v.a. To daub; to make dirty.
— v.n. To labour; to toil.
—‡ s. A spot.

MOINEAU, *moy'-no*, s. In *fortification*, a small flat bastion.

MOIRE, *mo'awr*, s. Watered or clouded silk.—*Moire-antique*, a species of figured silk, of which waistcoats, &c., are made.

MOIST, *moyst*, a. Moderately wet; damp.
—‡ v.a. To make damp.

MOISTEN, *mois'n*, v.a. To make damp.

MOISTENER, *mois'n-er*, s. That which moistens.

MOISTFUL, *moyst'-ful*, a. Full of moisture.

MOISTNESS, *moyst'-nes*, s Dampness; humidity.

MOISTURE, *moist'-yur*, s. A moderate degree of wetness.
MOISTURELESS, *moyst'-yur-les*, a. Destitute of moisture.
MOISTY,‡ *moys'-te*, a. Drizzling.
MOLAR, *mo'-lar*, a. Having power to grind; grinding. — s. A grinding tooth or grinder.
MOLASSE, *mo-läs'*, s. A soft, tertiary sandstone.
MOLASSES, *mo-läs'-sez*, s. The syrup which drains from Muscovado sugar when cooling; treacle.
MOLE, *mole*, s. A small protuberance on the human body.—(Lat.) a mound of large stones laid in the sea before a port for protection; also, the port or haven thus formed.—(Dan.) a species of *talpa*, which burrows beleath the ground.—*Mole-hill*, a little hillock thrown up by moles.—*Mole-track*, the course of a mole under ground.
MOLE-CRICKET, *mole-krik'-et*, s. An insect of the cricket family, which burrows under ground.
MOLECULAR, *mo-lek'-u-lar*, a. Consisting of molecules.
MOLECULARITY, *mo-lek-u-lar'-e-te*, s. Condition of molecules.
MOLECULE, *mol'-e-kule*, s. (Fr.) A name given to the minute particles of which bodies are supposed to be composed.
MOLE-EYED, *mole'-ide*, a. Having very small eyes.
MOLENDINACEOUS, *mo-len-din-a'-she-us*, a. Resembling the sails of a windmill.—In *botany*, applied to seeds which have many wings.
MOLE-SKIN, *mole'-skin*, s. A substitute for low woollen cloths; a strong twilled fustian.
MOLEST, *mo-lest'*, v.a. To render uneasy; to trouble.
MOLESTATION, *mol-es-ta'-shun*, s. Disturbance; annoyance.
MOLESTER, *mo-lest'-er*, s. One who disturbs.
MOLESTFUL, *mo-lest'-ful*, a. Troublesome.
MOLLIENT, *mol'-le-ent*, a. Softening; assuaging.
MOLLIENTLY, *mol'-le-ent-le*, ad. In a soothing manner.
MOLLIFIABLE, *mol-le-fi'-a-bl*, a. That may be softened.
MOLLIFICATION, *mol-le-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of mollifying; mitigation.
MOLLIFIER, *mol'-le-fi-er*, s. A softener; a mitigator.
MOLLIFY, *mol'-le-fi*, v.a. To soften, assuage, or pacify.
MOLLUSCA, *mol lus'-ka*, s.pl. (Lat.) One of the four sub kingdoms into which animals are divided, comprising species whose bodies are soft, as snails, oysters, and other shell animals.
MOLLUSCAN, *mol-lus' kan*, a. Pertaining to the Mollusca.
MOLLUSCOUS, *mol-lus' kus*, a. Pertaining to the Mollusca.
MOLLUSK, *mol'-lusk*, s. One of the Mollusca.
MOLOCH, *mo'-lok*, s. In *Scripture*, the deity of the Ammonites.
MOLTEN,‡ *mole'tn*, pp. of the verb *to melt*. — a. Melted; made of melted metal.
MOLYBDATE, *mo-lib'-date*, s. A compound of molybdic acid.
MOLYBDENA, *mo-lib-de'-nȧ*, s. An ore of a dark lead colour, and consisting of sulphur and molybdenum.
MOLYBDENITE, *mo-lib'-de-nite*, s. Sulphuret of molybdena.
MOLYBDENOUS, *mo-lib-de'-nus*, a. Pertaining to molybdena.
MOLYBDENUM, *mo-lib-de'-num*, s. A white brittle metal, very infusible.
MOLYBDIC, *mo-lib'-dik*, a. Pertaining to molybdena.—*Molybdic acid* is an acid obtained from molybdate of lead.
MOME, *mome*, s. A dull person; a post.
MOMENT, *mo'-ment*, s. The most minute part of time; instant; twinkling; importance.
MOMENTAL,‡ *mo-men'-tal*, a. Important.
MOMENTALLY, *mo-men'-tal-le*, ad. For a moment.
MOMENTANEOUS, *mo-men-ta'-ne us*, a. Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time.
MOMENTARILY, *mo'-men-tȧ-re-le*, ad. For a moment; in a moment; every moment.
MOMENTLY, *mo'-ment-le*, ad. For a moment; in a moment; every moment.
MOMENTOUS, *mo-men'-tus*, a. Important; weighty.
MOMENTOUSLY, *mo-men'-tus-le*, ad. Weightily.
MOMENTOUSNESS, *mo-men'-tus-nes*, s. Great importance.
MOMENTUM, *mo-men'-tum*, s.; pl. MOMENTA. Impetus; fulness of motion.
MONACHAL, *mon'-ȧ-kal*, a. Pertaining to monks; monastic.
MONACHISM, *mon'-ȧ-kizm*, s. State of monks; a monastic life.
MONAD, *mon'-ad*, s. An ultimate atom.
MONADELPHIA, *mon-ȧ-del'-fe-ȧ*, s.pl. In the Linnæan system of botany, a class of plants whose stamens are united in one body.
MONADELPHIAN, *mon-ȧ-del'-fe-an*, a. Having stamens in one body.
MONADIC, *mo-nad'-ik*, a. Having the nature of a monad.
MONADICAL, *mo-nad'-e-kal*, a. Having the nature of a monad.
MONANDRIA, *mo-nan'-dre-ȧ*, s.pl. In *botany*, a class of plants having one stamen only.
MONANDRIAN, *mo-nan'-dre-an*, a. Having one stamen only.
MONARCH, *mon'-ärk*, s. The ruler of à nation; a sovereign; a king, queen, or emperor.
MONARCHAL, *mo-när'-kal*, a. Pertaining to a monarch; sovereign.
MONARCHESS, *mon'-ark-es*, s. A female monarch.
MONARCHIC, *mo-när'-kik*, a. Vested in a single ruler; pertaining to monarchy.
MONARCHICAL, *mo-när'-ke-kal*, a. Vested in a single ruler; pertaining to monarchy.
MONARCHISM, *mon'-ar-kizm*, s. The principles of monarchy.
MONARCHIST, *mon'-ar-kist*, s. An advocate of monarchy.
MONARCHIZE, *mon'-ark-ize*, v.n. To play the king. — v.a. To govern.
MONARCHY, *mon'-ark-e*, s. A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in a single person; a kingdom; an empire.
MONASTERIAL, *mon-as-te'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a monastery.
MONASTERY, *mon' as-te-re*, s. A house of religious retirement; a cloister or abbey.
MONASTIC, *mo-nas'-tik*, a. Pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns.
MONASTICAL, *mo-nas'-te-kal*, a. Pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns.
MONASTIC, *mo-nas'-tik*, s. A monk.
MONASTICALLY, *mo-nas'-te-kal-le*, ad. Reclusely.
MONASTICISM, *mo-nas'-te-sizm*, s. Monastic life.
MONASTICON, *mo-nas'-te-kon*, s. A book on monasteries.
MONDAY, *mun'-de*, s. The second day of the week.
MONETARY, *mun'-e-tȧ-re*, a. Relating to money.
MONEY, *mun'-e*, s.; pl. MONEYS. Any piece of metal, usually gold, silver, or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of commerce; bank-notes or bills of credit issued by authority, wealth; affluence.—*Money-bag*, a bag or purse for holding money.—*Money-box*, a box or till to hold money.—*Money-broker*, a broker who deals in money.—*Money-market*, a general term for the monetary transactions at the Stock Exchange, Bank of England, or other great financial establishments.—*Money-order*, a convenient form of transmitting small sums of money through the medium of the Post-office.—*Money-scrivener*, a person who raises money for others.
MONEYED, *mun'-id*, a. Rich in money.
MONEYER,† *mun'-e-er*, s. A banker; one who deals in money; a workman employed in the Mint.
MONEYLESS, *mun'-e-les*, a. Destitute of money; penniless.
MONEY-SPINNER, *mun'-e-spin'-ner*, s. A small spider.
MONEY'S-WORTH, *mun'-ez-wurth*, s. Something that will bring money; full value.
MONEYWORT, *mun'-e-wurt*, s. An evergreen trailing plant, of the genus *Nummularia*.
MONGER, *mung'-ger*, s. A trader; a dealer; generally used in composition, as *ironmonger*, *cheesemonger*, &c.
MONGOL, *mong'-gol*, s. A native of Mongolia, in Eastern Asia.
MONGREL, *mung'-grel*, a. Of a mixed breed. — s. An animal of a mixed breed.
MONILIFORM, *mo-nil'-e-fawrm*, a. Like a necklace.
MONIMENT,‡ *mon'-e-ment*, s. A mark; an image; an inscription.
MONISH,‡ *mon'-ish*, v.a. To admonish.
MONISHER,‡ *mon'-ish-er*, s. An admonisher.
MONISHMENT,‡ *mon'-ish-ment*, s. Admonition.
MONITION, *mo-nish'-un*, s. Warning.
MONITIVE, *mon'-e-tiv*, a. Admonitory.
MONITOR, *mon'-e-tur*, s. One who warns of faults, or informs of duty.—In *schools*, a pupil selected to instruct the younger scholars.—In *zoology*, a genus of lizards.
MONITORIAL, *mon-e-to'-re-al*, a. Relating to or performed by a monitor.
MONITORIALLY, *mon-e-to'-re-al-le*, ad. In the manner of a monitor.
MONITORY, *mon'-e-tur-e*, a. Giving admonition: warning. — s. Admonition; warning.
MONITRESS, *mon'-e-tres*, s. A female monitor.

MONK, *munk*, s. A man who devotes himself to religion.—*Monk's-head*, *Monk's-hood*, and *Monk's-rhubarb*, are the names of well-known herbaceous plants.

MONKERY, *munk'-er-e*, s. The life of monks.

MONKEY, *munk'-e*, s. The popular name of a genus of animals embracing the ape and baboon; a name of contempt or of slight kindness; a pile-driver.—*Monkey-block*, a small single block strapped with a swivel.—*Monkey-boat*, a small, broad-built boat employed in the docks.—*Monkey-bread*, the name of the large fruit of the *Adansonia digitata*, the pulp and leaves of which constitute articles of food by the natives of Africa.—*Monkey-jacket*, a thick pea-jacket, or short spencer.—*Monkey-wrench*, in *mechanics*, a spanner with a movable jaw.

MONKEYISM, *munk'-e-izm*, s. Apishness; the characteristics of a monkey, in semblance or manners.

MONKHOOD, *munk'-hud*, s. The character of a monk.

MONKISH, *munk'-ish*, a. Like a monk; monastic.

MONK'S-HOOD, *munks'-hud*, s. A wild plant, the *Aconitum Napellus*, or Wolf's-bane, the roots of which yield a virulent narcotic poison.

MONK'S-SEAM, *munks'-seem*, s. In *nautical matters*, a seam made by laying the selvages of sails one over the other.

MONOCARDIAN, *mon-o-kär'-de-an*, a. Having a single heart.

MONOCARPON, *mon-o-kär'-pon*, s. An annual plant, which, though it lives for many years, perishes as soon as it has borne fruit.

MONOCARPOUS, *mon-o-kär'-pus*, a. Bearing fruit but once.

MONOCEROS, *mo-nos'-e-ros*, s. The unicorn.

MONOCHLAMYDEOUS, *mon-o-klà-mid'-e-us*, a. In *botany*, having a single covering.

MONOCHORD, *mon'-o-kawrd*, s. A musical instrument of one string.

MONOCHROME, *mon'-o-krome*, s. A painting with a single colour.

MONOCHROMATIC, *mon-o-kro-mat'-ik*, a. Consisting of one colour.

MONOCLE, *mon'-o-kl*, s. (Fr.) A reading-glass for one eye.

MONOCLINATE, *mo-nok'-le-nate*, a. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals in which one of the axes is obliquely inclined.

MONOCLINOUS, *mo-nok'-le-nus*, a. In *botany*, hermaphrodite.

MONOCOTYLEDON, *mon-o-kot-e-le'-don*, s. In *botany*, a plant with only one seed-lobe; whence *monocotyledonous*.

MONOCRACY, *mo-nok'-rà-se*, s. Government by a single person.

MONOCRAT, *mon'-o-krat*, s. One who governs alone.

MONOCULAR, *mo-nok'-u-lar*, } a. Having one eye only.
MONOCULOUS, *mo-nok'-u-lus*, }

MONOCULE, *mon'-o-kule*, s. An insect with one eye.

MONODACTYLOUS, *mon-o-dak'-te-lus*, a. Having one finger or toe.

MONODELPHON, *mon-o-del'-fon*, s. A plant, with stamens and filaments combined in a single mass.

MONODIST, *mon'-o-dist*, s. One who writes monodies.

MONODON, *mon'-o-don*, s. The sea-unicorn, or narwhal, a genus of *Cetaceæ*, which derives its name from having a long projecting tusk.

MONODRAM, *mon'-o-dram*, s. A dramatic performance by a single person.

MONODRAMATIC, *mon-o-drà-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a monodram.

MONODY, *mon'-o-de*, s. A mournful poem, sung by one person only

MONŒCIA, *mo-ne'-she-à*, s.pl. In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers; whence *monœcious*.

MONOGAMIA, *mon-o-ga'-me-à*, s.pl. In *botany*, an order of plants having a simple flower; whence *monogamous*.

MONOGAMIST, *mo-nog'-à-mist*, s. One who disallows second marriages.

MONOGAMOUS, *mo-nog'-à-mus*, a. Having one wife only.

MONOGAMY, *mo-nog'-à-me*, s. The marriage of one wife only.

MONOGRAM, *mon'-o-gram*, s. A character or cypher composed of one or more letters interwoven.

MONOGRAPH, *mon'-o-graf*, s. A description of a single class of things; whence *monographical* and *monographically*

MONOGRAPHER, *mo-nog'-rà-fer*, } s. One who writes a
MONOGRAPHIST, *mo-nog'-rà-fist*, } monograph, or a description of a single class of things.

MONOGRAPHY, *mo-nog'-rà-fe*, s. A written account of some single subject or class of things.

MONOGYN, *mon'-o-jin*, s. A plant with one stigma and one pistil in a flower.

MONOGYNIA, *mon-o-jin'-e-à*, s.pl. In *botany*, an order of plants having only one style; whence *monogynian*.

MONOLITH, *mon'-o-lith*, s. A column or obelisk consisting of a single stone.

MONOLITHIC, *mon-o-lith'-ik*, a. Consisting of a single stone.

MONOLOGIST, *mo-nol'-o-jist*, s. One who soliloquizes.

MONOLOGUE, *mon'-o-log*, s. A soliloquy; a composition for a single performer.

MONOMACHY, *mo-nom'-à-ke*, s. A single combat.

MONOMANIA, *mon-o-ma'-ne-à*, s. Derangement with regard to a particular subject.

MONOMANIAC, *mon-o-ma'-ne-ak*, a. Affected with monomania.
— s. A person affected by monomania.

MONOMETER, *mo-nom'-e-ter*, s. A rhythmical series of a single metre.

MONOMETRIC, *mon-o-met'-rik*, a. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals with the axes equal.

MONOMIAL, *mo-no'-me-al*, s. In *algebra*, a quantity expressed by one term only.

MONOPATHY, *mo-nop'-à-the*, s. Solitary suffering or sensibility.

MONOPETALOUS, *mon-o-pet'-à-lus*, a. In *botany*, having one petal.

MONOPHTHONG, *mon'-of-thong*, s. A letter having a single sound.

MONOPHTHONGAL, *mon-of-thong'-al*, a. Having only one sound.

MONOPHYLLOUS, *mon-o-fil'-lus*, a. Having one leaf.

MONOPOLIST, *mo-nop'-o-list*, } s. One who engrosses
MONOPOLIZER, *mo-nop'-o-li-zer*, } a commodity, by purchasing the entire article, so as to enhance the price.

MONOPOLIZE, *mo-nop'-o-lize*, v.a. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of any commodity or goods in market.—*Figuratively*, to engross the general conversation.

MONOPOLY, *mo-nop'-o-le*, s. The sole power of vending any species of goods.

MONOPTOT, *mo-nop'-tot*, s. A noun having one case.

MONORHYME, *mon'-o-rime*, s. A metrical composition in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.

MONOSEPALOUS, *mon-o-sep'-à-lus*, a. Having one sepal.

MONOSPERMOUS, *mon-o-sper'-mus*, a. Having one seed.

MONOSPHERICAL, *mon-o-sfer'-e-kal*, a. Consisting of one sphere.

MONOSTICH, *mon'-o-stik*, s. A composition of one verse.

MONOSTROPHIC, *mon-o-strof'-ik*, a. Having one strophe only.

MONOSYLLABIC, *mon-o-sil-lab'-ik*, a. Consisting of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, *mon-o-sil'-là-bl*, s. A word of one syllable.

MONOTHALAMOUS, *mon-o-thal'-à-mus*, a. One-chambered; applied to cephalopods.

MONOTHEISM, *mon'-o-the-izm*, s. Belief in the existence of one God.

MONOTHEIST, *mon'-o-the-ist*, s. One who believes in one God only.

MONOTHEISTIC, *mon-o-the-is'-tik*, a. Pertaining to monotheism.

MONOTOMOUS, *mo-not'-o-mus*, a. In *mineralogy*, having cleavage distinct.

MONOTONE, *mon'-o-tone*, s. A succession of sounds on the same pitch.

MONOTONIC, *mon-o-ton'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the monotone.

MONOTONOUS, *mo-not'-o-nus*, a. Continued with dull uniformity.

MONOTONOUSLY, *mo-not'-o-nus-le*, ad. With one uniform tone.

MONOTONY, *mo-not'-o-ne*, s. A frequent recurrence of the same modifications of tone or sound, producing a dull uniformity.—*Figuratively*, an irksome sameness or want of variety.

MONOTREMATOUS, *mon-o-trem'-à-tus*, a. Having only one external opening for urine and other excrements.

MONOTRIGLYPH, *mon-o-trig'-lif*, s. An intercolumniation in which only one triglyph and two metopæ are introduced.

MONOTROPACEÆ, *mon-o-tro-pa'-se-e*, s.pl. In *botany*, a natural order of Exogens (the Rape-firs), belonging to the Erical alliance of Lindley.
MONSIEUR, *mos-seu'*, s. (Fr.) Sir; Mr.
MONSOON, *mon-soon'*, s. A periodical wind.
MONSTER, *mon'-ster*, s. Any unnatural production; something greatly deformed; a person unnaturally wicked or vicious.
MONSTRANCE, *mon'-stranse*, s. A transparent pyx, which contains the consecrated host of the Roman Catholic service.
MONSTRIFEROUS, *mon-strif'-er-us*, a. Producing monsters.
MONSTROSITY, *mon-stros'-e-te*, s. An unnatural production.
MONSTROUS, *mon'-strus*, a. Unnatural in form; very wonderful; enormous; extraordinary; hateful.
MONSTROUSLY, *mon'-strus-le*, ad. Hideously, horribly.
MONSTROUSNESS, *mon'-strus-nes*, s. State of being monstrous.
MONTANIC, *mon-tan'-ik*, a. Pertaining to mountains.
MONTANT, *mon'-tant*, s. (Fr.) A term in fencing; an upright piece on any frame-work.
MONTEFIASCO, *mon-te-fe-as'-ko*, s. The name of an Italian wine.
MONTEM, *mon'-tem*, s. A custom among the scholars at Eton School of exacting money for the senior scholar.
MONTERO, *mon-te'-ro*, s. (Span.) A horseman's cap.
MONTETH, *mon-teth'*, s. A vessel in which glasses are washed.
MONTEURS, *mon'-tewrs*, s.pl. A class of artisans who arrange artificial flowers into wreaths and trimmings.
MONTH, *munth*, s. A space or period of time comprehending one-twelfth of the year, and called the *calendar month*; also the period of the moon's revolution from any point in the heavens round to the same point again, called a *lunar month*.
MONTHLING, *munth'-ling*, s. The being of a month.
MONTHLY, *munth' le*, a. Continued a month, or performed in a month.—*Monthly nurse* is an attendant on females during childbirth.
— s. A publication which appears once a month.
— ad. In every month.
MONTICLE, *mon'-te-kl*, s. A little mount; a hillock.
MONTIGENOUS, *mon-tij'-e-nus*, a. Produced on a mountain.
MONTMARTRITE, *mont-mär'-trite*, s. A yellowish limestone.
MONTON, *mone'-tun*, s. (Span.) A miner's name for a heap of ore.
MONTURE, *mon'-tewr*, s. (Fr.) A saddle-horse; *literally*, that on which one is mounted.
MONUMENT, *mon'-u-ment*, s. Anything by which the memory of a person or of an event is preserved or perpetuated; a memorial; a tomb; a cenotaph.
MONUMENTAL, *mon-u-men'-tal*, a. Serving as a monument; belonging to a tomb.
MONUMENTALLY, *mon-u-men'-tal-le*, ad. By way of memorial.
MOO, *moo*, v.n. To make the noise of a cow.
MOOD, *mood*, s. Temper of mind; humour, or disposition.—In *logic*, the form of a syllogistic argument; style of music.—In *grammar*, the variation of a verb. *See* MODE
MOODILY, *moo'-de-le*, ad. Sadly.
MOODINESS, *moo'-de-nes*, s. Anger; peevishness.
MOODY, *moo'-de*, a. Angry; fretful; out of humour.
MOON, *moon*, s. The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth, a month.—*Half-moon*, in *fortification*, a figure resembling a crescent.—*Moon-beam*, a ray of light from the moon.
MOON-CALF, *moon'-kalf*, s. A monster; a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a dolt; a stupid fellow.
MOONET, *moon'-et*, s. A little moon.
MOON-EYED, *moon'-ide*, a. Dim-eyed; purblind.
MOON-FISH, *moon'-fish*, s. A fish whose tail-fin is shaped like a half-moon.
MOONISH, *moon'-ish*, a. Like the moon; variable.
MOONLESS, *moon'-les*, a. Not favoured with moonlight.
MOONLIGHT, *moon'-lite*, s. The light afforded by the moon.
— a. Illuminated by the moon.
MOONLING, *moon'-ling*, s. A simpleton.
MOON-SEED, *moon'-seed*, s. A climbing plant of the genus *menispermum*.
MOONSHEE, *moon'-she*, s. A Moslem linguist; one employed as an interpreter or scribe.
MOONSHINE, *moon'-shine*, s. The light of the moon.—*Figuratively*, a thing without substance or reality.—A *matter of moonshine*, a trifle.
MOONSHINY, *moon-shi'-ne*, a. Illuminated by the moon.
MOON-STONE, *moon'-stone*, s. A nearly pellucid variety of feldspar.
MOON-STRUCK, *moon'-struk*, a. Affected by the influence of the moon.
MOON-TREFOIL, *moon-tre'-foyl*, s. An evergreen shrub of southern Europe.
MOON-WORT, *moon'-wurt*, s. The herb *honesty*; also, a fern of the genus *botrychium*.
MOONY, *moon'-e*, a. Lunated; having a crescent.
MOOR, *moor*, s. A name given to extensive wastes, covered with heath, and sometimes marshy; a native of the northern coast of Africa.
— v.a. To secure a ship.
— v.n. To be confined by cables.
MOORAGE, *moor'-aje*, s. A place for mooring.
MOOR-COCK, *moor'-kok*, } s. Names of the red grouse or
MOOR-FOWL, *moor'-fowl*, } gor-cock.
MOORED, *moord*, pp. of the verb *to moor*.
MOOR-GAME, *moor'-game*, s. Red game; grouse.
MOOR-HEN, *moor'-hen*, s. The gallinule or water-hen.
MOORING, *moor'-ing*, s. In *nautical matters*, the anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbour to confine a ship.
MOORISH, *moor'-ish*, a. Marshy; fenny; watery.
MOORLAND, *moor'-land*, s. A marsh or tract of low, watery ground.
MOORSTONE, *moor'-stone*, s. A species of granite, found in Cornwall and other parts of England.
MOORY, *moo'-re*, a. Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.
MOOSE, *moos*, s. (Ind.) An animal of the genus *cervus*, the largest of the deer kind, the elk of Europe.
MOOT, *moot*, v.a. To debate; to discuss.
— v.n. To argue or plead on a supposed cause.
— s. A piece of hard iron-hooped wood, used in making blocks.—*Moot-case*, or *Moot-point*, is a disputable case, or an unsettled question.—*Moot-court*, a meeting or court held for the purpose of discussing points of law.—*Moot-hall*,‡ or *Moot-house*,‡ a town-hall, or hall of judgment.—Among *sportsmen*, *to blow a moot* is to cause a deer to fall.
MOOTABLE, *moot'-à-bl*, a. Capable of being debated.
MOOTED, *moot'-ed*, pp. or a. Debated; controverted.
MOOTER, *moot'-er*, s. A disputer of a mooted case; a maker of treenails or wooden bolts for fastening the planks of a ship.
MOOTING, *moot'-ing*, s. The exercise of disputing.
MOOTMEN, *moot'-men*, s.pl. In *law*, the term applied to students who were formerly called upon to moot or argue cases before their being called in court.
MOP, *mop*, s. A collection of thrums or coarse yarns fastened to a handle, and used for cleaning floors; a country fair for hiring servants.
— v.a. To rub or wipe with a mop.
MOPE, *mope*, v.n. To be very stupid or gloomy.
— v.a. To make stupid or spiritless.
— s. A stupid or low-spirited person.
MOPE-EYED, *mope'-ide*, a. Short-sighted; purblind.
MOPING, *mo'-ping*, ppr. or a. Affected with dulness.
MOPISH, *mo'-pish*, a. Dull; spiritless; stupid.
MOPISHLY, *mo'-pish-le*, ad. In a mopish manner.
MOPISHNESS, *mo'-pish-nes*, s. Dejection; dulness; stupidity.
MOPPET, *mop'-pet*, } s. A rag-baby; a puppet made of
MOPSEY, *mop'-se*, } cloth.
MOPUS, *mo'-pus*, s. A mope; a drone.
MOQUETTE, *mo-ket'*, s. A Brussels carpet of a fine quality, a kind of Wilton carpet.
MORA, *mo'-rà*, s. A valuable South American wood, the tree of which, the *Mora excelsa*, frequently exceeds 100 feet in height; it is peculiarly adapted for ships' timbers and planks, and the bark is used as a tanning substance.
MORACEÆ, *mo-ra'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogens belonging to the Urtical alliance of Lindley, of which the *Morus*, or Mulberry, is the type.
MORAINE, *mo-rane'*, s. (Fr.) An accumulation of sandstone and other debris found at the bases and along the edges of glaciers.
MORAL, *mor'-al*, a. Relating to the practice, manners, or conduct of men as social beings; subject to the moral law; virtuous; just.—*Moral law*, the law which prescribes the moral or social duties.—*Moral philosophy*, the science which treats of man's social relations.

MORAL, s. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals; †morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life.
—‡ v.n. To moralize.
MORALIST, *mor'-al-ist*, s. One who teaches and practises the duties of life.
MORALITY, *mo-ral'-e-te*, s. The doctrine of moral duties; ethics; virtue.
MORALIZATION, *mor-al-e-za'-shun*, s. Moral reflections.
MORALIZE, *mor'-al-ize*, v.a. To explain in a moral sense; to correct the morals of.
— v.n. To speak or write on moral subjects.
MORALIZER, *mor'-al-i-zer*, s. One who moralizes.
MORALIZING, *mor'-al-i-zing*, s. The application of facts to a moral purpose.
MORALLY, *mor'-al-le*, ad. In a moral or ethical sense.
MORALS, *mor'-als*, s.pl. The practice of the duties of life.
MORASS, *mo-ras'*, s. A fen; a marsh.
MORASSY, *mo-ras'-se*, a. Marshy; fenny.
MORAVIAN, *mo-ra'-ve-an*, s. One of a religious sect called the *United Brethren*.
MORBID, *mawr'-bid*, a. Diseased; sickly; in a spiritless state of body.
MORBIDLY, *mawr'-bid-le*, ad. In a diseased manner.
MORBIDNESS, *mawr'-bid-nes*, s. A state of being diseased.
MORBIFIC, *mawr-bif'-ik*, a. Causing disease.
MORBILLOUS, *mawr-bil'-lus*, a. Measly.
MORBOSE, *mawr-bose'*, a. Proceeding from disease; unsound.
MORBOSITY, *mawr-bos'-e-te*, s. A diseased state.
MORBULENT, *mawr'-bu-lent*, a. Full of disease.
MORBUS, *mawr'-bus*, s. In *pathology*, a disease, or disordered action of any part of the body.
MORCEAU, *mawr-so'*, s. (Fr.) A bit; a morsel.
MORCELLEMENT, *mawr'-sel-ment*, s. (Fr.) A compulsory division of land among the sons, on the death of the father.
MORDACIOUS, *mawr-da'-she-us*, a. Biting; given to biting; *figuratively*, sarcastic.
MORDACIOUSLY, *mawr-da'-she-us-le*, ad. In a biting manner.
MORDACITY, *mawr-das'-e-te*, s. The quality of biting.
MORDANT, *mawr'-dant*, s. A substance which has a chemical affinity for colouring matter, and serves to fix colours.
— a. Having the quality of fixing colours; biting.
MORDANTLY, *mawr'-dant-le*, ad. In the manner of a mordant.
MORDELLIDÆ, *mawr-del'-le-de*, s.pl. A family of Heteromerous Coleoptera.
MORDICANCY, *mawr'-de-kan-se*, s. A biting quality; corrosiveness.
MORDICANT, *mawr'-de-kant*, a. Biting; acrid.
MORDICATION, *mawr-de-ka'-shun*, s. Act of biting; corrosion.
MORE, *more*, a. Greater in quality, degree, amount, or number; added to some former number; additional.
— ad. To a greater degree; again.—*No more*, not continuing.—*Much more*, in a greater degree.—*More and more*, with continual increase.
— s. A greater quantity, amount, or number.
MOREEN, *mo-reen'*, s. A stout woollen stuff.
MOREL, *mor'-el*, s. The latticed mushroom; a kind of cherry.
MORELAND. *See* MOORLAND.
MOREOVER, *more-o'-ver*, ad. Beyond what has been said, besides.
MORESQUE, *mo-resk'*, a. Moorish; arabesque.
— s. A species of painting done after the Moorish manner.
MORGANATIC, *mawr-ga-nat'-ik*, a. An epithet applied to irregular marriages between persons of unequal rank.
MORGAY, *mawr'-ga*, s. A small species of shark.
MORGLAY, *mawr'-gla*, s. A deadly weapon.
MORGUE, *morg*, s. (Fr.) A place in many French towns where the bodies of persons found dead are deposited.
MORIBUND, *mor'-e-bund*, a. In a state of dying.
— s. A dying person.
MORIGERATE,‡ *mo-rij'-er-ate*, v.n. To obey.
MORIGERATION,‡ *mo-rij-er-a'-shun*, s. Obsequiousness; obedience.
MORIGEROUS,‡ *mo-rij'-er-us*, a. Obedient; obsequious.
MORIL, *mor'-il*, s. An eatable fungus; a mushroom. *See* MOREL.
MORILLIFORM, *mo-ril'-le-fawrm*, a. Having the form of the moril.
MORILLON, *mor'-il-lun*, s. An aquatic fowl, a species of duck, the Golden-eye; the name of a fine black grape, grown in France; a species of emerald.
MORINGA, *mo-rin'-ga*, s. A plant, a native of Egypt and the East Indies, of the natural order *Moringaceæ*, and belonging to the Violal alliance of Lindley.
MORION, *mo'-re-un*, s. A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver.
MORISCO, *mo-ris'-ko*, a. Applied to carving and painting.
MORISCO, *mo-ris'-ko*, } s. A term applied to the Moorish
MORISK, *mo'-risk*, } language, and also to a dance, or a dancer of the morris or Moorish dance.
MORISQUE, *mo-risk'*, s. An Algerine coin worth about 4½*d*.
MORKIN, *mawr'-kin*, s. Among *hunters*, a beast that has died by sickness or mischance.
MORLING, *mawr'-ling*, } s. Wool plucked from a dead
MORTLING, *mawrt'-ling*, } sheep.
MORMO, *mawr'-mo*, s. A bugbear; false terror.
MORMON, *mawr'-mun*, s. One of a sect in the United States; a follower of one Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles; a generic name of the puffins.
MORN, *mawrn*, s. The first part of the day; the morning; a word used chiefly in poetry.
MORNING, *mawrn'-ing*, s. The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night, and extending to twelve at noon.
— a. Pertaining to the first or early part of the day.—*Morning-gown*, a gown worn in the morning.—*Morning-star*, the planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising.
MOROCCO, *mo-rok'-ko*, s. A fine kind of leather prepared from goat or sheep skin, and tanned with sumach.
MORONE, *mo-rone'*, s. A deep crimson colour.
MOROSE, *mo-rose'*, a. Of a sour temper; sullen; austere; gloomy; ill-humoured.
MOROSELY, *mo-rose'-le*, ad. Sourly; with sullen austerity.
MOROSENESS, *mo-rose'-nes*, s. Sourness of temper; sullenness.
MOROSITY,‡ *mo-ros'-e-te*, s. Moroseness.
MOROXITE, *mo-roks'-ite*, s. One of the varieties of native phosphate of lime.
MOROXYLIC ACID, *mo-roks-il'-ik as'-id*, s. A vegetable acid obtained from a saline exudation from the *Morus alba*, or white mulberry.
MORPHEUS, *mawr'-fe-us*, s. In *mythology*, the god of dreams.
MORPHEW, *mawr'-few*, s. A scurf on the face.
— v.a. To cover with scurf.
MORPHINA, *mawr'-fe-nà*, } s. A vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium, of which it constitutes one of the narcotic principles.
MORPHIA, *mawr'-fe-à*, }
MORPHINE, *mawr'-fin*, }
MORPHOLOGICAL, *mawr-fo-loj'-e-kal*, a. Belonging to morphology.
MORPHOLOGY, *mawr-fol'-o-je*, s. That department of botany which treats of the metamorphosis of organs.
MORRIS, } *mor'-ris*, { s. A Moorish dance; a dance in
MORRICE, } { imitation of the Moors, usually performed with castanets, tambours, &c.; a kind of game.
MORRIS-DANCE, *mor'-ris-danse*, s. A kind of dance, practised in imitation of the Moors.—*Morris-dancer*, one who dances a morris-dance.
MORRIS-PIKE, *mor'-ris-pike*, s. A Moorish pike.
MORROW, *mor'-ro*, s. The day next after the present.—*Good-morrow*, a term of salutation; good-morning.
MORSE, *mawrse*, s. In *zoology*, the sea-horse or walrus, a very ponderous animal.
MORSEL, *mawr'-sel*, s. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a piece; a meal; something to be eaten.
MORSURE, *mawr'-sure*, s. The act of biting.
MORT, *mawrt*, s. (Fr.) A tune sounded on the death of game; a salmon in his third year.
MORTAL, *mawr'-tal*, a. Subject to death; destined to die; deadly; destructive to life; fatal; deadly in malice or purpose; belonging to man who is mortal; extreme.
— s. A being subject to death; a human being.
MORTALITY, *mawr-tal'-e-te*, s. Subjection to death or the necessity of dying; death; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts; human nature, power of destruction.
MORTALIZE, *mawr'-tal-ize*, v.a. To make mortal.
MORTALLY, *mawr'-tal-le*, ad Irrecoverably: in a manner that must cause death.

MORTAR, *mawr'-tar*, s. A vessel made of iron, stone, &c., in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance with a large bore, used for throwing bombs; a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.—*Hydraulic mortar*, or *Roman cement*, is a cement which acquires but little solidity in the air, but becomes extremely hard under water.

MORTER,‡ *mawr'-ter*, s. A chamber-lamp or light.

MORTGAGE, *mor'-gaje*, s. The grant of an estate in fee as security for the payment of money; a pledge of goods or chattels as security for a debt.—*Mortgage-deed*, a deed given by way of mortgage.

— v.a. To grant an estate in fee as security for money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time; to pledge.

MORTGAGED, *mor'-gajed'd*, pp. or a. Conveyed in fee as security for the payment of money.

MORTGAGEE, *mor-gă-jee'*, s. The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

MORTGAGER, *mor'-gă-jer*, s. The person who grants an estate as security for a debt.

MORTIFEROUS, *mawr-tif'-er-us*, a. Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

MORTIFICATION, *mawr-te-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest is alive; gangrene, of which there is the inflammatory, humid, or acute, so called, when it is preceded by inflammation, and also the dry, chronic, and sometimes idiopathic, so termed when it is not preceded by any, or much inflammation.—In *Scripture*, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance or abstinence.—Humiliation or vexation.

MORTIFIED, *mawr'-te-fide*, pp. or a. Affected by gangrene or loss of vitality; humbled; subdued.

MORTIFIEDNESS, *mawr'-te-fide-nes*, s. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

MORTIFIER, *mawr'-te-fi-er*, s. He or that which mortifies.

MORTIFY, *mawr'-te-fi*, v.a. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of some part of a living animal; to subdue or bring into subjection bodily appetite, or inordinate passions, by self-denial, abstinence, &c.; to humble; to reduce; to restrain; to affect with slight vexation.

— v.n. To lose vitality, as flesh; to gangrene; to be subdued; to practise austerities from religious feelings.

MORTIFYING, *mawr'-te-fi-ing*, a. Humiliating; tending to humble or abase.

MORTIFYINGLY, *mawr'-te-fi-ing-le*, ad. In a mortifying manner.

MORTISE, *mawr'-tis*, s. A cut or hollow place made in timber, to receive the tenon of another piece of timber.

— v.a. To cut or make a mortise in; to join timbers by a tenon and mortise.

MORTISED, *mawr'-tist*, pp. of the verb *to mortise*.

MORTLING, *mawrt'-ling*, s. Wool from the fleece of a dead sheep; pelt wool.

MORTMAIN, *mawrt'-mane*, s. (Fr.) In *law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate.

MORTPAY,‡ *mawrt'-pay*, s. Dead pay, payment not made.

MORTRESS,‡ *mawrt'-res*, s. A dish of meat, of various kinds, beaten together.

MORTUARY, *mawr'-tu-ă-re*, s. A sort of ecclesiastical heriot; a burial-place.

— a. Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MORUS, *mo'-rus*, s. The mulberry. *See* MORACEÆ.—*Morus multicaulis* is a sort of mulberry, whose leaves are much used for feeding silkworms.

MOSAIC, *mo-za'-ik*, s. An assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colours, cut square and cemented on a ground of stucco.—*Mosaic gold*, a metallic composition of bisulphuret of tin, sometimes employed in ornamental Japan-work.

MOSAIC, *mo-za'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to Moses, or
MOSAICAL, *mo-za'-e-kal*, } his laws.

MOSASAURUS, *mos-ă-saw'-rus*, s. The name of an extinct Saurian reptile, related to the crocodile, whose remains are found in the Chalk formation.

MOSCHATEL, *mos'-kă-tel*, s. A small tuberous-rooted European plant, with pale-green flowers of a musky smell.

MOSCHIDÆ, *mos'-ke-de*, s.pl. A family of Ruminants, of the deer kind, of which the *Moschus*, or Musk-deer, is the type.

MOSELLE, *mo-sel'*, s. A light French wine, one of the most acid of the wines imported.

MOSLEM, *moz'-lem*, s. A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

MOSLINGS, *mos'-lings*, s.pl. The name of the thin shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins.

MOSQUE, *mosk*, s. A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship.

MOSQUITO, *mos-ke'-to*, s. *See* MUSQUITO.

MOSS, *mos*, s. In *botany*, a term applied to a natural order of small herbaceous plants, *musci*; a bog; a place where peat is found.—*Moss-basket*, a fancy basket covered with moss.—*Moss-land*, land produced by the accumulation of aquatic plants, forming peat-bogs of more or less consistency, as the water is drained off or retained in its pores.—*Moss-rose*, a choice variety of rose, much esteemed for its beauty and fragrance.

— v.a. To cover with moss by natural growth.

MOSS-CLAD, *mos'-klad*, a. Clad or covered with moss.

MOSS-GROWN, *mos'-grone*, a. Overgrown with moss.

MOSSINESS, *mos'-se-nes*, s. The state of being overgrown with moss.

MOSS-TROOPER, *mos'-troop-er*, s. A term applied to certain bandits that formerly infested the border country between England and Scotland.

MOSSY, *mos'-se*, a. Overgrown or abounding with moss.

MOST, *moast*, a.; superl. of MORE. Consisting of the greatest number; consisting of the greatest quantity; greatest.

— ad. In the greatest or highest degree.

— s. The greatest number or part.—*At the most*, the utmost extent.

MOSTAHIBA. *See* MUSTAIBA.

MOSTIC, *mos'-tik*, s. A maulstick, or painter's staff or stick on which he rests his hand in painting

MOSTLY, *moast'-le*, ad. For the greatest part.

MOSTWHAT,‡ *moast'-wat*, ad. For the most part.

MOTE, *mote*, s. A small particle, anything proverbially small; a spot; a small imperfection in wool, which has to be cleansed of burrs and motes by machinery.—In *archæology*, a popular meeting, often used in composition, as *folkmote*.

—‡ for *mought*, *might*, or *must*.

MOTET, *mo-tet'*, s. (Fr.) A musical composition of a sacred character, consisting of from one to eight parts.

MOTH, *moth*, s. A small animal which breeds in yarn and garments, and often eats and destroys them.—*Figuratively*, that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes anything.

MOTH-EAT, *moth'-eet*, v.a. To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.

MOTH-EATEN, *moth'-ee-ten*, pp. or a. Eaten by moth.

MOTHEN,† *moth'n*, a. Full of moths.

MOTHER, *muth'-er*, s. A female parent; a woman who has borne a child; a thick, slimy substance concreted in liquors.—*Mother-of-Pearl* is the hard, silvery, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters, which is often variegated with changing purple and azure colours.—*Mother-water*, a solution from which crystals have been obtained, and which still contains deliquescent salts and impurities.—*Mother-wort*, a bitter herb, used popularly in medicine.

— a. Native; natural, vernacular; received from parents or ancestors.

— v.n. To concrete, as the thick matter of liquors.

— v.a. To adopt as a son or daughter.

MOTHERHOOD, *muth'-er-hud*, s. The state of being a mother.

MOTHERING, *muth'-er-ing*, s. *To go a mothering*, is to visit parents on Mid-Lent Sunday; also termed *mid-lenting*.

MOTHER-IN-LAW, *muth'-er-in-law*, s. The mother of a husband or wife.

MOTHER-LAND, *muth'-er-land*, s. The land of one's mother or parents.

MOTHERLESS, *muth'-er-les*, a. Destitute of a mother.

MOTHERLY, *muth'-er-le*, a. Pertaining to a mother, becoming a mother; tender; parental.

— ad. In the manner of a mother.

MOTHER-WIT, *muth'-er-wit*, s. Native wit; common sense.

MOTHERY, *muth'-er-e*, a. Concreted; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother.

MOTHY, *moth'-e*, a. Full of moths.

MOTIFIC, *mo-tif'-ik*, a. Producing motion.

MOTION, *mo'-shun*, s. Change of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another; animal life and action; actions of a soldier in going through the manual exercise; agitation; the effect of impulse; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly.—In *law*, *Motion in court* is an occasional application of the court, by the parties or their counsel, for the purpose of obtaining some rule or order of court which becomes necessary in the progress of a cause.—In *mechanics*, the *Quantity of motion* is the product of the mass or moving body by the velocity.—*Absolute motion* is that which is independent of any other motion or friction, or retarding power.—*Angular motion* is the motion of a body as referred to a centre about which it revolves.—*Accelerated motions* are those which are continually increasing or diminishing in velocity, while *equable motion* continues uniform.—*Natural motion* is the result of two or more distinct forces from the effect of gravitation, or of centrifugal force.—*Laws of motion* are those physical laws which have been ably demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton, as follows:—First, every body perseveres in its state of rest, or uniform motion in a straight line, until a change is effected by the agency of some external force. Second, any change effected in the quiescence or motion of a body, is in the direction of the force impressed, and is proportional to it in quantity. Third, action and reaction are equal and in contrary directions.

—† v.a. To propose. *See* MOVE.

— v.n. To make a significant movement or gesture with the hand; †to make proposal; to offer plans.

MOTIONED, *mo'-shund*, pp. of the verb *to motion*.

MOTIONER,‡ *mo'-shun-er*, } s. A mover; one who makes
MOTIONIST, *mo'-shun-ist*, } a motion.

MOTIONLESS, *mo'-shun-les*, a. Wanting motion; being at rest.

MOTIVE, *mo'-tiv*, a. Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move.—*Motive force* is that force which tends to promote motion.

— s. That which incites to action, or determines the choice, incitement; inducement.

MOTIVITY, *mo-tiv'-e-te*, s. The power of producing motion; the quality of being influenced by motives.

MOTLEY, *mot'-le*, a. Variegated in colour; consisting of different colours; dappled; diversified.

MOTLEY-MINDED, *mot'-le-mine'-ded*, a. Having diversified views and feelings.

MOTMOT, *mot'-mot*, s. A beautiful South American bird, about the size of a jay.

MOTOR, *mo'-tur*, s. (Lat.) A mover.

MOTORY, *mo'-tur-e*, a. Giving motion; as, *motory* muscles.

MOTTLED, *mot'tld*, a. Marked with spots of different colours or shades of colour, as if stained; maculated.

MOTTO, *mot'-to*, s.; pl. MOTTOES. (Ital.) A sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay or discourse.—*Motto-kisses*, a term applied to sweetmeats having mottoes, poetry, &c., rolled up in fancy papers, for the amusement of a party.

MOUGH,‡ *mow*, s. A moth.

MOUGHT,‡ *mowt*. Used for *might*; the pret. of the old verb *mowe*, now converted into *may*.

MOULD, *moald*, s. Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; a substance like down.—(Span.) The matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form.—In *horticulture*, vegetable earth formed by the mixture of dung and other materials.—In *mechanics* and the *arts*, a form in which anything is cast, as the moulds in which type-casters cast their types, or the glaziers cast their lead.—*Mould-loft*, a large room in a dockyard used for ship-building.

— v.a. To cause to contract mould; to cover with mould or soil; to form into a particular shape; to shape; to fashion; to model; to knead.

— v.n. To contract mould; to become mouldy.

MOULD-WARP, *moald'-warp*, s. A mole.

MOULDABLE, *moald'-à-bl*, a. That may be moulded or formed.

MOULDED, *moald'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to mould*.

MOULDER, *moald'-er*, s. He who moulds or forms into shape.

— v.n. To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish; to waste away gradually.

— v.a. To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.

MOULDERING, *moald'-er-ing*, ppr. or a. Turning to dust; crumbling; wasting away.

MOULDINESS, *moald'-e-nes*, s. The state of being mouldy

MOULDING, *moald'-ing*, s. Anything cast in a mould, or which appears to be so.—In *architecture*, a projecture beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c.

MOULDY, *moal'-de*, a. Overgrown with mould.

MOULIN, *moo'-lin*, s. (Fr.) A mill.

MOULINET, *moo'-le-net*, s. A kind of turnstile.

MOULINAGE, *moo'-lin-aje*, s. (Fr.) The last dressing of silk before it is dyed.

MOULT, *moalt*, v.n. To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c., as an animal.

— s. The act or process of changing the feathers, &c.; moulting.

MOULTING, *moalt'-ing*, s. The operation by which certain animals cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns, &c.

MOUNCH,‡ *munsh*, v.a. To chew. *See* MUNCH.

MOUND, *mownd*, s. Something raised as a defence or fortification; a rampart or fence.

— v.a. To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT, *mownt*, v.n. To rise on high; to ascend; to get on horseback; to leap upon any animal; to rise in value.

— v.a. To raise aloft; to lift on high; to ascend; to climb; to furnish with horses.—*To mount a map*, to prepare it for use by attaching it to canvas, &c., to *mount* a diamond, to set it in framework.—*Mount!* is a word of command in the cavalry service, for the men to mount their horses.—*To mount a piece*, to set a piece of ordnance upon the carriage, or to raise its mouth higher.

— s. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land.

MOUNTABLE, *mownt'-à-bl*, a. That may be ascended or mounted.

MOUNTAIN, *mownt'-in*, s. A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; a kind of light wine.

— a. Pertaining to a mountain.—*Mountain-ash*, an ornamental tree, of the genus *pyrus* or *sorbus*.—*Mountain-blue*, blue malachite.—*Mountain-cork*, a variety of asbestus, resembling cork in its texture.—*Mountain-dew*, a name given to genuine Scotch whiskey, as being often secretly distilled in the mountains of Scotland.—*Mountain-green*, green malachite.—*Mountain-leather*, a variety of asbestus, resembling leather in its texture.—*Mountain-limestone*, in *geology*, the carboniferous limestone found between the old red sandstone and the coal measures.—*Mountain-milk*, a very soft, spongy variety of the carbonate of lime.—*Mountain parsley*, a European herb.—*Mountain-pepper*, a name for the seeds of *Capparis Sinaica*.—*Mountain-rice*, an upland description of rice, grown without irrigation, on the mountain slopes.—*Mountain-soap*, a soft, earthy brownish-black mineral, used in crayon painting.—*Mountain-sorrel*, the plant *Oxysia acida*, a native of Britain.—*Mountain-tallow*, a mineral found in Sweden and Scotland, which is soluble in alcohol.

MOUNTAINEER, *mown-tin-eer'*, } s. An inhabitant of a
MOUNTAINER, *mown'-tin-er*, } mountain; a rustic; a freebooter; a savage.

MOUNTAINET,‡ *mown'-tin-et*, s. A small mountain; a hillock.

MOUNTAINOUS, *mown'-tin-us*, a. Full of mountains; large, as a mountain; huge; ‡inhabiting mountains.

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, *mown'-tin-us-nes*, s. The state of being full of mountains.

MOUNTANT, *mown'-tant*, a. Rising on high.

MOUNTEBANK, *mown'-te-bank*, s. A quack; any boastful and false pretender.

— v.a. To cheat by boasting and false pretences; to gull.

MOUNTEBANKERY, *mown'-te-bank-er-e*, s. Quackery boastful and vain pretences.

MOUNTED, *mownt'-ed*, pp. or a. Raised; seated on horseback; prepared for use; furnished with guns.

MOUNTENANCE,‡ *mown'-te-nanse*, s. Amount in space.

MOUNTER, *mownt'-er*, s. One who mounts or ascends.

MOUNTING, *mownt'-ing*, s. In *general*, the act of mounting; equipment; embellishment; the setting to a gem; the frame of a picture or map.

MOUNTINGLY, *mownt'-ing-le*, ad. By rising or ascending.

MOUNTY, *mown'-te*, s. The rise of a hawk.

MOURN, *moarn*, v.n. To grieve; to lament; to express grief or sorrow; to be sorrowful; to wear the customary habit of sorrow

MOURN, v.a. To grieve for; to lament; to utter in a sorrowful manner.

MOURNED, *moarnd*, pp. of the verb *to mourn*.

MOURNER, *moarn'-er*, s. One who mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune.

MOURNFUL, *mourn'-ful*, a. Intended to express sorrow; causing sorrow; feeling grief; sorrowful; lugubrious.

MOURNFULLY, *moarn'-ful-le*, ad. In a manner expressive of sorrow.

MOURNFULNESS, *moarn'-ful-nes*, s. Sorrow; state of mourning.

MOURNING, *moarn'-ing*, ppr. or a. Grieving; lamenting; sorrowing.—*Mourning-brooch*, a jet brooch.—*Mourning-coach*, a coach with funereal trappings, for attending a funeral.—*Mourning-reglet*, a broad metal bordering for black columns in a newspaper.

— s. The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow; the dress or customary habit worn by mourners.

MOURNING-DOVE, *moarn'-ing-duv*, s. A species of dove, so named from its plaintive note.

MOURNINGLY, *moarn'-ing-le*, ad. With the appearance of sorrow.

MOUSE, *mowse*, s.; pl. MICE. A small rodent quadruped, of the genus *mus*.—*Mouse-ear*, a name of several herbs, on account of the shape and velvety surface of their leaves.—*Mouse-hawk*, a hawk that devours mice.—*Mouse-hole*, a hole where mice enter or pass.—*Mouse-hunt*, a hunting for mice; a mouser; a kind of weasel.—*Mouse-tail*, an annual plant, with seeds resembling the tail of a mouse.—*Mouse-trap*, a trap for catching mice.

MOUSE, *mowze*, v.n. To watch for and catch mice.

— v.a. To tear, as a cat devours a mouse.

MOUSER, *mow'-zer*, s. A cat that catches mice.

MOUSSACHE, *moos-sāshe'*, s. A name for the fecula of the manioc plant.

MOUSSELINE, *moos'-se-lin*, s. (Fr.) Muslin; which see.

MOUSTACHE, *moos-tāshe'*, s. *See* MUSTACHE.

MOUTH, *mowth*, s. The aperture in the head of an animal, between the lips, by which he utters his voice and receives food; the opening of a vessel or of a river, the opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well, or den.—In *Scripture*, words uttered; reproaches; calumnies.—*To make mouths*, to distort the mouth.—*Down in the mouth*, dejected.—*Mouth-friend*, a pretended friend.—*Mouth-honour*, or *Mouth-made*, civility expressed without sincerity.

MOUTH, *mowthe*, v.a. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; to seize with the mouth; to chew; to devour; to reproach; to insult.

— v.n. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant.

MOUTHED, *mowthe'd*, pp. Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice.

— a. Furnished with a mouth; borne down or overpowered by clamour; used in composition, as, *foul-mouthed*.—In the *manège*, an epithet for a horse with any particular sort of mouth; as, *hard-mouthed*, *soft-mouthed*, &c.

MOUTHER, *mowthe'-er*, s. One who mouths, an affected speaker or declaimer.

MOUTHFUL, *mowth'-ful*, s. As much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity.

MOUTHING, *mowthe'-ing*, ppr. or a. Uttering with an affected, swelling voice.

— s. An affected, swelling utterance.

MOUTHLESS, *mowth'-les*, a. Destitute of a mouth.

MOUTH-PIECE, *mowth'-peece*, s. The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied; one who delivers the opinions of others.

MOVABLE, or MOVEABLE, *moov'-à-bl*, a. That may be moved or lifted.—*Movable feasts* are feasts commemorating different events recorded in the New Testament.

MOVABLENESS, *moov'-à-bl-nes*, s. The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

MOVABLES, *moov'-à-blz*, s.pl. Goods, wares, commodities, furniture; any species of property not fixed.

MOVABLY, *moov'-à-ble*, ad. So that it may be moved.

MOVE, *moove*, v.a. To carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to prevail on; to excite pity; to irritate; to stir, or agitate.

— v.n. To change place or posture; to stir; to have the power of action; to walk; to change residence; to propose something for consideration and determination.

— s. The act of moving; a movement.

MOVELESS, *moov'-les*, a. That cannot be moved; fixed.

MOVEMENT, *moov'-ment*, s. Motion; a passing, progression, or flowing; excitement; agitation.—In *music* any single strain having the same measure or time.—In *horology*, the entire wheel-work of a clock or watch.—In *military science*, the regular orderly motions of an army, comprehending marches, evolutions, manœuvres, &c., as *movements of attack* and *retreat*; *Echelon movements*, &c.—In *European politics*, the *movement* denotes the popular party.—In *mechanics*, a *movement maker* is a manufacturer of the internal machinery of watches or clocks.

MOVENT,† *moov'-vent*, a. Moving; not quiescent.

—† s. That which moves anything.

MOVER, *moov'-er*, s. The person or thing that gives motion, or impels to action; one who offers a proposition.

MOVING, *moov'-ing*, s. Motive; impulse.

— a. Exciting the passions; pathetic.

MOVINGLY, *moov'-ing-le*, ad. Pathetically.

MOVINGNESS, *moov'-ing-nes*, s. Power of affecting.

MOW, *mow*, s. A heap of hay, or sheaves of grain; ‡ a wry face.

— v.a. To lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap.

MOW, *mo*, v.a.; pret. MOWED; pp. MOWED or MOWN. To cut down with a scythe, as grass or other plants; to cut down indiscriminately.

— v.n. To cut grass; to practise mowing.

MOW-BURN, *mow'-burn*, v.n. To heat and ferment in the mow.

MOWED, *mode*, } pp. or a. Cut with a scythe; cleared
MOWN, *mone*, } of grass.

MOWER, *mo'-er*, s. One who mows.

MOWING, *mo'-ing*, s. The act of cutting with a scythe.

MOYLE, *moyl*, s. An old spelling of *mule*.

MOZING, *mo'-zing*, s. An operation of preparing cloth in the gig-mill.

MR., *mis'-ter*. An abbreviation of *Magister*.

MRS., *mis'-tres*, or *mis'-ses*. An abbreviation of *Mistress*.

MUCATES, *mew'-kates*, s.pl. A genus of salts in which the mucic acid is combined with a salifiable base.

MUCCHERO, *muk-ke'-ro*, s. An infusion of roses and violets made in Italy.

MUCH, *mutch*, a. Great in quantity or amount; long in duration.

— ad. In a great degree; by far; qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree, as *much more*; qualifying verbs or participles, *often* or *long*.

— s. A great quantity; more than enough.—*As much*, or *so much*, an equal quantity.—*Too much*, an excessive quantity.—*To make much of*, to value or esteem.

MUCIC ACID, *mew'-sik as'-id*, s. An acid obtained from the oxidation of the sugar of milk.

MUCID, *mew'-sid*, a. Musty; mouldy; slimy.

MUCIDNESS, *mew'-sid-nes*, s. Mustiness; sliminess.

MUCILAGE, *mew'-sil-laje*, s. In *chemistry*, one of the proximate elements of vegetables, which, when solid, forms a gum.

MUCILAGINOUS, *mew-sil-laj'-in-us*, a. Pertaining to mucilage; slimy.

MUCILAGINOUSNESS, *mew-sil-laj'-in-us-nes*, s. Sliminess.

MUCIPAROUS, *mew-sip'-à-rus*, a. Secreting or producing mucus.

MUCITE, *mew'-site*, s. A substance chemically combined with mucous acid.

MUCIVORA, *mew-siv'-o-rà*, s.pl. A family of dipterous insects.

MUCK, *muk*, s. Dung in a moist state; something mean or filthy.—*To run a muck*, to attack all one meets.

— v.a To manure with moist dung.

MUCKENDER,‡ *muk'-en-der*, s. A pocket-handkerchief.

MUCKERER,‡ *muk'-er-er*, s. A miser; a niggard.

MUCK-HEAP, *muk'-heep*, } s. A heap of muck.
MUCK-HILL, *muk'-hill*, }

MUCKINESS, *muk'-e-nes*, s. Filthiness; nastiness.

MUCK-RAKE, *muk'-rake*, s. A rake for collecting muck.

MUCK-SWEAT, *muk'-swet*, s. Profuse perspiration (*vulgar*).

MUCK-WORM, *muk'-wurm*, s. A worm that lives in muck; a miser.

MUCKY, *muk'-e*, a. Filthy; nasty.

MUCOR, *mew'-kur*, s. (Lat.) Mouldiness; a genus of *fungi*.

MUCOSO-SACCHARINE, *mew-ko'-so-sak'-kà-rin*, a. Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar.

MUCOUS, *mew'-kus*, a. Pertaining to or resembling mucus; slimy.—*Mucous membrane*, a membranous lining of the canals and cavities of the body.

MUCOUSNESS, *mew'-kus-nes*, s. The state of being mucous.
MUCRONATE, *mew'-kro-nate*, } a. Narrowed to a
MUCRONATED, *mew'-kro-na-ted*, } point.
MUCRONATELY, *mew'-kro-nate-le*, ad. In a mucronate or sharp-pointed manner.
MUCULENT, *mew'-ku-lent*, a. Slimy.
MUCUS, *mew'-kus*, s. (Lat.) A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane.
MUD, *mud*, s. Moist earth.—*Mud-fish*, a species of the *cyprinus* kind.—*Mud-sill*, in *bridges*, the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.—*Mud-cart*, a scavenger's cart for removing dirt from the streets.—*Mud-sucker*, an aquatic fowl.—*Mud-wall*, a wall composed of mud or of stone.—*Mud-wort*, the least water plantain.
— v.a. To bury in mud or slime; to make turbid or foul.
MUDAR, *mew'-dar*, s. A name given to the *Calotropis gigantea*, a medicine of an alterative and sudorific nature.
MUDARINE, *mud'-à-rine*, s. A peculiar substance obtained from the bark of the root of the *mudar*, which possesses the singular property of softening by cold and hardening by heat.
MUDDIED, *mud'-did*, pp. or a. Soiled with mud.
MUDDILY, *mud'-de-le*, ad. Turbidly; cloudily.
MUDDINESS, *mud'-de-nes*, s. Turbidness; intellectual dulness.
MUDDLE, *mud'dl*, v.a. To make foul; to intoxicate.
— v.n. To contract filth.
— s. A confused or turbid state.
MUDDY, *mud'-de*, a. Foul with dirt; turbid, impure; cloudy in mind; stupid.—*Muddy-headed*, having a dull understanding.
— v.a. To soil with mud; to dirty; to render turbid, to cloud; to make dull or heavy.
MUFF, *muff*, s. A warm cover for the hands.
MUFFIN, *muf'-fin*, s. A light, round, spongy cake. *Muffin-man* is an itinerant vendor of muffins.
MUFFINEER, *muf'-fe-neer*, s. A covered dish to keep toasted muffins hot.
MUFFLE, *muf'fl*, v.a. To cover from the weather; to blindfold, to conceal; to deaden the sound of a drum.
— v.n. To speak indistinctly.
— s. In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, an oven-shaped vessel used for the purification of gold and silver.
MUFFLED, *muf'fld*, pp. or a. Covered closely; blindfolded.
MUFFLER, *muf'fler*, s. A cover for the face; a throat-wrapper.
MUFFLON, *muf'-flon*, s. The wild sheep or musmon.
MUFTI, *muf'-te*, s. An official expounder of Mohammedan law.
MUG, *mug*, s. An earthen or metal cup from which liquors are drunk.—*Mug-house*, an ale-house.—*Mug-weed*, a plant of the genus *Vaillantia*.—*Mug-wort*, an herb of the genus *artemisia*.
MUGGARD,‡ *mug'-gard*, a. Sullen; displeased.
MUGGENT, *mug'-gent*, s. A species of wild, fresh-water duck.
MUGGET, *mug'-et*, s. The entrails of a calf.
MUGGISH, *mug'-ghish*, } a. Moist; damp; warm and un
MUGGY, *mug'-ghe*, } elastic, as air.
MUGGLETONIANS, *mug-gl-to'-ne-ans*, s.pl A sect of Christians who sprang up in 1651, and derived their name from one Muggleton, a fanatical tailor, who pretended to be the last and the greatest of all prophets.
MUGIENT,‡ *mu'-je-ent*, a. Lowing; bellowing
MUGILLIDÆ, *mu-jil'-le-de*, s.pl. A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, the Mullets, of which the *Mugil* is the type.
MULATTO, *mu-lat'-to*, s. The offspring of a white and a black.
MULBERRY, *mul'-ber-re*, s. The fruit or the tree of the genus *Morus*.
MULCH, *mulk*, s. Half-rotten straw, litter, &c.
MULCT, *mulkt*, s. A fine imposed for some offence.
— v.a. To fine.
MULCTUARY, *mulk'-tu-à-re*, a. Imposing a pecuniary penalty.
MULE, *mewl*, s. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, generated between an ass and a mare; a plant or vegetable produced by impregnation; an instrument for cotton-spinning.—*Mule-spinner*, one who spins on a mule.—*Mule-wort*, a plant of the genus *hemionitis*.
MULETEER, *mewl'-e-teer*, s. One who drives mules.
MULETTE, *mu-let'*, s. A kind of sailing vessel.
MULIEBRITY, *mew-le-eb'-re-te*, s. Womanhood; effeminacy.
MULISH, *mew'-lish*, a. Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.
MULISHLY, *mew'-lish-le*, ad. With stubbornness.
MULISHNESS, *mew'-lish-nes*, s. Obstinacy.
MULL, *mul*, v.a. To soften in spirit; to heat and sweeten with spices; to dispirit.
— s. (Scot.) A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn; a cape or headland; a thin, soft kind of muslin.
MULLED, *muld*, pp. or a. Sweetened and enriched with spices.—*Mulled wine*, wine heated over the fire, with spices and sugar added.
MULLER, *mul'-ler*, s. A stone held in the hand for grinding colours and other matters on a stone, chiefly used by apothecaries and painters; an instrument used by glass-grinders.
MULLER-GLASS, *mul'-ler-glas*, s. The popular name of the mineral Hyolite, which has a glassy lustre, and is as hard as quartz.
MULLET, *mul'-let*, s. A fish, a species of *Mugil*.—In *heraldry*, a figure in shape like the rowel of a spur.
MULLIDÆ, *mul'-le-de*, s.pl. *See* MUGILLIDÆ.
MULLIGATAWNY, *mul-le-gà-taw'-ne*, s. A kind of curry soup, made of veal, with ham, vegetables, &c., added.
MULLIGRUBS, *mul'-le-grubs*, s. A twisting of the intestines. (*Low.*)
MULLION, *mul'-yun*, s. An upright division in a window-frame.
MULLOCK, *mul'-lok*, s. Rubbish.
MULSE, *mulse*, s. Wine boiled and mingled with honey.
MULTANGULAR, *mul-tang'-gu-lar*, a. Having many angles.
MULTANGULARLY, *mul-tang'-gu-lar-le*, ad. With many angles.
MULTARTICULATE, *mult-ar-tik'-u-late*, a. Having many joints.
MULTEITY, *mul-te'-e-te*, s. Multiplicity.
MULTICAPSULAR, *mul-te-kap'-su-lar*, a. In *botany*, having many capsules.
MULTICARINATE, *mul-te-kar'-e-nate*, a. In *conchology*, many-keeled.
MULTICAVOUS, *mul-te-ka'-vus*, a. Having many cavities.
MULTIDENTATE, *mul-te-den'-tate*, a. Furnished with numerous teeth.
MULTIFARIOUS, *mul-te-fa'-re-us*, a. Having great multiplicity, or much variety.
MULTIFARIOUSLY, *mul-te-fa'-re-us-le*, ad. With great variety.
MULTIFARIOUSNESS, *mul-te-fa'-re-us-nes*, s. Multiplied diversity.
MULTIFID, *mul'-te-fid*, a. Having many divisions, many-cleft.
MULTIFIDOUS, *mul-tif'-e-dus*, a. Having many divisions or partitions.
MULTIFLOROUS, *mul-te-flo'-rus*, a. Having many flowers.
MULTIFOLD, *mul'-te-foald*, a. Many times doubled.
MULTIFORM, *mul'-te-fawrm*, a. Having many forms, or shapes.
MULTIFORMITY, *mul-te-fawrm'-e-te*, s. Diversity of forms.
MULTIFORMOUS, *mul-te-fawrm'-us*, a. Having many forms.
MULTIGENEROUS, *mul-te-jen'-er-us*, a. Having many kinds.
MULTIJUGOUS, *mul-te-jew'-gus*, a. Consisting of many pairs.
MULTILATERAL, *mul-te-lat'-e-ral*, a. Having many sides.
MULTILINEAL, *mul-te-lin'-e-al*, a. Having many lines.
MULTILOCULAR, *mul-te-lok'-u-lar*, a. Having many cells.
MULTILOQUENCE, *mul-til'-o-kwense*, s. Use of many words.
MULTILOQUOUS, *mul-til'-o-kwus*, a. Speaking much loquacious.
MULTINODATE, *mul-te-no'-date*, a. Having many knots.
MULTINOMIAL, *mul-te-no'-me-al*, } a. Having many
MULTINOMINAL, *mul-te-nom'-e-nal*, } names or terms.
MULTINOMINOUS, *mul-te-nom'-e-nus*, } —In *algebra*, an expression denoting several terms connected by the signs of addition or subtraction (+ or −).
MULTIPAROUS, *mul-tip'-à-rus*, a. Producing many at a birth.
MULTIPARTITE, *mul-tip'-ar-tite*, a. Divided into many parts.
MULTIPED, *mul'-te-ped*, s. An insect with many feet.

MULTIPED, a. Having many feet.
MULTIPLE, *mul'-te-pl*, a. Containing many times.
— s. In *mathematics*, a quantity which contains another a certain number of times without a remainder. —In *algebra*, *multiple values* are symbols which fulfil the algebraical conditions of a problem when different values are given them.
MULTIPLEX, *mul'-te-pleks*, a. (Lat.) Many-fold.
MULTIPLIABLE, *mul'-te-pli-à-bl*, a. That may be multiplied.
MULTIPLIABLENESS, *mul-te-pli'-à-bl-nes*, s. Capacity of being multiplied.
MULTIPLICABLE, *mul'-te-ple-kà-bl*, a. That may be multiplied.
MULTIPLICAND, *mul-te-ple-kand'*, s. In *arithmetic*, the number to be multiplied.
MULTIPLICATE, *mul'-te-ple-kate*, a. Consisting of many.
MULTIPLICATION, *mul-te-ple-ka'-shun*, s. The act of multiplying.—In *arithmetic*, a rule or operation by which any given number may be multiplied by itself.
MULTIPLICATIVE, *mul'-te-ple-ka-tiv*, a. Tending to multiply.
MULTIPLICATOR, *mul-te-ple-ka'-tur*, s. A multiplier.
MULTIPLICIOUS, *mul-te-plish'-us*, a. Manifold.
MULTIPLICITY, *mul-te-plis'-e-te*, s. Many of the same kind.
MULTIPLIED, *mul'-te-plide*, pp. or a. Increased in numbers.
MULTIPLIER, *mul'-te-pli-er*, s. One who multiplies or increases; the number by which another is multiplied.
MULTIPLY, *mul'-te-pli*, v.a. To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or production.—In *arithmetic*, to repeat or add to itself any given number of figures.—*Multiplying glass*, a glass or lens which represents a single object to the eye as if it were many.
— v.n. To grow or increase in number; to increase in extent.
MULTIPOTENT, *mul-tip'-o-tent*, a. Having power to do many things.
MULTIPRESENCE, *mul-te-prez'-ense*, s. The power or act of being present in many places at once.
MULTIRADIATE, *mul-te-ra'-de-ate*, a. Having many rays.
MULTISCIOUS, *mul-tish'-us*, a. Having variety of knowledge.
MULTISILIQUOUS, *mul-te-sil'-e-kwus*, a. Having many pods or seed-vessels.
MULTISONOUS, *mul-tis'-o-nus*, a. Having many sounds.
MULTISPIRAL, *mul-te-spi'-ral*, a. In *conchology*, a term applied to the opercula of univalve shells.
MULTISTRIATE, *mul-te-stri'-ate*, a. Having many streaks.
MULTISYLLABLE,† *mul-te-sil'-là-bl*, s. A polysyllable.
MULTITUDE, *mul'-te-tewd*, s. A great number; a crowd of people; the lower classes of society; assemblage, collection.
MULTITUDINARY, *mul-te-tew'-de-nà-re*, a. Multitudinous; manifold.
MULTITUDINOUS, *mul-te-tew'-de-nus*, a. Consisting of a great number.
MULTITUDINOUSLY, *mul-te-tew'-de-nus-le*, ad. After the manner of a throng.
MULTIVAGANT, *mul-tiv'-à-gant*, a. Wandering much.
MULTIVALVE, *mul'-te-valv*, s. In *zoology*, a mollusk with a shell of many valves.
MULTIVALVULAR, *mul-te-val'-vu-lar*, a. Having many valves.
MULTIVERSANT, *mul-te-ver'-sant*, a. Turning into many shapes; changeable.
MULTIVIOUS,† *mul-tiv'-e-us*, a. Having many ways or roads.
MULTOCA, *mool-to'-ka*, s. The Turkish code of law.
MULTOCULAR, *mul-tok'-u-lar*, a. Having many eyes.
MULTUM, *mul'-tum*, s. A compound extract of quassia and liquorice, used by brewers for the purpose of economizing malt and hops; also a preparation made from *Cocculus Indicus*, used for imparting an intoxicating property to beer.—*Multum in parvo*, much in a small compass.
MULTUNGULATE, *mult-ung'-gu-late*, a. In *zoology*, having the hoof divided into more than two parts, as the elephant, &c.
MUM, *mum*, a. Silent.
— interj. Hush! be silent!
— s. A species of ale brewed from wheaten malt.—*Mum budget*, an expression denoting secrecy as well as silence.—*Mum-chance*, a game of hazard with cards.
MUMBLE, *mum'bl*, v.n. To mutter; to speak inarticulately.
— v.a. To utter with a low, inarticulate voice.—*Mumble-news*, a kind of tale-bearer.
MUMBLER, *mum'bler*, s. One who speaks inarticulately.
MUMBLINGLY, *mum'bling-le*, ad. With inarticulate utterance.
MUMCHANCE,† *mum'-tchanse*, s. A game of hazard with dice; a fool.
MUMM, *mum*, v.a. To make diversion in a mask.
MUMMER, *mum'-mer*, s. One who masks himself and makes diversion in disguise.
MUMMERY, *mum'-me-re*, s. Low buffoonery.
MUMMIFICATION, *mum-me-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making into a mummy.
MUMMIFORM, *mum'-me-faworm*, a. In form like a mummy.
MUMMIFY, *mum'-me-fi*, v.a. To embalm as a mummy.
MUMMING, *mum'-ming*, s. The sports of mummers.
— a. Pertaining to sports of mummers.
MUMMY, *mum'-me*, s. A dead human body embalmed with myrrh and spices, and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians.—In *horticulture*, a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees.—*To beat to a mummy*, to beat soundly.
MUMP, *mump*, v.a. or v.n. To move the lips with the mouth almost closed; to nibble; to chew with continued motion; to deceive.
MUMPER, *mum'-per*, s. A beggar.
MUMPING, *mump'-ing*, s. Begging tricks; mockery.
MUMPISH, *mump'-ish*, a. Dull; heavy; sullen.
MUMPISHLY, *mump'-ish-le*, ad. In a dull manner; sullenly.
MUMPS, *mumps*, s. A disease; a swelling of the parotid glands; sullenness.
MUNCH, *munsh*, v.a. or v.n. To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.
MUNCHER, *munsh'-er*, s. One who munches.
MUND, *mund*, s. A Saxon word signifying peace, protection, or patronage, and still retained in names, as *Edmund*, happy peace.
MUNDANE, *mun'-dane*, a. Belonging to the world.
MUNDATION,‡ *mun-da'-shun*, s. The act of cleansing.
MUNDATORY,† *mun'-dà-tur-e*, a. Cleansing.
MUNDIC, *mun'-dik*, s. Iron or arsenical pyrites.
MUNDIFICATION, *mun-de-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Operation of cleansing.
MUNDIFICATIVE, *mun-dif'-e-kà-tiv*, a. Having the power to cleanse.
— s. A medicine having the property of cleansing.
MUNDIFY, *mun'-de-fi*, v.a. To cleanse.
MUNDIVAGANT, *mun-div'-à-gant*, a. Wandering over the world.
MUNDUNGUS, *mun-dung'-us*, s. Stinking tobacco.
MUNERARY,† *mew'-ne-rà-re*, a. Having the nature of a gift.
MUNERATE,‡ *mew'-ne-rate*. *See* REMUNERATE, REMUNERATION, &c.
MUNGREL, *mung'-grel*. *See* MONGREL.
MUNICIPAL, *mu-nis'-e-pal*, a. Pertaining to a corporation or city.—*Municipal law*, the general or common law of a country or of a city. *See* LAW.
MUNICIPALITY, *mu-nis-e-pal'-e-te*, s. A municipal district.
MUNIFICENCE, *mu-nif'-e-sense*, s. Liberality; generosity
MUNIFICENT, *mu-nif'-e-sent*, a. Manifesting liberality beneficent.
MUNIFICENTLY, *mu-nif'-e-sent-le*, ad. Liberally.
MUNIMENT, *mew'-ne-ment*, s. A place of defence.—In *law*, a record; a writing, by which claims and rights are maintained.—*Muniment-house*, a strong fire-proof building or apartment for preserving muniments or charters, or keeping evidence.
MUNITION, *mu-nish'-un*, s. Ammunition; materials used in war.
MURAGE, *mew'-raje*, s. Money paid for keeping walls in repair.
MURAL, *mew'-ral*, a. Pertaining to or resembling a wall.
MURCHISONITE, *mur'-tche-sun-ite*, s. A variety of feldspar, so called from the geologist Murchison.
MURDER, *mur'-der*, s. The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice.
— v.a. To kill a human being with premeditated malice; to assassinate.

Murder, interj. An outcry when life is in danger.
Murderer, *mur'-der-er,* s. A person who unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice; a small piece of ordnance.
Murderous, *mur'-der-us,* a. Committing murder; sanguinary.
Murderously, *mur'-der-us-le,* ad. In a murderous manner.
Murdress, *mur'-dres,* s. In *fortification,* a small flanking battlement, with loopholes for firing through.
Mure,‡ *mewr,* v.a. To inclose in walls.
Murex, *mew'-reks,* s. (Lat.) A genus of marine mollusca.
Murexide, *mu-reks'-id,* s. The purpurate of ammonia, which crystallizes in short four-sided prisms.—*Murexan* is the purpuric acid produced by the decomposition of murexide.
Muriacite, *mew'-re-a-site,* s. A stone composed of salt, sand, and gypsum.
Muriate, *mew'-re-ate,* s. A salt composed of muriatic acid and a salifiable base.—The *Muriates* are an extensive family of salts. Thus the *Muriate of ammonia,* generally called *Sal-ammoniac.*—*Muriate of lime,* formerly known by the names of marine selenite, calcareous marine salt, &c.—*Muriate of iron,* formerly known as *Ferrum salitum,* &c.—*Muriate of potash,* the febrifuge salt of Sylvius.—*Muriate of soda,* or common salt, found in large masses, or in rocks under the earth.
Muriated, *mew'-re-a-ted,* a. Combined with muriatic acid; soaked in brine.
Muriatic, *mew-re-at'-ik,* a. Pertaining to sea salt.—*Muriatic acid,* an acid composed of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of chlorine.
Muriatiferous, *mew-re-a-tif'-er-us,* a. Producing muriatic substances.
Muricalcite, *mew-re-kal'-site,* s. Rhomb-spar, the calcareo-calcate of magnesia or dolomite.
Muricate, *mew'-re-kate,* **Muricated,** *mew'-re-ka-ted,* a. Full of sharp points or prickles.
Muricidæ, *mu-ris'-e-de,* s.pl. In *zoology,* a family of carnivorous Gasteropods, consisting of the Murexes and Whelks.—The *Muricinæ* are a sub-family of the same tribe.
Muricite, *mew'-re-site,* s. Fossil remains of the *murex.*
Muriform, *mew'-re-fawrm,* a. In *botany,* resembling bricks.
Murine, *mew'-rin,* a. Pertaining to mice.
Murines, *mew'-rinz,* s.pl. A tribe of rodent quadrupeds, as rats, mice, &c.
Murk,† *murk,* s. Darkness.
Murkily, *mur'-ke-le,* ad. Obscurely; gloomily.
Murky, *mur'-ke,* a. Dark; obscure; gloomy.
Murmur, *mur'-mur,* s. (Lat.) A low sound, continually repeated, as that of a running stream; a complaint uttered in a muttering voice.
— v.n. To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees; to complain.
Murmurer, *mur'-mur-er,* s. One who murmurs; a grumbler.
Murmuring, *mur'-mur-ing,* s. Complaint.
Murmuringly, *mur'-mur-ing-le,* ad. With a low sound.
Murmurous, *mur'-mur-us,* a. Exciting murmur or complaint.
Murrain, *mur'-rin,* s. An infectious disease among cattle.
— a. Infected with the murrain.
Murrey, *mur'-re,* a. Of a dark red colour.
Murrhine, *mur'-rin,* a. An epithet given to a delicate kind of ancient ware, made of fluor-spar.
Murrion, *mur'-re-un,* s. A helmet; a casque.
Musaceæ, *mu-sa'-se-e,* **Musæ,** *mew'-se,* s.pl. A natural order of lofty, stemless trees, of which the *Musa,* or Plantain, is the type.
Musard,‡ *mew'-zard,* s. (Fr.) A dreamer; one absent in mind.
Muscadel, Muscadine, Muscatel, *mus'-kà-del, mus'-kà-din, mus'-kà-tel,* a. and s. A kind of rich wine; also, the grapes which produce it; a sweet pear.
Muscardine, *mus-kär'-din,* s. A fungus or rot, which kills silk worms in great numbers.
Muscat, *mus'-kat,* s. A sort of grape and of wine.
Muschel-kalk, *mush'-el-kalk,* s. In *geology,* shell limestone, belonging to the new red sandstone series.
Muscidæ, *mus'-se-de,* s.pl. A family of Dipterous insects, of which the *Musca,* or common Housefly, is the type.
Muscle, *mus'sl,* s. A deep red, vascular, and highly contractile organ, consisting of fibres, or bundles of fibres, inclosed in a thin cellular membrane. The muscles are the organs by which the movements of the animal body are effected.—A bivalvular shell-fish of the genus *mytilus* of Linnæus; sometimes written *mussel.*
Muscoid, *mus'-koyd,* a. In *botany,* moss-like.
— s. A moss-like, flowerless plant.
Muscology, *mus-kol'-o-je,* s. That part of botany which treats of mosses.
Muscosity, *mus-kos'-e-te,* s. Mossiness.
Muscovado, *mus-ko-va'-do,* s.; primarily a. Unrefined sugar.
Muscovite, *mus'-ko-vite,* s. A name for mica.
Muscovy-duck, *mus'-ko-ve-duk,* s. A species of duck.
Muscular, *mus'-ku-lar,* a. Pertaining to or performed by a muscle; strong; brawny; vigorous.
Muscularity, *mus-ku-lar'-e-te,* s. The state of being muscular.
Muscularly, *mus'-ku-lar-le,* ad. With strength of muscle.
Musculite, *mus'-ku-lite,* s. A petrified muscle or shell.
Musculous, *mus'-ku-lus,* a. Full of muscles, or pertaining to a muscle; strong.
Muse, *mewz,* s. Deep thought; the deity or power of poetry.
— v.n. To think closely; to study in silence; to be absent in mind; to ruminate or reflect.
— v.a. To meditate on.
Museful, *mewz'-ful,* a. Silently thoughtful.
Musefully, *mewz'-ful-le,* ad. Thoughtfully.
Museless, *mewz'-les,* a. Disregarding the power of poetry.
Muser, *mewz'-er,* s. One who thinks closely in silence.
Muses, *mewz'-es,* s.pl. In *mythology,* the nine sister goddesses who presided over music, poetry, and the liberal arts.
Muset, *mew'-zet,* s. A gap in a hedge.
Museum, *mew-ze'-um,* s. A repository of natural, scientific, artistic, and literary curiosities, of which there are several in London, the principal one being the *British Museum.*
Mush, *mush,* s. The meal of maize boiled.
Mushroom, *mush'-room,* s. The common name of numerous Cryptogamic plants of the natural order *Fungi;* the edible fungus; an upstart.—*Mushroom-ketchup* is a flavouring sauce made of mushrooms.—*Mushroom-spawn,* the seed of the mushroom sold in mass by gardeners.
Music, *mew'-zik,* s. Melody or harmony; any succession of sound so modulated as to please the ear; the science of harmonical sounds.—*Music-book,* a book containing tunes or songs.—*Music-master,* one who teaches music.—*Music-stand,* a light frame for holding a piece of music or book.—*Music-stool,* a stool or seat for one who performs on the pianoforte.
Musical, *mew'-ze-kal,* a. Belonging to music, or agreeable sounds; melodious; pleasing to the ear.—*Musical box,* a small barrel-organ machine, adapted for playing different tunes.—*Musical clock,* a clock which plays tunes at the hours.—*Musical glasses,* a musical instrument consisting of a number of glass goblets.
Musically, *mew'-ze-kal-le,* ad. In a melodious manner.
Musicalness, *mew'-ze kal-nes,* s. Quality of being melodious.
Musician, *mew-zish'-an,* s. One who sings, or performs on instruments of music; a person skilled in the science of music.
Musing, *mewz'-ing,* s. Meditation; contemplation.
Musingly, *mewz'-ing-le,* ad. In a musing way.
Musk, *musk,* s. A strong-scented substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the *Moschus moschiferus;* also the animal itself.—*Musk-apple,* a particular kind of apple.—*Musk-beaver,* or *Musk-rat,* the rodent *Mus zebethicus,* a native of North America.—*Musk-deer,* the common name of the animal called musk.—*Musk-duck,* the Muscovy-duck.—*Musk-melon,* a delicious species of melon.—*Musk-ox,* a ruminant mammal, of the bovine tribe.—*Musk-pear,* a fragrant kind of pear.—*Musk-rose,* a fragrant species of rose.—*Musk-seed,* the seed of the genus *hibiscus.*—*Musk-thistle,* the plant *Carduus nutans.*—*Musk-wood,* the wood tree of the genus *trichilia.*
— v.a. To perfume with musk.
Musket, *mus'-ket,* s. A species of fire-arms used in war, and discharged by a spring lock; a male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow-hawk

Musketeer, *mus'-ke-teer'*, s. A soldier armed with a musket.
Musketoon, *mus-ke-toon'*, s. A short thick musket, or blunderbuss.
Musket-proof, *mus'-ket-proof*, a. Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.
Musketry, *mus'-ke-tre*, s. Muskets in general.
Muskiness, *mus'-ke-nes*, s. The scent of musk.
Musky, *mus'-ke*, a. Having the odour of musk; fragrant.
Muslin, *muz'-lin*, s. A sort of fine thin cotton cloth.
— a. Made of muslin.
Muslin de Laine, *muz'-lin de layn*, s. (Fr.) A woollen fabric of light texture.
Muslinet, *muz-le-net'*, s. A sort of coarse cotton cloth.
Musophagidæ, *mew-so-faj'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of birds, the Plantain-eaters, of which the *Musophaga* is the type.
Musquash, *mus'-kwash*, s. A burrowing animal of North America, the Musk-rat, whose skin forms an article of commerce.
Musquito, *mus-ke'-to*, s. A stinging insect of the genus *culex*.
Musrole, *muz'-role*, s. The nose-band of a horse's bridle.
Muss,‡ *mus*, s. A scramble; a confused struggle.
Mussel, *mus'sl*, s. A bivalve shell-fish. *See* Muscle.
Mussitation,‡ *mus-se-ta'-shun*, s. A grumbling; a murmuring.
Mussulman, *mus'-sul-man*, s.; pl. Mussulmans. A Mohammedan.
Must, *must*, v.n. To be obliged or necessitated, to grow mouldy and sour.
— v.a. To make mouldy and sour.
— s. Wine from the grape, not fermented.
Mustac, *mus'-tak*, s. A small tufted monkey.
Mustache, *mus-täshe'*, **Mustaches**, *mus-täsh'-es*, **Mustachio**, *mus-täsh'-e-o*, } s. Long hair on the upper lip.
Mustachioed, *mus-tä'-she-od*, a. Having mustachioes.
Mustaira, *mus-ta'-rà*, s. A hard, close-grained wood, exported from Brazil, and used for turning.
Mustang, *mus'-tang*, s. A wild horse.
Mustard, *mus'-tard*, s. A plant and its seed, of the genus *Sinapis*.—*Oil of mustard* is a pungent oil obtained from the seeds of the *Sinapis nigra*.
Mustee, *mus-te'*, s. The child of a white person and a quadroon, in the West Indies.
Mustelidæ, *mus-tel'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of carnivorous quadrupeds, as weasels, martens, polecats, &c.
Musteline, *mus'-te-lin*, a. Pertaining to animals of the Weasel family.
Muster, *mus'-ter*, v.a. To collect or assemble troops, persons, or things.
— v.n. To meet in one place.
— s. An assembling of troops for review; act of collecting.—*To pass muster*, to pass through inspection.—*Muster-book*, a book in which forces are registered.—*Muster-master*, one who takes an account of troops and of military apparatus.—*Muster-roll*, a roll or register of troops.
Mustily, *mus'-te-le*, ad. Mouldily; sourly.
Mustiness, *mus'-te-nes*, s. The quality of being musty or sour.
Musty, *mus'-te*, a. Mouldy; sour; stale; spiritless.
Mutability, *mew-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. Changeableness; instability.
Mutable, *mew'-tà-bl*, a. Susceptible of change; unstable.
Mutableness, *mew'-tà-bl-nes*, s. Changeableness; instability.
Mutably, *mew'-tà-ble*, ad. In a mutable manner.
Mutage, *mew'-taje*, s. A process for checking fermentation in the must of grapes.
Mutation, *mu-ta'-shun*, s. The act or process of changing.
Mute, *mewt*, a. Silent; not uttering words; dumb.—In *grammar*, not sounded.
— s. A person who cannot speak, or who remains silent; a person employed by undertakers to stand before the door of a house; the dung of fowls.—In *grammar*, a letter that represents no sound
— v.n. To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds.
Mutely, *mewt'-le*, ad. Silently; without uttering words.
Muteness, *mewt'-nes*, s. Silence; forbearance in speaking
Mutilate, *mew'-te-late*, v.a. To cut off a limb or essential part of an animal body.
Mutilation, *mew-te-la'-shun*, s. The act of mutilating.
Mutilator, *mew'-te-la-tur*, s. One who mutilates.
Mutilous, *mew'-te-lus*, a. Mutilated; defective.
Mutineer, *mew-te-neer'*, s. One guilty of mutiny.
Muting, *mewt'-ing*, s. The dung of birds.
Mutinous, *mew'-te-nus*, a. Turbulent; seditious.
Mutinously, *mew'-te-nus-le*, ad. Seditiously; turbulently.
Mutinousness, *mew'-te-nus-nes*, s. The state of being mutinous.
Mutiny, *mew'-te-ne*, s. An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against their commanders.—*Mutiny Act*, an act passed annually, specifying military and naval offences, and the penalties attaching to them.
— v.n. To rise against lawful authority.
Mutter, *mut'-ter*, v.n. To utter words with a low voice; to murmur.
— v.a. To utter with imperfect articulations.
— s. Murmur; obscure utterance.
Mutterer, *mut'-ter-er*, s. A grumbler.
Mutteringly, *mut'-ter-ing-le*, ad. With a low voice.
Mutton, *mut'tn*, s. The flesh of sheep; †a sheep.
Mutton-chop, *mut'tn-tchop*, s. A rib of mutton for broiling.
Mutton-fist, *mut'tn-fist*, s. A large, red, brawny hand.
Mutton-ham, *mut'tn-ham*, s. A leg of mutton properly cured.
Mutty-pal, *mut'-te-pal*, s. A resinous exudation from the *Alianthus Malabaricus*.
Mutual, *mewt'-tchu-al*, a. Reciprocal; given and received.
Mutuality, *mewt-tchu-al' e-te*, s. Reciprocation.
Mutually, *mewt'-tchu-al-le*, ad. Reciprocally.
Mutuation,† *mewt-tchu-a'-shun*, s. Act of borrowing.
Mutuatitious,‡ *mew-tchu-à-tish'-us*, a. Taken from some other; borrowed.
Mutule, *mewt'-ule*, s. (Fr.) In *architecture*, a projecting block under the corner of the Doric cornice.
Muxy, *muk'-se*, a. Dirty; gloomy
Muzzle, *muz'zl*, s. The mouth of anything; a fastening for the mouth which hinders from biting; the extreme end or mouth of a gun or any piece of ordnance.
— v.a. To fasten the mouth to prevent biting; to restrain from hurt.
— v.n. To bring the mouth near.
Muzzled, *muz'zld*, pp. of the verb *to muzzle*.
Muzzy, *muz'-ze*, a. Absent in mind; forgetful, dreaming.
My, *mi*, pron. a. Belonging to me.
Myadæ, *mi'-à-de*, s.pl. In *conchology*, a family of Mollusca, consisting of gaping bivalves, with well-defined teeth.
Mycetes, *mi-se'-tes*, s. A genus of the largest sized monkeys of America, commonly called the *Howlers*, from the loud sounds of their voices.
Mylodon, *mil'-o-dun*, s. An extinct edentate animal.
Mynchen, *min'-tchen*, s. (Sax.) A nun.
Mynchery,‡ *min'-tche-re*, s. A nunnery.
Mynheer, *min-eer'*, s. A Dutchman.
Myographical, *mi-o-graf'-e-kal*, a. Descriptive of the muscles.
Myographist, *mi-og'-rà-fist*, s. One who describes the muscles.
Myography, *mi-og'-rà-fe*, s. A description of the animal muscles.
Myological, *mi-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Descriptive of the muscles.
Myologist, *mi-ol'-o-jist*, s. A person conversant with myology.
Myology, *mi-ol'-o-je*, s. A description of the muscles.
Myopathy, *mi-op'-à-the*, s. Morbidity of the muscles.
Myoporaceæ, *mi-o-po-ra'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of flowering shrubs, of which the *Myoporum* is the type.
Myops, *mi'-ops*, s.; pl. Myopes. A short-sighted person.
Myopy, *mi'-o-pe*, s. Short-sightedness.
Myosis, *mi-o'-sis*, s. A disease of the eye.
Myositis, *mi-o-si'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the muscles.
Myotomy, *mi-ot'-o-me*, s. Dissection of the muscles.
Myriad, *mir'-e-ad*, s. An immense number; ten thousand.
Myriametre, *mir-e-am'-e-tr*, s. (Fr.) Ten thousand *metres*.
Myriapod, *mir'-e-à-pod*, s. An order of insects having many feet.

MYRIARCH, *mir'-e-ärk*, s. A commander of ten thousand men.
MYRICACEÆ, *mir-e-ka'-se-e*, s.pl. An order of Exogenous plants, of which the *Myrica*, or Candleberry Myrtle, is the type.
MYRICINE, *mir'-e-sin*, s. The substance of bees'-wax digested in alcohol.
MYRIOPODA, *mir-e-op'-e-dă*, } s.pl. In *zoology*, a class
MYRIOPODS, *mir'-e-o-pods*, } of the *Articulata*, including such as have an indeterminate number of jointed feet.
MYRIORAMA, *mir-e-o-rä'-mă*, s. Views of objects in numbers indefinite.
MYRMIDON, *mir'-me-don*, s. A desperate soldier or ruffian under some daring leader, so called from the Myrmidons who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war.
MYRMIDONIAN, *mir-me-do'-ne-an*, a. Like to myrmidons.
MYROBALAN, *mir-ob'-o-lan*, s. A name applied to certain dried fruits from India.
MYROPOLIST,† *mi-rop'-o-list*, s. One who sells unguents.
MYRRH, *mir*, s. An inspissated sap, or gum resin, the product of a small tree found in Nubia and Arabia Felix.
MYRRHINE, *mir'-rin*, a. Made of the murrhine stone.
MYRTACEÆ, *mir-ta'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of trees and shrubs, of which the *Myrtus*, or Myrtle, is the type.
MYRTIFORM, *mir'-te-fawrm*, a. Resembling myrtle.
MYRTLE, *mir'tl*, s. An evergreen shrub of the genus *myrtus*.
MYRTLE-BERRY, *mir'tl-ber'-re*, s. The fruit of the myrtle.
MYRTLE-WAX, *mir'tl-waks*, s. A concrete oil or vegetable wax.
MYSELF, *mi-self'*, pron. A compound of *my* and *self*.
MYSTAGOGUE, *mis'-tă-gog*, s. One who interprets mysteries.
MYSTERIAL, *mis-te'-re-al*, a. Containing a mystery or enigma.
MYSTERIARCH, *mis-te'-re-ärk*, s. One who presides over mysteries.
MYSTERIOUS, *mis-te'-re-us*, a. Hid from the understanding; not revealed; obscure; incomprehensible.
MYSTERIOUSLY, *mis-te'-re-us-le*, ad. Enigmatically.
MYSTERIOUSNESS, *mis-te'-re-us-nes*, s. Obscurity.
MYSTERIZE, *mis'-ter-ize*, v.a. To express in enigmas.
MYSTERY, *mis'-te-re*, s. Something not comprehensible, an enigma; a kind of rude drama, of a religious character; a trade.
MYSTIC, *mis'-tik*, s. One who holds the doctrines of mysticism.
MYSTIC, *mis'-tik*, } a. Obscure; secret; remote
MYSTICAL, *mis'-te-kal*, } from human comprehension; allegorical.
MYSTICALLY, *mis'-te-kal-le*, ad. In a manner implying secrecy.
MYSTICALNESS, *mis'-te-kal-nes*, s. The quality of being mystical.
MYSTICISM, *mis'-te-sizm*, s. The doctrine of the Mystics, obscurity.
MYSTICS, *mis'-tiks*, s.pl. A class of religious people who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.
MYSTIFICATION, *mis-te-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The rendering anything mysterious.
MYSTIFY, *mis'-te-fi*, v.a. To involve in mystery.
MYTH, *mith*, s. A fictitious or fanciful narrative.
MYTHIC, *mith'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to a myth, fa-
MYTHICAL, *mith' e-kal*, } bulous.
MYTHICALLY, *mith'-e-kal-le*, ad. Fabulously.
MYTHOGRAPHER, *mith-og'-rä-fer*, s. A writer of fables.
MYTHOLOGICAL, *mith-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Relating to mythology, fabulous.
MYTHOLOGICALLY, *mith-o-loj'-e-kal-le*, ad. Fabulously.
MYTHOLOGIST, *mith-ol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in mythology.
MYTHOLOGIZE, *mith-ol'-o-jize*, v.n. To explain fabulous history.
MYTHOLOGY, *mith-ol'-o-je*, s. A system of fables respecting the deities which heathen nations, especially the Greeks, have supposed to preside over the world.
MYTHOPLASM, *mith'-o-plazm*, s. A narration of mere fable.
MYTILITE, *mit'-e-lite*, s. In *geology*, a petrified muscle.
MYTELUS, *mit'-e-lus*, s. A genus of the Mollusca, the Mussel.
MYZON, *miks'-un*, s. A fish of the mullet kind.

N.

N is the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and a nasal articulation. After *m* it is silent, or nearly so, as in *hymn* and *condemn*. N. is used as an abbreviation of *north*; N.E. stands for *north-east*; N.W. for *north-west*; N.N.E. for *north-north-east*; N.N.W. for *north-north-west*, &c. N.B. stands for *nota bene* (observe well); and N.S. for *new style*.
NAB, *nab*, s. The summit of a mountain. (*Local.*)
— v.a. To catch suddenly. (*Low.*)
NABEE, *nă-bee'*, s. A powerful poison made in the East Indies, from the *Aconitum ferox*.
NABIT, *na'-bit*, s. Powdered sugar-candy.
NABOB, *na'-bob*, or *nă-bob'*, s. A deputy or viceroy in India; a man of great wealth.
NACARAT, *nak' ă-rat*, s. A pale red colour; a fine linen or crape dyed of this colour.
NACRE, *na'-ker*, s. Mother-of-pearl; a beautiful iridescent substance, which lines the interior of shells.
NACREOUS, *na'-kre-us*, a. Having an iridescent lustre.—*Nacreous shells* are those which have an exterior or interior layer of mother-of-pearl.
NACRITE, *na'-krite*, s. A mineral consisting of pearly scales.
NADIR, *na'-dir*, s. That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith.
NADLE-STEIN, *na'dl-stein*, s. Needle-stone; rutile.
NÆVE, *neve*, s. A natural spot or mark on infants.
NÆVOSE, *ne'-vose*, a. Spotted; freckled.
NAFF, *naf*, s. A kind of tufted sea-fowl.
NAG, *nag*, s. A small sprightly horse.
NAGGY, *nag'-e*, a. Contentious; disposed to quarrel. (*Local.*)
NAHOOR, *nă-hoor'*, s. A species of wild sheep found in Nepaul.
NAIADS, *na'-yads*, s.pl. In *mythology*, water nymphs.—In *conchology*, a family of fresh-water bivalves.—In *botany*, an order of Endogenous aquatic plants.
NAIANT, *na'-e-ant*, a. In *heraldry*, representing fishes swimming in a horizontal position.
NAIB, *nä'-ib*, s. A deputy law officer in an Indian court of justice.
NAIL, *nale*, s. The horny substance at the end of the human fingers and toes; the claw or talon of an animal; a small pointed piece of metal, to be driven into a board or other piece of timber; a measure of length.—*Nail-brush* is a toilet brush for cleaning the fingernails.—*Nail-file*, a small file for smoothing the fingernails.
— v.a. To fasten with nails; to spike.
NAILER, *na'-ler*, s. A maker of nails.
NAILERY, *na'-ler-e*, s. A manufactory where nails are made.
NAINSOOK, *nane'-sook*, s. A thick sort of jaconet muslin, formerly made in India.
NAISSANT, *na'-sant*, a. In *heraldry*, applied to an animal issuing out of the midst of some ordinary, and showing only the fore-parts of his body.
NAÏVE, *na'eve*, a. (Fr.) Having unaffected simplicity, ingenuous.
NAÏVELY, *na'eve-le*, ad. With unaffected simplicity.
NAÏVETÉ, *na'ev-ta*, s. Native simplicity; ingenuousness.
NAKED, *na'-ked*, a. Uncovered; bare; exposed; having no clothes on; open to view; not concealed; destitute of worldly goods; exposed to shame and disgrace; without disguise, ornament, or exaggeration.
NAKEDLY, *na'-ked-le*, ad. Without covering; simply.
NAKEDNESS, *na'-ked-nes*, s. Nudity; bareness; openness to view.
NAMBY-PAMBY, *nam'-be-pam'-be*, s. or a. Contemptible for affected prettiness.
NAME, *name*, s. That by which a thing is called; the discriminative appellation of an individual; reputation; renown.—In *grammar*, a noun.—*Christian name* the baptismal name.
— v.a. To give an appellation to; to speak of by name; to designate.
NAMELESS, *name'-les*, a. Without a name; unknown.
NAMELESSLY, *name'-les-le*, ad. Without a name.
NAMELY, *name'-le*, ad. Particularly.
NAMER, *na'-mer*, s. One who calls by name.
NAMESAKE, *name'-sake*, s. One having the same name as another.
NAMINGLY, *na'-ming-le*, ad. By name

NANDU, *nan'-du*, s. The American ostrich.
NANKEEN, *nan-keen'*, s. A species of cloth from China, made of a sort of yellowish cotton.
NAP, *nap*, s. A short sleep or slumber; the woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth; the downy substance on plants.
— v.n. To have a short sleep; to be careless.
NAPE, *nape*, s. The hind part of the neck.
NAPEOLONITE, *na-pe-ol'-o-nite*, s. A variety of feldspar.
NAPERY,‡ *na'-per-e*, s. Table-cloths or linen cloth in general.
NAPHTHA, *nap'-thà*, s. A volatile, limpid, bituminous liquid, and very inflammable, which exudes from the ground in various parts of the East.—*Naphtha lamp*, a table-lamp constructed to burn naphtha.—*Naphthalic acid*, a crystalline product obtained from naphthaline.
NAPHTHALINE, *nap'-thà-lin*, s. A white substance obtained from naphtha.
NAPIFORM, *na'-pe-fawrm*, a. Having the shape of a turnip.
NAPKIN, *nap'-kin*, s. A cloth for wiping the hands; a towel.
NAPLESS, *nap'-les*, a. Without nap; threadbare.
NAPLES-YELLOW, *na'pls-yel'-lo*, s. A fine yellow pigment.
NAPOLEON, *nà-po'-le-un*, s. A French gold coin of the value of twenty francs.
NAPOLITE, *na'-po-lite*, s. A blue mineral from Vesuvius.
NAPPAL, *nap'-pal*, s. Soap rock.
NAPPINESS, *nap'-pe-nes*, s. The quality of being sleepy; abundance of nap, as on cloth.
NAPPY, *nap'-pe*, a. Frothy; spumy.
NAP-TAKING, *nap'-ta-king*, s. or a. Taking by surprise.
NARCEINE, *när'-se-in*, s. An alkaloid obtained from opium.
NARCISSUS, *när-sis'-sus*, s. (Lat.) In *botany*, a genus of bulbous-rooted plants, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, &c.—In *mythology*, the name of a self-enamoured youth.
NARCOSIS, *när-ko'-sis*, s. The effect of a narcotic; stupefaction; deprivation of sense.
NARCOTIC, *när-kot'-ik*, s. or a. A medicine which allays morbid susceptibility and produces sleep; but, in excessive doses, produces death.
NARCOTINE, *när'-ko tin*, s. The active narcotic principle of opium.
NARCOTISM, *när'-ko-tizm*, s. The effect of a narcotic; state of stupefaction or drowsiness.
NARD, *närd*, s. An aromatic plant, the spikenard.
NARDINE, *när'-din*, a. Pertaining to nard or spikenard.
NARGHEEL, *närg'-hele*, s. A small hookah-pipe.
NARGIL, *när'-gil*, s. A name of the cocoa-nut tree in Southern India.
NARIFORM, *nar'-e-fawrm*, a. Formed like the nose.
NARRABLE,‡ *nar'-rà-bl*, a. That may be related or told.
NARRATE, *nar-rate'*, v.a. To tell, recite, or write, as a story.
NARRATION, *nar-ra'-shun*, s. A statement in words or writing.
NARRATIVE, *nar'-rà-tiv*, a. Relating an event or story.
— s. The recital of a story or event.
NARRATOR, *nar-ra'-tur*, s. One who narrates.
NARROW, *nar'-ro*, a. Not wide or broad.—*Figuratively*, straitened.—Not liberal; contracted; barely sufficient to avoid evil.—*Narrow cloths*, in the *woollen* trade, are those which are under thirty-two inches wide, those above that width being called *broad cloths*.—*Narrow gauge*, in *railways*, is when the rails are placed 4 ft. 8 in. apart.
— v.a. To lessen the breadth of; to contract in extent; to draw into a smaller compass; to confine.
— v.n. To become less broad; to contract.
NARROWER, *nar'-ro-er*, s. The person or thing which narrows.
NARROWING, *nar'-ro-ing*, s. The act of narrowing.
NARROWLY, *nar'-ro-le*, ad. With little breadth; closely.
NARROW-MINDED, *nar'-ro-mine'-ded*, a. Illiberal; mean-spirited.
NARROW-MINDEDNESS, *nar'-ro-mine'-ded-nes*, s. Illiberality.
NARROWNESS, *nar'-ro-nes*, s. Smallness of breadth or distance; contractedness; smallness of estate; illiberality.
NARROWS, *nar'-roze*, s.pl. A narrow passage through a mountain, or narrow channel of water; a strait.
NARROW-SIGHTED, *nar'-ro-si'-ted*, a. Having a narrow sight.
NARWHAL, *när'-wall*, s. A cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas; the *Monodon monoceros*
NASAL, *na'-zal*, a. Pertaining to the nose.
— s. A letter whose sound is effected by the nose; a medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine.
NASALIS, *nà-sa'-lis*, s. The Proboscis monkey, remarkable for its enormous nose.
NASALITY, *na-zal'-e-te*, s. The state of being nasal.
NASALIZE, *na'-zal-ize*, v.a. To render nasal, as sound.
NASALLY, *na'-zal-le*, ad. Through the nose.
NASCAL, *nas'-kal*, s. A kind of medicated pessary.
NASCENCY, *nas'-sen-se*, s. Beginning of production.
NASCENT, *nas'-sent*, a. Beginning to exist or grow.
NASICORNOUS, *naz'-e-kawr-nus*, a. Having a horn on the nose.
NASIFORM, *naz'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the shape of the nose.
NASSINÆ, *nas'-se-ne*, s. A sub-family of the *Muricidæ*, of which the *Nassa* is the type.
NASTILY, *nas'-te-le*, ad. Filthily; obscenely.
NASTINESS, *nas'-te-nes*, s. Extreme filthiness; obscenity.
NASTURTIUM, *nas-tur'-she-um*, s. A name applied to the water-cress and allied plants.
NASTY, *nas'-te*, a. Very dirty, or defiled; obscene.
NASUTE, *na'-sute*, a. Critically nice; captious.
NATAL, *na'-tal*, a. Pertaining to birth.
NATALITIAL, *na-tal-ish'-al*, a. Pertaining to one's birthday.
NATALS, *na'-tals*, s.pl. Time and place of nativity.
NATANT, *na'-tant*, a. Swimming; floating on the surface.
NATANTES, *na-tan'-tes*, s.pl. A tribe of Corallines.
NATANTLY, *na'-tant-le*, ad. In a floating manner.
NATATION,† *na-ta'-shun*, s. The act of swimming.
NATATORES, *na-tà-to'-res*, s.pl. The name of an order of birds, the Swimming birds, or *Palmapedes* of some zoological systems.
NATATORIAL, *na-tà-to'-re-al*, a. Adapted to swimming.
NATATORY, *na'-tà-tur-e*, a. Enabling to swim.
NATCH, *natsh*, s. Part of an ox between the loins.
NATHLESS,‡ *nath'-les*, ad. Nevertheless.
NATHMORE,‡ *nath'-more*, ad. Not the more.
NATION, *na'-shun*, s. A body of people inhabiting the same country; emphatically, a great number.
NATIONAL, *nash'-un-al*, a. Common to a nation; public; attached to one's own country.—*National Guards*, the militia of France.—*National School* is a free school for children, who are usually taught on the Lancastrian system.
NATIONALISM, *nash'-un-al-izm*, s. The state of being national.
NATIONALITY, *nash-un-al'-e-te*, s. National character.
NATIONALIZE, *nash'-un-al-ize*, v.a. To make national.
NATIONALLY, *nash'-un-al-le*, ad. In regard to the nation.
NATIONALNESS, *nash' un-al-nes*, s. State of being national.
NATIVE, *na'-tiv*, a. Produced by nature; natural; conferred by birth; born with; congenial.—*Native iron*, a massive ore with minute crystalline grains, free from carbon, found in Liberia.
— s. One born in any place.
NATIVELY, *na'-tiv-le*, ad. By birth; naturally.
NATIVENESS, *na'-tiv-nes*, s. State of being produced by nature.
NATIVITY, *nà-tiv'-e-te*, s. Birth; coming into life; time, place, and manner of birth.—In *astrology*, a representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a man's birth.
NATROLITE, *na'-trol-ite*, s. A zeolite.
NATRON, *na'-trun*, s. Native carbonate of soda, employed in the manufacture of glass, soap, &c.
NATTY, *nat'-te*, a. Neatly fine; spruce. (*Colloquial.*)
NATURAL, *nat'-tchu-ral*, a. Produced or effected by nature; not artificial; not far-fetched; according to the life; consonant to nature; affectionate by nature, unaffected; unassumed; illegitimate; native; vernacular.—A *natural* note, in *music*, is that which is according to the usual order of the scale.—*Natural history* is a description of the earth and its productions.—*Natural orders of plants* are groups of genera resembling each other.—*Natural philosophy*, the study of nature in general.
— s. An idiot.
NATURALISM, *nat'-chu-ral-izm*, s. Mere state of nature, the denial of supernatural agency in scriptural miracles.
NATURALIST, *nat'-tchu-ral-ist*, s. One versed in natural history and physics.
NATURALIZATION, *nat-tchu-ral-e-za'-shun*, s. The act

of investing an alien with the rights of a native subject or citizen.

NATURALIZE, *nat'-tchu-ral-ize*, v.a. To confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; to make natural; to adapt to a different climate.

NATURALLY, *nat'-tchu-ral-le*, ad. According to nature; spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, *nat'-tchu-ral-nes*, s. Conformity to nature.

NATURALS, *nat'-tchu-rals*, s.pl. Whatever belongs naturally to an animal.

NATURE, *na'-tchur*, s. The system of created things; the universe; all creation; the essence, attributes, or regular course of things; constitution; species; particular character.

NAUFRAGE,‡ *naw'-fraje*, s. (Fr.) Shipwreck.

NAUGHT, *nawt*, s. Nothing.—*To set at naught*, to disregard.

— ad. In no degree.

— a. Worthless.

NAUGHTILY, *naw'-te-le*, ad. Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, *naw'-te-nes*, s. Badness; wickedness.

NAUGHTY, *naw'-te*, a. Wicked; perverse.

NAULAGE,† *nawl'-aje*, s. Freight of passengers in a ship.

NAUMACHY, *naw'-mâ-ke*, s. Sea-fighting, or its representation.

NAUSCOPY, *naw'-sko-pe*, s. The art of discovering the approach of ships.

NAUSEA, *naw'-she-â*, s. (Lat.) Sea-sickness, or that state of the stomach which is accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm.

NAUSEANT, *naw'-she-ant*, s. A substance producing nausea.

NAUSEATE, *naw'-she-ate*, v.n. To become squeamish.

— v.a To loathe or reject with disgust.

NAUSEATION, *naw-sne-a'-shun*, s. Act of nauseating.

NAUSEOUS, *naw'-she-us*, a. Loathsome; disgustful.

NAUSEOUSLY, *naw'-she-us-le*, ad. Loathsomely.

NAUSEOUSNESS, *naw'-she-us-nes*, s. Loathsomeness.

NAUT, *nawt*, s. A marine measure of length, about 1¼ mile, used in the Mediterranean.

NAUTIC, *naw'-tik*, } a. Pertaining to seamen or
NAUTICAL, *naw'-te-kal*, } navigation.

NAUTILIDÆ, *naw-til'-e-de*, s.pl. In *conchology*, a family of Cephalopods, of which the *Nautilus* is the type.

NAUTILITE, *naw'-te-lite*, s. A fossil nautilus.

NAUTILOID, *naw'-te-loyd*, a. Resembling the nautilus in form.

NAUTILUS, *naw'-te-lus*, s. (Lat.) The name of a small genus of cephalopodous Mollusca.

NAVAL, *na'-val*, a. Pertaining to ships or to a navy.

NAVE, *nave*, s. The middle or body of a church, extending from the baluster or rail of the choir to the principal entrance.—In *mechanics*, the thick piece of timber in the centre of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted.

NAVEL, *na'vl*, s. The centre of the lower part of the abdomen.—*Navel-string*, the umbilical cord.

NAVETTE, *nâ-vet'*, s. (Fr.) A smaller kind of Colza, cultivated in France for the seed, which produces oil.

NAVICELLE, *nav-e-sel'*, s. (Fr.) A kind of small ship.

NAVICULAR, *nâ-vik'-u-lar*, a. Relating to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat.—In *anatomy*, the *navicular bone* is the scaphoid bone of the wrist.

NAVIGABLE, *nav'-e-gâ-bl*, a. That may be navigated.

NAVIGABLENESS, *nav'-e-gâ-bl-nes*, } s. State of being
NAVIGABILITY, *nav-e-gâ-bil'-e-te*, } navigable.

NAVIGABLY, *nav'-e-gâ-ble*, ad. In a navigable manner.

NAVIGATE, *nav' e-gate*, v.n. To pass on water in ships; to sail.

— v.a. To pass over in ships; to steer, or manage in sailing.

NAVIGATION, *nav-e-ga'-shun*, s. The act of navigating, or the science or art of conducting vessels from one place to another; ships in general.—*Aërial navigation*, the act or art of passing through the air in balloons.

NAVIGATOR, *nav'-e-ga-tur*, s. One who directs the course of a ship; a navvy, which see.

NAVVY, *nav'-ve*, s. A labourer employed in cutting canals, earthworks, &c.; a contraction of navigator.

NAVY, *na'-ve*, s. A fleet of ships; the ships of war belonging to a nation, or the officers and men.—*Navy-bills* are bills issued by the Admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards.

NAWAB, *nâ-väb'*, s. A title given by courtesy to persons of high rank in India; the viceroy of a province.

NAWL,† *nawl*, s. An awl.

NAY, *nay*, ad. A term expressive of negation or refusal; no; not only so; not this alone.

— s. Denial; refusal.

NAYWORD,‡ *nay'-wurd*, s. A bye-word; a watch-word.

NAZARENE, *naz-â-reen'*, s. A term applied in contempt to some of the early converts to Christianity; an early Judaizing Christian.

NAZARITE, *naz'-â-rite*, s. A Jew who bound himself to extraordinary purity of life.

NAZARITISM, *naz'-â-rit izm*, s. The practice of a Nazarite.

NAZE, *naze*, s. A cliff or headland

NE,‡ *nee*, ad. Neither; not.

NEAD-END, *need'-end*, s. A trade name for the show-end of woollen cloths, kerseymeres, &c.

NEAL,† *neel*, v.a or v.n. To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat; to be tempered by heat. *See* ANNEAL.

NEAP, *neep*, a. An epithet applied to the tides; thus *Neap-tides* are those which happen near the first and last quarters of the moon.

NEAPED, *neept*, a. Left aground; wanting sufficient depth of water.

NEAR, *neer*, a. Not far distant; closely related; united in close ties; inclined to covetousness; literal; next to one, as the *near* horse.

— ad. Almost; within a little.

— v.a. To approach; to come nearer.

— v.n. To draw near.

NEAR-SIGHTED, *neer-si'-ted*, a. Short-sighted.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, *neer-si'-ted-nes*, s. Short sightedness.

NEAREST, *neer' est*, a. Shortest; most direct.

NEARLY, *neer'-le*, ad. At no great distance; closely; almost; in a niggardly manner.

NEARNESS, *neer'-nes*, s. Closeness; propinquity; parsimony.

NEAT, *neet*, s. Cattle of the bovine genus.

— a. Very clean; nice, cleanly, or spruce; unadulterated; clear of the cask, &c., as *neat* weight.—*Neat cattle* are animals of the ox kind; kine.

NEATHERD, *neet'-herd*, s. A cow-keeper.

NEATLY, *neet'-le*, ad. With neatness, or good taste nicely.

NEATNESS, *neet'-nes*, s. Exact cleanliness, purity.

NEAT'S-FOOT OIL, *neets'-fut oyl*, s. Oil of calves' feet.

NEB, *neb*, s. The nose; the beak of a bird; nib of a pen.

NEBULA, *neb'-u-lâ*, s.; pl. NEBULÆ. (Lat.) A white spot or slight opacity of the cornea.—In *astronomy*, a name given to those faint and misty appearances which are dimly seen in the heavens.

NEBULAR, *neb'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to nebulæ. *See* NEBULOUS.

NEBULOSITY, *neb-u-los'-e-te*, s. State of being cloudy or hazy.

NEBULOUS, *neb'-u-lus*, a. Cloudy; hazy.—In *astronomy*, having the appearance of a nebula.

NECESSARIAN, *ne-ses-sa'-re-an*, } s. An advocate for
NECESSITARIAN, *ne-ses-se-ta'-re-an*, } the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

NECESSARIES, *nes'-ses-ar-es*, s.pl. Things necessary.

NECESSARILY, *nes'-ses-ar-e-le*, ad. By necessity.

NECESSARINESS, *nes'-ses-ar-e-nes*, s. State of being necessary.

NECESSARY, *nes'-ses-ar-e*, a. That cannot be otherwise; indispensably requisite; essential; inevitable; acting from necessity.

— s. Something necessary; a domestic convenience.

NECESSITATE, *ne-ses'-se-tate*, v.a. To render unavoidable.

NECESSITATION,† *ne-ses-se-ta'-shun*, s. Act of making necessary.

NECESSITOUS, *ne-ses'-se-tus*, a. Very indigent; destitute.

NECESSITOUSLY, *ne-ses'-se-tus-le*, ad. In a necessitous manner.

NECESSITOUSNESS, *ne-ses'-se-tus-nes*, s. Extreme poverty.

NECESSITY, *ne-ses'-se-te*, s. That which must be, and cannot be otherwise; irresistible power; extreme indigence; inevitableness.—In the *plural*, things requisite for a purpose.

NECK, *nek*, s. That part of an animal's body between the head and the trunk; a long, narrow tract of land, or the long slender part of any vessel.—*Stiff-neck*, in *Scripture*, denotes obstinacy in sin.

NECKTIE, *nek'-ti*, s. A neckerchief; a band tied or buttoned round the neck: a neck-band.

NECKBEEF, *nek'-beef*, s. Coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.
NECKCLOTH, *nek'-klauth*, s. A piece of cloth worn on the neck.
NECKED, *nekt*, a. Having a neck.
NECKERCHIEF, *nek'-er-tcheef*, s. A kerchief for the neck.
NECKLACE, *nek'-lase*, s. A string of beads worn on the neck.
NECKLACED, *nek'-layst*, a. Marked as with a necklace.
NECKLAND, *nek'-land*, s. A neck or long tract of land.
NECROLITE, *nek'-ro-lite*, s. A variety of trachyte, which, when struck, emits a fetid odour.
NECROLOGICAL, *nek-ro-loj'-e-kal*, a. Giving an account of the dead.
NECROLOGIST, *nek-krol'-o-jist*, s. A recorder of deaths.
NECROLOGY, *nek-krol'-o-je*, s. A register of deaths.
NECROMANCER, *nek'-ro-man-ser*, s. One who pretends to foretell future events, or to hold converse with departed spirits; a spirit rapper, a conjurer or enchanter.
NECROMANCY, *nek'-ro-man-se*, s. The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; spirit rapping.
NECROMANTIC, *nek-ro-man'-tik*, a. Pertaining to or performed by necromancy.
— s. Trick; conjuration.
NECROMANTICALLY, *nek-ro-man'-te-kal-le*, ad. By conjuration.
NECROMATICAL, *nek-ro-mat'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to the dissection of dead bodies.
NECRONITE, *nek'-ron-ite*, s. Fetid feldspar; necrolite.
NECROPHAGOUS, *ne krof'-à-gus*, a. Eating or feeding on the dead
NECROPHOBY, *ne-krof'-o-be*, s. A horror of dead bodies.
NECROPOLIS, *ne-krop'-o-lis*, s. A city of the dead.
NECROSCOPIC, *nek-ro-skop'-ik*, a. Relating to post-mortem examinations.
NECROSIS, *ne-kro'-sis*, s. Mortification; a disease of plants.
NECROTOMIST, *ne-krot'-o-mist*, s. A dissector of dead bodies.
NECROTOMY, *ne-krot'-o-me*, s. Dissection of dead bodies.
NECTAR, *nek'-tar*, s. (Lat.) Any very pleasant drink. —In *mythology* and *poetry*, the drink of the gods.
NECTAREAN, *nek-ta'-re-an*, a. Resembling nectar.
NECTARED, *nek'-tard*, a. Imbued with nectar.
NECTARIAL, *nek-ta'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.
NECTARIFEROUS, *nek-tà-rif'-er-us*, a. Producing nectar.
NECTARINE, *nek'-tà-rin*, a. Sweet as nectar.
— s. A fruit resembling the peach.
NECTARIUM, *nek-ta'-re-um*, s. (Lat.) Any part of a flower which secretes a honey-like substance; the nectary.
NECTARIZE, *nek'-tar-ize*, v.a. To sweeten.
NECTAROUS, *nek'-tar-us*, a. Sweet as nectar.
NECTARY, *nek'-tar-e*, s. In *botany*, the melliferous part of a vegetable.
NEED, *need*, s. Want; occasion for something; want of the means of subsistence; emergency, destitution.
— v.a. To want; to lack.
—‡ v.n. To be wanted.
NEEDER, *need'-er*, s. One who wants.
NEEDFUL, *need'-ful*, a. Necessary; requisite.
NEEDFULLY, *need'-ful-le*, ad. Necessarily.
NEEDILY, *nee'-de-le*, ad. In want or poverty
NEEDINESS, *nee'-de-nes*, s. Want; poverty; indigence.
NEEDLE, *nee'dl*, s. A small instrument of steel, pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread, used in sewing; a small pointed piece of steel used in the mariner's compass; any crystallized substance in the form of a needle.—*Needle-maker*, one who manufactures needles.—*Needle-ore*, acicular ore of bismuth.—*Needle-stone*, a species of zeolite.—*Needle-zeolite*, a species of zeolite.
— v.a. To form needle-shaped crystals.
NEEDLESS, *need'-les*, a. Not wanted; unnecessary; useless; unprofitable.
NEEDLESSLY, *need'-les-le*, ad. Without necessity.
NEEDLESSNESS, *need'-les-nes*, s. Unnecessariness.
NEEDLEWOMAN, *nee'dl-wum'-an*, s. A seamstress
NEEDLEWORK, *nee'dl-wurk*, s. Work executed with a needle; embroidery, or ornamental work; the business of a seamstress.
NEEDMENT,‡ *need'-ment*, s. Something necessary
NEEDS, *needz*, ad. Necessarily; indispensably.
NEEDY, *nee'-de*, a. Necessitous; indigent; very poor.
NE'ER, *nare*. A contraction of *never*.
NEEZE,‡ *neez*. *See* SNEEZE.
NEFANDOUS, *ne-fan'-dus*, a. Too abominable to be named.
NEFARIOUS, *ne-fa'-re-us*, a. Wicked in the extreme.
NEFARIOUSNESS, *ne-fa'-re-us-nes*, s. Quality of being nefarious
NEGATION, *ne-ga'-shun*, s. Denial; argument drawn from denial.
NEGATIVE, *neg'-à-tiv*, a. Implying denial or negation; opposed to *affirmative*.—*Negative electricity* is a deficiency of the electric fluid.
— s. A proposition by which something is denied.
— v.a. To prove the contrary; to reject by vote.
NEGATIVELY, *neg' à tiv-le*, ad. With or by denial.
NEGATIVENESS, *neg'-à-tiv-nes*, s. The quality of being negative.
NEGATORY,† *neg'-à-tur-e*, a. That denies; belonging to negation.
NEGLECT, *neg-lekt'*, v.a. To omit by carelessness or design; to disregard or overlook; not to notice.
— s. Omission; forbearance to do anything that requires to be done; inattention, disregard, or negligence; incivility; habitual want of regard.
NEGLECTED, *neg-lekt'-ed*, pp. or a. Omitted to be done.
NEGLECTEDNESS, *neg-lekt'-ed-nes*, s. State of being neglected.
NEGLECTER, *neg-lekt'-er*, s. One who neglects.
NEGLECTFUL, *neg-lekt'-ful*, a. Heedless; inattentive; treating with neglect or slight.
NEGLECTFULLY, *neg-lekt'-ful-le*, ad. With neglect.
NEGLECTINGLY, *neg-lekt'-ing-le*, ad. Carelessly.
NEGLECTIVE,† *neg-lek'-tiv*, a. Inattentive; regardless of.
NEGLIGÉE, *neg-le-zha'*, s. A kind of gown formerly worn; a long necklace, usually of coral.
NEGLIGENCE, *neg'-le-jense*, s. Neglect; carelessness.
NEGLIGENT, *neg'-le-jent*, a. Careless; heedless.
NEGLIGENTLY, *neg'-le-jent le*, ad. Carelessly.
NEGOCIANT, *ne-go'-she-ant*, s. One who negotiates; a negotiator; a French merchant.
NEGOTIABILITY, *ne-go-she-à-bil''-e-te*, s. The quality of being negotiable.
NEGOTIABLE, *ne-go'-she-à-bl*, a. That may be transferred by assignment.
NEGOTIANT,‡ *ne-go'-she-ant*, s. *See* NEGOCIANT.
NEGOTIATE, *ne-go'-she-ate*, v.n. To transact business; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.
— v.a. To procure by mutual intercourse; to sell; to transfer for value.
NEGOTIATION, *ne-go-she-a'-shun*, s. The transacting of business; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase.
NEGOTIATOR, *ne-go'-she-a-tur*, s. One who negotiates or treats with others.
NEGOTIATORY, *ne-go'-she-à-tur-e*, a. That may be negotiated.
NEGRESS, *ne'-gres*, s. A female of the black race of Africa.
NEGRO, *ne'-gro*, s. An African black; a Nigritian.—*Negro pepper*, the plant *Unona Æthiopica*.
NEGUS, *ne'-gus*, s. A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice.
NEIGH, *na*, v.n. To utter the voice of a horse; to whinny.
— s. The voice of a horse; a whinnying.
NEIGHBOUR, *na'-bur*, s. One who lives near; ‡ an intimate; a country that is near.
— v.a. To adjoin; to be near to.
— a. Near to another; adjoining.
NEIGHBOURHOOD, *na'-bur-hud*, s. A place near; the adjoining district; the inhabitants who live near each other.
NEIGHBOURING, *na'-bur-ing*, a. Living or being near.
NEIGHBOURLINESS, *na'-bur-le-nes*, s. The state of being neighbourly.
NEIGHBOURLY, *na'-bur-le*, a. Becoming a neighbour, civil or obliging; cultivating familiar intercourse.
— ad. With social civility.
NEIGHBOURSHIP,‡ *na'-bur-ship*, s. The state of being neighbours.
NEIGHING, *na'-ing*, s. The voice of a horse.
NEITHER, *ne'-ther*, pron. a. or a substitute. Not the one nor the other; not *either* of two.
NEMALINE, *nem'-à-lin*, a. In *mineralogy*, fibrous.
NEMALITE, *nem'-à-lite*, s. In *mineralogy*, a fibrous hydrate of magnesia.
NEMATOIDEANS, *nem-à-toy'-de-ans*, s.pl. In *zoology*, an order of Entozoa, with filiform, elongated bodies.
NEMATONEURA, *nem-à-to-new'-rà*, s. In *zoology*, a divi-

sion of the Radiata, including such animals of that class as have the nervous filaments distinctly traceable.

NEM. CON., *nem kon*, for *nemine contradicente*. (Lat.) No one opposing; unanimously.

NEMESIS, *nem'-e-sis*, s. In *mythology*, one of the infernal deities, the goddess of vengeance.

NEMOCERA, *ne-mos'-e-rà* s. In *zoology*, a family of Dipterous insects.

NEMOLITE, *nem'-o-lite*, s. An arborized stone.

NEMORAL, *nem'-o-ral*, a. Pertaining to a wood.

NEMOROUS, *nem'-o-rus*, a. Woody.

NENUPHAR, *nen'-u-far*, s. The great water-lily.

NEOGAMIST, *ne-og'-à-mist*, s. A person recently married.

NEOLOGICAL, *ne-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Employing new words.

NEOLOGICALLY, *ne-o-loj'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a neological manner.

NEOLOGISM, *ne-ol'-o-jizm*, s. The introduction of new words or new doctrines. [words.

NEOLOGIST, *ne-ol'-o-jist*, s. An introducer of new

NEOLOGIZATION, *ne-ol-o-je-za'-shun*, s. Act of neologizing.

NEOLOGIZE, *ne-ol'-o-jize*, v.n. To introduce new terms.

NEOLOGY, *ne-ol'-o-je*, s. The introduction of new words; rationalistic views in theology. [new laws.

NEONOMIAN, *ne-o-no'-me-an*, s. One who advocates

NEOPHYTE, *ne'-o-fite*, s. A new convert or proselyte.

NEOTERIC, *ne-o-ter'-ik*, a. New; recent in origin.

— s. One of modern times.

NEP, *nep*, s. A plant, catmint or catnip.

NEPAUL-PAPER, *ne-pawl'-pa'-per*, s. A strong unsized paper made in Nepaul from the pulverized bark of the *Daphne papyra*.

NEPENTHE, *ne-pen'-the*, s. A drug that relieves pain.

NEPENTHES, *ne-pen'-thez*, s. A genus of remarkable plants; the Pitcher plant.

NEPHELINE, *nef'-e-lin*, s. A mineral found at Vesuvius.

NEPHEW, *nef'-u*, or *nev'-u*, s. Son of a brother or sister.

NEPHRALGIA, *ne-fral'-je-à*, s. A disease of the kidneys.

NEPHRITE, *nef'-rite*, s. A mineral.

NEPHRITIC, *ne-frit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the organs of urine; relieving disorders of the kidneys.

— s. A medicine for relieving diseases of the kidneys.

NEPHRITIS, *ne-fri'-tis*, s. In *pathology*, an inflammation of the kidneys.

NEPHROCELE, *nef'-ro-sele*, s. Hernia of the kidneys.

NEPHROGRAPHY, *ne-frog'-rà-fe*, s. A description of the

NEPHROID, *nef'-royd*, a. Kidney-shaped. [kidneys.

NEPHROLOGY, *ne-frol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on the kidneys.

NEPHROTOMY, *ne-frot'-o-me*, s. In *surgery*, the extracting a stone from the kidney by cutting.

NEPOTISM, *nep'-o-tizm*, s. Undue favouritism shown to nephews and other relatives.

NEPOTIST, *nep'-o-tist*, s. One who practises nepotism.

NEPTUNE, *nep'-tune*, s. A large planet beyond Uranus. —In *mythology*, the god of the ocean.

NEPTUNIAN, *nep-tew'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to the ocean or sea; formed by water or aqueous solution.—In *geology*, the *Neptunian theory* refers the formation of rocks and strata to the agency of water.

NEPTUNIAN, *nep-tew'-ne-an*, } s. One who adopts the
NEPTUNIST, *nep'-tu-nist*, } theory that the whole earth was once covered with water.

NEREID, *ne'-re-id*, s. In *mythology*, a sea-nymph.

NERITE, *ner'-it*, s. A mollusk of the genus *nerita*, and of the family *Neritinæ*.

NEROLI, *ner'-o-li*, s. The essential oil of orange flowers.

NERVE, *nerv*, s. An organ of sensation and motion in animals; strength; firmness of body; fortitude; courage.—In *anatomy*, the nerves are white cords arising from the brain or spinal marrow, and distributed in pairs to every part of the animal system; being distinguished as the *central*, the *spinal*, and the *respiratory* nerves; the last of which spring from the medulla oblongata. The *sympathetic* nerve is a collection of ganglia and branches connected with almost every nerve in the frame.

— v.a. To give strength or vigour.

NERVED, *nervd*, pp. or a. Full of vigour.

NERVELESS, *nerv'-les*, a. Destitute of strength; weak.

NERVINE, *ner'-vin*, s. or a. A medicine that operates on the nerves.

NERVOUS, *ner'-vus*, a. Strong; vigorous; pertaining to or affecting the nerves, as weakness or disease, easily agitated (*colloquially*). [with agitation.

NERVOUSLY, *ner'-vus-le*, ad. With strength or vigour;

NERVOUSNESS, *ner'-vus-nes*, s. Strength; force; weakness of the nerves (*colloquial*).

NERVURE, *ner'-vure*, s. In *botany*, veins of leaves, and, in *entomology*, the corneous divisions in the wings of

NERVY,† *ner'-ve*, a. Strong; vigorous. [insects.

NESCIENCE, *nesh'-e-ense*, s. Want of knowledge.

NESCIENT, *nesh'-e-ent*, a. Ignorant of.

NEST, *nest*, s. The place or bed formed by a bird for incubation; abode; any place where irrational animals are produced.—*Nest-egg* is an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it.—A number of boxes or cases inserted in each other.

— v.n. To build and occupy a nest.

NESTLE, *nes'l*, v.n. To settle; to lie close and snug.

— v.a. To house, as in a nest; to cherish.

NESTLING, *nest'-ling*, s. A young bird from the nest.

— a. Newly hatched.

NESTORIAN, *nes-to'-re-an*, s. In *ecclesiastical history*, a follower of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople.

NET, *net*, s. An instrument for catching fish, birds, or wild beasts, formed with twine or thread interwoven with meshes; a cunning device; a snare.

— v.a. To make into a net or network; to produce clear profit. [tare and tret.

— a. Neat; unadulterated, as spirits; clear of all

NETHER, *neth'-er*, a. Lower; opposed to *upper*; belonging to the regions below.

NETHERMOST, *neth'-er-most*, a. Lowermost. [profit.

NETTED, *net'-ted*, pp. or a. Reticulated; gained as clear

NETTING, *net'-ing*, s. A piece of network.—*Netting-case*, a lady's case to keep needles, netting materials, cotton, &c.—*Netting-needle* a long needle, with a slit at each end to pass the thread through, used by females for netting.

NETTLE, *net'tl*, s. A plant of the genus *Urtica*, whose prickles fret the skin.—*Nettle-cloth*, a new German material, consisting of a very thick tissued cotton, japanned and prepared as a substitute for leather.—*Nettle-rash*, an eruption upon the skin, much resembling the sting of a nettle.—*Nettle-tree*, a tree nearly allied to the elm. [pleasure.

— v.a. To fret or sting; to excite sensations of dis-

NETTLER, *net'tler*, s. One who provokes or irritates.

NETWORK, *net'-wurk*, s. A complication of threads, forming interstices between the intersections.

NEURALGIA, *new-ral'-je-à*, } s. An idiopathic pain of a
NEURALGY, *new-ral'-je*, } nerve of sensation.

NEURALGIC, *new-ral'-jik*, a. Pertaining to neuralgia.

NEURASTHENY, *new-ras'-the-ne*, s. Nervous debility.

NEURILEMMA, *new-re-lem'-mà*, s. The membrane which invests the substance of the nerves, and forms for each filament a distinct sheath. [the nerves.

NEURINE, *new'-rin*, s. The substance which constitutes

NEURITIS, *new-ri'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the nerves.

NEUROGRAPHY, *new-rog'-rà-fe*, s. A description of the nerves. [rology.

NEUROLOGICAL, *new-ro-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to neu-

NEUROLOGIST, *new-rol'-o-jist*, s. A describer of the nerves

NEUROLOGY, *new-rol'-o-je*, s. A description of the nerves.

NEUROMA, *new-ro'-mà*, s. A tumour formed in or upon a nervous trunk.

NEUROPTERA, *new-rop'-te-rà*, s.pl. A class of insects having four transparent membranous wings furnished with many nerves. [nervous system.

NEUROSIS, *new-ro'-sis*, s. A morbid affection of the

NEUROSPAST, *new'-ro-spast*, s. A figure put in motion.

NEUROTIC, *new-rot'-ik*, a. Relating to the nerves.

— s. A medicine useful in disorders of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, *new-rot'-o-me*, s. Dissection of the nerves, whence, *Neurotomical*, and *Neurotomist*.

NEUTER, *new'-ter*, a. Not adhering to, or taking part with either side.—In *grammar*, of neither gender, neither masculine nor feminine.

— s. A person who takes no part in a contest; an animal of neither sex.—*Neuter verb*, in *grammar*, a verb which expresses an action limited to the subject.

NEUTRAL, *new'-tral*, a. Not engaged on either side; indifferent.—In *botany*, having neither stamens nor pistils.—In *painting*, *neutral* tint is the faint purple hue which the distant hills are made to assume.

— s. A person or nation that takes no part in a contest.

NEUTRALITY, *new-tral'-e-te*, s. The state of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; a state of indifference.

NEUTRALIZATION, *new-tral-e-za'-shun*, s. The act of neutralizing, or of reducing to a state of indifference.

NEUTRALIZE, *new'-tral-ize*, v.a. To render neutral.

NEUTRALIZER, *new'-tral-i-zer*, s. That which neutralizes.

NEUTRALLY, *new'-tral-le*, ad. Indifferently
NEVER, *nev'-er*, ad. Not at any time; in no degree; not.—It is much used in composition; as *never-ceasing, never-ending, never-failing, never-sated, never-tiring*, &c.
NEVERTHELESS, *nev'-er-the-les*, ad. Not the less; notwithstanding; yet; however.
NEW, *new*, a. Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; recently discovered; fresh, or recent.—*New* is much used in composition, to qualify other words; as *New-born, New-coined, New-comer, New-fashioned, New-found, New-invented, New-made, New-modelled, New-red-sandstone, New-Testament, New-year's day, New-year's gift, New Zealand flax*, &c.
— v.a. To make new; to renew.
NEWEL, *new'-el*, s. In *architecture*, the upright post about which are formed winding stairs.
NEW-FANGLE, *new-fang'gl*, v.a. To change by introducing novelties.
NEW-FANGLED, *new-fang'gld*, a. Formed with the affectation of novelty; vain or affected.
NEWING, *new'-ing*, s. Yeast or barm.
NEWISH, *new'-ish*, a. Somewhat new.
NEWLY, *new'-le*, ad. Lately; freshly.
NEWNESS, *new'-nes*, s. Lateness of origin, recentness.
NEWS, *newz*, s. Fresh information; tidings; intelligence; a newspaper.—*News-boy*, a boy who carries and delivers newspapers.—*News-exchange*, a central meeting-place for newsvendors.—*News-galley*, in *printing*, a long metal frame, to contain columns of type, which are deposited by the compositor, for the purpose of pulling slips in proof.—*News-monger*, one who deals in news.—*News-vendor*, a seller of newspapers.—*News-writer*, a contributor to a newspaper.
NEWSPAPER, *newz'-pa-per*, s. A sheet of paper printed and distributed at short intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events.
NEWT, *newt*, s. A small lizard; an eft.
NEWTONIAN, *new-to'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to the astronomical system of Sir Isaac Newton.
— s. A follower of Newton in philosophy.
NEXIBLE, *neks'-e-bl*, a. That may be knit together.
NEXT, *nekst*, a.; superl. of NIGH. Nearest in place, time, or degree; immediately preceding.
— ad. At the time or turn nearest.
NIB, *nib*, s. The bill or beak of a bird; the point of anything, particularly of a pen.
NIBBLE, *nib'bl*, v.a. or v.n. To bite by little at a time; to carp at; to censure little faults.
— s. A little bite, or seizing to bite.
NIBBLER, *nib'bler*, s. One who bites a little at a time.
NIBBLINGLY, *nib'bling-le*, ad. In a nibbling manner.
NICE, *nise*, a. Very pleasant to the taste; dainty; delicate; precise; minutely elegant; trivial; unimportant.—*To make nice*, to be scrupulous.
NICELY, *nise'-le*, ad. With delicate perception.
NICENE, *ni'-seen*, a. Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor, where the first and most important general council of the Christian Church was held, A.D. 325. The *Nicene Creed* was so called because it was adopted at this council.
NICENESS, *nise'-nes*, s. Delicacy of perception; excess of scrupulousness; precision.
NICETY, *nise'-te*, s. Delicacy of perception; fastidiousness; squeamishness; precision.
NICHE, *nitch*, s. A cavity or recess in a wall.
NICK, *nik*, s. The exact point of time required by necessity: the critical time; a notch cut into something; a reckoning; a winning throw.—In *Scandinavian mythology*, an evil spirit of the waters, whence was derived the vulgar phrase of "Old Nick."
— v.a. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky time; to cut in nicks or notches; to defeat or cozen, as at dice; to make an incision in a horse's tail.
NICKEL, *nik'-el*, s. A metal of a reddish-white colour.
NICKING, *nik'-ing*, s. In *farriery*, the operation performed on the tail of a horse.
NICKNACKS, *nik'-naks*, s.pl. Small wares; trifles.
NICKNACKERY, *nik-nak'-e-re*, s. Trifles; toys.
NICKNAME, *nik'-name*, s. A name given in derision.
— v.a. To give a name of reproach.
NICOTIAN, *ni-ko'-she-an*, a. Pertaining to tobacco.
NICOTIANINE, *ni-ko'-she-à-nin*, s. A poisonous oil obtained from tobacco.
NICOTINE, *nik'-o-tin*, s. A poisonous alkaloid of a very acrid taste, obtained from tobacco.
NICTATE, *nik'-tate*, v.n. To wink.
NICTATION, *nik-ta'-shun*, } s. The act of winking.
NICTITATION, *nik-te-ta'-shun*, }
NIDIFICATE, *nid'-e-fe-kate*, v.n. To make a nest.
NIDIFICATION, *nid-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of building [a nest.
NIDOROSITY, *ni-do-ros'-e-te*, s. Eructation.
NIDOROUS, *ni'-do-rus*, a. Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat.
NIDULATE, *nid'-u-late*, v.n. To build a nest.
NIDULATION, *nid-u-la'-shun*, s. The time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird.
NIDUS, *ni'-dus*, s. (Lat.) A nest; a repository for eggs.
NIECE, *neece*, s. The daughter of a brother or sister.
NIELLO, *ne-el'-lo*, s. A species of ornamental engraving resembling damask-work.
NIGGARD, *nig'-gurd*, s. A miser.
— a. Miserly; meanly covetous.
—† v.a. To supply sparingly.
NIGGARDISH, *nig'-gurd-ish*, a. Somewhat covetous.
NIGGARDLINESS, *nig'-gurd-le-nes*, s. Covetousness.
NIGGARDLY, *nig'-gurd-le*, a. Meanly avaricious.
— ad. Sparingly.
NIGGLE,‡ *nig'gl*, v.a. and v.n. To trifle with.
NIGGLER, *nig'gler*, s. One who niggles at handiwork.
NIGH, *ni*, a. Near; not distant; adjacent, or contiguous; closely allied by blood.
— ad. Near; almost.
NIGHLY,‡ *ni'-le*, ad. Nearly; within a little.
NIGHNESS, *ni'-nes*, s. Nearness; proximity.
NIGHT, *nite*, s. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon; the time after the close of life; death; intellectual and moral darkness, adversity; a state of affliction and distress.—*Night* forms a useful prefix to numerous compound words which are generally self-explanatory; as *Night-angling, Night-bird, Night-blooming, Night-born, Night-brawler, Night-cap, Night-crow, Night-dew, Night-dog, Night-dress, Night-faring, Night-fly, Night-foundered, Night-gown, Night-hag, Night-hawk, Night-heron, Night-rest, Night-robber, Night-shining, Night-shirt, Night-spell, Night-train, Night-tripping, Night-vision, Night-waking, Night-walk, Night-wanderer, Night-warbling*, &c.
NIGHTED,† *ni'-ted*, a. Darkened; clouded.
NIGHTFALL, *nite'-fawl*, s. The close of the day.
NIGHT-FIRE, *nite'-fire*, s. Fire burning in the night the Ignis fatuus, or Will-with a-wisp.
NIGHTINGALE, *ni'-tin-gale*, s. A small bird that sings at night, celebrated for its vocal powers.
NIGHTISH, *ni'-tish*, a. Pertaining to night.
NIGHTLESS, *nite'-les*, a. Having no night.
NIGHTLY, *nite'-le*, a. Done by night; nocturnal.
— ad. By night; every night.
NIGHTMAN, *nite'-man*, s. One who empties water-closets or cesspools in the night.
NIGHTMARE, *nite' mare*, s. Incubus.
NIGHT-PIECE, *nite'-peece*, s. A piece of painting so coloured as to be seen to the best advantage by candle-light.
NIGHT-RAVEN, *nite-ra'vn*, s. A bird of ill omen.
NIGHT-SHADE, *nite'-shade*, s. A name common to several berry-bearing herbs, mostly poisonous.
NIGHT-SOIL, *nite'-soyl*, s. The contents of water-closets.
NIGHT-STOOL, *nite'-stool*, s. A bed-room commode.
NIGHT-WALKER, *nite'-wawk-er*, s. One who walks in his sleep; a street-walker; a prostitute.
NIGHT-WALKING, *nite'-wawk-ing*, s. Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism; prostitution.
NIGHTWARD, *nite'-wawrd*, a. Approaching towards night.
NIGHT-WATCH, *nite'-watch*, s. A guard or watch in the night; time of changing the watch or guard.
NIGHT-WATCHER, *nite'-watch-er*, s. One who watches in the night.
NIGRESCENT, *ni-gres'-sent*, a. Growing black; approaching to blackness.
NIGRIFICATION, *nig-re-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making black.
NIGRINE, *ni'-grin*, s. An ore of titanium.
NIHILISM, *ni'-hil-izm*, s. Nothingness; nihility.
NIHILITY, *ni-hil'-e-te*, s. Nothingness.
NIL, *nil*, s. (Lat.) Nothing; a term used for cancelling in accounts or book-keeping.
NILL, *nil*, v.a. or v.n. Not to will.
— v.n. To be unwilling.
— s. The shining sparks of brass in melting the ore.
NILOMETER, *ni-lom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the flood.
NILOTIC, *ni-lot'-ik*, a. Relating to the Nile.
NIM,‡ *nim*, v.a. To take; to steal; to filch.
NIMBIFEROUS, *nim-bif'-er-us*, a. Producing storms.
NIMBLE, *nim'bl*, a. Moving with ease and celerity.—

Nimble-footed, running with speed.—*Nimble-witted*, quick in reply.

NIMBLENESS, *nim'bl-nes*, s. Lightness; celerity.

NIMBLY, *nim'ble*, ad. With agility.

NIMBUS, *nim'-bus*, s. (Lat.) A circle or disc of rays of light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, on medals, pictures, &c.

NIMIOUS, *nim'-e-us*, a. Excessive. [(*Low.*)

NINCOMPOOP, *nin'-kum-poop*, s. A fool; a blockhead.

NINE, *nine*, a or s. The number composed of eight and one.

NINEFOLD, *nine'-fold*, a. Nine times repeated. [one.

NINE-HOLES, *nine'-holes*, s. A game with holes and pellet.

NINE-PINS, *nine'-pins*, s. A play with nine pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled.

NINE-SCORE, *nine'-skore*, a. or s. Nine times twenty.

NINETEEN, *nine'-teen*, a. *Nine* and *ten* united.

NINETEENTH, *nine'-teenth*, a. The ordinal of nineteen.

NINETIETH, *nine'-te-eth*, a. The ordinal of ninety.

NINETY, *nine'-te*, a. Nine times ten.

NINNY, *nin -ne*, } s. A fool; a simpleton.
NINNY-HAMMER, *nin'-ne-ham'-mer*, }

NINTH, *nine'th*, a. The ordinal of nine.

— s. A ninth part.

NINTHLY, *nine'th'-le*, ad. In the next place. [lumbite.

NIOBIUM, *ni-o'-be-um*, s. A metal discovered in co-

NIP, *nip*, v.a. To pinch off with the nails; to cut off the end of anything, to cut off prematurely; to bite; to taunt sarcastically.

— s. A pinch with the nails or teeth; a blast; destruction by frost; a biting sarcasm; a sip or small draught.

NIPPER, *nip'-per*, s. ‡ A satirist; a fore-tooth of a horse.

NIPPERKIN, *nip'-per-kin*, s. A small cup.

NIPPERS, *nip'-pers*, s.pl. Small pincers. [the end.

NIPPING, *nip'-ping*, ppr. or a. Pinching off; biting off

NIPPINGLY, *nip'-ping-le*, ad. With bitter sarcasm.

NIPPLE, *nip'pl*, s. A teat; a dug.—*Nipple-shield*, a protection for the breast, worn by females. [*lapsana.*

NIPPLEWORT, *nip'pl-wurt*, s. A herb of the genus

NISAN, *ni'-san*, s. A month of the Jewish calendar.

NISI PRIUS, *ni'-si pri'-us*, s. (Lat.) In *law*, the name of certain courts for the trial of causes in the several counties.

NIT *nit*, s. The egg of any small insect.

NITENCY,† *ni'-ten-se*, s. Brightness; lustre; effort.

NITHING, *nith'-ing*, s. A coward; a poltroon.

NITID,† *nit'-id*, a. Bright; shining; gay; spruce.

NITIDULAREÆ, *ni-tid-u-la'-re-e*, s.pl. A tribe of Coleopterous insects, of which the *Nitidula* is the type.

NITRAREACEÆ, *ni-trar-e-a'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants.

NITRATE, *ni'-trate*, s. A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base.—*Nitrate of lead*, crystallized nitric acid with oxide of lead.—*Nitrate of silver*, nitric acid saturated with pure silver, which forms an indelible ink for writing on linen.

NITRATED, *ni'-tra-ted*, a. Combined with nitric acid.

NITRE, *ni'-ter*, s. A salt, generally called *Saltpetre;* in modern *chemistry*, the *nitrate of potassa.* It also forms a prefix to numerous compounds; as, *Nitro-benzide*, an artificial liquid of a light yellow colour, composed of hydrogen, carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen.—*Nitro-benzule*, an insoluble residue of the preparation called Azobenule.—*Nitro-leucates*, a genus of salts formed by the union of nitroleucic acid and salifiable bases.—*Nitro-hydrochloric acid*, the mixture of nitric and muriatic acid, formerly called *aqua regia.*—*Nitro-naphthales*, a substance prepared by boiling naphthaline in nitric acid.

NITRIC, *ni'-trik*, a. Impregnated with nitre.—*Nitric acid*, a compound of oxygen and nitrogen, which is of great importance in chemistry and the arts.

NITRIFICATION, *ni-tre-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The process of forming nitre.

NITRIFY, *ni'-tre-fi*, v.a. To form into nitre.

NITRITE, *ni'-trite*, s. A salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a salifiable base.

NITROGEN, *ni'-tro-jen*, s. That element which is the basis of nitric acid, and the principal ingredient in atmospheric air.

NITROGENOUS, *ni-troj'-e-nus*, a. Pertaining to nitrogen.

NITRO-MAGNESITE, *ni'-tro-mag'-ne-site*, s. A mineral of a white colour, the nitrate of magnesia, generally found on old walls and in limestone caves.

NITROMETER, *ni-trom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID, *ni'-tro-mew-re-at'-ik as'-id*, s. An acid formed by mixing nitric and muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid.

NITRO-SULPHURIC ACID, *ni'-tro-sul-fu'-rik as'-id*, s. An acid resulting from one part of nitre with eight or ten parts of sulphuric acid.

NITROUS, *ni'-trus*, a. Pertaining to nitre.—*Nitrous acid* is a compound of oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of four equivalents of the former to one of the latter.—*Nitrous oxide* is a gas composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of nitrogen, sometimes called *laughing gas.*

NITRY, *ni'-tre*, a. Nitrous; pertaining to nitre.

NITTER, *nit'-ter*, s. The horse-bee, that lays its eggs or *nits* on horses.

NITTY, *nit'-te*, a. Abounding with nits.

NIVAL,‡ *ni'-val*, a. Abounding with snow.

NIVEOUS, *niv'-e-us*, a. Snowy; resembling snow.

NIVETTE, *ne-vet'*, s. (Fr.) A kind of peach.

NIZAM, *ne-zäm'*, s. The title of an Indian prince.

NIZY, *ni'-ze*, s. A dunce; a simpleton. (*Vulgar.*)

NO, *no*, ad. A word of denial or refusal; not in any degree.—*No.*, an abbreviation for *number.*

— a. Not any; not one. [time.

NOACHIAN, *no-a'-ke-an*, a. Pertaining to Noah, or his

NOB, *nob*, s. The head. (*In ridicule.*)

NOBILIARY, *no-bil'-e-ä-re*, s. A history of noble families.

NOBILITATE, *no-bil'-e-tate*, v.a. To ennoble. [noble.

NOBILITATION, *no-bil-e-ta'-shun*, s. Act of making

NOBILITY, *no-bil'-e-te*, s. Dignity of mind; greatness; elevation of soul; distinction by blood. The different ranks of the British nobility are those of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron.

NOBLE, *no'bl*, a. High in excellence or worth; honourable, dignified, or exalted; of an ancient family; characterized by liberality; of an excellent disposition.—*Noble metals*, a name given to gold, silver, and platinum. [at 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

— s. A nobleman; a peer; an old English coin valued

NOBLEMAN, *no'bl-man*, s. A noble; a peer.

NOBLENESS, *no'bl-nes*, s. Greatness; dignity.

NOBLESSE, *no-bles'*, s. (Fr.) The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively. [rank.

NOBLEWOMAN, *no'bl-wum-an*, s. A female of noble

NOBLY, *no'ble*, ad. Of noble extraction; with greatness of soul; with magnanimity; heroically.

NOBODY, *no'-bod-e*, s. No person; no one.

NOCENT, *no'-sent*, a. Hurtful; mischievous.

NOCENTLY, *no'-sent-le*, ad. In a hurtful manner.

NOCIVE, *no'-siv*, a. Hurtful; injurious.

NOCK,‡ *nok*, v.a. To place in the notch. [sleep.

NOCTAMBULATION, *nok-tam-bu-la'-shun*, s. Walking in

NOCTAMBULIST, *nok-tam'-bu-list*, s. A sleep-walker.

NOCTIDIAL,† *nok-tid'-e-al*, a. Comprising a night and a

NOCTIFEROUS,‡ *nok-tif'-er-us*, a. Bringing night. [day.

NOCTILIO, *nok-til'-e-o*, s. A genus of bats, type of the family *Noctilionina.*

NOCTILUCA, *nok-te-lu'-kä*, s. A species of phosphorus.

NOCTILUCOUS, *nok-til'-u-kus*, a. Shining in the night.

NOCTIVAGATION, *nok-tiv-ä-ga' shun*, s. A roving in the night. [night.

NOCTIVAGOUS, *nok-tiv'-ä-gus*, a. Wandering in the

NOCTOGRAPH, *nok'-to-graf*, s. A writing frame for the blind. [in the night.

NOCTUARY, *nok'-tu-ä-re*, s. An account of what passes

NOCTULE, *nok'-tule*, s. A large species of bat.

NOCTURN, *nok'-turn*, s. An office of devotion by night.

NOCTURNA, *nok-tur'-nä*, s. The Moth-butterflies, a family of Lepidoptera, which seldom fly but at night.

NOCTURNAL, *nok-tur'-nal*, a. Done or happening at night. [nightly

NOCTURNALLY, *nok-tur'-nal-le*, ad. In the night

NOCUOUS,‡ *nok'-u-us*, a. Hurtful.

NOCUOUSLY, *nok'-u-us-le*, ad. In a hurtful manner.

NOD, *nod*, v.n. To incline the head with a quick motion; to be drowsy; to make a slight bow.

— v.a. To incline or bend. [obeisance; a command.

— s. A quick declination of the head; a slight

NODAL, *no'-dal*, a. Noting lines which remain at rest on the surface of an elastic body, whose parts are in a state of vibration.—In *music*, noting points in a string extended between two fixed objects, which, when the string is put in vibration, are found to remain at rest, called the *nodal point.*

NODATED, *no'-da-ted*, a. Knotted.

NODATION,† *no-da'-shun*, s. The act of making a knot.

NODDER, *nod'-der*, s. One who nods; a drowsy person.

NODDLE, *nod'dl*, s. The head. (*In contempt.*)

NODDY, *nod'-de*, s. A simpleton; a fool; a sea-fowl; a game at cards.

NODE, *node*, s. A knot; a knob.—In *surgery*, a swelling

of the periosteum, tendons, or bones.—In *astronomy*, the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.

NODOSE, *no-dose'*, } a. Knotted; having knots or
NODOSOUS, *no-do'-sus*, } swelling joints.

NODOSITY, *no-dos'-e-te*, s. Knottiness.

NODULAR, *nod'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to a nodule or knot.

NODULE, *nod'-ule*, s. A rounded mineral mass of irregular shape.

NODULED, *nod'-ule'd*, a. Having little knots or lumps.

NODUS, *no'-dus*, s. In *botany*, a point situated upon the axis of a plant, whence a leaf or leaf-bud originates.

NOETIC,‡ *no-et'-ik*, a. Intellectual; performed by the understanding. [like a brick.

NOG, *nog*, s. A little pot; ale; a piece of wood shaped

NOGGIN, *nog'-gin*, s. A small mug or wooden cup; the fourth part of a liquid pint; a gill or quartern.

NOGGING, *nog'-ging*, s. A partition of scantlings filled with bricks.

NOGRODS, *nog'-robs*, s. A fossil resembling a belemnite.

NOILS, *noyls*, s.pl. The short pieces and knots of wool left after combing out the *tops* by the combs.

NOINT,‡ *noynt*, v.a. To anoint.

NOIOUS,‡ *noy'-us*, a. Troublesome.

NOISE, *noyze*, s. Sound of any kind; clamour, outcry, or uproar; loud or continued talk.
— v.n. or v.a. To sound loud; to disturb with noise.

NOISEFUL, *noyz'-ful*, a. Loud; clamorous.

NOISELESS, *noyz'-les*, a. Making no noise or bustle.

NOISELESSLY, *noyz'-les-le*, ad. Without noise.

NOISELESSNESS, *noyz'-les-nes*, s. A state of silence.

NOISILY, *noyz'-e-le*, ad. With noise.

NOISINESS, *noyz'-e-nes*, s. The state of being noisy.

NOISOME, *noy'-sum*, a. Noxious to health; hurtful, disgusting.

NOISOMELY, *noy'-sum-le*, ad. With a fetid stench.

NOISOMENESS, *noy'-sum-nes*, s. Offensiveness to the smell.

NOISY, *noy'-ze*, a. Clamorous; turbulent; full of noise.

NOLI ME TANGERE, *no'-li me tan'-je-re*, s. In *pathology*, an ulcerous disease of the skin.—In *botany*, the name of certain plants, especially of the genus *Impatiens*.

NOLITION,† *no-lish'-un*, s. Unwillingness.

NOLL,‡ *nol*, s. The head; the noddle.

NOMAD, *nom'-ad*, s. One who leads a wandering life.—In *physics*, an atom, or minute particle.

NOMADIC, *no-mad'-ik*, a. Pastoral; wandering.

NOMADIZE, *nom'-â-dize*, v.n. To wander with flocks and herds.

NOMANCY, *no'-man-se*, s. The method of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.

NOMBLES, *nom'bls*, s.pl. (Fr.) The entrails of a deer.

NOMBRIL, *nom'-bril*, s. The centre of an escutcheon.

NOM DE GUERRE, *nong de gare'*, s. (Fr.) A fictitious name, or one assumed for a time.

NOME, *nome*, s. A province or tract of country; an Egyptian government or division.—In *algebra*, any quantity with a sign prefixed or added to it.

NOMENCLATOR, *no'-men-kla-tur*, s. A person who gives names to things. [a nomenclature.

NOMENCLATURAL, *no-men-kla'-tu-ral*, a. Pertaining to

NOMENCLATURE, *no'-men-kla-ture*, s. A vocabulary or dictionary; the names of things in any art or science.

NOMIAL, *no'-me-al*, s. A term in mathematics. [only.

NOMINAL, *nom'-e-nal*, a. Titular; existing in name

NOMINALLY, *nom'-e-nal-le*, ad. By name only.

NOMINATE, *nom'-e-nate*, v.a. To name; to mention by name; to denominate; to propose for an election, or name for an office or place.

NOMINATELY, *nom'-e-nate-le*, ad By name.

NOMINATION, *nom-e-na'-shun*, s. The act of nominating, or the state of being nominated.

NOMINATIVE, *nom'-e-nâ-tiv*, a. Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb.
— s. In *grammar*, the first case of names or nouns.

NOMINATIVELY, *nom'-e-nâ-tiv-le*, ad. As a nominative.

NOMINATOR, *nom'-e-na-tur*, s. One who nominates.

NOMINEE, *nom-e-nee'*, s. A person named or designated by another; one on whose life depends an annuity.

NOMOGRAPHY,† *no-mog'-râ-fe*, s. A treatise on laws.

NOMOTHETE, *nom'-o-thete*, s. A lawgiver. [laws.

NOMOTHETIC, *nom-o-thet'-ik*, a. Legislative; enacting

NON, *non*, ad. (Lat.) Not; an adverbial prefix, for giving a negative sense to multitudes of words, as *non-essential*, *non-resident*, &c.; but a few only (and those in most general use) can be given in a dictionary.

NONABILITY, *non-â-bil'-e-te*, s. A want of ability.

NON-ACCEDING, *non-ak-se'-ding*, a. Not acceding.

NON-ACID, *non as'-id*, a. Not having the qualities of

NONAGE, *non'-aje*, s. Minority. [an acid.

NONAGENARIAN, *non-â-jen-a'-re-an*, s. One ninety years old.

NONAGESIMAL, *non-â-jes'-e-mal*, a. and s. A term applied to the highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon. [angles.

NONAGON, *non'-â-gon*, s. A plain figure having nine

NON-APPEARANCE, *non-ap-peer'-anse*, s. In *law*, default of appearance.

NON-APPOINTMENT, *non-ap-poynt'-ment*, s. Neglect of appointment. [attend.

NON-ATTENDANCE, *non-at-ten'-danse*, s. A failure to

NON-ATTENTION, *non-at-ten'-shun*, s. Inattention.

NONCE, *nonse*, s. For the present call or occasion. (*Colloquial.*) [carelessness.

NONCHALANCE, *non'-shâ-lânse'*, s. (Fr.) Indifference;

NONCHALANT, *non-shâ-long'*, a. (Fr.) Indifferent; careless; cool.

NON-CLAIM, *non'-klame*, s. A failure to make claim.

NON-COHESION, *non-ko-he'-zhun*, s. Want of cohesion.

NON-COINCIDENT, *non-ko-in'-se-dent*, a. Not coincident.

NON-COMMISSIONED, *non-kom-mish'-und*, a. Not having a commission. [committed or pledged.

NON-COMMITTAL, *non-kom-mit' tal*, s. The not being

NON-COMMUNION, *non-kom-mew'-ne-un*, s. Neglect of communion. [pliance.

NON-COMPLIANCE, *non-kom-pli'-anse*, s. Neglect of com-

NON-COMPLYING, *non-kom-pli'-ing*, a. Neglecting to comply. [concur

NON-CONCURRENCE, *non-kon-kur'-rense*, s. A refusal to

NON-CONDUCTING, *non-kon-dukt'-ing*, a. Not conducting.

NON-CONDUCTOR, *non-kon-duk'-tur*, s. A substance which does not conduct.

NON-CONFORMING, *non-kon-fawrm'-ing*, a. Not joining in the established religion.

NONCONFORMIST, *non-kon-fawrm'-ist*, s. One who does not conform to an established church.

NONCONFORMITY, *non-kon-fawrm'-e-te*, s. Neglect or failure of conformity.

NON-CONTAGIOUS, *non-kon-ta'-je-us*, a. Not contagious.

NON-CONTENT, *non-kon-tent'*, s. One who gives a negative vote. [being contemporary.

NON-CONTEMPORANEOUS, *non-kon-tem-po-ra'-ne-us*, a. Not

NON-DELIVERY, *non-de-liv'-e-re*, s. A neglect of delivery.

NON-DESCRIPT, *non'-de-skript*, a. That has not been described.
— s. Anything not described. [described.

NON-DEVELOPMENT, *non-de-vel'-op-ment*, s. A failure of development. [covery.

NON-DISCOVERY, *non-dis-kuv'-e-re*, s. Want of dis-

NONE, *non*, or *nun*, a. Not one; not any; not the least portion.—As a pronoun, *none* has sometimes a plural signification.

NON-ELECT, *non-e-lekt'*, s. One not elected.

NON-ELECTION, *non-e-lek'-shun*, s. Failure of election.

NON-ELECTRIC, *non-e-lek'-trik*, a. Conducting the elec-
— s. A substance not electric. [tric fluid.

NON-EMPHATIC, *non-em-fat'-ik*, a. Without emphasis.

NON-ENTITY, *non-en'-te-te*, s. Non-existence.

NON-EPISCOPAL, *non-e-pis'-ko-pal*, a. Not of the Episcopal Church. [belonging to the Anglican Church.

NON-EPISCOPALIAN, *non-e-pis-ko-pa'-le-an*, s. One not

NONES, *nones*, s.pl. One of the three divisions of the Roman month, nine days from the Ides. [necessary.

NON-ESSENTIAL, *non es-sen'-shal*, a. Not essential or
— s. Something that can be dispensed with.—*Non-essentials* are things not essential to a particular purpose.

NONESUCH, *non'-sutch*, s. A thing that has not its equal.

NON-EXECUTION, *non-eks-e-ku'-shun*, s. Non-performance. [being.

NON-EXISTENCE, *non-egz-is'-tense*, s. The negation of

NON-EXISTENT, *non-egz-is'-tent*, a. Not having existence.

NON-EXPORTATION, *non-eks-por-ta'-shun*, s. A failure of exportation. [stretched

NON-EXTENSILE, *non-eks-ten'-sil*, a. That cannot be

NON-FEASANCE, *non-fe'-zanse*, s. A failure to perform.

NON-FULFILMENT, *non-ful-fil'-ment*, s. Neglect to fulfil.

NONILLION, *no-nil'-yun*, s. The number of nine million of millions. [importation.

NON-IMPORTATION, *non-im-por-ta'-shun*, s. Want of

NON-IMPORTING, *non-im-port'-ing*, a. Not bringing from foreign countries.

NON-JURING, *non-ju'-ring*, a. Not swearing allegiance to the reigning family and government, after the expulsion of the Stuarts.

NON-JUROR, *non-ju'-rur*, or *non'-ju-rur*, s. One who refused to swear allegiance to the government and crown of England after the revolution of 1688

NON-MALIGNANT, *non-mă-lig'-nant*, a. Not malignant.
NON-MANUFACTURING, *non-man-u-fakt'-yur-ing*, a. Not carrying on manufactures.
NON-MEMBERSHIP, *non-mem'-ber-ship*, s. State of not being a member.
NON-METALLIC, *non-me-tal'-lik*, a. Not consisting of [metal.
NON-OBEDIENCE, *non-o-bē'-de-ense*, s. Neglect of obedience.
NON-OBSERVANCE, *non-ob-zerv'-anse*, s. Failure to ob [serve or fulfil.
NONPAREIL, *non-pa-rel'*, s. Excellence unequalled; a sort of apple; a small sort of printing type.
— a. Having no equal; peerless.
NON-PAYMENT, *non-pay'-ment*, s. Neglect of payment.
NON-PERFORMANCE, *non-per-fawrm'-anse*, s. A failure to perform.
NONPLUS, *non'-plus*, s. Insuperable difficulty; a puzzle.
— v.a. To puzzle; to confound
NON-PONDEROUS, *non-pon'-der-us*, a. Having no weight.
NON-PRODUCTION, *non-pro-duk'-shun*, s. A failure to produce or exhibit.
NON-PROFESSIONAL, *non-pro-fesh'-un-al*, a. Not pro- [fessional.
NON PROFICIENT, *non-pro-fish'-ent*, a. Incompetent.
NON-RESEMBLANCE, *non-re-zem'-blanse*, s. Dissimilarity.
NON-RESIDENT, *non-rez'-e-dent*, a. Not residing in a particular place.
— s. A clergyman who lives away from his cure.
NON-RESISTANCE, *non-re-sis'-tanse*, s. Passive obedience.
NONSENSE, *non'-sense*, s. No sense; words or language which have no meaning.
NONSENSICAL, *non-sen'-se-kal*, a. Unmeaning.
NONSENSICALNESS, *non-sen'-se-kal-nes*, s. Jargon; absurdity.
NON-SOLUTION, *non-so-lu'-shun*, s. Failure of solution.
NON-SOLVENT, *non-sol'-vent*, a. Insolvent.
— s. An insolvent.
NON-SUBMISSIVE, *non-sub-mis'-siv*, a. Not submissive.
NONSUIT, *non'-sute*, s. In *law*, the default, neglect, or non-appearance of the plaintiff in a suit.
— v.a. To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, on default of appearance.
NON-USANCE, *non-yewz'-anse*, s. Neglect of using.
NOODLE, *noo'dl*, s. A simpleton. (*Vulgar.*)
NOOK, *nook*, s. A corner; a narrow place.
NOON, *noon*, s. The middle of the day.
NOONDAY, *noon'-da*, s. Mid-day.
— a. Pertaining to mid-day.
NOONING, *noon'-ing*, s. Repose at noon.
NOONSTEAD, *noon'-sted*, s. The station of the sun at [noon
NOONTIDE, *noon'-tide*, s. The time of noon; mid-day.
NOOSE, *noose*, s. A running knot.
NOOSE, *nooze*, v.a. To catch in a noose; to ensnare.
NOPAL, *no'-pal*, s. The cactus.
NOR, *nor*, disj. conj. A word that denies or renders negative the second or subsequent part of a proposition; sometimes used for *neither*.
NORMAL, *nawr'-mal*, a. According to rule or principle; regular, according to established law or principle.—*Normal School* is an institution for training up persons to teach common schools.
— s. In *geometry*, a perpendicular.
NORMAN, *nawr'-man*, a. Pertaining to or produced by [the Normans.
NORROY, *nawr'-roy*, s. An heraldic title.
NORSE, *nawrse*, s. The language of ancient Scandinavia.
NORTH, *nawrth*, s. One of the cardinal points, directly opposite to the sun in the meridian.—*North star*, the north polar star.
NORTH-EAST, *nawrth'-eest*, s. The point between the north and east, and equally distant from each.
NORTHERLY, *nawrth'-er-le*, a. Being toward the north.
NORTHERN, *nawr'th'-ern*, a. Being in the north.—*Northern lights.* *See* AURORA BOREALIS.
NORTHING, *nawrth'-ing*, s. Distance northward.
NORTHMAN, *nawrth'-man*, s. A name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, whence *Norman*.
NORTHWARD, *nawrth'-ward*, a. Being toward the north.
NORTHWARDLY, *nawrth'-ward-le*, a. Having a northern direction.
NORTH-WEST, *nawrth'-west*, s. The point between north and west.
— a. Pertaining to the point between the north and west, being in or proceeding from the north west.
NORTH-WESTERLY, *nawrth-wes'-ter-le*, a. Toward or from the north-west.
NORTH-WESTERN, *nawrth-wes'-tern*, a. Pertaining to or being in the north-west, or in a direction to the north-west.
NORWAY RAGSTONE, *nawr'-way rag'-stone*, s. A coarse variety of whetstone.
NORWEGIAN, *nawr-we'-je-an*, s. or a. Belonging to Norway.

NOSE, *noze*, s. The prominent part of the face which is the organ of smell; the end of anything; scent; sagacity.—*To lead by the nose*, to lead blindly.—*Nose-bag*, a bag to be tied to a horse's nose, containing oats, &c.—*Nose-band*, the headstall of a bridle.—*Nose-fish*, a fish of the leather-mouthed kind.
— v.a. To smell; to scent; to oppose to the face.
—+ v.n. To look big; to bluster.
NOSEGAY, *noze'-gay*, s. A bunch of flowers; a bouquet
NOSELESS, *noze'-les*, a. Destitute of a nose.
NOSE-PIECE, *noze'-peece*, s. The nozzle of a hose or pipe.
NOSLE, *noz'zl*, s. A little nose; the extremity of a thing.
NOSOCOMIAL, *no-zo-ko'-me-al*, a. Relating to hospitals.
NOSOCOMIUM, *no-zo-ko'-me-um*, s. A hospital for the diseased.
NOSOGRAPHY, *no-sog'-rà-fe*, s. The science of diseases.
NOSOLOGICAL, *no-zo-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to nosology
NOSOLOGIST, *no-zol'-o-jist*, s. One who classifies diseases.
NOSOLOGY, *no-zol'-o-je*, s. Classification of diseases.
NOSOPOETIC,+ *no-so-po-et'-ik*, a. Producing diseases.
NOSTALGIA, *nos-tal'-je-à*, s. Home-sickness.
NOSTALGIC, *nos-tal'-jik*, a. Pertaining to nostalgia.
NOSTRIL, *nos'-tril*, s. An aperture through the nose.
NOSTRUM, *nos'-trum*, s. A quack medicine.
NOT, *not*, ad. A word that expresses negation.
NOTABLE, *not'-à-bl*, or *no'-tà-bl*, a. Remarkable; memorable; active; industrious.
— s. A person of note or distinction; +a thing worthy of observation.—In *French history*, the *Notables* were the deputies of the state under the old régime
NOTABLENESS, *not'-à-bl-nes*, s. Remarkableness; +industry.
NOTABLY, *not'-à-ble*, ad. Memorably; remarkably; +actively.
NOTACANTHA, *no-tà-kan'-thà*, s. A family of Dipterous insects.
NOTALGIA, *no-tal'-je-à*, s. A pain in the back; backache.
NOTARIAL, *no-tà'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a notary.—*Notarial seal* is the official seal of a public notary, placed on a writing to legalize it.
NOTARY, *no'-tà-re*, s. An officer authorized to protest notes, &c., generally styled a *notary public*.
NOTATION, *no-tà'-shun*, s. The act or practice of recording anything by marks; +meaning; signification.
NOTCH, *notch*, s. A hollow cut in anything; an indentation.—*Notch-board*, in *architecture*, the notched board which receives the ends of the steps in a stair case.—*Notch-weed*, a plant called *orach*.
— v.a. To cut in small hollows.
NOTCHED, *notcht*, pp. of the verb *to notch*. [hollows
NOTCHING, *notch'-ing*, s. The act of cutting into small
NOTE, *note*, s. A mark or token; a visible sign or indication; a comment on an author; paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; a diplomatic communication; an official paper.
— v.a. (Lat.) To notice with particular care; to attend to; to observe or remark; to set down in writing; *to note* a bill or draft, as done by a notary.—(Sax.) ‡To butt; to push with the horns.
NOTE-BOOK, *note'-book*, s. A book in which memorandums are written.
NOTED, *no'-ted*, a. Much known by reputation.
NOTEDNESS, *no'-ted-nes*, s. Conspicuousness; eminence
NOTELESS, *note'-les*, a. Not attracting notice.
NOTE-PAPER, *note'-pa-per*, s. A fine, small-sized paper for writing notes or short letters on.
NOTER, *no'-ter*, s. An annotator.
NOTEWORTHY, *note'-wur-the*, a. Worthy of observation
NOTHING, *noth'-ing*, s. Not anything; nonentity; non-existence; no importance; no use.—*To make nothing of*, to consider as trifling.
NOTHINGNESS, *noth'-ing-nes*, s. Nihility; non-existence
NOTICE, *no'-tis*, s. Observation by the eye, or by the mind or intellectual power; attention, regard, or consideration; a paper that communicates information.
— v.a. To observe by the senses; to perceive or regard to treat with attention.
NOTICEABLE, *no'-te-sà-bl*, a. That may be observed.
NOTIFICATION, *no-te-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of giving notice, the writing which communicates information, an advertisement, citation, &c.
NOTIFY, *no'-te-fi*, v.a. To make known; to publish.
NOTION, *no'-shun*, s. Conception; mental apprehension inclination.
NOTIONAL, *no'-shun-al*, a. Imaginary; ideal.
NOTIONIST, *no'-shun-ist*, s. One who holds ungrounded opinions.
NOTORHIZEÆ, *no-to-ris'-e-e*, s.pl. In *botany*, a sub-order of the *Cruciferæ*.

NOTORIETY, *no-to-ri'-e-te*, s. State of being publicly known; publicity.
NOTORIOUS, *no-to'-re-us*, a. Publicly known; evident; manifest; disadvantageously known.
NOTORIOUSLY, *no-to'-re-us-le*, ad. Beyond denial.
NOTORIOUSNESS, *no-to'-re-us-nes*, s. Notoriety.
NOTWHEAT, *not'-hweet*, s. Wheat not bearded.
NOTWITHSTANDING, *not-with-stand'-ing*, conj. Nevertheless; without hindrance or obstruction from.
NOUGAT, *noo'-gaw*, s. (Fr.) A confection made of sugar and almonds.
NOUGHT, *na t*. *See* NAUGHT.
NOUN, *nown*, s. In *grammar*, the name of anything which exists, or which we can conceive to exist, whether material or immaterial.
NOURISH, *nur'-ish*, v.a. To feed; to support; to maintain by feeding; to cherish; to nurture.
— v.n. To gain nourishment.
NOURISHABLE, *nur'-ish-à-bl*, a. Susceptible of nourishment.
NOURISHER, *nur'-ish-er*, s. The person or thing that nourishes.
NOURISHMENT, *nur'-ish-ment*, s. That which serves to promote the growth of animals or plants; food, nutriment; instruction.
NOURITURE, *noor'-e-ture*. *See* NURTURE.
NOURSLE,‡ *noors'l*, v.a. To nurse up.
NOURSLING, *noors'-ling*. *See* NURSLING.
NOUS, *nowse*, s. (Gr.) Intellect or talent, humorously applied.
NOUSLE,‡ *uuz'zl*, v.a. To nurse up; to ensnare, or to entrap, as in a noose.
NOVACULITE, *no-vak'-u-lite*, s. The stone of which hones are mad. for sharpening razors; whet-slate.
NOVATIAN, *no-va'-she-an*, s. In *ecclesiastical history*, the name of an early puritanical sect.
NOVATION, *no-va'-shun*, s. Innovation.—In *law*, the acceptance of a new debt or obligation in satisfaction of a previously existing one.
NOVEL, *nov'-il*, a. Of recent origin or introduction; ancient; unusual; strange.—*Novel disseisin*, in *common law*, is a new or recent disseisin or dispossession.
— s. A new or supplemental constitution or decree; a fictitious tale or narrative in prose.
NOVELISM,† *nov'-il-izm*, s. Innovation.
NOVELIST, *nov'-il-ist*, s. An innovator; a writer of novels.
NOVELTY, *nov'-il-te*, s. Newness; recentness.
NOVEMBER, *no-vem'-ber*, s. The eleventh month of the Julian year, so named from having been the ninth month of Romulus's year, which began in March.
NOVENARY, *no'-ven-à-re*, s. or a. Nine collectively.
NOVENNIAL, *no-ven'-ne-al*, a. Done every ninth year.
NOVERCAL, *no-ver'-kal*, a. Pertaining to a step-mother.
NOVICE, *nov'-is*, s. One who is new in any business; a beginner; one who has entered a religious house; a probationer.
NOVILUNAR, *no-ve-lew'-nar*, a. Pertaining to the new moon.
NOVITIATE, *no-vish'-e-ate*, s. The state or time of learning rudiments.—In *religious houses*, a time of probation; a novice.
NOVITIOUS,‡ *no-vish'-us*, a. Newly-invented.
NOVITY,‡ *nov'-e-te*, s. Newness.
NOW, *now*, ad. At the present time; very lately.—*Now and then*, at one time and another.
— s. The present time or moment.
NOWADAYS, *now'-à-dayz*, ad. In this age.
NOWAYS, *no'-waze*, ad. In no manner or degree.
NOWEL, *now'-el*, s. The inner part of a large loam mould used in a foundry; ‡ a Christmas song.
NOWHERE, *no'-hware*, ad. Not in any place or state.
NOWISE, *no'-wize*, ad. Not in any manner or degree.
NOXIOUS, *nok'-shus*, a. Productive of injury.
NOXIOUSLY, *nok'-shus-le*, ad. Hurtfully; perniciously.
NOXIOUSNESS, *nok'-shus-nes*, s. The quality that injures; hurtfulness; insalubrity.
NOY, NOYANCE, NOYFUL, NOYOUS, &c. *See* ANNOY, ANNOYANCE, and NUISANCE.
NOYADES, *no'-e-ads*, s. (Fr.) A mode of punishment adopted during the first French revolution.
NOYEAU, *no'-e-yo*, s. (Fr.) A pleasant cordial.
NOZZLE, *noz'l*, s. The extremity of anything.
NUBBIN, *nub'-bin*, s. A small or imperfect ear of maize.
NUBBLE,‡ *nub'bl*, v.a. To beat or bruise with the fist.
NUBIFEROUS, *nu-bif'-er-us*, a. Bringing or producing clouds.
NUBIGENOUS, *nu-bij'-en-us*, a. Producing or generating clouds.
NUBILATE,‡ *new'-be-late*, v.a. To cloud; to obumbrate.
NUBILE, *new'-bil*, a. Marriageable.
NUBILITY, *nu-bil'-e-te*, s. State of being marriageable.
NUBILOUS, *new'-be-lus*, a. Cloudy.
NUCIFEROUS, *nu-sif'-er-us*, a. Bearing nuts.
NUCIFRAGA, *new'-se-frà-gà*, s.pl. In *ornithology*, the Nutcrackers, of the family *Corvidæ*.
NUCLEIFORM, *nu-kle'-e-fawrm*, a. Formed like a nut or kernel.
NUCLEUS, *new'-kle-us*, s. (Lat.) The central part of any body; the body of a comet.
NUDATION, *nu-da'-shun*, s. The act of stripping or making bare.
NUDE, *newd*, a. Bare.—In *law*, void, or of no force.—In *sculpture*, *nude* figures are statues without drapery.
NUDIBRANCHIATE, *new-de-brang'-ke-ate*, a. Pertaining to an order of molluscous animals having no shell.
NUDGE, *nudj*, v.a. To touch gently, as with the elbow.
NUDITY, *new'-de-te*, s. Nakedness.—*Nudities*, in the *plural*, naked parts. In *painting* and *sculpture*, figures entirely divested of drapery.
NUGACITY, *nu-gas'-e-te*, s. Futility, trifling talk.
NUGATION,† *nu-ga'-shun*, s. The act or practice of trifling.
NUGATORY, *new'-gà-tur-e*, a. Trifling; futile.
NUGGET, *nug'-et*, s. A lump of gold, taken from the mine in its natural state, either *in situ* or *in transitu*. The largest specimens have been found in the gold diggings of Victoria, one weighing 134 lbs., of which 126 lbs. consisted of pure gold.
NUISANCE, *new'-sanse*, s. That which annoys or gives trouble.
NULL,† *nul*, v.a. To annul; to deprive of validity.
— a. Void; of no legal validity.
NULLAH, *nul'-là*, s. In the *East Indies*, the small branch of a river; a watercourse.
NULLIBILITY,‡ *nul-le-bil'-e-te*, s. State of being nowhere.
NULLIFICATION, *nul-le-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Act of nullifying
NULLIFIDIAN,‡ *nul-le-fid'-e-an*, a. Of no faith.
NULLIFIER, *nul'-le-fi-er*, s. One who makes void.
NULLIFY, *nul'-le-fi*, v.a. To annul; to make void.
NULLIPORE, *nul'-le-por*, s. A kind of marine plant.
NULLITY, *nul'-le-te*, s. Nothingness; want of force.
NUMB, *num*, a. Destitute of sensation; torpid.
— v.a. To make torpid; to deaden.
NUMBER, *num'-ber*, s. A unit; more than one; many.—In *poetry*, the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet.—In *grammar*, the difference of termination of a word, to express unity or plurality.—*Cubic number* is the product of a square number by its root.—*Ordinal numbers* are those which express order; as, first, second, third, &c.—A *perfect number* is that whose aliquot parts added together make the whole number.—*Prime numbers* are those only divisible by unity.
— v.a. To ascertain the units of any sum or multitude.
NUMBERER, *num'-ber-er*, s. One who numbers.
NUMBERLESS, *num'-ber-les*, a. That cannot be counted; innumerable.
NUMBERS, *num'-bers*, s. Fourth book of the Pentateuch.
NUMBLES, *num'bls*, s.pl. The entrails of a deer.
NUMBNESS, *num'-nes*, s. Loss of feeling; torpor.
NUMERABLE, *new'-mer-à-bl*, a. That may be numbered.
NUMERAL, *new'-me-ral*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of number.
— s. A figure or character expressing a number; and the Roman numerals I., II., III., &c.
NUMERALLY, *new'-me-ral-le*, ad. According to number.
NUMERARY, *new'-me-rà-re*, a. Belonging to a certain number.
NUMERATE, *new'-mer-ate*, v.a. To read according to the rules of numeration.
NUMERATION, *new-mer-a'-shun*, s. The act or art of numbering; the first elementary rule in arithmetic.
NUMERATOR, *new'-mer-a-tur*, s. One who numbers.—In *arithmetic*, the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken.
NUMERIC, *nu-mer'-ik*, } a. Belonging to or de-
NUMERICAL, *nu-mer'-e-kal*, } noting number; consisting in numbers.—*Numerical* difference is a difference in respect to number.
NUMERICALLY, *nu-mer'-e-kal-le*, ad. In numbers, with respect to number.
NUMERIST,‡ *new'-mer-ist*, s. One who deals in numbers.
NUMEROUS, *new'-mer-us*, a. Consisting of a great number; melodious.
NUMEROUSLY, *new'-mer-us-le*, ad. In great numbers.
NUMEROUSNESS, *new'-mer-us-nes*, s. The quality of being numerous, or the consisting of poetic numbers.
NUMISMATIC, *new-miz-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to money or medals.
NUMISMATICS, *new-miz-mat'-iks*, s. The science of coins and metals.
NUMISMATIST, *nu-mis'-mà-tist*, s. A dealer in, or collector of coins.
NUMISMATOLOGIST, *new-miz-mà-tol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in coins and medals.
NUMISMATOLOGY, *new-miz-mà-tol'-o-je*, s. Science of coins and medals.
NUMMULAR, *num'-mu-lar*, a. Pertaining to coins

NUMMULITE, *num'-mu-lite*, s. A fossil Cephalopod, resembling a coin.

NUMMULITIC, *num-mu-lit'-ik*, a. Composed of or containing nummulites.

NUMSKULL, *num'-skul*, s. A dunce; a dolt.

NUMSKULLED, *num'-skuld*, a. Dull in intellect; stupid.

NUN, *nun*, s. A woman devoted to a religious life; the blue titmouse.

NUN-BUOY, *nun'-buoy*, s. A buoy tapering at each end.

NUNCHEON, *nun'-she-un*, s. A small portion of food.

NUNCIATURE, *nun'-she-à-ture*, s. The office of a nuncio.

NUNCIO, *nun-she-o*, s. (Ital.) An ambassador from the pope; a messenger.

NUNCUPATE,‡ *nun'-ku-pate*, v.a. To declare publicly.

NUNCUPATION, *nun-ku-pa'-shun*, s. A naming.

NUNCUPATIVE, *nun'-ku-pà-tiv*, } a. Nominal; verbal;
NUNCUPATORY, *nun'-ku-pà-tur-e*, } not written.—*Nuncupative will*, a will orally made.

NUNDINAL, *nun'-de-nal*, } a. Pertaining to a fair
NUNDENARY, *nun'-de-nà-re*, } or to a market-day.

NUNG, *nung*, s. In *commerce*, a large packet or bale, generally applied to cloves.

NUNNERY, *nun'-ne-re*, s. A house in which nuns reside.

NUNNISHNESS, *nun'-nish-nes*, s The habits of nuns.

NUPHAR, *new'-far*, s. An aquatic plant, the Yellow Water-lily, of the natural order *Nymphaceæ*.

NUPTIAL, *nup'-shal*, a. Pertaining to a marriage.

NUPTIALS, *nup'-shals*, s.pl. Marriage.

NURSE, *nurse*, s. One who is employed to tend the children of others, or who has the care of the sick.—In *composition*, that which supplies food.
— v.a. To suckle; to tend the sick; to feed; to cherish; to promote growth in.

NURSER, *nur'-ser*, s. One who cherishes.

NURSERY, *nur'-se-re*, s. The place or apartment appropriated to the care of children; a plantation.

NURSLING, *nurs'-ling*, s. An infant; a child.

NURTURE, *nurt'-yur*, s. That which nourishes; food;
— v.a. To nourish; to educate.

NUSSIERITE, *nus'-se-er-ite*, s. A greenish mineral occurring at Nussière, in France.

NUSTLE, *nus'l*, v.a. To fondle; to cherish.

NUT, *nut*, s. The fruit of certain trees consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel; a small block of metal or wood containing a concave or female screw; the projection near the eye of an anchor.—*Nut-oil*, a commercial name for oil expressed from the ground-nut.—*Nut-pine*, a new species of pine, inhabiting the Rocky Mountains,—the *Pinus monophyllus*.
— v.n. To gather nuts.

NUTANT, *new'-tant*, a. Nodding.

NUTATION, *nu-ta'-shun*, s. In *astronomy*, a vibratory motion of the earth's axis.—In *physiology*, an habitual and involuntary motion of the head.

NUT-BROWN, *nut'-broun*, a. Brown as a nut.

NUT-CRACKER, *nut'-krak-er*, s. An instrument for cracking nuts; a bird.

NUT-GALL, *nut'-gawl*, s. An excrescence of the oak.

NUT-HATCH, *nut' hatch*, s. The name of a bird allied to the Woodpeckers.

NUT-HOOK, *nut'-hook*, s. A pole with a hook at the end.

NUTMEG, *nut'-meg*, s. The aromatic kernel of the *Myristica moschata*, a native of the East Indies.—*Nutmeg butter*, a solid oil in cakes, extracted from the nutmeg by expression.—*Nutmeg grater*, a metal rasp for grating spices.—*Nutmeg wood*, a name for Palmyra wood.

NUTRIA, *new'-tre-à*, s. In *commerce*, the name of the skins of the *Myopotamus bonariensis*.

NUTRICATION,‡ *new-tre-ka'-shun*, s. Manner of feeding, or being fed.

NUTRIENT, *new'-tre-ent*, a. Nourishing; promoting growth.
— s. Any substance which nourishes.

NUTRIMENT, *new'-tre-ment*, s. That which nourishes.

NUTRIMENTAL, *new-tre-men'-tal*, a. Alimental.

NUTRITION, *nu-trish'-un*, s. Process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal or vegetable bodies; nutriment.

NUTRITIOUS, *nu-trish'-us*, a. Nourishing.

NUTRITIOUSLY, *nu-trish'-us-le*, ad. In a nutritious manner.

NUTRITIVE, *new'-tre-tiv*, a. Nourishing; alimental.

NUTRITIVELY, *new'-tre-tiv-le*, ad. So as to nourish.

NUTRITIVENESS, *new'-tre-tiv-nes*, s. The quality of nourishing.

NUT-SCREW, *nut'-skrew*, s. A name of the tumbler screw.

NUT-SHELL, *nut'-shel*, s. The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel; a thing of little value.

NUT-TREE, *nut'-tree*, s. The Hazel tree; a tree that bears nuts.

NUTTALLITE, *nut'-tal-ite*, s. A grey mineral in prismatic crystals, and so called from its discoverer.

NUTTING, *nut'-ting*, s. The act of gathering nuts.
— pp. or a. Gathering nuts.

NUT-WRENCH, *nut'-rensh*, s. An instrument for fixing or removing the nuts on screws.

NUX, *nuks*, s. In *botany*, a kind of hard, dry fruit, of the genus *strychnos*, which grows in the East Indies and produces the *nux vomica*, whose alkaloid salts are highly poisonous.

NUZZLE, *nuz'zl*, v.a. To nestle; to house, as in a nest to suckle; to foster or nurse up (*vulgar*).
— v.n. To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to work with the nose like swine in the mud, to go with the nose thrust out.

NYCTALOPIA, *nik tà-lo'-pe-à*, } s. A disease in which
NYCTALOPY, *nik'-tà-lo-pe*, } vision is painfully acute in a strong light, but pleasant in a dark shade.

NYCTALOPS, *nik'-tà-laps*, s. One afflicted with nyctalopia.

NYCTIA, *nik'-te-à*, s. The name of the Eagle-owls, a genus of birds of the family *Strigidæ*.

NYCTIARDEA, *nik-te-är'-de-à*, s. The Night-herons, a genus of birds of the family *Ardeadæ*.

NYCTIPETES, *nik-tip'-e-tes*, s.pl. The Sparrow-owls, of the family *Striyidæ*.

NYE, *ni*, s. A brood or flock of pheasants.

NYLGHAU, *nil'-gaw*, s. A ruminant mammal of the caprid tribe, inhabiting Northern India.

NYMPH, *nimf*, s. A young lady.—In *mythology*, a goddess.—In *entomology*, the second stage of a metabolian insect, or another name of the chrysalis, or pupa, sometimes called *nympha*.

NYMPHACEA, *nim-fa'-se-à*, s.pl. In *zoology*, a family of bivalve Mollusca.

NYMPHACEÆ, *nim-fa'-se-e*, s.pl. In *botany*, a natural order of plants (the Water-lilies), of which the *Nymphæa* is the type.

NYMPH LIKE, *nimf'-like*, }
NYMPHLY, *nimf'-le*, } Resembling nymphs.

NYMPHEAN, *nim-fe'-an*, a. Pertaining to nymphs.

NYMPHIPAROUS, *nim-fip'-à-rus*, a. Producing nymphs

NYMPHISH, *nim'-fish*, a. Relating to nymphs.

NYMPHOMANIA, *nim-fo-ma'-ne-à*, s. Incontrollable sexual desire in females.

NYSTAGMUS, *niz-tag'-mus*, s. A winking of the eyes.

O.

O is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel of the English alphabet. It has three distinct vocal sounds—long, as in *note* or *moan*; short, as in *lot*, *plot*, or *dove*; and diphthongal, like *oo*, as in *move*, *prove*, &c. It is also the sign of the vocative case, and is sometimes used as an interjection or exclamation. Sometimes it stands for an abbreviation, as O.S., *old style*.—Among the *Irish*, O, prefixed to the name of a family, denotes dignity; as, O'Neil.

OAF *ofe*, s. A changeling, superstitiously supposed to have been changed by fairies; a dolt.

OAFISH,† *ofe'-ish*, a. Stupid; dull; doltish.

OAFISHNESS,† *ofe'-ish-nes*; s. Stupidity; dulness.

OAK, *oke*, s. A well-known tree of the genus *quercus* used for ship-building, architecture, and other purposes.

OAK-APPLE, *oke'-ap-pl*, s. A spongy excrescence on oak leaves

OAK-BARK, *oke'-bark*, s. The bark of the oak tree, used for tanning.

OAKEN, *o'kn*, a. Made of or consisting of oak.

OAKEN-PIN, *o'kn-pin*, s. An apple.

OAKLING, *oke'-ling*, s. A young oak.

OAKUM, *o'-kum*, s. The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.—*Oakum-picking* is the pulling and converting of junk into oakum, at which paupers and prisoners are extensively employed.

OAKY, *o'-ke*, a. Hard; firm; strong.

OAR, *ore*, s. An implement for rowing boats.—Among *seamen*, *to ship the oars* is to place them in the rowlocks.
— v.a. To impel by rowing.

OARSMAN, *orz'-man*, s. One who rows at the oar.

OASIS, *o'-à-sis*, s.; pl. OASES. A fertile spot in a sandy or barren desert.

OAST, *oast*, s. A kiln to dry hops or malt.

OAT, *ote*, s.; pl. OATS (more commonly used). A plant of the genus *avena*, the meal of which forms a very

valuable article of food, the grain affording excellent food for horses and cattle.

Oat-cake, *ote'-kake*, s. A cake made of oatmeal.

Oaten, *o'tn*, a Made of oatmeal; consisting of an oat straw.

Oath, *othe*, s. A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed.—*Oath-breaking*, the violation of an oath; perjury.—*Oath of allegiance*, the oath which binds the subject to bear true allegiance to the British sovereign.—*Oath of abjuration* was introduced after the Revolution of 1688, for the purpose of excluding the Stuart family from the throne.—*Oath of supremacy* is the oath which establishes the supremacy of the British sovereign over every other power, spiritual or temporal.

Oat-malt, *ote'-mawlt*, s. Malt made of oats. [grinding.

Oat-meal, *ote'-meel*, s. Meal of oats produced by

Obambulate,‡ *ob-am'-bu-late*, v.n. To walk about.

Obambulation,‡ *ob-am-bu-la'-shun*, s. A walking about.

Obbligato, *ob-ble-gä'-to*, a. (Ital.) A musical term, denoting a composition written expressly for the instrument. [heart.

Obcordate, *ob-kawr'-date*, s. In *botany*, shaped like a

Obdormition,† *ob-dor-mish'-un*, s. Sound sleep.

Obduce,† *ob-duse'*, v.a. To draw over

Obduct,‡ *ob-dukt'*, v.a. To draw over; to cover.

Obduction,† *ob-duk'-shun*, s. The act of drawing over.

Obduracy, *ob'-du-rà-se*, s. Invincible hardness of heart; impenitence, or persistency in sin.

Obdurate, *ob'-du-rate*, a. Hardened in heart; unbending; inflexible; unyielding; †harsh; rugged.

Obdurately, *ob'-du-rate-le*, ad. Stubbornly.

Obdurateness, *ob'-du-rate-nes*, s. Persistence in sin.

Obduration, *ob-du-ra'-shun*, s. Stubbornness.

Obdure,† *ob-dewr'*, v.a. To render obstinate in sin.

Obduredness,† *ob-dewr'd'-nes*, s. Hardness of heart.

Obedience, *o-be'-de-ense*, s. Compliance with a command; performance of what is enjoined by authority.—*Passive obedience*, the old Tory doctrine of implicit obedience to monarchical authority, whether legal or illegal.

Obedient, *o-be'-de-ent*, a. Yielding compliance with commands; dutiful. [of obedience.

Obediential, *o-be-de-en'-shal*, a. According to the rule

Obediently, *o-be'-de-ent-le*, ad. With obedience.

Obeisance, *o-bā'-sanse*, s. A bow or courtesy

Obeisant, *o-bā'-sant*, a. Reverent; submissive.

Obeliscal, *ob-e lis'-kal*, a. In the form of an obelisk.

Obelisk, *ob'-e-lisk*, s. A tall four-sided pillar, generally monolithic, gradually tapering as it rises.—In *writing and printing*, a reference or mark, thus †.

Obelize, *ob'-e-lize*, s. To designate with an obelus; to mark as doubtful or spurious.

Obelus, *ob'-e-lus*, s. In *ancient manuscripts*, a mark, thus, –, or ÷, so called from its resembling a needle.

Obequitate,‡ *ob-ek'-kwe-tate*, v.n. To ride about.

Oberon, *ob'-er-un*, s. In *mediæval myth.*, the king of the fairies, as personified by Shakspeare.

Oberration,† *ob-er-ra'-shun*, s. The act of wandering.

Obese,† *o-bese'*, a. Fat; fleshy.

Obeseness, *o-bese'-nes*, } s. Excessive fatness; encum-
Obesity, *o-be'-se-te*, } brance of flesh.

Obey, *o'-ba*, v.a. To comply with orders or instructions.

Obeyer, *o-ba'-er*, s. One who yields obedience.

Obfuscate, *ob-fus'-kate*, v.a. To darken; to obscure.

Obfuscation, *ob-fus-ka'-shun*, s. The act of darkening; a clouding.

Obit, *o'-bit*, or *ob'-it*, s. In the *Roman Catholic Church* an anniversary service for the soul of a departed person; funeral solemnities.—A particular length of slate.

Obiter, *ob'-e-ter*, ad. (Lat.) Incidentally.

Obitual, *o-bit'-yu-al*, a. Pertaining to obits.

Obituary, *o-bit'-yu-à-re*, s. An account of persons deceased.—In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead.

— a. Relating to the decease of a person.

Object, *ob-jekt'*, s. That about which any power or faculty is employed, or something apprehended or presented to the mind; end; ultimate purpose.—In *grammar*, that which is acted on by something else; that which follows a transitive verb.—In *optics*, the *object-glass* of a telescope or microscope is the glass placed at the end of a tube next the object.

Object, *ob-jekt'*, v.a. To oppose; to offer opposition.

— v.n. To oppose in words or arguments.

Objectable, *ob-jek'-tà-bl*, a. That may be opposed.

Objection, *ob-jek'-shun*, s. The act of objecting, or that which is presented in opposition; fault found; difficulty; doubt. [objections.

Objectionable, *ob-jek'-shun-à-bl*, a. Justly liable to

Objective, *ob-jek'-tiv*, a. Belonging to or contained in the object; whatever is exterior to the mind; external.—In *grammar*, the *objective* case is that which follows and depends on a transitive verb.

Objectively, *ob-jek'-tiv-le*, ad. In an objective manner.

Objectiveness, *ob-jek'-tiv-nes*, } s. The state of being
Objectivity, *ob-jek-tiv'-e-te*, } objective.

Objectless, *ob'-jekt-les*, a. Having no object.

Objector, *ob-jek'-tur*, s. One who objects or offers arguments in opposition to what is proposed.

Objurgate,‡ *ob-jur'-gate*, v.a. To chide; to reprove.

Objurgation,† *ob-jur-ga'-shun*, s. The act of chiding, reproof. [or reproof.

Objurgatory,† *ob-jur'-gà-tur-e*, a. Containing censure

Oblate, *ob-late'*, a. In *geometry*, flattened or depressed at the poles; applied to a spheroid.—*Oblate spheroid* is a sphere flattened at the poles, or such a sphere as is produced by the revolution of an ellipse about its shorter axis.

Oblateness, *ob-late'-nes*, s. The state of being oblate.

Oblation, *ob-la'-shun*, s. Anything offered in worship an offering, a sacrifice.

Oblectation, *ob-lek-ta'-shun*, s. The act of pleasing.

Obligate, *ob'-le-gate*, v.a. To bind; to impose on.

Obligated, *ob'-le-ga-ted*, pp. Bound by contract.

Obligation, *ob-le-ga'-shun*, s. The binding power of a vow, promise, or contract.—In *law*, a bond with a condition annexed. [science.

Obligatory, *ob'-le-ga-tur-e*, a. Binding in law or con-

Oblige, *o-blije'*, or *o-bleeje'*, v.a. To compel; to constrain by legal or moral force; to bind, compel, or necessitate; to do a favour to. [other is bound.

Obligee, *ob-le-jee'*, s. (Fr.) The person to whom an-

Obligement,† *o-blije'-ment*, s. Obligation.

Obliger, *o-bli'-jer*, s. One who obliges.

Obliging, *o-bli'-jing*, a. Civil or complaisant.

Obligingly, *o-bli'-jing-le*, ad. With civility.

Obligingness,† *o-bli'-jing-nes*, s. Obligation; civility.

Obligor, *ob'-le-gawr*, s. The person who gives his bond.

Obliquation, *ob-le-kwa'-shun*, s. Declination from a straight line; deviation.

Oblique, *ob-leek'*, or *ob-like'*, a. (Fr.) Deviating from a straight line, or aslant; indirect.—In *geometry*, an *oblique angle* is an angle greater or less than a right angle.—In *dialling*, an *oblique plane* is a plane that reclines from the zenith.—In *mechanics*, an *oblique projection* is where a body is projected in a line, making an oblique angle with the horizontal line.—In *geography*, *oblique sphere* is that in which the axis of the earth is inclined to the horizon of the place.—In *grammar*, an *oblique case* is any case except the nominative.

— v.n. In a *military* sense, to move forward to the right or left, by stepping sideways, according to the word of command. [dicularly.

Obliquely, *ob-leek'-le*, ad. Not directly; not perpen-

Obliqueness, *ob-leek'-nes*, } s. Deviation from a right
Obliquity, *ob-lik'-we-te*, } line, or from moral rectitude; irregularity.

Obliterate, *ob-lit'-er-ate*, v.a. To efface; to expunge.

Obliterated, *ob-lit'-er-a-ted*, pp. or a. Effaced.

Obliteration, *ob-lit-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of effacing.

Oblivion, *ob-liv'-e-un*, s. Forgetfulness; remission of punishment. [getful.

Oblivious, *ob-liv'-e-us*, a. Causing forgetfulness; for-

Obliviously, *ob-liv'-e-us-le*, ad. Forgetfully.

Oblocutor,‡ *ob-lok'-u-tur*, s. A gainsayer.

Oblong, *ob'-long*, a. (Fr.) Longer than broad.

— s. A figure longer than broad.

Oblongish, *ob'-long-ish*, a. Somewhat oblong.

Oblongly, *ob'-long-le*, ad. In an oblong form.

Oblongness, *ob'-long-nes*, s. The state of being longer than broad.

Obloquious,† *ob-lo'-kwe-us*, a. Containing obloquy

Obloquy, *ob'-lo-kwe*, s. Reproachful language.

Obluctation,† *ob-luk-ta'-shun*, s. A struggling.

Obmutescence, *ob-mu-tes'-sense*, s. Loss of speech.

Obnoxious, *ob-nok'-shus*, a. Liable, reprehensible; offensive, hurtful, noxious. [ment, offensiveness.

Obnoxiousness, *ob-nok'-shus-nes*, s. Liableness to punish-

Obnubilate, *ob-new'-be-late*, v.a. To cloud; to obscure.

Obnubilation, *ob-new-be-la'-shun*, s. Act of making dark or obscure.

Oboe *o'-boy*, s. (Ital.) A musical wind instrument.

Obole, *ob'-ole*, s. In *pharmacy*, the weight of twelve grains. [Greece, five farthings in value.
Obolus, *ob'-o-lus*, s. (Lat.) A small silver coin of
Obovate, *ob-o'-vate*, a. In *botany*, inversely ovate.
Obreption, *ob-rep'-shun*, s. The act of creeping on with secrecy. [surprise.
Obreptitious, *ob-rep-tish'-us*, a. Done or obtained by
Obscene, *ob-seen'*, a. Offensive to delicacy; impure; immodest; disgusting; ill-omened.
Obscenely, *ob-seen'-le*, ad. Immodestly; impurely.
Obsceneness, *ob-seen'-nes*, } s. Impurity in expression;
Obscenity, *ob-sen -e-te*, } lewdness.
Obscuration, *ob-sku-ra'-shun*, s. Act of darkening; state of being obscured.
Obscure, *oo-skewr'*, a. Destitute of light; living in darkness; not easily understood; dark, abstruse, or intricate.
v.a. To darken; to cloud, to make unknown.
Obscurely, *ob-skewr'-le*, ad. Darkly; not clearly; by hints or allusions.
Obscureness, *ob-skewr'-nes*, } s. Darkness; want of
Obscurity, *ob-skew'-re-te*, } light; unintelligibleness; illegibleness.
Obscurer, *ob-skew'-rer*, s. He or that which obscures.
Obsecrate, *ob'-se-krate*, v.a. To beseech; to entreat.
Obsecration, *ob-se-kra'-shun*, s. Entreaty.
Obsequent,† *ob'-se-kwent*, a. Obedient; submissive.
Obsequies, *ob'-se-kwiz*, s.pl. Funeral rites.
Obsequious, *ob-se'-kwe-us*, a. Obedient to the will of another; compliant; ‡funereal. [dience.
Obsequiously, *ob-se'-kwe-us-le*, ad. With ready obe-
Obsequiousness, *ob-se'-kwe-us-nes*, s. Ready obedience.
Obsequy, *ob'-se-kwe*, s. Funeral ceremony.
Obserate,† *ob'-se-rate*, v.a. To lock up.
Observable, *ob-zerv'-a-bl*, a. Worthy of observation.
Observably, *ob-zerv'-a-ble*, ad. In a manner worthy of note.
Observance, *ob-zerv'-anse*, s. The act of observing; performance of rites, religious ceremonies or external service; ‡obedient regard. [attentive.
Observant, *ob-zerv'-ant*, a. Taking notice; carefully
— s. A diligent observer; ‡a slavish attendant.—In *eccles. hist.*, the *Observants* were a branch of the Franciscan friars brought to England by Edward IV.
Observantly, *ob-zerv'-ant-le*, ad. With attentive view.
Observation, *ob-zer-va'-shun*, s. The act of observing, or fixing the mind on anything; attentive inspection; performance of what is prescribed.—In *astronomy* and *navigation*, the angular measurement of any space on the celestial sphere.
Observational, *ob zer-va'-shun-al*, a. Containing remarks or observations.
Observator, *ob-zer-va'-tur*, s. One who observes.
Observatory, *ob-zerv'-a-tur-e*, s. A building for making observations on the heavenly bodies.
Observe, *ob-zerv'*, v.a. To see or behold with some attention; to notice; to celebrate; to comply with.
— v.n. To be attentive.
Observer, *ob-zerv'-er*, s. One who takes notice; a spectator; one who keeps any law or custom.
Observingly, *ob-zerv'-ing-le*, ad. Attentively.
Obsidian, *ob-sid'-e-an*, s. A variety of glass produced by volcanoes.
Obsidional, *ob-sid'-e-un-al*, a. Pertaining to a siege.—The *obsidional crown* was granted by the Romans to the general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place.
Obsignate,† *ob-sig'-nate*, v.a. To seal up; to ratify.
Obsignation, *ob-sig-na'-shun*, s. The act of sealing; confirmation.
Obsignatory, *ob-sig'-na-tur-e*, a. Ratifying.
Obsolescence, *ob-so-les'-sense*, s. A passing into disuse.
Obsolescent, *ob-so-les'-sent*, a. Going out of use.
Obsolete, *ob'-so-lete*, a. Gone into disuse.
Obsoleteness, *ob'-so-lete-nes*, s. A state of desuetude.—In *nat. hist.*, indistinctness; want of development.
Obstacle, *ob'-sta-kl*, s. That which opposes.
Obstetric, *ob-stet'-rik*, a. Pertaining to midwifery.
Obstetrication, *ob-stet-re-ka'-shun*, s. The office of a midwife, or the act of assisting as such.
Obstetrician, *ob-ste-trish'-an*, s. One skilled in parturition.
Obstetrics, *ob-stet'-riks*, s. The science of midwifery.
Obstinacy, *ob' ste-na-se*, s. An unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; firmness.
Obstinate, *ob'-ste-nate*, a. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; inflexible; immovable; resolute.
Obstinately, *ob'-ste nate-le*, ad. Pertinaciously.
Obstinateness, *ob'-ste-nate-nes*, s. Stubbornness.
Obstipation, *ob-ste-pa'-shun*, s. The act of stopping up.—In *medicine*, costiveness.
Obstreperous, *ob-strep'-er-us*, a. Loud; noisy.
Obstreperously, *ob-strep'-er-us-le*, ad. Clamorously.
Obstreperousness, *ob-strep'-er-us-nes*, s. Clamour.
Obstriction, *ob-strik'-shun*, s. Oligation; bond.
Obstruct, *ob-strukt'*, v.a. To block up; to be in the way of; to barricade, stop, or arrest.
Obstructed, *ob-strukt'-ed*, pp. or a. Blocked up.
Obstructer, *ob-strukt'-er*, s. One who obstructs.
Obstruction, *ob-struk'-shun*, s. Act of obstructing that which impedes progress; an impediment.
Obstructive, *ob-struk'-tiv*, a. Presenting obstacles.
—† s. Obstacle; impediment.
Obstruent, *ob'-stru-ent*, a. Blocking up; hindering.
— s. Anything that obstructs [stupid.
Obstupefaction, *ob-stu pe-fak'-shun*, s. Act of making
Obstupefactive, *ob-stu-pe-fak'-tiv*, a. Stupefying.
Obstupefy,‡ *ob-stew'-pe-fi*, v.n. To render stupid.
Obtain, *ob-tane'*, v.a. To get possession of a thing; to attain, or procure; to keep or to hold.
—† v.n. To be established in practice; to prevail.
Obtainable, *ob-tane'-a-bl*, a. That may be obtained.
Obtainer, *ob-tane'-er*, s. One who obtains.
Obtainment, *ob-tane'-ment*, s. The act of obtaining.
Obtected, *ob-tekt'-ed*, a. Covered.
Obtemperate,‡ *ob-tem'-per-ate*, v.a. To obey.
Obtend,† *ob-tend'*, v.a. To oppose; to hold out.
Obtenebration,† *ob-ten-e-bra'-shun*, s. A darkening.
Obtension,‡ *ob-ten'-shun*, s. The act of obtending.
Obtest, *ob-test'*, v.a. To beseech; to supplicate.
— v.n. To protest.
Obtestation, *ob-tes-ta'-shun*, s. Supplication.
Obtrectation,† *ob-trek-ta'-shun*, s. Detraction.
Obtrude, *ob-trood'*, v.a. To thrust in or on, to urge upon against the will.
— v.n. To enter when not invited.
Obtruder, *ob-trood'-er*, s. One who obtrudes.
Obtruding, *ob-trood'-ing*, s. A thrusting in. [limb.
Obtruncate,† *ob-trung'-kate*, v.a. To deprive of a
Obtruncation,† *ob-trung-ka'-shun*, s. The act of cutting off.
Obtrusion, *ob-troo'-zhun*, s. The act of obtruding.
Obtrusive, *ob-troo'-siv*, a. Disposed to obtrude upon.
Obtrusively, *ob-troo'-siv-le*, ad. By way of obtrusion
Obtund, *ob-tund'*, v.a. To blunt or deaden.
Obtundent, *ob-tun'-dent*, s. In *medicine*, a substance which blunts irritation.
Obturation, *ob-tu-ra'-shun*, s. The act of stopping by spreading over. [that are obtuse.
Obtusangular, *ob-tuse-ang'-gu-lar*, a. Having angles
Obtuse, *ob-tuse'*, a. Blunt; not pointed or acute: not sharp.—*Obtuse-angled*, having a broad angle.
Obtusely, *ob-tuse'-le*, ad. Stupidly.
Obtuseness, *ob-tuse'-nes*, s. Bluntness; dulness.
Obtusion, *ob-tew'-zhun*, s. Act of making blunt; state of being dulled.
Obumbrate,† *ob-um'-brate*, v.a. To shade; to darken.
Obumbration, *ob-um-bra'-shun*, s. Act of darkening.
Obvention,‡ *ob-ven'-shun*, s. Something occasional.
Obversant,‡ *ob-ver'-sant*, a. Conversant; familiar.
Obverse, *ob'-verse*, s. The face of a coin; opposed to *reverse*.
Obversely, *ob-verse'-le*, ad. In an obverse form.
Obvert, *ob-vert'*, v.a. To turn toward.
Obviate, *ob'-ve-ate*, v.a. *Literally*, to meet in the way; hence, to remove out of the way.
Obvious, *ob'-ve-us*, a. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain; clear; evident.
Obviously, *ob'-ve-us-le*, ad. Evidently; plainly.
Obviousness, *ob'-ve-us-nes*, s. State of being plain or evident.
Oca, *o'-kà*, s.; pl. Ocoes. A sort of tuberous root or potato, the *Caladium esculentum*, grown in tropical America.
Occasion, *ok-ka'-zhun*, s. An occurrence; opportunity; convenience; favourable time or circumstances; accidental cause.
— v.a. To cause incidentally; to produce; to influence.
Occasionable,‡ *ok-ka'-zhun-a-bl*, a. That may be occasioned.
Occasional, *ok-ka'-zhun-al*, a. Incidental; casual.
Occasionalism, *ok-ka'-zhun-al-izm*, s. In *metaphysics*, the system of occasional causes.
Occasionally, *ok-ka'-zhun-al-le*, ad. According to incidental exigence

Occasioner, *ok-ka'-zhun-er*, s. One who causes or produces.
Occasive, *ok-ka'-siv*, a. Falling; descending. [duces.
Occecation,† *ok-se-ka'-shun*, s. Act of making blind.
Occident, *ok'-se-dent*, s. The west. [*Oriental.*
Occidental, *ok-se-den'-tal*, a. Western; opposed to
Occiduous,† *ok-sid'-u-us*, a. Western. [of the head.
Occipital, *ok-sip'-e-tal*, a. Pertaining to the back part
Occiput, *ok' se-put*, s. The hind part of the head.
Occision,‡ *ok-sizh'-un*, s. The act of killing.
Occlude, *ok-klewd'*, v.a. To shut up, to close.
Occluse,† *ok kluse'*, a. Shut up, closed.
Occlusion, *ok-klew'-zhun*, s. A shutting up; a closing.
Occult, *ok-kult'*, a Hidden; invisible; secret.
Occultation, *ok kul-ta'-shun*, s. A hiding.—In *astronomy*, the hiding of a heavenly body by the intervention of some other body.
Occulted, *ok-kult'-ed*, a. In *astronomy*, hidden.
Occultness, *ok-kult' nes*, s. Concealment from view.
Occupancy, *ok ku' pan-se*, s. Act of holding possession.
Occupant, *ok'-ku-pant*, s. He who holds possession
Occupate,‡ *ok'-ku-pate*, v.a To hold, to possess
Occupation, *ok-ku-pa' shun*, s. The act of taking possession, business; occupancy; possession, tenure.
Occupier, *ok'-ku-pi-er*, s. One who occupies or takes possession.
Occupy, *ok'-ku-pi*, v.a. To take or keep in possession; to employ; to busy one's self; to follow, as business.
— v.n. To follow business.
Occur, *ok-kur'*, v.n. To be presented to the mind.
Occurrence, *ok-kur'-rense*, s. Any accidental event; a contingency. [happens.
Occurrent,‡ *ok-kur'-rent*, s. Incident; anything that
Ocean, *o'-shun*, s. The vast body of water which covers more than three-fifths of the globe, usually divided into five parts,—the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic; the deep.—*Ocean-steamers*, a term applied to large sea-going steamships sailing to distant parts.
— a. Pertaining to the main or great sea.
Oceanic, *o-she-an'-ik*, a. Found or formed in the ocean.
Oceanus, *o-she-a'-nus*, s. In *mythology*, the oldest of the Titans, and his daughters were called *Oceanides*.
Ocellated, *o'-sel-la-ted*, a. Resembling an eye; formed with the figures of little eyes. [tribe.
Ocelot, *o'-se-lot*, s. A carnivorous animal of the cat
Ochimy, *ok'-e-me*, s. A mixed base metal.
Ochlocracy, *ok-lok'-ra-se*, s. Government of the multitude; a democracy.
Ochraceous, *o-kra'-she-us*, a. Of an ochre colour.
Ochre, *o'-ker*, s. A kind of fine clay used as a pigment; the hydrated sesquioxide of iron. It is of various colours, but chiefly yellow.
Ochreous, *o'-kre-us*, } a. Consisting of or resembling
Ochry, *o'-kre*, } ochre.
Ochroite, *ok'-ro-ite*, s. One of the ores of Cerium.
Ockra, *ok'-ra*, s. The name given to several species of *Hibiscus*. [of eight sounds.
Octachord, *ok'-ta-kawrd*, s. An instrument or system
Octagon, *ok'-ta-gon*, s. In *geometry*, a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles. In *fortification*, a place with eight sides. [eight angles.
Octagonal, *ok-tag'-o-nal*, a. Having eight sides and
Octahedral, *ok'ta-he'-dral*, a. Having eight equal faces or sides. [titanium.
Octahedrite, *ok-ta-he'-drite*, s. An octahedral oxide of
Octahedron, *ok-ta-he'-dron*, s. In *geometry*, a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.
Octander, *ok-tan'-der*, s. A plant with eight stamens.
Octandria, *ok-tan'-dre-a*, s.pl. In *botany*, a class of monoclinous plants, having eight stamens distinct from each other. [stamens.
Octandrian, *ok-tan'-dre-an*, a. Having eight distinct
Octangular, *ok-tang'-gu-lar*, a. Having eight angles.
Octant, *ok'-tant*, s. The eighth part of a circle.
Octave, *ok'-tave*, a. Denoting eight.
— s. The eighth day after a church festival.—In *music*, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones; the key-note of a pianoforte; a small cask for wine, the eighth part of a pipe.
Octavo, *ok-ta'-vo*, s. or a. A book or form in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves. [year.
Octennial, *ok-ten'-ne-al*, a. Happening every eighth
Octennially, *ok-ten'-ne-al-le*, ad. Once for every eight
Octile, *ok'-til*, s. The same as *octant*. [years.
Octillion, *ok' il'-yun*, s. In *numeration*, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power, which is represented by a unit with forty-eight ciphers annexed.
October, *ok-to'-ber*, s. The *eighth* month of the primitive Roman year, but the *tenth* of our present calendar; a kind of ale, jocosely so called.
Octodecimo, *ok-to-des'-e-mo*, a. or s. Having or consisting of eighteen leaves to a sheet; a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.
Octodentate, *ok-to-den'-tate*, a Having eight teeth.
Octofid, *ok' to-fid*, a. In *botany*, cleft or separated into eight segments. [years of age.
Octogenarian, *ok-to-jen-a'-re-an*, s. One who is eighty
Octogenary, *ok'-to-jen-a-re*, a. or s. Of eighty years of age, a person aged eighty years [eight
Octonary, *ok'-to na-re*, a Belonging to the number
Octonocular, *ok-to-nok'-u-lar*, a. Having eight eyes.
Octopetalous, *ok-to-pet'-a-lus*, a. Having eight petals.
Octopod, *ok'-to-pod*, s. A mollusk or insect having eight feet.
Octoradiated, *ok-to-ra'-de-a-ted*, a. Having eight rays.
Octospermous, *ok-to-sper'-mus*, a. Containing eight seeds [eight columns.
Octostyle, *ok'-to-stile*, s. An edifice adorned with
Octosyllabic, *ok-to-sil-lab'-ik*, a. Consisting of eight syllables
Octroi, *ok'-tru-aw*, s. (Fr.) A tax levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in.
Octuple, *ok'-tu-pl*, a. Eight-fold.
Ocular, *ok'-u-lar*, a. Depending on the eye; known by the eye, received by actual sight
Ocularly, *ok'-u-lar-le*, ad. By the eye or actual view.
Oculate, *ok'-u-late*, a. Furnished with eyes.
Oculiform, *ok'-u-le-fawrm*, a. In the form of an eye.
Oculist, *ok'-u-list*, s. One skilled in diseases of the eyes.
Oculus Beli, *ok'-u-lus-bel*, s. In *mineralogy*, a semi-pellucid gem, which is a variety of agate.
Odd, *od*, a Not even; not divisible into two equal whole numbers; extraordinary, strange, or whimsical; differing from what is usual.—*Odd-fellow*, the member of a charitable society formed for social objects, and for the purpose of affording relief to distressed members.—*Odd-looking*, having a singular or peculiar look.
Oddity, *od'-de-te*, s. Singularity; strangeness.
Oddly, *od'-le*, ad. Strangely; irregularly; †not evenly.
Oddness, *od' nes*, s. Singularity; strangeness; the being not even.
Odds, *ods*, s. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; advantage; superiority.—*At odds*, at variance.—*Odds-and-ends*, miscellaneous scraps.
Ode, *ode*, s. A short poem or song. [disgusting.
Odious, *o'-de-us*, a. Deserving hatred; abominable or
Odiously, *o'-de-us-le*, ad. Hatefully; invidiously.
Odiousness *o'-de-us-nes*, s. Hatefulness.
Odium, *o'-de-um*, s. (Lat.) Hatred; dislike.
Odometer, *o dom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring distances in travelling.
Odontalgic, *o-don-tal'-jik*, s. A remedy for toothache.
Odontalgy, *o'-don-tal-je*, s. Toothache.
Odontalite, *o-don'-tal-ite*, s. A petrified tooth or bone.
Odontograph, *o-don'-to-graf*, s. An instrument constructed to measure or design the teeth of wheels.
Odontoid, *o-don'-toyd*, a. Tooth-like.
Odontology, *o-don-tol'-o-je*, s. The science which treats of teeth. [scent.
Odorament, *o'-do-ra-ment*, s. A perfume; a strong
Odorate, *o'-do-rate*, a. Having a strong scent.
Odorating, *o'-do-ra-ting*, a. Diffusing odour; fragrant.
Odoriferous, *o-do-rif'-er-us*, a. Diffusing fragrance.
Odoriferously, *o-do-rif'-er-us-le*, ad. Fragrantly.
Odoriferousness, *o-do-rif'-er-us-nes*, s. Fragrance.
Odorine, *o'-do-rin*, s. A product of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone.
Odorous, *o'-dur-us*, a. Sweet of scent; fragrant.
Odorousness, *o'-dur-us-nes*, s. Fragrance.
Odour, *o'-dur*, s. (Lat.) Scent; fragrance; perfume.
Odourless, *o'-dur-les*, a. Free from odour.
Odyssey, *od'-e-se*, s. An epic poem written by Homer.
Œconomy. *See* Economy, and numerous other words formerly spelt œ.
Œnanthe, *e-nan'-the*, s. A genus of poisonous, umbelliferous plants, the important species of which is the *Œnanthe crocata*, or Water Hemlock.
Œnanthic, *e-nan'-thic*, a. Noting an acid obtained from *œnanthic ether*; an oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odour.
Œstridæ, *es'-tre-de*, s.pl. In *entomology*, a family of dipterous insects, the bot-flies, of which the *Œstrus* is the type, whose larvæ are found in the stomach of the horse and other animals.

O'ER, *ore*, contracted from OVER.
OF, *ov*, prep. From or out of.
FF, *of*, a. Most distant.
— ad. Away; not toward.—*Off hand*, without study or preparation.—*Off and on*, at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss.—*To be off*, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design.—*To come off*, to escape.—*To go off*, to depart.—*To take off*, to mimic or personate.
— prep. Not on; distant from.
— interj. A command to depart.
OFFAL, *of'-fal*, s. Waste meat, carrion, refuse.
OFFENCE, *of-fens'*, s. Any violation of law; moderate anger; an injury.
OFFENCEFUL, *of fens'-ful*, a. Giving displeasure.
OFFENCELESS, *of fens'-les*, a. Unoffending.
OFFEND, *of-fend'*, v.a. To excite anger; to displease; to affront; †to transgress; ‡to attack.
— v.n. To sin; to commit a crime.
OFFENDED, *of-fend'-ed*, pp. or a. Displeased; excited to anger. [any law.
OFFENDER, *of-fend'-er*, s. One who offends or violates
OFFENDRESS, *of-fen'-dres*, s. A female who offends.
OFFENSIBLE,‡ *of fen'-se-bl*, a. Injurious; hurtful.
OFFENSIVE, *of-fen'-siv*, a. Causing displeasure; giving pain; displeasing, disagreeable.
— s. The part of attacking.
OFFENSIVELY, *of-fen'-siv-le*, ad. Injuriously; mischievously. [offends.
OFFENSIVENESS, *of-fen'-siv-nes*, s. The quality that
OFFER, *of fer*, v.a. To propose, propound, or tender; to bid as a price.—*To offer violence*, to attack.
— v.n. To be at hand.
— s. A proposal to be accepted or rejected.
OFFERABLE, *of'-fer-à-bl*, a. That may be offered.
OFFERED, *of'-ferd*, pp. or a. of the verb *to offer*.
OFFERER, *of'-fer-er*, s. One who offers.
OFFERING, *of'-fer-ing*, s. A sacrifice; an oblation.
OFFERTORY, *of'-fer-to-re*, s. The act of offering, or the thing offered.—In the *Church of England*, certain sentences read while the alms are collecting.
OFFERTURE,‡ *of'-fer-ture*, s. Offer; proposal.
OFFICE, *of'-fis*, s. A particular duty or trust conferred by authority; business; employment; formulary of devotion; a house or apartment in which business is transacted.—*Holy office*, the name of an ecclesiastical tribunal established in the Middle Ages for the trial of heretics and schismatics, more generally known as the *Holy Inquisition*.
OFFICER, *of'-fe-ser*, s. A person commissioned to perform any public duty.
— v.a. To furnish with officers. [public trust.
OFFICIAL, *of'-fish'-al*, a. Pertaining to an office or
— s. An ecclesiastical judge.
OFFICIALLY, *of-fish'-al-le*, ad. By the proper officer.
OFFICIALTY, *of-fish'-al-te*, s. The charge of an official.
OFFICIATE, *of-fish'-e-ate*, v.n. To act as an officer, or transact the business of an office or trust. [to it.
OFFICINAL, *of-fis'-e-nal*, a. Used in a shop, or belonging
OFFICIOUS, *of-fish'-us*, a. Kind; obliging; excessively forward in kindness; busy.
OFFICIOUSLY, *of-fish'-us-le*, ad. In a meddling manner.
OFFICIOUSNESS, *of-fish'-us-nes*, s. Eagerness to serve.
OFFING, *of'-fing*, s. That part of the sea at a distance from the shore.
OFF-RECKONINGS, *of-rek'-nings*, s.pl. In *military matters*, the amount issued to colonels for clothing the men of their respective regiments. [off; refuse.
OFFSCOURING, *of'-skowr-ing*, s. That which is scoured
OFFSCUM, *of'-skum*, s. Refuse; offscouring filth.
OFFSET, *of'-set*, s. A shoot; a sprout from the roots of a plant; a set-off.
— v.a. To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another.
OFFSPRING, *of'-spring*, s. Propagation; children.
OFFUSCATE, *of'-fus-kate*. *See* OBFUSCATE. [shore.
OFFWARD, *of'-ward*, ad. Leaning off, as a ship on
OFT, *oft*, ad. Often; frequently.
OFTEN, *of'n*, ad.; comp. OFTENER; superl. OFTENEST. Frequently.
OFTENTIMES, *of'n-times*, } ad. Frequently.
OFTTIMES, *oft'-times*, }
OGEE, *o-jee'*, s. In *architecture*, a moulding.
OGIVE, *o'-jiv*, s. The Gothic vault.
OGLE, *o'gl*, v.a. To view with side glances.
— s. A side glance or look.
OGLER, *o'-gler*, s. One who ogles. [glances.
OGLING, *o'-gling*, s. The act of viewing with side
OGRE, *o'gr*, } s. An imaginary monster of eastern
OGRESS, *o'-gres*, } fairy tales.
OGYGIA, *o-jij' e a*, s. The name of a trilobite.
OH, *o*, interj. An exclamation denoting surprise, pain or anxiety.
OIL, *oyl*, s. An unctuous liquid drawn from various animal and vegetable substances.—*Oil of vitriol*, sulphuric acid.—*Oil-cloth*, cloth covered with oil or paint.—*Oil colour*, a colour made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.—*Oil-gas*, inflammable gas procured from oil.—*Oil shop*, a shop where oils are sold.
— v.n. To lubricate with oil.
OIL-BAG, *oyl'-bag*, s. A gland in animals containing oil.
OIL-CAKE, *oyl'-kake*, s. A cake of compressed flax seed.
OILINESS, *oy'-le-nes*, s. The quality of being oily.
OIL-MAN, *oyl'-man*, s. One who deals in oils.
OIL NUT, *oyl'-nut*, } s. The butternut of
OIL-NUT-TREE, *oyl'-nut-tree*, } North America.
OIL-PAINTING, *oyl'-paynt'-ing*, s. The art of painting in oil-colours; a picture painted in oil.
OIL-STONE, *oyl'-stone*, s. A kind of hone slate.
OILY, *oy' le*, a. Consisting of, or containing oil.
OINT, *oynt*, v.a. To anoint.
OINTMENT, *oynt'-ment*, s. Unguent, any unctuous substance applied surgically to diseased or wounded parts.
OKENITE, *o'-ken-ite*, s. A translucent mineral.
OLD, *ole'd*, a. Advanced in age; aged; antique; old-fashioned; decayed by time; long practiced, as in sin.—*Old age*, the latter period of life. *Old-fashioned*, formed according to obsolete fashion.—*Old gentlemanly*, relating to an old gentleman.—*Old maid*, an unmarried female somewhat advanced in years.—*Old Red Sandstone*, in *geology*, a series of red sandstone rocks lying below the coal formation.—*Old-style* (see Style).—*Old Testament*, that part of the Bible which contains the canonical books written previous to Christ.—*Old Tom*, a sort of strong London gin.—*Old-wife*, a contemptuous name for an old prating woman.
OLDEN, *ole'dn*, a. Old; ancient.
OLDISH, *ole'd'-ish*, a. Somewhat old.
OLDNESS, *ole'd'-nes*, s. An advanced state of life.
OLEACACEÆ, *ol-e-ka'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the Olive is the type.
OLEAGINOUS, *o-le-aj'-en-us*, a. Unctuous.
OLEAGINOUSNESS, *o-le-aj'-en-us-nes*, s. Oiliness.
OLEANDER, *o-le-an'-der*, s. A shrub of the genus *nerium*, the official name of the Rose-bay. [the olive.
OLEASTER, *o-le-as'-ter*, s. (Lat.) A shrub much like
OLEATE, *o'-le-ate*, s. A compound of oleic acid.
OLEFIANT, *o'-le-fe-ant*, a. Noting a gas which is a variety of bicarburetted hydrogen.
OLEIC, *o'-le-ik*, a. Noting an acid resulting from the action of alkalies upon elaine, or the liquid part of oils and fat; thus *oleic* acid is obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's lard in potash lye.
OLEIFEROUS, *o-le-if'-er-us*, a. Producing oil.
OLEINE, *o'-le-in*, s. That portion of fat or oil which retains a liquid state. [tain the purity of oil
OLEOMETER, *o-le-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument to ascer-
OLEON, *o'-le-on*, s. A peculiar liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleic acid and lime.
OLEORESIN, *o'-le-o-res'-in*, s. A mixture of a terebinthinate oil and a resin. [oil and sugar.
OLEOSACCHARUM, *o-le-o-sak'-kà-rum*, s. A mixture of
OLERACEOUS, *ol-e-ra-she'-us*, a. Pertaining to pot herbs.
OLERON, *ol'-e-ron*, s. The laws and decisions of Oleron are a capitulary of ancient marine customs, written in old French, which were considered of great authority during the Middle Ages.
OLFACT, *ol-fakt'*, v.a. To smell. (*used in burlesque*).
OLFACTORY, *ol-fak'-tur-e*, a. Pertaining to smelling.
OLIBANUM, *o-lib'-à-num*, s. An inspissated sap, or gum resin.
OLIGARCHAL, *ol-e-gar'-kal*, a. Pertaining to oligarchy.
OLIGARCHY, *ol'-e-gar-ke*, s. A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in few hands.
OLIO, *o'-le-o*, s. (Ital.) A mixture; a medley.
OLITORY, *ol'-e-to-re*, a. Belonging to a kitchen-garden.
OLIVACEOUS, *ol-e-va'-she-us*, a. Of the colour of the olive.
OLIVE, *ol'-iv*, s. A plant of the genus *Olea*, or Olive.—*Olive-branch*, the emblem of peace.—*Olive-oil*, oil expressed from the olive tree.—*Olive-yard*, a piece of ground in which olives are cultivated.
OLIVER, *ol'-e-ver*, s. A small lift-hammer worked by the foot. [bugle, made for the African trade.
OLIVET, *ol'-e-vet*, s. A sort of mock pearl, or white
OLIVINÆ, *ol-e-vi'-ne*, s.pl. In *conchology* a sub-family of

the *Volutidæ*, of which the *Oliva*, or Olive-shell, is the type.

Olivine, *ol'-e-vin*, s. A variety of chrysolite.
Olla, *ol'-la*, s. (Sp.) An olio.
Olla-podrida, *ol'-la-po-dre'-da*, s. (Sp.) A favourite Spanish dish.—*Met.*, any incongruous melange.
Ombre, *om'br*, s. (Fr.) A game at cards; a kind of damask. [of madder.
Ombros, *om'-bros*, s. The name for a particular quality
Omega, *o'-me-gà*, s. The last letter of the Greek alphabet, as *Alpha* was the first; hence, *Alpha and Omega*, the first and the last.
Omelet, *om'-e-let*, s. A kind of pan-cake or fritter.
Omen, *o'-men*, s. A prognostic. [omentum.
Omentitis, *o-men-ti'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the
Omentum, *o-men'-tum*, s. In *anatomy*, the caul.
Omer, *o'-mer* s. A Hebrew measure.
Ominate,† *om'-e-nate*, v a. or v.n. To presage.
Omination,† *om-e-na'-shun*, s. A foreboding.
Ominous, *om'-e-nus*, a. Foreboding or presaging evil.
Ominousness, *om'-e-nus-nes*, s. The quality of being ominous.
Omissible, *o-mis'-se-bl*, a. That may be omitted
Omission, *o-mish'-un*, s. Neglect to do something.
Omissive, *o-mis'-siv*, a. Leaving out.
Omit, *o-mit'*, v.a. To leave, pass by, or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use; to leave out.
Omnibus, *om'-ne-bus*, s. A large public vehicle for the conveyance of passengers to short distances, familiarly called a *'bus.—Omnibus-box*, a large box at the opera.
Omnifarious, *om-ne-fa'-re-us*, a. Of all varieties.
Omniferous, *om-nif'-er-us*, a. All-bearing.
Omnific, *om-nif'-ik*, a. All-creating.
Omniform, *om'-ne-fawrm*, a. Having every form.
Omniformity, *om-ne-fawrm'-e-te*, s. The quality of having every form.
Omnigenous, *om-nij'-e-nus*, a. Consisting of all kinds.
Omniparity, *om-ne-par'-e-te*, s. General equality.
Omnipercipience, *om-ne-per-sip'-e-ens*, s. Perception of everything. [everything.
Omnipercipient, *om-ne-per-sip'-e-ent*, a. Perceiving
Omnipotence, *om-nip'-o-tens*, s. Almighty power.
Omnipotent, *om-nip'-o-tent*, a. Almighty; possessing unlimited power.
— s. One of the appellations of the Godhead.
Omnipotently, *om-nip'-o-tent-le*, ad. With almighty power.
Omnipresence, *om-ne-prez'-ense*, s. Ubiquity.
Omnipresent, *om-ne-prez'-ent*, a. Present in all places at the same time. [universal presence.
Omnipresential, *om-ne-pre-zen'-she-al*, a. Implying
Omniscience, *om-nish'-ens*, s. Knowing all things.
Omniscient, *om-nish'-ent*, a. Having universal knowledge; all-knowing; all-seeing.
Omnivagant, *om-niv'-à-gant*, a. Wandering.
Omnivorous, *om-niv'-o-rus*, a. All-devouring.
Omoplate, *om'-o-plate*, s. The shoulder-blade.
Omphacine, *om'-fa-sin*, a. Expressed from unripe fruit.
Omphacite, *om'-fa-sit*, s. A green variety of augite.
Omphalic, *om-fal'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the navel.
Omphalocele, *om'-fal-o-sele*, s. A rupture at the navel.
Omphalotomy, *om-fa-lot'-o-me*, s. Operation of dividing the navel-string. [a thing; upon; at or near.
On, *on*, prep. Being in contact with the upper part of
— ad. Forward; onward; not off.
Onager, *on'-à-jer*, s. (Lat.) The wild ass.
Once, *wunse*, ad. One time; formerly.
Once, *ounse*, s. (Fr.) A wild animal of the cat kind.
Oncotomy, *on-kot'-o-me*, s. In *surgery*, the opening of a tumour. [any.
One, *wun*, a. Single in number; individual; some or
— s. A single person; pl. **Ones**, as the great *ones* of the earth.
Oneirocritic, *o-ni-ro-krit'-ik*, s. One who judges what is signified by dreams.
Oneirocritical, *o-ni-ro-krit'-e-kel*, a. Pretending to the interpretation of dreams.
Oneirocritics, *o-ni-ro-krit'-iks*, s.pl. The system of interpreting dreams.
Oneirodynia, *o-ni-ro-din'-e-à*, s. Disturbance of the mind in dreams, including nightmare, somnambulism, &c.
Oneirology, *o-ni-rol'-o-je*, s. The theory of dreams.
Oneiromancy, *o-ni'-ro-man-se*, s. Divination by dreams.
Oneness, *wun'-nes*, s. Singleness in number.
Onerary, *on'-e-rà-re*, a. Fitted for carrying loads.
Onerate, *on'-e-rate*, v.a. To load; to burden.
Oneration, *on-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of loading.
Onerous, *on'-er-us*, a. Burdensome; oppressive.
One-sided, *wun-si'-ded*, a. Limited to one side; partial.
Onion, *un'-yun*, s. A plant of the genus *allium*.
Onliness, *one'-le-nes*, s. The state of being alone.
Only, *one'-le*, a. Single, one alone.
— ad. Singly; merely, barely.
Onomasticon, *on-o-mas'-te-kon*, s. A dictionary or commonplace book. [derivation of words.
Onomatology, *o-nom-e-tol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on the
Onomatopœia, *o-nom-o-to'-pe'-e-à*, s. A figure of speech in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified.
Onset, *on'-set*, s. A rushing upon; assault.
Onsetting, *on-set'-ting*, s. A rushing or assaulting.
Onslaught, *on'-slaut*, s. Attack, aggression.
Onstead, *on'-sted*, s. A single farm-house. [ence.
Ontological, *on-to-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to exist-
Ontology, *on-tol'-o-je*, s. A discourse on existence.
Onus, *o'-nus*. (Lat.) The burden.—*Onus probandi*, burden of proof.
Onward, *on'-ward*, a. and ad. Forward; in advance.
Onychia, *o-nik'-e-à*, s. An abscess round the finger-nail; a whitlow.
Onyx, *o'-niks*, s. Chalcedony.
Oolite, *o'-o-lite*, s. A calcareous stone. [oolite.
Oclitic, *o-o-lit'-ik*, a. Composed of or resembling
Oology, *ool'-o-je*, s. A treatise on the eggs of birds.
Oolong, *oo'-long*, s. A peculiar kind of black tea, possessing many of the qualities of green tea.
Oopach, *oo'-pak*, s. The name of a black tea.
Ooze, *ooze*, v.n. To percolate.
— s. Soft mud or slime.
Oozings, *ooz'-ings*, s.pl. Issues of a fluid.
Oozy, *oo'-ze*, a. Miry; resembling ooze.
Opacity, *o-pas'-e-te*, s. Opaqueness; darkness.
Opacous, *o-pa'-kus*, a. Not transparent; dark.
Opah, *o'-pah*, s. A large sea-fish.
Opake, *o-pake*. *See* **Opaque**.
Opal, *o'-pal*, s. In *mineralogy*, the hydrate of silica, of which there are many varieties.
Opalesce, *o-pal-es'*, v.n. To give forth a play of colours like the opal.
Opalescence, *o-pal-es'-sens*, s. Reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral.
Opaline, *o'-pal-in*, a. Pertaining to or like opal.
Opaque, *o-pake'*, a. Not transparent. [opacity.
Opaqueness, *o-pake'-nes*, s. Want of transparency;
Ope,‡ *ope*, a. Open.
— v.a. and v.n. To open. (*Poetry.*)
Open, *o'pn*, a. Not shut or closed; spread; expanded; unsealed; not covered; free to all comers; not clouded; not frowning; not hidden.
— v.a. To unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to clear.
— v.n. To unclose itself; to commence; to bark on scent of game.
Opener, *o'pn-er*, s. One who opens or removes any fastening or covering; an interpreter.
Open-eyed, *o'pn-ide*, a. Watchful; vigilant.
Open-handed, *o'pn-hand'-ed*, a. Generous.
Open-hearted, *o'pn-härt'-ed*, a. Candid; frank.
Open-heartedness, *o'pn-härt'-ted-ness*, s. Frankness.
Opening, *o'pn-ing*, a. First in order.
— s. A breach; an aperture; a commencement.
Openly, *o'pn-li*, ad. Publicly; not in private.
Open-mouthed, *o'pn-mowthd*, a. Greedy, clamorous.
Openness, *o'pn-nes*, s. Freedom from covering or obstruction; plainness; clearness.
Opera, *op'-e-rà*, s. (Lat.) A dramatic composition set to music and sung on the stage, with magnificent scenery, &c.—*Opera-dancer*, a ballet girl.—*Opera-glass*, a small perspective glass, or telescope, used in theatres, operas, &c.—*Opera-house*, a theatre for the representation of operas.—*Opera-singer*, a vocalist who takes part in the music of an opera.
Operable,‡ *op'-er-à-bl*, a. Practicable.
Operameter, *op-er-am'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for determining the number of revolutions made by a wheel in making cloth. [effect.
Operant,‡ *op'-er-ant*, a. Having power to produce an
— s. One who operates. [an effect.
Operate, *op'-er-ate*, v.n. To work; to act; to produce
— v.a. To produce by agency.
Operatic, *op-er-at'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the opera.
Operation, *op-er-a'-shun*, s. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral; surgical manipulation; move-

ment of an army or fleet, or of machinery or any physical body.

Operative, *op'-er-à-tiv*, a. Having the power of acting; efficacious.
— s. A term applied to workmen.

Operator, *op'-er-à-tur*, s. He or that which operates. In *surgery*, the person who performs some act upon the human body.

Operculate, *o-per-ku'-late*, } a. In *botany*, having a
Operculated *o-per'-ku-la-ted*, } lid or cover.

Operculiform, *o-per'-ku-le-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a lid or cover.

Operculum, *o-per'-ku-lum*, s. (Lat.) A lid or cover.—In *bot.*, the lid of a pitcher-form leaf.—In *conch.*, the plate which closes the orifice of a shell.—In *ichth.*, the apparatus which protects the gills of fishes.

Operose, *op-er-ose'*, a. Laborious or tedious.

Operoseness, *op-er-ose'-nes*, s. State of being laborious.

Opetide, *ope'-tide*, s. The ancient time of marriage.

Ophicleide, *of'-e-klide*, s. A large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind.

Ophidian, *o-fid'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to serpents.

Ophidia, *o-fid'-e-à*, } s.pl. An order of reptiles of
Ophidians, *o-fid'-e-ans*, } the serpent kind, as the boa.

Ophidion, *o-fid'-e-un*, s. An eel-shaped fish.

Ophidinæ, *o-fid'-e-ne*, } s.pl. A sub-family of the
Ophidonidæ, *o-fe-don'-e-de*, } *Gymnetus*, or Riband fishes, with anguelliform bodies, of which the *Ophidion* is the type.

Ophiolatry, *o-fe-ol'-à-tre*, s. Serpent worship, which was prevalent among the Eastern nations.

Ophiolite, *o'-fe-o-lite*, s. The mineral serpentine.

Ophiological, *o-fe-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to serpents, and their different species.

Ophiology, *o-fe-ol'-o-je*, s. That part of natural history which treats of serpents.

Ophiomorphous, *o-fe-o-mor'-fus*, a. Having the form of a serpent.

Ophionidæ, *o-fe-on'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of Coleopterous insects, of which the genus *Ophion* is the type, belonging to the tribe *Ichneumonides*.

Ophiophagous, *o-fe-of'-à-gus*, a. Feeding on serpents.

Ophite, *o'-fite*, a. Pertaining to a serpent.
— s. Green porphyry.

Ophthalgia, *of-thal'-je-à*, s. Pain of the eye.

Ophthalmia, *of-thal'-me-à*, s. Inflammation of the eye.

Ophthalmic, *of-thal'-mik*, a. Pertaining to the eye.

Ophthalmocele, *of-thal'-mo-sele*, s. Hernia, or extraordinary protrusion of the eye.

Ophthalmotologist, *of-thal-mà-tol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in the treatment of the eyes.

Ophthalmotology, *of-thal-mà-tol'-o-je*, s. Science of ophthalmia.

Opiane, *o'-pe-ane*, s. The pure narcotic principle of opium; narcotine.

Opiate, *o'-pe-ate*, s. Medicine that contains opium
— a. Inducing sleep; soporiferous.

Opiated, *o'-pe-a-ted*, a. Mixed with opiates.

Opiferous, *o-pif'-er-us*, a. Bringing help.

Opifice, ‡ *op'-e-fis*, s. Workmanship.

Opificer, ‡ *o-pif' e-ser*, s. One who performs any work.

Opinable, ‡ *o-pi'-nà-bl*, a. That may be thought.

Opination, ‡ *op-e-na'-shun*, s. Act of thinking; opinion.

Opinative, ‡ *o-pin'-à-tiv*, a. Stiff in opinion.

Opinatively, *o-pin'-à-tiv-le*, ad. Pertinaciously.

Opine, † *o-pine'*, v.n. To think.

Opiniastrous, ‡ *o-pin-yas'-trus*, a. Unduly attached to one's own opinion.

Opiniate, ‡ *o-pin'-nate*, v.a. To maintain one's opinion with obstinacy.

Opiniated, *o-pin'-ya-ted*, } a. Unduly attached to one's
Opiniative, *o-pin'-yà-tiv*, } own opinions.

Opiniativeness, *o-pin'-yà-tiv-nes*, s. Undue stiffness in

Opining, ‡ *o-pi'-ning*, s. Opinion; notion. [opinion.

Opinion, *o-pin'-yun*, s. Persuasion of the mind without —‡ v.a To think. [proof or certain knowledge.

Opinionated, *o-pin'-yun-a-ted*, a. Stiff or obstinate in opinion; opinionative.

Opinionately, *o-pin'-yun-ate-le*, ad. Obstinately.

Opinionative, *o-pin'-yun-à-tiv*, a. Fond of preconceived notions.

Opinionativeness, *o-pin'-yun-à-tiv-nes*, s. Attachment to one's own opinions. [opinions.

Opinionist, *o-pin'-yun-ist*, s. One attached to his own

Opium, *o'-pe-um*, s. The inspissated juice of the *papaver somniferum*, or somniferous poppy.

Opobalsam, *o-po-bal'-sam*, s. The balm of Gilead.

Opodeldoc, *o-po-del'-dok*, s. The name of a plaster.

Oporice, *o-po'-ris*, s. A conserve of fruits.

Opossum, *o-pos'-sum*, s. A genus of marsupiate carnivorous mammals.

Oppidan, *op'-pe-dan*, s. An appellation given to students of Eton college; ‡ an inhabitant of a town.

Oppignerate, ‡ *op-pig'-ner-ate*, v.a. To pledge.

Oppilate, *op'-pe-late*, v a. To crowd together.

Oppilation, *op-pe-là'-shun*, s. Act of crowding.

Oppilative, *op'-pe-là-tiv*, a. Obstructive.

Oppone, ‡ *op-pone'*, v.a. To oppose.

Opponency, *op-po'-nen-se*, s. The opening of an academical disputation; an exercise for a degree.

Opponent, *op-po'-nent*, a. That opposes; opposite.
— s. One who opposes.

Opportune, *op'-por-tewn*, a. Seasonable; well-timed.

Opportunely, *op'-por-tewn-le*, ad. Seasonably.

Opportuneness, *op-por-tewn'-nes*, s. Seasonableness.

Opportunity, *op-por-tew'-ne-te* » Convenient time.

Opposable, *op-po'-zà-bl*, a. That may be opposed.

Oppose, *op-poze'*, v.a. To act against; to resist; to combat; contradict, or contravene.

Opposed, *op-pozd'*, pp. or a. Set in opposition.

Opposer, *op-po'-zer*, s. One who opposes; an opponent, one who acts in opposition; a rival.

Opposing, *op-po'-zing*, pp. or a. Acting against.

Opposite, *op'-po-zit*, a. Standing in front; adverse.
— s. That which is opposed.

Oppositely, *op'-po-zit-le*, ad. In front; adversely.

Oppositeness, *op'-po-zit-nes*, s. State of being opposite.

Opposition, *op-po-zish'-un*, s. Situation so as to front something else; resistance; contrariety of interests. In *politics*, the collective body of opponents to the administration. In *astronomy*, the situation of two heavenly bodies.

Oppositionist, *op-po-zish'-un-ist*, s. One who opposes the administration. [sition.

Oppositive, *op-poz'-e-tiv*, a. That may be put in oppo-

Oppress, *op-pres'*, v.a. To load; overburden.

Oppressed, *op-prest'*, pp. or a. Overburdened.

Oppression, *op-presh'-un*, s. Act of oppressing; severity, hardship; calamity.

Oppressive, *op-pres'-siv*, a. Unreasonably burdensome, onerous;—ad. *Oppressively*. [oppressive.

Oppressiveness, *op-pres'-siv-nes*, s. Quality of being

Oppressor, *op-pres'-sur*, s. One who oppresses.

Opprobrious, *op-pro'-bre-us*, a. Reproachful and contemptuous; offensive.

Opprobriously, *op-pro'-bre-us-le*, ad. Reproachfully.

Opprobriousness, *op-pro'-bre-us-nes*, s. Reproachfulness; scurrility,

Opprobrium, *op-pro'-bre-um*, s. Reproach; disgrace.

Oppugn, *op-pune'*, v.a. To attack; to oppose.

Oppugnancy, *op-pug'-nan-se*, s. Opposition; resistance

Oppugnant, *op-pug'-nant*, a. Resisting; opposing.

Oppugnation, *op-pug-na'-shun*, s. Opposition

Oppugner, *op-pu'-ner*, s. One who opposes.

Optable, ‡ *op'-tà-bl*, a. Desirable.

Optation, *op-ta'-shun*, s. A desiring.

Optative, *op'-tà-tiv*, a. Expressing desire.—The *optative* mood, in *grammar*, is that form of the verb in which wish is expressed.
—+ s. Something to be desired.

Optic, *op'-tik*, } a. Relating or pertaining to
Optical, *op'-te-kal*, } vision, or to the science of optics.—*Optic nerves* are the second pair of nerves arising from the thalami nervorum, and perforating the bulb of the eye.—*Optical delusions*, erroneous impressions sometimes conveyed through the organs of vision to the mind.—*Optic lens*, a ground glass for a telescope or other optical instrument.

Optic, *op'-tik*, s. An organ of sight.

Optically, *op'-te-kal-le*, ad. By optics or sight.

Optician, *op-tish'-an*, s. One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments; +a person skilled in the science of optics.

Optics, *op'-tiks*, s. Science which treats of light.

Optimacy, *op'-te-mà-se*, s. The nobility.

Optimates, *op'-te-mates*, s.pl. Nobility in general.

Optime, *op'-time*, s. The title of those who stand in the second rank of honours, immediately after the Wranglers, in the university.

Optimism, *op'-te-mizm*, s. The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best.

Optimist, *op'-te-mist*, s. One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.

Optimity, *op-tim'-e-te*, s. The state of being best.

Option, *op'-shun*, s. The power of choosing or wishing.

Optional, *op'-shun-al*, a. Left to one's wish or choice.

OPTIONALLY, *op'-shun-al-le*, ad. At one's own choice.
OPTOMETER, *op-tom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision.
OPULENCE, *op'-u-lense*, s. Wealth; riches.
OPULENT, *op'-u-lent*, a. Wealthy; affluent.
OPULENTLY, *op'-u-lent-le*, ad. Richly.
OPUSCULE, *o-pus'-kule*, s. A small work.
OR, *awr*, conj. A connective that marks an alterative.
OR, *ore*, s. In *heraldry*, gold, denoted by dots in engravings
ORACH, ORRACH, } *or'ak*, } s. A plant of the genus *atriplex*, or mountain spinach.
ORACLE, *awr'-à-kl*, s. Among ancient nations the answer of a god to an inquiry; a person reputedly wise. a wise sentence.
— v.n. To utter oracles.
ORACULAR, *o-rak'-u lar*, } a. Uttering oracles; grave;
ORACULOUS, *o-rak'-u-lus*, } venerable.
ORACULARLY, *o-rak'-u-lar-le*, } ad. In the manner of
ORACULOUSLY, *o-rak'-u-lus-le*, } an oracle.
ORACULOUSNESS, *o-rak'-u-lus-nes*, s. The state of being
ORAISON, *or'e-zun*, s. *See* ORISON. [oracular.
ORAL, *o'ral*, a. Spoken, not written.
ORALLY, *o'ral-le*, ad. By mouth.
ORANGE, *or'-rinje*, s. The well-known fruit of the Orange tree, *citrus aurantium*; of a yellow colour and juicy flavour.—*Orange-musk*, a species of pear.—*Orange-peel*, the rind of an orange.—*Orange-tawny*, of a colour between yellow and brown.
— a. Of the colour of an orange. [juice.
ORANGEADE, *or'-rinj-ade*, s. A drink made of orange
ORANGE-MEN, *or'-rinje-men*, s.pl. The name given to an Irish society for upholding Protestantism.
ORANGERY, *or'-rin'-je-re*, s. An orange plantation.
ORANG-OUTANG, *o-rang'-oo-tang*, s. The great ape (*simia satyrus*).
ORATION, *o-ra'-shun*, s. A magniloquent speech.
ORATOR, *or'-à-tur*, s. A public speaker or advocate; an eloquent public speaker; an officer.
ORATORIAL, *or-à-to'-real*,
ORATORICAL, *or-à tor'-e-kal*, } a. Pertaining to an
ORATORIOUS, *ora-to'-re-us*, } orator or to oratory.
ORATORICALLY, *or-à-tor'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a rhetorical manner.
ORATORIO, *or'-à-to'-re-o*, s. (Ital.) A sacred musical composition; a place of worship.
ORATORY, *or'-à-tor-e*, s. The art of speaking well.—A small chapel.—*Priests of the oratory* are ecclesiastical persons living in community.
ORATRESS, *or'-à-tres*, } s. A female orator.
ORATRIX, *or'-à-triks*, }
ORB, *awrb*, s. A spherical body; a circular body that revolves.
— v.a. To form into a circle.
ORB-LIKE, *awrb'-like*, a. Resembling an orb.
ORBATE, *awr'-bate*, a. Bereaved; fatherless.
ORBATION,‡ *awr-ba'-shun*, s. Privation of parents or children; any privation.
ORBED, *awrbd*, a. Round; orbicular.
ORBIC, *awr'-bik*, a. Spherical.
ORBICULAR, *awr-bik'-u-lar*, a. In the form of an orb.
ORBICULARLY, *awr-bik' u-lar-le*, ad. Spherically.
ORBICULARNESS, *awr-bik'-u-lar-nes*, s. Sphericity.
ORBICULATE, *awr-bik'-u lat*, } a. Made or being in
ORBICULATED, *awr bik'-u-la-ted*, } the form of an orb.
ORBICULATES, *awr bik'-u lates*, s.pl. A tribe of Crustaceans of the family Brachyura. [tion.
ORBICULATION, *awr-bik u-la'-shun*, s. Orbicular formaORBIT, *awr'-bit*, s. The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution
ORBITAL, *awr'-be-tal*, a. Pertaining to the orbit.
ORBITUDE,† *awr'-be-tude*, } s. Bereavement by loss of
ORBITY, *awr'-be-te*, } parents or children.
ORBY, *awr'-be*, a. Of the shape of an orb.
ORC, *awrk*, s. A cetaceous mammal; a species of whale
ORCANETTIVE, *awr-kan'-ne-tiv*, s. The colouring matter of the alkanet root [toria.
ORCHANET, *awr'-kà net*, s. The plant *anchusa tinc-*
ORCHARD, *awr'-tchard*, s. An inclosure of fruit-trees.
ORCHARDING, *awr'-tchard-ing*, s. The cultivation of orchards
ORCHESOGRAPHY, *awr-ke-sog'-rà-fe*, s. A treatise on dancing.
ORCHESTRA, *awr'-kes-trà*, s. That part of a theatre or other public place appropriated to the musicians; also the body of musicians. [chestra.
ORCHESTRAL, *awr'-kes-tral*, a. Pertaining to an or-
ORCHID, ORCHIS, } *awr'-kid*, *awr'-kis*, } s. A genus of plants of the order *Orchidaceæ*, many of which have fragrant and beautiful flowers.
ORCHIDACEOUS, *awr-ke-da'-she-us*, a. Pertaining to that group of plants of which the orchis is the type.
ORCHIDEOUS, *awr-kid'-e-us*, a. Pertaining to orchids.
ORCHIOCELE, *awr'-ke-seel*, s. Hernia of the scrotum.
ORCHIOTOMY, *awr'-ke-ot'-o-me*, s. Removal of the testes; castration.
ORCHITES, *awr-ki'-tes*, s. Inflammation of the testes.
ORCIN, *awr'-sin*, s. A crystallizable colouring matter.
ORD, *awrd*, s. An edge or point.
ORDAIN, *awr-dane'*, v.a. To appoint; to decree.
ORDAINABLE, *awr-dane'-à-bl*, a. That may be appointed.
ORDAINED, *awr'-dane'd*, pp. or a. Appointed; instituted.
ORDAINER, *awr-dane'-er*, s. One who ordains.
ORDAINMENT, *awr-dane'-ment*, s. The act of ordaining.
ORDEAL, *awr'-de-al*, s. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, of which there were the *fire-ordeal* and *water-ordeal*.
ORDEL, *awr'-del*, s. In *archæology*, the right of administering oaths, and adjudging ordeal trials.
ORDER, *awr'-der*, s. Methodical arrangement of things, regularity; rank; class; division of men; a religious fraternity.—In *botany*, a class of plants.—In *architecture*, a system of several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; as, the *Tuscan*, *Doric*, *Ionic*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*.—*Order of battle*, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army for action.—*Regimental orders*, such orders as proceed immediately from a commanding officer for the observance of the regiment.—*Holy orders*, the Christian ministry.—*To take orders*, in the *Episcopal Church*, to be ordained.
— v.a. To regulate; to methodize.
— v.n. To give command.
ORDERER, *awr'-der-er*, s. One who gives orders.
ORDERING, *awr'-der-ing*, s. Disposition; distribution.
ORDERLESS, *awr'-der-les*, a. Without regularity.
ORDERLINESS, *awr'-der-le-nes*, s. Regularity.
ORDERLY, *awr'-der-le*, a. Methodical; regular.—*Orderly book*, in *military affairs*, a book for general and regimental orders.
— ad. According to due order.
ORDINABILITY,‡ *awr-de-na-bil'-e-te*, s. Capability of being appointed. [pointed.
ORDINABLE, *awr'-de-nà-bl*, a. Such as may be ap-
ORDINAL, *awr'-de-nal*, a. Noting order.
—s. A number noting order. [thority.
ORDINANCE, *awr'-de-nans*, s. A rule established by au-
ORDINANT, *awr'-de-nant*, s. A prelate conferring orders.
ORDINARILY, *awr'-de-nar-e-le*, ad. According to established rules.
ORDINARY, *awr'-de-nà-re*, a. According to established order; of little merit.—An *ordinary* seaman, one not fully skilled.
— s. An ecclesiastical judge; a place of eating.—In *heraldry*, a portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines.
ORDINATE, *awr'-de-nate*, a. Methodical; orderly.
ORDINATION, *awr-de-na'-shun*, s. The state of being ordained or appointed; act of conferring holy orders.
ORDINATIVE, *awr'-de na tiv*, a. Giving orders.
ORDINATOR, *awr'-de-na-tur*, s. One who ordains.
ORDNANCE, *awrd'-nanse*, s. Cannon or great guns.
ORDURE, *awr'-dwer*, s. Dung, excrement.
ORE, *ore*, s. The compound of a metal; metal.
ORFGILD, *awrf'-ghild*, s The restitution of goods stolen
ORGAL, *awr'-gal*, s. Argal. the lees of wine dried
ORGAN, *awr' gan*, s A natural instrument of action or operation, the instrument or means of conveyance or communication, the largest of musical wind instruments, of general use in cathedral and church services. —*Organ-builder*, an artist whose occupation is to construct organs.
ORGANIC, *awr gan'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of organs; instrumental.—*Organic bodies* are such as possess organs.—*Organic disease*, a disease in which the structures of some organs of the body are in a morbid state.—*Organic remains* are the remains of animals or vegetables petrified [structure.
ORGANICALLY, *awr-gan'-e-kal le*, ad. With organical
ORGANISM, *awr'-gan-izm*, s. Organical structure.
ORGANIST, *awr'-gan-ist*, s. A player on the organ.
ORGANIZATION, *awr-gan-e-za'-shun*, s. The act or process of forming organs or instruments of action; structure.
ORGANIZE, *awr'-gan-ize*, v.a. To form with suitable organs.

ORGANIZED, *awr'-ga-nize'd*, pp. or a. Formed with organs.
ORGANOGRAPHICAL, *awr-gan-o-graf'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to organography.
ORGANOGRAPHY, *awr-gan-og'-ra-fe*, s. In *botany*, a description of the organs of plants.
ORGANOLOGY, *awr-gan-ol'-o-je*, s. That branch of physiology which treats in particular of the different organs of animals.
ORGANZINE, *awr'-gan-zin*, s. Thrown silk.
ORGASM, *awr'-gazm*, s. Immoderate excitement.
ORGEAT, *awr'-je-at*, s. A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.
ORGEIS, *awr'-je-is*, s. A fish, the *organ-ling*. [revelry.
ORGIES, *awr'-jis*, s.pl. Nocturnal revels; drunken
ORGUES, *awrgs*, s.pl. (Fr.) In the *military art*, thick pieces of timber pointed and shod with iron.
ORICHALCUM, *o-re-kal'-kum*, s. A metallic substance resembling gold.
ORIEL, *o'-re-el*, s. In *Gothic architecture*, a bay window.
ORIENCY,† *o'-re-en-se*, s. Brightness or strength of colour.
ORIENT, *o'-re-ent*, a. Eastern; oriental, bright.
—s. The part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning; the east.
ORIENTAL, *o-re-en'-tal*, a. Situated in, or proceeding
—s. A native of eastern climes. [from the east.
ORIENTALISM, *o-re-en'-tal-izm*, s. A term applied to doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations.
ORIENTALIST, *o-re-en'-tal-ist*, s. An inhabitant of eastern parts; one versed in eastern languages.
ORIENTALITY,‡ *o-re-en-tal'-e-te*, s. The state of being oriental.
ORIFICE, *or'-e-fis*, s. The aperture of a tube. [France.
ORIFLAMME, *or'-e-flam*, s. Ancient royal standard of
ORIGIN, *or'-e-jin*, s. The beginning of anything.
ORIGINABLE, *o-rij'-e-na-bl*, a. That may be originated.
ORIGINAL, *o-rij'-e-nal*, s. First copy; archetype.
—a. First in order; primitive.
ORIGINALIA, *o-rij-e-na'-le-a*, s.pl. In *law*, the records or transcripts in the Exchequer, sent there from the Chancery. [original.
ORIGINALITY, *o-rij-e-nal'-e-te*, s. Quality of being
ORIGINALLY, *o-rij'-e-nal-le*, ad. Primarily.
ORIGINATE, *o-rij'-e-nate*, v.a. To bring into existence.
— v.n. To take first existence. [existence.
ORIGINATED, *o-rij'-e-na-ted*, pp. or a. Brought into
ORIGINATION, *o-rij-e-na'-shun*, s. First production.
ORIGINATOR, *o-rij'-e-na-tur*, s. One who originates.
ORILLON, *o-ril'-yun*, s. (Fr.) In *fortification*, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of bastions.
ORIOLE, *o'-re-ole*, s. The popular name of several species of birds, allied to the thrushes.
ORION, *o-ri'-on*, s. A bright constellation.
ORISMOLOGY, *o-ris-mol'-o-je*, s. In *natural history*, that department which treats of terms.
ORISON, *or'-e-son*, s. A prayer or supplication.
ORLE, *awrl*, s. In *heraldry*, an ordinary fillet.—In *architecture*, a fillet.
ORLOP, *awr'-lop*, s. The lower deck of a ship.
ORMOLU, *ore-mo-lew'*, s. (Fr.) Gilt brass.
ORNAMENT, *awr'-na-ment*, s. Embellishment.
— v.a. To make beautiful; to adorn or beautify.
ORNAMENTAL, *awr-na-men'-tal*, a. Serving to decorate.
ORNAMENTED, *awr'-na-ment-ed*, pp. or a. Decorated.
ORNATE, *awr'-nate*, v.a. To adorn.
— a. Adorned, decorated.
ORNATENESS, *awr'-nate-ness*, s. State of being adorned.
ORNATURE,† *awr'-na-ture*, s. Decoration.
ORNISCOPICS, *awr-nis-kop'-iks*, s. Divination by birds
ORNITHOLITE, *awr-nith'-o-lite*, s. The fossil remains of a bird in a petrified state. [ornithology.
ORNITHOLOGICAL, *awr-ne-tho-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to
ORNITHOLOGIST, *awr-ne-thol'-o-jist*, s. A person skilled in the natural history of birds.
ORNITHOLOGY, *awr-ne-thol'-o-je*, s. The science of birds.
ORNITHORHYNCHUS, *awr-ne-tho-rin'-kus*, s. A duck-billed mammal.
OROBANCHACEÆ, *o-ro-ban-ka'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the *Orobanche*, or Broom-rape, is the type.
OROLOGICAL, *or o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to a discourse on mountains
OROLOGY, *o-rol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on mountains.
ORONTIACEÆ, *o-ron-te-a'-se-e*, s.pl. An order of herbaceous Endogenous plants.
OROTUND, *o'-ro-tund*, s. A musical fulness of intonation directly from the larynx
ORPHAN, *awr'-fan*, s. A child bereaved of parents.
ORPHANAGE, *awr'-fan-aje*, } s. State of an orphan; the
ORPHANISM, *awr'-fan-izm*, } being without parents.
ORPHANED, *awr'-fand*, a. Bereft of parents. [orphans.
ORPHANOTROPHY, *awr-fan-ot'-ro-fe*, s. Hospital for
ORPHEAN, *awr'-fe-an*, a. Pertaining to Orpheus.
ORPIMENT, *awr'-pe-ment*, s. Yellow sulphuret of arsenic.
ORPIN, *awr'-pin*, s. In *painting*, a yellow colour.
ORPINE, *awr'-pin*, s. A name of several plants.
ORRERY, *or'-re-re*, s. An astronomical machine for exhibiting the several motions of the heavenly bodies.
ORRIS, *or'-ris*, s. The plant *iris*; gold or silver lace.
ORSEDEW, *awrse'-dew*, s. Manheim or Dutch gold.
ORT, *awrt*, s. A fragment; refuse. [bunting.
ORTALAN, *awr'-ta-lan*, s. In *ornithology*, a species of
ORTHIDÆ, *awr'-the-de*, s.pl. A family of nocturnal Lepidopterous insects, the spinning hawk moths.
ORTHITE, *awr'-thite*, s. A variety of Allanite, an ore of cerium.
ORTHOCERATITE, *awr-tho-ser'-a-tite*, s. An extinct genus of testaceous cephalopods.
ORTHODOX, *awr'-tho-doks*, a. Believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures.
ORTHODOXY, *awr'-tho-dok-se*, s. Soundness of religious faith; consonance with genuine Scriptural doctrines.
ORTHODROMICS, *awr-tho-drom'-iks*, s. Art of sailing in a direct course. [course.
ORTHODROMY, *awr'-tho-drom-e*, s. Sailing in a straight
ORTHOEPICAL, *awr-tho-ep'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to orthoepy. [nunciation.
ORTHOEPIST, *awr'-tho-e-pist*, s. One skilled in pro
ORTHOEPY, *awr'-tho-e-pe*, s. Correct pronunciation.
ORTHOGON, *awr'-tho-gon*, s. A rectangular figure.
ORTHOGONAL, *awr-thog'-o-nal*, a. Right-angled.
ORTHOGRAPHER, *awr-thog'-ra-fer*, } s. One who spells
ORTHOGRAPHIST, *awr-thog'-ra-fist*, } according to the rules of grammar.
ORTHOGRAPHICAL, *awr-tho-graf'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to the spelling of words.
ORTHOGRAPHY, *awr-thog'-ra-fe*, s. The part of grammar which treats of the art of spelling.—In *geometry*, the art of delineating or drawing the front of an object.
ORTHOLOGY, *awr-thol'-o-je*, s. The right description of things; a discourse on the correct use of words.
ORTHOMETRY, *awr-thom'-e-tre*, s. The laws of correct versification.
ORTHOPNY, *awr-thop'-ne*, s. Difficulty of breathing.
ORTHOPTERANS, *awr-thop'-te-rans*, s. An order of insects. [order *Orthoptera*.
ORTHOPTEROUS, *awr-thop'-ter-us*, a. Pertaining to the
ORTHOTYPOUS, *awr-thot'-e-pus*, a. In *mineralogy*, having a perpendicular cleavage.
ORTIVE, *awr'-tiv*, a. In *astronomy*, rising, or eastern.
ORTOLAN, *awr'-to-lan*, s. A bird of the south of Europe, esteemed a great delicacy.
ORTS, *awrts*, s.pl. Fragments; refuse.
ORVAL, *awr'-val*, s. The herb clary.
ORYCTOGNOSY, *or-ik-tog'-na-se*, s. Science of minerals.
ORYCTOGRAPHY, *or-ik-tog'-ra-fe*, s. A description of fossil remains.
ORYCTOLOGY, *or-ik-tol'-o-je*, s. That part of natural history which treats of fossils.
OS, *os*, s. (Lat.) A bone; a word of frequent application in anatomy; as *os uteri*, *os externum*, &c.
OSCHEOCELE, *os'-ke-o-sele*, s. Scrotal hernia.
OSCHITIS, *os-ki'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the scrotum.
OSCILLATE, *os'-sil-late*, v.n. To swing; to vibrate.
OSCILLATION, *os-sil-la'-shun*, s. Vibration.
OSCILLATORIA, *os-sil-la-to'-re-a*, s.pl. A group of minute filamentous organized beings, which have oscillatory motions. [forward
OSCILLATORY, *os'-sil-la-to-re*, a. Moving backward and
OSCITANCY, *os'-se-tan-se*, s. Act of gaping or yawning.
OSCITANT, *os'-se-tant*, a. Yawning; drowsy; sluggish.
OSCITANTLY, *os'-se-tant-le*, ad. Carelessly.
OSCITATE, *os'-se-tate*, v.n. To yawn; to gape.
OSCITATION, *os-se-ta'-shun*, s. The act of yawning.
OSCULANT, *os'-ku-lant*, a. That adheres closely.
OSCULATION, *os-ku-la'-shun*, s. In *geometry*, the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle.—An *osculatory circle* is a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point.
OSCULATORY, *os'-ku-la-to-re*, s. In *Church history*, a tablet or board, with a picture of Christ or the Virgin
OSCULE, *os'-kule*, s. A small bilabiate aperture.
OSHAC, *o'-shak*, s. The gum ammoniac plant.
OSIER, *o'-zhe-er*, s. A species of willow, whose twigs

are used for making baskets.—*Osier-holt* is a place where willows for basket-work are cultivated.

Osiered, *o'-zhe-erd*, a. Covered with osiers.

Osiris, *o-si'-ris*, s. A divinity of ancient Egypt.

Osmazome, *oz'-mà-zome*, s. A substance of an aromatic flavour, obtained from muscular fibre.

Osmium, *oz'-me-um*, s. A metal contained in the ore of platinum.

Osmund, *oz'-mund*, s. The flowering fern.

Osnaburg, *oz'-nà-burg*, s. A species of coarse linen.

Osphresiology, *os-fre-se-ol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on odours, or the sense of smelling.

Osprey, *os'-pray*, s. The fishing-eagle.

Osselet, *os'-se-let*, s. A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee.

Osseous, *os'-e-us*, a. Composed of bone; resembling bone.—*Ossrous breccia* is the cemented mass of bone found in certain caverns and fissures of rocks.

Ossicle, *os'-se-kl*, s. A small bone.

Ossiferous, *os-sif'-er-us*, a. Containing or furnishing bones.

Ossific, *os-sif'-ik*, a. Having power to ossify.

Ossification, *os-se-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The process of changing from flesh into a bony substance.

Ossified, *os'-se-fide*, pp. or a. Converted into bone.

Ossifrage, *os'-se-fraye*, s. The sea-eagle.

Ossify, *os'-se-fi*, v.a. To form bone.
— v.n. To become bone.

Ossifying, *os-se-fi'-ing*, pp. or a. Changing into bone.

Ossivorous, *os-siv'-er-us*, a. Feeding on bones.

Ossivorus, *os-siv'-o-rus*, s. A tumour that destroys the bone.

Ossuary, *osh'-yu-a-re*, s. A charnel-house.

Ostagra, *os-tag'-rà*, s. In *surgery*, a forceps used for extracting the fragments of broken bone.

Ostealgia, *os-te-al'-je-à*, s. Pain in the bones.

Ostealgitis, *os-te-al-ji'-tis*, s. Acute inflammation of the osseous structure.

Ostensibility, *os-ten-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being shown; plausibility.

Ostensible, *os-ten'-se-bl*, a. That may be shown; plausible.

Ostensibly, *os-ten'-se-ble*, ad. In appearance.

Ostensive, *os-ten'-siv*, a. Showing; exhibiting.

Ostent,† *os'-tent*, s. Appearance; manner; a portent.

Ostentation, *os-ten-ta'-shun*, s. Outward show.

Ostentatious, *os-ten-ta'-shus*, a. Making a display.

Ostentatiously, *os-ten-ta'-shus-le*, ad. Pompously.

Ostentatiousness, *os-ten-ta'-shus-nes*, s. Boastfulness.

Ostentous,† *os-ten'-tus*, a. Fond of making a show.

Osteocele, *os'-te-o-sele*, s. An osseous or cartilaginous induration, sometimes occurring in hernial sacs.

Osteocolla, *os-te-o-kol'-là*, s. An inferior kind of glue, made of bones.

Osteocope, *os'-te-o-kope*, s. Pain in the bones.

Osteogeny, *os-te-oj'-e-ne*, s. The formation or growth of bone.

Osteolite, *os'-te-o-lite*, s. A fossil petrified bone.

Osteologer, *os-te-ol'-o-jer*, **Osteologist**, *os-te-ol'-o-jist*, s. One who describes the bones of animals.

Osteologic, *os-te-o-loj'-ik*, **Osteological**, *os-te-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to a description of the bones.

Osteologically, *os-te-o-loj'-e-kal-le*, ad. According to osteology.

Osteology, *os-te-ol'-o-je*, s. A description of the bones.

Osteosarcoma, *os-te-o-sär'-ko-mà*, s. A conversion of the bone into a mass resembling flesh.

Osteotomy, *os-te-ot'-o-me*, s. Anatomical dissection or preparation of bones.

Osthexy, *os-thek'-se*, s. Ossification of parts of the body.

Ostiary, *os'-te-à-re*, s. The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters.

Ostitis, *os-ti'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the bones.

Ostler, *ost'-ler*. *See* Hostler and Hostlery.

Ostmen, *ost'-men*, s.pl Danish settlers in Ireland.

Ostraceans, *os-tra'-she-ans*, **Ostracidæ**, *os-tras'-e de*, s.pl. A family of bivalvular mollusca, of the *Ostrea*, or Oyster type

Ostracism, *os'-trà-sism*, s. In *Grecian antiquity*, a method of banishment by the people of Athens; banishment; expulsion.

Ostracite, *os'-trà-site*, s. A fossil oyster-shell.

Ostrich, *os'-tritch*, s. The popular name of a short-winged bird of the genus *struthis*.

Ostrogoth, *os'-tro-goth*, s. One of the eastern Goths.

Otacoustic, *ot-à-kows'-tik*, a. Assisting the sense of hearing

Otacousticon, *ot-à-kows'-te-kon*, s. An ear-trumpet.

Otalgia, *o-tal'-jea*, s. The ear-ache.

Otary, *o'-tà-re*, s. Those animals of the seal family which have external ears.

Other, *uth'-er*, a. Not the same, but the contrary; noting something besides.

Othergates, *uth'-er-gates*, ad. In another manner.

Otherguise, *uth'-er-guise*, ad. Of another kind.

Otherwhere, *uth'-er-hware*, ad. In some other place.

Otherwhile, *uth'-er-hwile*, **Otherwhiles**, *uth'-er-hwiles*, ad. At other times.

Otherwise, *uth'-er-wize*, ad. In a different manner in other respects.

Otography, *o-tog'-ra-fe*, s. A treatise on hearing, or on the ear.

Ototomy, *o-tot'-o-me*, s. Dissection and preparation of the organs of hearing.

Ottar, *ot'-tar*, **Otto**, *ot'-to*, s. The aromatic principle; the essential oil of roses; as, the *ottar of roses*.

Ottava-rima, *ot'-tà-và-re'-mà*, s. A form of versification, in imitation of the Italian, consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately, and the last two form a couplet.

Otter, *ot'-ter*, s. A quadruped of the genus *lutra*, which lives almost constantly in water; the name of a colouring substance.

Ottoman, *ot'-to-man*, a. Appertaining to the Turks.
— s. A thick mat used in Turkey.

Ouch, *owtch*, s. A bezel or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set.

Ought, *awt*, v. imper. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation; to behove.

Ounce, *ounse*, s. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois; an animal of the genus *felis*.

Our, *owr*, a. Pertaining or belonging to us.—*Ours* is a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it belongs.

Uranography, *ow-rà-nog'-rà-fe*, s. *See* Uranography.

Uretic, *ow-ret'-ik*, a. Pertaining to urine.

Urology, *ow-rol'-o-je*, **Uroscopy**, *ow-ros'-ko-pe*, s. Judgment of diseases from the state of the urine.

Ourself, *owr-self'*, pron. An addition after *we* and *us*, and sometimes is used in the regal style, without either, for myself.

Ourselves, *owr-selvz'*, pl. of *ourself*. We or us, not others.

Ouse, *ows*, s. Preparation of bark used by tanners.

Ousel, *oo'zl*, s. A name common to several species of birds of the thrush family.

Oust, *owst*, s. A kiln for drying hops or malt.
— v.a. To take away; to remove; to eject.

Ousted, *owst'-ed*, pp. and a. Ejected or removed.

Ouster, *ows'-ter*, s. Removal from possession; ejection.

Out, *owt*, ad. Without; not within; not at home; not in office; in an error.—*Out of*, proceeding from a place.—*Out of hand*, immediately.—*Out of print*, denotes that a book is not to be purchased.

Out forms a useful prefix to numerous compounds, especially verbs, and signifies to go beyond, to exceed, or excel; as, *Outact*, *outargue*, *outbalance*, *outbar*, *outbid*, *outblush*, *outbound*, *outbrave*, *outbrazen*, *outbud*, *outbuild*, *outcant*, *outcheat*, *outclimb*, *outcompass*, *outdare*, *outdazzle*, *outdrink*, *outfawn*, *outfeast*, *outflank*, *outfly*, *outfool*, *outfrown*, *outgrin*, *outgrow*, *outjest*, *outjuggle*, *outknave*, *outlast*, *outmarch*, *outnumber*, *outpass*, *outpeer*, *outpoise*, *outpour*, *outpray*, *outpreach*, *outprize*, *outreach*, *outreason*, *outreckon*, *outrival*, *outroar*, *outroot*, *outrun*, *outsail*, *outscorn*, *outshine*, *outshoot*, *outshut*, *outsit*, *outskip*, *outsleep*, *outsoar*, *outsound*, *outsparkle*, *outspeak*, *outsport*, *outstare*, *outstep*, *outstorm*, *outstretch*, *outstrip*, *outswear*, *outswell*, *outtalk*, *outthrow*, *outtoil*, *outtongue*, *outvalue*, *outvenom*, *outvie*, *outvillain*, *outwalk*, *outwash*, *outwatch*, *outweed*, *outweep*, *outweigh*, *outwrest*, *outwrite*.
— interj. An *exclamation* with the force of command; away; begone.—*Out upon you*, *out upon it*, expressions of dislike or contempt.
— v.a. To eject; to expel.

Outbreak, *owt'-brake*, s. A bursting forth.

Outbreaking, *owt'-bra-king*, s. A bursting forth.

Outbreathe, *owt'-breethe*, v.a. To weary by having better breath; to expire.

Outburst, *owt'-burst*, s. A breaking or bursting out.

Outcast, *owt'-kast*, s. An exile; one driven from home.

Outcrop, *owt'-krop*, s. In *geology*, the coming up of a stratum to the surface of the ground.

Outcry, *owt'-kri*, s. A vehement or loud cry; exclamation, clamour.

Outdo, *owt'-doo*, v.a.; pret. Outdid; pp. Outdone. To exceed; to excel; to surpass.

Outdoors, *owt'-dores*, a. Abroad; out of the house.

Outer, *owt'-er*, a. Being on the outside.

Outerly, *owt'-er-le*, ad. Toward the outside.

OUTERMOST, *owt'-er-most*, a. Remotest from the midst.
OUTFACE, *owt'-fase*, v.a. To brave.
OUTFALL, *owt'-favl*, s. A fall of water; a canal.
OUTFIT, *owt'-fit*, s. A fitting out, as of a ship; the necessaries, uniform, &c., of a soldier.
OUTGATE, *owt'-gate*, s. A passage outward. [ship.
OUTGENERAL, *owt-jen'-er-al*, v.a. To exceed in generalOUTGO, *owt'-go*, v.a. To go beyond; to surpass.
OUTGOING, *owt'-go-ing*, s. The act of going out.
OUTGUARD, *owt'-gärd*, s. A guard at a distance from the main body of an army. [of Herod.
OUT-HEROD, *owt'-her-od*, v.a. To overact the character
OUTHOUSE, *owt'-house*, s. A small house at a little distance.
OUTLANDER, *owt'-land-er*, s. A foreigner; not a native.
OUTLANDISH, *owt-land'-ish*, a. Foreign; not native; vulgar; clownish. [benefit of the law.
OUTLAW, *owt'-law*, s. A person excluded from the
— v.a. To proscribe. [law.
OUTLAWRY, *owt' law-re*, s. Putting out of protection of
OUTLAY, *owt'-lay*, s. A laying out or expending.
OUTLEAP, *owt'-leep*, v.a. To leap beyond.
OUTLET, *owt'-let*, s. Passage outward
OUTLIER, *owt'-li-er*, s. One who does not reside in the place with which his duty connects him.
OUTLINE, *owt'-line*, s. The line by which a figure is defined; first general sketch.
— v.a. To draw the exterior line.
OUTLIVE, *owt-liv'*, v.a. To survive.
OUTLIVER, *owt-liv'-er*, s. A survivor.
OUTLOOK, *owt'-look*, v.a. To face down, to browbeat.
— s. Vigilant watch; a lookout.
OUTLYING, *owt-li'-ing*, a. Lying or being at a distance.
OUTMANŒUVRE, *owt-ma-new'-vr*, v.a. To surpass in manœuvring.
OUTMEASURE, *owt-mezh'-ur*, v.a. To exceed in measure.
OUTMOST, *owt'-most*, a. Furthest outward.
OUTPARISH, *owt-par'-ish*, s. An outlying parish.
OUTPART, *owt' pärt*, s. A part remote from the centre.
OUTPORT, *owt'-poart*, s. A port at some distance.
OUTPOST, *owt'-poast*, s. A post without the limits of a
OUTRAGE, *owt'-raje*, v.a. To treat with violence. [camp.
— v.n. To commit exorbitances.
— s. Injurious violence; wanton mischief.
OUTRAGED, *owt-raje'd*, pp. or a. Treated with violence.
OUTRAGEOUS, *owt-raje'-us*, a. Violent; furious.
OUTRAGEOUSLY, *owt-raje'-us-le*, ad. Furiously.
OUTRAGEOUSNESS, *owt-raje'-us-nes*, s. Violence.
OUTRAZE, *owt'-raze*, v.a. To raze to extermination.
OUTRÉ, *oo-tra'*, a. (Fr.) Extravagant.
OUTRIDE, *owt-ride'* v.a. To ride faster than.
OUTRIDER, *owt'-ri-der*, s. One who travels about on horseback. [spar for extending ropes.
OUTRIGGER, *owt'-rig-ger*, s. In *shipping*, a projecting
OUTRIGHT, *owt'-rite*, ad. Without delay; at once. [out.
OUTSCOURINGS, *owt-skowr'-ings*, s.pl. Substances scoured
OUTSELL, *owt-sel'*, v.a. To exceed in amount of sales.
OUTSET, *owt' set*, s. First entrance on any business.
OUTSIDE, *owt'-side*, s. The external part of a thing; superficial appearance; the utmost.
— a. On the outside; exterior.
OUTSKIRT, *owt'-skirt*, s. Border; outpost; suburb.
OUTSPREAD, *owt-spred'*, v.a. To extend; to diffuse.
OUTSPREADING, *owt-spred'-ing*, s. The spreading over.
OUTSTAND, *owt-stand'*, v.a. To resist effectually.
— v.n To project outward.
OUTVOTE, *owt-vote'*, v.a. To exceed in votes given.
OUTWARD, *owt'-ward*, a. External; outer.
— ad. Tending towards the exterior.
OUTWARD-BOUND, *owt'-ward-bownd*, a. Proceeding from a port or country.
OUTWARDLY, *owt'-ward-le*, ad. Externally.
OUTWEAR, *owt-ware'*, v.a. To wear out; to last longer than something else.
OUTWIND, *owt wine'd*, v.a. To extricate by winding.
OUTWING, *owt-wing'*, v.a. To move faster on the wing; to extend the flanks of an army, so as to gain an advantageous position. [tagem.
OUTWIT, *owt-wit'*, v.a. To surpass in design or stra-
OUTWORK, *owt-wurk'*, v.a. To surpass in work.
OUTWORK, *owt'-work*, s. In *fortification*, a work constructed beyond the main body of the place.
OUTWORN, *owt-woarn'*, pp. of the verb *to outwear*.
OUTWROUGHT, *out-rawt'*, pp. of the verb *to outwork*.
OUTZANY, *owt-za'-ne*, v.a. To exceed in buffoonery.
OVA, *o'-vâ*, s.pl. of OVUM, an egg. (Lat.) In *architecture*, the egg-shaped ornaments carved on the contour of the ovola.—In *entomology*, the first stage in the existence of an insect.
OVAL, *o'-val*, a. Of the shape of an egg; elliptical.
— s. An egg-like shape. [or an egg.
OVALBUMEN, *o'-val-bew'-men*, s. The albumen or white
OVALLY, *o'-val-le*, ad. So as to be oval.
OVARIAN, *o-vâ'-re-an*, a. Belonging to the female ovary.
OVARIOUS, *o-vâ'-re-us*, a. Consisting of eggs.
OVARY, *o'-vâ-re*, s. The part of a female animal in which the eggs are formed or lodged.—In *botany*, a hollow case or covering. [triumph.
OVATE, *o'-vate*, a. Egg-shaped.
OVATION, *o-vâ'-shun*, s. In *Roman antiquity*, a lesser
OVATE-OBLONG, *o'-vate-ob'-long*, a. Between ovate and oblong.
OVEN, *uv'n*, s. A place arched over with brick or stone work for baking or heating; any apparatus for baking.
OVER, *o'-ver*, prep. From side to side; above in place or authority; opposed to *under*.—In *poetry*, often contracted into *o'er*.
— a. Past; discontinued; upper.
— ad. From side to side; on the opposite side; more than the quantity assigned; beyond a limit.

Over, as a prefix, denotes excess, superiority, or more than enough; and there is scarcely a verb or adjective in the language that might not appropriately form an affix to this preposition. Of the numerous compounds thus formed, the precise meaning of which can be readily ascertained, if required, by reference to their affixes in the dictionary, a few only are here given in alphabetical order; and they will be generally found self-explanatory:—*Overabound, overact, overagitate, overanxious, overarch, overawe, overbalance overbend, overbid, overblow, overbrow, overbuild, overburden, overbusy, overbuy, overcanopy, overclimb, overcloud, overcold, overconfidence, overconfident, overcount, overcover, overcredulous, overcurious, overdate, overdiligent, overdone, overdose, overdress, overdrink, overdrive, overdry, overeager, overeat, overempty, overestimate, overexcited, overfall, overfatigue, overfeed, overfill, overfloat, overflourish, overflowing, overflush, overfly, overfond, overforward, overfruitful, overfull, overgild, overgird, overglance, overgorge, overgreat, overgrow, overgrown, overgrowth, overhandle, overhang, overharden, overhaste, overhasty, overheat, overheated, overhung, overissue, overjoy, overjoyed, overlabour, overlade, overlaid, overland, overlap, overlarge, overleap, overleaven, overliberal, overlie, overlight, overlive, overload, overlong, overwove, overmast, overmix, overmodest, overneat, overofficious, overpaid, overpaint, overpassionate, overpatient, overpeople, overperemptory, overpersuade, overpolish, overponderous, overprize, overprompt, overpromptness, overproportion, overready, overripe, overripen, overroast, oversaturate, overscrupulous, overspan, overspeak, overspent, overspread, overstore, overstrain, overstrike, oversupply, overswarming, oversway, overswell, overtask, overtax, overtedious, overvalue, overvote, overweak, overweary, overweigh, overweight, overwise, overworked, overworn, overwrestle, overwrought overzealous.*

OVERALLS, *o'-ver-awls*, s.pl. Trousers worn over others
OVERBEAR, *o-ver-bare'*, v.a. To bear down; overwhelm
OVERBEARINGLY, *o-ver-bare'-ing-le*, ad. In an overbearing way. [board.
OVERBOARD, *o'-ver-board*, ad. Out of a ship, or from on
OVERCARE, *o' ver-kare*, s. Excessive care.
OVERCAREFUL, *o-ver-kare'-ful*, a. Careful to excess.
OVERCAST, *o-ver-kast'*, v.a. To cloud; to darken.
OVERCAUTIOUS, *o-ver-kaw'-shus*, a. Cautious to excess.
OVERCHARGE, *o-ver-tchärje'*, v.a. To charge or load to excess; to surcharge; to charge too much.
— s. An excessive load or burden.
OVERCOME, *o-ver-kum'*, v.a. To be victorious over.
OVERDO, *o-ver-doo'*, v.a. To do or perform too much, to boil, bake, or roast too much.
— v.n. To labour too hard.
OVERDONE, *o'-ver-dun*, pp or a. Overacted; wearied with too much labour; boiled, baked, or roasted too much.
OVERDRAW, *o-ver-draw'*, v.a. To draw beyond the proper limits.
OVERDUE, *o'-ver-dew*, a. Past the time of payment.
OVERFLOW, *o-ver-flo'*, v.a. To spread over; to inundate.
— v.n. To run over.
— s. An inundation; superabundance.
OVERFREIGHT, *o-ver-frate'*, v.a. To load too heavily.
OVERHAUL, *o-ver-hawl'*, v.a. To turn over for examination; to inspect.
OVERHEAD, *o-ver-hed'*, ad. Aloft; above.
OVERHEAR, *o-ver-heer'*, v.a. To hear by accident.

Overlash,† *o ver-lash'*, v.n. To exaggerate.
Overlavish, *o ver-lav'-ish*, a. Lavish to excess.
Overlay, *o-ver-lay'*, v.a. To lay too much upon, to overwhelm; to smother.
Overlaying, *o-ver-lay'-ing*, s. A superficial covering.
Overlook, *o-ver-look'*, v.a. To view from a higher place. to inspect, to superintend.
Overlooker, *o-ver-look'-er*, s. A superintendent.
Overmaster, *o-ver-más'-ter*, v.a. To overpower.
Overmatch, *o-ver-match'*, v.a. To be too powerful for.
— s. One superior in power. [largely.
Overmeasure, *o-ver-mezh'-ur*, v.a. To estimate too
s. Excess of measure.
Overmost, *o-ver-most'*, a. Over the rest in authority.
Overmuch, *o-ver-much'*, a. Too much.
— adv. In too great a degree.
— s. More than sufficient.
Overnight, *o-ver-nite'*, s. Night before bed-time.
Overpass, *o-ver-pás'*, v.a. To cross; to go over.
Overpay, *o-ver-pay'*, v.a. To pay more than is due.
Overperch, *o-ver-pertch'*, v.a. To perch over or above.
Overpicture, *o-ver-pik'-tchur*, v.a. To exceed the representation. [quantity proposed.
Overplus, *o'-ver-plus*, s. That which remains after the
Overply, *o-ver-pli'*, v.a. To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigour.
Overpoise, *o-ver-poiz'*, v.a. To outweigh.
— s. Preponderant weight.
Overpost, *o-ver-poast'*, v.a. To hasten over quickly.
Overpower, *o-ver-pow'-er*, v.a. To bear down by force.
Overpress, *o-ver-pres'*, v.a. To overwhelm.
Overquietness, *o-ver-kwi'-et-nes*, s. Too much quietness. [break in upon.
Overrake, *o-ver-rake'*, v.a. Applied to heavy seas; to
Overrank, *o-ver-rank'*, a. Too rank or luxuriant.
Overrate, *o-ver-rate'*, v.a. To rate at too much.
Overreach, *o-ver-reetch'*, v.a. To deceive by artifice.
' v.n. In the *manège*, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the fore foot.
Overreaching, *o-ver-reetch'-ing*, s. The act of deceiving.
Overrule, *o-ver-rool'*, v.a. To control; to supersede.
Overruler, *o-ver-rool'-er*, s. One who controls.
Overrun, *o-ver-run'*, v.a. To harass by hostile incursions; to outrun.—Among *printers*, to change the disposition of types, and carry those of one line into another.
— v.n. To overflow; to run over.
— pp. Run or spread over.
Overrunner, *o-ver-run'-ner*, s. One who overruns.
Overrunning, *o-ver-run'-ning*, s. Act of overflowing.
Oversea, *o-ver-sée'*, a. Foreign; from beyond sea.
Oversee, *o-ver-see*, v.a. To superintend. [officer.
Overseer, *o-ver-seer'*, s. A superintendent; a parish
Overset, *o-ver-set'*, v.a. To upset; to overthrow.
— v.n. To turn over.
Overshade, *o ver-shade'*, v.a. To cause darkness.
Overshadow, *o-ver-shad'-o*, v.a. To overshade; to protect
Overshoot, *o-ver-shoot'*, v.a. To shoot beyond the mark.
— v.n. To fly beyond the mark.
Overshot, *o-ver-shot'*, pp. Shot beyond.—*Overshot-wheel*, a wheel turned by water which *shoots over* or flows on to the top of it.
Oversight, *o'-ver-site*, s. Watchful care; inadvertence; mistake; error; omission.
Oversize, *o-ver-size'*, v.a. To cover with viscid matter.
Overskip, *o-ver-skip'*, v.a. To skip or leap over; to escape. [too long.
Oversleep, *o-ver-sleep'*, v.a.; pp. **Overslept**. To sleep
Overslip, *o-ver-slip'*, v.a. To pass without notice; to
Oversoon, *o-ver-soon'*, ad. Too soon. [omit.
Overstand, *o-ver-stand'*, v.a. To stand too much on conditions.
Overstate, *o-ver-state'*, v.a. To exaggerate.
Overstep, *o-ver-step'*, v.a. To step over.
Overstock, *o-ver-stok'*, s. Superabundance.
— v.a. To fill too full; to crowd.
Overstory, *o-ver-sto'-re*, s. The upper story.
Overstrew, *o-ver-strew'*, v.a. To spread over.
Overt, *o'-vert*, a. Open to view; not hidden; public.
Overtake, *o-ver-take'*, v.a. To come up with; to catch.
Overthrow, *o-ver-thro'*, v.a. To turn upside down; to throw down; to bring to destruction.
— s. The state of being overturned; ruin; destruction; defeat; downfall. [perverse.
Overthwart, *o-ver-thwawrt'*, a. Opposite; cross;
Overtire, *o-ver-tire'*, v.a. To tire to excess.
Overtitle *o-ver-ti'-tl*, v.a. To give too high a title to.
Overtly, *o'-vert-le*, ad. Openly; in open view.
Overtop, *o-ver-top'*, v.a. To rise above the top.
Overtower, *o-ver-tow'-er*, v.a. To soar too high.
Overtrade, *o-ver-trade'*, v.n. To trade beyond capital.
Overtrading, *o-ver-tra'-ding*, s. Buying goods beyond means of payment.
Overtrip, *o-ver-trip'*, v.a. To trip over. [logue.
Overture, *o'-ver-ture*, s. A proposal, a musical pro-
Overturn, *o-ver-turn'*, v.a. To overset; to subvert.
— s. State of being overturned.
Overturner, *o-ver-turn'-er*, s. One who overturns.
Overturning, *o-ver-turn'-ing*, s. An oversetting.
Overvail, *o-ver-vale'*, v.a. To cover; to spread over.
Overwatch, *o-ver-wawtch'*, v.a. To watch to excess.
Overween, *o-ver-ween'*, v.n. To think too highly.
Overweening, *o-ver-ween'-ing*, a. Vain; conceited.
Overweeningly, *o-ver-ween'-ing-le*, ad. With too much conceit.
Overwhelm, *o-ver-hwelm'*, v.a. To overspread or crush; to immerse and bear down.
Overwhelmingly, *o-ver-hwelm'-ing-le*, ad. In a manner to overwhelm.
Overwing, *o-ver-wing'*, v.a. To outflank.
Ovicular, *o-vik'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to an egg.
Oviduct, *o'-ve-dukt*, s. In *animals*, a passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary to the womb
Ovigerous, *o-vij'-er-us*, a. In *zoology*, applied to receptacles in which the eggs are received.
Oviform, *o'-ve-fawrm*, a. Having the figure of an egg.
Ovine, *o'-vin*, a. Pertaining to sheep.
Oviparous, *o-vip'-á-rus*, a. Producing eggs.
Oviposition, *o-ve-po-sish'-un*, } s. The laying or depo-
Ovipositing, *o-ve-pos'-it-ing*, } siting of eggs.
Ovipositor, *o-ve-pos'-e-tur*, s. The organ of certain insects by which eggs are deposited.
Ovisac, *o'-ve-sak*, s. The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the egg.
Ovoid, *o'-voyd*, } a. Having a shape resembling
Ovoidal, *o-voyd'-al*, } that of an egg.—In *botany*, swelling toward the base.
Ovolo, *o'-vo-lo*, s. In *architecture*, a round moulding.
Ovoviviparous, *o-vo-vi-vip'-ar-us*, a. A mode of generation by the exclusion of a living fœtus from an egg-covering.
Ovule, *o'-vule*, } s. In *botany*, a body borne by the
Ovulum, *o' vu-lum*, } placenta of a plant, and destined to become a seed.
Ovulite, *o'-vu-lite*, s. A fossil egg.
Ovum, *o'-vum*, s.; pl. **Ova**. (Lat.) In *physiology*, the capsule containing the prolific germ of animals.
Owe, *o*, v.a.; pret. and pp. **Owed**. To be indebted; to be bound to pay.
— v.n. To be bound or obliged. [able to.
Owing, *o'-ing*, ppr. or a. Due; consequential; ascrib-
Owl, *owl*, s. A well-known bird of the genus *strix*.
Owl-light, *owl'-lite*, s. Glimmering or imperfect light.
Owl-like, *owl'-like*, a. Like an owl.
Owler, *owl'-er*, s One who conveys contraband goods.
Owlet, *ow'-let*, s. A little owl.
Owlish, *owl'-ish*, a. Resembling an owl.
Own, *oane*, a. Belonging to; possessed; peculiar; usually preceded by *my, our, your, his, their, thy, her*.
— v.a. To have the legal or rightful title to; to avow or admit.
Owner, *oan'-er*, s. The rightful proprietor.
Ownership, *oan'-er-ship*, s. Property; proprietorship. [to pieces
Owse, *owze*, s. Bark of the young oak beaten or ground
Owser, *ow'-zer*, s. Bark and water in a tan-pit.
Ox, *oks*, s.; pl. **Oxen**, *ox'n*. The castrated male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds.—*Ox-eyed*, having large ox-like eyes.—*Ox-fly*, a fly hatched under the skin of cattle.
Oxalate, *oks'-á-late*, s. In *chemistry*, a salt.
Oxalic, *oks-al'-ik*, a. Pertaining to sorrel.
Oxbane, *oks'-bane*, s. A plant. [ox's neck
Oxbow, *oks'-bo*, s. A curved piece of wood encircling an
Oxgang,‡ *oks'-gang*, s In *ancient laws*, as much land as an ox could plough in a year. [and a base.
Oxide, *oks'-id*, s. In *chemistry*, a compound of oxygen
Oxidability, *oks e-dá-bil'-e-te*, s The capacity of being converted into an oxide.
Oxidable, *oks'-e-dá-bl*, a. Convertible into an oxide.
Oxidate, *oks'-e-date*, v.a. To convert into an oxide.
Oxidation, *oks-e-dá'-shun*, s. Operation of converting into an oxide.
Oxidize, *oks'-e-dize*, v.a. To oxidate.
Oxidizement, *oks-e-dize'-ment*, s. Oxidation.
Ox-like, *oks'-like*, a. Resembling an ox.

OXLIP *oks'-lip*, s. A plant, the *primula elatior*
OX-STALL, *oks'-stawl*, s. A stall or stand for oxen.
OXYGEN, *oks'-e-jen*, s. In *chemistry*, an electro-negative, basifying, and acidifying elementary principle: the vital part of the atmosphere, and the supporter of ordinary combustion.
OXYGENATE, *oks'-e-jen-ate*, v.a. To unite with oxygen.
OXYGENATION, *oks-e-jen-a'-shun*, s. The act or process of combining with oxygen. [oxygenized.
OXYGENIZABLE, *oks-e-jen-i'-zà-bl*, a. Capable of being
OXYGENIZE, *oks'-e-jen-ize*, v.a. To oxygenate.
OXYGENIZEMENT, *oks'-e-jen-ize-ment*, s. Oxygenation.
OXYGENOUS, *oks-ij'-en-us*, a. Pertaining to oxygen.
OXYGON, *oks'-e-gon*, s. A figure with acute angles.
OXYGONAL, *oks-ig'-on-al*, a. Having acute angles.
OXYHYDROGEN, *oks-e-hi'-dro-jen*, a. An epithet applied to a certain kind of blowpipe, in which oxygen and hydrogen gases are burned together.
OXYIODINE, *oks-e-i'-o-din*, s. In *chemistry*, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids. [honey
OXYMEL, *oks'-e-mel*, s. A mixture of vinegar and
OXYMURIATE, *oks-e-mew'-re-ate*, s. Chloride.
OXYSALT, *oks'-e-sawlt*, s. In *chemistry*, a compound of an acid and a base.
OXYTONE, *oks'-e-tone*, a. Having an acute sound.
OYER, *o'-yer*, s. (Fr.) In *law*, a hearing or trial of causes. [crier of the court.
OYEZ, *o-ye'*. (Fr.) In *law*, an expression used by the
OYSTER, *oys'-ter*, s. A bivalvular testaceous mollusc, the *ostrea edulis*. It has several compounds; as, *Oyster-shell*, *Oyster-woman*, &c. [*tragopogon*.
OYSTER-PLANT, *oys'-ter-plant*, s. A plant of the genus
OZENA, *o-ze'-na*, s. A fetid ulcer in the nostril.
OZOCENTE, *o'-zo-sent*, s. A fossil wax.
OZOCERITE, *o-zo-ze'-rit*, s. A mineral like resinous wax.
OZONE, *o'-zone*, s. A gaseous substance, so called from its peculiar smell.
OZONOMETER, *o-zo-nom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for detecting the presence and quantity of ozone.

P.

P is the sixteenth letter of the alphabet, and a labial articulation. It is used as an abbreviation; as, P.M., post meridiem, after noon; M.P., member of parliament.—In *music*, it stands for piano; and P.P. for piu piano.

PABULAR, *pab'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to food.
PABULATION, *pab-u-la'-shun*, s. Act of feeding.
PABULOUS, *pab'-u-lus*, a. Affording aliment; alimental.
PABULUM, *pab'-u-lum*, s. (Lat.) Food; aliment.
PACA, *pa'-ka*, s. A small animal of South America.
PACATION, *pa-ka'-shun*, s. The act of appeasing.
PACE, *pase*, s. A step; the space between the two feet in walking.—In a *military* sense, a lineal measure, usually reckoned at thirty inches from heel to heel.
— v.n. To go; to walk; to move.
— v.a. To measure by steps.
PACED, *payste*, a. Having a particular gait; chiefly used in composition, as *slow-paced*.
PACER, *pa'-ser*, s. One who paces, a horse.
PACHA, *pa-shaw'*. *See* PASHAW.
PACHYDACTYL, *pak-e-dak'-til*, s. An animal having thick toes. [animal.
PACHYDERM, *pak'-e-derm*, s. A non-ruminant hoofed
PACHYDERMATA, *pak-e-der'-ma-ta*, s.pl. In *zoology*, an order of mammals distinguished for the thickness of their skins, as the hog or elephant.
PACHYDERMATOUS, *pak-e-der'-ma-tus*, a. Pertaining to a pachyderm. [fishes.
PACHYGRUS, *pak e-u'-rus*, s. A genus of thick-tailed
PACIFIC, *pà-sif'-ic*, a. Suited to make peace; gentle; — s. The great western ocean. [conciliatory.
PACIFICATION, *pas-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making peace between parties, or pacifying wrath.
PACIFICATOR, *pas-e-fe-ka'-tur*, s. A peace-maker.
PACIFICATORY, *pas if'-e-ka-tur-e*, a. Tending to make
PACIFIER, *pas'-e-fi er*, s. One who pacifies. [peace.
PACIFY, *pas'-e-fi*, v.a. To appease; to calm.
PACK, *pak*, s. A bundle of anything; a bale; a number of cards; a number of hounds, or of persons united in a bad design.—*Pack-cloth*, a cloth for packing goods.—*Pack-horse*, a horse employed in carrying packs.—*Pack-man*, a peddler.—*Pack-saddle*, a saddle on which burdens are laid.—*Pack-staff*, a staff on which a pack is supported.—*Pack-thread*, strong thread or twine.—*Pack-wax*, a large tendon in the neck of an animal.
PACK, v.a. To place in close order; to put together and bind fast.—*To pack a jury*, is to bring together, as jurors, interested persons.
PACKAGE, *pack'-aje*, s. A bundle or bale.
PACKER, *pak'-er*, s. One who packs.
PACKET, *pak'-et*, s. A small pack or package; a packet-boat, or ship; a dispatch-vessel.
PACKING, *pak'-ing*, s. Any material used in packing substances around the piston of a pump or other tube.
PACO, *pa'-ko*, } s. The Peruvian sheep or alpaca.
PACOS, *pa'-kos*, } *See* ALPACA.
PACT, *pakt*, s. A contract; an agreement.
PACTION, *pak'-shun*, s. An agreement.
PACTIONAL, *pak'-shun-al*, a. By way of agreement.
PACTIONALLY, *pak'-shun-al-le*, ad. Settled by agreement.
PACTITIOUS, *pak-tish'-us*, a. Settled by agreement.
PAD, *pad*, s. Anything flattened; a soft saddle, or bolster; a foot-path; an easy-paced horse; a robber.
— v.a. To stuff with padding.
— v.n. To travel slowly.
PADAR, *pad'-ar*, s. Coarse flour or meal. [stance.
PADDED, *pad'-ded* pp. or a. Stuffed with a soft sub-
PADDING, *pad'-ding*, s. The material used in the stuffing of coats, saddles, &c.—In *calico-printing*, the impregnation of cloth with a mordant.
PADDLE, *pad'-dl*, v.n. To row; to play in the water.
— v.a. To propel by an oar.
— s. A broad, but short oar; the blade or broad part of an oar; a term applied to the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel.—*Paddle-box*, a term applied to the wooden projections on each side of a steam-boat.—*Paddle-wheel*, a water-wheel used in propelling steam-boats.
PADDLER, *pad'-dler*, s. One who paddles.
PADDOCK, *pad'-dok*, s. A large toad or frog, a small inclosure under pasture.—*Paddock-stool*, a plant of the genus *agaricus*. [for rice.
PADDY, *pad'-de*, s. An Irishman.—In the *East*, a term
PADISHA, *pad-e-shaw'*, s. A title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah.
PADLOCK, *pad'-lok*, s. A lock hung on a staple.
— v.a. To fasten with a padlock.
PADNAG, *pad'-nag*, s. An ambling nag.
PADRA, *pa'-drà*, s. A kind of black tea.
PADUASOY, *pad-u-à-soy'*, s. A kind of silk stuff.
PÆAN, *pe'-an*, s. A song of triumph.
PÆONY, *pe'-o-ne*, s. A genus of plants, with large showy flowers, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*.
PAGAN, *pa'-gan*, s. A heathen; an idolater.
— a. Heathenish; idolatrous.
PAGANISH, *pa'-gan-ish*, a. Heathenish.
PAGANISM, *pa'-gan-izm*, s. The worship of false gods.
PAGANIZE, *pa'-gan-ize*, v.a. To convert to heathenism
— v.n. To behave like pagans.
PAGE, *paje*, s. A boy attending on a great person for show; one side of a leaf of a book.—*Pages*, books or writings. [page.
— v.a. To mark the pages of a book; to attend, as a
PAGEANT, *pa'-jent* or *paj'-ent*, s. A triumphal car; a spectacle; anything showy.
— a. Showy; pompous; ostentatious.
PAGEANTRY, *pa'-jent-re* or *paj'-en-tre*, s. Show; pompous exhibition.
PAGEHOOD, *paje'-hood*, s. The state of a page.
PAGINAL, *paj'-e-nal*, a. Consisting of pages.
PAGING, *pa'-jing*, s. The marking of pages.
PAGODA, *pà-go'-dà*, s. An eastern temple; an idol; a gold or silver coin current in Hindostan.
PAGURIANS, *pà-gew'-re-ans*, s.pl. A tribe of Crustaceans, known as soldier-crabs.
PAH, *pà*, s A stockaded intrenchment.
PAID, *pade*, pret. and pp. of PAY; *paid* for *payed*.
PAIL, *pale*, s. An open vessel of wood, tin, &c.
PAILFUL, *pale'-ful*, s. The quantity a pail will hold.
PAILLASSE, *pal-yas*, s. (Fr.) An under bed of straw.
PAIN, *pane*, s. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies; laborious effort; uneasiness of mind; the throes of parturition; punishment for crime. [ture.
— v.a. To cause uneasiness; to labour; to afflict or tor-
PAINFUL, *pane'-ful*, a. Giving pain to the body or mind; disquieting; troublesome. [or mind
PAINFULLY, *pane'-ful-le*, ad. With uneasiness of body
PAINFULNESS, *pane'-ful-nes*, s. Uneasiness of body, or distress of mind.
PAINIM,‡ *pa'-nim*, s. A pagan; an infidel.
PAINLESS, *pane'-les*, a. Free from pain or trouble.
PAINSTAKER,‡ *panes'-ta-ker*, s. A laborious person.

Painstaking, *panes'-ta-king*, a. Laborious; industrious. — s. Labour; great industry.

Paint, *paynt*, v.a. To cover or besmear with colour; to represent by colours or images; to colour, picture, draw, or describe. — v.n. To practice painting. — s. A substance used in painting; colour representing anything; rouge.

Painter, *paynt'-er*, s. One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colours; a rope at the bow of a boat.—*Painter-stainer*, a painter of coats of arms.—*Painters'-colic*, a peculiar disease to which painters are subject.

Painting, *paynt'-ing*, s. The act or employment of laying on colours; a picture; a likeness in colours.

Painture, *paynt'-yur*, s. The art of painting.

Pair, *pare*, s. Two things of a kind; a couple. — v.n. To be joined in pairs; to couple. — v.a. To unite in couples.

Pair-off, *pare-of'*, v.n. To separate from a company in pairs. — *Pairing off*, in Parliament, is when two members, of opposite politics, agree to be absent from voting.

Pairing-time, *pare'-ing-time*, s. The time when birds couple.

Paixhan Gun, *payks'-an gun*, s. A howitzer for throwing shells.

Palace, *pal'-ase*, s. A splendid place of residence.

Paladin, *pal'-à-din*, s. A knight-errant.

Palanquin, **Palankeen**, *pal-an-keen'*, s. A covered carriage used in India, China, &c., borne on the shoulders.

Palatable, *pal'-à-tà-bl*, a. Agreeable to the taste; savoury.

Palatableness, *pal'-à-tà-bl-nes*, s. Agreeableness to the taste.

Palatal, *pal'-à-tal*, a. Pertaining to the palate. — s. A letter pronounced by the palate.

Palate, *pal'-ate*, s. The roof or upper part of the mouth; intellectual taste; relish.

Palatial, *pa-là'-she-al*, a. Pertaining to the palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.

Palatinate, *pa-lat'-e-nate*, s. The province of a palatine.

Palatine, *pal'-à-tine*, a. Pertaining to a palace; regal; possessing royal privileges, hence the ancient title of *Counties Palatine*, as applied to the counties of Chester, Durham, and Lancaster. — s. One invested with royal privileges.

Palaver, *pal-à'-ver*, s. Idle talk. — v.a. or v.n. To deceive by words; to flatter.

Palaverer, *pal-à'-ver-er*, s. A flatterer.

Pale, *pale*, a. Whitish; wan; pallid. — v.a. To make pale; to inclose with pales. — v.n. To turn pale. — s. A narrow board used in fencing; a pointed stake; an inclosure.

Pale-eyed, *pale'-ide*, a. Having eyes dimmed.

Palefaced, *pale'-fayste*, a. Having a wan face.

Pale-hearted, *pale'-hart'-ed*, a. Dispirited.

Paleaceous, *pa-le-a'-she-us*, a. Resembling or furnished with chaff.

Palely, *pale'-le*, ad. Wanly; not ruddily.

Paleness, *pale'-nes*, s. Wanness; want of freshness.

Paleography, *pa-le-og'-ra-fe*, s. Study of ancient writings.

Paleologist, *pa-le-ol'-o-jist*, s. A writer on antiquity.

Paleology, *pa-le-ol'-o-je*, s. Discourse on antiquities.

Paleosaurus, *pa-le-o-saw'-rus*, s. A fossil saurian.

Paleontology, *pa-le-on-tol'-o-je*, s. Science of, or a discourse on, ancient beings.

Paleotherium, *pa-le-o-the'-re-um*, s. A large pig-like quadruped, now extinct.

Paleous, *pa'-le-us*, a. Chaffy; like chaff.

Paleozoic, *pa-le-o-zo'-ik*, a. In *geology*, a term applied to the lowest fossiliferous strata; and also to the earliest forms of life.

Pales, *pa'-les*, s. In *mythology*, goddesses presiding over cattle.

Palestra, *pà-les'-trà*, s. A place of wrestling.

Palestric, *pà-les'-trik*, a. Pertaining to wrestling.

Palette, *pal'-et*. *See* Pallet.

Palfrey, *pawl'-fre*, s. A small horse fit for ladies.

Palification, *pal-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Pale-driving.

Palilogy *pa-lil'-o-je*, s. A repetition of a word.

Palimpsest, *pa-limp'-sest*, s. Parchment manuscript written on a second time.

Palindrome, *pal'-in-drome*, s. A word or verse that is the same when read backward or forward.

Paling, *pa'-ling*, s. A fence formed with pales.

Palingenesia, *pà-lin-je-ne'-sia*, s. A new birth; a regeneration.

Palinode, *pal'-in-ode*, s. A recantation.

Palisade, *pal'-e-sade*, s. A fence or fortification of stakes. — v.a. To inclose or fortify with stakes.

Palish, *pale'-tsh*, a. Somewhat pale or wan.

Pall, *pawl*, s. A cloak; a mantle of state; the cloth used at funerals; ‡nausea, or nauseating. — v.a. To cloak; to cover; to make vapid or insipid; to make spiritless; to cloy. — v.n. To become vapid or insipid.

Pall-bearer, *pawl'-ba-rer*, s. One who holds up the funeral pall.

Palladium, *pal-là'-de-um*, s. A defence or protection a grayish metal found with platinum.

Pallas, *pal'-las*, s. In *mythology*, the goddess of wisdom.—In *astron.*, a small planet or asteroid.

Pallet, *pal'-let*, s. Among *painters*, a little oval table or board on which the painter places his colours; a name given to different implements used in pottery, gilding, horology, surgery, &c.; a small bed.

Pallial, *pal'-le-al*, a. In *conch.*, pertaining to mantles.

Palliament,‡ *pal'-le-a-ment*, s. A dress; a robe.

Palliasse, *pal-le-yas'*, s. *See* Paillasse.

Palliate, *pal'-le-ate*, v.a. To excuse; to extenuate.

Palliation, *pal-le-a'-shun*, s. Act of palliating.

Palliative, *pal'-le-à-tiv*, a. Extenuating; alleviating. — s. That which extenuates.

Pallid, *pal'-lid*, a. Pale; wan.

Pallidity,† *pal-lid'-e-te*, s. Paleness.

Pallidly, *pal'-lid-le*, ad. Palely; wanly.

Pallidness, *pal'-lid-nes*, s. Paleness; wanness.

Palling, *pawl'-ing*, s. Insipidity.

Pallium, *pal'-le-um*, s. (Lat.) A short white cloak, with a red cross, worn by Catholic priests.

Pall-mall, *pel-mel'*, s. A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; a street in London.

Palm, *päm*, s. The inner part of the hand; a hand's breadth; a lineal measure of three inches; an Eastern plant (the Palm-tree), of which there are many important varieties.—*Palm-oil* is a vegetable oil obtained from the fruit of several species of palms. — v.a. To impose by fraud; to handle.

Palmaceæ, *päl-ma'-se-e*, **Palmæ**, *päl'-me*, s. A natural order of Endogenous plants, the Palms.

Palma Christi, *päl'-mà kris'-ti*, s. (Lat.) An annual plant, whose seeds furnish the castor-oil of medicine.

Palmacites, *päl'-mà-sites*, s. A genus of fossil palms from the coal formation.

Palmapedes, *päl'-mà-pedes*, s.pl. Swimming web-footed birds, the *Anseres* of Linnæus.

Palmar, *päl'-mar*, a. Of the breadth of the hand.

Palmary, *päl'-mà-re*, a. Principal; capital; pertaining to a palm.

Palmate, *päl'-mate*, a. Having the shape of a hand; web-footed.

Palmates, *päl'-mates*, s.pl. A genus of salts formed from palmic acid.

Palmer, *päm'-er*, s. A pilgrim or crusader.

Palmer-worm, *päm'-er-wurm*, s. A hairy worm.

Palmetto, *pal-met'-to*, s. A species of palm-tree.

Palmic Acid, *päl'-mik as'-id*, s. An acid obtained from palmine.

Palmiferous, *pal-mif'-er-us*, a. Bearing palms.

Palmine, *päl'-min*, s. A substance from castor-oil.

Palmiped, *päl'-me-ped*, a. Web-footed, as a water-fowl. — s. A web-footed swimming bird.

Palmistry, *päl'-mis-tre*, s. The telling fortunes by the lines on the palm of the hand.

Palm-sunday, *päm'-sun-da*, s. Sunday before Easter.

Palmy, *päm'-y*, a. Bearing palms; flourishing.

Palo-di-vacca, *pà-lo-de-vak'-kà*, s. The cow-tree.

Palp, *palp*, s.; s.pl. Palpi. In *entomology*, a jointed sensiferous organ attached in pairs to the lower jaw of insects.

Palpability, *pal-pà-bil'-e-te*, s. Perceptibility by touch

Palpable, *pal'-pà-bl*, a. Perceptible to the touch.

Palpableness, *pal'-pà-bl-nes*, s. Plainness, obviousness.

Palpably, *pal'-pà-ble*, ad. Plainly, obviously.

Palpation, *pal-pa'-shun*, s. Act of feeling.

Palpebral, *pal'-pe-bral*, a. Pertaining to the eyebrows.

Palpebrous, *pal'-pe-brus*, a. Having large eyebrows.

Palpiform, *pal'-pe-fawrm*, a. Having the form of palpi.

Palpigerous, *pal-pij'-er-us*, a. Bearing feelers.

Palpitate, *pal'-pe-tate*, v.n. To beat, as the heart.

Palpitation, *pal-pe-ta'-shun*, s. A beating of the heart.

Palsgrave, *pawlz'-grave*, s. A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace.

Palsical, **Palsied**, *pawl'-ze-kal*, *pawl'-zid*, a. Affected with palsy.

Palsy, *pawl'-ze*, s. A privation of motion or feeling; an abolition of function; paralysis. — v.a. To paralyze; to destroy function.

Palter, *pawl'-ter*, v.n. To shift; to dodge.

Palterer, *pawl'-ter-er*, s. One who palters or dodges.

PALTRILY, *pawl'-tre-le*, ad. In a paltry manner.
PALTRINESS, *pawl'-tre-nes*, s. The state of being paltry.
PALTRY, *pawl'-tre*, a. Ragged; mean; worthless.
PALUDAL, *pa-lu'-dal*, a. Pertaining to marshes.
PALY, *pa'-le* a. Pale; wanting colour.—In *heraldry*, divided by pales into four equal parts.
PAM, *pam*, s. The knave of clubs.
PAMPAS, *pam'-pas*, s.pl. The prairies in South America.
PAMPER, *pam'-per*, v.a. To feed to the full; to glut.
PAMPERED, *pam'-perd*, pp. or a. Fed high.
PAMPERING, *pam'-per-ing*, s. Luxuriancy.
PAMPHLET, *pam'-flet*, s. A small unbound book.
— v.a. To write pamphlets.
PAMPHLETEER, *pam-flet-eer'*, s. A writer of pamphlets.
PAMPHLETEERING, *pam-flet-eer'-ing*, a. Publishing pamphlets.
PAN, *pan*, s. A broad shallow vessel; the part of a fire-arm which holds the priming.—In *mythology*, the god of shepherds.
PANACEA, *pan-a-se'-a*, s. (Lat. A universal medicine.
PANADO, *pa-na'-do*, s. (Sp.) A bread pulp; food.
PANARY, *pan'-a-re*, a. Pertaining to bread.
PANCAKE, *pan'-kake*, s. A thin cake fried in a pan.
PANCARTE, PANCHARTE, *pan'-kärt*, s. A royal charter granted to a subject.
PANCH, *pänch*, s. Among *seamen*, a thick mat.
PANCRATIC, *pan-krat'-ik*, a. Excelling in gymnastics; strong. [nastics.
PANCRATIST, *pan'-kra-tist*, s. One who excels in gym-
PANCRATIUM, *pan-kra'-te-um*, s. An athletic contest.
PANCREAS, *pan'-kre-as*, s. A gland; the sweet-bread.
PANCREATIC, *pan-kre-at'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the pancreas.—*Pancreatic juice*, the fluid secreted by the pancreas. [the pancreas.
PANCREATITIS, *pan-cre-a-ti'-tis*, s. Inflammation of
PANDEAN PIPES, *pan-de'-an pipes*, s.pl. A musical wind instrument.
PANDECT, *pan'-dekt*, s. A treatise on any particular science.—*Pandects* are the digest of civil or Roman [law.
PANDEMIC, *pan-dem'-ik*, a. Epidemic.
PANDEMONIUM, *pan-de-mo'-ne-um*, s. The council-chamber of demons; hell.
PANDER, *pan'-der*, s. A pimp; a procurer.
— v.a. To pimp.
— v.n. To act as agent for debauchees. [tion.
PANDERAGE, *pan'-der-aje*, s. Procuring illicit connec-
PANDERISM, *pan'-der-izm*, s. The vices of a pander.
PANDICULATION, *pan-dik-u-la'-shun*, s. A yawning; a stretching. [Brahmin.
PANDIT, *pan'-dit*, or PUNDIT, *pun'-dit*, s A learned
PANDOOR, *pan'-dore*, s. An Austrian light infantry soldier.
PANDORE, *pan'-dore*, s. A kind of lute. [soldier.
PANE, *pane*, s. A square of glass.
PANED, *paynd*, a. Composed of small squares.
PANEGYRIC, *pan-e-jir'-ik*, s. An oration or eulogy in praise of some distinguished person or achievement.
PANEGYRICAL, *pan-e-jir'-e-kal*, a. Encomiastic.
PANEGYRIS,† *pan-ej'-e-ris*, s. A festival; a public meeting for some solemn occasion.
PANEGYRIST, *pan-e-jir'-ist*, s. An eulogist.
PANEGYRIZE, *pan'-e-jir-ize*, v.a. To praise highly.
— v.n. To bestow praises.
PANEL, *pan'-el*, s. A piece of board whose edges are inserted in a frame; a schedule containing names of persons summoned by the sheriff; the whole jury.
— v.a. To form with panels.
PANELESS, *pane'-les*, a. Without panes of glass.
PANG, *pang*, s. Extreme pain; suffering.
— v.a. To give extreme pain to.
PANGOLIN, *pan'-go-lin*, s. The scaly ant-eater.
PANIC, *pan'-ik*, s. A sudden fright.
— a. Extreme or sudden; under fright.
PANIC-STRUCK, *pan'-ik-struk*, a. Struck with sudden fear. [rescence.
PANICLE, *pan'-e-kl*, s. In *botany*, a loose kind of inflo-
PANICLED, *pan'-e-kld*, a. Furnished with panicles.
PANICULATE, *pan-ik'-u-late*, a. Having the flowers in panicles.
PANICUM, *pan'-e-kum*, s. Panic grass.
PANIFICATION,† *pan-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Bread-baking.
PANIVOROUS, *pan-iv'-or-us*, a. Subsisting on bread.
PANNADE, *pan-nade'*, s. The curveting of a horse.
PANNAGE, *pan'-naje*, s. The food of swine in the woods. [stomach of a hawk.
PANNEL, *pan'-nel*, s. A kind of rustic saddle; the
PANNIER, *pan'-yer*, s. A wicker basket.
PANOPLIED, *pan'-o-plid*, a. Completely armed.
PANOPLY, *pan'-o-ple*, s. Complete armour or defence.
PANOPTICON, *pan-op-te-kon*, s. A building so constructed as to see everything.
PANORAMA, *pan-o-rä'-mà*, s. A complete view; picture presenting from a central point a view of objects in every direction. [rama.
PANORAMIC, *pan-o-ram'-ik*, a. Belonging to a pano-
PANSOPHICAL, *pan-sof'-e-kal*, a. Pretending to know everything.
PANSOPHY, *pan'-so-fe*, s. Universal wisdom.
PANSY, *pan'-ze*, s. A species of violet; heart's-ease.
PANT, *pant*, v.n. To palpitate; to desire ardently.
— s. Palpitation of the heart.
PANTALETS, *pan'-tà-lets*, s.pl. Loose drawers.
PANTALOON, *pan'-tà-loon*, s. A garment for males, a ridiculous character in pantomimes
PANTAMORPHIC, *pan-tà-mor'-fik*, a. Taking all forms.
PANTECHNICON, *pan-tek'-ne-kon*, s. A place where every species of workmanship is exposed for sale.
PANTER, *pan'-ter*, s. One who pants; a snare.
PANTHEISM, *pan'-the-izm*, s. The doctrine which maintains that the universe is God.
PANTHEIST, *pan'-the-ist*, s. One who believes the universe to be God. [pantheism.
PANTHEISTICAL, *pan-the-is'-te-kal*, a. Pertaining to
PANTHEON, *pan-the'-un*, s. A temple dedicated to the gods. [*pardus*.
PANTHER, *pan'-ther*, s. A feline quadruped, the *felis*
PANTILE, *pan'-tile*, s. A gutter-tile.
PANTING, *pant'-ing*, s. Palpitation; longing.
PANTINGLY, *pant'-ing-le*, ad. With palpitation.
PANTLER, *pant'-ler*, s. An officer in charge of the bread in large establishments.
PANTOCHRONOMETER, *pan-to-kro-nom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument which combines the compass, sun-dial, and time-dial.
PANTOFLE, *pan'-tofl*, s. A slipper for the foot.
PANTOGRAPH, *pan'-to-graf*, s. An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans, &c. [tograph.
PANTOGRAPHIC, *pan-to-graf'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a pan-
PANTOGRAPHY, *pan-tog'-ra-fe*, s. General description.
PANTOLOGICAL, *pan-to-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to pantology. [mation.
PANTOLOGY, *pan-tol'-o-je*, s. A work of general infor-
PANTOMETER, *pan-tom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring elevations, &c.
PANTOMIME, *pan'-to-mime*, s. One who expresses his meaning by mute action; representation in dumb show.
— a. Representing in mute action. [mime.
PANTOMIMIC, *pan-to-mim'-ik*, a. Pertaining to panto-
PANTOMIMIST, *pan'-to-mim-ist*, s. One who acts in pan-
PANTON, *pan'-ton*, s. A horseshoe. [tomime.
PANTOPHAGIST, *pan-tof'-à-jist*, s. An animal that eats everything. [kept.
PANTRY, *pan'-tre*, s. A closet in which provisions are
PANURGY, *pan'-ur-je*, s. Skill in all kinds of work.
PAP, *pap*, s. A nipple of the breast; soft food for infants.
— v.a. To feed with pap. [fants.
PAPA, *pà-pà'*, s. Father.
PAPACY, *pa'-pà-se*, s. The office of the pope; papal authority; popedom.
PAPAL, *pa'-pal*, a. Proceeding from the pope; popish.
PAPALIST, *pa'-pal-ist*, s. One who favours papal power.
PAPALIZE, *pa'-pal-ize*, v.a. To make papal; to spread papal doctrines.
— v.n. To conform to popery. [papal doctrines.
PAPALLY, *pa'-pal-le*, ad. Popishly.
PAPAVERACEÆ, *pà-pav-er-a'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the *Papaver*, or Poppy, is the type. [the poppy.
PAPAVERACEOUS, *pà-pav-er-a'-se-us*, a. Belonging to
PAPAVEROUS, *pà-pav'-er-us*, a. Resembling the poppy.
PAPAW, *pà-paw'*, s. The common name of the tree *Carica papaya*, of the order *Papayaceæ*.
PAPE, *päpe*, s. *See* POPE.
PAPER, *pa'-per*, s. A substance usually made of the pulp of linen or cotton rags, and formed into thin sheets, on which letters and figures are written and printed; the general name of a newspaper.—It has many useful compounds; as *Paper-credit* or *Paper-money*, notes or bills promising payment of money.—*Paper-hangings*, paper ornamented with coloured figures, pasted against the walls of apartments, &c.—*Paper-kite*, a light frame covered with paper for flying in the air.—*Paper-making*, the art or business of manufacturing paper.—*Paper-mill*, a mill in which paper is manufactured.—*Paper-stainer*, one who stains, colours, or stamps paper for hangings.
— a. Made of paper.

Paper, v.a. To cover with paper.
Papescent, *pà-pes'-sent*, a. Having the qualities of pap.
Paphian, *pa'-fe-an*, a. Pertaining to the rites of Venus.
Papier-mache, *pap'-ya-mä'-sha*, s. (Fr.) Articles made of the pulp of paper, as tea-boards, trays, &c.
Papilio, *pa-pil'-yo*, s. (Lat.) A butterfly.
Papilionaceæ, *pa-pil'-yun-à-se-e*, s.pl. In *botany*, a sub-order of the *Leguminosæ*. [butterfly.
Papilionaceous, *pa-pil'-yo-na'-se-us*, a. Resembling the
Papilionides, *pà-pil-yon'-e-des*, s.pl. A tribe of Lepidopterous insects, comprehending the diurnal butterflies.
Papilla, *pà-pil'-là*, s. (Lat.) A small pap or nipple; pl. **Papillæ**, minute projecting filaments.
Papillary, *pap'-il-là-re*, } a. Pertaining to or resem
Papillous, *pap'-il-lus*, } bling the nipple.
Papillote, *pap'-il-lote*, s. A small piece of paper on which ladies roll up their hair.
Papism, *pa'-pizm*, } s. Popery; the docrines of
Papistry, *pa'-pis-tre*, } Popery
Papist, *pa'-pist*, s. A Roman Catholic.
Papistic, *pa'-pis-tik*, a. Popish
Papized, *pa'-pize'd*, a. Conformed to popery.
Pappous, *pap'-pus*, a. Downy.
Pappus, *pap'-pus*, s. (Lat.) The feathery calyx of florets.
Pappy, *pap'-pe*, a. Like pap; succulent.
Papulæ, *pap'-u-le*, s.pl. (Lat.) Pimples.
Papulous, *pap'-u-lus*, a. Full of pimples.
Papyraceous, *pap-e-ra'-se-us*, a. Belonging to papyrus, of the consistency of paper
Papyrus, *pa-pi'-rus*, s. (Lat.) An Egyptian reed which the ancients used for paper; a written scroll.
Par, *par*, s. (Lat.) State of equality; equal value.
Parable, *par'-à-bl*, s. A fable or allegorical relation.
— v.a. To represent by fiction.
Parabola, *par-ab'-o-là*, s. (Lat.) A conic section.
Parabole, *par-ab'-o-le*, s. Similitude; comparison.
Parabolic, *par-a-bol'-ik*, a. Expressed by parable; having the form of a parabola;—ad. *Parabolically*.
Paraboliform, *par-à-bol'-e-fawrm*, a. Resembling a parabola.
Paracelsian, *par-à-sel'-se-an*, a. Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus. [cularity.
Paracentric, *par-à-sen'-trik*, a. Deviating from cir-
Parachronism, *pà-rak'-ron-izm*, s. Error in chronology.
Parachute, *par'-à-shute*, s. In *aerostation*, an implement in the form of an umbrella, to prevent rapidity of descent.
Paraclete, *par'-à-kleet*, s. The Comforter.
Paracrostic, *par-à-kros'-tik*, s. A poetical composition.
Paracyanogen, *par-à-si-an'-o-jen*, s. An insoluble substance, from the cyanide of mercury.
Parade, *pà-rade'*, s. The place where troops assemble; show; display; pompous procession; military order.
— v.a. or v.n To array in military order, to go about in military procession; to walk about for show.
Paradigm, *par'-à-dim*, s. An example; a model.
Paradigmatic, † *par-à-dig-mat'-ik*, a. Exemplary.
Parading, *pà-rade'-ing*, s. The act of making a parade.
Paradise, *par'-à-dise*, s. The garden of Eden; a place of bliss; heaven.
Paradisea, *par-à-dis'-e-à*, s.pl. Birds of paradise.
Paradisiacal, *par-à-de-si'-à-kal*, a. Pertaining to Paradise.
Parados, *pà-rà-dos'*, s. (Sp.) In *military science*, an elevation of earth behind fortified places, to secure them from sudden attack.
Paradox, *par'-à-doks*, s. A proposition contrary to received opinion, yet true in fact.
Paradoxical, *par-à-doks'-e-kal*, a. Having the nature of a paradox; whence, *Paradoxically* and *Paradoxicalness*. [roof.
Paradrome, *par'-à-drome*, s. A gallery without any
Paraffine, *par'-à-feen*, s. A tasteless, inodorous fatty matter, derived from the distillation of the tar of beech-wood [letters to the end of a word.
Paragoge, *par-à-go'-je*, s. The addition of one or more
Paragon, *par'-à-gon*, s. A model or pattern.
— v.a To compare; † to equal.
—† v.n To pretend equality.
Paragram, *par'-à-gram*, s. A play upon words.
Paragrammatist, *par-à-gram'-mà-tist*, s. A punster.
Paragraph, *par'-à-graf*, s. Subdivision of a discourse, generally distinguished by a break in the lines.
— v.a. To form or write paragraphs. [graphs.
Paragraphic, *par-à-graf'-ik*, a. Consisting of para-
Parallactic, *par-al-lak'-tik*, a. Pertaining to a parallax.
Parallax, *par'-al-laks*, s. The change of position of a celestial body in consequence of being viewed from different parts.
Parallel, *par'-al-lel*, a. Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant.—*Parallel ruler* a mathematical instrument formed of two equal rulers, movable about joints, but always remaining parallel
Parallel, s. A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line.—*Parallels of longitude* are small circles on the terrestrial sphere parallel to the equator.
— v.a. To level; to equal; to correspond.
Parallelism, *par'-al-lel-izm*, s. State of being parallel
Parallelogram, *par-al-lel'-lo-gram*, s. A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel
Paralogism, *par-al'-o-jizm*, s. In *logic*, false reasoning
Paralogize, *par-al'-o-jize*, v.a. To reason falsely.
Paralogy, *par-al'-o-je*, s. False reasoning. [function.
Paralysis, *par-al'-e-sis*, s. Palsy; an abolition of
Paralytic, *par-à-lit'-ik*, a. Affected with palsy.
— s. A person affected with palsy.
Paralyze, *par'-à-lize*, v.a. To affect with palsy.
Parameter, *pà-ràm'-e-ter*, s. In *geometry*, the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.
Paramount, *par'-à-mount*, a. Superior to all others.
— s. The highest in rank.
Paramour, *par'-à-moor*, s. (Fr.) A lover; a mistress.
Paranaphthaline, *par-à-naf'-thà-lin*, s. A substance closely resembling naphthaline.
Paranthine, *par'-an-thine*. *See* Scapolite.
Paranymph, *par'-à-nimf*, s. A bridesman.
Parapet, *par'-à-pet*, s. A breastwork.—In *fort.*, a wall or elevation for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot.
Paraphernalia, *par-à-fer-na'-le-a*, s.pl. Appendages; trappings. [the glans penis.
Paraphimosis, *par-à-fi-mo'-sis*, s. Strangulation of
Paraphonia, *par-à-fo'-ne-à*, s. Indistinct articulation.
Paraphrase, *par'-à-frase*, s. A copious explanation, or
— v.a. To explain or freely translate. [free translation.
— v.n. To make a paraphrase.
Paraphrast, *par'-à-frast*, s. One who paraphrases.
Paraphrastic, *par-à-fras'-tik*, a. Ample in explanation.
Paraplegia, *par-à-ple'-je-à*, s. A kind of palsy.
Parapleuritis, *par-à-plew-rī'-tes*, s. Spurious pleurisy.
Paraquito, *par-à-ke'-to*, s. A small parrot.
Parasang, *par'-à-sang*, s. A Persian measure of length, about four English miles.
Parascene, *par'-à-seen*, s. Preparation; the Sabbath eve of the Jews; the postscenium of a theatre.
Paraselene, *par-à-se-le'-ne*, s. A mock moon.
Parasite, *par'-à-site*, s. One who frequents the tables of the rich, and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a sycophant.—In *botany* and *zoology*, a plant or animal which attaches itself to and lives upon another.
Parasitic, *par-à-sit'-ik*, a. Flattering; wheedling, growing and living upon some other body.
Parasitism, *par'-à-sit-izm*, s. Manners of a parasite.
Parasol, *par'-à-sol*, s. A small umbrella used by ladies.
Parboil, *pär'-boil*, v.a. To boil in part.
Parbuckle, *pär'-buk'l*, s. Among *seamen*, a rope for hoisting bales, casks, &c.
Parcæ, *pär'-se*, s.pl. In *mythology*, the three Fates.
Parcel, *pär'-sel*, s. A portion of anything taken separately; a quantity; a small package of goods; a number of persons (*in contempt*).
— v.a. To divide into parts.
Parcelling, *pär'-sel-ling*, s. Among *seamen*, long narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar.
Parcenary, *pär'-se-nà-re*, s. Coheirship. [scent.
Parcener, *pär'-se-ner*, s. One who holds lands by de-
Parch, *pärtch*, v.a. To scorch to dry.
— v.n. To be scorched.
Parchedness, *pärtch'-ed-nes*, s. State of being scorched.
Parchment, *pärtch'-ment*, s. The skin of a sheep dressed and rendered fit for writing on.
Pard, *pärd*, s. The leopard, or any spotted beast.
Pardon, *pär'dn*, v.a. To grant forgiveness.
— s. Forgiveness; remission of a penalty.
Pardonable, *pärd'-nà-bl*, a. Venial, excusable.
Pardoner, *pärd'-ner*, s. One who forgives.
Pare, *pare*, v.a. To cut or shave off.
Paregoric, *par-e-gor'-ik*, a. Soothing; assuaging pain.
— s. A medicine that mitigates pain.
Parenchyma, *par-en'-ke-ma*, s. In *anatomy*, the solid part of the viscera; a spongy substance.—In *botany*, the pith of plants. [*entozoa*
Parenchymata, *par-en-kim'-à-tà*, s.pl. An order of

PARENETIC, *par-e-net'-ik*, a. Hortatory; encouraging.
PARENT, *pa'-rent*, s. A father or mother.
PARENTAGE, *par'-en-taje*, s. Extraction; birth.
PARENTAL, *pà-ren'-tal*, a. Pertaining to parents; affectionate.
PARENTHESIS, *pà-ren'-the-sis*, s. An interlocutory sentence, containing certain intermediate words, thus indicated ( )
PARENTHETICAL, *par-en-thet'-e-kal*, a. Expressed in a parenthesis;—ad. *Parenthetically*.
PARENTICIDE, *pa-ren'-te-side*, s. One who kills a parent.
PARENTLESS, *pa'-rent-les*, a. Deprived of parents.
PARER, *pa'-rer*, s. An instrument for paring.
PARGASITE, *pär'-gà-site*, s. A variety of hornblende.
PARGET, *pär'-jet*, s. Rough plaster; ‡ gypsum; paint.
— v.a. To plaster walls.
PARGETER, *par'-jet-er*, s. A plasterer.
PARHELION, *par-hel'-yun*, s.; pl. PARHELIA. A mock sun or meteor.
PARIAH, *pa'-re-à*, s. One of the lowest class of people in Hindostan; an outcast.
PARIAN, *pa'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to the isle of Paros; whence *Parian marble* and the *Parian Chronicle* received their names.
PARIANÆ, *pa-re-a'-ne*, s.pl. A family of small birds, of which the *Parus*, or Titmouse, is the type.
PARIETAL, *pa-ri'-e-tal*, a. Pertaining to or within the sides of anything; thus, the *parietal* bones form the sides and upper part of the skull.
PARILITY, *pà-ril'-e-te*, s Resemblance.
PARING, *pare'-ing*, s. That which is pared off; rind.
PARISH, *par'-ish*, s. The precincts of a parish church, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church. —*Parish clerk* is a subordinate lay functionary in the church.
— a. Belonging to or maintained by the parish.
PARISHIONER, *pà-rish'-un-er*, s. One who belongs to a parish.
PARISYLLABIC, *par-e-sil-lab'-ik*, a. Having an equal [number of syllables.
PARITOR, *par'-e-tur*, s. A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.
PARITY, *par'-e-te*, s. Equality; like state.
PARK, *pärk*, s. A large piece of ground enclosed for public or private recreation.—A *park of artillery*, an assemblage of heavy ordnance.
— v.a. To inclose in a park.
PARKER,‡ *pärk'-er*, s. A park-keeper.
PARLANCE, *pär'-lanse*, s. Conversation.
PARLE,‡ *pärle*, v.n. To talk; to converse.
PARLEY, *pär'-le*, v.n. To discuss orally; to treat with.
— s. Mutual discourse or conversation; conference with an enemy.
PARLIAMENT, *pär'-le-ment*, s. The general council of the nation, constituting the legislature, and consisting of the Sovereign, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the house of commons.
PARLIAMENTARIAN, *pär-le-men-ta'-re-an*, s. An adherent to Parliament in the time of Charles I.
PARLIAMENTARY, *pär-le-men'-tà-re*, a. Pertaining to parliament; according to the usages of parliament.
PARLOUR, *pär'-lur*, s. The room in a house which the family usually occupy.
PARLOUS,‡ *pär'-lus*, a. Sprightly; waggish.
PARMESAN, *pär'-me-san*, s. A delicate sort of cheese, first made at Parma.
PARNASSIAN, *pär-nas'-se-an*, a. Pertaining to Parnassus.
PARNASSUS, *pär-nas'-sus*, s. A celebrated mountain in Greece, anciently considered sacred to the Muses.
PAROCHIAL *pà-ro'-ke-al*, a. Belonging to a parish.
PAROCHIALITY, *pà-ro-ke-al'-e-te*, s. State of being paro-
PAROCHIAN, *pà-ro'-ke-an*, s. A parishioner. [chial.
PARODIC, *par-od'-ik*, a. After the manner of parody.
PARODIST, *par'-o-dist*, s. One who makes parodies.
PARODY, *par'-o-de*, s. Change of another's words or thoughts; a poetical pleasantry; a burlesque.
— v.a. To alter; to copy by way of parody.
PAROLE, *pà-role'*, s. Word given as an assurance, promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed; the military password.
— a. Oral, not written.
PARONOMASIA, *par-on-o-ma'-se-à*, s. A play on words.
PARONYMOUS, *par-on'-e-mus*, a. Of the same derivation.
PAROQUET, *par'-o-ket*, s. A small species of parrot.
PAROTID, *par-ot'-id*, a. Pertaining to glands near the ear.
PAROTIS, *par-o'-tis*, s. The parotid gland. [gland.
PAROTITIS, *par-o-ti'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the parotid
PAROXYSM, *par'-oks-izm*, s. A fit of any disease.
PAROXYSMAL, *par-oks-iz'-mal*, a. Pertaining to paroxysm.
PARQUETRY, *pär'-ket-re*, s. Inlaid cabinet-work.
PARR, *pär*, s. Young salmon.
PARRAKEET, *par'-ra-keet*, s. A small species of parrot.
PARRHESIA, *par-re'-se-à*, s. Freedom of speech
PARRICIDAL, *par-re-si'-dal*, a. Pertaining to parricide.
PARRICIDE, *par'-re-side*, s. A person who murders his father or mother; the murder of a parent.
PARRIED, *par'-rid*, pp. of the verb *to parry*.
PARROCK, *par'-rok*, s. A small field; a paddock.
PARROT, *par'-rot*, s. A bird of the genus *psittacus*, remarkable for beautiful colours, and its powers of imitating the human voice.
PARROT-FISH, *par'-rot-fish*, s. A fish of the tropical seas.
PARROTRY, *par'-rot-re*, s. Servile imitation, like parrots
PARRY, *par'-re*, v.a. or v.n. To ward off; to fence.
PARSE, *pärse*, v.a. In *grammar*, to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence.
PARSEE, *par'-see*, s. A Persian fire worshipper.
PARSEEISM, *pär'-see-ism*, s. The religion of the Parsees.
PARSIMONIOUS, *pär-se-mo'-ne-us*, a. Covetous; niggardly.
PARSIMONIOUSNESS, *pär-se-mo-ne-us-nes*, s. A sparing use of money.
PARSIMONY, *pär'-se-mon-e*, s. Closeness in expenditure.
PARSING, *pärs'-ing*, s. The resolving a sentence into its
PARSLEY, *pärs'-le*, s. A culinary herb. [elements.
PARSNIP, *pärs'-nep*, s. An esculent root.
PARSON, *pär'sn*, s. A clergyman; a parish incumbent.
PARSONAGE, *pär'sn aje*, s. An ecclesiastical benefice; the residence of the incumbent.
PART, *pärt*, s. A portion, piece, or fragment; something less than all; particular office or business; character appropriated in a play.—*Parts*, qualities; powers; accomplishments.—In *grammar*, the classification of words, called *parts of speech*.
— v.a. To divide; to sever into two or more pieces; to distribute. [torn asunder.
— v.n. To be separated or detached; to break or to be
PARTAGE,† *pär'-taje*, s. Division; severance.
PARTAKE, *pär-take'*, v.n. To take a part or share, in common with others.
— v.a. To have a part in; to share.
PARTAKER, *pär-ta'-ker*, s. A sharer; a participator.
PARTAKING, *pär-ta'-king*, s. An associating, combination.
PARTED, *pärt'-ed*, pp. or a. Separated; severed.
PARTER, *pärt'-er*, s. One who separates.
PARTERRE, *pär-tare'*, s. (Fr.) In *gardening*, a system of beds of different shapes and sizes. [at Athens.
PARTHENON, *pär-the'-nun*, s. The temple of Minerva
PARTIAL, *pär'-shal*, a. Biased in favour of one party.
PARTIALIST,† *pär'-shal-ist*, s. One who is partial.
PARTIALITY, *pär-she-al'-e-te*, s. Inclination to favour one party or side more than another; an undue bias of mind.
PARTIALIZE,‡ *pär'-shal-ize*, v.a. To render partial.
PARTIALLY, *pär'-shal-le*, ad. With undue bias of mind.
PARTIBILITY, *pär-te-bil'-e-te*, s. Separability.
PARTIBLE, *pär' te-bl*, a. Divisible; separable.
PARTICIPABLE, *pär-tis'-e-pà-bl*, a. That may be shared.
PARTICIPANT, *pär-tis'-e-pant*, a. Sharing; having part.
— s. A partaker. [a share in.
PARTICIPATE, *pär-tis'-e-pate*, v.n. To partake; to have
— v.a. To partake; to share.
PARTICIPATION, *pär-tis-e-pa'-shun*, s. The sharing in common with others; distribution; division into shares.
PARTICIPATIVE, *pär-tis'-e-pa-tiv*, a. Capable of participating.
PARTICIPATOR, *pär-tis'-e-pa'-tur*, s. A partaker with another. [ciple.
PARTICIPIAL, *pär-te-sip'-e-al*, a. Formed from a parti-
PARTICIPLE, *pär'-te-sip'l*, s. In *grammar*, a word so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb.
PARTICLE, *pär'-te-kl*, s. A minute portion of matter, an atom, or molecule.—In *grammar*, a word not varied or inflected.
PARTICULAR, *pär-tik'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to a single person or thing, not general; singularly nice in taste, peculiar, precise or exact. [detail of things
— s A single instance; a distinct part; a minute
PARTICULARITY, *pär-tik-u-lar'-e-te*, s. Distinct notice or specification of particulars; minuteness in detail
PARTICULARIZATION, *pär-tik-u-lar-e-za'-shun*, s Act of particularizing. [enumerate in detail.
PARTICULARIZE, *pär-tik'-u-lar-ize*, v.a. To mention or
— v.n. To be attentive to single things.
PARTICULARLY, *pär-tik'-u-lar-le*, ad. Distinctly.
PARTING, *pärt'-ing*, a. Given at separation.

PARTING, *pärt'-ing*, s. Division; separation.
PARTISAN, *pär'-te-zan*, s. An adherent to a party or faction; a kind of halberd.
— a. Employed in irregular warfare.
PARTISANSHIP, *pär' te-zan-ship*, s. Adherence to a party.
PARTITE, *pär'-tite*, s. In *botany*, divided.
PARTITION, *pär-tish'-un*, s. Division; separation.
— v.a. To divide into shares.
PARTITIVE, *pär'-ti-tiv*, a. In *grammar*, distributive.
PARTLET,‡ *pärt'-let*, s. A ruff; a band or collar.
PARTLY, *pärt'-le*, ad. In part; not wholly.
PARTNER, *pärt'-ner*, s. One who partakes or shares with another; a joint owner of stock or capital employed in business; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.
—† v.a. To associate with.
PARTNERSHIP, *part'-ner ship*, s. The association of persons for the purpose of business; joint interest.
PARTOOK, *pär-took'*, *pret.* of *par'take*.
PARTRIDGE, *pär'-trije*, s. A wild gallinaceous bird, of the genus *perdrix*.—*Partridge-wood* is a variegated wood much esteemed for cabinet-work.
PARTS, *pärts*, s.pl. Qualities; accomplishments.
PARTURIATE,† *pär-tew'-re-ate*, v.n. To bring forth young.
PARTURIENT, *pär-tew'-re-ant*, a. Bringing forth young.
PARTURITION, *pär-tu-rish'-un*, s. The bringing forth.
PARTY, *pär'-te*, s. A number of persons united in opinion or design; a select company. In *military affairs*, a detachment of troops. The word admits of various compounds, which are self-expressive, as *Party-coloured*, *Party-fence-wall*, *Party-jury*, *Party-man*, *Party-spirit*, *Party-wall*, &c.
PARTYISM, *pär'-te-izm*, s. Devotion to party.
PARVENU, *pär-ve-new'*, s. (Fr.) An upstart.
PARVITUDE,‡ *pär'-ve tewd*, s. Littleness.
PAS, *pä*, s. Step; precedence.
PASCH,‡ *pask*, s. The passover.—*Pasch-egg*, an egg presented to children at Easter.
PASCHAL, *pas'-kal*, a. Pertaining to the passover.
PASCUAGE,† *pas'-kew-aje*, s. Grazing of cattle.
PASH, *push*, s. A blow.
PASHAW, *pä-shaw'*, s. A Turkish viceroy.
PASIGRAPHY, *pä-sig'-rä-fe*, s. System of universal writing.
PASQUE-FLOWER, *pas'-flower*, s. A species of anemone, growing in Europe and Siberia, and usually flowering about Easter.
PASQUIN, *pas'-kwin*, } s. A lampoon or coarse
PASQUINADE, *pas'-kwin-ade*, } satire.
PASQUINADE, *pas'-kwin-ade*, v.a. To lampoon; to satirize.
PASQUILANT, *pas'-kwe-lant*, } s. A lampooner; a low
PASQUILER, *pas'-kwil-er*, } satirist.
PASS, *päs*, v.n. To proceed from one place to another; to disappear; to be enacted; to be current; to take place.—*To come to pass*, to happen.
— v.a. To go beyond; to cause to move hastily; to sell or assign; to utter; to pronounce, as an opinion.
— s. A narrow passage, entrance, or avenue; a passage; a road; a license to pass.—In *fencing*, a thrust.—*Pass-book*, a book in which a merchant enters goods bought or sold.—*Pass key*, a key for opening many locks.—*Pass-word*, a watchword.
PASSABLE, *päs'-sä-bl*, a. That may be passed or navigated; current; receivable; tolerable.
PASSADO, *pas-sä'-do*, s. A push or thrust.
PASSADE, *pas-sade'*, s. (Fr.) In the *manége*, a turn or course of a horse backward or forward.
PASSAGE, *pas' saje*, s. Act of passing or moving by land or water; road; avenue; a pass or encounter.
PASSAGER, *pas'-sä-jer*, s. *See* PASSENGER.
PASSANT, *pas'-sang*, a. Cursory; transient.—In *heraldry*, walking.—*En passant*, by the way; briefly.
PASSED, } *post*, } pp. or a Gone by; accomplished;
PAST, } ended; enacted.
PASSENGER, *pas'-sen-jer*, s. One who travels in some established conveyance.
PASSER, *päs'-ser*, s. A passenger.
PASSER-BY, *päs'-ser-bi*, s. One who goes by or near.
PASSERINE, *pas'-ser-in*, a. Pertaining to sparrows.
PASSIBILITY, *pas-se-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of receiving impressions from external agents.
PASSIBLENESS, *pas'-se-bl-nes*, }
PASSIBLE, *pas'-se-bl*, a. Susceptible of feeling.
PASSIFLOREÆ, *pas-se-flo'-re-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the *Passiflora*, or Passion-flower, is the type.
PASSIM, *pas'-sim*, s. (Lat.) Here and there.
PASSING, *päs'-sing*, a. Exceeding; surpassing.—*Passing-bell*, the bell that rings at the hour of death.
— s. The act of passing.

PASSION, *pash'-un*, s. Anger, or rage; any effect produced by external agency; ardour; suffering; eager desire; lustful love.—*Passion-flower*, a flower supposed to represent the passion of our Saviour.—*Passion-week*, the week preceding the festival of Easter.
PASSIONATE, *pash'-un-ate*, a. Easily moved to anger; irascible; hot-headed; hasty.
—‡ v.a. To affect with passion.
PASSIONATENESS, *pash'-un-nate-nes*, s. Vehemence of mind; anger.
PASSIONED, *pash'-und*, a. Violently affected.
PASSIONLESS, *pash'-un-les*, a. Not easily excited; calm.
PASSIVE, *pas'-siv*, a. Unresisting; patient; suffering; enduring.—*Passive-verb*, in *grammar*, that form of the verb which implies passion, or being acted upon.
PASSIVELY, *pas'-siv-le*, ad. Without agency.
PASSIVENESS, *pas'-siv-nes*, } s. Passibility; capacity of
PASSIVITY,† *pas-siv'-e-te*, } suffering; patience; unresisting submission.
PASSLESS, *päs'-les*, a. Having no pass or passage.
PASSOVER, *päs'-o-ver*, s. A solemn feast of the Jews.
PASSPORT, *päs'-port*, s. A permission in writing to pass.
PAST, *päst*, pp. or a. from Pass. Not present; gone by.
— s. Past time.
— prep. Beyond in time.
PASTE, *payst*, s. A tenacious mixture, formed of flour and water boiled, or other materials; a brilliant kind of glass
— v.a. To fasten with paste.
PASTEBOARD, *payst'-board*, s. A species of thick paper.
PASTED, *payst'-ed*, pp. or a. Cemented with paste.
PASTEL, *pas'-tel*, s. A plant; a coloured crayon.
PASTERN, *pas'-tern*, s. The part of a horse's leg between the joint of the hoof and the foot.—*Pastern-joint*, the joint in a horse's leg next the foot.
PASTICCIO, *päs-titch'-yo*, s. (Ital.) A medley.
PASTIL, *pas'-til*, s. A kind of paste made of different colours ground with gum-water, and used like a crayon; a kind of sugar confectionery.
PASTIME, *päs'-time*, s. That which amuses; entertainment; recreation.
PASTOR, *pas'-tur*, s. A shepherd; a minister of the gospel.
PASTORAL, *pas'-tur-al*, a. Pertaining to shepherds; relating to the pastor of a church.
— s. A rural poem; an idyl; a bucolic.
PASTORALE, *pas'-to-räle*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, a tender, soft, or soothing composition.
PASTORATE, *pas'-tur-ate*, } s. The office of a spiritual
PASTORSHIP, *pas'-tur-ship*, } guide or pastor.
PASTORLESS, *pas'-tur-les*, a. Having no pastor.
PASTOR-LIKE, *pas'-tur-like*, a. Becoming a pastor.
PASTRY, *pays'-tre*, s. Pies, cakes, or baked paste.—*Pastry-shop*, the place where pastry is made or sold.—*Pastry-cook*, one whose occupation is to make pastry.
PASTURABLE, *pas'-tu-rä-bl*, a. Fit for pasture.
PASTURAGE, *pas'-tu-raje*, s. (Fr. *pâturage*.) The business of grazing cattle; grass for feeding cattle.
PASTURE, *past'-yur*, s. Grass for the food of cattle land on which cattle feed.
— v.a. To feed on grass.
— v.n. To graze.
PASTURELESS, *pas'-ture-les*, a. Having no pasture.
PASTY, *pas'-te*, a. Like paste.
— s. A pie made of paste.
PAT, *pat*, a. Fit; convenient. (*Colloquial.*)
— s. A light, quick blow with the hand; a small mass beaten into shape by pats.
— v.a. To strike gently with the fingers or hand.
— ad. Conveniently; fitly.
PATAVINITY, *pat-ä-vin'-e-te*, s. Use of local words, style of Livy, the historian.
PATCH, *patsh*, s. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment, a small piece of ground.
— v.a. To mend by sewing on; to make up of pieces and shreds.
PATCHED, *patsh'd*, pp. or a. Mended with a patch.
PATCHER, *patsh'-er*, s. One who patches or botches.
PATCHERY, *patsh'-er-e*, s. Bungling work; botchery.
PATCHWORK, *patsh'-wurk*, s. Work composed of pieces sewed together.
PATE, *pate*, s. The head, or rather the top of the head.—In *fortification*, a kind of platform.
PATEE, *pat'-e*, s. (Fr.) In *heraldry*, a cross.
PATEFACTION, *pat-e-fak'-shun*, s. Act of manifesting.
PATELLA, *pa-tel'-la*, s. (Lat.) The knee-pan, a small dishlike vase; a univalvular shell-fish.
PATELLIFORM, *pa-tel'-le-fawrm*, a. Of the form of a dish.
PATELLITE, *pat'-el-lite*, s. Fossil remains of the patella.
PATEN, *pat'-in*, s. A plate; plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.
PATENT, *pat'-ent*, a. Open; spread; apparent.

PATENT, s. A privilege granted as a title of nobility; the exclusive right to an invention.—*Patent-office*, an office for the granting of patents for inventions. *Patent-rolls*, the records or registers of patents.
— v.a. To grant by patent.
PATENTABLE, *pat'-ent-à-bl*, a. That can be patented.
PATENTED, *pat'-ent-ed*, pp. or a. Granted by patent.
PATENTEE, *pat'-en-tee*, s. One who has a patent.
PATERNAL, *pà-ter'-nal*, a. Fatherly; hereditary.
PATERNITY, *pà-ter'-ne-te*, s. Fathership.
PATERNOSTER, *pat'-er-nos'-ter*, s. The Lord's Prayer.
PATH, *päth*, s.; pl. PATHS. A way trodden by the foot of man or beast; a way or track where a body moves in space; course of life.
— v.a. To make a path by treading; to push forward.
— v.n. To walk abroad.
PATH-FLY, *path'-fli*, s. A fly found in foot-paths.
PATH-KEEPING, *path-keep'-ing*, a. Keeping in the path.
PATHEMATIC, *path-e-mat'-ik*, s. Designating affection or suffering. [sions.
PATHETIC, *pa-thet'-ik*, a. Affecting or moving the passions. Style adapted to awaken the passions.
PATHETICALLY, *pà-thet'-e-kal-le*, ad. In a moving manner. [tender passions.
PATHETICALNESS, *pà-thet'-e-kal-nes*, s. Moving of the
PATHLESS, *päth'-les*, a. Having no beaten way.
PATHOGNOMONIC, *pà-thog-no-mon'-ik*, a. Indicating disease. [sions.
PATHOGNOMY, *pà-thog'-no-me*, s. Expression of the pas-
PATHOLOGICAL, *pà-tho-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to pathology.
PATHOLOGIST, *pà-thol'-o-jist*, s. A writer on pathology.
PATHOLOGY, *pà-thol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on diseases.
PATHOS, *pa'-thos*, s. Warmth of feeling; tenderness.
PATHWAY, *päth'-wa*, s. A path; a way or course.
PATIBLE,‡ *pat'-e-bl*, a. Sufferable.
PATIBULARY, *pa-tib'-u-lar-e*, a. Belonging to the gallows.
PATIENCE, *pa'-shense*, s. The suffering of afflictions; calm endurance.
PATIENT, *pa'-shent*, a. Sustaining afflictions of body or mind with calmness; not easily provoked.
— s. A person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition; a sick person.
PATIENTLY, *pa'-shent-le*, ad. With composure, quietly.
PATINA, *pat'-e-nà*, s. (Ital.) The colour or incrustation which age gives to coins or works of art.
PATLY, *pat'-le*, ad. Fitly; conveniently.
PATNESS, *pat'-nes*, s. Fitness; suitableness.
PATOIS, *pat'-waw*, s. (Fr.) A dialect; a provincialism.
PATRIARCH, *pa'-tre-ark*, s. The head of a family or church; an eastern dignitary.
PATRIARCHAL, *pa-tre-ar'-kal*, a. Belonging to patriarchs.
PATRIARCHATE, *pa'-tre-ar-kate*, } s. Jurisdiction or resi-
PATRIARCHY, *pa'-tre-ar-ke*, } dence of a patriarch.
PATRIARCHISM, *pa'-tre-ar-kizm*, s. Government by a patriarch.
PATRICIAN, *pa-trish'-an*, a. Senatorial; noble. [cestors.
— s. A nobleman.
PATRIMONIAL, *pat-re-mo'-ne-al*, a. Inherited from an-
PATRIMONY, *pat'-re-mo-ne*, s. An ancestorial estate; a church estate or revenue. [country.
PATRIOT, *pa'-tre-ot*, s. Devoted to the interests of his
PATRIOTIC, *pa-tre-ot'-ik*, a. Full of patriotism.
PATRIOTISM, *pa'-tre-o-tizm*, s. Love of country.
PATRISTIC, *pà-tris'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian Church.
PATROL, *pà-trole'*, s. A military guard, whose duty is to march round during the night, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp.
— v.n. To go the rounds in a camp.
PATRON, *pa'-tron*, s. A patrician; advocate; a supporter; a defender.—In the *canon law*, one who has the disposition of a benefice.
PATRONAGE, *pa'-tron-aje*, s. Special countenance or support; right of presentation to a church living.
— v.a. To patronize or support.
PATRONAL, *pat'-ro-nal*, a. Doing the office of patron.
PATRONESS, *pa'-tron-es*, s. A female patron.
PATRONIZE, *pat'-ron-ize*, v.a. To countenance; to defend, as a patron, to favour.
PATRONIZER, *pat'-ro-ni-zer*, s. One who favours.
PATRONLESS, *pa'-tron-les*, a. Destitute of a patron.
PATRONYMIC, *pat-ro-nim'-ik*, s. The family name.
PATTEN, *pat'n*, s. A clog shod with an iron ring; the base of a column or pillar. [water.
PATTER, *pat'-ter*, v.n. To strike, as falling drops of
PATTERING, *pat'-ter-ing*, s. A striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PATTERN, *pat'-tern*, s. An original or model; that which is to be copied; a specimen.
— v.a. To make in imitation; to copy.
PATTY, *pat'-te*, s. A little pie.
PATTY-PAN, *pat'-te-pän*, s. A pan to bake a little pie in
PATULOUS, *pat'-u-lus*, a. Spreading.
PAUCILOQUENT, *paw-sil'-o-kwent*, a. Using few words
PAUCILOQUY,† *paw-sil'-o-kwe*, s. Fewness of words.
PAUCITY, *paw'-se-te*, s. Fewness; smallness of number.
PAUM, *pawm*, v.a. To impose by fraud.
PAUNCE, *pawnse*, s. A pansy.
PAUNCH, *pawnch*, s. In ruminating quadrupeds, the first and largest stomach.
— v.a. To rip the belly; to eviscerate.
PAUPER, *paw'-per*, s. A poor person. [destitute.
PAUPERISM, *paw'-per-izm*, s. State of being poor or
PAUPERIZATION, *paw-per-e-za'-shun*, s. Process of reducing to pauperism.
PAUPERIZE, *paw'-per-ize*, v.a. To reduce to pauperism.
PAUSE, *pawze*, s. A cessation or intermission in speaking or action; suspense.—In *music*, a rest, thus indicated 𝄐. [time; to hesitate
— v.n. To make a short stop; to cease to speak for a
PAUSER, *paw'-ser*, s. One who deliberates.
PAUSINGLY, *pawse'-ing-le*, ad. After a pause; by breaks.
PAVE, *pä-vä'*, s. (Fr.) The pavement.
PAVE, *pave*, v.a. To lay or cover with stone or brick, to facilitate introduction.
PAVED, *pave'd*, pp. or a. Laid over with stones, &c.
PAVEMENT, *pave'-ment*, s. A floor covered with stones.
PAVIAGE, *pa'-ve-aje*, s. A tax for paving the streets.
PAVID,‡ *pav'-id*, a. Timid.
PAVIDITY,‡ *pa-vid'-e-te*, s. Fearfulness.
PAVIER, *pa'-ve-er*, } s. One who lays stones.
PAVIOR, *pa'-ve-ur*, }
PAVILION, *pa-vil'-yun*, s. A tent; a movable habitation.
— v.a. To furnish with tents.
PAVING, *pa'-ving*, s. The act of laying a pavement.
PAVISADO, *pav-e-sa'-do*, s. A kind of defence to cover the rowers of a galley.
PAVO, *pa'-vo*, s. A southern constellation.
PAVONE,‡ *pà-vone'*, s. A peacock.
PAVONIDÆ, *pà-von'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of beautiful rosarial birds, including the peacocks and pheasants.
PAVONINE, *pav'-o-nin*, a. Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent.
PAW, *paw*, s. The foot of beasts.
— v.n. or v.a. To scrape with the fore foot; to handle roughly; to flatter.
PAWED, *paw'd*, a. Having paws; broad-footed.
PAWL, *pawl*, s. Among *seamen*, a short bar fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship.
PAWN, *pawn*, s. A pledge; a common man at chess.—In *pawn*, the state of being pledged.
— v.a. To give or deposit in pledge. [on pledge.
PAWNBROKER, *pawn'-bro-ker*, s. One who lends money
PAWNBROKING, *pawn'-bro-king*, s. Business of a pawnbroker.
PAWNEE, *pawn-e'*, s. One who takes anything in pawn
PAWNER, *pawn'-er*, s. One who pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money.
PAX, *paks*, s. A small plate of gold, silver, &c., with the image of Christ upon the cross on it.
PAY, *pa*, v.a.; pret. and pp. PAID. To discharge a debt, to fulfil; to render what is due; to recompense.—*To pay for*, to make amends.—*To pay off*, to compensate and discharge.
— v.n. To recompense.—*To pay off*, is to fall to leeward.
— s. Compensation; recompense.—*Pay-bill*, a bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company.—*Pay-day*, the day when payment is to be made or debts discharged.—*Pay-office*, a place or office where payment is made of public debts.
PAYABLE, *pa'-à-bl*, a. That can be paid.
PAYEE, *pa-e'*, s. The person to whom money is paid.
PAYER, *pa'-er*, s. One who pays.
PAYMASTER, *pa'-mas-ter*, s. One who is to pay, or from whom wages or reward is received.—In the *army*, an officer whose duty is to pay the officers and soldiers.
PAYMENT, *pa' ment*, s. The act of paying; reward.
PAYNIM, *pa'-nim*. *See* PAINIM.
PAYTREL, *pa'-trel*, s. In *arch.*, a horse's breastplate.
PEA, *pe*, s. The fruit or seed of the leguminous plant, *Pisum sativum*; pl. *peas*, for number, and *pease* for quantity.—*Pea-jacket*, a thick woollen jacket worn by seamen, &c.—*Pea-ore*, an argillaceous oxide of iron.—*Peas-cod*, or *Pea-shell*, the legume or pericarp of the pea.—*Pea-stone*, a variety of limestone.

Peach, *peese*, s. A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from war; quietness of mind; the happiness of heaven.—*To be at peace*, to be reconciled.—*To hold the peace*, to be silent.—*Peace-breaker*, one who disturbs public peace.—*Peace-maker*, one who makes peace.—*Peace-offering*, a voluntary offering to God.—*Peace-officer*, a civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace.—*Peace-party*, a party in favour of peace.
— interj. Hist! silence

Peaceable, *pē'-sà-bl*, a. Free from public commotion; peaceful; undisturbed. [to peace.

Peaceableness, *pee'-sà-bl-nes*, s. Quietness; disposition

Peaceably, *pee'-sà-ble*, ad. Without tumult.

Peacebreaker, *peese'-bra-ker*, s. A violater of the public peace.

Peaceful, *peese'-ful*, a. Not agitated, tranquil.

Peacefully, *peese'-ful-le*, ad. Quietly; mildly.

Peacefulness, *peese'-ful-nes*, s. Freedom from tumult.

Peaceless, *peese'-les*, a. Without peace; disturbed.

Peach, *peetsh*, s. A well-known tree, and its fruit.—*Peach-coloured*, of the peach blossom colour.
—‡ v.a. or v.n. To impeach. (*Vulgar.*)

Peacher,‡ *peetch'-er*, s. An informer. (*Vulgar.*)

Peachick, *pee'-tchik*, s. The chicken of the peacock.

Peacock, *pee'-kok*, s. A beautiful gallinaceous fowl.—*Peacock-fish*, a beautiful fish of the wrasse kind.

Peahen, *pee'-hen*, s. The female of the peacock.

Peak, *prek*, s. The top of a hill; a point.
—‡ v.n. To look sickly or thin.
— v.a. To raise a yard obliquely to the mast.

Peaking, *peek'-ing*, a. Mean; sneaking. (*Vulgar.*)

Peakish, *peek'-ish*, a. Denoting an acuminated situation.

Peal, *peel*, s. A loud sound, as of bells, &c.
— v.n. To utter loud sounds.
— v.a. To assail with noise.

Pean, *pe'-an*, s. A song of praise or triumph.

Peanism, *pe'-an-izm*, s. The song of praise.

Peanut, *pee'-nut*, s. The ground-nut.

Pear, *pare*, s. The well-known fruit of the *Pyrus communis*.—*Pear-tree*, the tree that produces pears.

Pearl, *perl*, s. A silvery white, smooth, and iridescent gem, extracted from the pearl oyster; a white streak growing in the eye. In *printing*, a small sort of type.—The word admits of various compounds, as *Pearl-diver*, one who dives for pearls.—*Pearl-eyed*, having a speck in the eye.—*Pearl-oyster*, the oyster which yields pearls.—*Pearl-sinter*, a variety of silicious sinter.—*Pearl-spar*, brown mineral.—*Pearl-stone*, a variety of obsidian, having a pearly lustre.—*Pearl-studded*, studded with pearls.—*Pearl-white*, a white powder from the nitrate of bismuth.—*Pearl-wort*, an annual plant, of the genus *sagina*.
— v.a. To set or adorn with pearls.
—‡ v.n. To resemble pearls. [pearl.

Pearlaceous, *per-la'-she-us*, a. Resembling mother-of-

Pearlash, *perl'-ash*, s. An impure carbonate of potassa.

Pearled, *perl'd*, a. Set or adorned with pearls.

Pearly, *perl'-e*, a. Containing pearls; transparent.

Pearmain, *pear'-main*, s. A variety of the apple.

Peasant, *pez'-ant*, s. A rustic labourer; a hind.
— a. Rustic; rural, boorish.

Peasant-like, *pez'-ant-like*, a. Rude; clownish.

Peasantry, *pez'-ant-re*, s. Peasants; rusticity.

Pease, *peeze*, s.pl. Peas collectively. *See* Pea.

Peat, *peet*, s. A brown vegetable earth, consisting of roots and fibres; a useful fuel; ‡a small delicate person

Peat-moss, *peet'-mos*, s. A fen producing peat.

Peaty, *pee'-te*, a. Composed of, or resembling peat.

Pebble, *peb'bl*, } s. A roundish stone of any kind.—Among *opticians*, a transparent rock-crystal.

Pebble-stone, *peb'bl-stone*, }

Pebble-crystal, *peb'bl-kris'-tal*, s. A crystal in form of nodules.

Pebbled, *peb'bld*, a. Abounding with pebbles.

Pebbly, *peb'-ble*, a. Full of pebbles.

Pecan, *pe-kan'*, s. A species of hickory and its fruit.

Peccability, *pek-kà-bil'-e-te*, s. Capacity of sinning.

Peccable, *pek'-kà-bl*, a. Liable to sin.

Peccadillo, *pek-kà-dil'-lo*, s. A petty crime or fault.

Peccancy, *pek'-kan-se*, s. Sinfulness.

Peccant, *pek'-kant*, a. Sinning; criminal; morbid.

Peccary, *pek'-kà-re*, s. A South American quadruped nearly related to the hog.

Peccavi, *pek-ka'-ve*. (Lat.) A colloquial word used to express contrition or error.

Peck, *pek*, s. The fourth part of a bushel.
— v.a. To strike with the beak; to pick up food with the beak; to strike with small and repeated blows

Pecker, *pek'-er*, s. One who pecks; a woodpecker.

Pecora, *pek'-o-rà*, s.pl. (Lat.) In the Linnæan system, the fifth order of Mammalia; as, the camel, sheep, &c.

Pectate, *pek'-tate*, s. A substance formed from pectic acid.

Pecten, *pek'-ten*, s. A vascular membrane in the eyes of birds; a genus of bivalves.

Pectin, *pek'-tin*, s. The gelatinizing principle of certain fruits, such as apples, carrots, &c.—*Pectic acid* is obtained from the action of an alkali on pectin.

Pectinal, *pek'-tin-al*, a. Resembling a comb.
— s. A fish whose bones resemble a comb.

Pectinate, *pek'-tin-ate*, } a. Having resemblance to

Pectinated, *pek'-tin-a-ted*, } the teeth of a comb.

Pectination, *pek-tin-a'-shun*, s. State of being pectinated; a combing of the head.

Pectinibranchiate, *pek-tin-e-brang'-ke-ate*, a. In *ichth.*, having pectinated gills;—s.pl. *Pectinibranchiates*.

Pectolite, *pek'-to-lite*, s. A grey mineral.

Pectoral, *pek'-tur-al*, a. Pertaining to the breast, or to the fore fins of a fish.
— s. A breast-plate; a sacerdotal habit.

Pectriloquism, *pek-tril'-o-kwizm*, } s. Speech or voice

Pectriloquy, *pek-tril'-o-kwe*, } coming from the chest, when applying the stethoscope.

Peculate, *pek'-u-late*, v.n. To defraud the public.

Peculation, *pek-u-la-shun*, s. Fraud or embezzlement of public money to one's own use. [public money.

Peculator, *pek-u-la'-tur*, s. (Lat.) One who embezzles

Peculiar, *pe-kew'-le-ar*, a. Appropriate; singular; belonging to a nation, or other thing.
— s. Exclusive property; a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills.—The *Court of Peculiars* is a court exclusively belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Peculiarity, *pe-kew-le-ar'-e-te*, s. Something peculiar.

Peculiarize, *pe-kew'-le-ar-ize*, v.a. To make peculiar.

Peculiarly, *pe-kew'-le-ar-le*, ad. Particularly.

Pecuniary, *pe-kew'-ne-ar-e*, a. Relating to money.

Ped, *ped*, s. A small pack-saddle; a hamper.

Pedagogic, *ped-à-goj'-ik*, a. Suiting a pedagogue.

Pedagogism, *ped'-à-go-jizm*, s. Manners of a pedagogue.

Pedagogue, *ped'-à-gog*, s. A teacher of children, a schoolmaster; a pedant.
— v.a. To teach with a pedantic air.

Pedagogy, *ped'-à-gog-e*, s. Preparatory discipline.

Pedal, *pe'-dal*, a. Pertaining to a foot.
— s. The foot-key of a musical instrument. *Pedal note*, in *music*, a holding note.

Pedalian, *pe-da'-le-an*, a. Pertaining to the feet.

Pedality, *pe-dal'-e-te*, s. Act of measuring by the foot.

Pedaneous, *pe-da'-ne-us*, a. Going on foot; walking

Pedant, *ped'-ant*, s. One ostentatious of literature; a schoolmaster.

Pedantic, *pe-dan'-tik*, a. Ostentatious of learning.

Pedantize, *ped'-an-tize*, v.n. To play the pedant.

Pedantry, *ped'-an-tre*, s. Vain ostentation of learning.

Peddle, *ped'dl*, v.n. To be busy about trifles. [country.
— v.a. To sell or retail, usually by travelling about the

Peddler, *ped'-ler*, s. A wayfaring foot-trader; a travelling hawker.

Peddlery, *ped'-ler-e*, s. Small wares sold by peddlers.

Peddling, *ped'-ling*, a. Trifling; unimportant

Pederero, *ped-e-ra'-ro*, s. (Span.) A small swivel gun.

Pedestal, *ped'-es-tal*, s. In *arch.*, the lowest part of a column. [foot.

Pedestrial, *pe-des'-tre-al*, a. (Lat.) Pertaining to the

Pedestrian, *pe-des'-tre-an*, a. Going on foot; walking
— s. One who journeys on foot; a remarkable walker.

Pedestrianism, *pe-des'-tre-an-izm*, s. Practice of walking. [walking.

Pedestrianize, *pe-des'-tre-an-ize*, v.n. To practise

Pedestrious, *pe-des'-tre-us*, a. Going on foot.

Pedicel, *ped'-e-cel*, } s. In *bot.*, a small, short foot-stalk.

Pedicle, *ped'-e-kl*, } —In *zool.*, a foot-stalk or stem by which certain animals of the lower orders attach themselves to any object.

Pedicellate, *ped-e-sel'-late*, a. Supported by a pedicel

Pedicular, *pe-dik'-u-lar*, } a. Lousy; having the

Pediculous, *pe-dik'-u-lus*, } lousy distemper

Pedicularia, *pe-dik-u-la'-re-à*, s.pl. Limpets.

Pediculoris, *pe-dik-u-la'-ris*, s. Louse-wort.

Pediculation, *pe-dik'-u-la-shun*, s. Louse-disease, by which lice are bred in the skin.

Pedigerous, *pe-dij'-er-us*, a. Having feet.

Pedigree, *ped'-e-gree*, s. Lineage; genealogy.

Pediluvy, *ped'-e-lu-ve*, s. The bathing of the feet; a foot-bath.

Pediment, *ped'-e-ment*, s. In *arch.*, a triangular ornament that serves as a decoration over porticoes, windows, &c.
Pedipalp, *ped'-e-palp*, s. An order of spiders.
Pedireme, *ped'-e-reme*, s. A crustaceous animal.
Pedler *See* Peddler.
Pedobaptism, *pe-do-bap'-tism*, s. Baptism of infants.
Pedobaptist, *pe-do-bap'-tist*, s. One who holds to infant baptism.
Pedometer, *pe-dom'-e-ter*, s. A wheel to measure roads, and ascertain distances.
Peduncle, *pe-dunk'l*, s. A flower-stalk. [duncle.
Pedunclar, *pe-dun'-ku-lar*, a. Pertaining to a pe-
Pedunculate, *pe-dun'-ku-late*, } a. Having a pe-
Pedunculated, *pe-dun'-ku-la-ted*, } duncle; growing on a peduncle.
Peek, *peek*. *See* Peep.
Peel, *peel*, v.a. or v. To strip off skin, bark, or rind; to pare; +to pillage. [by bakers.
— s. The skin or rind.—(Fr.) A wooden shovel used
Peeler, *peel'-er*, s. One who peels; +a plunderer.
Peep, *peep*, v.n. To look slily; to make the first appearance; to chirp or cry, as young birds.
— s. First appearance; a sly look; cry of a chicken.
Peeper, *peep'-er*, s. A chicken just breaking the shell; one that peeps; the eye.
Peep-hole, *peep'-hole*, s. A crevice for peeping through.
Peer, *peer*, s. One of the same rank; a nobleman; a
— v.n. To appear; to peep. [lord of parliament.
Peerage, *peer'-aje*, s. The body of peers.
Peeress, *peer'-es*, a. The consort of a peer.
Peerless, *peer'-les*, a. Unequalled.
Peerlessness, *peer'-les-nes*, s. The having no equal.
Peevish, *pee'-vish*, a. Fretful; querulous, or petulant.
Peevishness, *pee'-vish-nes*, s. Fretfulness; petulance.
Peg, *peg*, s. A small, pointed piece of wood; a nickname for *Margaret*.—*To take a peg lower*, to sink.
— v.n. To fasten with pegs.
Pegasus, *peg'-a-sus*, s. In *myth.*, a winged horse.—In *astron.*, a northern constellation.—In *zool.*, a genus of fishes with large pectoral fins.
Pegmatite, *peg'-ma-tite*, s. A variety of granite.
Peirastic, *pe-ras'-tik*, a. Attempting; making trial.
Pekan, *pe'-kan*, s. A species of weasel.
Pekoe, *pe'-ko*, s. A kind of black tea.
Pelage, *pel'-aje*, s. (Fr.) The covering of wild beasts.
Pelagian, *pe-la'-je-an*, } a. Pertaining or belonging to
Pelagic, *pel'-a-jik*, } the deep sea.
Pelagianism, *pe-la'-je-an-izm*, s. The doctrines of Pelagius, who denied the doctrine of original sin, &c.
Pelargonium, *pel-ar-go'-ne-um*, s. A genus of ornamental plants allied to the geranium.
Pelerine, *pel'-er-ene*, s. A lady's long cape.
Pelf, *pelf*, s. Petty gains; money.
Pelican, *pel'-e-kan*, s. A large water-fowl, with an enormous bill and pouch.
Peliom, *pe'-le-um*, s. A mineral of the iolite kind.
Pelisse, *pe-leece'*, s. (Fr.) A habit worn by ladies.
Pell, *pel*, s. A skin or hide.—*Clerk of the pells*, an officer of the exchequer.
Pellage, *pel'-aje*, s. A duty paid on skins.
Pellet, *pel'-let*, s. A little ball.
Pellicle, *pel'-le-kl*, a. A thin skin or film. [mile.
Pellitory, *pel'-le-tur-e*, s. The root of Spanish chamo-
Pell-mell, *pel'-mel*, ad. With confused violence.
Pellucid, *pel-lew' sid*, a. Clear; transparent.
Pellucidness, *pel-lew'-sid-nes*, s Perfect clearness.
Pelopium, *pe-lo'-pe-um*, s. A metal
Pelt, *pelt*, s. A raw hide: a blow from something thrown.—*Pelt-monger*, a dealer in raw hides.—*Pelt-wool*, wool plucked from the *pelts* or skins of sheep
— v.a To strike, to drive by throwing something.
Peltate, *pel' tate*, } a In *bot.*, fixed to the stalk by
Peltated, *pel'-ta ted*, } the centre, as the *nasturtium*.
Pelter, *pel'-ter*, s. One who pelts, a mean, sordid person.
Pelting, *pelt' ing*, s. An attack with missiles.
Peltry, *pel'-tre*, s. Furs or skins in general
Pelvic, *pel' vik*, a. Pertaining to the pelvis.
Pelvimeter, *pel-vim'-e ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the female pelvis
Pelvis, *pel'-vis*, s The lower part of the abdomen.
Pemmican, *pem'-me-kan*, s. Meat cured for long voyages.
Pen, *pen*, s. (Lat.) an instrument used for writing. (Sax.) an inclosure for cattle or sheep.
— v.a. To write; to compose. (Sax.) to shut in a pen; to coop. [penalty.
Penal, *pe'-nal*, a. Incurring punishment; subject to a
Penality, *pe-nal'-e-te*, s. Liableness to punishment.
Penalty, *pen'-al-te*, s. Legal punishment; a fine.
Penance, *pen'-anse*, s. The suffering or pain to which a person voluntarily subjects himself.
Penates, *pe-na'-tes*, s.pl. (Lat.) Household gods.
Pence, *pense*, s. The plural of *penny*.
Penchant, *pän-shäng'*, s. (Fr.) Inclination.
Pencil, *pen'-sil*, s. A small brush used by painters for laying on colours; a pointed instrument formed of blacklead or red chalk.
— v.a. To paint or draw with a pencil. [pencil.
Pencilled, *pen'-sild*, pp. or a. Painted or marked with a
Pencilling, *pen'-sil-ling*, s. Painting or sketching.
Pencraft, *pen'-kraft*, s. Penmanship.
Pendant, *pen'-dant*, s. An ornament or jewel hanging at the ear; a flag.
Pendence, *pen'-dense*, s. Slope; inclination.
Pendency, *pen'-den-se*, s. Suspense.
Pendent, *pen'-dent*, a. Hanging; projecting.
Pending, *pend'-ing*, a. Depending; not terminated.
Pendule, *pen'-dule*, s. A pendulum.
Pendulosity, *pen-du-los'-e-te*, } s. The state of hang-
Pendulousness, *pen'-du-lus-nes*, } ing; suspension.
Pendulous, *pen'-du-lus*, a. Hanging; swinging.
Pendulum, *pen'-du-lum*, s. A weight suspended from a fixed point, and moving as from a centre.—*Pendulum* of a clock serves to regulate the time.—*Compensation pendulum*, is a contrivance for counteracting the expansion or contraction of the rod.
Penetrability, *pen-e-trà-bil'-e-te*, s. Susceptibility of being penetrated by another body.
Penetrable, *pen'-e-trà-bl*, a. That may be pierced.
Penetralia, *pen-e-tra'-le-à*, s.pl. (Lat.) The interior part of a temple or palace.
Penetrancy, *pen'-e-tran-se*, s. Power of entering.
Penetrant, *pen'-e-trant*, a. Sharp; subtle.
Penetrate, *pen'-e-trate*, v.a. To enter or pierce.
— v.n. To make way. [cerning.
Penetrating, *pen'-e-trate-ing*, a. Acute; sharp; dis
Penetration, *pen-e-tra'-shun*, s. The act of entering a body. [cerning.
Penetrative, *pen'-e-tra-tiv*, a. Piercing; sharp; dis-
Penetrativeness, *pen'-e-tra-tiv-nes*, s. The quality of being penetrative.
Penfish, *pen'-fish*, s. A kind of eelpout.
Penguin, *pen'-gwin*, s. A diving web-footed bird; a species of West India fruit. [of shell.
Penicil, *pen'-e-sil*, s. A pledget for wounds; a species
Penicillate, *pen-e-sil'-late*, a. Pencil-formed.
Peninsula, *pen-in'-su-la*, s. A portion of land connected with a continent by a narrow isthmus.
Peninsular, *pen-in'-su-lar*, a. In form of a peninsula.
Peninsulate, *pen-in'-su-late*, v.a. To encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula.
Penitence, *pen'-e-tense*, } s. Sorrow for sins or offences,
Penitency, *pen'-e-ten-se*, } repentance; contrition.
Penitent, *pen'-e-tent*, a. Contrite; repentant.
— s. One who repents a sin; one under church censure.
Penitential, *pen'-e-ten-shal*, a. Expressing penitence.
— s. A Romish book containing rules for penitents
Penitentiary, *pen-e-ten'-she-à-re*, s. A penitent; one who does penance; a house of correction; a workhouse or state prison.
Penitently, *pen'-e-tent-le*, ad. With penitence.
Penknife, *pen'-nife*, s. A small knife for mending pens.
Penman, *pen'-man*, s.; pl. Penmen. A man who teaches the art of writing, or who writes a good hand, +an author.
Penmanship, *pen'-man-ship*, s. The art of writing.
Pennached, *pen'-nasht*, a. Radiated.
Pennant, *pen'-nant*, } s. A small flag; a banner; a
Pennon, *pen'-nun*, } piece of bunting worn at the mast-heads of vessels of war.—*Broad pennant*, a square piece in a commodore's vessel.
Pennate, *pen'-nate*, a. Winged. *See* Pinnate.
Penned, *pend*, a. Winged, having plumes. [feather.
Penniform, *pen'-ne-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a
Pennigerous, *pen-nij'-er-us*, a. Bearing feathers.
Penniless, *pen'-ne-les*, a. Moneyless; poor.
Pennilessness, *pen'-ne-les-nes*, s. Destitution.
Penning, *pen'-ning*, s. Style of writing.
Pennon, *pen'-nun* *See* Pennant.
Penny, *pen'-ne*, s.; pl Pennies or Pence. A copper coin, the twelfth part of a shilling.—*Proverbially*, a small sum.—*Penny-post*, a post that carries letters bearing a *penny stamp*.
Pennyroyal, *pen'-ne-roy'-al*, s. An aromatic herb.
Pennyweight, *pen'-ne-wate*, s. A Troy weight of twenty-four grains.

Pennywise, *pen'-ne-wise*, a. Saving small sums at the hazard of larger. [for a penny; a good bargain.
Pennyworth, *pen'-ne-wurth*, s. As much as is bought
Penology, *pe-nol'-o-je*, s. The science which treats of public punishments.
Pensile, *pen'-sile*, a. Hanging; suspended.
Pensileness, *pen'-sil-nes*, s. The state of hanging.
Pension, *pen'-shun*, s. An annual allowance; payment of money; rent.
— v.a. To grant a pension to. [sion.
Pensionary, *pen'-shun-â-re*, a. Maintained by a pen-
— s. A person receiving a pension for past services.
Pensioner, *pen'-shun-er*, s. One to whom an annual sum is paid for past services.—*Gentlemen pensioners*, a band of gentlemen who attend upon the sovereign on state occasions.
Pensive, *pen'-siv*, a. Thoughtful or sorrowful.
Pensiveness, *pen'-siv-nes*, s. Melancholy.
Penstock, *pen'-stok*, s. A small sluice or floodgate.
Pent, *pent*, pp. or a. Shut up.—*Pent-house*, a shed standing aslope from the main building.—*Pent-roof*, a roof whose slope is on one side. [sules.
Pentacapsular, *pen-tâ-kap'-su-lar*, a. Having five cap-
Pentachord, *pen'-tâ-kawrd*, s. A musical scale; an instrument of music with five strings.
Pentacoccous, *pen-tâ-kok'-kus*, a. Having five grains.
Pentacrinate, *pen-tak'-re-nate*, s. A fossil.
Pentacrostic, *pen-tâ-kros'-tik*, s. or a. A set of verses containing five acrostics.
Pentadactylous, *pen-tâ-dak'-te-lus*, a. In *bot.* and *zool.*, having five fingers.
Pentagon, *pen'-tâ-gon*, s. In *geom.*, a plane figure having five angles.—In *fort.*, a fort with five bastions.
Pentagonal, *pen-tag'-on-al*, a. Having five angles.
Pentagraph, *pen'-tâ-graf*, s. An instrument for copying or reducing plans.
Pentagynia, *pen'-tâ-jin-e-â*, s.pl. In *bot.*, an order of plants having five styles. [sides.
Pentahedral, *pen-tâ-he'-dral*, a. Having five equal
Pentahedron, *pen-tâ-he'-dron*, s. A solid figure having five equal sides.
Pentahexahedral, *pen-tâ-heks-â-he'-dral*, a. In *cryst.*, exhibiting five ranges of facets one above another.
Pentameter, *pen-tam'-e-ter*, s. A verse of five feet.
Pentandria, *pen-tan'-dre-â*, s.pl. In *botany*, the fifth class of plants, having five stamens, or male organs.
Pentangular, *pen-tang'-u-lar*, a. Having five angles.
Pentapetalous, *pen-tâ-pet'-al-us*, a. Having five petals.
Pentaphyllous, *pen-tâ-fil'-lus*, a. Having five leaves.
Pentarchy, *pen-tar'-ke*, s. A government of five.
Pentaspast, *pen'-tâ-spast*, s. An engine with five pulleys. [seeds.
Pentaspermous, *pen-ta-sper'-mus*, a. Containing five
Pentastyle, *pen'-ta-stile*, s. An edifice having five columns in front. [Old Testament.
Pentateuch, *pen'-tâ-tewk*, s. First five books of the
Pentecost, *pen'-te-kost*, s. A solemn festival of the Jews; Whitsuntide. [cost.
Pentecostal, *pen-te-kos'-tal*, a. Pertaining to Pente-
Pentice,† *pen'-tis*, s. A sloping roof.
Pentile, *pen'-tile*, s. A tile so formed as to cover the sloping part of the roof.
Penult, *pe-nult'*, s. The last syllable but one of a word.
Penumbra, *pen-um'-brâ*, s. An imperfect shadow.
Penurious, *pe-new'-re-us*, a. Excessively saving.
Penuriously, *pe-new'-re-us-le*, ad. Parsimoniously.
Penuriousness, *pe-new'-re-us-nes*, s. Parsimony.
Penury, *pen'-u-re*, s. Indigence; poverty.
Peon, *pe'-on*, s. In *Hindostan*, a foot-soldier.—In *France*, a common man in chess, called a pawn.
Peony, *pe'-o-ne*, s. A plant of the genus *pæonia*, with a large and beautiful flower.
People, *pe'-pl*, s. The body of persons who compose a community; the commonalty.
— v.a. To stock with inhabitants.
Peoplish,‡ *pe'-plish*, a. Vulgar.
Peperino, *pep-per-e'-no*, s. (Ital.) A volcanic rock.
Peplis, *pep'-lis*, s. Water-purslane.
Pepper, *pep'-per*, s. An aromatic warm spice, of the genus *Piper*.—*Pepper-box*, a small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.—*Pepper-cake*, a kind of spiced cake.—*Pepper-corn*, the berry or fruit of the pepper plant; something of inconsiderable value.—*Pepper-grass*, a kind of cress, *Lepidium sativum*.—*Pepper-water*, a liquor prepared from powdered black pepper.—*Pepper-wort*, a plant of the genus *Lepidium*. [shot.
— v.a. To sprinkle with pepper, to beat; to pelt with
Peppering, *pep'-per-ing*, s. A pelting with shot or blows. [plant.
Peppermint, *pep'-per-mint*, s. A pungent aromatic
Peppery, *pep'-per-e*, a. Having qualities of pepper.
Peptic, *pep'-tik*, a. Promoting digestion.
Per, *per*. A Latin preposition, denoting through, or over the whole extent; sometimes used for *by*; as *per* bearer.—As a *prefix* to words, especially in chemistry, it denotes to the utmost extent, as *peroxide*, *perdurable*, &c.
Peracute,† *per-â-kewt'*, a Very sharp. [haps.
Peradventure, *per-ad-ven'-tshur*, ad. By chance; per-
Peragrate,† *per'-â-grate*, v.n. To ramble.
Peragration, *per-â-gra'-shun*, s. Act of rambling.
Perambulate, *per-am'-bu-late*, v.a. To walk through.
Perambulation, *per-am-bu-la'-shun*, s. The act of passing through; a travelling survey of boundaries.
Perambulator, *per-am'-bu-la-tur*, s. One who perambulates; a wheel instrument with a clock and dial plate for measuring distances; a light vehicle used by nursery maids for children.
Perbend, *per'-bend*, s. A bond-stone.
Perceivable, *per-seev'-â-bl*, a. Perceptible.
Perceivance‡, *per-see'-vanse*, s. Power of perceiving.
Perceive, *per-seev'*, v.a. To discern or observe.
Perceiver, *per-seev'-er*, s. One who observes.
Per cent., *per sent.* (Lat.) By the hundred.
Percentage, *per-sen'-taje*, s. An allowance or commission per cent. [ceptible.
Perceptibility, *per-sep-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The being per-
Perceptible, *per-sep'-te-bl*, a. That may be perceived
— ad. *Perceptibly*. [perceivable.
Perception, *per-sep'-shun*, s. The act or faculty of perceiving. [perceiving.
Perceptive, *per-sep'-tiv*, a. Having the faculty of
Perceptivity, *per-sep-tiv'-e-te*, s. Power of perception.
Perch, *pertch*, s. A fresh-water fish, of the genus *Perca*.—(Fr.) A pole; a roost for fowls; a measure of length; a rod. [settle on a fixed body.
— v.n. or v.a. To sit or roost, as a bird; to light or
Perchance, *per-tchanse'*, ad. By chance.
Percher, *pertch'-er*, s. An order of perching birds.
Perchers, *pertch'-ers*, s.pl. A large sort of wax candles.
Percidæ, *per'-se-de*, s.pl. A family of Acantheropterygious fishes, of which the *Perca*, or perch, is the type.
Percipience, *per-sip'-e-ense*, s. Act of perceiving.
Percipient, *per-sip'-e-ent*, a. Perceiving.
— s. One who perceives. [to filter.
Percolate, *per'-ko-late*, v.a. or v.n. To strain through;
Percolation, *per-ko-la'-shun*, s. Filtration.
Percolator, *per-ko-la'-tur*, s. A filtering machine.
Percursory, *per-kur'-sor-e*, a. Running over slightly.
Percuss, *per-kus'*, v.a. To strike forcibly.
Percussion, *per-kush'-un*, s. The shock produced by collision of bodies.—*Percussion-cap* is a small copper cap containing fulminating powder, and used in a *percussion-lock* to explode gunpowder.
Percussive, *per-kus'-siv*, a. Striking against.
Percutient *per-kew'-she-ent*, s. That which strikes.
Perdifoil, *per'-de-foyl*, s. A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves. [loss of soul.
Perdition, *per-dish'-un*, s. Destruction; ruin; death;
Perdu, *per-dew'*, s. One placed in ambush, or employed
— a. Lost or abandoned. [in desperate purposes.
Perdurable,† *per-dew'-râ-bl*, a. Very durable.
Perduration,‡ *per-dew-ra'-shun*, s. Long continuance.
Perdy,‡ *per'-de*, ad. Certainly; in truth. [to place.
Peregrinate, *per-eg'-re-nate*, v.a. To travel from place
Peregrination, *per-eg-re-na'-shun*, s. Travelling from one place to another.
Peregrinator, *per-eg-re-na'-tur*, s. A traveller.
Peregrine,† *per'-e-grin*, a. Foreign.
Peremption,‡ *per-emp'-shun*, s. A quashing; nonsuit.
Peremptorily, *per-emp-tur'-e-le*, ad. Positively.
Peremptoriness, *per-emp'-tur-e-nes*, s. Positiveness.
Peremptory, *per'-emp-tur-e*, a. Decisive; positive, final; determinate.
Perennial, *per-en'-ne-al*, a. Lasting through the year; perpetual.—In *bot.*, continuing more than two years.
— s. In *bot.*, a plant that lives more than two years.
Perennity, *per-en'-ne-te*, s. An enduring through the year. [various places
Pererration, *per-er-ra'-shun*, s. Rambling through
Perfect, *per'-fekt*, a. Fully informed; completely skilled; faultless.—*Perfect tense*, in *grammar*, the preterit or past tense.
— v.a. To instruct fully; to finish; to complete.
Perfecter, *per'-fek-ter*, s. One who makes perfect.

Perfectibility, *per-fek-te-bil'-e-te*, s. Arrival at perfection. [perfect.
Perfectible, *per-fek'-te-bl*, a. Capable of becoming
Perfection, *per-fek'-shun*, s. The state of being perfect.
Perfectional, *per-fek'-shun-al*, a. Made complete.
Perfectionist, *per-fek'-shun-ist*, s. One pretending to perfection; a religious enthusiast. [perfect.
Perfectionment, *per-fek'-shun-ment*, s. State of being
Perfective, *per-fekt'-tiv*, a. Conducing to make perfect.
Perfectly, *per'-fekt-le*, ad. Completely; accurately.
Perfectness, *per'-fekt-nes*, s. Consummate excellence.
Perficient, *per-fish'-ent*, a. Effectual.
— s. One who endows a charity.
Perfidious, *per-fid'-e-us*, a. Violating good faith treacherous; unfaithful.
Perfidiously, *per-fid'-e-us-le*, ad. Treacherously.
Perfidiousness, *per-fid'-e-us-nes*, s. Treachery.
Perfidy, *per'-fe-de*, s. The violation of a trust; perfidiousness; faithlessness.
Perflable,† *per'-flà-bl*, a. That may be blown through
Perflate, *per-flate'*, v.a. To blow through.
Perflation, *per-flà'-shun*, s. Blowing through.
Perfoliate, *per-fo'-le-ate*, a. In *bot.*, applied to leaves when the stem passes through the base.
Perforate, *per'-fo-rate*, v.a. To bore through.
Perforation, *per-fo-ra'-shun*, s. Act of boring through; a hole or aperture.
Perforative, *per'-fo-rà-tiv*, a. Having power to pierce.
Perforator, *per'-fo-ra-tur*, s. An instrument that perforates.
Perforce, *pel'-jorse'*, ad. By violence. [forates.
Perform, *per'-fawrm*, v.a. To carry into effect; to
— v.n. To act a part. [accomplish; to complete.
Performable, *per-fawrm'-à-bl*, a. Practicable.
Performance, *per-fawrm'-anse*, s. The carrying anything into effect; composition; consummation; execution. [thing, particularly in an art.
Performer, *per-fawrm'-er*, s. One who performs any-
Performing, *per-fawrm'-ing*, s. Act of executing.
Perfumatory, *per-few'-mà-tur-e*, a. That perfumes.
Perfume, *per'-fewm*, s. A substance which exhales an
Perfume, *per-fewm'*, v.a. To scent. [odour; scent.
Perfumer, *per-fewm'-er*, s. A seller of perfumes.
Perfumery, *per-few'-me-re*, s. Perfumes in general.
Perfunctorily, *per-fungk'-tur-e-le*, ad. Carelessly.
Perfunctoriness, *per-fungk'-tur-e-nes*, s. Carelessness.
Perfunctory, *per-fungk'-tur-e*, a. Careless; negligent; done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty.
Perfuse, *per-fewze'*, v.a. To sprinkle or spread over.
Perfusive, *per-few'-siv*, a. Sprinkling.
Pergameneous, *per-gà-me'-ne-us*, a. Like parchment.
Perhaps, *per-haps'*, ad. By chance; it may be.
Peri, *pe'-ri*, s. In *Persian myth.*, the descendant of a fallen spirit.
Perianth, *per'-e-anth*, s. The calyx of a flower.
Peribolos, *pe-rib'-o-los*, s. A court surrounding a temple. [pericardium.
Pericarditis, *per-e-kar-di'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the
Pericardium, *per-e-kär'-de-um*, s. A membrane that incloses the heart. [—a. *Pericarpial.*
Pericarp, *per'-e-kärp*, s. The seed-vessel of a plant;
Perichætium, *per-e-ke'-te-um*, s. Certain leaflets at the base of the stalk of certain mosses;—a. *Perichætial.*
Perichondrium, *per-e-kon'-dre-um*, s. The membrane that covers a cartilage.
Periclase, *per'-e-klase*, s. A mineral.
Periclitation, *per-e-kle-ta'-shun*, s. Exposure to peril.
Pericope, *per'-e-kope*, s. An extract, or something cut out.
Pericranium, *per-e-kra'-ne-um*, s. The periosteum, or
Periculous, *per-ik'-u-lus*, a. Dangerous. [skull.
Peridodecahedral, *per-e-do-dek-à-he'-dral*, a. Applying to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism.
Peridot, *per'-e-dot*, s. (Fr.) A chrysolite.
Peridrome, *per'-e-drome*, s. In *arch.*, the open space of a periptery between the columns and the walls.
Periecian, *per-i-e'-she-an*, s. An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe.
Periergy, *per'-e-er-je*, s. Needless caution.
Perigee, *per'-e-jee*, s. That point in the orbit of the sun or moon in which it is at the least distance from the earth.
Perigraph, *per'-e-graf*, s. An inaccurate delineation.
Perigynous, *pe-rij'-e-nus*, a. In *bot.*, growing upon some body that surrounds the ovary.
Perihelion, *per-e-he'-le-un*, s. That part of a planet's orbit the least distant from the sun.
Perihexahedral, *per-e-heks-a-he'-dral*, a. Applying to a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in the secondary form a prism of six sides.
Peril, *per'-il*, s. Danger, risk.
— v.n. To be in danger.
— v.a. To expose to danger.
Perilous, *per'-il-us*, a. Dangerous; hazardous.
Perilously, *per'-il-us-le*, ad. Dangerously.
Perilousness, *per'-il-us-nes*, s. Danger.
Perimeter, *pe-rim'-e-ter*, s. In *geom.*, the outer boundary of a body or figure.
Perioctahedral, *per-e-ok-ta-he'-dral*, a. Designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form a prism of six sides.
Period, *pe'-re-od*, s. A circuit; an epoch; a certain duration of time; a full stop. In *chron.*, a revolution or series of years by which time is measured.
Periodical, *pe-re-od'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence; pertaining to a revolution or regular circuit;—ad. *Periodically.*
— s. A magazine or publication that is published at stated periods.
Periodicity, *pe-re-o-dis'-e-te*, s. State of having regular periods in changes or conditions.
Periosteum, *per-e-os'-te-um*, s. A nervous vascular membrane which invests the bones of animals.
Peripatetic, *per-e-pà-tet'-ik*, a. Walking about; a term applied to Aristotle's system of philosophy.
— s. A follower of Aristotle. [Aristotle.
Peripateticism, *per-e-pà-tet'-e-sizm*, s. The system of
Peripheral, *pe-rif'-e-ral*, } a. Pertaining to or con-
Peripheric, *per-e-fer'-ik*, } stituting a periphery.
Periphery, *pe-rif'-er-e*, s. Circumference of a circle.
Periphrase, *per'-e-fraze*, s. Circumlocution.
— v.a. or v.n. To use circumlocution.
Periphrastic, *per-e-fras'-tik*, a. Circumlocutory.
Periphrastically, *per-e-fras'-te-kal-le*, ad. Roundabout.
Periplus, *per'-e-plus*, s. Circumnavigation.
Peripneumonic, *per-ip-new-mon'-ik*, a. Consisting in an inflammation of the lungs.
Peripneumony, *per-ip'-new-mo-ne*, s. An inflammation of the lungs; pneumonitis.
Peripolygonal, *per-e-po-lig'-o-nal*, a. In *cryst.*, having a great number of sides.
Peripteral, *pe-rip'-ter-al*, a. Having a range of columns all round an edifice.
Pripterous, *pe-rip'-ter-us*, a. Feathered.
Periptery, *pe-rip'-ter-e*, s. In *arch.*, an edifice environed by a range of insulated columns; intercolumniation.
Periscii, *pe-rish'-e-i*, s.pl. (Lat.) Inhabitants of a frigid zone, whose shadow moves round.
Periscian, *pe-rish'-e-an*, a. Having shadows all around.
Periscope, *per'-e-skope*, s. A general view.
Periscopic, *per-e-skop'-ik*, a. Viewing on all sides.
Perish, *per'-ish*, v.n. To lose life in any manner; to come to nothing, or be extirpated; to be condemned to endless misery.
Perishability, *per-ish-à-bil'-e-te*, s. Perishableness.
Perishable, *per'-ish-à-bl*, a. Liable to perish.
Perishableness, *per'-ish-à-bl-nes*, s. Liableness to decay.
Perishably, *per'-ish-à-ble*, ad. Perishingly.
Perisperm, *per'-e-sperm*, s. Albumen; a thick, farinaceous part of the seed of plants.
Perispheric, *per-e-sfer'-ik*, a. Globular.
Perissology,† *per-e-sol'-o-je*, s. Much talk to little purpose;—a. *Perissological.*
Peristaltic, *per-e-stal'-tik*, a. Spiral; vermicular, applied to the *peristaltic* motion of the intestines.
Peristrephic, *per-e-stref'-ik*, a. Turning round.
Peristerion, *per-is-te'-re-un*, s. The herb vervain.
Peristyle, *per'-e-stile*, s. A range of columns round a building or square.
Perisystole, *per-e-sis'-tole*, s. The interval between the contraction and dilatation of the heart.
Perite,† *pe-rite'*, a. Skilful.
Peritomous, *pe-rit'-o-mus*, a. In *miner.*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis.
Peritoneal, *per-e-to-ne'-al*, a. Pertaining to the peritoneum.
Peritoneum, *per-e-to-ne'-um*, s. A thin serous membrane investing the internal surface of the abdomen.
Peritonitis, *per-e-to-ni'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the
Peritrochium. *See* Axis in *peritrochio.* [peritoneum.
Peritropal, *per-e-tro'-pal*, a. Circuitous; rotatory.
Periwig, *per'-e-wig*, s. A small wig.
— v.a. To dress with false hair.
Periwinkle, *per'-e-win-kl*, s. A small shell-fish
Perjure, *per'-jur*, v.a. To forswear.
—‡ s. A perjured person.
Perjurer, *per'-jur-er*, s. A false swearer.
Perjurious, *per-jur'-e-us*, a. Guilty of perjury.

Perjury, *per'-ju-re*, s. The crime of false swearing.
Perk, *perk*, a. Erect; smart; trim.
— v.n. or v.a. To hold up the head with affected smartness; to dress up; to make smart.
Perkin, *per'-kin*, s. A kind of weak cider.
Perlate Acid, *per'-late a'-sid*. The acidulous phosphate of soda.
Perlustration, *per-lus-tra'-shun*, s. Act of viewing [all over.
Permagy, *per'-mâ-je*, s. A little Turkish boat.
Permanence, *per'-ma-nense*, } s. Continuance in the
Permanency, *per'-ma-nen-se*, } same state, duration.
Permanent, *per'-mâ-nent*, a. Durable; lasting.
Permanently, *per'-mâ-nent-le*, ad. Durably. [meable.
Permeability, *per-me-â-bil'-e-te*, s. State of being per-
Permeable, *per'-me-â-bl*, a. That may be passed through;—ad. *Permeably*.
Permeant,‡ *per'-me-ant*, a. Passing through.
Permeate, *per'-me-ate*, v.a. To pass through the pores or interstices of a body
Permeation, *per-me-a'-shun*, s. Act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.
Permiscible,† *per-mis'-se-bl*, a. That may be mixed.
Permissible, *per-mis'-se-bl*, a. That may be permitted; —ad. *Permissibly*. [leave; liberty granted.
Permission, *per-mish'-un*, s. The act of permitting;
Permissive, *per-mis'-siv*, a. Granting liberty.
Permissively, *per-mis'-siv-le*, ad. By allowance.
Permistion, *per-mist'-yun*, s. Act of mixing.
Permit, *per-mit'*, v.a. To give leave or liberty to by express consent; to allow, grant, or admit.
Permit, *per'-mit*, s. A warrant; a written license to export or land goods. [sion.
Permittance, *per-mit'-tanse*, s. Allowance; permis-
Permitter, *per-mit'-ter*, s. He who permits.
Permixtion, *per-mik'-shun*. *See* Permistion.
Permutable, *per-mew'-tâ-bl*, a. That may be changed; —ad. *Permutably*. [permutable.
Permutableness, *per-mew'-tâ-bl-nes*, s. State of being
Permutation, *per-mew-ta'-shun*, s. Exchange of one thing for another; barter.
Permute,‡ *per-mewt'*, v.a. To exchange or barter.
Pernancy,† *per'-nan-se*, s. The receiving of rents or tithes in kind.
Pernicious, *per-nish'-us*, a. Tending to injure or destroy; hurtful; mischievous;—ad. *Perniciously*.
Perniciousness, *per-nish'-us-nes*, s. Injury; destruc-
Pernicity,† *per-nis'-e-te*, s. Swiftness. [tiveness.
Pernoctation, *per-nok-ta'-shun*, s. A remaining all night.
Perone, *per-o-ne'*, s. The fibula.
Peronæus, *per-o-ne'-us*, s. Muscles of the leg.
Peroration, *per-o-ra'-shun*, s. The concluding part of an oration.
Peroxide, *per-oks'-id*, s. A very powerful oxide; that oxide which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.
Peroxidize, *per-oks'-e-dize*, v.a. To oxidize strongly.
Perpend,† *per-pend'*, v.a. To weigh in the mind.
Perpender, *per-pend'-er*, s. A coping-stone.
Perpendicle, *per-pen'-de-kl*, s. A plumb-line.
Perpendicular, *per-pen-dik'-u-lar*, a. Hanging or extending in a right line from any point; upright;—ad *Perpendicularly*.
— s. A line falling at right angles on the plain of the horizon. [of being perpendicular.
Perpendicularity, *per-pen-dik-u-lar'-e-te*, s. The state
Perpension,‡ *per-pen'-shun*, s. Consideration.
Perpetrate, *per'-pe-trate*, v.a. To commit; to perform.
Perpetration, *per-pe-tra'-shun*, s. Act of committing a crime, an evil action. [crime.
Perpetrator, *per'-pe-tra-tor*, s. One who commits a
Perpetual, *per-pet'-yu-al*, a. Never ceasing; continual. —*Perpetual curacy*, one where all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage endowed.—*Perpetual motion*, a motion which is renewed from itself, without other intervention.
Perpetually, *per-pet'-yu-al-le*, ad. Continually.
Perpetuate, *per-pet'-yu-ate*, v.a. To make perpetual; to eternize. [petual.
Perpetuated, *per-pet'-yu-a-ted*, pp. or a. Made per-
Perpetuation, *per-pet-yu-a'-shun*, s. Act of making perpetual.
Perpetuity, *per-pe-tew'-e-te*, s. Endless duration.
Perphosphate, *per-fos'-fate*, s. A strongly oxidized phosphate.
Perplex, *per-pleks'*, v.a. To make intricate; to complicate; to bewilder or confuse.
—† a. Intricate; difficult.
Perplexed, *per-plext'*, pp. or a. Made intricate.
Perplexedly, *per-pleks'-ed-le*, ad. Intricately.
Perplexedness, *per-pleks'-ed-nes*, s. Intricacy.
Perplexing, *per-pleks'-ing*, a. Troublesome.
Perplexity, *per-pleks'-e-te*, s. Complication; mental embarrassment; confusedness. [largely
Perpotation,† *per-po-ta'-shun*, s. Act of drinking
Perquisite, *per'-kwe-zit*, s. A fee allowed to an officer or servant beyond his ordinary salary. [search
Perquisition, *per-kwe-zish'-un*, s. A close inquiry or
Perry, *per'-re*, s. The fermented juice of pears.
Perscrutation, *per-skru-ta'-shun*, s. A full inquiry.
Persecute, *per'-se-kewt*, v.a. To harass with unjust punishment, to afflict or destroy on account of religious principles.
Persecuted, *per-se-kewt'-ed*, pp. or a. Harassed [ting
Persecution, *per-se-kew'-shun*, s. Practice of persecu-
Persecutive, *per-sek'-u-tiv*, a. Disposed to persecute.
Persecutor, *per-se-kew'-tur*, s. One who pursues another vexatiously.
Perseverance, *per-se-ve'-ranse*, s. Persistence in anything undertaken; steadfastness, constancy.
Perseverant,‡ *per-se-ve'-rant*, a Persevering.
Persevere, *per-se-vere'*, v.n To persist or continue in any business or enterprise undertaken.
Persevering, *per-se-ve'-ring*, a. Constant in purpose, —ad. *Perseveringly*.
Persiflage, *per' se-flâzh*, s. (Fr.) Light talk.
Persist, *per'-sist*, v.n. To continue firm; to persevere.
Persistence, *per-sis'-tense*, } s. The state of persist-
Persistency, *per-sis'-ten se*, } ing, obstinacy.
Persistent, *per-sis'-tent*, } a. In *bot.*, not falling off,
Persisting, *per-sis'-ting*, } but remaining green.
Persistingly, *per-sis' ting-le*, ad. Steadfastly.
Persistive, *per-sis'-tiv*, a. Persevering
Person, *per'sn*, s. An individual; a human being.—In *grammar*, the subject or object of a verb.—*In person*, by one's self, and not by representative.
Personable, *per'sn-â-bl*, a. Of good appearance.
Personage, *per'-sun-aje*, s. A person of distinction.
Personal, *per'-sun-al*, a. Belonging to a person, not to things, not real; relating to an individual; without the intervention of another.—*Personal estate*, in *law*, things belonging to the person, as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses.
— s. Movable property.
Personality, *per-sun-al'-e-te*, s. That which constitutes individuality; reflections on person or character.
Personalize, *per'-sun-al-ize*, v.a. To make personal.
Personally, *per'-sun-al-e*, ad. In person
Personalty, *per'-sun-al-te*, s. Personal estate.
Personate, *per'-sun-ate*, v.a. To represent by an assumed character; to counterfeit; to resemble.
—‡ v.n. To play a fictitious character. [masked.
— a. In *bot.*, a term applied to a monopetalous corolla;
Personation, *per-sun-a'-shun*, s. The counterfeiting of the person and character of another.
Personator, *per-sun-a'-tur*, s. One who assumes or performs the character of another.
Personification, *per-sun-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The change of things to persons. [son or character.
Personify, *per-son' e-fi*, v.a. To represent another per-
Personize,† *per'-sun-ize*, v.a. To personify.
Personnel, *par-so-nel'*, s (Fr.) The staff of *persons* employed in some public service.
Perspective, *per-spek'-tiv*, a. Relating to vision, or the art of perspective, optical.
— s. A view taken by optical rules; a glass through which objects are viewed.—*Aerial perspective*, the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light and shade, &c. [ing to the rules of perspective.
Perspectively, *per-spek' tiv-le*, ad. Optically, accord-
Perspectography, *per-spek-tog'-râ-fe*, s. Description of perspective.—*Perspectograph*, a term applied to various optical instruments
Perspicable, *per'-spe-kâ-bl*, a. Discernible.
Perspicacious, *per spe-ka'-shus*, a. Quicksighted.
Perspicaciousness, *per-spe-ka'-shus-nes*, } s. Acuteness
Perspicacity, *per-spe-kas'-e-te*, } of sight; discernment.
Perspicacy, *per'-spe-kâ-se*, s. Perspicacity.
Perspicuity, *per-spe-kew'-e-te*, s. Clearness; transparency, distinctness; clearness.
Perspicuous, *per-spik'-u-us*, a. Clear; transparent, not obscure or ambiguous.
Perspicuously, *per-spik'-u-us-le*, ad. Clearly.
Perspicuousness, *per-spik'-u-us-nes*, s. Clearness, plainness. [perspirable
Perspirability, *per-spi-râ-bil'-e-te*, s. Quality of being
Perspirable, *per-spi' râ-bl*, a. That may be perspired.

Perspiration, *per-spe-rā'-shun*, s. Act of perspiring; excretion by the pores of the skin.
Perspirative, *per'-spe-rā-tiv*, } a. Performing the
Perspiratory, *per'-spe-rā-tur-e*, } act of perspiration.
Perspire, *per-spire'*, v.n. or v.a. To excrete the fluids through the pores of the skin; to sweat.
Perstringe, *per-strinj'*, v.a. To touch or glance on.
Persuadable, *per-swa-dā-bl*, a. To be persuaded.
Persuade, *per-swade'*, v.a. To influence by argument; to induce or prevail on.
Persuader, *per-swa'-der*, s. One who influences another; that which incites. [being persuaded.
Persuasibility, *per-swa-ze-bil'-e-te*, a. Capability of
Persuasible, *per-swa'-ze-bl*, a. That may be persuaded
Persuasibleness, *per-swa'-ze-bl-nes*, s. Quality of being influenced by persuasion.
Persuasion, *per-swa'-zhun*, s. Act of persuading; a creed or belief; a sect.
Persuasive, *per-swa'-siv*, a. Influential.
— s. That which persuades; an incitement. [mind.
Persuasiveness, *per-swa'-siv-nes*, s. Influence on the
Persuasory, *per-swa'-sur-e*, a. Able to persuade.
Persulphate, *per-sul'-fate*, s. A combination of sulphuric acid with a peroxide. [from an artery.
Persultation, *per-sul-tā'-shun*, s. Eruption of blood
Pert, *pert*, a. Lively, brisk; forward.
— s. An assuming, impertinent person.
— v.n. To behave with pertness.
Pertain, *per-tane'*, v.n. To belong or have relation to.
Pterebebration, *per-ter-e-brā'-shun*, s. Act of boring.
Pertinacious, *per-te-nā'-shus*, a. Obstinate; stubborn.
Pertinaciously, *per-te-nā'-shus-le*, ad. Obstinately.
Pertinacity, *per-te-nas'-e-te*, } s. Firm adhe-
Pertinaciousness, *per-te-nā'-shus-nes*, } rence to purpose; obstinacy.
Pertinacy,† *per'-te-na-se*, s. Obstinacy; persistency.
Pertinence, *per'-te-nense*, } s. Fitness; appositeness;
Pertinency, *per'-te-nen-se*, } suitableness.
Pertinent, *per'-te-nent*, a. Apposite; suitable.
Pertinently, *per'-te-nent-le*, ad. Appositely.
Pertinentness, *per'-te-nent-nes*, s. Appositeness.
Pertingent, *per-tin'-jent*, a. Reaching to; touching.
Pertly, *pert'-le*, ad. Briskly; saucily.
Pertness, *pert'-nes*, s. Smartness; sauciness.
Pertransient, *per-tran'-shent*, a. Passing through.
Perturb, *per-turb'*, } v.a. To disturb; to agi-
Perturbate, *per-tur'-bate*, } tate; to disquiet.
Perturbation, *per-tur-bā'-shun*, s. Agitation of mind; restlessness.—In *astron.*, an irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body.
Perturbator, *per'-tur-ba-tur*, } s. One who disturbs or
Perturber, *per-tur'-ber*, } raises commotion.
Perturbed, *per-turbd'*, pp. or a. Disturbed.
Pertuse, *per-tuse'*, } a. Punched; pierced with
Pertused, *per-tewzd'*, } holes. [ing.
Pertusion, *per-tew'-zhun*, s. Act of punching or pierc-
Pertussis, *per-tus'-sis*, s. Hooping-cough.
Peruke, *per-rook'*, s. (Fr.) A periwig.
— v.a. To dress in adscititious hair.
Perusal, *pe-rew'-sal*, s. The act of reading.
Peruse, *pe-rewz'*, v.a. To read with attention.
Peruser, *pe-rewz'-er*, s. One who reads.
Peruvian, *pe-rew'-ve-an*, a. Pertaining to Peru.—*Peruvian bark*, the bark of several species of *cinchona*.
Peruvine, *per'-u-vin*, s. A substance distilled from balsam of Peru. [or interstice; to permeate.
Pervade, *per-vade'*, v.a. To pass through an aperture
Pervading, *per-vā'-ding*, ppr. or a. Passing through.
Pervasion, *per-vā'-zhun*, s. Act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing.
Pervasive, *per-vā'-siv* a. Able to pervade. [able.
Perverse, *per-verse'*, a. Froward; stubborn; untract-
Perversely, *per-verse'-le*, ad. Crossly; peevishly.
Perverseness, *per-verse'-nes*, s. Crossness of temper.
Perversion, *per-ver'-shun*, s. Act of perverting; misapplication.
Perversity, *per-ver'-se-te*, s. Perverseness.
Perversive, *per-ver'-siv*, a. Tending to pervert.
Pervert, *per-vert'*, v.a. To turn from truth; to distort; to corrupt.
Perverted, *per-vert'-ed*, pp. or a. Distorted; corrupted.
Perverter, *per-ver'-ter*, s. One who perverts.
Pervertible, *per-ver'-te-bl*, a. That may be perverted.
Pervestigate, *per-ves'-te-gate*, v.a. To search
Pervestigation, *per-ves-te ga-shun*, s. Diligent inquiry
Pervicacious, *per-ve-kā'-shus*, a. Very obstinate
Pervicaciousness, *per-ve-kā'-shus-nes*, } s. Wilful ob-
Pervicacity, *per-ve-kas'-e-te* } stinacy
Pervigilation, *per-vij-e-lā'-shun*, s. Careful watching.
Pervious, *per'-ve-us*, a. Admitting passage; that may be penetrated; permeable. [trated.
Perviousness, *per'-ve-us-nes*, s. Quality of being pene-
Pesade, *pe-sade'*, s. The motion of a horse when he raises his fore-quarters without advancing.
Peso, *pe'-so*, s. A Spanish coin, a piastre.
Pessary, *pes'-sā-re*, s. A surgical instrument for preventing a lapsus uteri in females.
Pessimist, *pes'-se-mist*, s. A universal complainer.
Pest, *pest*, s. A fatal epidemic disease.—*Pest-house*, an hospital for persons infected with contagious disease.
Pester, *pes'-ter*, v.a. To trouble; annoy.
Pesterer, *pes'-ter-er*, s. One who harasses or vexes.
Pesterous,† *pes'-ter-us*, a. Burdensome. [tagion.
Pestiduct,† *pes'-te-dukt*, s. That which conveys con-
Pestiferous, *pes-tif'-er-us*, a. Noxious to health; malignant, infectious; mischievous.
Pestiferously, *pes-tif'-er-us-le*, ad. Infectiously.
Pestilence, *pes'-te lense*, s. Any contagious disease.
Pestilent, *pes'-te-lent*, } a. Destructive of
Pestilential, *pes-te-len'-shal*, } health; partaking of the nature of the plague or other infectious disease mischievous; pernicious.
Pestilently, *pes'-te-lent-le*, ad. Destructively.
Pestillation, *pes-til-lā'-shun*, s. Act of pounding. [ling
Pestle, *pest'l*, s. An instrument for pounding in a mortar; a short bludgeon.
Pet, *pet*, s. A fit of peevishness; a cade lamb; a fond-
— v.a. To treat as a pet; to fondle.
Petal, *pet'-al*, s. A flower-leaf.
Petaled, *pet'-ald*, } a. Having petals.
Petalous, *pet'-al-us*, }
Petaline, *pet'-al-in*, a. Pertaining to a petal.
Petalite, *pet'-al-lite*, s. A mineral like quartz.
Petaloid, *pet'-a-loyd*, a. Having the form of a petal.
Petal-shaped, *pet'-al-shaypt*, a. Having the shape of a petal.
Petard, *pet'-ard*, s. An explosive machine made of metal, formerly used for breaking gates or barricades.
Petechiæ, *pe-te'-ke-e*, s.pl. Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.
Peterel. *See* **Petrel**.
Peterman,‡ *pe'-ter-man*, s. A fisherman.
Peterpence, *pe'-ter-pense*, s. An annual tribute of one penny paid to the pope.
Peter-wort, *pe'-ter-wurt*, s. A plant.
Petiolar, *pet'-e-o-lar*, a. Pertaining to a petiole.
Petiolate, *pet'-e-o-late*, a. Having a petiole.
Petiole, *pet'-e-ole*, s. A leaf-stalk.
Petiolule, *pet'-e-o-lule*, s. A small petiole.
Petit, *pet'-te*, a. Little; mean; petty.—*Petit jury*, a jury for the trial of causes in a court.—*Petit larceny*, the stealing of an article of small value. [comb.
Petit-maitre, *pet'-te-mā'-tr*, s. (Fr.) A fop; a cox-
Petition, *pe-tish'-un*, s. A request or prayer; a formal supplication from an inferior to a superior; the paper containing a supplication.
— v.a. To make a request to, to ask from; to solicit.
Petitionary, *pe-tish'-un-ā-re*, a. Supplicatory.
Petitioner, *pe-tish'-un-er*, s. One who presents a petition.
Petitioning, *pe-tish'-un-ing*, s. Solicitation.
Petitory,‡ *pet'-e-tur-e*, a. Petitioning.
Petre, *pe'-tr*, s. Saltpetre; nitre.
Petrean, *pe-tre'-an*, a. Pertaining to rock.
Petrel, *pet'-rel*, s. A name common to the long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl, of the order *Anseres*
Petrescence, *pe-tres'-sense*, s. The changing into stone.
Petrescent, *pe-tres'-sent*, a. Converting into stone.
Petrifaction, *pet-re-fak'-shun*, s. The process of changing into stone; a body incrusted with stony matter; an incrustation. [faction.
Petrifactive, *pet-re-fak'-tiv*, a. Pertaining to petri-
Petrific, *pe-trif'-ik*, a. Having power to convert into stone. [petrifying; obduracy; callousness.
Petrification, *pe-tre-fe-kā'-shun*, s. The process of
Petrified, *pet'-re-fide*, pp. or a. Changed into stone, fixed in amazement.
Petrify, *pet'-re-fi*, v.a. To convert into stone; to make callous or obdurate; to fix in amazement.
— v.n. To become stone. [from the earth.
Petroleum, *pe-tro'-le-um*, s. A liquid bitumen exuding
Petroline, *pet'-ro-lin*, s. A distillation of petroleum.
Petronel, *pet'-ro-nel*, s. A kind of carbine.
Petrosilex, *pet-ro-si'-leks*, s. Rock stone.
Petrosilicious, *pet-ro-se-lish'-us*, a. Consisting of
Petrous, *pet'-rus*, a. Like stone; hard. [petrosilex

Petted, *pet'-ted*, pp. or a. Treated as a pet; fondled.
Petticoat, *pet'-te-kote*, s. A loose under-garment worn by females. [lawyer. (*Vulgar.*)
Pettifog, *pet'-te-fog*, v.n. To do small business as a
Pettifogger, *pet'-te-fog-er*, s. An inferior attorney who is employed in petty affairs.
Pettifoggery, *pet-te-fog'-er-e*, s. The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.
Pettiness, *pet'-te-nes*, s. Smallness; littleness.
Pettish, *pet'-tish*, a. Fretful; peevish.
Pettishly, *pet'-tish-le*, ad. In a pet.
Pettishness, *pet'-tish-nes*, s. Fretfulness; petulance.
Pettitoes, *pet'-te-toze*, s.pl. The toes or feet of a pig.
Petto, *pet'-to*, s. The breast; hence, *in petto*, in secrecy.
Petty, *pet'-te*, a. Small in amount, degree, or importance.—*Petty-chaps*, a small singing bird.
Petulance, *pet'-u-lanse*, } s. Freakish passion; peev-
Petulancy, *pet'u-lan-se*, } ishness. [ill-humoured.
Petulant, *pet'-u-lant*, a. Pert or forward; irritable;
Petulantly, *pet'-u-lant-le*, ad. With petulance.
Petunse, *pe-tunse'*, s. A kind of fine clay used in the manufacture of porcelain.
Petworth-marble, *pet'-wurth-mar'bl*, s. In *geol.*, a variety of marble occurring in the weald clay.
Peuce, *puse*, s. A fossil coniferous tree.
Peucedaneæ, *pew-se-da'-ne-e*, s.pl. A tribe of umbelliferous plants, of the sub-order Orthospermæ.
Peurmican, *pewr'-me-kan*, s. Potted beef. *See* Pemmican.
Pew, *pew*, s. An enclosed seat in a church.
—† v.a. To furnish with pews.
Pew-fellow,† *pew'-fel-lo*, s. A companion.
Pewit, *pew'-it*, s. The lapwing or green plover.
Pewter, *pew'-ter*, s. A composition or factitious metal, consisting mainly of tin and lead; utensils made of pewter. [pewter.
Pewterer, *pew'-ter-er*, s. One who makes utensils of
Pewtery, *pew'-ter-e*, s. Belonging to pewter.
Pexity, *peks'-e-te*, s. The nap or shag of cloth.
Phænogamous, *fe-nog'-a-mus*, a. In *bot.*, having the stamens and ovarium visible.
Phaeton, *fa'-e-ton*, s. In *myth.*, the son of Phœbus and Clymene, who was killed in attempting to guide the chariot of the sun.—In *orni.*, a genus of palmiped birds.
Phagedena, *faj-e-de'-na*, s. An obstinate ulcer.
Phagedenic, *faj-e-de'-nik*, s. In *surg.*, an application that arrests the sloughing of fungous flesh,—a. *Phagedenous.*
Phalangial, *fa-lan'-je-al*, } a. Belonging to the *pha-*
Phalangian, *fa-lan' je-an*, } *langes*, or small bones of the fingers and toes.
Phalanger, *fa-lan-jer*, s. A marsupial quadruped inhabiting New Holland. [the fingers and toes.
Phalanges, *fa-lan'-jes*, s. In *anat.*, the small bones of
Phalangious, *fa-lan'-je-us*, a. Pertaining to the genus of spiders called *phalangium.*
Phalanx, *fal'-anks*, s. Any body of troops or men formed in close array. In *anat.*, the rows of small bones forming the fingers or toes. *See* Phalanges.
Phanerogamous, *fan-e-rog'-a-mus*, a. In *bot.*, having visible flowers containing stamens and pistils.
Phantascope, *fan'-tas-kope*, s. An optical instrument which makes fixed objects appear as if in motion.
Phantasm, *fan'-tazm*, s. The image of an external object; something imagined.
Phantasmagoria, *fan-taz'-ma-go-re-a*, s. Representations made by a magic lantern;—a. *Phantasmagorial.*
Phantasmatography, *fan-taz-ma-tog'-ra-fe*, s. A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c.
Phantastic. *See* Fantastic.
Phantasy. *See* Fantasy.
Phantom, *fan'-tum*, s. An apparition; a fancied vision.
Pharisaical, *far-e-sa'-e-kal*, a. Resembling the Pharisees; making a show of religion.
Pharisaism, *far'-e-sa-izm*, s. The doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees; hypocrisy in religion.
Pharisean, *far-e-se'-an*, a. Following the practice of the Pharisees.
Pharisee, *far'-e see*, s. One of a Jewish sect whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies. [the art of preparing medicines.
Pharmaceutical, *far-ma-sew'-te-kal*, a. Pertaining to
Pharmaceutics, *far-ma-sew'-tiks*, s. Science of preparing medicines. [medicines.
Pharmaceutist, *far-ma-sew'-tist*, s. One who prepares
Pharmacolite, *far-mak'-o-lite*, s. Native arseniate of lime. [paring medicines.
Pharmacology, *far-ma-kol'-o-je*, s. Science of pre-
Pharmacon, *far'-ma-kon*, s. A drug, a poison.
Pharmacopœia, *far-ma-ko-pe'-a*, s. A dispensatory.
Pharmacotheca, *far-ma-co-the'-ka*, s. A medicine chest.
Pharmacy, *far'-ma-se*, s. Art or practice of preparing substances for the purposes of medicine; the occupation of an apothecary.
Pharos, *fa'-ros*, s. A lighthouse or tower; a beacon.
Pharyngeal, *fa-rin'-je-al*, a. Connected with the pharynx. [into the pharynx.
Pharyngotomy, *far-in-got'-o-me*, s. Making an incision
Pharynx, *far'-inks*, s The upper part of the œsophagus.
Phase, *faze*, } s.; pl. Phases. That which is exhibited
Phasis, *fa-sis*, } to the eye.—In *min.*, transparent green quartz.
Phasel, *fa'-zel*, s. The French bean.
Phasma,† *faz'-ma*, s. Appearance; fancied apparition
Pheasant, *fez'-ant*, s. A gallinaceous bird, highly esteemed for the beauty of its plumage and the delicacy of its flesh. [sants.
Pheasantry, *fez'-ant-re*, s. A place for rearing pheas-
Pheese, *feeze*, v.a. To comb; to fleece; to curry.
Phengite, *fen'-jite*, s. A beautiful species of alabaster.
Phenicine, *fen'-e-sin* s. The purple powder precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water.
Phenix, } *fe'-niks*, } s. The fabulous bird which is said
Phœnix, } { to rise again from its own ashes
a person of singular distinction.
Phenogamous, *fe-nog'-a-mus.* *See* Phanerogamous.
Phenomenon, *fe-nom'-e-non*, s.; pl. Phenomena. An appearance; anything visible; a remarkable or unusual appearance;—a. *Phenomenal.*
Pheon, *fe'-on*, s. In *heral.*, the barbed head of a dart.
Phial, *fi'-al*, s. A glass vessel or bottle.
— v.a. To keep in a phial.
Philanthropic, *fil-an-throp'-ik*, a. Possessing general benevolence. [ral benevolence.
Philanthropist, *fil-an'-thro-pist*, s. A person of gene-
Philanthropy, *fil-an'-thro-pe*, s. The love of mankind; universal good-will.
Philharmonic, *fil-har-mon'-ik*, a. Loving harmony.
Philibeg, *fil'-a-beg*, s. Part of a Scotch plaid.
Philippic. *fil-ip'-pik*, s. Any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective.
Philippize, *fil'-ip-pize*, v.n. To write or utter invective.
Philistine, *fil'-is-tine*, s. An inhabitant of Palestine, now Syria. [tone.
Phillipsite, *fil'-ip-site*, s. A mineral, allied to harmo-
Philologer, *fil-ol'-o-jer*, } s. One versed in the history
Philologist, *fil-ol'-o-jist*, } and construction of languages; a linguist.
Philological, *fil-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to philology.
Philology, *fil-ol'-o-je*, s. A knowledge of the etymology or origin and combination of words
Philomath, *fil'-o-math*, s. A lover of learning.
Philomathic, *fil-o-math'-ik*, a. Having a love of learning.
Philomathy, *fil'-o-math-e*, s. The love of learning.
Philomel, *fil'-o-mel*, s. The nightingale.
Philomusical, *fil-o-mew'-se-kal*, a. Loving music.
Philopena, *fil-o-pe'-na*, s. A small present.
Philopolemic, *fil-o-po-lem'-ik*, a. Ruling over opposite natures.
Philoprogenitiveness, *fi-lo-pro-jen'-e-tiv-nes*, s. In *phrenology*, the love of offspring.
Philosopher, *fil-os'-o-fer*, s. A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality: one versed in science.—*Philosopher's stone*, an imaginary substance which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.
Philosophical, *fil-o-sof'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to philosophy;—ad. *Philosophically.*
Philosophism, *fil-os'-o-fizm*, s. The love of false reasoning; sophistry.
Philosophist, *fil-os'-o-fist*, s. A lover of sophistry.
Philosophistical, *fil-os-o-fis'-te-kal*, a. Pertaining to the love of sophistry. [sopher.
Philosophize, *fil-os'-o-fize*, v.n. To reason like a philo-
Philosophizer, *fil-os'-o-fi-zer*, s. One who reasons.
Philosophy, *fil-os'-o-fe*, s. The love of wisdom; investigation of the phenomena of mind and matter; reasoning; argumentation. [the arts.
Philotechnic, *fil-o-tek'-nik*, a. Having attachment to
Philter, *fil'-ter*, s. A charm to excite love
— v.a. To impregnate with a love potion.
Phiz, *fiz*, s. The face or visage.
Phlebitis, *fle-bi'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the veins.
Phlebology, *fle-bol'-o-je* s. A treatise on the veins.

PHLEBOTOMIST, *fle-bot'-o-mist*, s. A blood-letter. [vein.
PHLEBOTOMIZE, *fle-bot'-o-mize*, v.a. To let blood from a
PHLEBOTOMY, *fle-bot'-o-me*, s. Venesection.
PHLEGM, *flem*, s. Cold watery fluid; bronchial mucus; viscid matter secreted in the throat; dulness.
PHLEGMATIA, *fleg-ma'-she-â*, s. Extravasation of mucus.
PHLEGMATIC, *fleg-mat'-ik*, a. Abounding in phlegm; watery dull; sluggish.
PHLEGMON, *fleg'-mon*, s. A cutaneous inflammatory
PHLEME, s. *See* FLEAM. [tumour.
PHLOGISTIC *flo-jis'-tik*, s. Partaking of phlogiston; inflaming. [giston with.
PHLOGISTICATE, *flo-jis'-te-kate*, v.a. To combine phlo-
PHLOGISTICATION, *flo-jis-te-ka'-shun*, s. Process of combining with phlogiston. [inflammability.
PHLOGISTON, *flo-jis'-ton*, s. The supposed principle of
PHOCA, *fo'-kâ*, s. A genus of mammals; the seal; of the family of the PHOCIDÆ.
PHOCENIC, *fo-sen'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the dolphin.
PHOCINE, *fo'-sin*, a. Pertaining to the seal tribe. [sun.
PHŒBUS, *fe'-bus*, s. In *myth.*, a name of Apollo, or the
PHŒNIX. *See* PHENIX.
PHONETIC, *fo-net'-ik*, a. Representing sounds; vocal.
PHONETICS, *fo-net'-iks*, } s.pl. The doctrine or science
PHONICS, *fon'-iks*, } of sounds, especially of the human voice. [to inflict sound.
PHONOCAMPTIC, *fo-no-kam'-tik*, a. Having the power
PHONOGRAPHIC, *fo-no-graf'-ik*, a. Descriptive of sounds.
PHONOGRAPHY, *fo-nog'-ra-fe*, s. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.
PHONOLITE, *fo'-no-lite*, s. Sounding-stone; clinkstone.
PHONOLOGICAL, *fo-no-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to phonology.
PHONOLOGY, *fo-nol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on sounds.
PHONOTYPY, *fo-not'-e-pe*, s. A proposed mode of printing, in which each sound of the voice shall be represented by a distinct letter or type.
PHOSGENE, *fos'-jen*, a. Generating light.
PHOSPHATE, *fos'-fate*, s. A salt of phosphoric acid.
PHOSPHITE, *fos'-fite*, s. A salt of phosphorous acid.
PHOSPHOLITE, *fos'-fo-lite*, s. An earth united with phosphoric acid. [morning star.
PHOSPHOR, *fos'-for*, s. That which brings light; the
PHOSPHORATE, *fos'-fo-rate*, v.a. To combine with phosphorus.
PHOSPHORESCE, *fos-fo-res'*, v.n. To shine, as phosphorus.
PHOSPHORESCENCE, *fos-fo-res'-sense*, s. A faint light from a phosphoric body. [faint light.
PHOSPHORESCENT, *fos-fo-res'-sent*. a. Shining with a
PHOSPHORIC, *fos-for'-ik*, a. Pertaining to phosphorus.—*Phosphoric acid*, an acid formed by combining phosphorus with oxygen.
PHOSPHORITE, *fos'-for-ite*, s. A variety of apatite.
PHOSPHOROUS, *fos'-for-us*, a. Formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen.
PHOSPHORUS, *fos'-for-us*, s. A combustible substance of a yellowish colour, and semi-transparent.
PHOSPHURET, *fos'-fu-ret*, s. A combination of phosphorus with a base.
PHOSPHURETTED, *fos'-fu-ret-ed*, a. Combined with phosphorus.—*Phosphuretted hydrogen* is a combination of phosphorus and hydrogen.
PHOTOGENIC, *fo-to-jen'-ik*, a. Producing light by means of the sun's rays on a chemically prepared ground;—s. *Photogeny.*
PHOTOGRAPHY, *fo'-tog-râ-fe*, s. The art of fixing images of the camera obscura on plates of copper covered with a thin coating of silver;—s. *Photograph; Photographist;*—a. *Photographic.* [*tological.*
PHOTOLOGY, *fo-tol'-o-je*, s. The science of light;—a. *Pho-*
PHOTOMETER, *fo-tom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.
PHOTOMETRY, *fo-tom'-e-tre*, s. The measurement of light;—a. *Photometrical*; ad. *Photometrically.*
PHOTOPHOBIA, *fo-to-fo'-be-a*, s. A dread of light.
PHOTOPSY, *fo-top'-se*, s. An affection of the eye, presenting luminous rays.
PHRASE, *fraze*, s. A short sentence or expression; —*Phrase-book*, a book in which difficult phrases are explained.
— v.a. or v.n. To express in peculiar words. [scribed.
PHRASELESS, *fraze'-les*, a. Not to be expressed or de-
PHRASEOLOGY, *fray-ze-ol'-o-je*, s. Manner of expressing a thought; diction; expression;—a. *Phraseological.*
PHRENETIC, *fre-net'-ik*, a. Subject to violent sallies of excitement; wild and erratic, frantic;—ad. *Phrenetically.*
—s. A person erratic in his imagination. [*cally.*
PHRENIC, *fren'-ik*, a. Belonging to the diaphragm.
PHRENITIS, *fre-ni'-tis*, s. An inflammation of the brain attended with fever and delirium; phrensy.
PHRENOLOGICAL, *fre-no-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to phrenology;—ad. *Phrenologically.*
PHRENOLOGIST, *fre-nol'-o-jist*, s. A believer in phrenology; one versed in the science.
PHRENOLOGY, *fre-nol'-o-je*, s. The science of the human mind as connected with the supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain, and as developed by the external undulations of the cranium; craniology.
PHRENSY, *fren'-ze*, s. Madness; delirium.
PHTHISIC, *tiz'-zik*, s. A popular name for any difficulty of breathing.
PHTHISICAL, *tiz'-ze-kal*, a. Breathing hard. [tion
PHTHISIOLOGY, *tiz-e-ol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on consump-
PHTHISIPNEUMONY, *ti-sip-new'-mo-ne*, s. Pulmonary consumption.
PHTHISIS, *ti'-sis*, s. A disease of the pulmonary organs, attended by cough and copious expectorations.
PHYLACTERY, *fil-ak'-te-re*, s. Any charm, spell, or amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease;—a. *Phylacteric.*
PHYLARCHY, *fil'-ar-ke*, s. Government of a tribe.
PHYLLITE, *fil'-lite*, s. A petrified leaf.
PHYLLODIUM, *fil-lo'-de-um*, s. In *bot.*, a petiole without a lamina. [feed on leaves.
PHYLLOPHAGANS, *fil-lof'-â-gans*, s.pl. Animals that
PHYLLOPHOROUS, *fil-lof'-o-rus*, a. Producing leaves.
PHYLLOPODS, *fil'-lo-pods*. s. A tribe of crustaceans with leaf-like feet.
PHYSALITE, *fis'-a-lite*, s. A mineral of a greenish-white colour; a variety of prismatic topaz.
PHYSIANTHROPY, *fiz-e-an'-thro-pe*, s. The philosophy of human life, and its preservation.
PHYSIC, *fiz'-ik*, s. The science of healing diseases; a medicine that purges; a cathartic.
— v.a. To treat with physic; to purge.
PHYSICAL, *fiz'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things. *See* PHYSICS. Relating to the art of healing; medicinal; †resembling physic;—ad. *Physically.*
PHYSICIAN, *fe-zish'-an*, s. One whose profession is to prescribe medical remedies for diseases.—In a *spiritual sense*, one who heals moral diseases.
PHYSICOLOGIC, *fiz-e-ko-loj'-ik*, s. Logic illustrated by natural philosophy.
PHYSICOLOGY, *fiz-e-kol'-o-je*, s. The science of natural philosophy, or a discourse thereon.
PHYSICO-THEOLOGY, *fiz'-e-ko-the-ol'-o-je*, s. Theology illustrated by natural philosophy.
PHYSICS, *fiz'-iks*, s. The science of nature, or of the material system, including natural history and philosophy.
PHYSIOGNOMICS, *fiz-e-o-nom'-iks*, s.pl. Among *physicians* signs in the countenance which indicate the state or constitution of the body and mind. [physiognomy.
PHYSIOGNOMIST, *fiz-e-on'-o-mist*, s. One who is skilled in
PHYSIOGNOMY, *fiz-e-on'-o-me*, s. The science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; the face, or the particular expression of countenance;—a. *Physiognomical.*
PHYSIOGRAPHER, *fiz-e-og'-ra-fer*, s. A naturalist.
PHYSIOGRAPHY, *fiz-e-og'-râ-fe*, s. The science of natural objects.
PHYSIOLOGIST, *fiz-e-ol'-o-jist*, s. One who is versed in the properties and functions of animals and plants.
PHYSIOLOGY, *fiz-e-ol'-o-je*, s. The science which treats of the phenomena of organized beings, whether animal or vegetable;—a. *Physiological.*
PHYSOGRADE, *fiz'-o-grade*, s. A tribe of *acalephæ*, which swim by means of air-bladders. [herbage.
PHYTIVOROUS, *fi-tiv'-o-rus*, a. Feeding on plants or
PHYTOCHEMY, *fi-tok'-e-me*, s. Vegetable chemistry.
PHYTOGENY, *fi-toj'-e-ne*, s. The doctrine of the generation of plants.
PHYTOGRAPHY, *fi-tog'-râ-fe*, s. The science of describing plants in a systematic manner;—a. *Phytographical.*
PHYTOLITE, *fi'-to-lite*, s. A fossil vegetable.
PHYTOLOGIST, *fi-tol'-o-jist*, s. One versed in plants.
PHYTOLOGY, *fi-tol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on plants; botany, —a *Phytological.* [world.
PHYTONOMY, *fi-ton'-o-me*, s. The laws of the vegetable
PHYTOPHAGOUS, *fi-tof'-â-gus*, a. Subsisting on plants.
PHYTOZOA, *fi-to-zo'-â*, s.pl.; sing. PHYTOZOON. Zoophytes; minute animalcules in the tissues of plants.
PI, *pi*, s. In *printing*, type confusedly mixed.
PIACULOUS, † *pi-ak'-u-lus*, a. Expiatory; having power to atone.

PIA MATER, *pī'-ă mā'-tĕr*. (Lat.) A thin membrane which incloses the lobes of the brain.
PIANIST, *pe-ă'-nist*, s. A performer on the piano-forte.
PIANO, *pe-ă'-no*. In *music*, soft.—*Pianissimo*, very soft.
PIANO-FORTE, *pe-ă'-no-fawr'-te*, s. A keyed musical instrument, in which the notes are produced by the action of hammers on the wires.
PIASTER, *pe-as'-ter*, s. An Italian coin, of about 3*s.* 7*d.* sterling, but of different value in different countries.
PIATION,‡ *pe-a'-shun*, s. Expiation.
PIAZZA, *pe-az'-za*, s A portico or covered walk supported by arches or columns.
PIBROCH, *pī'-brok*, s. A wild, irregular species of music peculiar to Scotland; *fig.* the instrument itself.
PICA, *pī'-kă*, s. In *ornith.*, the pie or magpie · a printing-type; a directory for devotional services
PICAMAR, *pik'-ă-mar*, s. The bitter principle of pitch.
PICAROON, *pik'-a-roon*, s. A plunderer; a pirate.
PICCADIL, *pik'-kă-dil*, } s. A high collar, or a kind
PICCADILLY, *pik'-kă-dil'-le*, } of ruff.
PICCAGE, *pik'-kaje*, s. In *law*, money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.
PICIDÆ, *pī'-se-de*, s.pl. A family of birds, of which the *Picus*, or woodpecker, is the type.
PICK, *pik*, v.a. To pull off or pluck with the fingers something that grows or adheres to another thing; to choose or select; to strike with the bill, as a bird; to puncture, to open by a pointed instrument, as a lock.—*To pick up*, to take up; to gather.—*To pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault.
— v.n. To eat slowly; to nibble.
— s. A sharp-pointed tool for digging; choice, right of selection — Among *printers*, foul matter which collects on printing-types.
PICKAPACK, *pik'-ă-pak*, ad. In the manner of a pack.
PICKAXE, *pik'-ax*, s. An axe with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other.
PICKBACK, *pik'-bak*, ă. On the back.
PICKED, *pikt*, pp. or a. Plucked off by the fingers, teeth, or claws; cleaned by picking; opened by an instrument; selected. [the end; sharpness.
PICKEDNESS, *pik'-ed-nes*, s. State of being pointed at
PICKEER, *pik-eer'*, v.a. To pillage; to pirate; to skirmish. [one who excites a quarrel.
PICKER, *pik'-er*, s. One who picks or culls; a pickaxe;
PICKEREL, *pik'-er-el*, s. A small pike.—*Pickerel-weed*, a
PICKERY, *pik'-er-e*, s. Petty theft. [water plant.
PICKET, *pik'-et*, s. A sharp stake; a guard posted in front of an army, called *picket-guard*; a game at cards; the punishment of standing on a pointed stake.
— v.a. To fortify with pointed stakes; to fasten to a picket or stake.
PICKETING, *pik'-et-ing*, s. A kind of torture. *See* PICKET.
PICKING, *pik'-ing*, s. The act of plucking; gathering.
PICKLE, *pik'l*, s. Brine; a solution of salt and water, or vinegar; a vegetable or fruit preserved in pickle; a state of difficulty, in contempt.
— v.a. To preserve in brine or pickle.
PICKLE-HERRING, *pik'l-her'-ring*, s. A merry-andrew.
PICKLING, *pik'-ling*, s. The preservation of vegetables or meats in vinegar or brine.
PICKLOCK, *pik'-lok*, s An instrument for opening locks without the key; a person who picks locks.
PICKPOCKET, *pik'-pok-et*, s. One who steals from the pocket of another. [of another.
PICKPURSE, *pik'-purse*, s. One who steals from the purse
PICKTHANK, *pik'-thank*, s. An officious fellow; a whispering parasite. [teeth.
PICKTOOTH, *pik'-tooth*, s. An instrument for picking the
PICNIC, *pik'-nik*, s. A rural entertainment at which each person contributes some article for the repast.
PICROLITE, *pik'-ro-lite*, s. A fibrous variety of serpentine.
PICROMEL, *pik'-ro-mel*, s. The principle of bile.
PICROSMINE, *pik-ros'-min*, s. An order of minerals, which, when moistened, have an argillaceous smell.
PICROTOXIN, *pik-ro-toks'-in*, s. A white crystalline substance, one of the active principles of *cocculus indicus*.
PICT, *pikt*, s. A person whose body is painted.
PICTORIAL, *pik-to'-re-al*, a. Illustrated by pictures; —ad. *Pictorially*. [settled in Scotland.
PICTS, *pikts*, s.pl. A tribe of Scythians or Germans who
PICTURE, *pikt'-yur*, s. A painting or drawing exhibiting the resemblance of anything; whence *Picture-frame*, *Picture-gallery*, *Picture-like*, &c.
— v.a. To paint a resemblance; to represent.
PICTURESQUE, *pikt yur-esk'*, a. Expressing that kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial;—ad. *Picturesquely*.
PICTURESQUENESS, *pikt-yur-esk'-nes*, s. State of being picturesque.
PICUL, *pik'-ul*, s. A Chinese weight of 133⅓ pounds.
PICUS, *pī'-kus*, s. The woodpecker. [squeamishly
PIDDLE, *pid'dl*, v.n. To deal in trifles; to eat or drink
PIDDLER, *pid'-dler*, s. One who busies himself about little things, or who eats squeamishly.
PIE, *pi*, s. (Sax.) An article of food, consisting of paste with fruit or some kind of meat baked in it.—(Lat. or Fr.) The magpie; the old Roman Catholic service-book. Printers' types mixed.
PIEBALD, *pī'-bawld*, a. Diversified in colour.
PIECE, *peese*, s. A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, a short composition, essay, or writing; a gun or single part of ordnance.—*Of a piece*, of the same sort.—*Piece-work*, work done by the job.
— v.a. To mend; to patch.
— v.n. To unite; to be compacted.
PIECELESS, *peese'-les*, a. Not made of pieces. [pieces.
PIECEMEAL, *peese'-meel*, a. Single, separate;—ad. In
PIECER, *pee'-ser*, s. One who pieces; a patcher.
PIED, *pide*, a. Variegated with spots, spotted.
PIEDNESS, *pide'-nes*, s. Diversity of colours in spots.
PIELED,‡ *peel'd*, a. Bald, bare
PIENO, *pe-eñ'-no*, s. In *music*, a term denoting fulness.
PIEPOWDER,‡ *pī'-pow-der*, s. An ancient court of record incident to every fair and market.
PIER, *peer*, s. A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch of the timbers of a bridge or other building; a projecting wharf or landing-place —*Pier-glass*, a glass between windows.—*Pier-table*, a table between windows.
PIERAGE, *peer'-aje*, s. Toll for using a pier.
PIERCE, *peerse*, v.a. or v.n. To thrust into with a pointed instrument; to penetrate; to affect deeply.
PIERCEABLE, *peer'-sa-bl*, a. That may be pierced.
PIERCER, *peer'-ser*, s. An instrument that penetrates; one who pierces or perforates.
PIERCING, *peerse'-ing*, a. Affecting; cutting; keen;—ad. *Piercingly*;—s. *Piercingness*.
— s. Act of penetrating with force.
PIERIAN, *pi-ē'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to the Muses
PIET, *pī'-et*, s. A magpie.
PIETISM, *pī'-et-izm*, s. Affectation of piety.
PIETIST, *pī'-et-ist*, s. One professing extreme devotedness; a religious devotee of Germany.
PIETY, *pī'-e-te*, s. Veneration of the Supreme Being, devotion; reverence of parents or friends.
PIG, *pig*, s. The young of swine; an oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal.—*Pig-eyed*, having small eyes sunk deep in the head.—*Pig-headed*, having a large head; stupid.—*Pig-nut*, the ground-nut.—*Pig-sty*, a sty or pen for pigs. [like pigs.
— v.a. or v.n. To bring forth pigs; to lie together
PIGEON, *pij'-un*, s. A well-known bird of the genus *columba*.—*Pigeon-hearted*, timid, easily frightened.—*Pigeon-hole*, a hole for pigeons to enter their dwelling; a little division in a case for papers.—*Pigeon-livered*, mild in temper.—*Pigeon-pea*, a kind of pulse.
— v.a. To fleece in gambling. [swine.
PIGGERY, *pig'-er-e*, s. An inclosure containing sties for
PIGGIN, *pig'-in*, s. A small drinking vessel.
PIGMEAN, *pig-mē'-an*, a. Very small, like a pigmy.
PIGMENT, *pig'-ment*, s. A preparation used by painters.
PIGMENTAL, *pig-men'-tal*, a. Pertaining to pigments.
PIGMY, *pig'-me*, s. A person of very small stature.
— ă. Very small in size; mean.
PIGNORATION, *pig-no-rā'-shun*, s. Act of pledging.
PIGNORATIVE,† *pig'-no-rā-tiv*, a. Pledging; pawning.
PIGTAIL, *pig'-tale*, s. The tail of a pig; a queue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail; a small roll of tobacco. [anything very small.
PIGWIDGEON, *pig-wid'-jun*, s. A fairy; a cant word for
PIKE, *pike*, s. A long pointed weapon; a spear; a fork used in husbandry.—In *ichth.*, a voracious fresh-water fish of the genus *esox*.
PIKELET, *pike'-let*, } s. A light cake; a kind of
PIKELIN, *pike'-lin*, } muffin.
PIKEMAN, *pike'-man*, s. A soldier armed with a pike.
PIKESTAFF, *pike'-staf*, s. The shaft of a pike.
PILASTER, *pe-las'-ter*, s. A square column, usually set
PILCH,‡ *piltch*, s. A furred gown. [within a wall.
PILCHARD, *piltch'-ard*, s. A fish resembling the herring, found on the coast of Cornwall and Devon.
PILCHER, *piltch'-er*, s. Anything lined with fur.
PILE, *pile*, s. (Sp.) A heap; a mass or collection of things; an edifice.—(Sw.) A large stake or piece of timber driven into the earth to support a building.—

In heraldry, an ordinary in form of a stake; the head of an arrow; the fibre of wool; the nap or fine hairy substance of the surface of cloth.—*Pile-driver*, an engine for driving down piles.—*Pile-worm*, a worm found in piles in Holland.—*Pile-wort*, a plant whose tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for the piles.

— v.a. To lay or throw into a heap; to collect together; to amass; to drive piles.

PILEATE, *pil'-e-ate*, } a. Having the form of a cap
PILEATED, *pil'-e-a-ted*, } or cover for the head.

PILEMENT,‡ *pile'-ment*, s. An accumulation.

PILER, *pi'-ler*, s. One who piles or forms a heap.

PILES, *pilez*, s.pl. The hæmorrhoids, or tumours formed by the dilatation of the blood-vessels about the verge of the *anus*.

PILFER, *pil'-fer*, v.n. or v.a. To practice petty theft.

PILFERER, *pil'-fer-er*, s. One who pilfers.

PILFERING, *pil'-fer-ing*, s. Petty theft.

PILFERINGLY, *pil'-fer-ing-le*, ad. Filchingly.

PILGARLIC, *pil-gär'-lik*, s. A poor, forsaken wretch.

PILGRIM, *pil'-grim*, s. A wanderer; one who travels to a distance to visit a holy place.

PILGRIMAGE, *pil'-grim-aje*, s. A long journey; a journey undertaken for devotional purposes; the journey of human life.

PILIFEROUS, *pi-lif'-er-us*, } a. Bearing hair; covered
PILIGEROUS, *pi-lij'-er-us*, } with hair.

PILL, *pil*, s. A medicine in the form of a little ball, to be swallowed whole; anything nauseous.

— v.a. To rob; to plunder; to dose with pills.

— v.n. To be peeled; to come off in flakes.

PILLAGE, *pil'-laje*, s. Plunder; spoil; act of plundering; depredation. [plunder.

— v.a. To strip of money or goods by open violence; to

PILLAGER, *pil'-la-jer*, s. One who plunders by open violence.

PILLAR, *pil'-lar*, s. An irregular column, round and insulated, but deviating from the proportions of a just column; a supporter; a monument; foundation or support.

PILLARED, *pil'-lard*, a. Supported by pillars.

PILLAU, *pil'-law*, s. A Turkish dish, consisting of boiled rice and mutton.

PILLION, *pil'-yun*, s. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback; a pad; a low saddle.

PILLORY, *pil'-lur-e*, s. An implement of punishment, consisting of a wooden frame on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which are put the head and hands of the criminal. [into desuetude.

— v.a. To punish with the pillory, a custom now fallen

PILLOW, *pil'-lo*, s. A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing on a bed; a sack or case filled with feathers or other soft material.—In a *ship*, the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported.—*Pillow-case*, the movable case which is drawn over a pillow.

— v.a. To rest or lay on for support.

PILLOWY, *pil'-lo-e*, a. Like a pillow.

PILOSE, *pi-lose'*, } a. Hairy; covered with or consisting
PILOUS, *pi'-lus*, } of hair.

PILOSELY, *pi-loze'-le*, ad. In a pilose manner.

PILOSITY, *pi-los'-e-te*, s. Hairiness.

PILOT, *pi'-lot*, s. One whose occupation is to steer ships; a guide; a director of one's course.

— v.a. To direct the course of a ship where navigation is dangerous; to guide through dangers.

PILOTAGE, *pi'-lot-aje*, s. Compensation allowed to pilots; the pilot's skill.

PILOT-FISH, *pi'-lot-fish*, s. A fish of the mackerel family.

PILOTING, *pi'-lot-ing*, s. The act of steering a ship.

PILSER, *pil'-ser*, s. The moth that flies into a flame.

PILULAR, *pil'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to pills.

PILULAREA, *pil'-u-la-re-â*, s. Pilewort, or pepper-grass.

PIMELITE, *pim'-e-lite*, s. A green clay or earth coloured by chrome.

PIMENT, *pi'-ment*, s. Wine mixed with spice or honey.

PIMENTA, *pi-men'-tâ*, } s. (Span.) Jamaica pepper,
PIMENTO, *pi-men'-to*, } popularly called *allspice*.

PIMP, *pimp*, s. A procurer; a pander.

— v.n. To pander; to procure lewd women.

PIMP-LIKE, *pimp'-like*, a. Like a pimp; vile; infamous.

PIMPERNEL, *pim'-per-nel*, } s. The name of several
PIMPINEL, *pim'-pe-nel*, } plants belonging to different genera.

PIMPING, *pimp'-ing*, ppr. or a. Pandering; procuring lewd women; little; petty.

PIMPLE, *pim'pl*, s. A small red pustule on the skin.

PIMPLED, *pim'pld*, } a. Full of pimples.
PIMPLY, *pim'-ple*, }

PIN, *pin*, s. A small pointed instrument used chiefly by females for fastening their clothes; a piece of wood or metal sharpened; a peg; a bolt; a thing of little value; a linch-pin; a note.—*Pin case*, a case for holding pins.—*Pin-cushion*, a small case stuffed with some soft material, in which females stick pins.—*Pin-dust*, small particles of metal made by pointing pins.—*Pin-maker*, one whose occupation is to make pins.—*Pin-money*, a sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses.

— v.a. To fasten with pins of any kind, to make fast; to inclose; to confine.

PINACEÆ, *pi-nâ'-se-e*, s.pl. An important and extensive order of trees, the *Conifers*, which consist of noble trees or evergreen shrubs. [the body.

PINAFORE, *pin'-â-fore*, s. An apron for the front part of

PINASTER, *pi-nas'-ter*, s. (Lat.) The specific name of the cluster-pine of the south of Europe.

PINCERS, *pin'-sers*, } s.pl. An instrument for draw-
PINCHERS, *pinsh'-ers*, } ing nails from boards, or griping things which are to be held fast.

PINCH, *pinsh*, v.a. To press hard or squeeze; to gripe, to straiten; to oppress with want; to distress.

— v.n. To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be straitened.

— s. A painful compression with the fingers; that which is taken between the ends of the fingers; a gripe; a pang.

PINCHBECK, *pinsh'-bek*, s. An alloy of copper and zinc.

PINCHER, *pinsh'-er*, s. He or that which pinches.

PINCHFIST, *pinsh'-fist*, } s. A miser; a niggard.
PINCHPENNY, *pinsh'-pen ne*, }

PINCHING, *pinsh'-ing*, ppr. or a. Compressing or squeezing; causing pain by constriction;—ad. *Pinch-*
— s. The act of squeezing. [*ingly*.

PINDARIC, *pin-dar'-ik*, s. or a. An irregular ode in imitation of Pindar.

PINE, *pine*, s. A cone-bearing evergreen tree
penury; want or misery; pain.

— v.n. or v.a. To wear away under anxiety of mind to grow lean; to languish; to repine; to grieve for.

PINE-APPLE, *pine'-ap'pl*, s. A tropical plant and fruit, the *Bromelia ananas*.

PINE-CLAD, *pine'-klad*, a. Crowned with pine-trees.

PINEAL, *pin'-e-al*, a. Resembling the fruit of the pine.—The *pineal* gland is a part of the brain, so called from its resembling a pine-apple.

PINEFUL,‡ *pine'-ful*, a. Full of woe, [raised

PINERY, *pi'-ne-re*, s. A place where pine-apples are

PIN-FEATHER, *pin-fetli'-er*, s. A small incipient feather.—*Pin-feathered*, not fully fledged. [confined.

PINFOLD, *pin'-foald*, s. A place in which beasts are

PINGLE,‡ *pin'-gl*, s. A small inclosure.

PINGUID,† *pin'-gwid*, a. Fat; unctuous.

PINGUIDINOUS, *pin'-gwid-in-us*, a. Containing fat.

PINGUITUDE, *pin'-gwe-tewd*, s. Fatness; a growing fat.

PINHOLD, *pin'-hoald*, s. A place in which a pin holds.

PINHOLE, *pin'-hole*, s. A very small aperture.

PINIC ACID, *pi'-nik asid*, s. An acid obtained from common resin and pure alcohol.

PINING, *pi'-ning*, s. A state of languishing.

PINION, *pin'-yun*, s. The joint of a bird's wing; a feather; a quill, a wing; a small wheel working in the teeth of a larger one; a fetter for the arms.

— v.a. To bind or confine the wings; to shackle; to chain. [furnished with wings.

PINIONED, *pin'-yund*, pp. or a. Confined by the wings;

PINITE, *pin'-ite*, s. A soft crystallized mineral

PINK, *pink*, s. A small eye; a pretty flower; a light-red colour; something superlatively excellent; a fish.—*Pink-eyed*, having small eyes.—*Pink needle*, a shepherd's bodkin.—*Pink-root*, the root of the Indian pink.—*Pink-sterned*, having a very narrow stern

— v.a. To pierce with small holes, to stab.

PINNACE, *pin'-nase*, s. A small vessel; a boat usually with eight oars. [point; summit.

PINNACLE, *pin'-na-kl*, s. A slender turret; a spiring

— v.a. To build with pinnacles.

PINNATE, *pin'-nate*, } a. In *botany*, having leaflets
PINNATED, *pin'-na-ted*, } winged; pinnulate.

PINNATIFID, *pin-nat'-e-fid*, a. In *bot.*, feather-cleft.

PINNATIPED, *pin-nat'-e-ped*, a. In *zool.*, fin-footed;—s.pl. *Pinnates*, or Coots.

PINNER, *pin'-ner*, s. One who pins or fastens; a pounder of cattle; a pin-maker; the lappet of a loose

PINNIPED, *pin'-ne-ped*, s. A species of crab. [hood.

PINNITE, *pin'-nite*, s. A fossil, bivalve shell.
PINNOCK, *pin'-nok*, s. A small bird, the tomtit.—In *ichth.*, a species of sea-trout.
PINNULATE, *pin'-nu-late*. *See* PINNATE.
PINNULE, *pin'-nule*, s. A branchlet of a pinnate leaf.
PINT, *pine'l*, s. The eighth part of a gallon, containing 34 659 cubic inches.
PINTAIL, *pin'-tale*, s. A water-fowl of the duck family.
PINTLE, *pin'-tl*, s. A little pin.—In *artil.*, a long iron bolt.
PINULE, *pin'-ule*, s. The sight of an astrolobe.
PINY, *pi'-ne*, a. Abounding with pine trees.
PIONEER, *pi' o-neer*, v.a. To prepare the way for others.
— s. One whose business is to march before an army to clear obstructions.
PIONING, *pi'-o-ning*, s. The work of pioneers.
PIONY, *pi'-o-ne*, } s. A plant, bearing large red
PEONY, *pe'-o-ne*, } flowers.
PIOUS, *pi'-us*, a. Reverencing the Supreme Being; godly; devout; having due respect for parents and relatives.—*Pious-minded*, of a pious disposition.
PIOUSLY, *pi' us-le*, ad. In a pious manner; with reverence for God.
PIP, *pip*, s. A horny pellicle that grows on the tongues of fowls; the seed of an apple or similar fruit.
— v.n. To cry or chirp.
PIPE, *pipe*, s. A musical wind instrument; a tube; a clay tube for smoking; a roll in the exchequer; a cask, usually containing 126 gallons.—*Pipe-clay*, a white clay used in making tobacco pipes.—*Pipe-fish*, a fish having a long and very slender body.—*Pipe-office*, an ancient office in the court of exchequer, the duties of which are now amalgamated in those of the queen's remembrancer.—*Pipe-tree*, the lilac.
— v.n. To play on a pipe or other tubular wind instrument of music; to whistle.
— v.a. To play on a wind instrument.
PIPER, *piper*, s. One who plays on a wind instrument.
PIPERINE, *pip'-er-in*, s. A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper.
PIPING, *pi'-ping*, a. Weak; feeble; boiling.
PIPISTREL, *pi-pis'-trel*, s. A small bat.
PIPKIN, *pip'-kin*, s. A small earthen boiler.
PIPPIN, *pip'-pin*, s. A kind of apple.
PIQUANCY, *pe'-kan-se*, s. Sharpness; pungency.
PIQUANT, *pe'-kant*, a. Stimulating; sharp; pungent.
PIQUANTLY, *pe'-kant-le*, ad. Pungently. [irritation.
PIQUE, *peek* s. (Fr.) An offence taken; displeasure;
— v.a. To excite anger; to offend or irritate.
PIQUEERER,‡ *pe'-ker-er*, s. A plunderer; a freebooter.
PIQUET, *pik'-et*, s. *See* PICKET.
PIQUET, *pe-ket'*, s. (Fr.) A game at cards.
PIRACY, *pi'-ra-se*, s. The act or crime of robbing on the high seas; an infringement of the law of copyright.
PIRATE, *pi'-rate*, s. A robber on the high seas; one who infringes the law of copyright.
— v.n To rob on the high seas.
— v.a. To take by theft or without permission.
PIRATICAL, *pi-rat'-e-kal*, a. Predatory; robbing; practising literary theft;—ad. *Piratically*. [piracy.
PIRATING, *pi-ra'-ting*, a. Undertaken for the sake of
PIRN, *pern*, s. In *weaving*, the reed on which the woof is wound; the bobbin of a spinning wheel; also, the yarn after it is wound. [of a tree.
PIROGUE, *pe-rogue'*, s. A canoe formed out of the trunk
PIROUETTE, *pir-oo-et'*, s. (Fr.) A whirling or turning
PIRRY,† *pir'-re*, s. A strong gale or storm. [about.
PISCARY, *pis'-ka-re*, s. In *law*, the right of fishing in another man's waters.
PISCATION, *pis-ka'-shun*, s. The act of fishing. [fishing.
PISCATORY, *pis'-ka-tur-e*, a. Relating to fishes or to
PISCES, *pe' sces*, s.pl. In *astron.*, the twelfth sign of the zodiac, the Fishes.—*Piscis volans*, the flying fish.
PISCICOLA, *pis-sik'-o-la*, s. The *Hirudo piscium*, which infests fishes.
PISCINAL, *pis'-se-nal*, a. Belonging to a fish-pond.
PISCINE, *pis'-sin*, a. Pertaining to fishes.
PISCIVOROUS, *pis-siv' or-us*, a. Feeding on fishes.
PISE, *pe'-za*, s. (Fr.) A species of wall made of stiff earth or clay.
PISH, *pish*, interj. A word expressing contempt.
— v.n To express contempt.
PISIFORM, *pi'-se-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a pea.
PISMIRE, *pis-mire*, s. The ant or emmet.
PISOLITE, *pi'-so-lite*, s. The pea stone, a calcareous stone made up of globular concretions.
PISOLITIC, *pi-so-lit'-ik*, a. In *miner.*, resembling in structure peas agglutinated.
PISOPHALT, s. *See* PISSASPHALT.
PISS, *pis*, s. Urine secreted in the bladder.
— v.n. To discharge the urine.
PISSABED, *pis'-sa-bed*, s. The dandelion. (*Vulgar.*)
PISSASPHALT, *pis'-as-phalt*, s. Earth-pitch; a variety of petroleum.
PISTACHIO, *pis-ta'-sheo*, s. (Ital.) The nut of a species of turpentine-tree.
PISTACITE, *pis'-ta-site*, s. A mineral. [value 9*d.*
PISTAREEN, *pis'-ta-reen*, s. (Sp.) A small silver coin,
PISTE, *peest*, s. (Fr.) The foot-print of a horse.
PISTIL, *pis'-til*, s. In *bot.*, the female sexual organ of plants. [pistil of a flower.
PISTILLACEOUS, *pis'-til-la-she-us*, a. Growing on the
PISTILLATE, *pis'-til-late*, a. Having a pistil.
PISTILLATION,† *pis-til-la'-shun*, s. The pounding in a mortar. [without stamens.
PISTILLIFEROUS, *pis-til-lif'-er-us*, a. Having pistils
PISTOL, *pis'-tol*, s. A small fire-arm.
— v.a. To shoot with a pistol.
PISTOLE, *pis tole'*, s. (Fr.) A gold coin worth about 16s.
PISTOLET, *pis'-to-let*, s. (Fr.) A little pistol.
PISTON, *pis' ton*, s. (Sp.) A short cylinder which fits the cavity of a pump or barrel, and acts as a syringe.—*Piston-rod* is the rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery.
PIT, *pit*, s. A deep hole; an abyss; the grave; the area for cock-fighting; the ground-floor of a theatre, a hollow place.—*Pit-coal*, coal dug from the earth.—*Pit-saw*, a large saw used in dividing timber.
— v.a. To indent; to press into hollows.
PITAPAT, *pit'-a-pat*, ad. In a flutter.
— s. A light, quick step.
PITCH, *pitch*, s. A thick black substance obtained by boiling down tar, the juice of the silver fir; any point or degree of elevation; size; stature; degree; rate descent; slope; elevation of the key-note of a tune *Pitch-black*, black as pitch.—*Pitch-blende*, or *Pitch-ore*, a black or brownish ore of uranium.—*Pitch-farthing*, the game of chuck-farthing.—*Pitch-stone*, a volcanic rock resembling indurated pitch.
— v.a. To throw or thrust; to fix; to plant; to set; to throw with a fork; to set the key-note of a tune in music; to smear with pitch.
— v.n. To settle; to fall headlong; to encamp.—In *nav.*, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship.
PITCHER, *pitch'-er*, s. An earthen vessel with a spout for pouring; an instrument for piercing the ground.
PITCHER-PLANT, *pitch'-er-plant*, s. *See* NEPENTHES.
PITCHFORK, *pitch'-fawrk*, s. A farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain.
PITCHINESS, *pitch'-e-nes*, s. Blackness; darkness.
PITCHING, *pitch'-ing*, a. Declivous; descending.
— s. In *nav.*, the rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship.
PITCHPIPE, *pitch'-pipe*, s. A wind instrument for regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key.
PITCHY, *pitch'-e*, a. Partaking of the qualities of pitch; black; dark. [ing compassion.
PITEOUS, *pit'-e-us*, a. That may excite pity; deserv-
PITEOUSLY, *pit'-e-us-le*, ad. Sorrowfully. [sion.
PITEOUSNESS, *pit'-e-us-nes*, s. Sorrowfulness; compas-
PITFALL, *pit'-fawl*, s. A pit slightly covered for con-
— v.a. To lead into a pitfall. [cealment.
PITH, *pith*, s. The soft, spongy substance in the centre of plants; the marrow of animals; strength; energy.
— v.a. To divide the spinal cord
PITHILY, *pith'-e-le*, ad. With strength or energy.
PITHINESS, *pith'-e-nes*, s. Concentrated force.
PITHLESS, *pith'-les*, a. Destitute of pith; wanting strength. [forcible; energetic.
PITHY, *pith'-e*, a. Containing or abounding with pith;
PITIABLE, *pit'-e-a-bl*, a. Deserving pity; sorrowful.
PITIABLENESS, *pit'-e-a-bl-nes*, s. State of deserving compassion.
PITIABLY, *pit'-e-a-ble*, ad. In a pitiable manner.
PITIFUL, *pit'-e-ful*, a. Full of pity; compassionate, miserable;—ad. *Pitifully*.
PITIFULNESS, *pit'-e-ful-nes*, s. Tenderness of heart; compassion; contemptibleness.
PITILESS, *pit'-e-les*, a. Feeling no pity; merciless, hardhearted;—ad. *Pitilessly*.
PITILESSNESS, *pit'-i-les-nes*, s. Unmercifulness.
PITMAN, *pit'-man*, s. One who works in a pit; a sawyer.
PITSAW, *pit'-saw*, s. A large saw for dividing timber.
PITTACAL, *pit'-ta-kal*, s. A dark-blue solid substance obtained from wood tar.
PITTANCE, *pit'-tanse*, s. An allowance; a small portion.

PITTED, *pit'-ted*, pp. or a. Marked with little hollows; set in competition.
PITTIZITE, *pit'-te-zite*, s. Pitchy iron ore. [mucus.
PITUITARY, *pe-tu'-e-tâ-re*, a. That secretes phlegm or
PITUITE, *pit'-u-ite*, s. Mucus.
PITUITOUS, *pe-tu'-e-tus*, a. Consisting of mucus.
PITY, *pit'-e*, s. Sympathy with misery or pain; compassion; mercy.
— v.a or v.n. To have sympathy for; to commiserate; to be compassionate.
PITYINGLY, *pit'-e-ing-le*, ad. Compassionately.
PIU. (It.) In *music*, a little.
PIVOT, *piv'-ot*, s. (Fr.) A point on which anything turns.—In *mil.* matters, the soldier stationed on the flank on which a company wheels
PIX, *piks*, s. A little chest in which the consecrated host is kept in the Roman Catholic Church; a box used in the Mint for the trial of gold and silver coin.
PIZZLE, *piz'zl*, s. In bovine quadrupeds, the male urinary organ.
PLACABILITY, *pla-ka-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being
PLACABLENESS, *pla'-ka-bl-nes*, } appeasable.
PLACABLE, *pla'-ka-bl*, a. That may be appeased; willing to forgive.
PLACARD, *pla-kärd*, s. A public paper or manifesto; an advertisement posted on a wall or other place.
— v.a. To post in a public place.
PLACATE, *pla'-kate*, v.a. To appease or pacify.
PLACE, *plase*, s. Locality; any portion of space; residence. rank; official station; occupation, condition, or situation.—*To take place*, to happen.—*To give place*, to give room; to give way.
— v.a. To put or set in a particular situation; to locate, fix, or settle; to put out at interest; to lend.
PLACEMAN, *plase'-man*, s. A government officer.
PLACENTA, *plâ-sen'-tâ*, s. (Lat.) In *anat.*, the substance that connects the embryo or fœtus to the womb.
PLACENTALIA, *pla-sen-ta'-le-a*, s.pl. In *zool.*, a primary division of the mammalia, which have a placenta connecting the fœtus with the uterus.
PLACER, *pla'-ser*, s. One who places or locates.
PLACID, *plas'-id*, a. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed.
PLACIDLY, *plas'-id-le*, ad. Mildly; calmly.
PLACIDNESS, *plas'-id-nes*, } s. Calmness; quiet; tran-
PLACIDITY, *plâ-sid'-e-te*, } quillity; sweetness of disposition.
PLACIT, *plas'-it*, s. The decree of a court; from *placitum*, a public assembly, where the sovereign formerly presided. [of law.
PLACITORY, *plas'-e-to-re*, a. Relating to pleas in courts
PLACOID, *plak'-oyd*, a. In *ichth.* and *geol.*, having the skin covered with plate-like scales.
PLACOIDIANS, *plâ-koy'-de-ans*, s.pl. The first order of fishes, having the skin covered with enamelled plates.
PLAFOND, *plâ-fond'*, s. (Fr.) In *arch.*, the ceiling of a room; any soffit.
PLAGAL, *pla'-gal*, a. In *music*, having the principal notes between the fifth of the key and its octave.
PLAGIARISM, *pla'-je-ar-izm*, s. The act of appropriating the literary labours of another; literary theft.
PLAGIARIST, *pla'-je-ar-ist*, s. One who purloins the writings of another. [writings of another.
PLAGIARIZE, *pla'-je-ar-ize*, v.a. To purloin from the
PLAGIARY, *pla'-je-â-re*, s. A plagiarist; literary theft.
— a. Practising literary theft. [lead.
PLAGIONITE, *pla-je'-on-ite*, s. The ore of antimony and
PLAGUE. *plague*, s. Anything troublesome or vexatious. a fatal pestilential disease; a state of misery; any great natural evil.
— v.a. To infest with disease; to occasion trouble or vexation; to torment or perplex,
PLAGUEFUL, *plague'-ful*, a. Infected with plagues.
PLAGUELESS, *plague'-les*, a. Free from plagues. (*Vul.*)
PLAGUY, *plague'-e*, a. Vexatious. (*Vul.*);—ad. *Plaguily.*
PLAICE, *place*, s. A salt-water flat fish.
PLAID, *plad*, s. A variegated cloth worn by the Scotch.
PLAIN, *plane*, a. Smooth; level; open; artless; clean; unaffected; undisguised; sincere; easily seen or discovered.—*Plain-dealing*, dealing or communicating with sincerity; honest.—*Plain-hearted*, having a sincere heart, of a frank disposition.—*Plain-spoken*, speaking with sincerity.—*Plain-work*, plain needlework.
— ad. Not obscurely; artlessly.
— s. Level land or open field.
— v.a. To level; to make even.
—‡ v.n. To lament.
PLAINLY, *plane'-le*, ad. Frankly; honestly.
PLAINNESS, *plane'-nes*, s. Levelness; openness; frankness; sincerity.
PLAINT, *playnt*, s. Lamentation; complaint.—In *law*, a complaint setting forth the cause of action.
PLAINTFUL, *playnt'-ful*, a. Complaining. [another
PLAINTIFF, *plane'-tif*, s. In *law*, the person who sues
PLAINTIVE, *plane'-tiv*, a. Expressive of sorrow; repining;—ad. *Plaintivly.* [or grief
PLAINTIVENESS, *plane'-tiv-nes*, s. Expression of sorrow
PLAINTLESS, *playnt'-les*, a. Without complaint.
PLAIT, *plate*, s. A fold; a braid.
— v.a. To fold; to braid.
PLAITER, *pla'-ter*, s. One who plaits or braids.
PLAN, *plan*, s. Anything devised or projected; a scheme, form, or draught. [scheme or to devise.
— v.a. To form a draught of any intended work; to
PLANARY, *pla'-nâ-re*, a. Pertaining to a plane.
PLANCH, *plantch*, v.a. To cover with planks or boards.
PLANCHER, *plantch'-er*, s. A floor.
PLANCHET, *plantch'-et*, s. A flat piece of metal or coin.
PLANCHING, *plantch'-ing*, s. The laying of boards, flooring.
PLANE, *plane*, a. Without elevations or depressions even; flat.—*Plane chart*, a chart constructed on the supposition of the earth and sea being an extended plane surface.—*Plane sailing*, the art of determining the ship's place on the supposition that she is moving on a plane.—*Plane-table*, an instrument or board marked off into degrees from the centre.—*Plane-tree*, a large tree of the genus *platanus*.
— s. In *geom.*, an even or level surface.—In *astron.*, an imaginary surface.—In *joinery*, an instrument used in smoothing boards.—*Inclined plane* is a plane inclined to the horizon at any angle whatever.
— v.a. To make smooth.
PLANED, *playnd*, pp. or a. Made smooth with a plane.
PLANER, *pla'-ner*, s. One who smooths with a plane.
PLANET, *plan'-et*, s. A celestial body which revolves in an orbit about the sun.—*Planet-struck*, affected by planetary influence.
PLANETARIUM, *plan-e-ta'-re-um*, s. An astronomical machine which represents the motions of the planets.
PLANETARY, *plan'-e-tâ-re*, a. Pertaining to or produced by planets; erratic or revolving.
PLANETULE, *plan'-e-tule*, a. A little planet.
PLANGENT, *plan'-jent*, a. Beating, in the manner of a
PLANI, *pla'-ni*, s. A family of flat fishes. [wave.
PLANIFOLIOUS, *plan-e-fo'-le-us*, a. Flat-leaved.
PLANIMETRY, *plan-im'-e-tre*, s. The mensuration of plane surfaces;—a. *Planimetrical.*
PLANIPETALOUS, *pla-ni-pet'-al-us*, a. Having flat petals.
PLANISH, *plan'-ish*, v.a. To polish; to smooth. [plane.
PLANISPHERE, *plan'-is-fere*, s. A sphere projected on a
PLANK, *plank*, s. A broad piece of sawed timber.
— v.a. To cover or lay with planks.
PLANLESS, *plan'-les*, a. Having no plan. [jector.
PLANNER, *plan'-ner*, s. One who forms a plan; a pro-
PLANO, *pla'-no*. (Lat.) A prefix to many terms of art, signifying *flat*, as *Plano-concave*, flat on one side and concave on the other.—*Plano-conical*, level on one side and conical on the other.—*Plano-convex*, flat on one side and convex on the other.—*Plano-horizontal*, having a level, horizontal surface or position.—*Plano-subulate*, smooth and awl-shaped. [snails.
PLANORBIS, *pla-naw'-bis*, s. A genus of fresh-water
PLANT, *plant*, s. Any vegetable production; a sapling, the fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any business.—*Plant-cane*, the first year's growth of the sugar-cane.—*Plant-louse*, an insect that infests plants; the puceron.
— v.a. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree; to set firmly; to fix; to settle; to establish.
— v.n. To perform the act of planting.
PLANTABLE, *plan'-tâ-bl*, a. Capable of being planted.
PLANTAGE,‡ *plan'-taje*, s. Herbage, or herbs in general.
PLANTAGINACEÆ, *plan-taj-e-na'-ce-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous herbaceous plants, of which the *Plantago* is the type.
PLANTAL,‡ *plan'-tal*, a. Pertaining to plants.
PLANTAIN, *plan'-tane*, s. A tree of the genus *musa* and of the palm tribe.
PLANTATION, *plan-ta'-shun*, s. The place planted; a large cultivated estate; a new settlement; a colony.
PLANTED, *plant'-ed*, pp. or a. Set in the earth for propagation; established.
PLANTER, *plant'-er*, s. One who plants or cultivates, or owns a plantation; one who colonizes. [planter
PLANTERSHIP, *plant'-er-ship*, s. The business of a

PLANTICLE, *plan'-tik'l*, s. A plant in embryo.
PLANTIGRADE, *plant'-e-grade*, s. or a. An animal that walks on the sole of the foot.
PLANTING, *plant'-ing*, s. The operation of setting in the ground for propagation; the forming of plantations of trees.
PLANTLET, *plant'-let*, s. A little plant.
PLANTULE, *plan'-tule*, s. The embryo of a plant.
PLASH, *plash*, s. A small puddle of water; the branch
— v.n. To dabble in water. [of a tree partly lopped.
— v.a. To interweave branches.
PLASHING, *plash'-ing*, s. The act of cutting small trees half through and interweaving them; the dashing of colouring matter on the walls of buildings, in imitation of granite, &c.
PLASHY, *plash'-e*, a. Abounding with puddles.
PLASM,† *plazm*, s. A mould or matrix in which anything is cast or formed.
PLASMA, *plaz'-mâ*, s. A variety of quartz.
PLASMATICAL, *plaz-mat'-e-kal*, a. Having the power of giving form.
PLASTER, *pläs'-ter*, s. A composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls; an application of an adhesive nature spread on leather.—*Plaster of Paris*, a composition of gypsum, used in casting busts and statues; plaster-stone. [with a plaster.
— v.a. To overlay walls with plaster; to cover a wound
PLASTERER, *plas'-ter-er*, s. One who overlays with plaster, or who makes figures in plaster.
PLASTERING, *plas'-ter-ing*, s. Act of overlaying with plaster; a covering of plaster.
PLASTIC, *plas'-tik*, a. Having the power of giving form; capable of being moulded.—*Plastic-clay*, one of the beds of the eocene period, used in making pottery.
PLASTICITY, *plas-tis'-e-te*, s. Quality of giving form to matter; capacity of being moulded. [plaster.
PLASTOGRAPHY, *plas-tog'-ra-fe*, s. Formation of figures in
PLASTRON, *plas'-tron*, s. A piece of leather stuffed, used by fencers; the sternum of reptiles.
PLAT, *plat*, v.a. To form by texture.
— s. A small piece of flat ground; work done by platting or weaving. *See* PLATTING.
PLATANE, *plat'-ane*, s. The plane-tree. *See* PLATANEÆ.
PLATANEÆ, *plà-ta'-ne-e*, s.pl. An order of Exogenous plants, the *Planes*.
PLAT-BAND, *plat'-band*, s. A border of flowers; a border.
—In *arch.*, a flat square moulding; the lintel of a door or window; a fillet between the flutings of a column.
PLATE, *plate*, s. A flat piece of wrought metal; a shallow vessel; articles of gold and silver; a solid page of metal to print from; a flat piece of engraved copper, steel, or zinc.—*Plate-glass*, a fine kind of glass cast in thick plates, and used for mirrors.—*Plate-racks*, a fixture for the reception of plates and dishes.
— v.a. To cover or overlay with metal; to adorn with plate; to beat into thin flat pieces.
PLATEAU, *plä-to'*, s. (Fr.) A broad, flat space; a large ornamented dish.
PLATEN, *plat'-en*, s. The flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made.
PLATEY, *pla'-te*, a. Like a plate; flat.
PLATFORM, *plat'-fawrm*, s. A horizontal plane; a level.—In *arch.*, an assemblage of timbers for bearing a flat covering of a house; any number of planks to form a floor.
PLATING, *pla'-ting*, s. The art of covering anything with a metal plate. [num.
PLATINIFEROUS, *plat-e-nif'-er-us*, a. Producing platiPLATINUM *plat'-e-num*, s. A metal nearly of the colour of silver, but less bright, and the heaviest of the metals.
PLATITUDE, *plat'-e-tewd*, s. (Fr.) Flatness; dulness.
PLATONIC, *plà-ton'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the philosophy or school of Plato.—*Platonic love* is a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes;—ad. *Platonically*.
PLATONISM, *pla'-to-nizm*, s. The doctrines of Plato and his followers.
PLATONIST, *pla'-to-nist*, s. A follower of Plato, and his doctrines.
PLATONIZE, *pla'-to-nize*, v.a. or v.n. To explain or adopt the principles of the Platonic school.
PLATOON, *pla-toon'*, s. A small subdivision of soldiers.
PLATTER, *plat'-ter*, s. A large shallow dish for holding provisions; one who plats or forms by weaving.—*Platter-faced*, having a broad face.
PLATTING, *plat'-ting*, s. Work done by platting; slips of cane, straw, &c., woven for making into hats, &c.
PLATYPUS, *plat'-e-pus*, s. A name given to two quadrupeds of New Holland, of the genus *ornithorhynchus*.

PLAUDIT, *plaw'-dit*, s. Praise bestowed; acclamation.
PLAUDITORY, *plaw'-de-tur-e*, a. Applauding.
PLAUSIBILITY, *plaw-se-bil'-e-te*, s. Speciousness.
PLAUSIBLE, *plaw'-se-bl*, a. That may be applauded specious.
PLAUSIBLENESS, *plaw'-se-bl-nes*, s. Speciousness.
PLAUSIBLY, *plaw'-se-ble*, ad. Speciously.
PLAUSIVE, *plaw'-siv*, a. Applauding; plausible.
PLAY, *pla*, v.n. To use any exercise for pleasure or recreation; to sport; to frolic; to act a part on the stage; to personate a character; to gamble.
— v.a. To put in action or motion; to use an instrument of music.—*To play off*, to display; to deceive.
— s. Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure or diversion, as billiards, cricket, &c., amusement; a dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy.—*Play-bill*, a printed advertisement of a play.—*Play-book*, a book of dramatic compositions.—*Play-day*, a day given to play.—*Play-debt*, a debt contracted by gaming.—*Play-fellow*, or *Playmate*, a companion in amusements.—*Play-goer*, one who frequents plays.—*Play-house*, a theatre.—*Plaything*, a toy.—*Play-wright*, a maker of plays.
PLAYER, *pla'-er*, s. One who plays in any game or sport; an idler; an actor or performer of dramatic scenes; a musician; a gamester.
PLAYFUL, *pla'-ful*, a. Given to levity; sportive.
PLAYFULLY, *pla'-ful-le*, ad. In a sportive manner.
PLAYFULNESS, *pla'-ful-nes*, s. Sportiveness.
PLAYING, *pla'-ing*, s. The act of playing.
PLAYSOME, *pla'-sum*, a. Playful; wanton. [ness.
PLAYSOMENESS, *pla'-sum-nes*, s. Playfulness; wantonPLEA, *plee*, s. An excuse; an apology; entreaty.—In *law*, that which is alleged by a defendant in answer to the plaintiff's declaration.
PLEAD, *pleed*, v.n. To argue or reason in support of a claim; to supplicate with earnestness.—In *law*, to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff.
— v.a. To allege or adduce in proof or vindication.
PLEADABLE, *pleed'-à-bl*, a. That may be alleged in proof or vindication.
PLEADER, *pleed'-er*, s. One who argues in a court of justice, or who forms pleas or pleadings.
PLEADING, *pleed'-ing*, s. The supporting by arguments.
PLEADINGLY, *pleed'-ing-le*, ad. By pleading.
PLEADINGS, *pleed'-ings*, s.pl. In *law*, mutual altercations between plaintiff and defendant. [mind or senses.
PLEASANT, *plez'-ant*, a. Affording gratification to the
PLEASANTLY, *plez'-ant-le*, ad. Agreeably; merrily.
PLEASANTNESS, *plez'-ant-nes*, } s. Cheerfulness; gaiety;
PLEASANTRY, *plez'-ant-re*, } sensations of pleasure.
PLEASE, *pleez*, v.a. To excite agreeable sensations; to gratify; to have satisfaction in.
— v.n. To like; to choose; to prefer.
PLEASED, *pleezd*, pp. or a. Gratified.
PLEASEDNESS, *pleez'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being pleased.
PLEASEMAN, *pleeze'-man*, s. One who courts favour servilely.
PLEASER, *pleez'-er*, s. One who pleases or gratifies.
PLEASING, *pleez'-ing*, a. Affording gratification to the senses or the mind; agreeable; pleasurable.
— s. The act of gratifying.
PLEASINGLY, *pleez'-ing-le*, ad. Delightfully.
PLEASINGNESS, *pleez'-ing-nes*, s. The giving pleasure.
PLEASURABLE, *plezh'-ur-à-bl*, a. Affording gratification.
PLEASURABLENESS, *plezh'-ur-à-bl-nes*, s. Gratification.
PLEASURABLY, *plezh'-ur-a-ble*, ad. With pleasure.
PLEASURE, *plezh'-ur*, s. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations; enjoyment; delight; sensual gratification; arbitrary determination. The word combines with many others, denoting pleasure; as *Pleasure-boat*, *Pleasure-carriage*, *Pleasure-grounds*, *Pleasure-trip*, &c.
— v.a. To please; to gratify.
PLEASUREFUL,† *plezh'-ur-ful*, a. Pleasant.
PLEASURIST,† *plezh'-ur-ist*, s. One devoted to pleasure.
PLEBEIAN, *ple-be'-yan*, a. Consisting of common people.
— s. One of the lower ranks of society.
PLEBEIANISM, *ple-be'-yan-izm*, s. Conduct of plebeians.
PLECTOGNATHES, *plek'-to-naths*, s.pl. An order of fishes with the cheek-bones united with the jaws, as the File-fish.
PLECTRUM, *plek'-trum*, s. (Lat.) A small instrument with which the ancients struck the lyre.
PLEDGE, *plej*, s. A pawn, deposit, or earnest; a surety, a hostage.—In *law*, a security given for the repayment of money or the prosecution of a suit; a drinking of health to another.

Pledge, v.a. To deposit in pawn or as security; to engage by promise; to drink another's health.
Pledged, *pledj'd*, pp. or a. Deposited as security.
Pledgee, *pledj'-e*, s. The person to whom anything is pledged.
Pledger, *pledj'-er*, s. One who pledges or pawns anything; one who drinks to the health of another.
Pledget, *pledj'-et*, s. In *surgery*, a compress or flat piece of lint laid over a wound.
Pleiads, *ple'-yadz*, s.pl. In *astro.*, seven stars situated in the constellation Taurus. [Pliocene.
Pleistocene, *ple'-sto-sene*, s. In *geol.*, the newer
Plenal,‡ *ple'-nal*, a. Full; complete.
Plenare, *ple'-nà-re*, s. A decisive procedure.
Plenarily, *ple'-nà-ril-le*, ad. Fully; completely.
Plenariness, *ple'-nar-e-nes*, s. Fulness; completeness.
Plenarty, *plen'-ar-te*, s. The state of a benefice when
Plenary, *ple'-nà-re*, a. Full; entire. [occupied.
Plenilunar, *ple-ne-lu'-nar*, a. Pertaining to the full
Plenilune,‡ *plen'-e-lune*, s. The full moon. [moon.
Plenipotence, *ple-nip'-o-tense*, s. Fulness of power.
Plenipotent, *ple-nip'-o-tent*, a. Possessing full power.
Plenipotentiary, *plen-e-po-ten'-she-à-re*, s. or a. An envoy or ambassador to a foreign court furnished with full diplomatic powers. [is full of matter.
Plenist, *ple'-nist*, s. One who maintains that all space
Plenitude, *plen' e-tewd*, s. Fulness; repletion; abundance; completeness.
Plenteous, *plen'-te-us*, a. Sufficient for every purpose; —ad. *Plenteously*;—s. *Plenteousness*.
Plentiful, *plen'-te-ful*, a. Abundant; copious; fruitful;—ad. *Plentifully*;—s. *Plentifulness*.
Plenty, *plen'-te*, s. Abundance; fruitfulness.
— a. Being in abundance.
Plenum, *ple'-num*, s. (Lat.) Fulness of matter in space.
Pleonasm, *ple-o'-nazm*, s. Redundancy of words.
Pleonaste, *ple'-o-nast*, s. A mineral allied to spinel.
Pleonastic, *ple-o-nas'-tik*, a. Redundant in words;—ad. *Pleonastically*.
Plerophory,† *ple-rof'-o-re*, s. Full confidence.
Plesiomorphism, *ple-se-o-mor'-fizm*, s. In *crys.*, close resemblance in form;—a. *Plesiomorphous*.
Plesiosaurus, *ple-se-o-saw'-rus*, s. A genus of extinct marine animals, allied to the lizard and crocodile
Plethora, *pleth'-o-rà*, s. Fulness of blood; repletion.
Plethoric, *ple-thor'-ik*, a. Having a full habit of body.
Pleura, *plew'-rà*, s. (Gr.) In *anat.*, a thin membrane which covers the interior of the thorax, and invests the lungs.
Pleurisy, *plew'-re-se*, s. An inflammation of the pleura.
Pleuritic, *plew-rit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to pleurisy.
Pleuronectidæ, *plew-ro-nek'-te-de*, s.pl. A family of fishes, of which the *Pleuronectes*, or Flat-fish, is the type. [the intercostal pain of hysterical females.
Pleurospasm, *plew'-ro-spazm*, s. Spasm in the side;
Plevin, *plev'-in*, s. (Fr.) A warrant of assurance.
Plexiform, *pleks'-e-fawrm*, a. In the form of network; complicated.
Plexus, *pleks'-us*, s. (Lat.) Network.—In *anat.*, applied to blood-vessels, nerves, or fibres; as *Plexus cardiacus*; *Plexus pulmonicus*; *Plexus reticularis*, &c.
Pliability, *pli-a-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of yielding to pressure without rupture; flexibility.
Pliable, *pli'-à-bl*, a. Easy to be bent; flexible; readily yielding to moral influence;—ad. *Pliably*;—s. *Pliableness*. [to yield to moral influence.
Pliancy, *pli'-an-se*, s. Easiness to be bent; readiness
Pliant, *pli'-ant*, a. That may be easily bent; easily yielding to moral influence; flexible; limber;—ad. *Pliantly*;—s. *Pliantness*.
Plica, *pli'-kà*, s. (Lat.) A disease of the hair peculiar to northern Europe, in which the hair becomes matted together.
Plicate, *pli'-kate*, } a. Plated; folded like a fan;—
Plicated, *pli'-ka-ted*, } ad. *Plicately*.
Plication, *pli-kà'-shun*, s. A folding or fold.
Plicature, *plik'-à-ture*, s. A fold; a doubling.
Plied, *plide*, pp. of the verb *to ply*.
Pliers, *pli'-ers*, s.pl. A kind of pincers.
Pliform, *pli'-fawrm*, a. In the form of a fold.
Plight, *plite*, v.a. To pledge; to give as security.
— s. Perplexity; predicament, pledge; gage; a fold.
Plighted, *pli'-ted*, pp. or a. Pledged.
Plighter, *pli'-ter*, s. One who pledges. [pillar.
Plinth, *plinth*, s. In *arch.*, the lowermost part of a
Plinthite, *plin'-thite*, s. A brick red mineral.
Pliocene, *pli'-o-sene*, a. In *geol.*, the most modern tertiary deposits.
Plod, *plod*, v.n. To travel or work slowly; to toil; to drudge.
Plodder, *plod'-der*, s. A dull, laborious person.
Plodding, *plod'-ding*, s. Slow movement; with persevering industry.
— a. Diligent, but slow in execution;—ad. *Ploddingly*.
Plonge, *plonj'*, s. In *fort.* the superior slope given to the parapet.
Plot, *plot*, s. A plat or small extent of ground, a plan or scheme; a plan or draught of a piece of land, &c. any scheme or plan of a complicated nature.—In *dramatic writings*, the knot or story of a play; intrigue; stratagem.
— v.n. To form a scheme of mischief against another.
— v.a. To plan; to contrive; to make a plan of.
Plotful, *plot'-ful*, a. Abounding with plots.
Plotter, *plot'-ter*, s. One who plots or contrives; a conspirator. [schemes; a surveying.
Plotting, *plot'-ting*, s. The contriving or forming
Plough, *plow*, s. An instrument for turning up, breaking, and preparing the ground for receiving the seed; a joiner's instrument for grooving.—*Fig.*, tillage.—*Plough* has various compounds; as *Plough-alms*, a penny formerly paid by every plough-land to the Church; *Plough-bote*, wood or timber formerly allowed to a tenant; *Plough boy*, a boy who drives the plough; a rustic; *Plough-land*, land that is suitable for tillage; *Plough-Monday*, the Monday after Twelfth-day; *Plough-share*, the iron part of a plough which cuts the ground; *Plough-tail*, the hind part of a plough. [to furrow.
— v.a. To trench and turn up the soil with a plough,
Ploughable, *plow'-à-bl*, a. That may be ploughed.
Ploughed, *plow'd*, pp. or a. Turned up with a plough.
Plougher, *plow'-er*, s. One who ploughs land.
Ploughing, *plow'-ing*, s. The operation of turning up ground with a plough.
Ploughman, *plow'-man*, s. One who ploughs or holds a plough; a husbandman; a rustic; a hardy labourer.
Plow. *See* Plough.
Plover, *plov'-er*, s. The name of a bird frequenting the banks of rivers; the lapwing. [a twitch.
Pluck, *pluk*, v.a. To pull with sudden force, or with
— s. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; courage. (*Vulg.*)
Plucked, *plukt*, pp. or a. Stripped; a cant term at the universities, applied to those who are refused their
Plucker, *pluk'-er*, s. One who plucks. [testimonials.
Plug, *plug*, s. A stopple; a large peg or pile.
— v.a. To stop with a plug.
Plugging, *plug'-ing*, s. A stopping with a plug.
Plum, *plum*, s. An edible fruit; dried grape; the sum of £100,000.—*Plum-cake*, a cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.—*Plum-pie*, a pie containing plums.—*Plum-porridge*, porridge with plums.—*Plum-pudding*, pudding containing raisins or currants.—*Plum-tree*, a tree that produces plums.
Plumage, *plu'-mij*, s. The feathers of a bird.
Plumb, *plum*, s. A leaden weight attached to a line, for ascertaining the perpendicularity of anything whence *Plumb-line*, *Plumb-rule*, &c., as used by builders and others.
— a. Perpendicular; according to the plumb-line.
— ad. Perpendicularly; suddenly; at once.
— v.a. To adjust by a plumb-line; to sound the depth of water with a plummet.
Plumbagine,‡ *plum-ba'-jin*, s. A crystallizable substance extracted from the root of leadwort. [bago.
Plumbaginous, *plum-baj'-in-us*, a. Resembling plum-
Plumbago, *plum-ba'-go*, s. (Lat.) A mineral used for pencils, &c.; popularly called black lead.
Plumbean, *plum'-be-an*, } a. Leaden; dull; heavy;
Plumbeous, *plum'-be-us*, } stupid.
Plumber, *plum'-mer*, s. One who works in lead.
Plumbery, *plum'-mer-e*, s. The place where lead is wrought; the art of casting and working lead.
Plumbic, *plum'-bik*, a. Pertaining to or containing lead.
Plumbiferous, *plum-bif'-er-us*, a. Producing or containing lead.
Plumbing, *plum'-ming*, s. The art of working in lead.
Plume, *ploom*, s. A feather worn as an ornament; pride; token of honour.
— v.a. To pick and adjust plumes or feathers; to strip; to peel; to adorn with feathers; to pride, to boast.
Plume-alum, *ploom-al'-um*, s. Feathery or fibrous alum
Plumeless, *ploom'-les*, a. Without feathers or plumes
Plumelet, *ploom'-let*, s. A small plume.
Plumigerous, *ploo-mij'-er-us*, a. Having feathers.

PLUMILIFORM, *ploo-mil'-e-fawrm*, a. Shaped like a plume. [feet.
PLUMIPED, *ploo'-me-ped*, s. or a. A bird with feathered
PLUMMET, *plum'-met*, s. A leaden weight attached to a line used by carpenters, masons, &c. *See* PLUMB. A piece of lead used for ruling paper.
PLUMMING, *plum'-ming*, s. In *mining*, the operation of sounding the place where to sink an air-shaft, &c.
PLUMOUS, *ploo'-mus*, a. Resembling feathers; plumose.
PLUMOSITY, *plu-mos'-e-te*, s. The state of having feathers.
PLUMP, *plump*, a. Having a full skin; fat.
— s. A cluster; a clump.
— v.a. To extend to fulness; to dilate.
— v.n. To fall suddenly; to be swelled.
— ad. Suddenly; heavily.
PLUMPER, *plump'-er*, s. Anything intended to swell out.—In *elections*, a vote given to one candidate only.
PLUMPLY, *plump'-le*, ad. Fully; roundly.
PLUMPNESS, *plump'-nes*, s. Fulness of skin.
PLUMPY, *plump'-e*, a. Plump; fat. [a plant.
PLUMULE, *ploom'-ule*, s. In *bot.*, the expanding germ of
PLUMY, *ploo'-me*, a. Covered with feathers; adorned with plumes. [force.
PLUNDER, *plun'-der*, v.a. To take by pillage or open
— s. Pillage; robbery by force. [on board a ship.
PLUNDERAGE, *plun'-der-aje*, s. Embezzlement of goods
PLUNDERER, *plun'-der-er*, s. A hostile pillager; a robber.
PLUNGE, *plunj*, v.a. or v.n. To thrust suddenly into water or other fluid; to drive into a state of anarchy; to baptize by immersion; whence *Plunging* and *Plunged*. [tress.
— s. The act of thrusting under water; difficulty; dis-
PLUNGEON, *plun'-jun*, s. A sea-fowl, the diver.
PLUNGER, *plunj'-er*, s. One who plunges; a diver; a cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.
PLUNKET, *plun'-ket*, s. A kind of blue colour.
PLUPERFECT, *plu-per'-fekt*, a. In *gram.*, the tense which denotes that an event took place previous to another past event. [*Plurally.*
PLURAL, *ploo'-ral*, a. Consisting of two or more;—ad.
PLURALIST, *ploo'-ral-ist*, s. A clergyman who holds more benefices than one.
PLURALITY, *plu-ral'-e-te*, s. A greater number; a number more than one; several; as *Plurality of benefices*; *Plurality of votes*, &c.
PLURALIZE, *p'oo'-ral-ize*, v.a. To make plural.
PLURILITERAL, *plu-re-lit'-e-ral*, s. or a. A word of more than three letters. [used as the sign of addition.
PLUS, *plus*. (Lat.) More; a character marked thus, +,
PLUSH, *plush*, s. A species of shaggy cloth.
PLUTO, *ploo'-to*, s. In *myth.*, the god of hell.
PLUTONIAN, *plu-to'-ne-an*, } s. In *geol.*, one who attri-
PLUTONIST, *ploo'-to-nist*, } butes the origin of mountains, &c., to fire.
PLUTONIC, *plu-ton'-ik*, a. Igneous.—*Plutonic rocks*, unstratified rocks, as granite, porphyry, &c., supposed, according to the *Plutonic theory*, to have been consolidated from a melted state at a great depth from the surface of the earth; whence *Plutonism*, or the theory of the Plutonists.
PLUVIAL, *ploo'-ve-al*, a. Rainy; humid.
PLUVIAMETER, *ploo-ve-am'-e-ter*, s. A rain gauge;—a. *Pluviametrical*. [to solicit; to urge.
PLY, *pli*, v.a. To employ with diligence; to keep busy;
— v.n. To bend; to yield; to work steadily.
— s. A fold; a plait; bias.
PLYER. *pli'-er*, s. He or that which plies.
PLYING. *pli'-ing*, s. Urgent solicitation.
PNEUMATIC, *nu-mat'-ik*, a. Consisting of or pertaining to air.—*Pneumatic-trough*, a tin or wooden box used by chemists to collect gases over water, mercury, &c.
PNEUMATICS, *nu-mat'-iks*, s. The science of elastic fluids, especially of the air; + the doctrine of spiritual essences.
PNEUMATOLOGY, *new-ma-tol'-o-je*, s. The science of, or a treatise on, the properties of elastic fluids; the doctrine of spiritual existence; whence, *Pneumatological*, *Pneumatologist*, &c.
PNEUMATOMETER, *new-ma-tom'-e-ter*, s. A gasometer.
PNEUMONIA, *nu-mo'-ne-a*, s. Inflammation of the lungs.
PNEUMONIC, *nu-mon'-ik*, a. Pulmonic.
— s. A medicine for diseased lungs.
POA, *po'-a*, s. Meadow-grass.
POACH, *poatsh*, v a. or v.n. To boil slightly, as eggs; to steal game; + to stab or pierce.
POACITES, *po'-a-sites*, s. Fossil plants; the poa-grass.
POACHARD, *poatsh'-ard*, s. The sea duck, the diver.
POACHED, *poatsh'd*, pp. or a. Slightly boiled; stolen.
POACHER, *poatsh'-er*, s. One who steals game.
POACHINESS, *poatsh'-e-nes*, s. Wetness; marshiness.
POACHING, *poatsh'-ing*, s. Employment of a poacher.
POACHY, *poatsh'-e*, a. Wet and soft.
POCK, *pok*, s. A pustule of the small-pox.—*Pock-mark*, mark or scar made by the small-pox.
POCKET *pok'-et*, s. A small bag inserted in a garment, or at the sides and corners of a billiard-table for receiving the balls.—*Pocket-book*, a small book for carrying papers in the pocket.—*Pocket-glass*, a portable looking-glass.—*Pocket-hole*, the opening into a pocket. *Pocket-money*, money for occasional expenses.
— v.a. To conceal in the pocket.
POCKFRETTEN, *pok-fret'tn*, a. Pitted with the small-pox.
POCKWOOD, *pok'-wood*, s. A very hard wood.
POCKY, *pok'-e*, a. Infected with the small-pox; vile, or contemptible. (*Vulg.*)
POCO, *po'-ko*. (Ital.) In *music*, a little.
POD, *pod*, s. The pericarp or seed-vessel of plants, as
— v.n. To swell; to produce pods. [peas, beans, &c.
PODAGRA, *pod'-a-gra*, s. Gout in the feet.
PODAGRAL, *pod'-a-gral*, a. Afflicted with the gout.
PODDED, *pod'-ded*, pp. or a. Furnished with pods.
PODGE, *podj*, s. A puddle; a plash.
PODIUM; *po'-de-um*, s. (Lat.) In *arch.*, the part of an amphitheatre projecting over the arena; a balcony.
PODOSPERM, *pod'-o-sperm*, s. In *bot.*, the elongation of the placenta. [meats.
PODRIDA, *po-dre'-da*, s. (Sp.) A miscellaneous dish of
PŒCILITE, *pe'-sel-ite*, s. The new red sandstone;—a. *Pœcilitic*. [ceans.
PŒCILOPODS, *pe-sil'-o-pods*, s pl. An order of Crusta-
POEM, *po'-em*, s. A metrical composition.
POESY, *po'-e-se*, s. Poetry; metrical composition.
POET, *po'-et*, s. The author of a poem; one skilled in poetical composition.—*Poet-laureate*, a poet employed to compose poems for special occasions.—*Poet-musician*, an appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages. [rhymer.
POETASTER, *po-e-tas'-ter*, s. A petty poet; a pitiful
POETESS, *po'-et-es*, s. A female poet.
POETIC, *po-et'-ik*, } a. Fictitious; suitable to poetry;
POETICAL, *po-et'-e-kal*, } possessing the beauties of poetry; sublime;—ad. *Poetically*.
POETICS, *po-et'-iks*, s. The doctrine of poetry.
POETIZE, *po'-et-ize*, v.n. To write as a poet.
POETRY, *po'-e-tre*, s. Metrical composition; verse.
POIGNANCY, *poy'-nan-se*, s. Sharpness; keenness, severity. [or acute;—ad. *Poignantly*.
POIGNANT, *poy'-nant*, a. Sharp; stimulating; painful
POINT, *poynt*, s. The sharp end of any instrument; a steel instrument used in etching; a dot; the switch of a railway; a small cape or promontory; the sting of an epigram; a lively turn of thought; the gist of an argument; punctilio; a stop in punctuation; a spot.—*Point-blank*, direct; horizontal.
— v.a. To sharpen; to denote or direct; to aim at; to mark with vowel-points; to fill joints with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel.
— v.n. To direct the finger for designating an object.—*To point at*, to treat with scorn.
POINTED, *poynt'-ed*, pp. or a. Sharpened; marked with points; having a sharp point; aimed at; epigrammatic; smart;—ad. *Pointedly*;—s. *Pointedness*.
POINTEL, *poyn'-tel*, s. A kind of pencil or style.
POINTER, *poyn'-ter*, s. Anything that points.
POINTING, *poynt'-ing*, s. Punctuation; the act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar, &c.—*Pointing-stock*, an object of ridicule.
POINTLESS, *poynt'-les*, a. Having no point; obtuse.
POISE, *poyz*, s. Weight; balance; equipoise; that which balances; a regulating power. [ascertain.
— v.a. To balance in weight; to load; examine or
POISON, *poyz'n*, s. That which is destructive or injurious to vitality; venom; any thing infectious; that which destroys moral purity or health.—*Poison-tree*, a tree that poisons; the *Rhus toxicodendrum*. [or corrupt.
— v.a. To infect with anything fatal to life; to taint
POISONABLE, *poyz'n-a-bl*, a. That can be poisoned.
POISONER, *poyz'n-er*, s. One who poisons or corrupts.
POISONOUS, *poyz'n-us*, a. Having the qualities of poison, corrupting;—ad. *Poisonously*;—s. *Poisonousness*.
POITREL, *po'-e-trel*, s. Armour for the breast of a horse,
POIZE. *See* POISE. [a graving tool.
POKE, *poke*, s. A pocket; a small bag.
— v.a. To push against with anything pointed.
— v.n. To feel about in the dark
POKER, *po'-ker*, s. An iron bar used in stirring the fire

POKING, *po'-king*, a. Drudging; servile. (*Coll.*)—*Poking-stick*, an instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs.

POLACCA, *po-lak'-kà*, } s. A vessel with three masts,
POLACRE, *po-la'-kr*, } used in the Mediterranean.

POLAR, *pō'-lar*, a. Pertaining to, or situated near the poles of the earth.

POLARISCOPE, *po-lar'-e-skope*, s. An apparatus for showing the phenomena of polarized light.

POLARITY, *po-lar' e-te*, s. The property of pointing to the poles of the earth, which is peculiar to the magnetic needle. [tion

POLARIZABLE, *po-lar-ī'-zà-bl*, a. Susceptible of polariza-

POLARIZATION, *po-lar-e za'-shun*, s. The act of giving polarity to a body. - *Polarization of light* is a change produced upon light by the action of certain media.

POLARIZE, *pō'-lar-ize*, v.a. To communicate polarity to.—pp. or a. *Polarized*.

POLARY, *pō'-là-re*, a. Tending to a pole.

POLE, *pole*, s A long, slender piece of wood; a staff; a rod, a perch; a measure of l ngth, an instrument for measuring.—In *astron.*, one of the extremities of the axis on which the sphere revolves; the star which is vertical to the pole of the earth. (*See* POLE-STAR.)—In *geog.*, the extremity of the earth's axis.—*Magnetic poles*, two points in a magnet in which the power seems concentrated. [as a boat.

—v.a. To bear or convey on poles; to impel by poles,

POLE-AXE, *pole'-aks*, s. An axe fixed to a pole or handle.

POLECAT, *pole'-kat*, s. A small carnivorous quadruped, allied to the weasel, which has glands secreting a fetid liquor.

POLEMIC, *po-lem'-ik*, s. A disputant; a controvertist.

POLEMICAL, *po-lem'-e-kal*, a. Controversial; disputative.

POLEMICS, *po-lem'-iks*, s. Controversies on religious subjects. [glass.

POLEMOSCOPE, *po-lem'-os-kope*, s. An oblique perspective

POLE-STAR, *pole'-star*, s. A star which is nearly vertical to the pole of the earth; a lode-star; a guide.

POLICE, *po-lees'*, s. (Fr.) The government of a city or town; a body of civil officers for enforcing the laws, called *police officers*, or *policemen*.

POLICED, *po-leest'*, a. Regulated by laws.

POLICY, *pol'-e-se*, s. Art of governing a nation; prudence or wisdom; stratagem; dexterity of management; a writing or instrument by which a contract or indemnity is effected.

POLING, *pō'-ling*, s. Poles erected for scaffolding or to support the walls of buildings or earthworks;—ppr. Pushing forward with poles. [refine.

POLISH, *pol'-lish*, v.a To make smooth and glossy; to

—v.n. To become smooth, or receive a gloss.

—s A smooth glossy surface, refinement

POLISHABLE, *pol' ish-à-bl*, a. Capable of being polished.

POLISHED, *pol' isht*, pp. or a. Made smooth, refined

POLISHER, *pol'-ish-er*, s. The person or instrument that polishes.

POLISHING, *pol' ish-ing*, s. Glossiness; refinement.

POLISHMENT,† *pol'-ish-ment*, s. Polish; refinement.

POLITE, *po-lite'*, a. Having refinement of manners; well-bred; courteous;—ad. *Politely*. [finement.

POLITENESS, *po-lite'-nes*, s Elegance of manners; re-

POLITESSE, *pol-e-tess'*, s. (Fr.) Overacted politeness.

POLITIC, *pol'-e-tik*, a, Exercising sagacity; well-devised; prudent; sagacious.

POLITICAL, *po-lit'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration. *See* POLITICS. —*Political economy*, the administration of the revenues of a nation;—ad. *Politically*.

POLITICIAN, *pol-e-tish'-an*, s. One versed in the art of governing, or devoted to politics.

POLITICS, *pol'-e-tiks*, s. The science of government; political affairs, or the contests of parties for power.

POLITURE,† *pol'-e-ture*, s. The gloss given by polishing.

POLITY, *pol'-e-te*, s. The form or constitution of civil government.

POLKA, *pol' ka*, s. A fashionable Hungarian dance.

POLL, *pole*, s. The back part of the head; a register of heads of persons, an election of civil officers.

—v.a. To lop the tops of trees; to clip, to shear; to take a list of voters for polling.—*Poll-tax*, a capitation tax.

POLLACK, *pol' lak*, s A species of cod-fish

POLLARD, *pol' lard*, s A tree having its top cut off; the chub-fish, a stag that has cast his horns; a mixture of bran and meal

—v.a. To lop the tops of trees.

POLLEN, *pol'-len*, s. The fecundating dust contained in the anther of flowers; fine bran.

POLLENARIOUS, *pol-le-na'-re-us*, a. Consisting of meal

POLLENINE, *pol'-le-nin*, s. A substance from the pollen of plants.

POLLER, *pō'-ler*, s. One who lops or polls trees; one who registers voters, or who enters his name as a voter.

POLLICITATION, *pol-lis-e-ta'-shun*, s. A voluntary engagement.

POLLINCTOR, *pol-link'-tur*, s. (Lat.) An embalmer.

POLLINIFEROUS, *pol-le-nif'-er-us*, a. Producing pollen.

POLLIWIG, *pol'-le-wig*, s. A tadpole.

POLLUTE, *pol-lute'*, v.a. To make unclean; to infect with guilt; to profane; to defile.

POLLUTE, *pol-lute'*, } a. Defiled; tainted with guilt,
POLLUTED, *pol-lu'-ted*, } —s. *Pollutedness*.

POLLUTER, *pol-lu'-ter*, s. A defiler; a corrupter; that which defiles.

POLLUTING, *pol-lu'-ting*, a. Having a tendency to defile;—ad. *Pollutingly*.

POLLUTION, *pol-lu'-shun*, s. The act of polluting, or state of being polluted; defilement; contamination.

POLLUX, *pol'-luks*, s. (Lat.) A fixed star in the constel lation Gemini. [ladies

POLONAISE, *pō'-lo-naze*, s. A dress sometimes worn by

POLT-FOOTED,‡ *poalt-fut'-ted*, a. Having distorted feet.

POLTROON, *pol-troon'*, s. An arrant coward; a dastard. — a. Base; vile; contemptible.

POLTROONERY, *pol-troon'-e-re*, s. Cowardice

POLVERINE, *pol'-ve-rin*, s. The calcined ashes of an alkaline plant.

POLY, *pol'-e*. (Gr.) Many; a prefix to numerous words, especially scientific terms; as *Polygon*, a figure of many angles. [plies or magnifies sound.

POLYACOUSTIC, *pol-e-à-kow'-stik*, a. or s. That multi-

POLYADELPHIA, *pol-e-a-del'-fe-à*, s.pl. A class of plants with stamens united in three or more bundles;—a. *Polyadelphian, Polyadelphous*.

POLYANDRIA, *pol'-e-an'-dre-à*, s.pl. A class of hermaphrodite plants having many stamens.—a. *Polyandrian*.

POLYANDRY, *pol-e-an'-dre*, s. Plurality of husbands.

POLYANTHUS, *pol-e-an'-thus*, s. A variety of the primrose.

POLYARCHY, *pol-e-ar'-ke*, s. A government of many.

POLYAUTOGRAPHY, *pol-e-aw-tog'-rà-fe*, s The act of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting.

POLYBASITE, *po-lib'-à-site*, s An iron-black ore of silver.

POLYCHORD, *pol'-e-kawrd*, a. Having many chords.

POLYCHROITE, *pol'-e-kro-ite*, s. The colouring matter of saffron. [ing a play of colours.

POLYCHROMATIC, *pol-e-kro-mat'-ik*, a. In *min.*, exhibit-

POLYCOTYLEDON, *pol-e-kot-e-le'-dun*, s. A plant that has many cotyledons or lobes to the seed;—a. *Polycotyledonous*

POLYGAMIA, *pol-e-ga'-me-à*, s.pl. A class of plants bearing hermaphrodite flowers;—a. *Polygamian*.

POLYGAMY, *po-lig'-a-me*, s. Plurality of wives or husbands at the same time;—a. *Polygamous*.

POLYGASTRIC, *pol-e-gas'-trik*, s. or a. An animal having many stomachs.

POLYGENOUS, *po lij'-e-nus*, a. Consisting of many kinds

POLYGLOT, *pol'-e-glot*, s. or a. A book containing many languages.

POLYGON, *pol'-e-gon*, s. In *geom.*, a figure of many angles;—a. *Polygonal, Polygonous*.

POLYGRAM, *pol'-e-gram*, s. A figure consisting of many lines. [plying copies of a writing.

POLYGRAPH, *pol'-e-graf*, s. An instrument for multi-

POLYGRAPHY, *po-lig'-rà-fe*, s. The art of writing and deciphering various ciphers;—a. *Polygraphic*.

POLYGYNIA, *pol-e-jin'-e-à*, s pl An order of plants having many styles;—a. *Polygynian*.

POLYGYNY, *po-lij'-e-ne*, s. *See* POLYGAMY.

POLYHALITE, *pol'-e-à-lite*, s. A red mineral.

POLYHEDRON, *pol-e-he'-dron*, s. A geometrical solid containing many sides or planes. In *optics*, a polyscope or multiplying glass;—a. *Polyhedral*.

POLYMATHY, *po-lim'-à-the*, s. Knowledge of many arts and sciences;—a. *Polymathic*. [ral.

POLYMIGNITE, *pol-e-mig'-nite*, s. A black, shining mine-

POLYMNITE, *pol-im'-nite*, s. A stone marked with dendrites and black lines.

POLYMORPH, *pol'-e-morf*, s. A numerous tribe of shells.

POLYMORPHOUS, *pol-e-mor'-fus*, a. Having many forms.

POLYNEME, *pol'-e-neme*, s. A sea-fish, of the perch family

POLYNESIA, *pol-e-ne'-zhe-à*, s. A term applied to a numerous group of isles in the Pacific Ocean.—a *Polynesian*. [terms or names

POLYNOMIAL, *pol-e-nō'-me-al*, a. Containing many

POLYONOMOUS, *pol-e-on'-e-mus*, a. Having many titles.

Polyoptron, *pol-e-op'-tron*, s. A glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished.
Polyorama, *pol-e-o-rä'-ma*, s. A view of many objects.
Polypary, *pol'-e-pä-re*, s. A name given to coral, because formed by polypes.
Polype, *pol'-ip*, s. An aquatic animal of the radiate kind, some species of which secrete coral.
Polypede, *pol'-e-pede*, } s. An animal with many feet,
Polypode, *pol'-e-pode*, } as the millepede, or wood-louse; the fourth class of the Radiata of Cuvier.
Polypetalous, *pol-e-pet'-à-lus*, a. In *bot.*, having many petals. [things.
Polyphagous, *po-lif'-à-gus*, a. Subsisting on many
Polypharmacy, *pol-e-far'-mà-se*, s. Medicines of many ingredients.
Polyphonic, *pol-e-fon'-ik*, a. Consisting of many voices
Polyphony, *po-lif'-o-ne*, s. Multiplicity of sounds.
Polyphonist, *po-lif'-o-nist*, s. A ventriloquist.
Polyphyllous, *po-le-fil'-lus*, a. In *bot.*, many-leafed.
Polypiaria, *po-lip-e-a'-re-à*, s.pl. A class of zoophytes, of which the *Polypus* is the type;—a. *Polypiarian.*
Polypidom, *po-lip'-e-dum*, s. A house or hive of polypes. [the *Filices*, or Ferns.
Polypodiaceæ, *pol-e-pod-e-a'-se-e*, s.pl. An order of
Polyprismatic, *pol-e-priz-mat'-ik*, a. In *cryst.*, having many lateral planes.
Polypus, *pol'-e-pus*, s. Something that has many feet or roots. In *path.*, a tumour;—a. *Polypous.* *See* Polypiaria.
Polescope, *pol'-e-skope*, s. A multiplying glass.
Polysepalous, *pol-e-sep'-à-lus*, à. In *bot.*, having more than one sepal. [many pulleys.
Polyspast, *pol'-e-spast*, s. A machine consisting of
Polysperm, *pol'-e-sperm*, s. A tree whose fruit contains many seeds;—a. *Polyspermous.* [columns.
Polystyle, *pol'-e-stile*, s. An edifice with numerous
Polysyllable, *pol-e-sil'-là-bl*, s. A word of many syllables;—a. *Polysyllabic.* [arts.
Polytechnic, *pol-e-tek'-nik*, s. Comprehending many
Polythalamous, *pol-e-thal'-à-mus*, a. Many chambered.
Polytheism, *pol'-e-the-izm*, s. The worshipping a plurality of gods;—a. *Polytheistical*;—ad. *Polytheistically.*
Polytheist, *pol'-e-the-ist*, s. One who believes in a plurality of gods. [belts.
Polyzonal, *pol-e-zo'-nal*, a. Composed of many zones or
Polyzoon, *pol-e-zo'-one*, s. A compound animal.
Pomace, *pum'-ase*, s. The substance of apples or similar fruit crushed by grinding.
Pomaceæ, *po-ma'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the *pomum*, or apple, is the type.
Pomaceous, *po-ma'-she-us*, a. Consisting of apples.
Pomade, *po-made'*, s. Perfumed ointment.
Pomander, *po-man'-der*, s. A perfumed ball or powder.
Pomatum, *po-ma'-tum*, s. A perfumed unguent used for
— v.a. To apply pomatum to the hair. [hair.
Pome, *pome*, s. In *bot.*, a pulpy pericarp without valves.
Pome-citron, *pome-sit'-run*, s. A citron apple.
Pomegranate, *pum-gran'-ate*, s. The tree that produces pomegranates, or the fruit.
Pomeroy, *pum'-roy*, s. A variety of apple.
Pomiferous, *po-mif'-er-us*, a. Apple-bearing; as, apples, melons, gourds, &c. [hilt.
Pommel, *pum'-mel*, s. A knob on a saddle-bow or sword-
— v.a. To beat as with a pommel.
Pommeling, *pum'-mel-ling*, s. A beating or bruising.
Pomology, *po-mol'-o-je*, s. Art of rearing fruit, particularly apples. [pageantry.
Pomp, *pomp*, s. Exhibition or ceremony; display;
Pompion, *pump'-e-on*, s. A pumpkin; the gourd.
Pompire, *pom'-pire*, s. A variety of apple.
Pomposity, *pom-pos'-e-te*, s. Ostentation; boasting.
Pomposo, *pom-po'-so*, ad. (Ital.) in *music*, grandly.
Pompous, *pom'-pus*, a. Displaying pomp or grandeur; showy; ostentatious;—ad. *Pompously.*
Pompousness, *pom'-pus-nes*, s. Showiness; display.
Pond, *pond*, s. A body of stagnant water without an outlet.—*Fish-pond*, a pond containing fish.—*Pond-weed*, an aquatic herb.
— v.a. To make a pond.
Ponder, *pon'-der*, v.a. or v.n. To weigh in the mind; to examine; to think; to muse on. [ponderable.
Ponderability, *pon-der-a-bil'-e-te*, s. State of being
Ponderable, *pon'-der-a-bl*, a. That may be weighed.
Ponderal, *pon'-der-al*, a. Estimated by weight.
Ponderance, *pon'-der-anse*, s. Weight; gravity.
Ponderate,‡ *pon'-der-ate*, v.a. To weigh in the mind.
Ponderation, *pon-der-a'-shun*, s. The act of weighing.
Ponderer, *pon'-der-er*, s. One who considers.
Ponderingly, *pon'-der-ing-le*, ad. With consideration.
Ponderosity, *pon-der-os'-e-te*, s. Weight; gravity.
Ponderous, *pon'-der-us*, a. Very heavy; weighty;—ad. *Ponderously*;—s. *Ponderousness.*
Pongo, *pong'-o*, s. A large species of ape.
Poniard, *pon'-yard*, s. A small dagger.
— v.a. To pierce with a poniard, to stab.
Pontac, *pon'-tak*, s. A fine species of claret.
Pontage, *pon'-taje*, s. A duty for repairing bridges.
Pontee, *pon'-tee*, s. An iron instrument by which the hot glass is taken out of the glass-pot.
Pontic, *pon'-tik*, a. Pertaining to the Black Sea.
Pontiff, *pon'-tif*, s. A high priest; the pope.
Pontifical, *pon-tif'-e-kal*, a. Relating to priests, popish;—ad. *Pontifically.* [astical.
— s. A book containing rites and ceremonies eccles-
Pontificality, *pon-tif-e-kal'-e-te*, s. Government of the pope.
Pontificals, *pon-tif'-e-kals*, s.pl. Dresses of a priest.
Pontificate, *pon-tif'-e-kate*, s. The dignity of a pontiff; the reign of a pope.
Pontifice,† *pon'-te-fis*, s. Structure of a bridge.
Pontificial, *pon-te-fish'-al*, a. Pertaining to the pope.
Pontifician, *pon-te-fish'-an*, s. A supporter of the pope.
Pontine, *pon'-tin*, a. A term designating a large marsh between Rome and Naples.
Pontlevis, *pont'-lev-is*, s. The disorderly rearing of a horse on his hind legs. [bridges.
Pontonier, *pon-to-neer'*, s. A military constructor of
Pontoon, *pon-toon'*, s. A flat-bottomed boat, used for constructing temporary bridges.—*Pontoon-bridge* is a bridge formed with pontoons.
Pony, *po'-ne*, s.; pl. Ponies. A small horse. [pounds.
Pood, *pood*, s. A Russian weight, equal to 36 English
Poodle, *poo'-dl*, s. A small dog resembling the water-dog. [tempt.
Pooh, *poo*, interj. An exclamation of dislike or con-
Pool, *pool*, s. (Sax.) A small collection of water in a hollow place.—(Fr.) the stakes played for in certain games of cards; a particular game at billiards.
Pooler, *pool'-er*, s. An instrument to stir a tan vat.
Poop, *poop*, s. The aftmost deck of a ship.
— v.a. To strike the stern of a vessel. [poop.
Pooped, *poopt*, pp. or a. Having a poop; struck on the
Pooping, *poop'-ing*, s. The shock of a heavy sea on the stern of a ship; the running one ship against another.
Poor, *poor*, a. Destitute of property; indigent; necessitous; destitute of strength; barren; mean; of little worth; dejected; destitute of spirit.—*Poor-house*, a public establishment for the support of the poor.—*Poor-laws*, regulations for the support of the poor.—*Poor-spirited*, of a mean spirit.
Poor-john, *poor'-jon*, s. A species of cod-fish.
Poorly, *poor'-le*, ad. Without wealth; in indigence.
— a. Somewhat ill; indisposed. [ness.
Poorness, *poor'-nes*, s. Destitution; poverty; barren-
Pop, *pop*, s. A smart, quick sound.
— v.n. To issue forth with a quick motion.
— v.a. To push suddenly.
— ad. Suddenly.
Pope, *pope*, s. The Bishop of Rome; the head of the Roman Catholic Church; a small fish.
Pope-joan, *pope'-jone*, s. A game of cards. [thigh.
Pope's-eye, *pope's'-i*, s. A gland in the middle of the
Popedom, *pope'-dum*, s. The jurisdiction of the pope.
Popeling, *pope'-ling*, s. An adherent of the pope.
Popery, *po'-pe-re*, s. The popish religion.
Popgun, *pop'-gun*, s. A small gun or tube used by children.
Popinjay, *pop'-in-ja*, s. A parrot; a woodpecker; a fop.
Popish, *po'-pish*, a. Relating to the pope or to popery; —ad. *Popishly.*
Poplar, *pop'-lar*, s. A tree of the genus *populus.*
Poplin, *pop'-lin*, s. A stuff made of silk and worsted.
Poplitic, *pop-lit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the posterior part of the knee-joint or ham.
Poppet, *pop'-pet*, s. One of the timbers used to support a ship in launching. *See* Puppet.
Poppy, *pop'-pe*, s. A plant of the genus *papaver.* [mob
Populace, *pop'-u-lase*, s. The common people; the
Popular, *pop'-u-lar*, a. Suitable to common people; familiar; extensively prevalent;—ad. *Popularly.*
Popularity, *pop-u-lar'-e-te*, s. Favour of the people.
Popularize, *pop'-u-lar-ize*, v.a. To spread among the people. [furnish with inhabitants.
Populate, *pop'-u-late*, v.n. or v.a. To propagate; to
Population, *pop-u-la'-shun*, s. The number of people or inhabitants in a country.

POPULINE, *pop'-u-lin*, s. A crystallizable substance separated from the bark of the aspen.
POPULOUS, *pop'-u-lus*, a. Full of inhabitants; abounding with people;—ad. *Populously*;—s. *Populousness*.
PORCATE, *por'-kate*, a. Formed in ridges.
PORCELAIN, *por'-se-lane*, s. A fine semi-transparent earthen ware;—a. *Porcellaneous*.
PORCELLANITE, *por'-sel-la-nite*, s. A semi-vitrified clay.
PORCH, *portsh*, s. A kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, or other buildings; a portico.
PORCINE *por'-sin*, a. Pertaining to swine.
PORCUPINE, *paor'-ku-pine*, s. A quadruped of the genus *hystrix* of Linnæus, furnished with spines.—*Porcupine-fish*, a fish of the tropical seas, covered with spines.
PORE, *pore*, s. A minute interstice in the skin through which perspiration passes.
— v.n. To examine with continued attention and care.
POREBLIND, *pore'-blind*. *See* PURBLIND.
PORER, *por'-er*, s. One who pores or studies diligently.
PORGY, *por'-je*, s. A salt-water fish esteemed as food.
PORIFORM, *po'-re-fawrm*, a. Resembling a pore.
PORINESS, *po'-re-nes*, s. The state of being pory.
PORISM, *po'-rizm*, s. In *geom.*, a theorem of obvious solution;—a. *Porismatic*, and *Poristic*.
PORITE, *po'-rite*, s. A genus of fossil Polypifers.
PORK, *poark*, s. The flesh of swine, fresh or salted.—*Pork-eater*, one who feeds on swine's flesh.
PORKER, *poark'-er*, PORKET, *poark'-et*, PORKLING, *poark'-ling*, s. A young pig.
POROCELE, *po'-ro-sele*, s. In *path.*, a hard tumour of the [scrotum.
POROTIC, *po-rot'-ik*, a. Converting food into hard matter. [stices.
POROSITY, *po-ros'-e-te*, s. State of having pores or interPOROUS, *po'-rus*, a. Having interstices in the skin, or passages for fluids;—ad. *Porously*;—s. *Porousness*.
PORPHYRITIC, *por-fe-rit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or resembling porphyry. [phyry.
PORPHYRIZE, *por'-fe-rize*, v.a. To cause to resemble porPORPHYRY, *por'-fe-re*, s. A rock consisting of a compact feldspathic base, through which crystals of feldspar of a lighter colour are disseminated.—*Porphyry-shell*, a univalve shell of the genus *murex*.
PORPOISE, *por'-pus*, s. The hog-fish or sea-hog; a cetaceous mammal.
PORRACEOUS, *por-ra'-she-us*, a. Greenish.
PORRECT, *por-rekt'*, a. Extending forth horizontally.
PORRECTION,‡ *por-rek'-shun*, s. Act of stretching forth.
PORRET, *por'-ret*, s. A leek or small onion.
PORRIDGE, *por'-rij*, s. A kind of broth.—*Porridge-pot*, the pot in which porridge is boiled.
PORRIGO, *por-ri'-go*, s. A cutaneous eruption; the scall.
PORRINGER, *por'-rin-jer*, s. A small metal vessel.
PORT, *poart*, s. Any harbour which vessels can enter, and where they can remain in safety; a port-hole; the larboard or left side of a ship; mien, or external appearance; a dark astringent wine made in Portugal.—*Port of entry*, a port where a custom-house is established.—*Port-admiral*, the officer having charge of a naval port and the vessels therein.—*Port-bar*, a bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind; a boom to bar a port or harbour.—*Port-charges*, charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected.—*Port-fire*, a burning composition used for setting fire to powder, &c.—*Port-hole*, the embrasure of a ship of war.—*Port-rope*, a rope to draw up a port-lid.
— v.n. To carry in form; to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship.
PORTABILITY, *pore-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. Fitness to be carried.
PORTABLE, *pore'-tà-bl*, a. That may be easily carried about the person; not bulky;—s. *Portableness*.
PORTAGE, *pore'-taje*, s. (Fr.) The act of carrying; the price of carriage.
PORTAL, *pore'-tal*, s. A gate; an opening for entrance.
PORTANCE,‡ *pore'-tanse*, s. Air; mien; carriage.
PORTATIVE,† *pore'-tà-tiv*, a. Portable.
PORTCULLIS, *poart-kul'-lis*, s. In *fort.*, a sort of drawbridge; a strong grated framing of timber, resembling a harrow, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to let down in case of surprise.
PORT-CRAYON, *poart-kra'-yun*, s. A small metallic handle for holding a crayon.
PORTE, *poart*, s. The government of Turkey.
PORTEND, *por-tend'*, v.a. To indicate something future; to forebode.
PORTENSION,‡ *por-ten'-shun*, s. The act of foreshowing.
PORTENT, *por' tent*, s. An omen of ill.
PORTENTOUS, *por-ten'-tus*, a. Ominous; foreshowing ill; wonderful;—ad. *Portentously*.
PORTER, *pore'-ter*, s. A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper; a carrier; a dark brown malt liquor.
PORTERAGE, *pore'-ter-aje*, s. The line or business of a porter, or money paid for it.
PORTERESS, *pore'-ter-es*, s. A female guardian of a gate.
PORTERLY,‡ *pore'-ter-le*, a. Coarse; vulgar.
PORTFOLIO, *poart-fo'-le-o*, s. A case for keeping papers in.
PORTGRAVE, *poart'-grave*, s. The chief magistrate of a port. [columns.
PORTICO, *pore'-te-ko*, s. A covered entrance inclosed by
PORTION, *pore'-shun*, s. A part, division, or share, part of an estate given to a child; a wife's fortune.
— v.a. To divide; to parcel; to endow;— pp. or a. *Portioned*.
PORTIONER, *pore'-shun-er*, s. One who assigns in shares.
PORTIONIST, *pore'-shun-ist*, s. One who has academical allowance; the joint incumbent of a benefice.
PORTIONLESS, *pore'-shun-les*, a. Having no portion.
PORTLAND-STONE, *poart'-land-stone*, s. A yellowish white limestone; a variety of oolite, much used for building. [ship.
PORTLAR, *poart'-lar*, s. A bar to secure the ports of a
PORTLAST, *poart'-last*, s. The gunwale of a ship.
PORTLINESS, *poart'-le-nes*, s. Dignity of mien or of person.
PORTLY, *poart'-le*, a. Dignified in mien; corpulent.
PORTMANTEAU, *poart-man'-to*, s. A bag for carrying apparel. [haven towns.
PORTMOTE, *poart'-mote*, s. In *law*, a court held in
PORTOISE. *See* PORTLAST.
PORTRAIT, *pore'-trate*, s. A picture or representation of a person, especially of the face.—*Portrait painter*, one whose occupation is to paint portraits.
PORTRAITURE, *pore'-tra-tewr*, s. A portrait or painted resemblance.
PORTRAY, *pore-tra'*, v.a. To paint; to describe.
PORTRAYAL, *pore-tra'-al*, s. Act of portraying.
PORTRAYER, *pore-tra'-er*, s. One who paints or describes.
PORTREEVE. *See* PORTGRAVE.
PORTSOKEN, *poart'-so-kn*, a. Having the circuit or liberties of the city gate.
PORTULACEÆ, *poart-u-la'-ce-e*, s.pl. An order of Exogenous plants, of which the *Portulaca*, or Purslane is the type.
PORY, *po'-re*, a. Full of pores.
POSE, *po-za'*, s. In *her.*, a lion, or beast standing still.
POSE, *poze*, v.a. To puzzle; to put to a stand.
—‡ s. Catarrh.
POSER, *po'-zer*, s. One who puzzles by asking difficult questions; a question that puzzles.
POSING, *po'-zing*, pp. or a. Puzzling; questioning closely;—ad. *Posingly*.
POSITED, *poz'-it-ed*, a. Set; placed; ranged.
POSITION, *po-zish'-un*, s. State of being placed; situation; principle laid down; state of affairs.
POSITIONAL,† *po-zish'-un-al*, a. Respecting position.
POSITIVE, *poz'-e-tiv*, a. Real; absolute; express; peremptory; dogmatic; over-confident.—*Positive degree*, in *gram.*, the simple state of an adjective.—*Positive electricity*, the electricity which a body contains above its natural share.—*Positive quantity*, an affirmative quantity, or one to be added.
— s. What is capable of being affirmed; reality.
POSITIVELY, *poz'-e-tiv-le*, ad. Absolutely; directly.
POSITIVENESS, *poz'-e-tiv-nes*, s. Reality of existence; peremptoriness.
POSNET, *poz'-net*, s. A little basin.
POSOLOGY, *po-sol'-o-je*, s. In *med.*, the science of doses; [cupy; to abstain.
—a. *Posological*.
POSSESS, *poz-zes'*, v.a. To be master of; to hold; to ocPOSSESSION, *poz-zesh'-un*, s. The holding or detention of property; the thing possessed; estate, or goods owned.—*To take possession*, to enter on.—*To give possession*, to put in another's power.—*Writ of possession*, a sheriff's precept giving possession of property.
POSSESSIVE, *poz-zes'-siv*, a. Having possession.—*Possessive case*, in *English gram.*, is the genitive case;—ad. *Possessively*. [prietor.
POSSESSOR, *poz-zes'-ur*, s. One who has possession; proPOSSESSORY, *poz-zes'-ur-e*, a. Having possession.
POSSET, *pos'-sit*, s. Milk curdled with wine.
— v.n. To curdle; to turn.
POSSIBILITY, *pos-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The power of existing or of happening; state of being possible.
POSSIBLE, *pos'-e-bl*, a. That may exist; practicable.

Possibly, *pos'-e-ble*, ad. Perhaps, or peradventure.

Post, *poast*, s. A piece of timber set upright; a position or situation; a military station; a public office or employment, a messenger or carrier of letters; the mail.—*To ride post*, to be employed to carry dispatches.—*To travel post*, to travel with post-horses.—*Post-bill*, a bill of letters transmitted by mail.—*Post-boy*, a boy who rides post.—*Post-chaise*, a carriage for the conveyance of travellers.—*Post-day*, a day on which the mail arrives or departs.—*Post-haste*, speed in travelling.—*Post-horse*, a horse stationed at certain distances on a road.—*Post-house*, a house where a post-office is kept for receiving and delivering letters.—*Post mark*, the mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.—*Post-paid*, having the postage paid.—*Post-town*, a town in which a post-office is established, also where post-horses are kept.

— A Latin preposition, signifying *after*, and used as a prefix to many English words; as *Post-date*, to date after the real time, *Post-disseizor*, a person who disseizes another of lands, *Post-existence*, subsequent existence; *Post-meridiem*, afternoon, *Post-mortem*, after death, *Post-note*, a promissory note issued by a bank, and made payable at some *future* specified time; *Post-nuptial*, happening after marriage; *Post-obit*, a bond in which the obligor binds himself to pay unusual interest on the death of some individual.

— v.n. To travel with speed.

— v.a. To stick up bills, or expose to public reproach by fixing the name to a post; to forward a letter by the post-office; to carry accounts to the ledger.

Postable, *poast'-ăbl*, a. That may be conveyed by post.

Postage, *poast'-aje*, s. Price paid for the conveyance of a letter.

Post-captain, *poast-kap'-tin*, s. A naval rank next above that of a commander.

Postdiluvial, *poast-de-lu'-ve-al*, } a. Being posterior
Postdiluvian, *poast-de-lu'-ve-an*, } to the flood.

Postdiluvian, *poast-de-lu'-ve-an*, s. One who lived after the flood.

Postea, *poast'-e-a*, s. (Lat.) The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue.

Poster, *poast'-er*, s. One who posts; one who travels expeditiously; a large advertising bill.

Posterior *pos-te'-re-ur*, a. Subsequent in time; coming after;—ad. *Posteriorly*. [subsequent

Posteriority, *pos-te-re-or'-e-te*, s. The state of being

Posteriors, *pos-te'-re-urs*, s.pl. Hinder parts of an animal. [generations.

Posterity, *pos-ter'-e-te*, s. Descendants; succeeding

Postern, *pos'-tern*, s. Any small door or gate.—In *fort.*, a small gate under a rampart.

— a. Back; being behind.

Postfix, *poast'-fix*. *See* Affix.

Posthumous, *poast'-hu-mus*, a. Born after the death of a parent; published after the death of the author;—ad. *Posthumously*.

Postil, *pos'-til*, s. A marginal note.

— v.a. or v.n. To write marginal notes; to comment.

Postillate, *pos'-til-late*, v.n. or v.a. To expound Scripture.

Postillation, *pos-til-la'-shun*, s. Exposition of Scripture; whence *Postiliator*.

Postiller, *pos'-til-ler*, s. One who illustrates a book by marginal notes.

Postillion, *pos-til'-yun*, s. One who drives the first horse in a carriage.

Posting, *poast'-ing*, s. The transferring of accounts to a ledger; the travelling with post-horses.

Postliminious, *poast-le-min'-e-us*, a. Contrived subsequently.

Postliminy, *poast-lim'-e-ne*, s. A restoration to one's own country, or to lost rights.

Postman, *poast'-man*, s. A letter-carrier.

Postmaster, *poast'-mas-ter*, s. The superintendent of a post office.—*Postmaster-general* is the chief officer of the post-office department.

Post-office, *poast'-offis*, s. A place for the receipt and delivery of letters. [tinate.

Postpone, *poast-pone'*, v.a. To put off; to procras-

Postponement, *poast-pone'-ment*, s. Act of deferring; procrastination.

Postponer, *poast-po'-ner*, s. One who delays or puts off.

Postposition, *poast-po-zish'-un* s. State of being put back [thing else.

Postpositive *poast-poz'-e-tiv*, a. Placed after some-

Postremote, *poast-re-mote'*, a. More remote in time or order. [theatre.

Postscenium, *poast-se'-ne-um*, s. The back part of the

Postscript, *poast'-skript*, s. A paragraph added to a letter after the signature of the writer.

Postulant *pos'-tu-lant*, s. One who makes a demand.

Postulate, *pos'-tu-late*, s. A position assumed without proof.—In *math.*, a self-evident problem.

— v.a. To assume without proof; to solicit.

Postulation, *pos-tu-la'-shun*, s. Gratuitous assumption; intercession. [proof.

Postulatory, *pos'-tu-la-tur-e*, a. Assuming without

Postulatum, *pos-tu-la'-tum*, s. (Lat.) A postulate.

Posture, *post'-yur*, s. Attitude; position; situation of the body; state; condition.—*Posture-master*, one who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body.

— v.a. To place in a particular manner; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose

Posy, *po'-ze*, s A bunch of flowers.

Pot, *pot*, s. A vessel for holding or boiling liquids, a sort of small-sized paper.—*To go to pot*, to be ruined (*low*).—*Pot-ale*, the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.—*Pot-bellied*, having a prominent belly.—*Pot-boy*, a menial in a public-house.—*Pot-companion*, a companion in drinking.—*Pot-hanger*, a pot-hook.—*Pot-herb*, herbaceous seasoning added to soups.—*Pot-hook*, a hook on which pots and kettles are hung; a scrawled letter.—*Pot-house*, a low drinking-house.—*Pot-lid*, the lid or cover of a pot.—*Pot-luck*, what may chance to be provided for dinner.—*Pot-man*, a man who carries out the public-house beer.—*Pot-metal*, an alloy of lead and copper.—*Pot-stone*, a variety of steatite used for culinary vessels.—*Pot-valiant*, heated to valour by strong drink.

Potable, *po'-ta-bl*, a. Drinkable;—s. *Potableness*.

— s. Something that may be drunk.

— v.a. To preserve or season in pots.

Potage, *pot'-aje*, s. *See* Pottage.

Potager, *pot'-a-jer*, s. A porringer.

Potagro, *po-ta'-gro*, s. A kind of pickle.

Potamology, *pot-a-mol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on rivers.

Potance, *po'-tanse*, s. In *horol.*, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed. [state.

Potash, *pot'-ash*, s. Vegetable fixed alkali in an impure

Potassa, *po-tas'-sa*, s. The scientific name of potash the protoxide of potassium. [ask.

Potassium, *po-tas'-se-um*, s. The metallic basis of pot-

Potation, *po-ta'-shun*, s. A drinking bout; a draught.

Potato, *po-ta'-to*, s. The esculent root of the *solanum tuberosum*.

Potatory, *po'-ta-tur-e*, a. Pertaining to drinking.

Potch, *potsh*, v.n. To push; to thrust.

Poteen, *po-teen'*, s. Irish whisky.

Potelot, *po'-te-lot*, s. The sulphuret of *molybdenum*.

Potence, *po'-tense*, s. In *her.*, a cross, resembling the head of a crutch.

Potency, *po'-ten-se*, s. Physical or moral power.

Potent, *po'-tent*, a. Having physical or moral power.

Potentate, *po'-ten-tate*, s. A powerful personage; a sovereign.

Potential, *po-ten'-shal*, a. Existing in possibility, not in act; efficacious.—*Potential mood*, in *gram.*, is that form of the verb which is used to express power or possibility of power;—ad. *Potentially*.

— s. Anything that may be possible. [actuality.

Potentiality, *po-ten-she-al'-e-te*, s. Possibility; not

Potently, *po'-tent-le*, ad. Powerfully.

Pother, *poth'-er*, s. Bustle; confusion. (*Low.*)

— v.n. To make a stir; to bluster.

— v.a. To harass; to puzzle.

Potion, *po'-tion*, s. A draught; a dose.

Potin, *po'-tin*, s. A composition of copper, lead, tin, and silver, of which Roman coins were made.

Potsherd, *pots'-herd*, s. A fragment of a broken pot.

Pottage, *pot'-tage*, s. A species of soup.

Potted, *pot'-ted*, pp. or a. Preserved in a pot or cask.

Potter, *pot'-ter*, s. A maker of earthen vessels.—*Potter's clay*, a variety of clay used by potters.

Pottern-ore, *pot'-tern-ore*, s. A species of ore used by potters to glaze their ware.

Pottery, *pot'-te-re*, s. Earthenware, or the place where it is manufactured.

Potting, *pot'-ting*, s. Drinking; tippling

Pottle, *pot'-tl*, s. A liquid measure of four pints; a vessel, a tankard; a small basket for holding fruit.

Potto, *pot'-to*, s. An animal allied to the racoons and lemurs of South America

Pottoroo, *pot-to-roo'*, s. The kangaroo rat.

Potulent, *pot'-u-lent*, a. Rather tipsy; fit to drink.

Pouch, *powtsh*, s. A small bag; a protuberant belly.

— v.a. To pocket; to swallow.

POUCHONG, *poo-shong'*, s. A kind of black tea.
POUDRETTE, *poo-dret'*, s. (Fr.) A powerful manure.
POULP, *pulp*, s. An eight-footed, dibranchiate cephalopod.
POULT,† *poalt*, s. A young chicken, partridge, &c.
POULTERER. *pole'-ter-er*, s. One whose business is to sell fowls.
POULTICE, *pole'-tis*, s. A mollifying application; a cataplasm.
— v.a. To apply a cataplasm.
POULTRY, *pole'-tre*, s. Domestic fowls.—*Poultry-yard*, a yard or place where fowls are kept for the table.
POUNCE, *pownse*, s. Gum sandarach powder, the claw of a bird of prey.—*Pounce-box*, a box for sprinkling pounce on paper.
— v.a. To sprinkle with pounce; to fall on suddenly; to seize with claws.
POUNCET-BOX,‡ *powns'-et-boks*, s. A small box for holding perfumes.
POUND, *pownd*, s. A standard weight consisting of twelve ounces Troy or sixteen ounces avoirdupois; a money of account consisting of twenty shillings; a pinfold for enclosing cattle.—*Pound-keeper*, one who has the care of a cattle pound.—*Pound-foolish*, negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small ones.
— v.n. To confine in a public pound.
— v.a. To strike with some heavy instrument; to comminute by beating. [the pound.
POUNDAGE, *pownd'-aje*, s. An allowance of so much in
POUNDER, *pownd'-der*, s. A pestle; a gun that carries a bullet of some pounds weight.
POUPETON, *poo'-pe-tun*, s A puppet or little baby.
POUR, *pore*, v.a. To empty liquids out of any vessel; to send forth in a stream. [rush in a crowd.
— v.n. To flow rapidly; to issue forth in a stream; to
POURER, *pore'-er*, s. One who pours.
POURPRESTURE, *poor-pres'-ture*, s. In *law*, a wrongful inclosure of another man's property; an encroachment on the property of the crown.
POUT, *powt*, s. A sea-fish of the cod kind; a young partridge; a pullet; a fit of sullenness.
— v.n. To pout out the lips in sullenness; to frown.
POUTER, *pow'-ter*, s. A variety of domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast.
POUTING, *powt'-ing*, s. Childish sullenness.
— a. Shooting out; prominent; as *pouting* lips.
POVERTY, *pov'-er-te*, s. Indigence; necessity; penury, barrenness of sentiment, defect of words; sterility.
POWDER, *pow'-der*, s. Any dry substance composed of minute particles, a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal; gunpowder; hair-powder; pulverized starch.—*Powder box*, a box in which hair-powder is kept.—*Powder-cart*, a cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.—*Powder-chest*, a small box charged with powder, &c., to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board a ship.—*Powder-flask*, a flask in which gunpowder is carried.—*Powder-horn*, a horn in which gunpowder is carried.—*Powder-mill*, a mill in which gunpowder is made.—*Powder-mine*, a cave in which powder is placed for firing.—*Powder-room*, the apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept.
— v.a. To reduce to dust; to pulverize; to sprinkle with powder.
POWDERED, *pow'-derd*, pp. or a. Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; corned. [powder.
POWDERY, *pow'-de re*, a. Friable; dusty; resembling
POWER, *pow'-er*, s The faculty of doing or performing anything, force, strength; energy, ability; dominion, authority; a ruler, a divinity; a celestial or invisible being or agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation; military force, legal authority.—*Power of attorney*, a written authority to act for another.—*Power-loom*, a loom moved by mechanical power
POWERFUL, *pow'-er-ful*, a. Having great physical, moral, or mechanical power; potent; influential;—ad *Powerfully*.—s *Powerfulness*.
POWERLESS, *pow'-er-les*, a. Destitute of power; impotent.—s *Powerlessness*.
POWTER. *See* POUTER
POX, *po* s. s In *path*, a disease consisting of pustules or eruptions of any kind, as, the small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine, and the *lues venerea*.
POZZUOLANA, *pot-su-o-lä'-na*, s. Volcanic ashes used as a mortar. [Baltic.
PRAAM, *präm*, s. A flat-bottomed boat used in the
PRACTICABILITY, *prak-te-ka-bil'-e-te*, } s. State of being
PRACTICABLENESS, *prak'-te-kä-bl-nes*, } practicable.
PRACTICABLE, *prak'-te-kä-bl*, a. That may be performed by human means; feasible;—ad. *Practicably*.
PRACTICAL, *prak'-te-kal*, a. That may be used in practice or applied to use; not merely theoretical.—*Practical joke*, a mischievous trick.—ad. *Practically*.
PRACTICALNESS, *prak'-te-kal-nes*, s. The being practical
PRACTICE, *prak'-tis*, s. Habit, use, dexterity; method frequent use, a rule in arithmetic by which calculations are abridged.
PRACTISE, *prak'-tis*, v.a. or v.n. To do or perform anything habitually; to exercise any profession; to try artifices
PRACTISED, *prak'-tist*, a. Having had much practice.
PRACTISER, *prak'-ti-ser*, s. One who practises or exercises a profession.
PRACTISING, *prak'-tis-ing*, a. Engaged in any professional employment. [art or profession.
PRACTITIONER, *prak-tish' un-er*, s. One engaged in any
PRÆ, *pre*. A Latin preposition, signifying *before*, of very general use in English compounds, but usually written *pre*.
PRÆCIPE, *pre'-se-pe*, s. (Lat.) In *law*, a writ commanding something to be done.
PRÆMUNIRE, *pre-mu-ni'-re*, s. (Lat.) The penalty incurred by infringing a statute; a writ.
PRAGMATIC, *prag-mat'-ik*, } a. Forward to intermeddle; impertinently officious in the concerns of others;—ad. *Pragmatically*;—s. *Pragmaticalness* [person.
PRAGMATIST, *prag'-mä-tist*, s. An impertinently officious
PRAIRIE, *pra'-re*, s. An extensive tract of land destitute of trees.—*Prairie-dog*, a small rodent animal.
PRAISABLE,‡ *pra'-zä-bl*, a. That may be praised.
PRAISE, *praze*, s. Commendation; approbation; encomium; panegyric. [mend or applaud.
— v.a. To bestow commendation on; to extol, to com
PRAISEFUL,‡ *praze'-ful*, a. Laudable; commendable.
PRAISER, *pra'-zer*, s. One who praises or extols.
PRAISELESS, *praze'-les*, a. Without praise or commendation. [commendation
PRAISEWORTHINESS, *praze'-wur-the-nes*, s. The deserving
PRAISEWORTHY, *praze'-wur-the*, a. Deserving of praise, commendable; laudable;—ad. *Praiseworthily*.
PRAM, *pram*, s. *See* PRAAM. [tatiously.
PRANCE, *pranse*, v.n. To spring or bound; to ride ostenPRANCING, *prans'-ing*, s A springing or bounding.
PRANK, *prank*, v.a. To adorn in a showy manner.
— s. A wild flight; a capering; a freak, or gambol.
— a. Frolicsome; full of gambols.
PRANKER, *prank'-er*, s. One who dresses ostentatiously.
PRANKING, *prank'-ing*, s. Ostentatious display.
PRANKISH, *prank'-ish*, a. Full of pranks.
PRASE, *praze*, s Opaque green quartz.
PRASINOUS, *pras'-e-nus*, a. Grass-green.
PRASITES, *prä-si'-tes*, s. Wine in which the leaves of hoarhound have been infused.
PRASON, *pra'sn*, s. A leek; a seaweed.
PRATE, *prate*, v.n. To talk much; to babble.
— v.a. To utter foolishly.
— s. Trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity.
PRATER, *pra'-ter*, s. A chatterer.
PRATING, *pra'-ting*, a. Talking idly; loquacious;—s. Idle and trifling talk. [ad. *Pratingly*.
PRATIQUE, *prat'-eek*, s. License to a ship at quarantine
PRATTLE, *prat'tl*, v.n. To talk idly.
— s. Idle chatter; prattlement.
PRATTLER, *prat'-ler*, s. An idle talker.
PRATTLING, *prat'-ling*, a. Talking on trivial affairs.
PRAVITY, *prav'-e-te*, s. Moral perversion; depravity.
PRAWN, *prawn*, s. A small crustaceous animal of the
PRAXIS, *prak'-sis*, s. Use; practice. [shrimp family.
PRAY, *pra*, v.n. or v.a. To supplicate or entreat; to ask with earnestness; to address the Supreme Being with adoration.
PRAYER, *pra'-er*, s. The earnest asking for a favour; a petition or supplication; a solemn address to the Supreme Being; a formula of church service.—*Prayer-book*, a book containing prayers or the forms of devotion.
PRAYERFUL, *pra'-er-ful*, a Devotional;—ad. *Prayerfully*;—s. *Prayerfulness*. [lessness.
PRAYERLESS, *pra'-er-les*, a. Not using prayer;—s. *Prayer-*
PRAYINGLY, *pra'-ing-le*, ad. With supplication.
PRE, *pre*. A common English prefix from the Latin *præ*, signifying *before* or *antecedent*. [cusation
PREACCUSATION, *pre-ak-ku-sa'-shun*, s. Previous ac-
PREACH, *preetch*, v.n. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject; to exhort to repentance.

PREACH, v.a. To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses.—*To preach up*, to discourse in favour of.
PREACHER, *preetch'-er*, s. One who discourses on religious subjects.
PREACHERSHIP, *preetch'-er-ship*, s. Office of a preacher.
PREACHING, *preetch'-ing*, s. Act of preaching.
PREACHMENT, *preetch'-ment*, s. A discourse or sermon. (*In contempt.*)
PREACQUAINTANCE, *pre-ak-kwaynt'-anse*, s. Previous acquaintance.
PREACQUAINTED, *pre-ak-kwaynt'-ed*, a. Previously acquainted.
PREADAMITE, *pre-ad'-à-mite*, s. An inhabitant of the earth previous to Adam;—a. *Preadamitic.*
PREADMINISTRATION, *pre-ad-min-is-tra'-shun*, s. Previous administration.
PREADMONISH, *pre-ad-mon'-ish*, v.a. To admonish previously.
PREADMONITION, *pre-ad-mo-nish'-un*, s. Previous warning.
PREAMBLE, *pre'-am-bl*, s. Introduction to a discourse or writing; the introductory part of a statute.
— v.a. To preface.
PREAMBULATE, *pre-am'-bu-late*, v.n. To walk before.
PREAMBULATION, *pre-am-bu-la'-shun*, s. A walking before.
PREAMBULATORY, *pre-am'-bu-la-tur-e*, a. Going before; preceding.
PREAPPOINT, *pre-ap-poynt'*, v.a. To appoint previously.
PREAPPOINTMENT, *pre-ap-poynt'-ment*, s. Previous appointment.
PREAPPREHENSION, *pre-ap-pre-hen'-shun*, s. An opinion formed before examination.
PREASSURANCE, *pre-as-shure'-anse*, s. Previous assurance.
PREASSURE, *pre-as-shure'*, v.a. To assure beforehand.
PREAUDIENCE, *pre-awd'-e-ens*, s. Right of previous audience.
PREBEND, *preb'-end*, s. The stipend granted to a prebendary.
PREBENDAL, *pre-ben'-dal*, a. Pertaining to a prebend.
PREBENDARY, *preb'-end-à-re*, s. The stipendiary of a cathedral.
PRECARIOUS, *pre-ka'-re-us*, a. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; uncertain;—ad. *Precariously*; —s *Precariousness*
PRECATORY, *prek'-à-to-re*, a. Suppliant; beseeching.
PRECAUTION, *pre-kaw'-shun*, s. Preventive measures; caution previously employed.
— v.a. To warn or advise beforehand.
PRECAUTIONAL, *pre-kaw'-shun-al*, a. Preventive of mischief.
PRECAUTIONARY, *pre-kaw'-shun-à-re*, a. Containing previous caution.
PRECAUTIOUS, *pre-kaw'-shus*, a. Taking precautionary measures;—ad. *Precautiously.*
PRECEDANEOUS, *pre-se-da'-ne-us*, a. Antecedent.
PRECEDE, *pre-sede'*, v.a. To go before in the order of time, or in rank or importance.
PRECEDENCE, *pre-se'-dens*, s. The act or state of going before; antecedence.
PRECEDENCY, *pre-se'-den-se*, s.
PRECEDENT, *pre-se'-dent*, a. Going before; anterior.
PRECEDENT, *pres'-e-dent*, s. Example; thing done before of the same kind.
PRECEDENTED, *pres'-e-dent-ed*, a. Having a precedent.
PRECEDENTLY, *pres'-e-dent-le*, ad. Beforehand.
PRECEDING, *pre-sede'-ing*, pp. or a. Going before; antecedent.
PRECENTOR, *pre-sen'-tur*, s. The leader of a choir in a cathedral or church.
PRECENTORSHIP, *pre-sen'-tur-ship*, s. The office of a precentor.
PRECEPT, *pre'-sept*, s. An authoritative rule respecting moral conduct; instruction; a maxim.—In *law*, a command given in writing.
PRECEPTIVE, *pre-sep'-tiv*, a. Giving precepts for the regulation of moral conduct; containing precepts.
PRECEPTOR, *pre-sep'-tur*, s. A teacher; an instructor; the teacher of a school.
PRECEPTORIAL, *pre-sep-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a preceptor.
PRECEPTORY, *pre-sep'-tur-e*, a. Giving precepts.
— s. A manor or estate of the knights templar; a subordinate religious house.
PRECEPTRESS, *pre-sep'-tres*, s. A female teacher.
PRECESSION, *pre-sesh'-un*, s. In *astron.*, the *precession of the equinoxes* is a slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points from east to west.
PRECINCT, *pre'-sinkt*, s. An outward limit; a boundary.
PRECIOUS, *presh'-us*, a Of great price, costly; worthless or contemptible (*in irony.*)—*Precious metals*, gold and silver;—ad *Preciously.*
PRECIOUSNESS, *presh'-us-nes*, s. Valuableness.
PRECIPE. *See* PRÆCIPE.
PRECIPICE, *pres'-e-pis*, s. A steep descent of land nearly perpendicular.
PRECIPIENT, *pre-sip'-e-ent*, a. Commanding, directing.
PRECIPITABILITY, *pre-sip-e-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. State of being precipitable.
PRECIPITABLE, *pre-sip'-e-tà-bl*, a. That may be precipitated or cast to the bottom.
PRECIPITANCE, *pre-sip'-e-tanse*, s. Rash haste; great haste in going, hurry; temerity.
PRECIPITANCY, *pre-sip'-e-tan-se*, s.
PRECIPITANT, *pre-sip'-e-tant*, a. Falling or rushing headlong; hasty;—ad. *Precipitantly.*
— s. In *chem.*, a liquor, which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate.
PRECIPITATE, *pre-sip'-e-tate*, v.a. To throw headlong.
— v.n. To fall headlong; to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a sediment.
— a. Falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent, over hasty;—ad. *Precipitately.*
— s. A corrosive mercurial medicine.—*Red precipitate*, the red oxide of mercury.
PRECIPITATION, *pre-sip-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of throwing headlong; hurry; blind haste.
PRECIPITATOR, *pre-sip'-e-ta-tur*, s. One who urges on with vehemence or rashness.
PRECIPITOUS, *pre-sip'-e-tus*, a. Very steep; headlong, hasty;—ad. *Precipitously*;—s. *Precipitousness.*
PRECISE, *pre-sise'*, a. Exact; punctilious; finical; correct;—ad. *Precisely*;—s. *Preciseness.*
PRECISIAN, *pre-sish'-an*, s. A strict observer of rules.
PRECISIANISM, *pre-sizh'-an-izm*, s. Excessive exactness superstitious rigour.
PRECISION, *pre-sizh'-un*, s. Exactness; accuracy.
PRECISIVE, *pre-si'-siv*, a. Exactly limiting.
PRECLUDE, *pre-klewd'*, v.a. To hinder from access or possession; to shut out.
PRECLUSION, *pre-klu'-zhun*, s. The act of shutting out; the state of being prevented from entering.
PRECLUSIVE, *pre-klu'-siv*, a. Shutting out, or tending to preclude;—ad. *Preclusively.*
PRECOCIOUS, *pre-ko'-shus*, a. Ripe before the natural time; premature;—ad. *Precociously.*
PRECOCIOUSNESS, *pre-ko'-shus-nes*, s. Rapid growth and
PRECOCITY, *pre-kos'-e-te*, s. too early ripeness.
PRECOGITATE, *pre-koj'-e-tate*, v.a. To consider or contrive beforehand.
PRECOGITATION, *pre-koj-e-ta'-shun*, s. Previous thought
PRECOGNITION, *pre-kog-nish'-un*, s. Previous knowledge.
PRECOLLECTION, *pre-kol-lek'-shun*, s. A collection made beforehand.
PRECOMPOSE, *pre-kum-poze'*, v.a. To compose beforehand.
PRECONCEIT, *pre-kon-seet'*, s. A notion previously formed.
PRECONCEIVE, *pre-kon-seeve'*, v.a. To form a conception beforehand.
PRECONCEIVED, *pre-kon-seev'd'*, a. Conceived beforehand.
PRECONCEPTION, *pre-kon-sep'-shun*, s. Opinion previously formed.
PRECONCERT, *pre-kon'-sert*, s. A previous agreement.
PRECONCERT, *pre-kon-sert'*, v.a. To concert beforehand.
PRECONCERTED, *pre-kon-sert'-ed*, a. Settled beforehand;—ad. *Preconcertedly.*
PRECONCERTION, *pre-kon-ser'-shun*, s. The concerting beforehand.
PRECONDEMNATION, *pre-kon-dem-na'-shun*, s. Condemnation previous to actual transgression.
PRECONSIGN, *pre-kon-sine'*, v.a. To consign beforehand.
PRECONSOLIDATED, *pre-kon-sol'-e-da-ted*, a. Consolidated beforehand.
PRECONSTITUTE, *pre-kons'-te-tute*, v.a. To constitute beforehand.
PRECONTRACT, *pre-kon'-trakt*, s. A contract previous to another.
PRECONTRACT, *pre-kon-trakt'*, v.a. or v.n. To stipulate beforehand; to make a previous contract.
PRECORDIA. *See* PRÆCORDIA.
PRECURSOR, *pre-kur'-sur*, s. A forerunner; a harbinger.
PRECURSORY, *pre-kur'-sur-e*, a. Preceding as the harbinger.
— s. An introduction.
PREDACEAN, *pre-da'-she-an*, s. A carnivorous animal.
PREDACEOUS, *pre-da'-she-us*, a. Living by prey.
PREDAL, *pre'-dal*, a. Pertaining to prey; practising plunder.
PREDATORY, *pred'-a-to-re*, a. Plundering; pillaging, ravenous;—ad. *Predatorily.*
PREDECEASE, *pre'-de-sees*, v.n. To die before.
PREDECESSOR, *pred-e-ses'-sur*, s. One going before or preceding another in the same office; an ancestor.
PREDECLARED, *pre-de-klare'd'*, a. Declared beforehand.
PREDELINEATION, *pre-de-lin-e-a'-shun*, s. Previous delineation.
PREDESIGN, *pre-de-sine'*, v.a. To design beforehand, to predetermine.

PREDESTINARIAN, *pre-des-te-na'-re-an*, s. One who believes in predestination.
— a. Pertaining to predestination.
PREDESTINATE, *pre-des'-te-nate*, v.a. To appoint or ordain beforehand; to predetermine; to foreordain.
PREDESTINATE, *pre-des'-te-nate*, } a. Predetermined;
PREDESTINATED, *pre-des'-te-na-ted*, } foreordained.
PREDESTINATION, *pre-des-te-na'-shun*, s. The act of decreeing or foreordaining events.—In *theol.*, foreordination to eternal life or death.
PREDESTINATOR, *pre-des'-te-na-tur*, s. One who foreordains, or one who holds to predestination.
PREDESTINE, *pre-des'-tin*, v.a. To decree beforehand.
PREDESTINED, *pre-des'-tind*, pp. or a. Decreed beforehand. [beforehand.
PREDETERMINATE, *pre-de-ter'-min-ate*, a. Determined
PREDETERMINATION, *pre-de-ter-min-a'-shun*, s. Previous determination. [beforehand.
PREDETERMINE, *pre-de-ter'-min*, v.a. To determine
PREDETERMINED, *pre-de-ter'-mind*, pp. or a. Previously determined.
PREDIAL, *pre'-de-al*, a. Consisting of land or farms; growing or issuing from land.
PREDICABILITY, *pred-e-ka-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something.
PREDICABLE, *pre'-de-ka-bl*, a. or s. That may be affirmatively predicated of anything.
PREDICAMENT, *pre-dik'-a-ment*, s. Particular situation or state; a bad position.—In *logic*, a category.
PREDICAMENTAL, *pre-dik-a-men'-tal*, a. Pertaining to a predicament.
PREDICANT, *pred'-e-kant*, s. One who affirms anything.
PREDICATE, *pred'-e-kate*, v.a. To affirm one thing of another.
— v.n. To comprise an affirmation.
— s. or a. That which is affirmed or denied. [thing.
PREDICATION, *pred-e-ka'-shun*, s. Affirmation of some-
PREDICATORY, *pred'-e-ka-tur-e*, a. Affirmative; positive.
PREDICT, *pre-dikt'*, v.a. To foretell; to prophesy.
PREDICTED, *pre-dikt'-ed*, pp. or a. Foretold.
PREDICTION, *pre-dik'-shun*, s. A foretelling, prophecy.
PREDICTIVE, *pre-dik'-tiv*, a. Foretelling; prophetic.
PREDICTOR, *pre-dik'-tur*, s. One who foretells or prophesies.
PREDIGESTION, *pre-de-jes'-tchun*, s. Too hasty digestion.
PREDILECTION, *pre-de-lek'-shun*, s. A prepossession in favour of something. [poses.
PREDISPONENT, *pre-dis-po'-nent*, s. That which predis-
PREDISPOSE, *pre-dis-poze'*, v.a. To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to.
PREDISPOSITION, *pre-dis-po-zish'-un*, s. Previous inclination or propensity to anything.
PREDOMINANCE, *pre-dom'-e-nans*, } s. Superiority;
PREDOMINANCY, *pre-dom'-e-nan-se*, } ascendency.—In *astron.*, influence of a planet.
PREDOMINANT, *pre-dom'-e-nant*, a. Prevalent; superior; overruling;—ad. *Predominantly*. [superior.
PREDOMINATE, *pre-dom'-e-nate*, v.n. To prevail; to be
— v.a. To rule over. [strength.
PREDOMINATION, *pre-dom-e-na'-shun*, s. Superior
PREDOOMED, *pre-doomd*, a. Antecedently doomed.
PRE-ELECT, *pre-e-lekt'*, v.a. To choose beforehand.
PRE-ELECTION, *pre-e-lek'-shun*, s. Election by previous determination. [dence; priority.
PRE-EMINENCE, *pre-em'-e-nens*, s. Superiority; prece-
PRE-EMINENT, *pre-em'-e-nent*, a. Superior in excellence; distinguished;—ad. *Pre-eminently*.
PRE-EMPTION, *pre-emp'-shun*, s. The act or right of purchasing before others. [dressers.
PREEN, *preen*, s. A forked instrument used by cloth-
— v.a. To clean and dress the feathers.
PRE-ENGAGE, *pre-en-gaje'*, v.a. To engage by previous contract;—s. *Pre-engagement*.
PRE-ESTABLISH, *pre-es-tab'-lish*, v.n. To establish beforehand;—s. *Pre-establishment*. [hand.
PRE-EXAMINE, *pre-egs-am'-in*, v.a. To examine before-
PRE-EXIST, *pre-egs'-ist*, v.n. To exist beforehand;—a. *Pre-existent*;—s. *Pre-existence*.
PREFACE, *pref'-ase*, s. Something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse; introduction; preamble.
— v.a To introduce by preliminary remarks.
— v.n. To say something introductory.
PREFACER, *pref'-a-ser*, s. The writer of a preface.
PREFATORY, *pref'-a-tur-e*, a. Introductory to a book or discourse;—ad. *Prefatorily*.
PREFECT, *pre'-fekt*, s. A governor or civil magistrate; in France, the superintendent of a department.
PREFECTURE, *pre-fek'-ture*, s. The office of a chief magistrate; jurisdiction of a prefect.
PREFER, *pre-fer'*, v.a. To regard more than another; to promote, to raise; to exalt.
PREFERABLE, *pref'-er-a-bl*, a. Worthy to be preferred more desirable, or excellent;—ad. *Preferably*;—s. *Preferableness*.
PREFERENCE, *pref'-er-ens*, s. The preferring one thing before another; choice of one thing rather than another. [higher office or station.
PREFERMENT, *pre-fer'-ment*, s. Advancement to a
PREFERRER, *pre-fer'-rer*, s. One who prefers.
PREFIDENCE,† *pref'-e-dens*, s. A previous trusting.
PREFIDENT,† *pref'-e-dent*, a. Trusting previously.
PREFIGURATE,† *pre-fig'-u-rate*, v.a. To show by antecedent representation;—a. *Prefigurative*;—s. *Prefiguration*. [representation
PREFIGURE, *pre-fig'-yur*, v.a. To exhibit by antecedent
PREFIGURED, *pre-fig'-yurd*, pp. or a. Exhibited by antecedent signs.
PREFINE, *pre-fine'*, v.a. To limit beforehand.
PREFINITION,† *pref-i-nish'-un*, s. Previous limitation.
PREFIX, *pre-fiks'*, v.a. To put or fix before; to settle.
PREFIX, *pre'-fiks*, s. A letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a word.
PREFIXION, *pre-fiks'-yun*, s. The act of prefixing.
PREFLORATION, *pre-flo-ra'-shun*, s. In *bot.*, the arrangement of floral envelopes before they expand.
PREFORM, *pre-fawrm'*, v.a. To form beforehand.
PREFORMATIVE, *pre-fawrm'-a-tiv*, s. A formative letter at the beginning of a word.
PREFULGENCY, *pre-ful'-jen-se*, s. Superior brightness.
PREGNABLE,† *preg'-na-bl*, a. That may be taken or won by force. [who has conceived; fruitfulness.
PREGNANCY, *preg'-nan-se*, s. The state of a female
PREGNANT, *preg'-nant*, a. Being with young; breeding; fruitful; important; ‡witty; full of sense, plain;—ad. *Pregnantly*. [gravity.
PREGRAVITATE, *pre-grav'-e-tate*, v.n. To descend by
PREGUSTANT, *pre-gus'-tant*, a. Tasting beforehand.
PREGUSTATION, *pre-gus-ta'-shun*, s. The act of tasting before another.
PREHENSIBLE, *pre-hen'-si-bl*, a. That may be seized.
PREHENSILE, *pre-hen'-sil*, } a. Seizing; fitted for
PREHENSORY, *pre-hen'-sur-e*, } seizing, as the tails of monkeys.
PREHENSION, *pre-hen'-shun*, s. A taking hold; a seizing.
PREHNITE, *pren'-ite*, s. A pale green mineral of a vitreous lustre. [ously.
PREINSTRUCT, *pre-in-strukt'*, v.a. To instruct previ-
PREINTIMATION, *pre-in-te-ma'-shun*, s. Previous intimation.
PREJUDGE, *pre-judj'*, v.a. To judge in a cause before it is heard; to condemn beforehand.
PREJUDGMENT, *pre-judj'-ment*, s. Judgment without examination.
PREJUDICATE, *pre-jew'-de-kate*, v.a. To prejudge; to determine beforehand;—a. *Prejudicative*. [tion.
— v.n. To form a judgment without previous examina-
—† a. Formed before due examination; prejudiced.
PREJUDICATION, *pre-jew-de-ka'-shun*, s. Act of judging without examination.
PREJUDICE, *pred'-ju-dis*, s. A prejudging; prepossession; injury of any kind.
— v.a. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to damage; to impair.
PREJUDICED, *prej'-u-dist*, pp. or a. Prepossessed; biased.
PREJUDICIAL, *pred-ju-dish'-al*, a. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious;—ad. *Prejudicially*;—s. *Prejudicialness*.
PREKNOWLEDGE, *pre-nol'-lej*, s. Prior knowledge.
PRELACY, *prel'-a-se*, s. Office of a prelate; bishops collectively.
PRELATE, *prel'-ate*, s. A dignitary of the church, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.;—a. *Prelatical*.
PRELATION,† *pre-la'-shun*, s. Preference; the setting of one above another.
PRELATISM, *prel'-a-tizm*, s. Prelacy; episcopacy, whence *Prelatist*, an advocate for prelacy.
PRELATURE, *prel'-a-tewr*, s. Dignity of a prelate.
PRELECT, *pre-lekt'*, v.a. To discourse; to read a lecture, whence *Prelector* and *Prelection*.
PRELIBATION *pre-li-ba'-shun*, s. Foretaste.
PRELIMINARY, *pre-lim'-e-na-re*, a. Preceding the main discourse or business; introductory;—ad. *Preliminarily*.
— s. That which precedes the main discourse or business; introduction; preface.

PRELUDE, *prel'-ude*, s. Something introductory; preface: a short flight of music before a regular piece or concert

PRELUDE, *pre-lude'*, v.a. or v.n. To introduce; to play before, to serve as an introduction to.

PRELUDER, *pre-lu'-dur*, s. One who plays a prelude.

PRELUDIOUS, *pre lu'-de-us*, a. Introductory.

PRELUSIVE, *pre-lu'-siv*, } a. Previous, introductory;
PRELUSORY, *pre-lu'-so-re*, } —ad. *Preluswely*, and *Prelusorily*

PREMATURE, *prem'-à-tewr*, a. Ripe before the natural time, happening before the proper time.

PREMATURELY, *prem'-à-tewr le*, ad. Too soon; too early, before the proper time.

PREMATURENESS, *prem'-à-tewr-nes*, } s. Ripeness be-
PREMATURITY, *prem-à-tew'-re-te*, } fore the natural or proper time; too great haste.

PREMEDITATE, *pre-med'-e-tate*, v.a. or v.n. To revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate.

PREMEDITATED, *pre-med'-e-ta-ted*, pp. or a. Previously considered; deliberate; wilful;—ad. *Premeditatedly*.

PREMEDITATION, *pre-med-e-ta'-shun*, s. Previous deliberation or contrivance.

PREMIER, *prem'-yer*, a. First; principal.
— s. The first minister of state.

PREMIERSHIP, *prem'-yer-ship*, s. The office of first minister of state.

PREMILLENNIAL, *pre-mil-len'-ne-al*, a. Previous to the millennium.

PREMISE, *pre-mize'*, v.a. To speak or write previously, or as introductory to the main subject.
— v.n. To state antecedent propositions.

PREMISE, *prem'-ise*, s. An antecedent proposition. *See* PREMISES.

PREMISES, *prem'-e-siz*, s.pl. Houses, buildings, &c.—In *logic*, the first two propositions of a syllogism.

PREMIUM, *pre'-me-um*, s. (Lat.) A reward or recompense; a bounty; something offered or given for the loan of money; increase in value of joint stock shares; the recompense to underwriters for insurance.

PREMONISH, *pre-mon'-ish*, v.a. To forewarn.

PREMONISHMENT, *pre-mon'-ish-ment*, } s. Previous
PREMONITION, *pre-mo-nish'-un*, } warning, notice, or information.

PREMONITORY, *pre-mon'-e-tur-e*, a. Giving previous warning.

PREMONSTRATE,† *pre-mon-strate'*, v.a. To show beforehand

PREMONSTRATION,† *pre-mon-stra'-shun*, s. A showing beforehand.

PREMOTION, *pre-mo'-shun*, s. Previous motion.

PREMUNIRE. *See* PRÆMUNIRE.

PREMUNITION. *pre-mu-nish'-un*, s. An anticipation of objections.

PRENOMEN, *pre-no'-men*, s. A name prefixed to the family name.

PRENOMINATE, *pre nom'-e-nate*. v.a. To forename.

PRENOMINATION, *pre-nom-e-na'-shun*, s. Privilege of being named first.

PRENOTION, *pre-no'-shun*, s. Previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

PRENSATION,† *pren-sa'-shun*, s. Act of seizing with violence.

PRENTICE, *pren'-tis*, s. A colloquial contraction of *apprentice*, whence *Prenticeship*

PRENUNCIATION,‡ *pre-nun-she-a'-shun*, s. The act of telling before.

PREOBTAIN, *pre-ob-tane'*, v.a. To obtain beforehand.

PREOCCUPANCY, *pre-ok'-ku-pan-se*, s. Possession before others

PREOCCUPATION, *pre-ok-ku-pa'-shun*, s. Prior occupation.

PREOCCUPY, *pre-ok'-ku-pi*, v.a. To occupy by anticipation

PREOMINATE, *pre-om'-e-nate*, v.a. To prognosticate.

PREOPINION, *pre-o-pin'-yun*, s. Opinion previously formed.

PREOPTION, *pre-op'-shun*, s. Right of first choice.

PREORDAIN, *pre-awr-dane'*, v.a. To predetermine.

PREORDINANCE, *pre-awr'-de-nanse*, s. Antecedent decree.

PREORDINATE, *pre-awr'-de-nate*, a. Foreordained.

PREORDINATION, *pre-awr-de-na'-shun*, s. Act of foreordaining.

PREPAID, *pre-pade'*, pp. of the verb *to prepay*.

PREPARABLE, *pre-pare'-à-bl*, a. That may be prepared.

PREPARATION, *prep-à ra'-shun*, s. Act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose.—In *pharm.*, any medicine fitted for use.—In *anat.*, a name given to the parts of animal bodies prepared for anatomical uses.

PREPARATIVE, *pre-par'-à-tiv*, a. Tending to prepare or make ready;—ad. *Preparatively*
— s. That which has the power of preparing.

PREPARATORY, *pre-par'-à-tur-e*, a. Introductory; preliminary.

PREPARE, *pre-pare'*, v.a. To make ready; to procure as
— v.n. To make all things ready.

PREPAREDLY, *pre-pa'-red-le*, ad. In a fit or suitable manner.

PREPAREDNESS, *pre-pa'-red-nes*, s. State of being in readiness.

PREPARER, *pre-pa'-rer*, s. One who prepares or provides.

PREPAY, *pre-pa'*, v.a.; pp. PREPAID. To pay in advance.

PREPAYMENT, *pre-pa'-ment*, s. Payment in advance.

PREPENSE, *pre-pens'*, a. Preconceived; premeditated.
—‡ v.a. or v.n. To consider beforehand.

PREPOLLENT, *pre-pol'-lent*, a. Having superior power: prevailing;—s. *Prepollency*.

PREPONDERANCE, *pre-pon'-der-ans*, s. Superiority of weight or of power

PREPONDERANT, *pre-pon'-der-ant*, a Outweighing

PREPONDERATE, *pre-pon'-der-ate*, v.a. or v.n. To outweigh; to overpower by stronger influence; to incline to one side.

PREPONDERATION, *pre-pon-der-a'-shun*, s. The act of outweighing anything, or of inclining to one side.

PREPOSITION, *prep-o-zish'-un*, s. In *gram.*, a word usually put before another to express some relation or quality.

PREPOSITIONAL, *prep-o-zish'-un-al*, a. Pertaining to a preposition.

PREPOSITIVE, *pre-poz'-e-tiv*, a. Put before.
— s. A word or particle put before another.

PREPOSITOR, *pre-poz'-e-tur*, s. A scholar appointed to inspect other scholars.

PREPOSITURE, *pre-poz'-e-ture*, s. A provostship

PREPOSSESS, *pre-pos-ses'*, v.a. To preoccupy; to take previous possession of.

PREPOSSESSING, *pre-pos-ses'-sing*, a. Tending to invite favour, having power to secure esteem or love;—ad. *Prepossessingly*

PREPOSSESSION, *pre-pos-sesh'-un*, s. Previous occupation; prior possession, preconceived opinion.

PREPOSTEROUS, *pre-pos'-ter-us*, a. Contrary to nature or reason, characterized by folly; irrational or absurd;—ad *Preposterously*;—s. *Preposterousness*

PREPOTENT,† *pre-po'-tent*, a. Very powerful;—s. *Prepotency*.

PREPUCE, *pre'-puse*, s. The foreskin

PREPUTIAL, *pre-pew'-she-al*, a. Pertaining to the prepuce.

PREREMOTE, *pre-re-mote'*, a. More remote in time or order.

PREREQUIRE, *pre-re-kwire'*, v.a. To require previously

PREREQUISITE, *pre-rek'-we-zit*, a. Previously required.
— s. Something previously necessary.

PRERESOLVE, *pre-re-solve'*, v.a. To resolve previously.

PREROGATIVE, *pre-rog'-à-tiv*, s. An exclusive privilege or right.—*Prerogative-court*, a court for the trial of testamentary causes.—*Prerogative-office* is the office in which wills are registered.

PRESAGE, *pre'-saje*, s. Something which foreshows a future event; prognostic.

PRESAGE, *pre-saje'*, v.a. To foretell; to predict.
— v.n. To form or utter a prediction.

PRESAGEFUL, *pre-saje'-ful*, a. Full of presages.

PRESAGEMENT, *pre-saje'-ment*, s. A foreboding; prediction.

PRESAGER, *pre-sa'-jer*, s. A foreteller.

PRESBYOPIA, *pres-be-o'-pe-à*, s. Far-sightedness; when near objects are seen indistinctly.

PRESBYTER, *pres'-be-ter*, s. An elder; a person who has the pastorial charge of a particular church and congregation.

PRESBYTERIAL, *pres-be-te'-re-al*, } a. Pertaining to or
PRESBYTERIAN, *pres-be-te'-re-an*, } consisting of Presbyters.

PRESBYTERIAN, *pres-be-te'-re-an*, s. One who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

PRESBYTERIANISM, *pres-be-te'-re-an-izm*, s. The Presbyterian religion; that form of church government which admits no prelates over them.

PRESBYTERY, *pres'-be-ter-e*, s. A body of elders consisting of the assembled pastors of Presbyterian churches.

PRESCIENCE, *pre'-she-ens*, s. Foreknowledge.

PRESCIENT, *pre'-she-ent*, a. Foreknowing.

PRESCIND,† *pre-sind'*, v.a. To cut off;—a. *Prescindent*.

PRESCIOUS, *pre'-she-us*, a. Foreknowing.

PRESCRIBE, *pre-skribe'*, v.a. To direct; to appoint, or command; to give as a rule of conduct; to direct medically.
— v.n. To claim by prescript; to give medical directions.

PRESCRIBER, *pre-skri'-ber*, s. One who prescribes.

PRESCRIPT, *pre'-skript*, a. Directed; prescribed.
— s. A direction; † a medical prescription.

PRESCRIPTIBLE, *pre-skrip'-te-bl*, a. That may be prescribed for.

PRESCRIPTION, *pre-skrip'-shun*, s. The act of prescribing or directing by rules.—In *law*, the claim of title to an incorporeal hereditament.

PRESCRIPTIVE, *pre-skrip'-tiv*, a. Acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment.

PRESENCE, *prez'-ens*, s. The existence of a person or thing in a certain place; state of being in view; sight; person; personal appearance; demeanour.—*Presence of mind*, a calm, collected state of mind.—*Presence-chamber*, the room in which a great personage receives company. [idea.

PRESENSATION,† *pre-sen-sa'-shun*, s. Previous notion or

PRESENSION,† *pre-sen'-shun*, s. Previous perception.

PRESENT, *prez'-ent*, a. Being in a certain place, opposed to *absent*; being before the face, or near; ready at hand; not abstracted.—*Present tense*, in *gram.*, the form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time.

—s. A donation or gift; the present time.—*Presents*, in *law*, are applied to deeds of conveyance, or other instruments; a deed of conveyance or lease.

PRESENT, *pre-sent'*, v.a. To exhibit; to give; to offer; to place in the presence of a superior; to point a fire-arm at another; to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice.—In *military* language, to *present arms*, is to hold them out in token of respect.

PRESENTABLE, *pre-sent'-à-bl*, a. That may be presented.

PRESENTANEOUS, *prez-en-ta'-ne-us*, a. Ready, quick.

PRESENTATION, *prez-en-ta'-shun*, s. The act of presenting; representation; the right of presenting a clergyman.—*Presentation copy*, a copy of a work presented as a testimony of respect. [presentation.

PRESENTATIVE, *pre-sen'-tà-tiv*, a. That has the right of

PRESENTEE, *prez'-en-tee*, s. One presented to a benefice.

PRESENTER, *pre-sen'-ter*, s. One who presents.

PRESENTIAL,† *pre-sen'-shal*, a. Supposing actual presence;—s. *Presentiality*;—ad. *Presentially*.

PRESENTIENT,† *pre-sen'-she-ent*, a. Having previous perception.

PRESENTIMENT, *pre-sen'-te-ment*, s. Previous conception or apprehension of something future.

PRESENTLY, *prez'-ent-le*, ad. In a short time; soon after; immediately.

PRESENTMENT, *pre-sent'-ment*, s. The act of presenting; representation.—In *law*, the notice taken by a grand jury of any particular offence; an indictment.

PRESERVABLE, *pre-serv'-à-bl*, a. That may be preserved.

PRESERVATION, *prez-er-va'-shun*, s. The act of preserving or keeping safe.

PRESERVATIVE, *pre-ser'-và-tiv*, } a. and s. That which
PRESERVATORY, *pre-serv'-à-tur-e*, } tends to preserve, or has the power of preserving from injury or decay.

PRESERVE, *pre-zerv'*, v.a. To keep from injury or destruction; to season with sugar or other substances for preservation.

—s. Fruit or vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar; a place for the preservation of game.

PRESERVER, *pre-zerv'-er*, s. The person or thing that preserves; the person who makes preserves of fruits.

PRESIDE, *pre-zide'*, v.n. To be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control, and govern.

PRESIDENCY, *prez'-e-den-se*, s. Superintendence; the office or jurisdiction of president; the term during which a president holds office.

PRESIDENT, *prez'-e-dent*, s. An officer appointed to preside over a corporation or assembly.—*Vice-president*, one who takes the place of a president in case of absence.

PRESIDENTIAL, *prez-e-den'-shal*, a. Pertaining to a president; presiding over.

PRESIDENTSHIP, *prez'-e-dent-ship*, s. The office and place of president; the term for which he holds office.

PRESIDIAL, *pre-sid'-e-al*, } a. Pertaining to a garri-
PRESIDIARY, *pre-sid'-e-à-re*, } son; having a garrison.

PRESIGNIFICATION, *pre-sig-ne-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of signifying or showing beforehand. [beforehand.

PRESIGNIFY, *per-sig'-ne-fi*, v.a. To intimate or signify

PRESS, *pres*, v.a and v.n. To urge with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush; to hug; to straiten; to constrain; to make smooth, as paper or cloth; to urge forward with force.

—s. An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, or forced into a more compact form; a machine for printing; a printing-press; the art or business of printing and publishing; a crowd; the act of urging or pushing forward.—*Press of sail*, in *nav.*, is as much sail as the state of the wind will possibly permit.—*Liberty of the press*, is the free right of publishing books, pamphlets, or papers.—*Press-bed*, a bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case.—*Press-gang*, a detachment of seamen empowered to impress men into the naval service.—*Press-work*, in *printing*, the taking of impressions from types, &c., by means of the press.

PRESSER, *pres'-ser*, s. One who presses. [*Pressingly*.

PRESSING, *pres'-sing*, a. Urgent; importunate;—ad. —s. The operation of applying force for compressing bodies.

PRESSION,† *presh'-un*, s. The act of pressing, pressure.

PRESSIROSTERS, *pres-se-ros'-ters*, s.pl. A tribe of wading birds, with a compressed or flattened beak.

PRESSIROSTRAL, *pres-se-ros'-tral*, a. In *ornith.*, having a compressed or flattened beak.

PRESSMAN, *pres'-man*, s. In *printing*, the workman who manages the press, and impresses the sheets.

PRESSURE, *presh'-ur*, s. The act of pressing, squeezing, or crushing; urgency, impression

PREST, sometimes used for *pressed*. *See* PRESS.

PREST-MONEY, *prest'-mun-ne*, s. Money paid to men when they enlist into the British service.

PRESTATION, *pres-ta'-shun*, s. A payment of money, sometimes used for purveyance.—*Prestation-money*, a sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop.

PRESTIGE, *pres'-tij*, s. Illusion; fascination.

PRESTIGIATION, *pres-tij-e-a'-shun*, s. The playing of legerdemain tricks.

PRESTIGIATOR, *pres-tij-e-a'-tur*, s. A juggler;—a. *Prestigiatory*, or *Prestigious*.

PRESTIMONY, *pres'-te-mo-ne*, s. In *canon law*, a fund for the support of a priest.

PRESTO, *pres'-to*, ad. Quickly.—In *music*, a quick, lively movement.

PRESTRICTION, *pre'-strik'-shun*, s. Dimness.

PRESUMABLE, *pre-zu'-mà-bl*, a. That may be presumed, or supposed to be true;—ad *Presumably*.

PRESUME, *pre-zume'*, v.a. and v.n. To suppose to be true or entitled to belief; to act presumingly.

PRESUMER, *pre-zu'-mer*, s. One who presumes.

PRESUMING, *pre-zu'-ming*, a. Too confident; arrogant, presumptuous;—ad. *Presumingly*.

PRESUMPTION, *pre-zump'-shun*, s. Supposition of the truth or real existence of something, without positive proof; presumptuousness, arrogance

PRESUMPTIVE, *pre-zump'-tiv*, a. Taken by previous supposition; unreasonably confident; presumptuous, arrogant.—*Presumptive evidence*, in *law*, is that which is derived from circumstances.—*Presumptive heir*, one who would inherit an estate if the ancestor should die without issue;—ad. *Presumptively*.

PRESUMPTUOUS, *pre-sump'-tu-us*, a. Bold and confident to excess; over-confident; foolhardy; arrogant; insolent;—ad *Presumptuously*;—s *Presumptuousness*.

PRESUPPOSAL, *pre-sup-po'-zal*, s. Presupposition.

PRESUPPOSE, *pre-sup-poze'*, v.a. To suppose as previous.

PRESUPPOSITION, *pre-sup-po-zish'-un*, s. Supposition previously formed. [formed.

PRESURMISE, *pre-sur-mize'*, s. A surmise previously

PRETENCE, *pre-tens'*, s. Assumption; claim to notice; appearance; pretext; excuse.

PRETEND, *pre-tend'*, v.a. To hold out, as a false appearance; to counterfeit; to affect.

— v.n. To put in a claim; to hold out appearances.

PRETENDED, *pre-tend'-ed*, a. Ostensible; hypocritical —ad. *Pretendedly*.

PRETENDER, *pre-ten'-der*, s. One who makes a show of something not real.—In *hist.*, a term applied to the heir of the Stuart family who laid claim to the throne of England. [Pretender.

PRETENDERSHIP, *pre-ten'-der-ship*, s. The claim of the

PRETENDINGLY, *pre-ten'-ding-le*, ad. Arrogantly.

PRETENSION *pre-ten'-shun*, s. Holding out appearances; claim to something to be obtained.

PRETER, *pre'-ter*, a Latin preposition (*præter*) used as a prefix, signifying beyond, beside, or more.

PRETERIMPERFECT, *pre-ter-im-per'-fekt*, a. In *gram.*, designating the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past.

PRETERIT, *pre'-ter-it*, a. Past.—In *gram.*, applied to the tense which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, as, I have written.

PRETERITION, *pre-ter-ish'-un*, s. The state of being pas

PRETERLAPSED, *pre-ter-lapst'*, a. Past; gone by.

PRETERLEGAL,† *pre-ter-lē'-gal*, a. Not legal.
PRETERMISSION, *pre-ter-mish'-un*, s. A passing by.
PRETERMIT, *pre-ter-mit'*, v.a. To pass by; to omit.
PRETERNATURAL, *pre-ter-nat'-yu-ra.*, a. Beyond what is natural; irregular; out of the usual order of things;—ad. *Preternaturally*;—s. *Preternaturalness*.
PRETERPERFECT, *pre-ter-per'-fekt*, a. In *gram.*, applied to the tense of verbs which expresses action or being absolutely past.
PRETERPLUPERFECT, *pre-ter-plu-per'-fekt*, a. In *gram.*, designating the tense of verbs which expresses action or being past prior to another past event or time.
PRETEX,‡ *pre-teks'*, v.a. To cloak; to conceal.
PRETEXT, *pre'-tekst* or *pre-tekst'*, s. False appearance; pretence.
PRETIBIAL, *pre-tib'-e-al*, a. In *anat.*, situated anteriorly [to the tibia.
PRETOR. *See* PRÆTOR, and its cognate words.
PRETTILY, *prit'-te-le*, ad. In a pretty manner; pleasingly; without dignity.
PRETTINESS, *prit'-te-nes*, s. A pleasing form without stateliness; neatness and taste
PRETTY, *prit'-te*, a. Of a pleasing form, without absolute beauty; neat and appropriate; crafty.—In *irony*, contemptible or ludicrous.—*Pretty-spoken*, spoken or speaking prettily.
— ad. Tolerably; moderately.
PRETYPIFY, *pre-tip'-e-fi*, v.a. To prefigure.
PREVAIL, *pre-vale'*, v.n. To overcome; to gain the advantage; to succeed.
PREVAILING, *pre-vale'-ing*, a. Superior in power; having efficacy or success; predominant; prevalent;—ad. *Prevailingly*;—s.† *Prevailment*.
PREVALENCE, *prev'-à-lens*, } s. Superior strength or
PREVALENCY, *prev'-à-len-se*, } efficacy; predominance; success; efficacy.
PREVALENT, *prev'-à-lent*, a. Gaining advantage or superiority; efficacious, successful; predominant; most general;—ad. *Prevalently*. [quibble.
PREVARICATE, *pre-var'-e-kate*, v.n. To shuffle; to
— v.a. To pervert; to corrupt.
PREVARICATION, *pre-var-e-kā'-shun*, s. A shuffling or quibbling; a deviation from the plain truth.
PREVARICATOR, *pre-var-e-kā'-tur*, s. One who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.
PREVENE‡, *pre-vene'*, v.a. To hinder. [tive.
PREVENIENT, *pre-vene'-e-ent*, a. Going before; preven-
PREVENT, *pre-vent'*, v.a. To hinder, impede, or obstruct; ‡to go before; to precede.
—‡ v.n. To come before the time.
PREVENTABLE, *pre-vent'-à-bl*, a. That may be prevented.
PREVENTATIVE. *See* PREVENTIVE.
PREVENTER, *pre-vent'-er*, s. One who or that which hinders.—In *marine* phraseology, a term applied to various ropes, bolts, stays, &c.; as, *Preventive bolts*, bolts driven in the lower end of the preventive plates, to assist the strain of the chain-bolts.
PREVENTINGLY, *pre-vent'-ing-lè*, ad. Tending to prevent.
PREVENTION, *pre-ven'-shun*, s. The act of hindering; obstruction; ‡the act of going before. [vent.
PREVENTIONAL, *pre-ven'-shun-al*, a. Tending to pre-
PREVENTIVE, *pre-ven'-tiv*, a. Tending to hinder; ad. *Preventively*.
— s. That which prevents; an antidote previously taken.—*Preventive Service*, the duty performed by the armed marines in guarding the coast against smuggling.
PREVIOUS, *prē'-ve-us*, a. Going before in time; antecedent;—ad. *Previously*;—s. *Previousness*.
PREVISION, *pre-vizh'-un*, s. Foresight; prescience.
PREWARN, *pre-warn'*, v.a. To give previous notice of.
PREY, *prā*, s. Spoil; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy.—*Beast of prey*, a carnivorous animal.
— v.n. To plunder; to pillage; to waste gradually.
PREYER, *prā'-er*, s. A plunderer; a waster.
PRIAPUS, *prī' à-pus*, s. In *myth.*, the god of fruitfulness.
PRICE, *prise*, s. The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued; the cost of an article; value; worth.—*Price-current*, a paper or table of the current price of merchandise, stocks, &c.
— v.a. To set a price on.
PRICELESS, *prise'-les*, a. Too valuable to admit of a price, invaluable, inestimable; worthless.
PRICK, *prik*, v.a. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; to spur; to incite; to sting with remorse.—*To prick a chart* is to trace a ship's course on a chart.
— v.n. To become acid; to aim at a point.
— s. A slender pointed instrument; a goad; a spur; sharp, stinging pain; remorse; a point; a puncture.
PRICKER, *prik'-er*, s. A sharp-pointed instrument.
PRICKET, *prik'-et*, s. A buck in his second year.
PRICKING, *prik'-ing*, s. The act of piercing with a sharp point; a sensation of sharp pain.
PRICKLE, *prik'l*, s. In *bot.*, a small sharp point; a thorn.
PRICKLE-BACK, *prik'l-bak*, s. A small fish.
PRICKLINESS, *prik'-le-nes*, s. The state of having many prickles.
PRICKLY, *prik'-le*, a. Full of sharp points.—*Prickly pear*, a name applied to various species of *cactus*.
PRICKMADAM, *prik'-mad-am*, s. A species of house-leek.
PRICKPUNCH, *prik'-punsh*, s. A piece of tempered steel with a round point.
PRICKSONG, *prik'-song*, s. A song set to music.
PRIDE, *pride*, s. Inordinate self-esteem; haughtiness, self-exultation; conceit.
— v.a. To take pride; to value one's self; used with reciprocal pronouns, as *to pride one's self*.
PRIDEFUL, *pride'-ful*, a. Full of pride; scornful.
PRIDELESS, *pride'-les*, a. Destitute of pride.
PRIDINGLY, *prī'-ding-le*, ad. With pride.
PRIER, *prī'-er*, s. One who searches and scrutinizes.
PRIEST, *preest*, s. One who officiates at the altar; a presbyter; an ordained minister of the Gospel.
PRIESTCRAFT, *preest'-kraft*, s. Religious fraud.
PRIESTESS, *prees'-tes*, s. A female priest.
PRIESTHOOD, *preest'-hud*, s. The office or character of a priest.
PRIEST-LIKE, *preest'-like*, a. Resembling a priest.
PRIESTLINESS, *preest'-le-nes*, s. Appearance and manner of a priest.
PRIESTLY, *preest'-le*, a. Sacerdotal; becoming a priest.
PRIESTRIDDEN, *preest-rid'dn*, a. Governed by priests.
PRIG, *prig*, s. A pert conceited fellow; a thief.
— v.a. To filch or steal.
—‡ v.n. To haggle about price.
PRIGGISH, *prig'-ish*, a. Conceited; affected;—ad. *Priggishly*,—s. *Priggism*.
PRILL, *pril*, s. A turbot.
PRIM, *prim*, a. Erect; formal; precise.
— v.n. To deck with great nicety.
PRIMACY, *prī'-mà-se*, s. Dignity or office of a primate.
PRIMA DONNA, *pre'-mà-don'-na*, s. (Ital.) The first female singer in an opera.
PRIMAGE, *prī'-maje*, s. A duty to the ship's master.
PRIMAL,† *prī'-mal*, a. First.
PRIMALITY,† *prī-mal'-e-te*, s. State of being primal.
PRIMARY, *prī'-mà-re*, a. First in order of time; original; chief; principal.—*Primary-colours*, the colours into which a solar light may be decomposed.—*Primary rocks*, the earliest rocks of the earth's crust, which contain no organic remains;—ad. *Primarily*;—s. *Primariness*.
— s. That which stands highest in rank or importance, the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.
PRIMATE, *prī'-mate*, s. The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop.
PRIMATESHIP, *prī'-mate-ship*, s. The dignity of an archbishop.
PRIMATIAL, *prī-mā'-she-al*, a. Pertaining to a primate.
PRIME, *prime*, a. First in order of time; rank or dignity; early; blooming; lecherous.—*Prime number*, in *arith.*, a number divisible only by unity.—*Prime minister*, the responsible head of a ministry.
— s. The dawn; the morning; the beginning; the spring of life; youth.
— v.a. To put powder in the pan of a fire-arm; to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge, to lay on the first colour in painting.
— v.n. To serve for the charge of a gun.
PRIMED, *prime'd*, a. Charged or filled with liquor; intoxicated. (*Vulgar.*)
PRIMELY, *prime'-le*, ad. Originally; most excellently.
PRIMENESS,† *prime'-nes*, s. Supreme excellence.
PRIMER, *prim'-er*, s. A work of elementary instruction.
PRIMERO, *pre-me'-ro*, s. (Span.) A game at cards.
PRIMEVAL, *prī-me'-val*, a. Original; primitive.
PRIMIGENIAL, *prī-me-jē'-ne-al*, } a. First formed or
PRIMIGENOUS, *prī-mij'-e-nus*, } generated; original.
PRIMINE, *prī' min*, s. In *bot.*, the outermost integument or sac of an ovule.
PRIMING, *prime'-ing*, s. The powder in the pan of a gun.—Among *painters*, the first colour laid on canvas.—*Priming-wire*, a pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge, or for piercing the cartridge.
PRIMIPILAR, *prī-mip'-e-lar*, a. Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard.

PRIMITIÆ, *prim-ish'-e-e*, s.pl. The first-fruits of the earth's productions, consecrated to the Deity by all the nations of antiquity.—In *eccles. law*, the first year's profits of church livings. [tion.

PRIMITIAL, *pri-mish'-al*, a. Being of the first produc-

PRIMITIVE, *prim'-e-tiv*, a. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; primary; antique; formal; not derived.—*Primitive colours*, in *painting*, are red, yellow, and blue.—*Primitive rocks*, *see* PRIMARY.—ad. *Primitively*;—s. *Primitiveness*.

— s. A word not derived from another.

PRIMNESS, *prim'-nes*, s. Affected formality; stiffness.

PRIMO, *pre'-mo*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, the first or leading part. [primary.

PRIMOGENIAL, *pri-mo-je'-ne-al*, a. First-born; original;

PRIMOGENITIVE, *pri-mo-jen'-e-tiv*, s. or a. A term applied to the right of primogeniture.

PRIMOGENITOR, *pri-mo-jen'-e-tur*, s. The first forefather.

PRIMOGENITURE, *pri-mo-jen'-e-tewr*, s. Seniority by birth among children.—In *law*, the right to real property which belongs to the eldest son.

PRIMOGENITURESHIP, *pri-mo-jen'-e-tewr-ship*, s. The state or privileges of one who is the first-born. [nal.

PRIMORDIAL, *pri-mawr'-de-al*, a. First in order; origi-

— s. First principle or element.

PRIMORDIAN, *pri-mawr'-de-an*, s. A kind of plum.

PRIMORDIATE, *pri-mawr'-de-ate*, a. Existing from the first. [*primula*.

PRIMROSE, *prim'-rose*, s. A flowering plant of the genus

PRIMULACEÆ, *prim-u-la'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of herbaceous plants, of which the *Primula*, or Primrose, is the type.

PRIMUM MOBILE, *pri'-mum-mo'-be-le*, s. (Lat.) First cause of motion.—In *ancient astron.*, the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe.

PRIMY,† *pri'-me*, a. Blooming.

PRINCE, *prins*, s. A sovereign; a king's son; a royal chief.—*Prince of Wales* is the title bestowed on the eldest son of the English sovereign.—In scripture, *Prince of princes* is applied to the Almighty. *Prince of Peace*, to Jesus Christ; and *Prince of darkness*, to Satan.

PRINCELIKE, *prins'-like*, a. Becoming a prince.

PRINCEDOM, *prins'-dum*, s. The jurisdiction or estate of a prince.

PRINCELINESS, *prins'-le-nes*, s. The dignity of a prince.

PRINCELY, *prins'-le*, a. Resembling a prince; royal; august; generous; rich.

— ad. In a princelike manner.

PRINCE'S-FEATHER, *prins's-feth'-er*, s. A plant of the amaranth kind.

PRINCE'S-METAL, *prins's-met'al*, s. A compound of copper and zinc, in imitation of gold.

PRINCESS, *prin'-ses*, s. The daughter of a king; the consort of a prince;—a. *Princess-like*.

PRINCIPAL, *prin'-se-pal*, a. Highest in rank, character, or respectability; chief; essential;—ad. *Principally*;—s. *Principalness*.

— s. A chief or head; a leader; the president, governor, or chief in authority; a chief party.—In *com.*, a capital sum lent on interest.

PRINCIPALITY, *prin-se-pal'-e-te*, s. Sovereignty; the territory of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince.

PRINCIPIA, *prin-sip'-e-à*, s.pl. First principles.

PRINCIPIANT, *prin-sip'-e-ant*, a. Relating to principles or beginnings.

PRINCIPLE, *prin'-se-pl*, s. The cause, source, or origin of anything; motive; opinion; a general truth; tenet or doctrine; a settled law or rule of action.

— v.a. To impress with any tenet; to establish firmly in the mind. [or ostentation.

PRINK, *prink*, v.n. or v.a. To prank; to dress for show

PRINT, *print*, v.a. To mark by pressing one thing on another; to form by impression.

— v.n. To use or practice the art of typography; to publish a book.

— s. A mark made by impression; the impression of types in general; a stamp; a single sheet printed for sale; a newspaper.—*Prints*, impressions of engravings.—*Out of print*, no copies of a work left for sale.

PRINTED, *print'-ed*, pp. of *to Print*;—a. Impressed or indented.

PRINTER, *prin'-ter*, s. One who prints books, pamphlets, or papers; one who stains or prints on calico or other textile fabrics.

PRINTING, *print'-ing*, s. The art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography.—*Letter-press* printing is that which is performed from movable types.—*Printing-ink*, used in printing, is made of lamp-black and boiled linseed-oil.—*Printing-machine*, a general term for all printing presses in which the work is performed by machinery.—*Printing-paper*, paper used in printing books, pamphlets, &c.—*Printing-press*, a press for the printing of books, &c.

PRINTLESS, *print'-les*, a. That leaves no impression.

PRIONIDÆ, *pri-on'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of capricorn coleopterous insects.

PRIOR, *pri'-ur*, a. (Lat.) Coming before in the order of time; previous; antecedent.

— s. The superior of a convent of monks.

PRIORATE, *pri'-ur-ate*, s. Government by a prior.

PRIORESS, *pri'-ur-es*, s. A female superior of a nunnery.

PRIORITY, *pri-or'-e-te*, s. The state of being antecedent; the first in place or rank; precedence; pre-eminence.

PRIORSHIP, *pri'-ur-ship*, s. The state or office of prior.

PRIORY, *pri'-ur-e*, s. A convent of which a prior is the superior. [on wine.

PRISAGE, *pre'-saje*, s. (Fr.) An ancient customs duty

PRISE, *preeze*, s. A lever.

PRISM, *prizm*, s. A solid whose bases or ends are parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

PRISMATIC, *priz-mat'-ik*, a. Resembling or formed by a prism;—ad. *Prismatically*.

PRISMOID, *priz'-moyd*, s. A figure that approaches the form of a prism;—a. *Prismoidal*, *Prismatoidal*, or *Prismy*.

PRISON, *priz'n*, s. A public building for the confinement of criminals and debtors; a jail.—*Prison-base*, a kind of rural sport.—*Prison-house*, a house in which prisoners are confined.

— v.a. To shut up in a prison; to confine; to enchain.

PRISONER, *priz'-ner*, s. One confined in a prison; a person under arrest; a captive.

PRISONMENT, *priz'n-ment*, s. Confinement in a prison.

PRISTINÆ, *pris-ti' ne*, s.pl. A sub-family of the Squalidæ, which see. [original, ancient.

PRISTINE, *pris'-tin* a. Pertaining to an earlier period;

PRITHEE, *prith'-e*. A corruption of *pray thee*.

PRITTLE-PRATTLE, *prit'l-prat'l*, s. Trifling loquacity.

PRIVACY, *pri'-va-se*, s. A state of retirement; secrecy.

PRIVATE, *pri'-vate*, a. Secret; alone; not open; particular; sequestered; personal.

— s. A common soldier; †a secret message.

PRIVATEER, *pri'-và-teer*, s. A private ship of war having a commission to seize the ships of an enemy.

— v.n. To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy.

PRIVATEERING, *pri-và-teer'-ing*, s. The act of plundering the ships of an enemy by means of privateers.

PRIVATEERSMAN, *pri-và-teers'-man*, s. An officer or seaman of a privateer.

PRIVATELY, *pri'-vate-le*, ad. In a secret manner.

PRIVATENESS, *pri'-vate-nes*, s. Secrecy; privacy.

PRIVATION, *pri-và'-shun*, s. Deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; hardship.

PRIVATIVE, *priv-à-tiv*, a. Causing privation; not positive.—In *gram.*, a negative prefix.

— s. That of which the essence is the absence of something;—ad. *Privatively*;—s. *Privativeness*.

PRIVET, *priv'-et*, s. A shrub of the genus *ligustrum*, used for making garden hedges.

PRIVILEGE, *priv'-e-lej*, s. A particular benefit enjoyed by a person, company, or society; immunity; public right; prerogative; liberty.—*Writ of privilege* is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

— v.a. To invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to exempt from censure.

PRIVILEGED, *priv'-e-lejd*, pp. or a. Invested with a privilege.

PRIVILY, *priv'-e-le*, ad. Privately; secretly.

PRIVITY, *priv'-e-te*, s. Private concurrence; joint knowledge; secrecy.

PRIVY, *priv'-e*, a. Private; secret; clandestine.—*Privy-chamber*, the private apartment in a royal residence.—*Privy Council*, a body of counsellors appointed by the crown to advise on matters of state emergency.—*Privy Seal*, the seal which the queen uses in grants, &c., that are to pass the great seal).

— s. A person having an interest in any action at law; a necessary house.

PRIZE, *prize*, s. That which is taken from an enemy in war; a vessel captured; a premium; the reward

gained by any performance; money drawn by a lottery ticket; a lever.—*Prize-fighting*, boxing, or fighting in public for a reward.—*Prize-money*, the proceeds from a captured vessel, or of spoils taken in war.
— v.a. To force with a lever.
— v.n. To estimate the value of; to value highly; to esteem.
PRIZING, *prize'-ing*, s. The application of a lever to move any weighty body.
PRO, *pro*, a Latin preposition, signifying *for*, *fore*, *before*, *forward*, or *forth*, and often used as a prefix to English words, or in combination with Latin words; as *pro rata*, in proportion; *pro re nata*, occasionally; *pro bono publico*, for the public good, &c.
PROA, *pro'-a*, s. A long, narrow sail-canoe, used in the South Seas.
PROBABILISM, *prob'-a-bil-ism*, s. The doctrine of probabilities, or argumentation on doubtful points.
PROBABILIST, *prob'-a-bil-ist*, s. One who maintains the doctrines of probabilism.
PROBABILITY, *prob-a-bil'-e-te*, s. Appearance of truth; credibleness; likelihood; chance.
PROBABLE, *prob'-a-bl*, a. Likely; credible;—ad. *Probably*.
PROBANG, *pro'-bang*, s. In *surg.*, an instrument of whalebone and sponge, for removing obstructions in the throat.
PROBATE, *pro'-bate*, s. The proof of wills.—*Court of Probate*, a court for the proof of wills.
PROBATION, *pro-ba'-shun*, s. The act of proving; proof; trial; examination; whence *Probationer*, one on his trial; and *Probationership*, or *Probationship*.
PROBATIONAL, *pro-ba'-shun-al*, } a. Serving for trial.
PROBATIONARY, *pro-ba'-shun-a-re*, }
PROBATIVE, *pro'-ba-tiv*, a. Serving for trial or proof.
PROBATOR, *pro-ba'-tur*, s. An examiner.
PROBATORY, *pro'-ba-tur-e*, a. Serving for trial or proof.
PROBE, *probe*, s. A surgeon's instrument for examining a wound.—*Probe-scissors*, scissors used to open wounds
— v.a. To examine a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly.
PROBITY, *prob'-e-te*, s. Integrity in principle, or strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice; rectitude, uprightness.
PROBLEM, *prob'-lem*, s. A question proposed; a proposition; any question involving doubt or uncertainty.
PROBLEMATICAL, *prob-le-mat'-e-kal*, a. Characterized by doubt or uncertainty; questionable; disputable;—ad. *Problematically*.
PROBLEMATIST,† *prob-lem'-a-tist*, s. A proposer of problems.
PROBLEMATIZE,† *prob-lem'-a-tize*, v.a. To propose problems.
PROBOSCIDIANS, *pro-bos-sid'-e ans*, s.pl. A family of Pachydermatous mammals, distinguished by a proboscis or snout.
PROBOSCIS, *pro-bos'-sis*, s. (Lat.) The trunk of an elephant, or the snout of other analogous animals.
PROCACIOUS,† *pro-ka'-shus*, a. Petulant; saucy.
PROCACITY,† *pro-kas'-e-te*, s. Petulance.
PROCARDIUM, *pro-kär'-de-um*, s. The pit of the stomach.
PROCATARCTIC, *pro-kat-ärk'-tik*, a. Immediately antecedent.
PROCATARXIS, *pro-kat-ärk'-sis*, s. (Ger.) In *path.*, the kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause.
PROCEDURE, *pro-se'-dure*, s. Manner of proceeding; process; operation.
PROCEED, *pro-seed'*, v.n. To advance; to go on; to move or pass forward; to prosecute any design; to make progress.
PROCEEDER, *pro-seed'-er*, s. One who goes forward.
PROCEEDING, *pro-seed'-ing*, s. Process or movement from one thing to another.—*Proceedings in law* are the steps taken in the prosecution of an action.—*See* PROCESS.
PROCEEDS, *pro-seedz'*, s.pl. Issue; rent; produce.
PROCELEUSMATIC, *pros-e-lews-mat'-ik*, a. Inciting; animating.
PROCELLARIA, *pro-sel-la'-re-a*, s.pl. The petrels.
PROCELLOUS,† *pro-sel'-lus*, a. Stormy.
PROCERITY, *pro-ser'-e-te*, s. Height of stature; gradual progress.
PROCESS, *pros'-ess*, s. A proceeding or moving forward; continual flux, as of time.— In *law*, the whole course of proceedings in a civil or criminal suit; *mesne process*, being an issue upon some collateral or interlocutory matter.—In *anat.*, any protuberance or projecting part of a bone.
PROCESSION, *pro-sesh'-un*, s. The act of proceeding, a train of persons in a formal march.
PROCESSIONAL, *pro-sesh'-un-al*, a. Pertaining to or consisting in procession.
— s. A book relating to processions of the Roman Catholic Church.
PROCESSIONARY, *pro-sesh'-un-a-re*, a Consisting in procession.
PROCHEIN, *pro'-shen*, a. Next; nearest.
PROCHRONISM, *pro'-kron-izm*, s. An antedating.
PROCIDENCE, *pro'-se-dens*, s. A falling down.
PROCIDUOUS, *pro-sid'-u-us*, a. That falls from its place.
PROCINCT,† *pro-sinkt'*, s. Complete preparation for action.
PROCLAIM, *pro-klame'*, v.a. To promulgate; to announce; to publish.
PROCLAIMER, *pro-kla'-mer*, s. One who publishes by authority.
PROCLAMATION, *prok-la-ma'-shun*, s. Publication by authority; official notice
PROCLIVE, *pro-klive'*, a. Proclivous.
PROCLIVITY, *pro-kliv'-e-te*, s. Inclination; propensity.
PROCLIVOUS, *pro-kli'-vus*, a. Inclined; tending by nature.
PROCONSUL, *pro-kon'-sul*, s. A Roman magistrate who discharged the duties of a consul.
PROCONSULAR, *pro-kon'-su-lar*, a. Pertaining to a proconsul, or the term of his office.
PROCONSULATE, *pro-kon'-sul-ate*, } s. The office of a
PROCONSULSHIP, *pro-kon'-sul-ship*, }
PROCRASTINATE, *pro-kras'-te-nate*, v.a. or v.n. To put off; to postpone; to delay.
PROCRASTINATION, *pro-kras-te-na'-shun*, s. A putting off; delay.
PROCRASTINATOR, *pro-kras-te-na'-tur*, s. One who defers the performance of anything.
PROCREANT, *pro'-kre-ant*, a. Generating; producing.
PROCREATE, *pro'-kre-ate*, v.a. To generate; to produce.
PROCREATION, *pro-kre-a'-shun*, s. Production of young.
PROCREATIVE, *pro'-kre-a-tiv*, a. Having power to beget;—s. *Procreativeness*, and *Procreator*.
PROCRUSTES, *pro-krus'-tes*, s. In *myth.*, a famous robber of ancient Greece who tortured his victims on an iron bed;—a. *Procrustean*.
PROCTOR, *prok'-tur*, s. One employed to manage the affairs of another, formerly a solicitor of the Ecclesiastical Courts; a university magistrate; whence, *Proctorage*, *Proctorship*, and *Procuracy*;—‡ a. *Proctorial*, magisterial.
PROCUMBENT, *pro-kum'-bent*, a. Lying down; prone.—In *bot.*, trailing.
PROCURABLE, *pro-kew'-ra-bl*, a. Obtainable.
PROCURATION, *prok-u-ra'-shun*, s. The act of procuring; management of another's affairs.
PROCURATOR, *prok'-u-ra-tur*, s. Manager of another's affairs; whence, *Procuratorship*;—a. *Procuratorial*, and *Procuratory*.
PROCURE, *pro-kewr'*, v.a. To obtain; to manage.
— v.n. To pimp.
PROCUREMENT, *pro-kewr'-ment*, s. The act of procuring; obtainment.
PROCURER, *pro-kew'-rer*, s. One who procures or obtains; a pimp.
PROCURESS, *pro-kew'-res*, s. A bawd.
PROCURING, *pro-kewr'-ing*, a. That causes to come, bringing on.
PROCYON, *pro'-se-un*, s. A star of the first magnitude.
PROD, *prod*, s. A goad; a prick.
PRODIGAL, *prod'-e-gal*, a. Given to extravagant expenditure; profuse; wasteful;—ad. *Prodigally*.
— s. A wasteful person; a spendthrift.
PRODIGALITY, *prod-e-gal'-e-te*, s. Extravagance; profusion; waste.
PRODIGIOUS, *pro-did'-jus*, a. Very great in size; enormous; monstrous; extraordinary;—ad. *Prodigiously*, —s. *Prodigiousness*.
PRODIGY, *prod'-e-je*, s. Anything wonderful or extraordinary, a miracle or portent.
PRODITION, *pro-dish'-un*, s. Treachery; treason.
PRODITOR,‡ *prod'-e-tur*, s. (Lat.) A traitor;—a. *Proditorious* and *Proditory*, treacherous.
PRODROME,‡ *pro'-drome*, s. A forerunner.
PRODUCE, *pro-duse'*, v.a To bring forth; to bring to view, to exhibit; to generate.
PRODUCE, *prod'-duse*, s. That which is produced; product.
PRODUCEMENT,‡ *pro-duse'-ment*, s. Production.
PRODUCENT,† *pro-du'-sent*, s. One who exhibits.
PRODUCER, *pro-du'-ser*, s. One who produces or generates.
PRODUCIBILITY, *pro-du-se-bil'-e-te*, s. Power of producing.
PRODUCIBLE, *pro-du'-se-bl*, s. That may be brought into being or generated;—s. *Producibleness*.
PRODUCING, *pro-du'-sing*, ppr. or a. Generating, yielding.

Product, *prod'-ukt*, s. That which is produced by nature or by labour; result; production.—In *arith.*, the result of multiplying two or more numbers.
Productile, *pro-duk'-til*, a. That may be extended.
Production, *pro-duk'-shun*, s. The act or process of producing or exhibiting to view; product; performance, composition.
Productive, *pro-duk'-tiv*, a. Having the power of producing, fertile;—ad. *Productively.*
Productiveness, *pro-duk'-tiv-nes*, s. Quality of being productive.
Proeguminal, *pro-e-kew'-me-nal*, a. Predisposing.
Proem, *pro'-em*, s. A preface or introduction.
Proemial, *pro-e'-me-al*, a. Introductory.
Proemptosis, *pro-emp-to'-sis*, s. (Gr.) In *chron.*, the lunar equation or addition of a day.
Proface,‡ *pro-fase'*, interj. An exclamation of welcome.
Profanation, *pro-fa-na'-shun*, s. The violation of sacred things, desecration.
Profane, *pro-fane'*, a. Irreverent; not sacred; heathenish, impious; ungodly;—ad. *Profanely.*
— v.a. To violate anything sacred; to pollute; to defile.
Profaneness, *pro-fane'-nes*, s. Irreverence of sacred things; the taking of God's name in vain.
Profaner, *pro-fa'-ner*, s. One who treats sacred things with irreverence; a polluter.
Profanity, *pro-fan'-e-te*, s. Profaneness.
Profection,‡ *pro-fek'-shun*, s. Advance; progression.
Profess, *pro-fes'*, v.a. To avow or acknowledge; to declare one's skill in any art or science.
—‡ v.n. To declare friendship. [or avowal.
Professedly, *pro-fes'-sed-le*, ad. By open declaration
Profession, *pro-fesh'-un*, s. Open declaration of one's sentiments or belief; vocation, occupation, or calling.
Professional, *pro-fesh'-un-al*, a. Pertaining to a profession;—ad. *Professionally.*
Professor, *pro-fes'-sur*, s. (Lat.) A teacher of any science or branch of learning; a university teacher; whence, *Professorship.*
Professorial, *pro-fes-so'-re-al*, } a. Pertaining to a
Professory, *pro-fes'-sur-e*, } professor.
Proffer, *prof'-fer*, v.a. To offer for acceptance; to tender.
— s. Something proposed for acceptance.
Profferer, *prof'-fer-er*, s. One who offers anything for acceptance.
Proficience, *pro-fish'-ense*, } s. Advancement in
Proficiency, *pro-fish'-en-se*, } learning or art; progression in knowledge.
Proficient, *pro-fish'-ent*, s. One advanced in any art, science, or branch of learning;—ad. *Proficiently.*
Proficuous,† *pro-fik'-u-us*, a. Profitable; advantageous.
Profile, *pro'-fil*, or *pro'-feel*, s. A head or portrait represented; a side view.—In *arch.*, the contour or outline of a figure, building, or member.
— v.a. To draw in profile.
Profilist, *pro'-fil-ist*, s. One who takes profiles.
Profit, *prof'-it*, s. Pecuniary advantage; benefit; advancement; emolument.
— v.a. To benefit; to improve; to advance.
— v.n. To gain advantage; to improve; to grow wiser or better.
Profitable, *prof'-it-a-bl*, a. Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; productive;—ad. *Profitably*,—s. *Profitableness.*
Profiting, *prof'-it-ing*, s. Advantage; improvement.
Profitless, *prof'-it-les*, a. Void of profit or advantage.
Profligacy, *prof'-le-ga-se*, s. A profligate course of life.
Profligate, *prof'-le-gate*, a. Lost to principle, virtue, or decency: abandoned; dissolute;—ad. *Profligately*; —s. *Profligateness.* [decency.
— s. A wretch who has lost all regard for principle or
Profligation,‡ *prof'-le-ga-shun*, s. Rout; defeat.
Profluence,† *prof'-lu-ens*, s. A progress or onward course.
Profluent, *prof'-lu-ent*, a. Flowing forward.
Profound, *pro-fownd'*, a. Deep; learned; humble; lowly; submissive; having hidden qualities;—ad. *Profoundly.*
— s. The deep; the ocean; the abyss.
—‡ v.n. To dive; to penetrate.
Profoundness, *pro-fownd'-nes*, } s. Depth of place, of
Profundity, *pro-fun'-de-te*, } knowledge, or of science. [travagant;—ad. *Profusely.*
Profuse, *pro-fuse'*, a. Lavish; liberal to excess; ex-
Profuse,† *pro-fuze'*, v.a. To pour out; to squander.
Profuseness, *pro-fuse'-nes*, } s. Lavishness; prodigal-
Profusion, *pro-fu'-zhun*, } ity; extravagance

Prog, *prog*, v.n. To shift meanly for provisions; to live by beggarly tricks; to steal. (*Low.*)
— s. Victuals or provisions sought by begging. (*Low.*)
Progenerate,‡ *pro-jen'-er-ate*, v.a. To beget.
Progeneration,‡ *pro-jen-er-a'-shun*, s. Act of begetting
Progenitor, *pro-jen'-e-tur*, s. An ancestor.
Progeniture,† *pro-jen'-e-tewr*, s. A begetting or birth.
Progeny, *proj'-e-ne*, s. Offspring; descendants.
Prognosis, *prog-no'-sis*, s. Art of foretelling the course of a disease.
Prognostic, *prog-nos'-tik*, a. Foreshowing.
— s. Something which foreshows; foretelling; prediction.—In *med.*, a symptom indicating the course of disease [foreknown.
Prognosticable, *prog-nos'-te-ka-bl*, a. That may be
Prognosticate, *prog-nos'-te-kate*, v.a. To foreshow, foretell, or prophesy.
Prognostication, *prog-nos-te-ka'-shun*, s. Act of foretelling a course or event by present signs; a foretoken.
Prognosticator, *prog-nos'-te-ka-tur*, s. A foreteller of future events by present signs.
Program, *pro'-gram*, }
Programma, *pro-gram'-ma*, } s. (Gr.) A proclamation
Programme, *pro'-gram*, } or edict posted in a public place; that which is written before something else; a preface; a brief outline of the order to be pursued in any public exercise, performance, or entertainment.
Progress, *pro'-gres*, s. A moving or going forward advancement; advance in knowledge; proficiency; a journey; a circuit.
Progress, *pro-gres'*, or *pro'-gres*, v.n. To move forward in space; to proceed; to advance; to make improvement.
Progression, *pro-gresh'-un*, s. The act of moving forward; motion onward; intellectual advance.
Progressional, *pro-gresh'-un-al*, a. That is in a state of advance.
Progressive, *pro-gres'-siv*, a. Moving forward; advancing; improving;—ad. *Progressively.*
Progressiveness, *pro-gres'-siv-nes*, s. State of moving forward or of improvement. [disallow.
Prohibit, *pro-hib'-it*, v.a. To forbid; to interdict; to
Prohibiter, *pro-hib'-e-ter*, s. One who forbids; an interdicter. [interdict.
Prohibition, *pro-he-bish'-un*, s. The act of forbidding;
Prohibitionist, *pro-he-bish'-un-ist*, s. One who favours prohibitory duties.
Prohibitive, *pro-hib'-e-tiv*, } a. Forbidding; impry-
Prohibitory, *pro-hib'-e-tur-e*, } ing prohibition.
Proin,‡ *proyn*, v.a. or v.n. To lop; to prune; to be employed in pruning.
Project, *pro-jekt'*, v.a. or v.n. To cast or shoot forward; to contrive; to scheme; to delineate; to jut out.
Project, *proj'-ekt*, s. A scheme; a design; a contrivance; a design not practicable.
Projected, *pro-jekt'-ed*, pp. or a. Cast forward; schemed; delineated. [ward.
Projectile, *pro-jek'-til*, a. Impelling or impelled for-
— s. A body projected or impelled forward
Projecting, *pro-jekt'-ing*, a. Extending or jutting out.
Projection, *pro-jek'-shun*, s. The act of throwing or shooting forward; delineation; extension or jutting out of something; as, the *Projection of the sphere*, or the representation of the several parts of its surface on a plane, in which there are three different points of observation—the *Stereographic*, the *Orthographic*, and the *Gnomic*
Projectment, *pro-jekt'-ment*, s. Design; contrivance.
Projector, *pro-jek'-tur*, s. One who forms impracticable schemes.
Projecture, *pro-jek'-tewr*, s. A jutting or standing out.
Projet, *pro-zha'*, s. (Fr.) The draft of a proposed measure. [the body.
Prolapse, *pro-laps'*, s. A falling down of some part of
— v.n. To fall down or out; to project too much.
Prolate,‡ *pro-late'*, v.a. To utter, to pronounce.
Prolate, *pro'-late*, a. Extending beyond the line of an exact sphere.
Prolation,† *pro-la'-shun*, s. Utterance; delay.
Prolegomena, *pro-le-gom'-e-na*, s.pl. Preliminary observations.
Prolegomenary, *pro-le-gom'-e-na-re*, a. Preliminary.
Prolegs, *pro'-legs*, s.pl. In *ent.*, the fleshy pediform organs, which serve various larvæ instead of legs.
Prolepsis, *pro-lep'-sis*, s. Anticipation; a species of anachronism.
Proleptic, *pro-lep'-tik*, a. Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation;—ad. *Proleptically.*

PROLETANEOUS, *pro-le-tā'-ne-us*, a. Having a numerous offspring.
PROLETARIAN,‡ *pro-le-tā'-re-an*, a. Mean; vile; vulgar.
PROLETARY,‡ *pro'-le-tā-re*, s. A common person
PROLICIDE, *prol'-e-side*, s. Destruction of one's offspring.
PROLIFEROUS, *pro-lif'-er-us*, a. In *bot.*, producing another from its own centre.
PROLIFIC, *pro-lif'-ik*, a. Fruitful; generative; productive;—ad. *Prolifically.*
PROLIFICACY, *pro-lif'-e-ke-se*, s. Fruitfulness.
PROLIFICATION, *pro-lif-e-kā'-shun*, s. Generation of the young or of plants.
PROLIFICNESS, *pro-lif'-ik-nes*, s. State of being prolific.
PROLIX, *prol'-iks*, a. Tedious; wanting conciseness; wearisome;—ad. *Prolixly.*
PROLIXITY, *pro-liks'-e-te*, } s. Great length; minute
PROLIXNESS, *pro-liks'-nes*, } detail.
PROLOCUTOR, *pro-lok'-u-tur*, s. The speaker or chairman of a convocation; whence, *Prolocutorship.*
PROLOGIZE,‡ *pro'-lo-jize*, v.n. To deliver a prologue.
PROLOGUE, *pro'-log*, s. A discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance begins.
— v.a. To introduce with a formal preface.
PROLONG, *pro-long'*, v.a. To lengthen or extend the duration of; to protract. [in space or time.
PROLONGATE,† *pro-long'-ate*, v.a. To extend or lengthen
PROLONGATION, *pro-lon-gā'-shun*, s. The lengthening in time or space; extension or postponement.
PROLONGER, *pro-long'-er*, s. He or that which lengthens.
PROLUSION, *pro-lu'-zhun*, s. A prelude; a trial; an essay.
PROMENADE, *prom-e-nade'*, s. (Fr.) A place for walking; a walk
— v.n. To walk for amusement or exercise.
PROMENADER, *prom-e-nā'-der*, s. One who promenades.
PROMERIT,‡ *pro-mer'-it*, v.a. To oblige; to procure by merit.
PROMETHEAN, *pro-me'-the-an*, a. Pertaining to Prometheus; having the life-giving quality of the fire stolen by him
— s. A small glass tube containing concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed.
PROMINENCE, *prom'-e-nens*, } s. A standing out from
PROMINENCY, *prom'-e-nen-se*, } the surface; conspicuousness; protuberance; distinction.
PROMINENT, *prom'-e-nent*, a. Standing out; jutting; protuberant; conspicuous;—ad. *Prominently.*
PROMISCUOUS, *pro-mis'-ku-us*, a. Mingled; confused: undistinguished;—ad. *Promiscuously.*
PROMISCUOUSNESS, *pro-mis'-ku-us-nes*, s. State of being mixed without distinction
PROMISE, *prom'-is*, s. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred; expectation; that which is promised.—*Promise-breaker*, a violator of promises.—*Breach of promise*, non-fulfilment of a matrimonial contract, which renders the party liable to damages at law.
— v.a. or v.n. To make a declaration to another which binds the promiser to perform some act; to pledge or engage to do anything; to assure one by a promise or binding declaration. [mise is made.
PROMISEE, *prom-e-see'*, s. The person to whom a pro-
PROMISER, *prom'-e-ser*, s. One who promises or covenants. [of good;—ad. *Promisingly.*
PROMISING, *prom'-is-ing*, a. Affording just expectations
PROMISSORY, *prom'-is-sur-e*, a. Containing a promise or declaration of something to be done.—A *promissory note* contains a promise of money payment in consideration of value received.
PROMONTORY, *prom'-on-tur-e*, s. A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.
PROMOTE, *pro-mote'*, v.a. To contribute to the advancement or good of any person or thing; to forward; to patronize; to raise to honour.
PROMOTER, *pro-mo'-ter*, s. He or that which forwards or promotes; an encourager.
PROMOTION, *pro-mo'-shun*, s. The act of promoting; advancement; preferment. [promote.
PROMOTIVE, *pro-mo'-tiv*, a. Tending to advance or
PROMPT, *prompt*, a. Ready and quick; unhesitating.—*Prompt-book*, the book used by the prompter of a theatre.
v.a. To incite; to move to action; to instigate; to dictate; to suggest to the mind.
PROMPTER, *prompt'-ter*, s. One who admonishes or incites to action; one whose business is to aid the actor or speaker when at a loss.
PROMPTITUDE *prompt' te-tewd*, s. Readiness; quickness of decision.
PROMPTLY, *prompt'-le*, ad. Readily; quickly.
PROMPTNESS, *prompt' nes*, s. Readiness; quickness of decision. [sitory.
PROMPTUARY, *prom'-tu-ā-re*, s. A store-house; a repo-
PROMPTURE,‡ *prompt'-tewr*, s. Suggestion; incitement.
PROMULGATE, *pro-mul'-gate*, v.a. To publish to proclaim. [declaration.
PROMULGATION, *pro-mul-gā'-shun*, s. Publication; open
PROMULGATOR, *prom'-ul-gā-tur*, s. One who makes known, or teaches publicly; a publisher.
PROMULGE, *pro-mulj'*, v.a. To promulgate; to publish.
PROMULGER, *pro-mul'-jer*, s. One who publishes or teaches. [temple.
PRONAOS, *pro-nā'-os*, s. The porch or vestibule of a
PRONATOR, *pro-nā'-tur*, s. (Lat.) A muscle of the forearm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward; whence *Pronation*, the act of turning the thumb downwards.
PRONE, *prone*, a. Bending forward; inclined; not erect; sloping; declivous; disposed to;—ad. *Pronely.*
PRONENESS, *prone'-nes*, s. The state of bending downward; descent; declivity; propension; disposition.
PRONG, *prong*, s. A sharp-pointed instrument; the tine of a fork; a pointed projection.—*Prong-hoe*, a hoe with prongs to break the earth.
PRONGED, *prong'd*, a. Having prongs.
PRONOMINAL, *pro-nom'-e-nal*, a. Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun;—ad. *Pronominally.*
PRONOUN, *pro'-nown*, s. In *grammar*, a word used instead of a noun or name, of which there are various kinds, as, *Pronouns personal*, I, thou, he; *Possessive*, my, thy, his; *Relative*, who, or which; *Interrogative*, what; *Demonstrative*, that; and *Indefinite*, some.
PRONOUNCE, *pro'-nowns*, v.a. To speak; to articulate; to declare or affirm.
— v.n. To make declaration; to utter an opinion
PRONOUNCEABLE, *pro-nowns'-ā-bl*, a. That may be pronounced. [clares.
PRONOUNCER, *pro-nown -ser*, s. One who utters or de-
PRONOUNCING, *pro-nowns'-ing*, a. Teaching pronunciation. [ciation.
PRONUNCIAL, *pro-nun'-she-al*, a. Pertaining to pronun-
PRONUNCIATION, *pro-nun-se-ā'-shun*, s. The mode of uttering words or sentences. [fidently
PRONUNCIATIVE,‡ *pro-nun'-she-ā-tiv*, a. Uttering con-
PROOF, *proof*, s. Trial, evidence, or test; testimony; demonstration; that which convinces the mind; impenetrability of physical bodies; firmness of mind; the degree of strength in spirit; in *printing* and *engraving*, a rough impression taken for correction.—*Proof-impression*, an early impression of an engraving.
PROOFLESS, *proof'-les*, a. Not proved.
PROP, *prop*, v.a. (pp. *propped*, or *propt.*) To support, to sustain; to prevent from falling.
— s. That on which anything rests; a support; a stay.
PROPÆDEUTICS, *pro-pe-dew'-tiks*, s. Preliminary learning connected with any art or science.
PROPAGABLE, *prop'-ā-gā-bl*, a. That may be continued or multiplied; that may be spread or extended, as tenets, doctrines, or principles.
PROPAGANDA, *prop-ā-gan'-dā*, s. A society in Rome charged with the management of Roman Catholic missions. [of tenets or principles.
PROPAGANDISM, *prop-ā-gan'-dizm*, s. The propagating
PROPAGANDIST, *prop-ā-gan'-dist*, s. One devoted to the spread of any system of principles.
PROPAGATE, *prop'-ā-gate*, v.a. To propagate; to generate to extend, or disseminate.
— v.n. To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation.
PROPAGATED, *prop'-ā-ga-ted*, pp. or a. Multiplied by generation; extended.
PROPAGATION, *prop-ā-gā'-shun*, s. The act of propagating; generation; dissemination.
PROPAGATOR, *prop-ā-gā'-tur*, s. One who continues or multiplies by generation, or who plants, originates, or extends. [press onward.
PROPEL, *pro-pel'*, v.a. To drive forward; to urge or
PROPELLER, *pro-pel'-ler*, s. A contrivance for propelling steamboats by the action of a screw placed in the stern.
PROPEND, *pro-pend'*, v.n. To lean toward; to incline.
PROPENDENCY, *pro-pen' den-se*, s. A leaning toward inclination.
PROPENDENT, *pro-pen'-dent*, a. Inclining forward.
PROPENSE, *pro-pense'*, a. Leaning toward; inclined.
PROPENSITY, *pro-pen'-se-te*, s. Bent of mind; natural tendency; disposition.

PROPER, *prop'-er*, a. Peculiar; fit; exact; correct; particularly suited to.
PROPERATE,† *prop'-er-ate*, v.a. To hasten.
PROPERLY, *prop'-er-le*, ad. Fitly; suitably.
PROPERTY, *prop'-er-te*, s. A peculiar quality or attribute; possession; ownership; an estate.
—‡ v.a. To invest with qualities.
PROPHANE. *See* PROFANE.
PROPHASIS, *prof'-a-sis*, s. Foreknowledge of a disease.
PROPHECY, *prof'-e-se*, s. A foretelling a declaration of something to come; public interpretation of Scripture.
PROPHESIER, *prof-e-si'-er*, s. One who predicts events.
PROPHESY, *prof'-e-si*, v.a. To foretell future events; to foreshow.
— v.n. To utter predictions.—In *Scripture*, to instruct in religious doctrines.
PROPHESYING, *prof-e-si'-ing*, s. Act of foretelling.
PROPHET, *prof'-et*, s. One who foretells future events; an interpreter; an impostor.—In *Scripture*, a person inspired to foretell future events.
PROPHET-LIKE, *prof'-et-like*, a. Like a prophet.
PROPHETESS, *prof'-et-es*, s. A female prophet.
PROPHETIC, *pro-fet'-ik*, } a. Containing prophecy;
PROPHETICAL, *pro-fet'-e-kal*, } foretelling future events; —ad. *Prophetically*.
PROPHYLACTIC, *prof-e-lak'-tik*, s. or a. A medicine which prevents disease; a preservative.
PROPHYLAXIS, *pro-fe-laks'-is*, s. In *path.*, the art of averting a disease. [or drinking healths.
PROPINATION, *prop-e-na'-shun*, s. Ceremony of pledging
PROPINE,‡ *pro-pine'*, v.a. To pledge; to drink first and then offer the cup to another.
PROPINQUATE, *pro-pin'-kwate*, v.n. To draw near; to approach. [neighbourhood.
PROPINQUITY, *pro-pink'-we-te*, s. Nearness in place;
PROPITIABLE, *pro-pish'-e-a-bl*, a. That may be made propitious. [concile; to make propitious.
PROPITIATE, *pro-pish'-e-ate*, v.a. To conciliate; to re-
PROPITIATION, *pro-pish-e-a'-shun*, s. The act of appeasing wrath, or of making propitious.—In *theol.*, the atoning sacrifice which removes the obstacle to man's salvation.
PROPITIATOR, *pro-pish-e-a'-tur*, s. One who propitiates.
PROPITIATORY, *pro-pish-e-a'-tur-e*, a. Having the power to make propitious.
— s. Among the Jews, the mercy-seat.
PROPITIOUS, *pro-pish'-us*, a. Favourable; kind;—ad. *Propitiously*. [sition to forgive.
PROPITIOUSNESS, *pro-pish'-us-nes*, s. Kindness; dispo-
PROPLASM, *pro'-plazm*, s. A mould; a matrix.
PROPLASTICE, *pro-plas'-tis*, s. The art of making moulds for castings.
PROPOLIS, *pro'-po-lis*, s. A thick waxy substance used by bees to stop the crevices in their hives.
PROPONENT, *pro-po'-nent*, s. One who lays down a proposition.
PROPORTION, *pro-por'-shun*, s. The comparative relation of any one thing to another; ratio; size; symmetry; equal or just share.— In *arith.*, a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found; an equality of arithmetical ratios.
— v.a. To adjust the comparative relation of one thing to another.
PROPORTIONABLE, *pro-por'-shun-a-bl*, a. That may be proportioned or made proportional;—ad. *Proportionably*;—s. *Proportionableness*.
PROPORTIONAL, *pro-por'-shun-al*, a. Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion.—In *math.*, having the same ratio;—ad. *Proportionally*;—s. *Proportionality*.
— s. A number or quantity proportional.
PROPORTIONATE, *pro-por'-shun-ate*, a. Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate;—ad. *Proportionately*;—s. *Proportionateness*.
— v.a. To make proportional; to adjust.
PROPORTIONLESS, *pro-por'-shun-les*, a. Without proportion or symmetry.
PROPOSAL, *pro-po'-zal*, s. A proffer; a proposition for consideration; a scheme or design.
PROPOSE, *pro-poze'*, v.a. To bring forward or offer for consideration.
— v.n. To offer one's self in marriage.
PROPOSER, *pro-po'-zer*, s. One who offers anything for consideration.
PROPOSITION, *prop-o-zish'-un*, s. That which is proposed or offered for consideration or adoption; a proposal.
PROPOSITIONAL, *prop-o-zish'-un-al*, a. Pertaining to or considered as a proposition. [consideration.
PROPOUND, *pro-pownd'*, v.a. To propose; to offer for
PROPOUNDER, *pro-pownd'-er*, s. One who proposes.
PROPRIETARY, *pro-pri'-e-ta-re*, s. A proprietor or owner; an exclusive right.
— a. Belonging to a proprietor or proprietary.
PROPRIETOR, *pro-pri'-e-tur*, s. An owner; a possessor in his own right; whence, *Proprietress*, and *Proprietorship*. [propriateness.
PROPRIETY, *pro-pri'-e-te*, s. Fitness; suitableness; ap
PROPT, *propt*, pp. of the verb *to prop*.
PROPUGN,† *pro-pewn'*, v.a. To contend for; to vindicate.
PROPUGNER,† *pro-pew'-ner*, s. A defender; a vindicator
PROPULSATION, *pro-pul-sa'-shun*, s. Act of repelling, or keeping at a distance.
PROPULSE,† *pro-puls'*, v.a. To repel; to drive off.
PROPULSION, *pro-pul'-shun*, s. Act of driving forward.
PROPULSIVE, *pro-pul'-siv*, a. Tending to repel.
PROPYLÆUM, *pro-pe-le'-um*, s. In *arch.*, any court or vestibule before a building. [edifice.
PROPYLON, *prop'-e-lun*, s. The porch, or entrance of an
PRORE,† *prore*, s. The prow or fore-part of a ship.
PROREPTION, *pro-rep'-shun*, s. A creeping on.
PROROGATION, *pro-ro-ga'-shun*, s. Adjournment; postponement; the continuance of Parliament from one session to another.
PROROGUE, *pro-rogue'*, v.a. To protract; to continue the Parliament from one session to another.
PRORUPTION, *pro-rup'-shun*, s. Act of bursting forth.
PROSAIC, *pro-za'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or resembling prose; dull; uninteresting;—ad. *Prosaically*.
PROSAISM, *pro'-za-izm*, s. Form of prose writing.
PROSAIST, *pro'-za-ist*, s. A writer of prose.
PROSCENIUM, *pro-se'-ne-um*, s. The frontispiece or front part of the stage of a theatre.
PROSCRIBE, *pro'-skribe*, v.a. To outlaw, to banish; to denounce; to censure and condemn. [nished.
PROSCRIBED, *pro-skribe'd'*, pp. or a. Denounced; ba-
PROSCRIBER, *pro-skri'-ber*, s. One who denounces as dangerous. [ing; the condemning to exile.
PROSCRIPTION, *pro-skrip'-shun*, s. The act of proscrib-
PROSCRIPTIVE, *pro-skrip'-tiv*, a. Proscribing.
PROSE, *proze*, s. The natural language of man; the ordinary way of speaking.
— v.a. To make a tedious relation.
PROSECUTE, *pros'-e-kewt*, v.a. To follow or pursue, to seek to obtain by legal process; to accuse of some crime before a legal tribunal.
— v.n. To carry on a legal prosecution.
PROSECUTION, *pros-e-kew'-shun*, s. The act or process of endeavouring to gain or accomplish something; a pursuit; a suit at law.
PROSECUTOR, *pros'-e-kew-tur*, s. One who pursues any purpose or business; the person who carries on a criminal suit.
PROSELYTE, *pros'-e-lite*, s. A new convert to some religion or religious sect.
— v.a. To make a convert to some religion or opinion.
PROSELYTISM, *pros'-e-le-tizm*, s. The making of converts; conversion to a system or creed.
PROSELYTIZE, *pros'-e-le-tize*, v.n. To make converts.
PROSER, *pro'-zer*, s. A tedious speaker or writer.
PROSING, *pro'-zing*, ppr. or a. Tedious talking or — s. Tedious minuteness. [writing
PROSLAVERY, *pro-sla'-ve-re*, a. In favour of slavery.
PROSODIAL, *pro-so'-de-al*, } a. Pertaining to or accord
PROSODICAL, *pro-sod'-e-kal*, } ing to the rules of prosody.
PROSODIAN, *pro-so'-de-an*, } s. One skilled in prosody.
PROSODIST, *pros'-o-dist*, }
PROSODY, *pros'-o-de*, s. That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, and of the laws of versification.
PROSOPOPŒIA, *pros-o-po-pe'-e-a*, s. A figure in *rhetoric* by which things are represented as persons.
PROSPECT, *pros'-pekt*, s. View of things; object of view; picturesque representation.
PROSPECTION, *pro-spek'-shun*, s. Act of looking forward.
PROSPECTIVE, *pro-spek'-tiv*, a. Looking forward in time; regarding the future;—ad. *Prospectively*;—s. *Prospectiveness*.
— s. The scene before or around us.
PROSPECTUS, *pro-spek'-tus*, s. (Lat.) The plan of a literary work.
PROSPER, *pros'-per*, v.a. or v.n. To render successful to succeed; to flourish.
PROSPERITY, *pros-per'-e-te*, s. Successful progress in any business or enterprise; success; good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, *pros'-per-us*, a. Advancing in the pursuit of anything; successful; flourishing;—ad. *Prosperously*;—s. *Prosperousness*. [ward.
PROSPICIENCE, *pro-spish'-e-ense*, s. Act of looking for-
PROSS,† *pros*, s. Talk; conversation.
PROSTATE, *pros'-tate*, a. Situated before.—In *anat.*, the *Prostate-gland* is a gland situated before the neck of the bladder.—*Prostate concretions* are calculi of the prostate gland. [cast down; dejection.
PROSTERNATION,† *pros-ter-na'-shun*, s. A state of being
PROSTHESIS, *pros'-the-sis*, s. (Gr.) In *surg.*, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body.
PROSTHETIC, *pros-thet'-ik*, a. Prefixed as a letter to a word. [use.
PROSTITUTE, *pros'-te-tewt*, v.a. To offer freely to a lewd
— a. Openly devoted to lewdness.
— s. A strumpet, a base hireling.
PROSTITUTION, *pros-te-tew'-shun*, s. Common lewdness of a female; act of devoting one's self to mercenary purposes, as the *prostitution* of the press.
PROSTITUTOR, *pros-te-tew'-tur*, s. One who prostitutes; one who submits himself to vile purposes.
PROSTRATE, *pros'-tra'e*, a. Lying at length; lying in the posture of humility.
— v.a. To lay flat; to overthrow; to demolish.—*To prostrate one's self*, to bow in humble reverence.
PROSTRATED, *pros'-tra-ted*, pp. or a Laid at length.
PROSTRATION, *pros-tra'-shun*, s. The act of throwing down or laying flat; great depression; dejection.
PROSTYLE, *pro'-stile*, s. In *arch.*, a portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building.
PROSY, *pro'-se*, a Like prose; dull.
PROSYLLOGISM, *pro-sil'-lo-gizm*, s. In *logic*, that which occurs when two or more syllogisms are so connected that the conclusion of the former is the major or minor of the following.
PROTACTIC, *pro-tak'-tik*, a. In the *drama*, applying to those persons who give a narrative or explanation of the piece.
PROTASIS, *prot'-a-sis*, s. A proposition; a maxim; the subordinate member of a sentence.
PROTATIC, *pro-tat'-ik*, a. Being placed in the beginning, previous.
PROTEACEÆ, *pro-te-a'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of shrubs or small trees.
PROTEAN, *pro'-te-an*, a. Assuming different shapes.
PROTECT, *pro-tekt'*, v.a. To cover from danger or injury; to shield or defend. [protection.
PROTECTINGLY, *pro-tekt'-ing-le*, ad. In the way of
PROTECTION, *pro-tek'-shun*, s. The act of protecting or preserving from evil or annoyance; defence; a writing that protects; a passport.
PROTECTIONIST, *pro-tek'-shun-ist*, s. One who favours the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments. [defensive.
PROTECTIVE, *pro-tek'-tiv*, a. Affording protection;
PROTECTOR, *pro-tek'-tur*, s. One who shields from evil; a guardian; a preserver; one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent; the title assumed by Cromwell; whence, *Protectorate*, *Protectorship*, and *Protectress*.
PROTECTORLESS, *pro-tek'-tur-les*, a. Having no protector.
PROTECTORIAL, *pro-tek-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a protector. [of another.
PROTEGE, *pro-te-zha'*, s. (Fr.) One under the protection
PROTEINE, *pro'-tane*, s. A gelatinous semitransparent substance obtained from albumen, fibrine, or casein.
PROTEND, *pro-tend'*, v.a. To hold out; to stretch forth.
PROTENDED, *pro-tend'-ed*, pp. or a. Stretched forth.
PROTERVITY, *pro-ter'-ve-te*, s. Peevishness, petulance.
PROTEST, *pro-test'*, v.n. To affirm; to aver; to make a solemn declaration against some public measure.
— v.a. To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to prove.—*To protest a bill of exchange*, is to make a formal declaration against the drawer on account of non-payment.
PROTEST, *pro'-test*, s. A solemn declaration of opinion; a formal declaration made by a notary public.
PROTESTANT, *prot'-est-ant*, s. One of the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation, and in 1529 protested against a decree of the Emperor Charles V.; a general term applying to all those Christian sects opposed to Romanism.
— a. Pertaining to Protestants or to Protestantism.
PROTESTANTISM, *prot'-est-ant-izm*, s. The Protestant religion. [of dissent; a protest.
PROTESTATION, *prot-es-ta'-shun*, s. A solemn declaration
PROTESTATOR, *prot-es-ta'-tur*, s One who protests.

PROTESTER, *pro-test'-er*, s. One who utters a solemn declaration. [ing.
PROTESTINGLY, *pro-test'-ing-le*, ad. By way of protest-
PROTEUS, *pro'-te-us*, s (Lat.) In *myth.*, a marine deity who had the faculty of assuming different shapes, *hence*, any one who hastily changes his principles; a genus of amphibious reptiles.
PROTHONOTARY, *pro-thon'-o-ta-re*, s. An officer in the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas; whence, *Prothonotaryship*.
PROTHORAX, *pro-tho'-raks*, s. The first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.
PROTOCOL, *pro'-to-kol*, s. The original copy of any writing; the minutes or rough draft. [clerk.
PROTOCOLIST, *pro'-to-kol-ist*, s. In *Russia*, a register or
PROTOGINE, *pro'-to-jin*, s. A kind of talcose granite.
PROTOMARTYR, *pro'-to-mär-tur*, s. The first martyr; the first who is sacrificed in any cause.
PROTOPATHY, *pro-top'-a-the*, s. Primary disease.
PROTOPLAST, *pro'-to-plast*, s. The original.
PROTOPLASTIC, *pro-to-plas'-tik*, a. First formed.
PROTOSALT, *pro'-to-sault*, s. In *chem.*, a salt containing a metallic protoxide.
PROTOSULPHATE, *pro-to-sul'-fate*, s. In *chem.*, a compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxide.
PROTOTYPE, *pro'-to-tipe*, s. An original or model after which anything is formed; archetype. [a base.
PROTOXIDE, *pro-toks'-id*, s. A compound of oxygen with
PROTOXIDIZE, *pro-toks'-ed-ize*, v.a. To convert into a protoxide. [class of animalcules.
PROTOZOA, *pro'-to-zo-a*, s pl. The infusoria, or lowest
PROTRACT, *pro-trakt'*, v.a. To draw out or lengthen; to continue; to prolong;—s. *Protracter*, or *Protractor*, one who draws out.
PROTRACTED, *pro-trakt'-ed*, pp. or a. Drawn out in time; delayed;—ad. *Protractedly*.
PROTRACTING, *pro-trakt'-ing*, } s. The act of drawing
PROTRACTION, *pro-trak'-shun*, } out or continuing in time.—In *surv.*, the act of plotting or laying down the dimensions of a field.
PROTRACTIVE, *pro-trak'-tiv*, a. Drawing out or lengthening; prolonging.
PROTRACTOR, *pro-trak'-tur*, s. A mathematical instrument used in laying down and measuring angles on paper.
PROTREPTICAL,† *pro-trep'-te-kal*, a. Hortatory; suasory.
PROTRUDE, *pro-trude'*, v.a. To thrust forward; to thrust
— v.n. To shoot forward. [out.
PROTRUDED, *pro-tru'-ded*, pp. or a. Thrust forward.
PROTRUSILE, *pro-tru'-sil*, a. Capable of being protruded and withdrawn. [push.
PROTRUSION, *pro-tru'-zhun*, s. A thrusting or driving; a
PROTRUSIVE, *pro-tru'-siv*, a. Thrusting or impelling forward.
PROTUBERANCE, *pro-tu'-ber-ans*, s. A swelling or tumour on the body; a prominence.
PROTUBERANT, *pro-tew'-ber-ant*, } a. Swelling; promi-
PROTUBEROUS, *pro-tew'-ber-us*, } nent;—ad. *Protuberantly*, or *Protuberously*.
PROTUBERATE, *pro-tu'-ber-ate*, v.n. To swell or be prominent; to bulge out. [ing.
PROTUBERATION, *pro-tu-ber-a'-shun*, s. The act of swell-
PROUD, *prowd*, a. Having inordinate self-esteem; conceited, arrogant; haughty; ostentatious; fungous;—ad. *Proudly*. [*Provably*.
PROVABLE, *proov'-a-bl*, a. That may be proved;—ad.
PROVAND, *prov'-and*, s. Provender or food.
PROVE, *proov*, v.a. To ascertain some unknown truth by an experiment; to try, test, or verify; to ascertain the genuineness of, as a will
— v.n. To make trial; to essay; to make certain.
PROVED, *proovd*, pp. or a. Tried; evinced.
PROVEDITOR, *pro-ved'-e-tur*, } s. A purveyor; one who
PROVEDORE, *prov'-e-dore*, } procures provisions for an army.
PROVEN, *proov'n*. A Scottish word for *proved*.
PROVENCIAL, *pro-ven'-shal*, a. Pertaining to Provence, in France. [visions.
PROVENDER, *prov'-en-der*, s. Dry food for beasts; pro-
PROVER, *proov'-er*, s. One who proves or tries.
PROVERB, *prov'-erb*, s. A short sentence expressing a well-known truth; a maxim or aphorism; a by-word.—*Proverbs*, a canonical book of the Old Test.
PROVERBIAL, *pro-ver'-be-al*, a. Comprised in a proverb pertaining to proverbs;—ad. *Proverbially*. [phrase.
PROVERBIALISM, *pro-ver'-be-al-izm*, s. A proverbial
PROVERBIALIST, *pro-ver'-be-al-ist*, s. One who speaks proverbs.

PROVERBIALIZE, *pro-ver'-be-al-ize*, v.a. To make a proverb. [prepare; to furnish.
PROVIDE, *pro-vide'*, v.a. To procure beforehand; to
– v.n. To procure supplies or means of de ence.
PROVIDED, *pro-vi' ded*, pp. Procured beforehand; supplied, stipulated as a condition.
PROVIDENCE, *prov' e-dens*, s. Foresight; timely care or preparation; prudence.—In *theol.*, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures.
PROVIDENT, *prov'-e-dent*, a. Foreseeing wants; exercising prudence, cautious, careful; economical;—ad. *Providently*
PROVIDENTIAL, *prov-e-den'-shal*, a. Effected by the providence of God,—ad. *Providentially*.
PROVIDER, *pro-vi'-der*, s. One who provides, furnishes, or supplies.
PROVINCE, *prov'-inse*, s. A country belonging to a kingdom or state either by conquest or colonization; a division of a kingdom or state. the proper office of a person. [not polished; rude.
PROVINCIAL, *pro-vin'-shal*, a. Pertaining to a province;
– s. A person belonging to a province.
PROVINCIALISM, *pro-vin'-shal-izm*, s. A manner of speaking in a province remote from the metropolis.
PROVINCIALIST, *pro-vin'-shal-ist*, s. One who lives in a province.
PROVINCIALITY, *pro-vin-she-al'-e-te*, s. Peculiarity of language in a province.
PROVINE, *pro-vine'*, v.n. To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation
PROVISION, *pro vizh' un*, s. The act of providing or making previous preparation; things provided; food; fare; provender; previous stipulation.
– v.a. To supply with food.
PROVISIONAL, *pro-vizh'-un-al*, } a. Provided for pre
PROVISIONARY, *pro-vizh'-un-à-re*, } sent need, temporarily established,—ad. *Provisionally*.
PROVISO, *pro-vi'-zo*, s. An article or clause in any statute or contract, a conditional stipulation.
PROVISOR, *pro-vi'-zur*, s. The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house.
PROVISORY, *pro-vi'-zur-e*, a. Making temporary provision; conditional. [anger.
PROVOCATION, *prov-o-kà'-shun*, s. Anything that excites
PROVOCATIVE, *pro-vo'-kà-tiv*, a. Exciting; stimulating; tending to provoke appetite;—s. *Provocative*, and *Provocativeness*.
PROVOKABLE, *pro-voke'-à-bl*, a. That may be provoked.
PROVOKE, *pro-voke'*, v.a. To call forth or bring into action; to make angry; to arouse; to exasperate.
PROVOKED, *pro-voke't'*, pp. or a. Excited; incensed.
PROVOKER, *pro-vo' ker*, s One who excites anger.
PROVOKING, *pro-vo'-king*, a. Having the power or quality of exciting resentment;—ad. *Provokingly*.
PROVOST, *prov'-ust*, s. A person appointed to superintend or preside over something.—*Provost-marshal*, an officer appointed to preserve order and discipline in the army; whence *Provostship*.
PROW, *prow*, s. The beak or fore-part of a ship; a kind
—‡ a. Valiant. [of vessel.
PROWESS, *prow'-es*, s. Bravery; valour.
PROWL, *prowl*, v.a. or v.n. To rove or wander; to prey; to plunder.
– s. A roving for prey.
PROWLER, *prowl'-er*, s. One who roves about for prey.
PROWLING, *prowl'-ing*, ppr. or a. Wandering about for prey.
PROXIMATE, *proks'-e-mate*, a. Having most intimate relation or connection, immediate; nearest.—*Proximate cause* is that which directly precedes and produces the effect,—ad. *Proximately*.
PROXIMITY, *proks-im'-e-te*, s. Immediate nearness.
PROXY, *proks'-e*, s. The agency of another who acts as a substitute; whence *Proxyship*.
PRUDE, *prood*, s. A woman of great reserve; affected stiffness of manners.
PRUDENCE, *proo'-dense*, s. Wisdom applied to practice; circumspection; judiciousness, discretion
PRUDENT, *proo'-dent*, a. Practically wise; cautious; circumspect, discreet, provident;—ad. *Prudently*.
PRUDENTIAL, *pru den'-shal*, a. Proceeding from prudence,—ad *Prudentially*;—+ s. *Prudentiality*, the quality of being prudent
PRUDENTIALS, *pru den' shalz*, s.pl. Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. [ness; coyness.
PRUDERY, *proo'-de-re*, s. Affected scrupulousness; stiff-
PRUDISH, *proo'-dish*, a. Affectedly grave; very formal;—ad. *Prudishly*.
PRUINOSE, *pru'-in-ose*, a. Hoary; covered with minute dust. [of trees; to dress; to trim.
PRUNE, *proon*, v.a. To cut off the superfluous branches
– s. A dried plum.
PRUNELLO, *pru-nel'-lo*, s. A smooth woollen stuff, used for making shoes or garments, a species of dried plum.
PRUNER, *proo'-ner*, s. One who prunes trees.
PRUNIFEROUS, *pru-nif'-er-us*, a. Bearing plums.
PRUNING, *proon'-ing*, s. The lopping off superfluous branches of trees.
– ppr. Lopping off superfluous branches;—s. *Pruning-hook*, *Pruning-knife*, and *Pruning-shears*.
PRURIENCE, *proo'-re-ens*, s. Longing desire or appetite for anything.
PRURIENT, *proo'-re-ent*, s. Itching: uneasy with desire.
PRURIGINOUS, *pru rij'-e-nus*, a Tending to prurigo.
PRURIGO, *pru-ri'-go*, s. (Lat.) A peculiar papular eruption of the skin, attended with intolerable itching.
PRUSSIAN, *prush'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to Prussia.—*Prussian blue*, a salt of iron, of a beautiful deep blue, much used as a pigment.
PRUSSIATE, *prus'-se-ate*, s. A name applied to various salts, &c, containing cyanogen.
PRUSSIC ACID, *prus'-sik as-id*, s. A virulent poison, first obtained from Prussian blue, and now extended to various substances containing cyanogen, and the principle of bitter almonds.
PRY, *pri*, v.n. To inspect closely.
– s. Impertinent peeping.
PRYINGLY, *pri'-ing-le*, ad. With impertinent curiosity.
PSALM, *säm*, s. A sacred song or hymn.—*The Psalms*, a canonical book of the Old Testament.
PSALMIST, *säm'-ist*, s. A writer or composer of sacred songs; a term particularly applied to the sacred writers of the Old Testament.
PSALMODIC, *sal-mod'-ic*, a. Relating to psalmody.
PSALMODIST, *sal'-mo-dist*, s. One who sings holy songs.
PSALMODY, *sal'-mo de*, s. The art of singing sacred songs.
PSALMOGRAPHER, *sal-mog-rà-fer*, } s. A writer of
PSALMOGRAPHIST, *sal-mo,'-rà-fist*, } psalms.
PSALMOGRAPHY, *sal-mog'-rà-fe*, s. The writing of psalms or sacred songs.
PSALTER, *sawl'-ter*, s. A book of psalms.
PSALTERY, *sawl'-ter-e*, s. A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews. [stone.
PSAMMITE, *sam'-mite*, s. A species of micaceous sand-
PSAMMITIC, *sam-it'-ik*, a. Pertaining to psammite.
PSARIANÆ, *sar-e-a'-ne*, s.pl. In *ornith.*, the Black caps.
PSEUDO, *sew'-do*, s. (Gr.) A prefix signifying false, or spurious, as *Pseudo-apostles*, *Pseudo-metallic*, *Pseudo-philanthropy*, *Pseudo-philosophy*, *Pseudo-volcanic*, &c.
PSEUDOBLEPSIS, *sew-do-blep'-sis*, s. Imperfect vision of objects.
PSEUDODOX, *sew'-do-doks*, a. Not true in opinion.
PSEUDOGRAPH, *sew'-do-graf*, } s. False writing.
PSEUDOGRAPHY, *sew-dog'-rà-fe*, }
PSEUDOLOGY, *sew-dol'-o-je*, s. Falsehood of speech.
PSEUDOMORPHOUS, *sew-do-mor'-fus*, a. In *cryst.*, not having the true form. [name.
PSEUDONYMOUS, *sew-don'-e-mus*, a. Bearing a fictitious
PSEUDOPODS, *sew'-do-pods*, s.pl. A tribe of Polygastric infusoria.
PSHAW, *shaw*, interj. An expression of contempt.
PSILANTHROPIST, *si-lan'-thro-pist*, s. One who believes that Christ was a mere man.
PSILOMELANE, *si-lom'-e-lane*, s. An ore of manganese.
PSILOTHON, *sil'-o-thon*, s. A depilatory. [tribe.
PSITTACEOUS, *sit-ta'-she-us*, a. Belonging to the parrot
PSITTACIDÆ, *si'-tus'-e-de*, s.pl. An extensive family of scansorial birds, of which the Psittacus, or parrot, is the type.
PSORIASIS, *so-ri'-à-sis*, s. A disease of the order *Squamæ*, the dry scall.
PSOAS, *so'-as*, s. (Gr.) The name of two lumbar muscles.
PSORA, *so'-ra*, s. (Gr.) Any cutaneous disease.
PSYCHICAL, *si'-ke-kal*, a. Pertaining to psychology.
PSYCHOLOGICAL, *si-ko-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to a treatise on the soul;—ad. *Psychologically*.
PSYCHOLOGY, *si-kol'-o-je*, s. A discourse or treatise on the human soul; whence *Psychologist*.
PSYCHOMACHY, *si-kom'-a-ke*, s. A conflict of the soul with the body.
PSYCHROMETER, *si-krom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the tension of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.
PTARMIGAN, *tär'-me-gan*, s. A bird of the grouse family
PTERIPLEGISTIC, *ter-e-ple-jis'-tik*, a. Pertaining to fowling or shooting birds.

PTERODACTYL, *ter-o-dak'-til*, s. An extinct saurian reptile; the wing-toed or flying lizard.
PTEROMYS, *ter'-o-mis*, s. A genus of Rodents, the flying squirrels.
PTEROPODS, *ter'-o-pods*, s. A class of Mollusca possessing organs adapted either for swimming or sailing.
PTISAN, *tiz'-an*, s. Barley-water or other mucilaginous decoction.
PTOLEMAIC, *tol-e-ma'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the system of astronomy founded by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolved around it.
PTYALISM, *ti'-a-lizm*, s. A morbid excretion of saliva.
PTYSMAGOGUE, *tiz'-ma-gog*, s. A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva.
PUBERAL, *pew'-be-ral*, a. Pertaining to puberty.
PUBERTY, *pew'-ber-te*, s. The state of transition from youth to adolescence.
PUBESCENCE, *pu-bes'-sense*, s. The state of puberty; the downy substance on plants.
PUBESCENT, *pu-bes'-sent*, a. Arriving at puberty.—In *bot.*, covered with pubescence.—In *zool.*, covered with short hairs.
PUBLIC, *pub'-lik*, a. Pertaining to a nation, state, or community; open to all; notorious.—*Public-house*, an ordinary inn or house of entertainment.—*Public-spirited*, having a disposition to advance the interests of the community;—ad. *Publicly.*
— s. The general body of a nation; the people indefinitely.
PUBLICAN, *pub'-le-kan*, s. A collector of toll or tribute; the keeper of an inn or public-house.
PUBLICATION, *pub-le-ka'-shun*, s. The act of publishing or offering to public notice; promulgation; a work printed and published, or any book offered for sale.
PUBLICIST, *pub'-le-sist*, s. A writer on the laws of nations.
PUBLICITY, *pub-lis'-e-te*, s. The state of being public; notoriety.
PUBLICNESS, *pub'-lik-nes*, s. State of being public.
PUBLISH, *pub'-lish*, v.a. To make known; to proclaim; to announce; to send a book into the world.
PUBLISHER, *pub'-lish-er*, s. One who divulges, promulgates, or proclaims; one who sends a book or writing into the world, or who offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale.
PUCE, *pews*, a. Of a brownish-purple colour.
PUCELAGE,† *pew'-sel-aje*, s. A state of virginity.
PUCERON, *pew'-se-ron*, s. (Fr.) A small insect; the plant-louse.
PUCK, *puk*, s. In *mediev. myth.*, a celebrated fairy; the "merry wanderer of the night."—*Puck-ball*, or *Puck-fist*, is a kind of mushroom full of dust.
PUCKER, *puk'-er*, v.a. To gather into small folds or wrinkles.
— s. A fold or wrinkle.
PUDDER, *pud'-der*, s. A tumult; a bustle. (*Vulgar.*)
— v.n. To make a tumult or bustle.
— v.a. To perplex or embarrass.
PUDDING, *pud'-ding*, s. A species of food of a soft consistence, variously made; an intestine stuffed with meat; a gut.—In *seamen's language*, a quantity of yarns, matting, or oakum.—*Pudding-pie*, a pudding with meat baked in it.—*Pudding-sleeve*, a sleeve of the full dress clerical gown.—*Pudding-stone*, a coarse sandstone composed of silicious pebbles, flint, &c.—*Pudding-time*, the time of dinner; the nick of time.
PUDDLE, *pud'dl*, s. A small stand of dirty water, a mixture of clay and sand worked together.
— v.a. To make foul or muddy; to convert cast iron into wrought iron by the process called puddling.
— v.n. To make a dirty stir.
PUDDLER, *pud'-dler*, s. One who converts cast iron into wrought.
PUDDLING, *pud'-dling*, s. The act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay; the process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron.
PUDDLY, *pud'-dle*, a. Muddy; foul; dirty.
PUDDOCK, *pud'-dok*, s. A small inclosure.
PUDENCY, *pew'-den-se*, s. Modesty; shamefacedness.
PUDENDA, *pu-den'-da*, s.pl. (Lat.) The female parts of generation
PUDICAL, *pew' de-kal*, a. Pertaining to modesty.
PUDICITY, *pu-dis'-e-te*, s. Modesty; chastity.
PUERILE, *pew'-er-il*, a. Boyish; youthful; characterized by puerility;—ad. *Puerilely.*
PUERILITY, *pew-er-il'-e-te*, } s. Childishness; boyish-
PUERILENESS, *pew'-er-il-nes*, } ness; that which is trifling.
PUERPERAL, *pu-er'-per-al*, a. Pertaining to childbirth.
PUERPEROUS, *pu-er'-per-us*, a. Bearing children.
PUFF, *puf*, s. A sudden breath of wind; a whiff; a puff-ball; exaggerated commendation.
— v.n. To drive air suddenly from the mouth: to breathe with vehemence; to dilate or inflate.
— v.a. To drive with a blast of wind or air; to inflate; to praise with exaggeration.
PUFF-BALL, *puf-bawl*, s. A fungus full of dust.
PUFFER, *puf'-fer*, s. One who puffs; one who praises with noisy commendation.
PUFFIN, *puf'-fin*, s. A bird found principally in the northern seas; a kind of fish; a fungus; a fuzz-ball.
PUFFINESS, *puf'-fe-nes*, s. State or quality of being turgid. [aggerated praise.
PUFFING, *puf'-fing*, s. A vehement breathing; exPUFFINGLY, *puf'-fing-le*, ad. Tumidly; with vehement breathing.
PUFFY, *puf'-fe*, a. Swelled with air or any soft matter, turgid; bombastic.
PUG, *pug*, s. A little animal treated with familiarity, as a dog or monkey.—*Pug-dog*, a small dog with a face and nose like that of a monkey.—*Pug-faced*, monkey-faced.—*Pug-nose*, a short and thick nose.
PUGGING, *pug'-ging*, s. In *arch.*, coarse mortar filling the space between the joists under a floor.
PUGH, *poo*, interj. A word used in contempt or disdain.
PUGIL, *pew'-jil*, s. A little handful; as much as can be taken up between the thumb and finger.
PUGILISM, *pew'-jil-izm*, s. The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.
PUGILIST, *pew'-jil-ist*, s. A boxer.
PUGILISTIC, *pew'-jil-is-tik*, a. Pertaining to boxing.
PUGNACIOUS, *pug-na'-shus*, a. Disposed to fight; quarrelsome;—ad. *Pugnaciously.*
PUGNACITY, *pug-nas'-e-te*, s. Inclination to fight.
PUISNE, *pew'-ne*, a. (Fr.) Younger; later in time; a title given to the younger judges of the common law courts.
PUISSANCE, *pew'-is-sänse*, s. (Fr.) Power; strength.
PUISSANT, *pew'-is-sänt*, a Powerful; forcible;—ad. *Puissantly.*
PUKE, *pewk*, v.n. To vomit.
— s. A medicine which excites vomiting.
— a. Of a puce colour.
PUKING, *pewk'-ing*, s. The act of vomiting.
PULCHRITUDE, *pul'-kre-tewd*, s. Beauty; handsomeness; grace; moral beauty.
PULE, *pewl*, v.n. To cry like a chicken; to whine.
PULICOSE, *pew'-le-kose*, a. Abounding with fleas.
PULING, *pewl'-ing*, ppr. or a. Crying like a child, whining;—ad. *Pulingly.*
— s. A cry, as of a chicken; a whining.
PULKHA, *pulk'-à*, s. A Laplander's travelling sleigh.
PULL, *pul*, v.a. To draw toward one; to pluck; to gather by drawing; to tear; to rend.—*To pull down*, to demolish; to humble.—*To pull off*, to separate by pulling.—*To pull out*, to extract.—*To pull up*, to tear up by the roots; to eradicate.
— v.n. To give a pull; to tug.
— s. The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing toward one; a contest; a struggle; pluck; violence suffered.
PULLBACK, *pul'-bak*, s. That which keeps back.
PULLEN,‡ *pul'-len*, s. Poultry.
PULLER, *pul'-ler*, s. One who pulls.
PULLET, *pul'-let*, s. A young hen.
PULLEY, *pul'-le*, s.; pl. PULLEYS. A small wheel turning on a pin in a block for a running cord; it is one of the great mechanical powers.
PULLULATE, *pul'-lu-late*, v.n. To germinate; to bud.
PULLULATION, *pul-lu-la'-shun*, s. A germinating.
PULMONARY, *pul'-mun-à-re*, a. Affecting the lungs.
PULMONIBRANCHIATE, *pul-mo-ne-brang-ke-ate*, a. Having the branchiæ formed for breathing air.
PULMONIC, *pul-mon'-ik*, a. Affecting the lungs.
— s. A medicine for diseases of the lungs.
PULP, *pulp*, s. Any soft mass; marrow; the succulent part of fruit; the aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry; whence, v.a. *To pulp.*
PULPINESS, *pulp'-e-nes*, s. The state of being pulpy.
PULPIT, *pul'-pit*, s. An elevated place in which a preacher stands.—*Pulpit oratory*, eloquent preaching.
PULPOUS, *pul'-pus*, a. Consisting of pulp; soft like pap.
PULPOUSNESS, *pul'-pus-nes*, s. Softness
PULPY, *pul'-pe*, a. Like pulp, soft.
PULSATE, *pul'-sate*, v.n. To beat or throb [beaten
PULSATILE, *pul'-sà-tile*, a. That is or may be struck or
PULSATION, *pul-sa'-shun*, s. The beating of the pulse.
PULSATIVE, *pul'-sà-tiv*, a. Beating; throbbing.
PULSATOR, *pul-sà'-tur*, s. A beater; a striker.

PULSATORY, *pul'-sȧ-tur-e*, a. Beating; throbbing.
PULSE, *pulse*, s. The beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries; oscillation; vibration; all sorts of leguminous seeds.
— v.a. To drive, as the pulse.—*To feel one's pulse*, to sound one's opinion.
PULSELESS, *pulse'-les*, a. Having no pulsation.
PULSIFIC, *pul-sif'-ik*, a. Causing pulsation.
PULSION,† *pul'-shun*, s. The act of driving forward.
PULTACEOUS, *pul-tā'-shus*, a. Macerated; softened.
PULVERABLE, *pul'-ver-ȧ-bl*, a. Capable of being pulverized. [powder.
PULVERATE, *pul'-ver-ate*, v.a. To beat or reduce to
PULVERINE, *pul'-ver-in*, s. Ashes of barilla. [ized.
PULVERIZABLE, *pul-ver-i'-zȧ-bl*, a. That may be pulver-
PULVERIZATION, *pul-ver-i-zā'-shun*, s. The act of reducing to powder.
PULVERIZE, *pul'-ver-ize*, v.a. To reduce to fine powder.
PULVEROUS, *pul'-ver-us*, a. Like powder.
PULVERULENCE, *pul-ver'-u-lens*, s. Dustiness.
PULVERULENT, *pul-ver'-u-lent*, a. Dusty; consisting of fine powder.
PULVIL,‡ *pul'-vil*, s. A sweet-scented powder.
—‡ v.a. To sprinkle with a perfumed powder.
PULVINATED, *pul'-vin-a-ted*, a. In *arch.*, bulged out.
PUMA, *pew'-mȧ*, s. A rapacious quadruped of the cat family. [pumice.
PUMICATE, *pew'-me-kate*, v.a. To make smooth with
PUMICE, *pum'-is*, s. A light and spongy volcanic substance; pumice-stone.
PUMICEOUS, *pu-mish'-e-us*, a. Pertaining to or resembling pumice. [cider.
PUMMACE, *pum'-mas*, s. Apples crushed for making
PUMP, *pump*, s. A hydraulic engine for raising water or other fluid through a tube; a low shoe.
— v.n. To raise water with a pump.
— v.a. To raise with a pump; to examine and extract secrets by artful questions.—*Pump-bolts*, two pieces of iron used in marine affairs, one for fastening the pump-spear, and the other as a fulcrum.—*Pump-brake*, the arm or handle of a pump.—*Pump-dale*, a long wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain pump across the ship.—*Pump-gear*, the apparatus belonging to a pump.—*Pump-hood*, a semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.—*Pump-spear*, the bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened.—*Pump-stock*, the solid part or body of a pump.
PUMPER, *pum'-per*, s. The person or instrument that pumps. [bread peculiar to Westphalia.
PUMPER-NICKEL, *pum'-per-nik-el*, s. A species of bran
PUMPION, *pump' yun*, } s. A well-known plant and its
PUMPKIN, *pump'-kin*, } fruit; a pompion.
PUN, *pun*, s. A word or phrase which admits of a double meaning; an equivocation; a quibble.
— v.n. or v.a. To quibble; to persuade by a pun.
PUNCH, *punsh*, s. An iron instrument for perforating holes; a buffoon; a mixed liquor; a well-set horse; a short fat fellow; a blow or thrust.
— v.a. To perforate with an iron instrument; to thrust against. [made.
PUNCH-BOWL, *punsh'-bowl*, s. A bowl in which punch is
PUNCHEON, *punsh'-un*, s. A mechanical instrument used in various trades for cutting, piercing, or stamping a body, a cask of 84 gallons.
PUNCHER, *punsh'-er*, s. One who punches; a punch or perforating instrument.
PUNCHINELLO, *punsh'-e-nel-lo*, s. A punch; a buffoon.
PUNCHY, *punsh'-e*, a. Short and thick, or fat.
PUNCTATE, *punk'-tate*, } a. Pointed.—In *bot.*, hav-
PUNCTATED, *punk'-ta-ted*, } ing the surface dotted.
PUNCTIFORM, *punk'-te-faworm*, a. Point-shaped.
PUNCTILIO, *punk-til'-yo*, s. A nice point of exactness in conduct or in forms.
PUNCTILIOUS, *punk-til'-yus*, a. Very nice or exact in the forms of behaviour;—ad. *Punctiliously*.
PUNCTILIOUSNESS, *punk-til'-yus-nes*, s. Exactness in the observance of forms.
PUNCTION, *punk'-shun*, s. A puncture.
PUNCTO, *punk'-to*, s. Nice point of form or ceremony; the point in fencing.
PUNCTUAL, *punkt'-yu-al*, a. Punctilious; accurate; done at the exact time;—ad. *Punctually*.
PUNCTUALIST, *punkt'-yu-al-ist*, s. One who is very observant of forms and ceremonies.
PUNCTUALITY, *punkt-yu-al'-e-te*, } s. Nicety; scrupu-
PUNCTUALNESS, *punkt'-yu-al-nes*, } lous exactness, especially as regards appointments to time.
PUNCTUATE, *punkt'-yu-ate*, v.a. To mark with points to designate sentences, &c. by points.
PUNCTUATION, *punkt-yu-a'-shun*, s. In *gram.*, the art of pointing a writing or discourse.
PUNCTUIST, *punkt'-yu-ist*, s. One who understands punctuation. [spots.
PUNCTULATE, *punkt'-yu-late*, v.a. To mark with small
PUNCTURE, *punkt'-yur*, s. A perforation made with a pointed instrument.
— v.a. To prick; to pierce.
PUNDIT, *pun'-dit*, s. A learned Brahmin; one versed in the Sanscrit language.
PUNGENCY, *pun'-jen-se*, s. The power of pricking or piercing; sharpness; acridness; acrimoniousness; keenness, as of sarcasm.
PUNGENT, *pun'-jent*, a. Affecting the organs of sense or the mind with a pricking sensation.
PUNIC, *pew'-nik*, a. Pertaining to the Carthaginians faithless; treacherous.
— s. The language of the Carthaginians.
PUNICEOUS, *pu-nish'-e-us*, a. Purple.
PUNINESS, *pew'-ne-nes*, s. Littleness; pettiness.
PUNISH, *pun'-ish*, v.n. To afflict with pain, loss, or calamity; to chasten; to castigate.
PUNISHABLE, *pun'-ish-ȧ-bl*, a. Deserving or liable to punishment;—s. *Punishableness*. [crime.
PUNISHER, *pun'-ish-er*, s. One who inflicts pain for
PUNISHMENT, *pun'-ish-ment*, s. Any pain or suffering inflicted by authority on a person for crime.
PUNITION,† *pu-nish'-un*, s. Punishment.
PUNITIVE, *pew'-ne-tiv*, a. Awarding or inflicting punishment.
PUNITORY, *pew'-ne-tur-e*, a. Tending to punishment.
PUNK, *punk*, s. A species of fungus; a prostitute.
PUNNER. *See* PUNSTER.
PUNNET, *pun'-net*, s. A small shallow basket for displaying fruit or flowers.
PUNNING, *pun'-ning*, s. The art of using puns.
PUNSTER, *pun'-ster*, s. One who is skilled in punning, a quibbler; a low wit. [ombre.
PUNT, *punt*, v.n. To play a game at basset, faro, and
— s. A flat-bottomed boat used in repairing ships.
PUNTER, *pun'-ter*, s. One who plays at faro or basset.
PUNY, *pew'-ne*, a. Inferior; petty.
— s. A young, inexperienced person.
PUP, *pup*, v.n. To bring forth whelps or young
— s. A puppy.
PUPA, *pew'-pȧ*, s.; pl. PUPÆ or PUPES. An insect in the third or last state but one of its existence.
PUPIL, *pew'-pil*, s. A scholar under the care of a tutor; a ward; the apple of the eye.
PUPILAGE, *pew'-pil-laje*, s. State of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor; wardship; minority.
PUPILLARY, *pew'-pil-lȧ-re*, a. Pertaining to a pupil or ward; or to the pupil of the eye.
PUPIPARA, *pu-pip'-ȧ-rȧ*, s.pl. A family of Dipterous insects whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother. [form of a pupa.
PUPIPAROUS, *pu-pip'-ȧ-rus*, a. Producing young in the
PUPIVOROUS, *pu-piv'-o-rus*, a. Feeding on the pupes of insects.
PUPPET, *pup'-pet*, s. A small image, a doll; a word of contempt, used of a person who is under the control of another.—*Puppet-player*, one who manages the motions of puppets.—*Puppet-show*, a mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires.—*Puppet-man*, the master of a puppet-show.
PUPPETRY, *pup'-pet-re*, s. Affectation.
PUPPY, *pup'-pe*, s. A whelp; a young impudent fellow.
— v.n. To bring forth whelps.
PUPPYISM, *pup'-pe-izm*, s. Extreme affectation.
PUR, *pur*, v.a. or v.n. To utter a low murmuring sound; to signify by purring.
— s. The low murmuring sound of a cat.
PURANA, *pu-rȧ'-nȧ*, s. (Sanscrit.) The sacred books of Hindostan, which treat of the genealogy of the gods and heroes of India.
PURANIC, *pu-ran'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the puranas.
PURBECK-STONE, *pur'-bek-stone*, s. A limestone or fresh water deposit from the isle of Purbeck.
PURBLIND, *pur'-blind*, a. Dim-sighted; seeing obscurely;—ad. *Purblindly*.
PURBLINDNESS, *pur'-blin'd-nes*, s. Shortness of sight; dimness of vision.
PURCHASABLE, *pur'-tchas-ȧ-bl*, a. That may be bought.
PURCHASE, *pur'-tchase*, v.a. To buy; to obtain property by paying an equivalent; to expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

PURCHASE, v.n. In *seamen's language*, to raise by a purchase.
— s. The acquisition of the title or property of anything by rendering an equivalent; a buying; that which is purchased; any mechanical hold, or power for raising heavy weights.—*Purchase-money*, the money paid, or contracted to be paid, for anything bought.
PURCHASER, *pur'-tchas-er*, s. One who obtains or acquires property by paying an equivalent.
PURE, *pure*, a. Chaste; unsullied; free from moral defilement; unmixed; unadulterated;—ad. *Purely.*
—‡ v.a. To purify; to cleanse
CRENESS, *pure'-nes*, s. Clearness; an unmixed state; freedom from moral turpitude or vulgarity; simplicity.
PURFLEW, *pur'-flew*, s. A border of embroidered work.
PURGAMENT, *pur'-gà-ment*, s. A cathartic.
PURGATION, *pur-ga'-shun*, s. The act or operation of cleansing or purifying.
PURGATIVE, *pur'-gà-tiv*, a. Having the power of cleansing, cathartic;—ad. *Purgatively.*
— s. A medicine that evacuates the intestines.
PURGATORIAL, *pur-ga-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to purgatory. [piatory.
PURGATORY, *pur'-gà-tur-e*, a. Tending to cleanse; ex-
—s. In the *Romish Church*, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified.
PURGE, *purj*, v.a. To cleanse or purify; to clear from guilt or moral defilement; to sweep away impurities; to defecate. [quent evacuations.
— v.n. To become pure by clarification; to have fre-
— s. A medicine that evacuates the intestines.
PURGER, *purj'-er*, s. A person or thing that purges.
PURGING, *purj'-ing*, s. A diarrhœa or dysentery; looseness of bowels.
PURIFICATION, *pew-re-fe-kà'-shun*, s. The act of purifying.—In *religion*, the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially.
PURIFICATIVE, *pew'-re-fe-kà-tiv*, } a. Having power
PURIFICATORY, *pew-re-fe-kà'-tur-e*, } to purify; tending to cleanse. [cleanses.
PURIFIER, *pew-re-fi'-er*, s. That which purifies or
PURIFORM, *pew'-re-fawrm*, a. Like pus; in the form of pus.
PURIFY, *pew'-re-fi*, v.a. To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; to free from guilt or the defilement of sin.
— v.n. To grow or become pure.
PURIFYING, *pew'-re-fi-ing*, s. Act or operation of making pure. [lots.
PURIM, *pew'-rim*, s. Among the *Jews*, the feast of
PURIST, *pew'-rist*, s. One excessively nice in words.
PURITAN, *pew'-re-tan*, s. A dissenter from the Church of England, conspicuous in the 16th and 17th centuries for fanatical opposition to the established church and the general usages of society.
— a. Pertaining to the Puritans.
PURITANICAL, *pew-re-tan'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to the Puritans or their fanatical doctrines;—ad. *Puritanically.* [of Puritans.
PURITANISM, *pew'-re-tan-izm*, s. The notions or practice
PURITANIZE, *pew'-re-tan-ize*, v.n. To deliver the notions of Puritans.
PURITY, *pew'-re-te*, s. Freedom from foulness or dirt-innocence, chastity.
PURL, *purl*, s. A gentle continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water; an embroidered and puckered border; a kind of edging for bone-lace; a medicated malt liquor; two rounds in knitting.
— v.n. To flow or run with a murmuring sound.
— v.a. To decorate with fringe or embroidery.
PURLIEU, *pur'-lew*, s. A border; a limit.
PURLIN, *pur'-lin*, s. In *arch.*, a piece of timber lying horizontally to support the common rafters.
PURLING, *purl'-ing*, a. Murmuring or gurgling, as a stream.
— s. The continued gentle murmur of a small stream.
PURLOIN, *pur-loyn'*, v.a. To steal; to take by plagiar-
— v.n. To practice theft. [ism.
PURLOINER, *pur-loyn'-er*, s. A thief; a plagiary.
PURLOINING, *pur-loyn'-ing*, s. Theft; plagiarism.
PURPARTY, *pur'-par-te*, s. In *law*, a share, part, or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener by partition.
PURPLE, *pur'-pl*, a. Designating a much-admired colour composed of red and blue blended.—In *poetry*, dyed with blood.
— s. A purple colour or dress; a cardinalate.
— v.a. To make purple, or to dye of a red colour
PURPLES, *pur'-plz*, s.pl. Livid spots which appear in certain malignant diseases.
PURPLISH, *pur'-plish*, a. Somewhat purple.
PURPORT, *pur'-purt*, s. Design or tendency; meaning, signification.
— v.a. To intend to show; to signify.
PURPOSE, *pur'-pus*, s. Intention; design; effect; result.
— v.a To intend; to design; to resolve.
— v.n. To have an intention or design. [pose
PURPOSELESS, *pur'-pus-les*, a. Having no effect or pur-
PURPOSELY, *pur'-pus-le*, ad. By design. intentionally
PURPRESTURE, *pur-pres'-ture*, s. In *law*, a nuisance.
PURPRISE, *pur'-prize*, s. A close or inclosure.
PURPURATE, *pur'-pu-rate*, s. A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base.
PURPURE, *pur'-pure*, s. In *heral.*, purple.
PURPURIC ACID, *pur-pew'-rik as'-id*, s. A substance resulting from the action of nitric acid upon uric acid.
PURPURINE, *pur'-pu-rin*, s. A colouring principle existing in madder.
PURR, *pur*. *See* PUR.
PURRE, *pur*, s. Ciderkin or perkin. [a cat
PURRING, *pur'-ring*, s The murmuring noise made by
PURROCK, *pur'-rok*, s. A small inclosure or plot of land.
PURSE, *purse*, s. A small bag in which money is contained; a sum of money offered as a prize.—In *Turkey*, a sum of 500 piasters, the treasury.—*Long purse*, wealth.—*Light purse*, poverty.—*Purse-net*, a net like a purse.—*Purse-proud*, proud of wealth.
— v.a. To put in a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles.
PURSER, *pur'-ser*, s. In the *navy*, a commissioned officer who has charge of the provisions, money, &c., of the ship; an officer who keeps the accounts of a captured prize.
PURSINESS, *pur'-se-nes*, s. Inflation; shortness of breath.
PURSLANE, *purs'-lane*, s. A common succulent plant.
PURSUABLE, *pur-sù'-à-bl*, a. That may be pursued.
PURSUANCE, *pur-sù'-anse*, s. Prosecution of anything.
PURSUANT, *pur-sù'-ant*, a. Done in consequence of anything: conformable to;—ad. *Pursuantly.*
PURSUE, *pur-sù'*, v.a To follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to prosecute; to follow with enmity
— v.n. To go on; to continue.
PURSUED, *pur-sude'*, pp. or a. Followed; prosecuted.
PURSUER, *pur-sù'-er*, s. One who follows or chases.
PURSUIT, *pur-sute'*, s. The act of following; a chase prosecution; continuance of endeavour.
PURSUIVANT, *pur'-swe-vant*, s. A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. [short-breathed.
PURSY, *pur'-se*, a. Inflated; fat, short, and thick;
PURTENANCE, *pur'-te-nanse*, s. Appurtenance.
PURULENCE, *pù'-ru-lense*, s. Generation of pus or matter.
PURULENT, *pù'-ru-lent*, a. Consisting of pus or matter
PURVEY, *pur-va'*, v.a. To provide; to procure.
— v.n. To purchase provisions; to provide.
PURVEYANCE, *pur-va'-ans*, s. Procurement of provisions; victuals provided. [procurer.
PURVEYOR, *pur-va'-or*, s. One who provides victuals; a
PURVIEW, *pur'-vew'*, s. The limit or scope of a statute scope; extent.
PUS, *pus*, s. (Lat.) Purulent matter from a wound.
PUSEYISM, *pew' ze-izm*, s. The principles of Dr. Pusey and others, at Oxford, as exhibited in the "Tracts for the Times;" whence *Puseyite.*
PUSH, *push*, v.a. To press against with force; to butt, to urge; to drive; to enforce.
— v.n To make a thrust; to make an effort.—*To push on*, to hasten.
— s. A thrust with the end of a thing; an assault or attack; exigence; an eruption.
PUSHER, *push'-er*, s. One who drives forward.
PUSHING, *push'-ing*, a. Pressing forward in business, enterprising;—ad. *Pushingly*
PUSHPIN, *push'-pin*, s. A child's play.
PUSILLANIMITY, *pew-sil-là-nim'-e-te*, s. Want of firmness of mind; weakness of spirit.
PUSILLANIMOUS, *pew-sil-lan'-e-mus*, a Destitute of strength and firmness of mind; cowardly; mean-spirited,—ad. *Pusillanimously*;—s. *Pusillanimousness.*
PUSS, *pus*, s The term for a hare or cat
PUSSY, *pus'-se*, s. A diminutive for *puss.*
PUSTULATE, *pus'-tu-late*, v.a. To form into pustules or blisters
PUSTULATED, *pus'-tu-la-ted*, a. In *nat. hist.*, covered with pustule-like prominences.
PUSTULE, *pus'-tule*, s. A little pimple or wheal.
PUSTULOUS, *pus'-tu-lus*, a. Full of pustules.

Put, *put*, v.a. To set, lay, or place; to repose; to apply, to set to employment; to propose, as a question.—*To put about*, to change the course.—*To put by*, to thrust aside.—*To put down*, to repress.—*To put forth*, to propose or to offer to notice.—*To put in mind*, to remind.—*To put off*, to lay aside, to delay.—*To put out*, to place at interest; to make public; to disconcert.—*To put up*, to overlook, not to resent.
— v.n. To steer; to shoot; to germinate.—*To put forth*, to shoot, to bud.—*To put in*, to enter a harbour.—*To put on*, to urge motion.—*To put up*, to lodge. *To put up with*, to overlook.
— s. An action of distress; a rustic; a game at cards; a strumpet.

Putage, *pew'-taje*, s. In *law*, female prostitution; whence *Putanism*

Putative, *pew'-tă-tiv*, a. Reputed; commonly deemed.

Putchock, *put'-tchok*, s. An Indian root used for burning as incense.

Putid, *pew'-tid*, s. Mean; worthless.

Putidness, *pew'-tid-nes*, s. Meanness; vileness.

Putlog, *put'-log*, s. In *building*, a short piece of timber.

Put-off, *put'-of*, s. An excuse, an evasion.

Putredinous, *pew-tred'-e-nus*, a. Proceeding from putrefaction.

Putrefaction, *pew-tre-fak'-shun*, s. A natural process by which animal and vegetable bodies are decomposed.

Putrefactive, *pew-tre-fak'-tiv*, a. Pertaining to or causing putrefaction.

Putrefy, *pew'-tre-fi*, v.a. To cause to be decomposed; to corrupt, to make morbid, or gangrenous.
— v.n. To dissolve by spontaneous decomposition.

Putrescence, *pew-tres'-sense*, s. The state of decomposing; a putrid state.

Putrescent, *pew-tres'-sent*, a. Becoming putrid.

Putrescible, *pew-tres'-se-bl*, a. That may be putrefied.

Putrid, *pew'-trid*, a. In a state of dissolution or disorganization; corrupt; rotten.

Putridness, *pew'-trid-nes*, } s. The state of being
Putridity, *pew-trid'-e-te*, } putrid; corruption.

Putrification, *pew-tre-fe-ka'-shun*, s. State of becoming rotten.

Putter-on, *put'-ter-on*, s. An inciter or instigator.

Puttock‡, *put'-tok*, s. A kite

Putty, *put'-te*, s. A kind of paste or cement, compounded of whiting and linseed oil.
— v.a To cement with putty.

Puzzle, *puz'-zl*, v.a. To embarrass; to make intricate; to bewilder.
— v.n. To be bewildered.
— s. Perplexity; embarrassment.—*Puzzle-headed*, having the head full of confused notions.

Puzzled, *puz'-ld*, pp. or a. Perplexed; intricate.

Puzzler, *puz'-ler*, s. One who perplexes.

Puzzling, *puz'-ling*, ppr. or a. Perplexing; bewildering.

Puzzolana, *puts-zo-la'-na*, s. A substance formed of volcanic ashes compacted together.

Pycnite, *pik'-nite*, s. A mineral, a variety of topaz.

Pycnodonts, *pik'-no-donts*, s.pl. An extinct family of fishes occurring most abundantly throughout the oolitic formation.

Pycnostyle, *pik'-no-stile*, s. In *arch.*, a particular kind of colonnade.

Pye, *pi*, s. A confused mass; the state of printing-types when the different sorts are mixed.
— s. A bird. *See* Pie.

Pygmean, *pig-me'-an*, a. Pertaining to a pigmy or dwarf; very small.

Pygmy, *pig'-me*, s. A dwarf.

Pyloric, *pe-lor'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the pylorus.

Pylorus *pe-lo'-rus*, s. The lower and right orifice of the stomach.

Piracanth, *pir'-ă-kanth*, s. An evergreen species of thorn.

Pyrallolite, *pir-al'-lo-lite*, s. A greenish mineral found in Finland.

Pyramid, *pir'-ă-mid*, s. A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top.

Pyramidal, *pir-am'-e-dal*, a. Relating to the pyramids.

Pyramidical. *pir-ă-mid'-e-kal*, a. Having the form of a pyramid.—ad. *Pyramidically*;—s. *Pyramidicalness*.

Pyramidoid, *pir-am'-e-doyd*, s. A solid resembling a pyramid

Pyrargillite, *pir-ar'-jil-lite*, s. A mineral which emits an argillaceous odour.

Pyre, *pire*, s. A funeral pile.

Pyren, *pi'-ren*, s. A crystalline substance obtained from gas tar.

Pyreneite, *pir-e-ne'-ite*, s. A variety of garnet.

Pyretics, *pir-et'-iks*, s.pl. Medicines for curing fever.

Pyretology, *pir-e-tol'-o-je*, s. A discourse on fevers.

Pyrexia, *pir-eks'-e-ă*, s. Fever;—a. *Pyrexial*; *Pyrexical*.

Pyrgom, *pir'-gum*, s. A variety of pyroxene.

Pyriform, *pir'-e-fawrm*, a. Pear-shaped.

Pyritaceous, *pir-e-ta'-shus*, a. Pertaining to pyrites.

Pyrites, *pir-i'-tes*, s. A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel. [pyrites.

Pyritic, *pir-it'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or resembling

Pyritiferous, *pir-e-tif'-er-us*, a. Producing pyrites.

Pyritize, *pir'-e-tize*, v.a. To convert into pyrites.

Pyritology, *pir e-tol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on pyrites.

Pyro, *pi'-ro*, or *pir'-o*. In *chem.*, a Greek prefix, denoting fire, or some modification by heat, as *Pyro-acid*; *Pyrocitric*; *Pyrolithic*; *Pyromalic*; *Pyromancy*; *Pyromucic*; *Pyrophosphate*; *Pyrophysalite*; *Pyrothite*, *Pyroturtaric*; *Pyrotartrate*, &c.

Pyrochlore, *pi'-ro-klore*, s. A mineral occurring in brownish octahedrons.

Pyrogenous, *pir-oj'-en-us*, a. Produced by fire; igneous.

Pyrolatry. *pir-ol'-ă-tre*, s. Worship of fire.

Pyroligneous, *pir-o-lig'-ne-us*, a. Generated by the distillation of wood.—*Pyroligneous acid*, impure acetic acid.

Pyrolignite, *pir-o-lig'-nite*, s. A salt formed by the combination of pyroligneous acid with a base.

Pyrologist, *pir-ol'-o-jist*, s. An investigator of the laws of heat. [*Pyrologist*.

Pyrology, *pir-ol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on heat; whence

Pyrolusite, *pir-o-lu'-site*, s. A black ore of manganese.

Pyromalate, *pir-o-ma'-late*, s. A compound of malic acid and a salifiable base.

Pyrometer, *pir-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat;—a. *Pyrometrical*;—s. *Pyrometry*, the measurement of heat by expansion. [phosphate of lead.

Pyromorphite, *pir-o-mawr'-fite*, s. In *min.*, native

Pyromorphous, *pir-o-mawr'-fus*, a. In *min.*, having the property of crystallization by fire.

Pyronomy, *pir-on'-o me*, s. The laws of igneous action in chemical processes.

Pyrope, *pir'-ope*, s. A brilliant red garnet.

Pyrophane, *pir'-o-fane*, s. A mineral said to change its colour by heat;—a. *Pyrophanous*.

Pyrophorus, *pir-of'-o-rus*, s. A substance which takes fire on exposure to air;—a. *Pyrophorous*

Pyroscope, *pir' o skope*, s. An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

Pyrosis, *pir-o'-sis*, s. In *path.*, a disease of the stomach, attended with a sensation of burning; the water-brash.

Pyrosmalite, *pir-os'-mă-lite*, s. A Swedish mineral.

Pyrotechnic, *pir-o-tek'-nik*, a. Pertaining to fireworks.

Pyrotechnics, *pir-o-tek'-niks*, } s. The art or science of
Pyrotechny, *pir'-o-tek-ne*, } making fireworks, as rockets, squibs, crackers, catherine wheels, &c.; whence *Pyrotechnist*, a maker of fireworks.

Pyrotic, *pir-ot'-ik*, a. Caustic.
— s. A caustic medicine.

Pyroxene, *pir'-oks-ene*, s. The mineral augite;—a. *Pyroxenic*.

Pyroxyle, *pir-oks'-il*, s. A term embracing gun-cotton and all explosive substances, obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or sulphuric acid

Pyroxylic, *pir-oks-il'-ik*, a. Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

Pyrrhic, *pir'-rik*, s. or a. In *poetry*, a foot consisting of two short syllables; an ancient military dance.

Pyrrhin, *pir'-rin*, s. A vegeto-animal substance found in rain-water.

Pyrrhite, *pir'-ite*, s. A mineral which occurs crystallized in regular octahedrons.

Pyrrhonism, *pir'-ron-izm*, s. Scepticism, or universal doubt; whence *Pyrrhonist*.

Pythagorean, *pe-thag-o-re'-an*, s. A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.
— a. Belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras.

Pythagorism, *pe-thag'-o-rizm*, s. The doctrines of Pythagoras.

Pythian, *pith'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo.—*Pythian games*, one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece.

Python, *pi'-thon*, s. A genus of large serpents.

Pythoness, *pith'-on-es*, s. The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece; a sort of witch

Pythonic, *pi-thon'-ik*, a. Pretending to foretell future events.

Pyx, *piks*, s. *See* Pix.

Pyxidium, *piks-id'-e-um*, s. In *bot.*, a fruit which divides circularly into an upper and lower half, as the pimpernel.

Q.

Q, *kew*, is the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, and with the vowel *u*, by which it is always followed, has the sound of Kw, but it never terminates a word. As an abbreviation, Q often stands for *question*, Q. S. for *quantum sufficit*; Q.E.D. for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.

Quab, *kwab*, s. A fish of Russian rivers.

Quack, *kwak*, v.n. To cry like a duck; to boast.
— s. One who pretends to knowledge which he does not possess; a pretender to medical skill; a charlatan.
— a. Pertaining to quackery. [ricism.

Quackery, *kwak'-er-e*, s. Boastful pretensions; empi-

Quackish, *kwak'-ish*, a. Like a quack; empirical;— s. *Quackism.*

Quackle,† *kwak'l*, v.n. To be almost choked.

Quackled,† *kwak'-ld*, a. Almost suffocated.

Quacksalver, *kwak'-sal-ver*, s. One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves; a charlatan.

Quadra, *kwawd'-rà*, s. (It.) In *arch.*, a square border or frame. [of forty days.

Quadragene, *kwawd'-rà-jene*, s. A papal indulgence

Quadragesima, *kwawd-rà-jes'-e-mà*, s. Lent; so called, because it consists of forty days.—*Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent;—a. *Quadragesimal.*

Quadragesimals, *kwad-rà-jes'-e-malz*, s.pl. Offerings formerly made to the mother-church on mid-Lent Sunday.

Quadrangle, *kwawd'-rang-gl*, s. In *geom.*, a plane figure with four angles and four sides.

Quadrangular, *kwawd-rang'-gu-lar*, a. Having four angles and four sides;—ad. *Quadrangularly.*

Quadrant, *kwawd'-rant*, s. The fourth part; the quarter.—In *geom.*, the quarter of a circle; an instrument for taking the altitudes and distances of the heavenly bodies.—In *gun.*, an instrument used for elevating cannon.—*Quadrant of altitude*, a thin pliable strip of brass belonging to an artificial globe;— a. *Quadrantal.*

Quadrat, *kwawd'-rat*, s. In *print.*, a piece of metal used to fill the void spaces between words, &c.; a mathematical instrument used in taking altitudes.

Quadrate, *kwawd'-rate*, a. or s. Square; having four equal and parallel sides; equal; exact.
— v.n. To suit; to correspond; to agree.

Quadratic, *kwawd-rat'-ik*, a. Denoting a square, or pertaining to it.—*Quadratic equation*, in *algebra*, an equation which contains an unknown quantity.

Quadratrix, *kwawd'-rà-triks*, s. In *geom.*, a transcendental curve.

Quadrature, *kwawd'-rà-ture*, s. The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; a quadrate.

Quadrel, *kwawd'-rel*, s. In *arch.*, a kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade.

Quadrennial, *kwawd-ren'-ne-al*, a. Comprising or happening once in four years;—ad. *Quadrennially.*

Quadrible, *kwawd'-re-bl*, a. That may be squared.

Quadricapsular, *kwawd-re-kap'-su-lar*, a. In *bot.*, having four capsules.

Quadricorn, *kwawd'-re-kawrn*, s. The name of an animal with four horns;—a. *Quadricornous.*

Quadridentate, *kwawd-re-den'-tate*, a. In *bot.*, having four teeth.

Quadrifid, *kwawd'-re-fid*, a. In *bot.*, four-cleft.

Quadriga, *kwawd-rī'-gà*, s. A car drawn by four horses abreast. [of forty.

Quadrigenarious, *kwawd-re-je-na'-re-us*, a. Consisting

Quadrijugate, *kwà-drij'-u-gate*, a. In *bot.*, pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets.

Quadrilateral, *kwawd-re-lat'-er-al*, a. Having four sides;—s. *Quadrilateralness.*
— s. A plane figure with four sides and four angles.

Quadriliteral, *kwad-re lit'-er-al*, a. Consisting of four letters.

Quadrille, *kwaw-dril'*, s. (Fr.) A game played by four persons with 40 cards; a kind of dance made up of four sets of dancers.

Quadrillion, *kwawd-ril'-yun*, s. The number produced by involving a million to the fourth power.

Quadrilobate, *kwawd-re-lō'-bate*, a. In *bot.*, having four lobes.

Quadrilocular, *kwawd-re-lok'-u-lar*, a. Four-celled.

Quadrinomial, *kwawd-re-nō'-me-al*, a. In *alg.*, consisting of four terms.

Quadrinomial, s. Consisting of four denominations or terms.—In *alg.*, consisting of four terms.

Quadripartite, *kwaw-drip'-ar-tite*, a. Divided into four parts.

Quadripartition, *kwawd-re-par-tish'-un*, s. A division by four or into four equal parts. [leaved.

Quadriphyllous, *kwawd-re-fil'-lus*, a. In *bot.*, four-

Quadrireme, *kwawd'-re-reme*, s. A galley with four benches of oars.

Quadrisyllable, *kwawd-re-sil'-la-bl*, s. A word consisting of four syllables.

Quadrivalve, *kwawd'-re-valv*, } a. In *bot.*,
Quadrivalvular, *kwawd-re-valv'-u-lar*, } four-valved.

Quadrivalves, *kwawd'-re-valvs*, s.pl. A door with four folds of leaves.

Quadrivial, *kwawd-riv'-e-al*, s. Having four ways meeting in a point.

Quadroon, *kwaw-droon'*, s. The offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man; a person quarter-blooded.

Quadruman, *kwawd'-ru-man*, s. A four-handed animal.

Quadrumana, *kwawd-rū'-mà-nà*, s.pl. Animals having four hands, as the ape, monkey, &c.;—a *Quadrumanous.* [careous cement.

Quadrune, *kwawd-roon'*, s. A gritstone with a cal-

Quadruped, *kwawd'-ru-ped*, a. Having four legs and feet. [horse, &c.
— s. An animal having four legs and feet, as the

Quadruple, *kwawd'-ru-pl*, a. Fourfold.
— s. Four times the sum or number.
— v.a. To multiply by four.

Quadruplicate, *kwawd-roo'-ple-kate*, a. Fourfold.
— v.a. To make fourfold.

Quadruplication, *kwawd-roo-ple-ka'-shun*, s. Act of making fourfold.

Quære, *kwe'-re*. (Lat.) Inquire. *See* Query.

Quæstor, *kwes'-tur*, s. *See* Questor.

Quaff, *kwäf*, v.a. To swallow in large draughts.
— v.n. To drink largely.

Quaffer, *kwäf'-fer*, s. One who quaffs or drinks largely.

Quagga, *kwag'-gà*, s. A quadruped nearly allied both to the ass and the zebra. [feet; boggy.

Quaggy, *kwag'-ge*, a. Yielding to; trembling under the

Quagmire, *kwag'-mire*, s. Swampy land.

Quaid,‡ *kwade*, pp. or a. Crushed; subdued.

Quail, *kwale*, v.n. To sink into dejection; to fail in spirits; to curdle; to coagulate, as milk.
—‡ v.a. To crush; to depress. [tridges.
— s. A gallinaceous bird, closely allied to the par-

Quail-pipe, *kwale'-pipe*, s. A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of leathern purse.

Quailing, *kwa'-ling*, s. The act of failing in spirits.

Quaint, *kwaint*, s. Scrupulously exact; artfully framed; affected; fanciful;—ad. *Quaintly.*

Quaintness, *kwaint'-nes*, s. Petty neatness; oddness.

Quake, *kwake*, v.n. To be agitated with emotion.
—‡ v.a. To throw into agitation.
— s. A trembling; a shudder.

Quaker, *kwa'-ker*, s. One who quakes; one of the religious sect called *Friends.*

Quakerish, *kwa'-ker-ish*, a. Like a Quaker.

Quakerism, *kwa'-ker-izm*, } s. The tenets or worship
Quakery, *kwa'-ker-e*, } of Quakers.

Quakerly, *kwa'-ker-le*, a. Resembling Quakers.

Quaking, *kwa'-king*, s. A shaking; trepidation.—*Quaking-grass*, a species of graminaceous plants whose spikelets have a tremulous motion. [or abated.

Qualifiable, *kwal'-e-fi-à-bl*, a. That may be qualified

Qualification, *kwal-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Any natural endowment or acquirement which fits a person for office; legal power; modification; limitation.

Qualified, *kwawl'-e-fide*, pp. or a. Competent; fitted for office;—s. *Qualifiedness.*

Qualifier, *kwawl'-e-fi-er*, s. He or that which qualifies or modifies.

Qualify, *kwawl'-e-fi*, v.a. To make fit; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to abate; to soften; to diminish; to ease.

Qualitative,† *kwawl'-e-tà-tive*, a. Relating to quality.

Quality, *kwawl'-e-te*, s. Property; attribute; disposition; temper; acquirement; accomplishment; character; superior rank, persons of high rank.

Qualm, *kwawm*, s. A rising in the stomach; sensation of nausea, a scruple of conscience.

Qualmish, *kwawm'-ish*, a. Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit;—ad. *Qualmishly.*

Qualmishness, *kwawm'-ish-nes*, s. Nausea.

Quandary, *kwan'-dā-re*, or *quan-da'-re*, s. Uncertainty; state of difficulty or perplexity.

QUANTITATIVE, *kwawn'-te-tā-tiv*, } a. Relating to
QUANTITIVE, *kwawn'-te-tiv*, } quantity; estimable according to quantity;—ad. *Quantitively*.

QUANTITY, *kwawn'-te-te*, s. That property of anything which may be increased or diminished; bulk, weight, or measure.—In *grammar*, the measure of a syllable.

QUANTUM, *kwawn'-tum*, s. (Lat.) The quantity; the amount, as *Quantum meruit*, &c.

QUARANTINE, *kwar'-an-teen*, s. The prescribed time of non-intercourse for a ship suspected of infection, generally forty days.
— v.a. To prohibit from intercourse.

QUARREL, *kwawr'-rel*, s. A petty fight or scuffle; a contention; a breach of friendship; a squabble, dispute, or contention; an arrow with a square head; a diamond-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane placed diagonally.
— v.n. To dispute violently; to wrangle; to scold; to squabble. [fights.

QUARRELLER, *kwawr'-rel-er*, s. One who wrangles or

QUARRELLING, *kwawr'-el-ing*, s. A disputing with angry words; breach of concord; a cavilling or finding fault.

QUARRELOUS, *kwawr'-rel-us*, a. Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity.

QUARRELSOME, *kwawr'-el-sum*, a. Apt to quarrel; easily irritated; contentious; irritable; petulant;—ad. *Quarrelsomely*;—s. *Quarrelsomeness*.

QUARRIED, *kwawr'-rid*, pp. or a. Dug from a pit.

QUARRIER, *kwawr'-re-er*, } s. A worker at a quarry.
QUARRYMAN, *kwawr'-re-man*, }

QUARRY, *kwawr'-re*, s. A stone mine; ‡ a pane of glass; ‡ an arrow with a square head; game which a hawk is pursuing.
— v.n To prey upon, as a vulture.
— v.a. To dig or take from a quarry.

QUARRYING, *kwawr'-re-ing*, s. The business of digging stones from a quarry.—*Quarryings* are the small pieces broken or chipped off from the different materials found in quarries.

QUART, *kwawrt*, s. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints. [in the game of piquet.

QUART, *kärt*, s. Four successive cards of the same suit

QUARTAN, *kwawr'-tan*, a. Occurring every fourth day.—*Quartan-ague*, a fourth day ague.

QUARTATION, *kwawr-tā'-shun*, s. In *chem.* and *metal.*, the alloying of one part of gold with three parts of silver.

QUARTER, *kwawr'-ter*, s. The fourth part.—In *astron.*, one of the large divisions of the globe; a point of the compass; a particular region of a town, city, or country; the sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power. In *her.*, one of the divisions of a shield when it is divided cross-wise.—*Quarter-day*, the day when quarterly payments are made.—*Quarter-deck*, that part of the upper deck abaft the main-mast.—*Quarter-master*, in the army, an officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, forage, and ammunition for the army. In a *ship-of-war*, a petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, &c.—*Quarter-master-general*, in *mil. affairs*, the chief officer in the quarter-master's department.—*Quarter-round*, in *arch.*, the echinus or ovolo.—*Quarter-sessions*, a court held every three months in each county.—*Quarter-staff*, a staff of defence.
— v.a. To divide into four equal parts; to separate; to station soldiers for lodging; to diet.—To *quarter arms*, in *her.*, is to add the arms of other families to the hereditary arms.
— v.n. To have a temporary residence.

QUARTERAGE, *kwawr'-ter-aje*, s. A quarterly allowance.

QUARTERED, *kwawr'-terd*, pp. of the verb *to quarter*.

QUARTERING, *kwawr'-ter-ing*, s. Assignment of quarters for soldiers.—In *heraldry*, the division of a shield containing many coats.

QUARTERLY, *kwawr'-ter-le*, a. Consisting of a fourth part; recurring at the end of each quarter of the year.
— ad. By quarters.
— s. A periodical published quarterly.

QUARTERN, *kwawr'-tern*, s. The fourth part of a pint; a gill.—*Quartern loaf*, a four pound loaf of bread.

QUARTERS, *kwawr'-ters*, s.pl. In *nav.*, the several quarters of a ship of war, where the officers and crew are posted in time of action.—In *mil.* matters, *headquarters*, the place where the commander-in-chief has his quarters.—*Winter-quarters*, the places where soldiers are lodged during the winter.—In *arch.*, *quarters* are small vertical timber posts, used instead of walls for the separation of apartments.

QUARTETTE, *kwawr-tet'*, s. (*IT.*) In *music*, a composition in four parts.—In *poetry*, a stanza of four lines.

QUARTILE, *kwawr'-til*, s An aspect of the planets when distant from each other a quarter of the circle.

QUARTINE, *kwawr'-tin*, s. In *bot.*, the fourth envelope of the vegetable ovulum; nucleus of a seed.

QUARTO, *kwawr'-to*, s. or a. A book of quarter-sheet size, or four leaves.

QUARTZ, *kwawrtz*, s. A silicious mineral; pure silex an essential constituent of granite.

QUARTZIFEROUS, *kwawrtz-if'-er-us*, a. Consisting chiefly of quartz.

QUARTZITE, *kwawrtz'-ite*, s. Granular quartz.

QUARTZOSE, *kwawrtz'-oze*, a. Containing or resembling quartz. [void.

QUASH, *kwawsh*, v.a. To crush; to subdue; to make
— v.n. To be shaken with a noise.
— s. A species of *cucurbita*.

QUASI, *kwas'-e*. (Lat.) As if.—Used before words to express resemblance; as, a *quasi* contract; *quasi* argument, &c. [concussion.

QUASSATION, *kwas-sa'-shun*, s. The act of shaking

QUASSIA, *kwash'-e-ā*, s. A bitter medicinal plant.

QUASSINE, *kwas'-sin*, s. A bitter principle obtained from quassia.

QUAT,‡ *kwat*, s. A pustule or pimple.

QUATER-COUSINS, *kā'-ter-kuz'nz*, s.pl Those within the first four degrees of kindred.

QUATERN, *kwaw'-tern*, a. Fourfold:

QUATERNARY, *kwaw-ter'-nā-re*, s. The number four.
— a. Consisting of four; by fours.

QUATERNION, *kwaw-ter'-ne-un*, s. The number four a file of four soldiers.
— v.a. To divide into files or companies.

QUATERNITY, *kwaw-ter'-ne-te*, s. The number four.

QUATERON, *kwaw'-ter-un*. *See* QUADROON.

QUATRAIN, *kwaw'-trane*, s. A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

QUAVER, *kwā'-ver*, v.n. To shake the voice; to vibrate.
— s. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice; a musical note, half the length of a crotchet.

QUAVERER, *kwā'-ver-er*, s. A warbler.

QUAVERING, *kwā'-ver-ing*, s. Act of shaking the voice, or making rapid vibrations of sound on an instrument.

QUAY, *ke*, s A mole or bank for loading and unloading
— v.a. To furnish with quays. [vessels

QUAYAGE, *ke'-aje*, s. Wharfage. [feet.

QUEACHY, *kweet'-she*, a. Shaking; trembling under the

QUEAN,† *kwene*, s. A worthless woman; a strumpet.

QUEASINESS, *kwe'-ze-nes*, s. Nausea; qualmishness.

QUEASY, *kwe'-ze*, a. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; fastidious; squeamish.

QUECK,‡ *kwek*, v.n. To shrink; to flinch.

QUEEN, *kwene*, s. The consort of a king; a *queen consort*; a female sovereign; the sovereign of a swarm of bees.—*Queen-apple*, a kind of apple so called.—*Queen-dowager*, the widow of a king.—*Queen-metal*, an alloy composed of tin, bismuth, antimony, and lead.—*Queen-post*, in *arch.*, an upright post in a roof.—*Queen's-ware*, glazed earthenware of a cream colour.
— v.n. To play the queen.

QUEENING, *kwene'-ing*, s. An apple.

QUEENLY, *kwene'-le*, } a. Like a queen.
QUEENLIKE, *kwene'-like*, }

QUEER, *kwēre*, a. Odd; singular;—ad. *Queerly*.

QUEERISH, *kwere'-ish*, a. Somewhat singular.

QUEERNESS, *kwere'-nes*, s. Oddity; singularity.

QUELL, *kwel*, v.a. To appease; to subdue; to crush.
—‡ v.n. To die; to abate.

QUELLER, *kwel'-er*, s. One who crushes or subdues.

QUENCH, *kwensh*, v.a. To extinguish; to put out; to
—‡ v.n. To become cool. [destroy.

QUENCHABLE, *kwensh'-a-bl*, a. That may be extinguished.

QUENCHER, *kwensh'-er*, s. He or that which extinguishes.

QUENCHLESS, *kwensh'-les*, a. That cannot be quenched; inextinguishable; unquenchable;—ad. *Quenchlessly*.

QUENCHLESSNESS, *kwensh'-les-nes*, s. State of being quenchless.

QUERCITRINE, *kwer'-se-trin*, s. The colouring principle of quercitron bark; a valuable article for dyeing yellow.

QUERENT,† *kwe'-rent*, s. An inquirer; a complainant.

QUERIMONIOUS, *kwer-e-mo'-ne-us*, a. Complaining; querulous;—ad. *Querimoniously*.

QUERIMONIOUSNESS, *kwer-e-mo'-ne-us-nes*, s. Disposition to complain.

QUERIST, *kwe'-rist*, s. One who asks questions.

QUERK, *kwerk*. *See* QUIRK.

Quernal, *kwer'-nal*, a. Of or pertaining to the oak.
Querpo, *kwer'-po*, s. A garment close to the body.
Querquedule, *kwer'-kwe-dule*, s. An aquatic fowl, a species of teal.
Querry, *kwer'-re*, s. A groom. *See* Equerry.
Querulous, *kwer'-u-lus*, a. Disposed to murmur; inclined to be quarrelsome; discontented; dissatisfied; —ad. *Querulously*.
Querulousness, *kwer'-u-lus-nes*, s. Disposition to complain.
Query, *kwe'-re*, s. An interrogatory.
— v.n. To ask questions.
— v.a. To inquire; to examine by questions, to doubt.
Quest, *kwest*, s. The act of seeking; inquiry.
— v.n. or v.a. To search or seek for.
Questant,‡ *kwes'-tant*, s. One who seeks.
Question, *kwest'-yun*, s. The act of asking; an interrogatory; dispute; doubt; inquiry; disquisition.—In *logic*, a proposition stated by way of interrogation.
— v.n. or v.a. To ask questions; to interrogate; to catechise; to debate or examine by interrogatories.
Questionable, *kwest'-yun-â-bl*, a. That may be questioned; disputable; doubtful;—ad. *Questionably*.
Questionableness, *kwest'-yun-â-bl-nes*, s. Quality or state of being doubtful.
Questionary, *kwest'-yun-â-re*, a. Asking questions.
Questioner, *kwest'-yun-er*, **Questionist**, *kwest'-yun-ist*, s. One who asks questions; an inquirer; a questioner.
Questionless, *kwest'-yun-les*, ad. Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless.
Questman, *kwest'-man*, s. One legally empowered to make quest of certain matters; a churchwarden's assistant. [whence *Questorship*.
Questor, *kwes'-tur*, s. A public treasurer of Rome;
Questrist, *kwest'-rist*, s. A seeker; a pursuer.
Questuary, *kwest'-u-â-re*, a. Studious of profit.
— s. One employed to collect profits.
Quib, *kwib*, s. A quip; a gibe. [cavil.
Quibble, *kwib'-bl*, s. An equivocation or evasion; a
— v.a. To evade the question at issue by cavilling.
Quibbler, *kwib'-bler*, s. One who evades plain truth by a play upon words; a punster.
Quibblingly, *kwib'-bling-le*, ad. Triflingly; evasively.
Quick, *kwik*, a. Done with celerity; characterized by activity or readiness; expeditious; sharp and discerning; whence *Quick-eyed* and *Quick-sighted*, having acute sight;—*Quick-scented*, having an acute smell; *Quick-witted*, having ready wit.
— ad. Nimbly; with celerity.
— s. The living flesh; living shrubs or trees.
—‡ v.a. or v.n. To revive, to make or become alive.
Quickbeam, *kwik'-beme*, s A tree, the wild sorb.
Quicken, *kwik'n*, v.a. To vivify; to revive or resuscitate; to sharpen; to stimulate; to reinvigorate.
— v.n. To become alive.
Quickened, *kwik'-nd*, pp. or a. Made alive, revived
Quickener, *kwik'-ner*, s. One who revives, vivifies, or communicates life; that which invigorates.
Quickening, *kwik'-ning*, ppr. or a. Giving life; reviving.
Quicklime, *kwik'-lime*, s. Any carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid.
Quickly, *kwik'-le*, ad. Speedily; without delay.
Quickmatch, *kwik'-matsh*, s. A combustible preparation used by artillerymen, but now generally superseded by percussion locks.
Quickness, *kwik'-nes*, s. Speed; velocity; expedition; activity or readiness of intellect.
Quicksand, *kwik'-sand*, s. Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure.
Quickset, *kwik'-set*, s. A living plant set to grow.
— v.a. To plant with living shrubs or trees for a fence.
Quicksilver, *kwik'-sil-ver*, s. A fluid metal. *See* Mercury. [quicksilver.
Quicksilvered, *kwik'-sil-verd*, a. Overlaid with
Quid, *kwid*, s. A vulgar pronunciation of *cud*.
Quiddany, *kwid'-dâ-ne*, s. Marmalade; a confection of quinces. [of a thing.
Quiddative, *kwid'-dâ-tiv*, a. Constituting the essence
Quiddity, *kwid'-de-te*, s. A barbarous term used for *essence*; a trifling nicety; a captious question.
Quiddle, *kwid'dl*, v.n. To waste time in trifling employments or useless pursuits.
Quiddler, *kwid'-ler*, s. A trifler.
Quiddling, *kwid'-ling*, s. The spending time in trifling.
Quidnunc, *kwid'-nunk*, s. (Lat.) One who knows or pretends to know all occurrences.
Quiesce, *kwi'-es*, v.n. To be silent; to have no sound.
Quiescence, *kwi-es'-ens*, **Quiescency**, *kwi-es'-en-se*, s. Rest; repose; rest of the mind; silence
Quiescent, *kwi-es'-sent*, a. Resting; being in a state of repose;—ad. *Quiescently*.
— s. A silent letter.
Quiet, *kwi'-et*, a. In a state of rest; not moving; free from alarm; not giving offence; calm; unruffled;—ad. *Quietly*;—s. *Quieter*.
— s. Rest; repose; tranquillity.
— v.a. To reduce to a state of rest; to calm.
Quieter, *kwi'-et-er*, s. The person or thing that quiets.
Quietism, *kwi'-et-izm*, s. Tranquillity of mind; apathy.
Quietist, *kwi'-et-ist*, s. One of a sect of mystics.
Quietness, *kwi'-et-nes*, **Quietude**, *kwi'-e-tewd*, s. A state of rest; tranquillity, repose.
Quietus, *kwi-e'-tus*, s. (Lat.) Rest, repose; death.
Quill, *kwil*, s. The large strong feather of a bird's wing; the spine of a porcupine; a piece of small reed on which weavers wind their thread.
—† v.a. To plait, or to form with small ridges.
Quillet,‡ *kwil'-let*, s. Subtilty; fraudulent distinction.
Quillwort, *kwil'-wurt*, s. The plant *Isoetes lacustris*.
Quilt, *kwilt*, s. The cover of a bed.
— v.a. To sew in the manner of a quilt.
Quilted, *kwilt'-ed*, pp. or a. Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth.
Quilting, *kwilt'-ing*, s. The act of forming a quilt.
Quinary, *kwi'-nâ-re*, a. Arranged by fives.
Quinate, *kwi'-nate*, a. In *bot.*, applied to a digitate leaf with five leaflets on a petiole.
Quince, *kwinse*, s. The fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, used in making tarts, &c.; also the tree which produces the quince. [quincunx.
Quincuncial, *kwin-kun'-shal*, a. Having the form of a
Quincunx, *kwin'-kungks*, s. In *horticulture*, a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of five trees, with one in the middle.
Quindecagon, *kwin-dek'-â-gon*, s. In *geom.*, a plane figure with fifteen angles.
Quinine, *kwin'-ine*, **Quinodine**, *kwin'-o dine*, s. An alkaloid obtained from various species of *cinchona*, and one of its active principles.
Quinquagesima, *kwin-kwâ jes'-e-mâ*, s. (Lat.) Quinquagesima Sunday, so called from being the fiftieth day before Easter.
Quinquangular, *kwin-kwang'-gu-lar*, a. Having five angles.
Quinquecapsular, *kwin-kwe-kap'-su-lar*, a. In *bot.*, having five capsules.
Quinquedentate, *kwin-kwe-den'-tate*, a. Five-toothed
Quinquefarious, *kwin-kwe-fa'-re-us*, a. Opening into five parts.
Quinquefid, *kwin'-kwe-fid*, a. Five-cleft.
Quinquefoliated, *kwin-kwe-fo'-le-a-ted*, a. Having five leaves. [five letters.
Quinqueliteral, *kwin-kwe-lit'-er-al*, a. Consisting of
Quinquelobate, *kwin-kwe-lo'-bate*, a. Five-lobed.
Quinquelocular, *kwin-kwe-lok'-u-lar*, a. Five celled.
Quinquennial, *kwin-kwen'-ne-al*, a. Occurring once in five years. [five parts.
Quinquepartite, *kwin-kwep'-ar-tit*, a. Divided into
Quinquereme, *kwin'-kwe-reme*, s. A galley with five rows of oars.
Quinquevalve, *kwin'-kwe-valv*, **Quinquevalvular**, *kwin-kwe-valv'-u-lar*, a. Having five valves, as a pericarp.
Quinquina, *kwin-kwe'-nâ*, s. Peruvian bark.
Quinsy, *kwin'-ze*, s. Inflammation of the throat.
Quint, *kwint*, s. A set or sequence of five.
Quintain, *kwint'-in*, s. An object to be tilted at.
Quintal, *kwint'-al*, s. A hundredweight, or 112 pounds.
Quintessence, *kwint-es'-sens*, s. The spirit or virtue of anything; an extract, consisting of vegetable essential oil dissolved in spirit of wine;—a. *Quintessential*.
Quintet, *kwin'-tet*, s. A musical composition in five obligato parts.
Quintillion, *kwin-til'-yun*, s. A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power.
Quintin, *kwint'-in*, s. *See* Quintain.
Quintuple, *kwin'-tu-pl*, a Fivefold.
— v.a. To make fivefold.
Quintupled, *kwin'-tu-pl'd*, pp. Made five times as many
Quip, *kwip*, s. A smart, sarcastic turn; a retort
— v.a. or v.n. To taunt, to scoff
Quire, *kwirs*, s. Twenty-four sheets of paper; a body of singers *See* Choir.
— v.n. To sing in concert. [a chorister
Quirister,† *kwi'-ris-ter*, s. One who sings in concert
Quiritation,‡ *kwir-e-tâ'-shun*, s. A crying for help.

Quirk, *kwirk*, s. A subtilty; a pun, or smart point; a quibble.—In *arch.*, *Quirk-moulding* is a moulding whose convexity is sudden in the form of a conic section

Quirkish, *kwirk'-ish*, a. Consisting of quirks, or artful evasions.

Quit, *kwit*, v.a. pret. and pp., *quit* or *quitted*. To leave; to depart from; to liberate; to release; to free from; to requite; to forsake; to abandon.—*To quit scores*, to make even; to clear mutually from demands.

— a. Free; clear; discharged from.—*Quit-claim*, a deed of release.—*Quit-rent*, a rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit from all other service.—*To be quits*, applied to persons who separate or settle their matters on equal terms.

Quitch, *kwitsh*, s. The grass *Agrostis vulgaris*.

Quite, *kwite*, ad. Completely; entirely.

Quittable,† *kwit'-à-bl*, a. That may be vacated.

Quittal,† *kwit'-tal*, s. Return; repayment.

Quittance *kwit'-anse*, s. Discharge from a debt, an acquittance; recompense; repayment.

—‡ v a. To repay.

Quitter, *kwit'-er*, s. One who quits; a deliverer.—In *farriery*, an ulcer formed on the inside quarter of the horse's foot.

Quiver, *kwiv'-er*, s. A case or sheath for arrows.

—‡ a. Nimbl ; active.

— v n. To shake or tremble; to quake.

Quivered, *kwiv'-erd*, a. Furnished with a quiver; sheathed.

Quivering, *kwiv'-er-ing*, s. The act of trembling, [agitation.

Quiveringly, *kwiv'-er-ing-le*, ad. With quivering.

Quixotic, *kwik-sot'-ik*, a. Romantic to extravagance.

Quixotism, *kwik'-sot-izm*, } s. Romantic notions; vision-

Quixotry, *kwik'-sot-re*, } ary scheming.

Quiz, *kwiz*, s. An enigma; a riddle or obscure question; one who quizzes others; a quizzer;—a. *Quizzical*.

— v.a. To puzzle; to make a fool of. (*Not elegant.*)

Quizzing, *kwiz'-zing*, s. The act of ridiculing or examining another through a quizzing glass.

Quodlibetarian, *kwod-lib-e-tà'-re-an*, s. One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

Quodlibetical, *kwod-le-bet'-e-kal*, a. Not restrained to a particular subject,

Quoif, *koyf*, s. A cap or hood. *See* Coif.

Quoiffure, *koyf'-fewr*, s. A head-dress.

Quoin, *kwoyn*, or *koyn*, s. An instrument to raise anything; a wedge; a small wooden wedge used by printers to fasten the pages of type.—In *arch.*, the external angle of a wall.

Quoit, *kwoit*, s. A circular ring or piece of iron to be pitched at a fixed object.

—† v.n. or v.a. To throw or play at quoits.

Quorum, *kwo'-rum*, s. A bench of justices, or such number of members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business.

Quota, *kwo'-tà*, s. A proportional part or share.

Quotable, *kwo'-tà-bl*, a. That may be quoted or cited.

Quotation, *kwo-tà'-shun*, s. A passage quoted.

Quote, *kwo'e*, v.a. To cite; to repeat or adduce a passage from some author or speaker.

Quoteless, *kwo'e'-les*, a. That cannot be quoted.

Quoter, *kwo'-ter*, s. One who cites the words of an author or speaker.

Quoth, *kwoth*, v. Defect; to say; to speak.

Quotidian, *kwo-tid'-e-an*, a. Occurring daily.

— s. A fever whose paroxysms return every day.

Quotient, *kwo'-she-ent*, s. An arithmetical result.

R.

R is the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, and one of the liquids, or semi-vowels. It is used as an abbreviation for *Recipe*, and also for *Rex*, the king, and *Regina*, the queen.

Rabate, *ra'-bate*, v.a. In *falc.*, to recover a hawk.

Rabbet, *rab'-bet*, s. In *carp.*, a joint; a groove cut longitudinally in a piece of timber to receive the edge of a plank.—*Rabbet-plane* is a plane used for the purpose.

Rabbi, *rab'-bi*, } s. The title of a Jewish doctor,

Rabbin, *rab'-bin*, } signifying *master* or *lord*.

Rabbinic, *rab-bin'-ik*, s. The language or dialect of the Rabbins; the later Hebrew;—a. *Rabbinical*;—s. *Rabbinism*, *Rabbinist*, and *Rabbinite*.

Rabbit, *rab'-bit*, s. A small rodent quadruped which feeds on herbage, and burrows in the earth.

Rabble, *rab'-bl*, s. A tumultuous crowd; the mob the dregs of the people. [low people.

Rabblement,‡ *rab'-bl-ment*, s. A tumultuous crowd of

Rabdology, *rab-dol'-o-je*, s. A method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods.

Rabid, *rab'-id*, a. Furious; mad;—ad. *Rabidly*.

Rabidness, *rab'-id-nes*, s. Furiousness; madness.

Rabies, *rab'-e-es*, s. (Lat.) Madness arising from the bite of a rabid animal.

Rabinet, *rab'-in-et*, s. A small piece of ordnance.

Raca, *ra'-kà*, s. A Syriac word of extreme contempt, signifying *beggarly*.

Raccoon, *rak-koon'*, s. *See* Racoon.

Race, *rase*, s. (Fr.) A generation; a family of descendants; a particular breed. (Isl.) a running match; a contest in running.—*Races*, a meeting for contests in the running of horses.—*Race-ginger*, ginger in the root, or not pulverized.—*Race-horse*, a horse that runs in competition.

— v.n. To run swiftly; to contend in running.

Racemation, *ras-e-mà'-shun*, s. The cultivation of clusters of grapes.

Raceme, *ra-seem'*, s. In *bot.*, a species of inflorescence.—*Racemic acid*, the paratartaric acid of Berzelius, obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine.

Racemiferous, *ras-e-mif'-er-us*, a. Bearing racemes.

Racemous, *ras-é'-mus*, a. Growing in racemes.

Racemule, *ras'-e-mule*, s. A small raceme.

Racer, *ra'-ser*, s. A runner; a race-horse.

Rach, *ratsh*, s. A setting dog or pointer.

Rachilla, *rà-kil'-là*, s. A species of inflorescence.

Rachis, *ra' kis*, s. (Gr.) In *bot*, a peduncle; the petiole of a compound leaf.—In *zool.*, the vertical column of mammals.

Rachitic, *rà-kit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the muscles of the back; rickety. [the rickets.

Rachitis, *rà-ki'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the spine;

Raciness, *ra'-se-nes*, s. The quality of being racy.

Rack, *rak*, s. (Sax.) An engine of torture; a frame for bottles; a grate on which bacon is laid; a distaff; a wooden frame for the feeding of horses, &c.; the neck and spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton; any portion of floating vapour in the sky; among the Tartars, a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk; a racking-pace.—*Rack-rent*, an annual rent raised to the full annual value of the premises.

— v.n. To amble, as a horse; to fly, as vapour or broken clouds.

— v.a. To stretch or strain on the rack or wheel; to torture; to harass by exaction; to stretch; to extend, to draw off; to defecate or decant.

Racker, *rak'-er*, s. One who tortures; a horse that moves with a racking pace.

Racket, *rak'-et*, s. A confused, clattering noise; clamour; the instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball;—*Rackets* is the name of the game.

— v.n. To make a confused noise; to frolic.

— v.a. To strike, as with a racket.

Racketing, *rak'-et-ing*, s. Confused and noisy mirth.

Rackety, *rak'-et-e*, a. Making a tumultuous noise.

Racking, *rak'-ing*, a. Tormenting; excruciating.—*Racking pace* of a horse is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.

— s. Torture; a stretching on the rack; torment of the mind; the act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.

Rackless, *rak'-les*, a. Careless; reckless.

Racoon, *rà-koon'*, s. A small American quadruped, valuable for its fur.

Racy, *ra'-se*, a. Having a strong flavour, exciting to mental taste.

Raddle, *rad'l*, v.a. To interweave; to twist.

— s. A long stick used in hedging.

Raddock,† *rad'-dok*, s. A bird, the redbreast.

Radial, *ra'-de-al*, a. Pertaining to the radius of the fore-arm.—In *geom.*, *radial curves* are those of the spiral kind.

Radiance, *ra'-de-ans*, } s. Brightness; lustre; bril-

Radiancy, *ra'-de-an-se*, } liancy.

Radiant, *ra'-de-ant*, a. Emitting rays of light; beaming with brightness;—ad. *Radiantly*.

— s. In *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates.—In *geom.*, a straight line proceeding from a given point.

Radiata, *ra-de-a'-tà*, s.pl. The fourth great division of the animal kingdom.

Radiate, *ra'-de-ate*, v.n. To issue in rays; to shine.
— v.a. To enlighten; to irradiate.
— a. In *bot*, a *radiate* flower is a compound flower consisting of a disk, in which the corollets or florets are tubular.
Radiated, *ra-de-a'-ted*, a. In *min.*, having crystals diverging from a centre.—In *zool.*, belonging to the division *radiata*.
Radiation, *ra-de-a'-shun*, s. The diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness. [emanate.
Radiator, *ra-de-a'-tur*, s. A body from which rays
Radical, *rad'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental.—In *bot.*, proceeding from the root.
— s. In *philology*, a primitive word; a radix, or root.—In *politics*, one who advocates radical reform, or extreme measures;—ad. *Radically*;—s. *Radicalness*.
Radicalism, *rad'-e-kal-izm*, s. The spirit of a radical.
Radicality, *rad-e-kal'-e-te*, s. Origination; the being a radical.
Radicant, *rad'-e-kant*, a. In *bot.*, taking root.
Radicate, *rad'-e-kate*, v.a. To root; to plant deeply and firmly.
Radicate, *rad'-e-kate*, } a. Deeply planted or
Radicated, *rad'-e-ka-ted*, } rooted.
Radication, *rad-e-ka'-shun*, s. Process of taking root.
Radiciform, *rà-dis'-se-fawrm*, a. Root-shaped.
Radicivorous, *rad-e-siv'-ur-us*, a. Living on roots.
Radicle, *rad'-e-kl*, s. A little root; that part of the seed of the plant which becomes the root; the fibrous parts of a root.
Radiolites, *ra-de-o-li'-tis*, s.pl. A genus of fossil shells.
Radiometer, *ra-de-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for taking altitudes. [*raphanus*.
Radish, *rad'-ish*, s. A cultivated plant of the genus
Radius, *ra'-de-us*, s.; pl. **Radii**. The semi-diameter of a circle.—In *anat.*, the exterior bone of the fore-arm.—In *astron.*, the *radius vector* is a line drawn from the centre of force to the point of the orbit, where the body is supposed to be.
Radix, *ra'-diks*, s. (Lat.) In *etym.*, a primitive word, and the root of other words.
Raff, † *raf*, v.a. To sweep; to huddle together.
— s. The sweepings of society; the rabble; the riff-raff.—*Raff-merchant*, a timber merchant.
Raffle, *raf'-fl*, v.n. To cast dice for a prize.
— s. A game of chance, or lottery.
Raft, *raft*, s. A floating frame of woodwork; planks
— v.n. To carry on a raft. [fastened together.
Rafter, *raft'-er*, s The roof timber of a house.
Rafting, *raf'-ting*, s. The business of floating rafts.
Raftsman, *rafts'-man*, s. A man who manages a raft.
Rafty, *raf'-te*, a. Damp; musty. (*Local.*)
Rag, *rag*, s. A tattered piece of cloth; a fragment of dress.—*Rag-bolt*, an iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place.—*Rag wheel*, in *machinery*, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.
Ragamuffin, *rag-à-muf'-in*, s. A paltry fellow.
— v.a. To scold; to rail. (*Local.*)
Rage, *raje*, s. Violent anger; fury; passion.
— v.n. To be furious with anger; to storm; to ravage; to act or move furiously.
Rageful, *raje'-ful*, a. Full of rage; violent.
Ragery, ‡ *ra'-jer-e*, s. Wantonness.
Ragg, *rag*, s. A silicious sandstone.
Ragged, *rag'-id*, a. Rent or worn into tatters; wearing tattered clothes; rough, or jagged.
Raggedness, *rag'-id-nes*, s. The state of being ragged.
Ragguled, *rag-gule'd'*, a. In *her.*, resembling two ragged staffs. [frantic;—ad. *Raginglу*.
Raging, *ra'-jing*, ppr. or a. Acting with fury; violent;
— s. Fury; violence.
Ragman, *rag'-man*, s. A man who collects or deals in rags.—*Ragman's-roll*, the record, contained on rolls of parchment, of those instruments by which the Scottish nobility and gentry subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England.
Ragout, *ra-goo'*, s. A high-seasoned stew. [stone.
Ragstone, *rag'-stone*, s. A dark-gray silicious sand-
Ragwort, *rag'-wurt*, s. A plant of the genus *senecio*.
Raid, *rade*, s. A predatory incursion. (Scot.)
Raidæ, *ra'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of flat fishes, of which the *Raia*, or Ray, is the type.
Rail, *rale*, s. A wooden or iron fence; a balustrade or staircase; a long-toed bird of the genus *rallus*.—*Rail-fence*, a fence made of wooden rails.—*Railroad* or *Railway*, a road or way constructed with two iron bars, along which carriages are conveyed by steam or horse-power.
Rail, v.a. To inclose with rails.
— v.n. To utter reproaches; to scoff. [reproaches.
Railer, *ra'-ler*, s. One who scoffs, insults, censures, of
Railing, *ra'-ling*, a. Expressing reproach; insulting
—ad. *Railingly*.
— s. Reproachful or insolent language; a series of rails; a fence; rails in general.
Raillery, *ral'-ler-e*, s. Banter; jesting language.
Raiment, *ra'-ment*, s. Clothing in general; vestments.
Rain, *rane*, v.a. To fall in drops from the clouds; to fall or drop like rain.
— v.a. To pour or shower down from the upper regions.
— s. Water falling in drops from the atmosphere.—*Rain-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any time.—*Rain-tight*, so tight as to exclude rain.—*Rain-water*, water that has fallen from the clouds.
Rainbow, *rane'-bo*, s. A bow, or the arch of a circle, which is produced by the sun's rays, and appears in the heavens in showery weather.—*Rainbow-tinted*, having tints like those of the rainbow.—*Lunar rainbow*, a phenomenon similar to the rainbow, but produced by the moon.
Raininess, *ra'-ne-nes*, s. State of being rainy.
Rainy, *ra'-ne*, a. Abounding with rain; showery.
Raise, *raze*, v.a. To lift; to heave; to set upright; to erect; to build; to exalt; to animate with fresh vigour.—*To raise a siege*, to remove a besieging army, and abandon the attempt.
Raised, *raze'd*, ppr. or a. Lifted; elevated; exalted, promoted; set upright.
Raiser, *ra'-zer*, s. One who, or that which raises.
Raisin, *ra'-zn*, s. A dried grape.
Raising, *ra'-zing*, s. The act of lifting, elevating, or restoring to life. [pare it for use.
Rait, *rate*, v.a. To lay hemp in water in order to pre-
Rajah, *ra'-ja*, s. In *India*, a native prince.
Rajpoot, *raj'-poot*, s. A Hindoo of the military order.
Rake, *rake*, s. An implement with teeth, and a long handle, used for collecting hay or other light things. (Dan.) a loose man. (Sax.) the projection of the upper parts of a ship.
— v.a. To gather with a rake; to collect; to search. In *mil. art*, to enfilade; to cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck.—*To rake up*, to cover the fire with ashes.
— v.n. To scrape; to search minutely and meanly.
Rakehell, *rake'-hel*, s. A lewd, dissolute fellow; a rake.
Raker, *ra'-ker*, s. One who rakes. [a rake.
Raking, *ra'-king*, ppr. or a. Scraping; gathering with
— s. The operation of collecting with a rake; the course of life of a debauchee.
Rakish, *ra'-kish*, a. Given to a dissolute life; debauched;—ad. *Rakishly*. [bauchery
Rakishness, *ra'-kish-nes*, s. Dissolute practices; de-
Ralliance, *ral'-le-ans*, s. Act of rallying.
Rallied, *ral'-lid*, pp. of the verb *to rally*.
Rally, *ral'-le*, v.a. or v.n. To reunite; to collect troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to attack with raillery; to banter, or ridicule; to indulge in satirical humour.
— s. The act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks; exercise of good humour or satirical merriment.
Ram, *ram*, s. The male of the sheep or ovine genus.—In *astron.*, Aries, the sign of the zodiac Aries; an engine formerly used for demolishing walls, called a *battering-ram*.—In the *Acts*, *Rams'-horns* is a kind of scroll ornament.
— v.n. To drive with violence; to force in.
Ramadan, *ram'-a-dan*, s. The great annual fast or Lent of the Mohammedans.
Ramage, ‡ *ram'-aje*, s. The foliage or branches of trees.
Ramble, *ram'-bl*, v.n. To wander; to rove at large.
— s. An irregular excursion.
Rambler, *ram'-bler*, s. One who rambles; a rover.
Rambling, *ram'-bling*, ppr. or a. Moving or going irregularly; roving;—ad. *Ramblingly*.
— s A roving; irregular excursion.
Rambooze, ‡ *ram'-booze*, s. A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, probably so called from *booze*.
Ramekin, *ram'-e-kin*, s. In *cook.*, small slices of bread covered with cheese and eggs.
Ramentaceous, *ram-en-ta'-she-us*, a. In *bot.*, covered with scale-like processes.
Raments, ‡ *ram'-ents*, s.pl. Scrapings; shavings.—In *bot.* loose scales on the stems of plants.

RAMEOUS, *rā'-me-us*, a. In *bot.*, belonging to a branch.
RAMIFICATION, *ra-me-fi-kā'-shun*, s. Division or separation into branches.
RAMIFY, *ram'-e-fi*, v.a. To divide into branches.
— v.n. To shoot into branches; to be divided or subdivided.
RAMMER, *ram'-mur*, s. One who rams or drives; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.
RAMMISH, *ram'-mish*, a. Rank; strong-scented.
RAMMISHNESS, *ram'-mish-nes*, s. Rankness; a strong scent.
RAMMY, *ram'-me*, a. Like a ram; strong-scented.
RAMOLLESCENCE, *ram-o-les'-ens*, s. A softening or mollifying.
RAMOSE, *ra'-mose*, } a. Branchy; consisting of or full
RAMOUS, *ra'-mus*, } of branches.
RAMP, *ramp*, v.n. To climb, as a plant; to leap about; to romp; to spring; to leap; to bound.
— s. A leap; a spring; a bound.—In *fort.*, a road cut obliquely into, or added to the interior slope of the rampart.
RAMPALLIAN, *ram-pal'-yan*, s. A mean wretch.
RAMPANCY, *ramp'-an-se*, s. Excessive growth; exuberance; extravagance.
RAMPANT, *ramp'-ant*, a. Rank in growth; exuberant; overleaping restraint.—In *her.*, applied to the lion, or other beast, standing on his hind legs;—ad. *Rampantly.*
RAMPART, *ramp'-art*, s. The wall round fortified places.
—‡ v.a. To fortify with ramparts.
RAMPION, *ram'-pe-on*, s. The name of several plants of the genus *Phyteuma.*
RAMROD, *ram'-rod*, s. A rod of iron for ramming down the charge of a fire-arm.
RAMSON, *ram'-zon*, s. A species of garlic.
RAMULUS, *ram'-u-lus*, a. Having many small branches.
RAN, *ran*, the pret. of RUN.
RANCESCENT, *ran-ses'-sent*, a. Becoming rancid or sour.
RANCH ‡ *rantsh*, v.a. To sprain; to wrench.
RANCID, *ran'-sid*, a. Having a rank smell; sour or musty;—ad. *Rancidly.*
RANCIDITY, *ran-sid'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being
RANCIDNESS, *ran'-sid-nes*, } rancid; a strong, sour scent.
RANCOUR, *rank'-ur*, s. Implacable enmity; virulence; malignity. [malevolent;—ad. *Rancorously.*
RANCOROUS, *rank'-ur-us*, a. Malignant; spiteful; malevolent;—ad. *Rancorously.*
RAND,† *rand*, s. A border, edge, or margin.
RANDOM, *ran'-dum*, s. Want of direction, rule, or method; chance.—*At random*, without a settled point.
— a. Done at hazard, left to chance.—*Random-shot*, a shot discharged at random without any direct point.
RANDY, *ran'-de*, a. Disorderly; riotous. (*Local.*)
RANE, *rane*, s. A species of deer. *See* REINDEER.
RANG, *rang*, the old pret. of RING.
RANGE, *rānj*, v.a. To set in a row; to dispose in proper order; to rove over. [to rove; to ramble.
— v.n. To go at large; to lie in a particular direction;
— s. A row; things in a line; excursion; a kitchen-grate or cooking apparatus.—In *gun.*, the horizontal distance to which a projectile is carried.
RANGER, *rane'-jer*, s. A rover; a forest officer; a robber; a species of dog.
RANGERSHIP, *rane'-jer-ship*, s. Office of a forest keeper.
RANGING, *rane'-jing*, s. Act of placing in order; a roving, &c.
RANK, *rangk*, s. A line of men placed abreast; a row; class; dignity; degree.—*To take rank*, to enjoy precedence.—*Rank and file*, the whole body of common soldiers.
— a. Luxuriant in growth; rancid; coarse; high-grown; nauseous to the taste or smell.
— v.a. To place abreast or in a line; to dispose methodically. [in society.
— v.n. To be placed in a rank; to have a certain grade
RANKER, *rangk'-er*, s. One who disposes in ranks.
RANKLE, *rangk'l*, v.n. To grow more rank or strong; to fester; to be inflamed.
RANKLING, *rangk'-ling*, s. Deep and active irritation.
RANKLY, *rangk'-le*, ad. Coarsely; grossly.
RANKNESS, *rangk'-nes*, s. Vigorous growth; strong taste. rancidness.
RANNY, *ran'-ne*, s. The shrew-mouse.
RANSACK, *ran'-sak*, v.a. To plunder; to pillage.
RANSACKED, *ran'-sakt*, pp. or a. Pillaged.
RANSOM, *ran'-sum*, s. The money or price paid for liberty, or for goods captured by an enemy.—In *law*, a sum paid.—In *Scrip.*, the price paid for a forfeited life, or the pardon of sins.
RANSOM, v.a. To free from captivity; to redeem from the bondage of sin. [tivity.
RANSOMED, *ran'-sumd*, pp. or a. Redeemed from cap-
RANSOMER, *ran'-sum-er*, s. One who redeems.
RANSOMLESS, *ran'-sum-les*, a. Free from ransom.
RANT, *rant*, v.n. To rave in violent empty declamation.
— s. Boisterous and idle declamation.
RANTER, *ran'-ter*, s. A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.—*Ranters*, a term applied to the Primitive Methodists, who seceded from the Wesleyans on the ground of their deficiency in zeal.
RANTERISM, *ran'-ter-izm*, } s. The practice or tenets
RANTISM, *ran'-tizm*, } of ranters.
RANTIPOLE,‡ *ran'-te-pole*, a. Wild; rakish.* (*Low.*)
— v.n. To run about wildly.
RANTY, *ran'-te*, a. Wild; noisy; boisterous.
RANULA, *ran'-u-là*, s. In *path.*, a glandular swelling under the tongue; frog-tongue.
RANUNCULACEÆ, *rà-nung-ku-là'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogens, of which the *Ranunculus*, or Crowfoot, is the type.
RAP, *rap*, v.n. or v.a. To strike with a sharp blow; to snatch or hurry away; to seize by violence.
— s. A quick, smart blow.
RAPACIOUS, *rà-pā'-shus*, a. Given to plunder; seizing by force; greedy; ravenous; voracious;—ad. *Rapaciously.*
RAPACIOUSNESS, *rà-pā'-shus-nes*, s. The quality of being rapacious.
RAPACITY, *rà-pas'-e-te*, s. Addictedness to plunder; ravenousness; exorbitant greediness.
RAPE, *rape*, s. A seizing and carrying away by force.—In *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; a division of a county in Sussex; one of the names of the *brassica rapa*, or common turnip.—*Rape-seed*, the seed of the rape.—*Rape-cake*, the refuse remaining after the oil has been expressed from the rape-seed.
RAPHE, *ra'-fe*, s. In *bot.*, a bundle of vessels connecting the chalaza with the hilum of a seed.
RAPHIDES, *raf'-e-dis*, s.pl. Minute transparent crystals, found in the tissues of plants.
RAPHILITE, *raf'-il-ite*, s. A mineral of a whitish colour, composed of needle-formed crystals.
RAPID, *rap'-id*, a. Quick; swift; speedy; violent;—ad. *Rapidly.*
— s. The part of a river where the current flows rapidly.—*Rapids* imply a considerable descent of water, but not equal to a cataract.
RAPIDITY, *rà-pid'-e-te*, } s. Quickness; celerity: velo-
RAPIDNESS, *rap'-id-nes*, } city; agility; speed.
RAPIER, *ra'-pe-ur*, s. A small-pointed sword.—*Rapier-fish*, the sword-fish. [lence
RAPINE, *rap'-ine*, s. Act of plundering; pillage; vio-
RAPPEE, *rap-pe'*, s. A coarse kind of snuff.
RAPPER, *rap'-per*, s. One who raps or knocks; ‡ a falsehood.
RAPPEREE, *rap-pe-re'*, a. A wild Irish plunderer.
RAPT, *rapt*, pp. or a. Transported; ravished.
— s. An ecstasy; a trance.
RAPTOR, *rap'-tur*, s. A ravisher; a plunderer.
RAPTORIAL, *rap-to'-re-al*, } a. Rapacious; seizing with
RAPTORIOUS, *rap-to'-re-us*, } rapidity and violence, as birds of prey [port; delight.
RAPTURE, *rapt'-yur*, s. Enthusiasm; ecstasy; trans-
RAPTURED, *rapt'-yurd*, a. Ravished; transported.
RAPTURIST, *rapt'-yur-ist*, s. An enthusiast.
RAPTUROUS, *rapt'-yur-us*, a. Ecstatic; ravishing;—ad. *Rapturously.*
RARE, *rare*, a. Not frequent; scarce; porous; not dense; nearly raw.—*Raree-show*, a show carried in a box. [rarefied.
RAREFACTION, *rar-e-fak'-shun*, s. The state of being
RAREFIABLE, *rar'-e-fi à-bl*, a. Capable of being rarefied.
RAREFIED, *rar'-e-fide*, pp. or a. Made thin or less dense.
RAREFY, *rar'-e-fi*, v.a. To make thin and porous or less dense; to expand a body.
— v.n. To become thin and porous.
RARELY, *rare'-le*, adv. Seldom; not often.
RARENESS, *rare'-nes*, s. The state of being uncommon, infrequency; tenuity; subtilty.
RARERIPE, *rare'-ripe*, a. (Sax.) Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.
— s. An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early. [tenuity. *See* RARENESS.
RARITY, *rar'-e-te*, s. Uncommonness; infrequency
RASCAL, *ras'-kal*, s. A mean fellow, scoundrel, rogue
RASCALITY, *ras-kal'-e-te*, s. Dishonesty; base fraud.
RASCALLION, *ras-kal'-yun*, s. A low, mean wretch.

RASCALLY, *ras'-kal-le*, a. Dishonest; vile; worthless.
RASE, *raze*, v.a. To erase, efface, obliterate, or expunge.
‡ s. A cancel; erasure; a wound.
RASH, *rash*, a. Precipitate; headstrong; indiscreet.
— s. An eruption; a breaking out.
— v.n. To slice; to cut into pieces; to divide.
RASHER, *rash'-er*, s. A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.
RASHLING,‡ *rash'-ling*, s. One who acts without caution.
RASHLY, *rash'-le*, ad. With precipitation; hastily.
RASHNESS, *rash'-nes*, s. Foolish contempt of danger; temerity; foolhardiness.
RASORIAL, *ra-so'-re-al*, a. In *ornith.*, applied to gallinaceous birds. [bark of a tree.
RASP, *rasp*, s. A species of file; a raspberry; the rough
— v.a. To file with a rasp or a rough file.
RASPATORY, *rasp'-a-tur-e*, s. A surgeon's rasp.
RASPBERRY, *raz'-ber-re*, s. The fruit of a bramble.
RASPER, *rasp'-er*, s. A scraper. [erasure.
RASURE, *ra'-zhur*, s. The act of scraping or erasing; an
RAT, *rat*, s. A rodent quadruped of the genus *mus*.—Among printers, one who works for less than the established prices.—*Rat-catcher*, one who makes it his business to catch rats.—*Rat's-bane*, poison for rats.—*Rat's-tail*, a disease in horses.—*Rat-tail*, in *far.*, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.—*To smell a rat*, to be suspicious.
— v.n. In *politics*, to desert one's former party.
RATABLE, *ra'-ta-bl*, a. That may be set at a certain value; liable to taxation;—ad. *Ratably*.
RATAFIA, *rat-a-fe'-a*, s. (Sp.) A fine spirituous liquor.
RATAN, *rat-tan'*, s. A small Indian cane.
RATANY, *rat'-a-ne*, s. A half shrubby Peruvian plant.
RATCH, *ratsh*, s. A bar containing angular teeth, into which a pall or catch drops, to prevent machines from running back.
RATCHET, *ratsh'-et*, s. In a watch, a small tooth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel, which stops it in winding up.—*Ratchet-wheel*, a circular wheel having angular teeth, into which a ratchet drops, to prevent machines from running back.
RATCHIL, *ratsh'-il*, s. Among miners, fragments of stone.
RATE, *rate*, s. The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; price; settled allowance; degree of value; a tax. In the *navy*, the order or class of a ship. [reprove.
— v.a. To value, to estimate, to chide hastily; to
— v.n To make an estimate
RATER, *ra'-ter*, s. One who sets a value on.
RATHER, *ra'-ther*, ad. More readily or willingly; especially.—*The rather*, for better reason.—*Would rather*, to desire in preference.
RATHOFITE, *rath'-o-fi'e*, s. A species of garnet.
RATIFICATION, *rat-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of ratifying, confirmation.
RATIFIER, *rat-e-fi'-er*, s. He or that which ratifies.
RATIFY, *rat'-e-fi*, v.a. To confirm; to establish.
RATIO, *ra'-she-o*. (Lat.) Proportion; rate; degree.—*Arithmetical ratio* is the difference between two quantities or sets of quantities. [argue.
RATIOCINATE,† *rash-e-os'-e-nate*, v.a. To reason; to
RATIOCINATION, *rash-e-os-e-na'-shun*, s. The act or process of reasoning.
RATIOCINATIVE, *rash-e-os'-e-na-tiv*, a. Argumentative
RATION, *ra'-shun*, s. A certain allowance of provisions.
RATIONAL, *rash'-un-al*, a. Agreeable to reason; intelligent; reasonable; judicious.—*Rational horizon*, in *geog.*, the plane passing through the centre of the earth parallel to the circle of the sensible horizon;—ad. *Rationally*.
— s. A rational being.
RATIONALE, *rash-un-a'-le*, s. A series of reasons assigned.
RATIONALISM, *rash'-un-al-izm*, s. A system of opinions deduced from reason.
RATIONALIST, *rash'-un-al-ist*, s. One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.
RATIONALISTIC, *rash-un-al-is'-tik*, a. Belonging to or in accordance with rationalism;—ad. *Rationalistically*.
RATIONALITY, *rash-un-al'-e-te*, s. Reasonableness.
RATIONALIZE, *rash'-un-al-ize*, v.a. To convert to rationalism. [rational.
RATIONALNESS, *rash'-un-al-nes*, s. The state of being
RATLIN, *rat'-lin*, s. A small line traversing the shrouds of a ship.
RATOON, *ra-toon'*, s. A sprout from the sugar-cane.
RATTEN, *rat'-ten*, v.a. To maliciously destroy the property of non-unionists.
RATTINET, *rat'-te-net*, s. A woollen stuff.
RATTING, *rat'-ting*, s. The act of deserting one's former party.—Among *printers*, working for less than the established prices.
RATTLE, *rat'tl*, v.n. or v.a. To make a quick sharp noise; to speak noisily; to cause to make a rattling sound; to rail at clamorously.
— s. A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds rapid talk; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made.—*Yellow rattle*, a plant of the genus *rhinanthus*.—*Rattle-headed*, noisy; giddy.
RATTLES, *rat'tlz*, s.pl. The croup.
RATTLESNAKE, *rat'tl-snake*, s. A poisonous snake with rattles at the tail. [sounds.
RATTLING, *rat'-ling*, s. A rapid succession of sharp
RAUCITY, *raw'-se-te*, s. Hoarseness.
RAUCOUS, *raw'-kus*, a. Hoarse; harsh.
RAUT, *rawt*, v.n. To bellow; to roar.
RAVAGE, *rav'-aje*, s. Destruction by violence or by decay; despoilment; devastation.
— v.a. To lay waste; to despoil, or plunder.
RAVAGER, *rav'-a-jer*, s. A plunderer; a spoiler.
RAVE, *rave*, v.n. To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to dote.
RAVEL, *rav'l*, v.a. To disentangle; to untwist.
— v.n. To be untwisted or disentangled.
RAVELIN, *rav'-lin*, s. In *fort.*, a detached work with two embankments, which make a salient angle.
RAVELLINGS, *rav'l-ingz*, s.pl. Threads detached by ravelling.
RAVEN, *ra'vn*, s. A large bird, of the crow family.
RAVEN, *rav'n*, v.a. To devour with great eagerness.
— v.n. To prey with rapacity.
— s. Prey; plunder; rapine.
RAVENER, *rav'-en-er*, s. One who ravens or plunders.
RAVENING, *rav'-en-ing*, s. Eagerness for plunder.
RAVENOUS, *rav'-en-us*, a. Furiously voracious; greedy —ad. *Ravenously*.
RAVENOUSNESS, *rav'-en-us-nes*, s. Extreme voracity.
RAVER, *ra'-ver*, s. One who raves or is furious.
RAVINE, *ra-veen'*, s. Any long, deep, and narrow hollow or pass through mountains, &c.
RAVINGLY, *ra'-ving-le*, ad. With furious wildness.
RAVISH, *rav'-ish*, v.a. To seize and carry away by violence; to violate, or deflower.
RAVISHER, *rav'-ish-er*, s. One who takes by violence, or who forces a woman to his carnal embrace.
RAVISHING, *rav'-ish-ing*, a. Delighting to rapture, transporting;—ad. *Ravishingly*.
— s. A seizing and carrying away by violence; carnal knowledge by force; transport.
RAVISHMENT, *rav'-ish-ment*, s. Forcible violation of chastity; rapture.
RAW, *raw*, a. Not roasted, boiled, or cooked; immature; unripe; inexperienced; not spun or twisted.—*Raw-boned*, having little flesh on the bones.—*Raw-head*, the name of a spectre.—*Raw-hide*, a cowhide.
RAWISH, *raw'-ish*, a. Somewhat raw.
RAWLY, *raw'-le*, ad. In a raw manner; unskilfully.
RAWNESS, *raw'-nes*, s. State of being raw; uncooked, unskilfulness.
RAY, *ray*, s. A beam of light; a fish; a plant.—*Ray-grass*, a name of *lolium perenne*. [ject.
RAYAH, *ra'-ya*, s. In *Turkey*, a non-Mohammedan sub-
RAYLESS, *ray'-les*, a. Destitute of light; dark.
RAZE, *raze*, v.a. To lay level with the ground; to efface; to demolish.
RAZEE, *ra'-ze*, s. An armed two-decked ship.
RAZOR, *ra'-zur*, s. An instrument for shaving off the beard or hair.—*Razor-bill*, an aquatic fowl.—*Razor-fish*, a small fish.—*Razor-shell*, a bivalve shell-fish.—*Razor-strop*, a strop for sharpening a razor
RAZURE, *ra'-zhur*, s. The act of erasing; obliteration.
RE, *re*, a prepositive particle, derived from the Latin *rursum*, again, and used as a prefix to numerous words to denote a repetition; as *Reabsorb*, *Readmit*, *Readmittance*, *Reallege*, *Reannex*, *Reappear*, *Reapply*, *Reappoint*, *Reapportion*, *Reascend*, *Reascent*, *Reassimilate*, *Reassume*, *Reattempt*, *Rebaptize*, *Recarry*, *Recelebrate*, *Rechange*, *Rechoose*, *Recoin*, &c., which are all self-explanatory; and therefore only a few of these compounds, and those in most common use, can be here inserted.
REACCESS, *re-ak-ses'*, s. A second access or approach.
REACH, *reetsh*, v.a. To touch with the hand extended to arrive at; to fetch and give; to extend to.
— v.n. To be extended; to penetrate.
— s. Extension; a stretching; extent.
REACHER, *reetsh'-er*, s. One who reaches or extends.

React, *re-akt'*, v.a. To act or perform a second time.
— v.n. To return an impulse or impression; to act in opposition. [impulse.
Reaction, *re-ak'-shun*, s. The reciprocation of an
Reactive, *re-ak'-tiv*, a. Having power to react;—ad. *Reactively*. [active.
Reactiveness, *re-ak'-tiv-nes*, s. Quality of being re-
Read, *reed*, v.a. (pret. and pp. *read*, pronounced *red*). To utter or pronounce written or printed words, letters, or characters in the proper order; to peruse silently, to learn by observation.
— v.n. To perform the act of reading; to be studious.
Read, *red*, pp. of the verb *to read*.
— a. Versed in books; learned.
Readable, *re'-dà-bl*, a. Fit to be read; legible;—ad. *Readably*;—s. *Readableness*. [lost.
Readeption,† *re-à-dep'-shun*, s. Recovery of something
Reader, *re'-der*, s. One who reads; one whose office is to read prayers; at the Oxford University, a lecturer on scientific subjects; one studious in books.—In *printing*, a corrector of the press; whence *Readership*
Readily, *red'-e-le*, ad. Promptly; easily; cheerfully.
Readiness, *red'-e-nes*, s. Willingness; preparedness; promptitude; expertness.
Reading, *re'-ding*, a. Addicted to reading; as a reading community.
— s. The act of reading; perusal; study of books; a lecture or public recital.—*Reading-room*, a room provided with papers, periodicals, &c., for general reading.
Readjourn, *re-ad-jurn'*, v.a. To adjourn a second time.
Readjust, *re-ad-just'*, v.n. To put in order again.
Readjustment, *re-ad-just'-ment*, s. A second adjustment.
Readmission, *re-ad-mish'-un*, s. Act of admitting again.
Readopt, *re-à-dopt'*, v.a. To adopt again.
Readorn, *re-à-dorn'*, v.a. To adorn anew.
Readvertency, *re-ad-ver'-ten-se*, s. Act of reviewing.
Ready, *red'-e*, a. Quick; prepared; expeditious; dexterous; willing.—*Ready-made*, already made.—*Ready-witted*, having ready wit.—*To make ready*, to provide and put in order.
— ad. In a state of preparation.
—† v.a. To dispose in order.
Reaffirm, *re-af-ferm'*, v.a. To affirm a second time.
Reagent, *re-a'-jent*, s. In *chem.*, a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies.
Reaggravation, *re-ag-grà-va'-shun*, s. In the Romish church, the last monitory published before the last excommunication.
Real, *re'-al*, a. Not fictitious; genuine; true; authentic.—In *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable.—*Real action*, is an action which concerns real property.—*Real presence*, in the Romish church, is the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist.
— s. A Spanish coin of the value of 2½*d.*; also a money of account.
Realgar, *re-al'-gar*, s. Red sulphuret of arsenic.
Realist, *re'-al-ist*, s. One who maintains that *generals* represent real existences, and are not mere *names*, as maintained by the *Nominalists*; whence *Realism*, the doctrine of the *Realists*.
Realistic, *re-al-ist'-ik*, a. Characteristic of the realists.
Reality, *re-al'-e-te*, s. Actual being or existence; what is; truth; actuality.—In *law*, the fixed, permanent nature of property.
Realization, *re-al-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of realizing or making real. [accomplish; to carry out.
Realize *re'-al-ize*, v.a. To bring into being; to
Realizable, *re-à-li'-zà-bl*, a. That may be realized.
Realizing, *re-à-li'-zing*, a. That brings home as a reality; that makes real.
Reallege, *re-al-lej'*, v.a. To allege again.
Realliance, *re-as-li'-ance*, s. A renewed alliance.
Really, *re'al-ie*, ad. With actual existence; in truth.
Realm, *relm*, s. A royal jurisdiction; a kingdom.
Realty, *re'-al-te*, s. Reality.—In *law*, immobility.
Ream, *reem*, s. A bundle of paper, consisting of twenty quires.—*Printer's ream*, 21½ quires.
— v.a. To bevel out. [citate; to invigorate.
Reanimate, *re-an'-e-mate*, v.a. To revive; to resus-
Reanimation, *re-an-e-ma'-shun*, s. The act or operation of giving fresh spirits, or of reviving from apparent death.
Reannex, *re-an-neks'*, v.a. To annex again; to reunite.
Reap, *reep*, v.a. or v.n. To cut grain with a sickle; to gather; to receive the fruit of labour.
Reaper, *reep'-er*, s. One who cuts grain with a sickle.
Reaping, *reep'-ing*, s. The act of cutting grain with a sickle.—*Reaping-hook*, an instrument used in reaping.
Reapparel, *re-ap-par'-el*, v.a. To clothe again.
Reapply, *re-ap-pli'*, v.a. or v.n. To apply again.
Reappointment, *re-ap-point'-ment*, s. A second appointment.
Rear, *rear*, s. The part of an army or of a fleet which is behind the other, the last in order.—*In the rear*, behind the rest.—*Rear-admiral*, the admiral who commands the rear of a fleet.—*Rear-guard*, the body of an army that marches in the rear.—*Rear-line*, the line in the rear of an army.—*Rear-mouse*, the leather-winged bat.—*Rear-rank*, a body of troops in the rear.
— v.a. To raise; to lift after a fall; to instruct.
— v.n. To rise up on the hind legs.
Rearward, *reer'-ward*, s. The last troop; the rear-guard.
Reascension, *re-as-sen' shun*, s. The act of reascending, a remounting.
Reason, *re'zn*, s. The faculty of judging; the exercise of reason; right; justice; motive.
— v.n. To exercise the faculty of reason; to argue; to infer conclusions from premises.
— v.a. To examine or discuss by arguments.
Reasonable, *re'zn-à-bl*, a. Having the faculty of reason; governed by reason; rational; not excessive; not unjust;—ad. *Reasonably*.
Reasonableness, *re'zn-à-bl-nes*, s. Agreeableness to reason; moderation.
Reasoner, *re'zn-er*, s. One who reasons or argues.
Reasoning, *re'zn-ing*, ppr. or a. Deducing inferences from premises.
— s. Exercise of the faculty of reason.
Reasonless, *re'zn-les*, a. Void of reason; irrational.
Reassemble, *re-as-sem'-bl*, v.a. or v.n. To collect again.
Reassert, *re-as-sert'*, v.a. To assert again.
Reassertion, *re-as-ser'-shun*, s. A second assertion of the same thing.
Reassign, *re-as-sine'*, v.a. To assign back.
Reassurance, *re-as-shure'-ans*, s. Assurance or confirmation repeated; a second assurance against loss.
Reassure, *re-as-shure'*, v.a. To restore courage to; to insure a second time against loss.
Reastiness, *rees'-te-nes*, s. Rancidness.
Reasty, *rees'-te*, a. Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste (*Local*).
Reattach, *re-at-tatch'*, v.a. To attach a second time.
Reave,‡ *reeve*, v.a. To bereave.
Reavow, *re-à-vow'*, v.a. To avow again.
Rebaptize, *re-bap-tize'*, v.a. To baptize a second time.
Rebate, *re-bate'*, v.a. To blunt; to deprive of keenness.
— s. Abatement; deduction; discount; a kind of hard freestone.
Rebato, *re-ba'-to*, s. A sort of ruff.
Rebec, *re'-bec*, s. A three-stringed fiddle.
Rebel, *reb'-el*, s. One who revolts from his allegiance, or defies the laws of his country.
— a. Acting in revolt.
Rebel, *re-bel'*, v.n. To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government.
Rebeller, *re-bel'-ler*, s. One who rebels.
Rebellion, *re-bel'-yun*, s. Insurrection against lawful authority; sedition; revolt.
Rebellious, *re-bel'-yus*, a. Enaged in rebellion;—ad. *Rebelliously*;—s. *Rebelliousness*.
Rebellow, *re-bel'-lo*, v.n. To bellow in return.
Reboation,‡ *re-bo-a'-shun*, s. The return of a loud, bellowing sound.
Reboil, *re-boyl'*, v.n. or v.a. To take fire; to boil again.
Rebound, *re-bownd'*, v.n. or v.a. To spring back; to drive back; to reverberate.
— s. The act of flying back; resilience.
Rebrace, *re-brace'*, v.a. To brace again.
Rebreathe, *re-breethe'*, v.n. To breathe again.
Rebuff, *re-buf'*, s. Repercussion or beating back sudden check; repulse; refusal.
— v.a. To beat back; to check. [structure.
Rebuild, *re-bild'*, v.a. To build again; to renew a
Rebukable, *re-bu'-kà-bl*, a. Worthy of reprehension.
Rebuke, *re-buke'*, v.a. To chide; to reprove; to check; to calm. [affliction.
— s. A chiding; reprehension.—In *Scrip.*, punishment;
Rebukeful, *re-buke'-ful*, a. Abounding with rebukes;—ad. *Rebukefully*.
Rebuker, *re-bu'-ker*, s. One who rebukes; a chider.
Rebukingly, *re-bu'-king-le*, ad. By way of rebuke.
Rebullition, *re-bul-lish'-un*, s. Act of boiling or effervescing.
Rebury, *re-ber' re*, v.a. To inter again.

Rebus, *re'-bus*, s.; pl. **Rebuses**. A kind of riddle; a word represented by a picture.

Rebut, *re-but'*, v.a. To repel; to oppose by argument.

Rebutter, *re-but'-er*, s. In *law pleadings*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.

Recalcitrate, *re-kal'-se-trate*, v.a. To kick back.

Recalcitration, *re-kal-se-tra'-shun*, s. A kicking back.

Recall, *re-kawl'*, v.a. To call back; to revoke.
— s. A calling back; revocation.

Recallable, *re-kawl'-là-bl*, a. That may be recalled.

Recant, *re-kant'*, v.a. or v.n. To retract, revoke, or abjure; to recall words; to retract.

Recantation, *re-kan-ta'-shun*, s. The act of recalling; retraction

Recapacitate, *re-kà-pas'-e-tate*, v.a. To qualify again.

Recapitulate, *re-ka-pit'-u-late*, v.a. To give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments; to reiterate.

Recapitulation, *re-ka-pit-u-la'-shun*, s. A summary or concise statement of the principal points in a discourse or argument. [again.

Recapitulatory, *re-ka-pit'-u-la-tur-e*, a. Repeating

Recaption, *re-kap'-shun*, s. Act of retaking; reprisal.

Recaptor, *re-kap'-tur*, s. One who retakes.

Recapture, *re-kapt'-yur*, s. The act of retaking, a prize retaken.
— v.a. To retake.

Recast, *re-kast'*, v.a. To cast again; to mould anew.

Recede, *re-seed'*, v.n. To go or move back; to take back a claim or pretension; to retire or retreat.
— v.a. To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor.

Receipt, *re-seet'*, s. The act of receiving; recipe; prescription; acknowledgment for money or goods received; the taking of money or goods.
— v.a. To give a receipt for.

Receivable, *re-seev'-à-bl*, a. That may be received.

Receivableness, *re-seev'-à-bl-nes*, s. Capability of being received.

Receive, *re-seev'*, v.a. To take what is offered; to accept; to take stolen goods from a thief.

Received, *re-seevd'*, pp. or a. Taken; accepted.

Receiver, *re-seev'-er*, s. One who takes or receives in any manner; a recipient.—In *distillation*, a vessel for receiving and condensing the product of distillation.—In *pneu. chem.*, a vessel for receiving and containing gases.—In *nat. phil.*, a vessel employed on the plate of the air pump for producing a vacuum.

Receiving, *re-seev'-ing*, s. Act of receiving.

Recency, *re'-sen-se*, s Newness, late origin; lateness.

Recense, *re-sens'*, v.a. To review; to revise.

Recension, *re-sen'-shun*, s. Review; examination.

Recent, *re'-sent*, a. Being of late origin or existence; late; modern; fresh, lately received.—In *geol.*; of a date subsequent to the creation of man;—ad. *Recently*;—s. *Recentness*.

Receptacle, *re-sep'-tà-kl*, s. A place or vessel into which something is received.—In *bot.*, one of the parts of fructification.

Receptacular, *re-sep-tak'-u-lar*, a. In *bot.*, pertaining to the receptacle.

Receptary,† *re-sep'-tà-re*, s. Thing received.

Receptibility, *re-sep-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The possibility of receiving or of being received.

Reception, *re-sep'-shun*, s. The act of receiving; readmission; entertainment; a receiving officially.

Receptive, *re sep'-tiv*, a. Having the quality of receiving.

Receptory,‡ *re-sep'-tur-e*, a. Generally admitted.

Recess, *re-ses'*, s. A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back; part of a room formed by the receding of the wall; place of retirement. [retreating.

Recession, *re-sesh'-un*, s. The act of withdrawing or

Recharge, *re-tchardzh'*, v.a. To charge in return; to attack anew.

Recharter, *re-tchar'-ter*, v.a. To charter again.

Recheat, *re-tchete'*, s. Among hunters, the notes wound upon the horn when the hounds have lost
— v.a To blow the recheat. [scent.

Recidivation,† *re-sid-e-va'-shun*, s. A backsliding.

Recidivate,† *re-sid'-e-vate*, s. To backslide.

Recidivous,† *re-sid-e'-vus*. a. Subject to backslide.

Recipe, *res'-e-pe*, s A medical prescription.

Recipiency, *re-sip'-e-en-se*, s. A receiving.

Recipient, *re-sip'-e-ent*, s. A receiver.

Reciprocal, *re-sip'-ro-kal*, a. Mutual; alternate.—*Reciprocal ratio*, the ratio of the reciprocal of two quantities.

Reciprocally, *e-sip'-ro-kal-le*, ad. Mutually.

Reciprocalness, *re-sip'-ro-kal-nes*, s. Mutual return.

Reciprocate, *re-sip'-ro-kate*, v.n. or v.a. To alternate, to interchange.

Reciprocation, *re-sip-ro-ka'-shun*, s. Interchange of acts; mutuality; alternation.

Reciprocity, *res-e-pros'-e-te*, s. Reciprocal obligation or right.

Recision, *re-sizh'-un*, s. The act of cutting off.

Recital, *re-si'-tal*, s. A narrative; a recital; rehearsal.

Recitation, *res-e-ta'-shun*, s. The delivery of the compositions of others, committed to memory.

Recitative, *res-e-tà-tiv'*, a. Reciting; rehearsing;—ad. *Recitatively*.
— s. In *music*, a species of singing which approaches toward ordinary speaking.

Recite, *re-site'*, v.a. or v.n. To repeat the words of another; to tell over; to rehearse.

Reciter, *re-si'-ter*, s. One who recites; a narrator.

Reck,‡ *rek*, v.n. or v.a. To care; to mind.

Reckless, *rek'-les*, a. Having no care; heedless;—ad *Recklessly*. [ness; negligence.

Recklessness, *rek'-les-nes*, s. Heedlessness; careless-

Reckon, *rek'n*, v.a. or v.n. To tell over by particulars; to form an estimate or judgment; to calculate.
— v.n. To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments; to pay a penalty; to believe or suppose.

Reckoner, *rek'n-er*, s. One who reckons or computes.

Reckoning, *rek'n-ing*, s. The act of counting or computing; an account of time; calculation; computation.—*Reckoning-book*, a book in which money received and expended is entered.

Reclaim, *re-klame'*, v.a. To claim back; to demand to have returned; to call back from error; to attempt to recover possession.
— v.n. To cry out; to exclaim.
— s. Reformation; recovery.

Reclaimable, *re-kla'-mà-bl*, a. That may be reclaimed.

Reclaimant, *re-kla'-mant*, s. One who opposes or remonstrates against.

Reclamation, *re-klà-ma'-shun*, s. Recovery; demand.

Reclinate, *rek'-le-nate*, a. In *bot.*, reclined, as a leaf.

Reclination, *rek-le-na'-shun*, s. The act of leaning or reclining. [side; to rest or repose on a couch.

Recline, *re-kline'*, v.a. or v.n. To lean back or to one
— s. Being in a leaning posture.

Reclose, *re-klose'*, v.a. To close or shut again.

Reclude,† *re-klude'*, v.a. To open again. [*elusely*.

Recluse, *re-kluse'*, a. Shut up; sequestered;—ad. *Re-*
— s. A person who lives in seclusion.

Recluseness, *re-kluse'-nes*, } s. Retirement; seclusion
Reclusion, *re-klu'-shun*, } from society.

Reclusive, *re-klu'-siv*, a. Affording retirement.

Recoast, *re-koast'*, v.a. To coast back.

Recoct,‡ *re-kokt'*, v.a. To recoct or vamp up again.

Recoction, *re-kok'-shun*, s. A second preparation.

Recognisable, *re-kog'-ne-zà-bl*, a. That may be recognised or acknowledged.

Recognisance, *re-keg'-ne-zans*, or *re-kon'-e-zans*, s. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession.—In *law*, an obligation of record.

Recognise, *rek'-og-nize*, v.a. To acknowledge; to avow; to confess. [tribunal.
— v.n. To enter an obligation of record before a proper

Recognisor, *re-kog-ne-zor'*, s. One who enters into a recognisance.

Recognition, *rek-og-nish'-un*, s. Acknowledgment, formal avowal.

Recognitor, *re-kog'-ne-tur*, s. One of a jury upon assize

Recognitory, *re-keg'-ne-tur-e*, a. Pertaining to or connected with recognition. [retreat

Recoil, *re-koyl'*, v.n. To move or start back; to
—‡ v.a. To drive back.
— s. A starting or falling back.

Recoiler, *re-koyl'-er*, s. One who falls back from his promise, a revolver. [shrinking

Recoiling, *re-koyl'-ing*, s. The act of starting back; a

Recoilingly, *re-koyl'-ing-le*, ad. With retrocession.

Recoilment, *re-koyl'-ment*, s. The act of recoiling.

Recoin, *re-koyn'*, v.a. To coin anew.

Recoinage, *re-koyn'-aje*, s. Act of coining anew.

Recollect, *rek-o-lekt'*, v.a. To collect again; to recall the knowledge of; to remember; to collect what has been scattered. [to memory; reminiscence.

Recollection, *rek-o-lek'-shun*, s. The act of recalling

Recollective, *rek-o-lek'-tiv*, a. Having the power of recollecting. [colonization.

Recolonization, *re-kol-o-ni-za'-shun*, s. A second

RECOLONIZE, *re-kol'-o-nize*, v.a. To colonize a second time. [second time.

RECOMBINATION, *re-kom-be-na'-shun*, s. Combination a

RECOMBINE, *re-kom-bine'*, v.a. To combine again.

RECOMFORT, *re-kum'-furt*, v.a. To comfort again; to give new strength.

RECOMMENCE, *re-kom'-mens'*, v.a. To commence again.

RECOMMENCEMENT, *re-kom-mens'-ment*, s. A commencement anew.

RECOMMEND, *re-kom-mend'*, v.a. To commend to another's notice; to make acceptable.

RECOMMENDABLE, *re-kom-mend'-da-bl*, a. That may be recommended;—ad. *Recommendably*.

RECOMMENDABLENESS, *rek-om-mend'-a-bl-nes*, s. Quality of being recommendable. [recommending.

RECOMMENDATION, *rek-om-mend-a'-shun*, s. Act of

RECOMMENDATORY, *rek-om mend'-a-tur-e*, a. That recommends. [again.

RECOMMISSION, *re-kom-mish'-un*, v.a. To commission

RECOMMIT, *re-kom-mit'*, v.a. To commit again.—In *parl.*, to refer again to committee.

RECOMMITTAL, *re-kom-mit'-al*, s. A second commitment; a renewed reference. [nicate again.

RECOMMUNICATE, *re-kom-mew'-ne-kate*, v.n. To commu-

RECOMPACT, *re-kom-pakt'*, v.a. To join anew.

RECOMPENSE, *rek'-om-pens*, v.a. To make return of an equivalent; to make amends; to repay; to requite.
— s. An equivalent returned for anything; repayment.

RECOMPOSE, *re-kom-poze'*, v.a. To quiet anew.

RECOMPOSITION, *re-kom-po-zish'-un*, s. Composition renewed.

RECONCILABLE, *rek-on-sile'-a-bl*, a. Capable of being reconciled or adjusted;—ad. *Reconcilably*.

RECONCILABLENESS, *rek-on-sile'-a-bl-nes*, s. Quality of being reconcilable; consistency.

RECONCILE, *rek-on-sile'*, v.a. To conciliate; to reunite, or pacify; to adjust; to restore to friendship or favour. [friendship.

RECONCILEMENT, *rek-on-sile'-ment*, s. Renewal of

RECONCILER, *rek-on-sil'-ler*, s. One who reconciles; one who discovers the consistence of propositions.

RECONCILIATION, *rek-on-sil-e-a'-shun*, s. The act of reconciling parties at variance; reconcilement; reunion

RECONCILIATORY, *rek-on-sil'-e-a-tur-e*, a. Tending to reconcile. [recondensing.

RECONDENSATION, *re-kon-den-sa'-shun*, s. The act of

RECONDENSE, *re-kon-dens'*, v.a. To condense again.

RECONDITE, *rek'-on-dite*, a. Secret; abstruse; profound.

RECONDITORY,† *re-kon'-de-tur-e*, s. A repository; a storehouse.

RECONDUCT, *re-kon-dukt'*, v.a. To conduct back again.

RECONFIRM, *re-kon-furm'*, v.a. To confirm anew.

RECONJOIN, *re-kon-joyn'*, v.a. To join or conjoin anew.

RECONNOISSANCE, *re-kon'-ne-sanse*, s. (Fr.) A reconnoitring; a discovery.

RECONNOITRE, *rek-on-noy'tr*, v.a. To view; to survey; to examine the state of an enemy's position.

RECONQUER, *re-konk'-er*, v.a. To conquer again; to recover by conquest.

RECONQUEST, *re-kon'-kwest*, s. A second conquest.

RECONSECRATE, *re-kon'-se-krate*, v.a. To consecrate anew.

RECONSIDER, *re-kon-sid'-er*, v.a. To turn in the mind again; to review or re-examine.

RECONSIDERATION, *re-kon-sid-er-a'-shun*, s. A renewed consideration or review in the mind.

RECONSTRUCT, *re-kon-strukt'*, v.a. To construct again; to rebuild. [structing again.

RECONSTRUCTION, *re-kon-struk'-shun*, s. Act of con-

RECONVENE, *re-kon-veen'*, v.n. or v.a. To call together again; to assemble.

RECONVERSION, *re-kon-ver'-shun*, s. A second conversion.

RECONVERT, *re-kon-vert'*, v.a. To convert again.

RECONVEY, *re-kon-va'*, v.a. To convey back; to transfer back to a former owner.

RECORD, *re-kord'*, v.a. To register; to enrol; to cause to be remembered. [any writing or account.

RECORD, *rek'-ord*, s. A register; an authentic copy of

RECORDATION,‡ *re-kor-da'-shun*, s. Remembrance.

RECORDER, *re-kor'-der*, s. One who enrols or records; a municipal judge. [corder.

RECORDERSHIP, *re-kor'-der-ship*, s. The office of a re-

RECORDING, *re-kord'-ing*, s. The act of placing on record.

RECOUCH, *re-kowtsh'*, v.n. To retire again to a lodge.

RECOUNT, *re-kownt'*, v.a. To go over in detail; to narrate.

RECOUNTMENT,† *re-kownt'-ment*, s. Relation in detail.

RECOURSE, *re-koarse'*, s. A going to with a request or application; access.

RECOURSEFUL,‡ *re-koarse'-ful*, a. Moving alternately.

RECOVER, *re-kuv'-er*, v.a. To get or obtain that which was lost; to restore from sickness; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law; to regain or repossess.
— v.n. To regain health after sickness; to grow well; to succeed in a lawsuit.

RECOVERABLE, *re-kuv'-er-a-bl*, a. That may be regained or recovered; that may be restored from sickness.

RECOVEROR, *re-kuv-er-or'*, s. In *law*, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in common recovery.

RECOVERY, *re-kuv'-e-re*, s. The act of regaining or obtaining possession of anything lost; restoration from sickness or apparent death; the obtaining judgment in a suit at law.

RECREANT, *rek'-re-ant*, a. Crying for mercy; yielding, cowardly; apostate. [a cowardly wretch.
— s. One who yields in combat, and cries craven.

RECREANCY, *rek'-re-an-se*, s. A cowardly yielding.

RECREATE, *rek'-re-ate*, v.a. To refresh after toil; to afford pleasurable occupation; to gratify; to delight, to reanimate.
— v.n. To take recreation.

RE-CREATE, *re-kre-ate'*, v.a. To create or form anew.

RECREATION, *rek-re-a'-shun*, s. Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion, pastime; sport.

RE-CREATION, *re-kre-a'-shun*, s. A forming anew.

RECREATIVE, *rek'-re-a-tiv*, a. Refreshing, giving new vigour or animation;—ad. *Recreatively*;—s. *Recreativeness*.

RECREMENT, *rek'-re-ment*, s. Dross; sceria.

RECREMENTAL, *rek-re-men'-tal*, } a. Drossy; con-
RECREMENTITIAL, *rek-re-men-tish'-al*, } sisting of super-
RECREMENTITIOUS, *rek-re-men-tish'-us*, } fluous matter separated from that which is valuable.

RECRIMINATE, *re-krim'-e-nate*, v.n. To return one accusation with another.
— v.a. To accuse in return.

RECRIMINATION, *re-krim-e-na'-shun*, s. The return of one accusation with another.

RECRIMINATIVE, *re-krim'-e-na-tiv*, } a. Retorting
RECRIMINATORY, *re-krim'-e-na-tur-e*, } accusation.

RECRIMINATOR, *re-krim'-e-na-tur*, s. He who retorts an accusation.

RECROSS, *re-kros'*, v.a. To cross a second time.

RECRUDESCENCE, *re-kru-des'-sens*, s. The state of becoming sore again. [painful again.

RECRUDESCENT, *re-kru-des'-sent*, a. Growing raw or

RECRUIT, *re-krute'*, v.a. or v.n. To make up by fresh supplies; to supply with new men; to repair; to retrieve; to gain flesh, spirits, &c. [soldier.
— s. The supply of anything wasted; a new-raised

RECRUITER, *re-kru'-ter*, s. One who recruits.

RECRUITING, *re-kru'-ting*, } s. The act or business
RECRUITMENT, *re-krute'-ment*, } of raising new supplies of men for an army.

RECTANGLE, *rekt'-ang-gl*, s. A right-angled parallelogram. [right angles

RECTANGLED, *rek-tang'-gld*, a. Having one or more

RECTANGULAR, *rekt-ang'-gu-lar*, a. Right-angled;—ad. *Rectangularly*.

RECTIFIABLE, *rek'-te-fi-a-bl*, a. That may be rectified.

RECTIFICATION, *rek-te-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act or operation of correcting or setting right that which is wrong. [adjusted.

RECTIFIED, *rek'-te-fide*, pp. or a. Set or made right;

RECTIFIER, *rek'-te-fire*, s. One who corrects or amends; that which rectifies; one who refines a liquid by repeated distillation.

RECTIFY, *rek'-te-fi*, v.a. To correct; to refine.—To *rectify a globe*, is to adjust it for the solution of a proposed problem.

RECTILINEAL, *rek-te-lin'-e-al*, } a. Right-lined; bound-
RECTILINEAR, *rek-te-lin'-e-ar*, } ed by right lines; straight;—ad. *Rectilineally*, and *Rectilinearly*.

RECTITUDE, *rek'-te-tewd*, s. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity.

RECTOR, *rek'-tur*, s. A ruler or governor; the clergyman of a parish who has the unimpropriated tithes of the parish; the head master of a public school

RECTORIAL, *rek-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a rector.

RECTORSHIP, *rek'-tur-ship*, s. The office or rank of a rector. [living; a parsonage house.

RECTORY, *rek'-tur-e*, s. A parish church, or spiritual

RECTRICES, *rek'-tri-sez*, s.pl. The tail feathers of a bird which act as a rudder.

Rectum, *rek'-tum*, s. (Lat.) In *anat.*, the third and lowest of the large intestines.

Recubation, *rek-u-bā'-shun*, s. The act of lying or leaning.

Recumb, *re-kum'*, v.n. To lean, to recline; to repose.

Recumbence, *re-kum'-bens*, } s. The posture of lean-
Recumbency, *re-kum'-ben-se*, } ing, reclining, or lying; rest; repose.

Recumbent, *re-kum'-bent*, a. Leaning; reclining;—ad. *Recumbently*.

Recuperable,‡ *re-kew'-per-à-bl*, a. Recoverable.

Recuperation, *re-kew-per-à'-shun*, s. Recovery.

Recuperative, *re-kew'-per-à-tiv*, a. Tending to recovery.

Recur, *re-kur'*, v.n. To return to mind; to have recourse.

Recure,‡ *re-kewr'*, v.a. To recover; to regain.

Recurrence, *re-kur'-rens*, s. Return; resort; the having recourse.

Recurrent, *re-kur'-rent*, a. Returning from time to time.

Recurring, *re kur'-ring*, ppr. or a. Returning to the mind, having recourse to.

Recurvate, *re-kur'-vate*, } v.a. To bend back.
Recurve, *re-kurv'*, }

Recurvate, a. In *bot.*, bowed or curved downward.

Recurvity, *re-kur'-ve-te*, s. A bending backward.

Recurvirostër, *re-kur'-ve-ros-ter*, s. A bird whose beak bends upward.

Recurvous, *re-kur'-vus*, a. Bent backward.

Recusancy, *rek'-u-zan-se*, or *re-ku'-zan-se*, s. Nonconformity.

Recusant, *rek'-u-zant*, or *re-ku'-zant*, a. Refusing to conform to the established church.

— s. A nonconformist.

Recusation, *rek-u-zā'-shun*, s. In *law*, the act of refusing or challenging a judge.

Recuse,‡ *re-kuse'*, v.a. To refuse as a judge.

Red, *red*, a. Of a bright colour, like blood, of which there are different shades, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange-red, &c. It is one of the primary colours; and the word forms a variety of compounds or distinctive epithets, as *Red-berried*, *Red-bird*, *Red-book*, *Red-chalk*, *Red-coats*, *Red-hot*, *Red-lead*, *Red-letter* days, *Red-top*, *Red-tail*, &c.

— s. A red colour.

Redact,‡ *re-dakt'*, v.a. To force; to reduce to form.

Redaction, *re-dak'-shun*, s. The act of digesting or reducing to order; the digest thus made.

Redan, *re-dan'*, s. A projection in a wall—In *fort.*, a kind of rampart in the form of an inverted V.

Redargue,‡ *red-ärr-gu*, v.a To refute.

Redargution, *red-ärr-gu'-shun*, s. Refutation.

Redbreast, *red'-brest*, s. The robin.

Redbud, *red'-bud*, s. The Judas tree.

Redden, *red'n*, v.a. To make red.

— v.n. To grow or become red; to blush.

Reddened, *red'nd*, pp. or a. Made red.

Reddish, *red'-dish*, a. Somewhat red.

Reddishness, *red'-dish-nes*, s. Moderate redness.

Reddition, *red-dish'-un*, s. Restitution.

Redditive, *red'-de-tiv*, a. Returning.

Reddle, *red'-dl*, s. Red chalk.

Rede,‡ *reed*, s. Counsel; advice.

Redeem, *re-deem'*, v.a. To purchase back; to ransom; to liberate; to free by making atonement.—In *theol.*, to deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties.—*To redeem time*, is to use more diligence in the improvement of it.

Redeemable, *re-deem'-à-bl*, a. That may be redeemed; capable of redemption.

Redeemableness, *re-deem'-à-bl-nes*, s. The state of being redeemable.

Redeemer, *re-deem'-er*, s. One who redeems or ransoms; the Saviour of the world.

Redemise, *re-de-mize'*, v.a. To convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee-simple.

— s. Reconveyance; a regranting of lands.

Redemption, *re-dem'-shun*, s. Repurchase; ransom; release; deliverance from bondage; repurchase, as of lands alienated; the liberation of an estate from a mortgage.—In *theol.*, the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin.

Redemptioner, *re-dem'-shun-er*, s. One who redeems himself.

Redemptive, *re-dem'-tiv*, a. Pertaining to redemption.

Redemptory, *re-dem'-tur-e*, s. Paid for ransom.

Redented, *re-dent'-ed*, a. Formed like teeth; indented.

Redient,† *re' de-ent*, a. Returning.

Redintegrate, *re-din'-te-grate*, v.a. To make whole again; to renew.

— a. Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.

Redintegration, *re-din-te-grā'-shun*, s. Renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state.

Redisseizin, *re-dis-se'-zin*, s. A writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

Redisseizor, *re-dis-se'-zur*, s. A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time.

Redistribute, *re-dis-trib'-ute*, v.a. To distribute anew.

Redistribution, *re-dis-tre-bew'-shun*, s A second distribution.

Redly, *red'-le*, ad. With redness.

Redness, *red'-nes*, s. The quality of being red.

Redolence, *red'-o-lens*, s. Sweet scent.

Redolent, *red'-o-lent*, a. Diffusing a sweet scent.

Redouble, *re-dub'-bl*, v.a. To repeat in return.

— v.n. To become twice as much

Redoubt, *re-dout'*, s. In *fort.*, a square work raised without the glacis of the place, a small work made in a ravelin.

Redoubtable, *re-dout'-à-bl*, a. Formidable; terrible to foes.

Redoubted,† *re-dout'-ed*, a. Formidable.

Redound, *re-dound'*, v.n. To conduce; to contribute to result.

Redpole, *red'-pole*, s. The name of two species of linnets.

Redraft, *re-draft*, v.a. To draw or draft anew.

Redraw, *re-draw'*, v.a. To draw a second draft or copy. —In *com.*, to draw a new bill of exchange.

Redress, *re-dres'*, v.a. To set right; to remedy; to repair.

— s. Reformation; amendment; remedy.

Redressible, *re-dres'-se-bl*, a. That may be redressed.

Redressive, *re-dres'-siv*, a. Affording relief.

Redressless, *re-dres'-les*, a. Without amendment.

Redressment, *re-dres'-ment*, s. Act of redressing.

Redriven, *re-driv'-en*, a. Driven back or again.

Redsear, *red'-seer*, v.a. Technically applied to the breaking or cracking of metal when too hot.

Redshank, *red'-shank*, s. The name of the red-leg sandpiper, or Rool-snipe of Linnæus; an appellation of contempt for bare-legged people.

Redstart, *red'-start*, s. The common name of birds of the genus Phœnicura.

Redstreak, *red'-streke*, s. A kind of cider-producing apple.

Reduce, *re-duse'*, v.a. To lower; to subdue; to bring into subjection; to diminish; to lessen, or decrease.—*To reduce to the ranks*, in *mil. language*, to degrade a serjeant or corporal for misconduct to the station of a private soldier.

Reducement, *re-duse'-ment*, s. The act of diminishing; reduction.

Reducent, *re-du'-sent*, a. Tending to reduce.

— s. That which reduces.

Reducible, *re-du'-se-bl*, a. That may be reduced;—s. *Reducibleness*.

Reduct, *re-dukt'*, s. In *building*, a small piece taken out of a larger to make it more uniform.

Reduction, *re-duk'-shun*, s. (Fr.) The act of reducing, or state of being reduced; diminution; decrease; subjugation of a country.—In *arith.*, the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one.

Reductive, *re-duk'-tiv*, a. Tending to reduce;—ad. *Reductively*.

Redundance, *re-dun'-dans*, } s. Excess, or superfluity.
Redundancy, *re-dun'-dan-se*, }

Redundant, *re-dun'-dant*, a. Superabundant; superfluous; using more words than are necessary;—ad. *Redundantly*.

Reduplicate, *re-du'-ple-kate*, v.a. To double.

Reduplication, *re-du-ple-ka'-shun*, s. The act of doubling.

Reduplicative, *re-du'-ple-ka-tiv*, a. Double.

Redwing, *red'-wing*, s. A bird of the thrush family.

Ree, *re*, s. A Portuguese money of account; a thousand rees making a milree, valued at 4*s.* 8*d.*

— v.a. To riddle; to sift. (*Local.*)

Re-echo, *re-ek'-o*, v.a. To echo back; to reverberate.

— s. The echo of an echo.

Reechy, *re'-ke*, a. Tarnished with smoke or vapour.

Reed, *reed*, s. The common name of many aquatic plants with hollow stalks; a musical pipe; a little tube; that part of a loom by which the threads of the warp are separated in weaving.—*Reed-crowned* crowned with reeds.—*Reed-grass*, the bur-reed, of the genus *Sparganium*.

Reeded, *reed'-ed*, a. Covered with reeds; formed with channels and ridges like reeds

Reeden, *reed'n*, a. Consisting of reeds.

Re-edification, *re-ed-e-fe-kā'-shun*, s. Operation of rebuilding

Re-edify, *re-ed'-e-fi*, v.a. To build again after destruction.

Reeding, *reed'-ing*, s. A number of beaded mouldings joined together

REEDLESS, *reed'-les*, a. Destitute of reeds.
REEDY, *reed'-e*, a. Abounding with reeds.
REEF, *reef*, s. The fold of a sail; a chain or range of rocks, a cutaneous eruption; a rash.
— v.a. To draw in and fold sails.
REEFY, *reef'-e*, a. Full of reefs or rocks.
REEK, *reek*, s. Vapour; steam; a rick.
— v.n. To steam; to exhale.
REEKY, *reek'-e*, a. Smoky.
REEL, *reel*, s. A frame on which yarn, thread, lines, &c., are wound; a lively dance.
— v.a. To wind upon a reel.
— v.n. To stagger; to incline or move in walking.
RE-ELECTION, *re-e-lek'-shun*, s. Election a second time.
RE-ELIGIBILITY, *re-el-e-je-bil'-e-te*, s. The being re-elected to the same office. [again.
RE-ELIGIBLE, *re-el'-e-je-bl*, a. Capable of being elected
RE-EMBARK, *re-em-bark'*, v.a. or v.n. To embark or put on board again.
REEMING, *reem'-ing*, s. The opening of the seams between the planks of a vessel with a caulking-iron.
RE-ENFORCE, *re-en-forse'*, v.a. To strengthen with new force;—s. *Reinforcement.*
RE-ENTER, *re-en'-ter*, v.a. or v.n. To enter again.
RE-ENTRANCE, *re-en'-transe*, s. Act of entering again.
REERMOUSE, *reer'-mous*, s. A rear-mouse; a bat.
RE-ESTABLISH, *re-es-tab'-lish*, v.a. To establish anew;—s. *Re-establishment.*
REEVE, *reev*, s. An officer, steward, or governor.
— v.a. In *nav.*, to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, &c,
RE-EXPORT, *re-eks-port'*, v.a. To export again.
REFASHION, *re-fash'-yun*, v.a. To form or mould into shape again.
REFECT, *re-fekt'*, v.a. To refresh. [or fatigue.
REFECTION, *re-fek'-shun*, s. Refreshment after hunger
REFECTIVE, *re-fek'-tiv*, a. Refreshing; restoring.
— s. That which refreshes. [meals.
REFECTORY, *re-fek'-tur-e*, s. A room for refreshment or
REFEL,† *re-fel'*, v.a. To refute; to disprove.
REFER, *re-fer'*, v.a. or v.n. To allude; to have recourse; to appeal. [or assigned.
REFERABLE, *ref'-er-à-bl*, a. That may be referred
REFEREE, *ref-er-e'*, s. One to whom a thing is referred.
REFERENCE, *ref'-er-ens*, s. Act of referring; direction to another for information; allusion to.
REFERENDARY, *ref-er-end'-à-re*, s. One to whose decision a cause is referred; an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.
REFERENTIAL, *ref-er-en'-shal*, a. That contains a reference, or points to something out of itself.
RE-FERMENT, *re-fer'-ment*, v.a. To ferment again.
REFERRIBLE, *re-fer'-re-bl*, a. *See* REFERABLE.
RE-FIND, *ree-fine'd'*, v.a. To find again.
REFINE, *re-fine'*, v.a. To purify; to depurate; to defecate; to clarify.
— v.n. To improve; to become pure.
REFINED, *re-fine'd'*, pp. or a. Separated from extraneous matter; purified; polished;—ad. *Refinedly*;—s. *Refinedness.*
REFINEMENT, *re-fine'-ment*, s. The act of purifying; a clearing from dross or alloy; the state of being pure; purity of mind or heart.
REFINER, *re-fi'-ner*, s. One who refines metals or other things; an inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is over nice in argument, &c.
REFINERY, *re-fi'-ner-e*, s. The place and apparatus for refining metals.
REFINING, *re-fi'-ning*, s. The act or process of purifying; excessive refinement or subtilty.
REFIT, *re-fit'*, v.a. or v.n. To fit or prepare again; to repair.
REFITMENT, *re-fit'-ment*, s. A fitting out a second time.
REFLECT, *re-flekt'*, v.a. To throw back.
— v.n. To throw back light, heat, &c.; to reflect or cogitate.—*To reflect on*, to cast censure or reproach.
REFLECTED, *re-flekt'-ted*, pp. or a. Thrown back.
REFLECTENT, *re-flekt'-ent*, a. Bending or flying back.
REFLECTIBLE, *re-flekt'-e-bl*, a. That may be reflected or thrown back.
REFLECTING, *re-flekt'-ing*, a. Throwing back light, heat, &c.; accustomed to reflection.—*Reflecting telescope*, a telescope furnished with a reflecting speculum;—ad. *Reflectingly.*
REFLECTION, *re flek'-shun*, s. Act of throwing back; consideration, reproach.
REFLECTIVE, *re-flek'-tiv*, a. Throwing back images; meditative;—ad. *Reflectively.*
REFLECTOR, *re-flekt'-ur*, s. One who reflects or considers; that which reflects light or heat.
REFLEX, *re'-fleks*, a. Directed back; retroactive.—In *bot.*, bent back.
— s. Reflection; reflected light.
— v.a. To reflect; to bend back. [reflected.
REFLEXIBILITY, *re-fleks-e-bil'-e-te*, s. Quality of being
REFLEXIBLE, *re-flek'-se-bl*, a. Capable of being reflected
REFLEXITY, *re-fleks'-e-te*, s. Capacity of being reflected.
REFLEXIVE, *re-fleks'-iv*, a. Having respect to the past —ad. *Reflexively.*
REFLOAT,‡ *re-flote'*, s. A flowing back; reflux.
REFLUENT, *ref-loo'-ent*, a. Flowing back; ebbing.
REFLUX, *re'-fluks*, s. A flowing back.
REFOCILLATE,† *re-fos'-il-late*, v.a. To refresh; to give new vigour to.
REFOCILLATION, *re-fos-e-la'-shun*, s. The act of refreshing or giving new vigour.
REFORM, *re-fawrm'*, v.a. To change from worse to better; to amend; to correct. [amended.
— v.n. To abandon that which is evil or corrupt; to be
— s. A changing for the better; amendment.
RE-FORM, *ree-fawrm'*, v.a. To form again; to create or shape anew.
REFORMATION, *ref-awr-ma'-shun*, s. The act of reforming or changing for the better; reform; amendment; the act of forming anew.
REFORMATIVE, *re-fawrm'-à-tiv*, a. Forming again.
REFORMATORY, *re-fawrm'-à-tur-e*, a. Tending to produce reformation. [state; amended.
REFORMED, *re-fawrmd'*, pp. or a. Restored to a good
REFORMER, *re-fawrm'-er*, s. One who effects a reformation or amendment. [religion.
REFORMIST, *re-fawrm'-ist*, s. One who is of the reformed
REFRACT, *re-frakt'*, v.a. To break the natural course of the rays of light.
REFRACTED, *re-frakt'-ed*, pp. or a. Turned from a direct course.—In *bot.* and *conch.*, bent back at an acute angle.
REFRACTING, *re-frakt'-ing*, a. That turns rays from a direct course, as a *Refracting telescope.*
REFRACTION, *re-frak'-shun*, s. In *optics*, the change in the direction of a ray of light.—*Double refraction*, the refracting of light in two directions —*Astronomical refraction*, the apparent angular elevation of the celestial bodies above their true places.—*Angle of refraction*, the angle made by a ray of light and a line perpendicular to the surface of the medium through which it is passing.
REFRACTIVE, *re-frak'-tiv*, a. That refracts, pertaining to refraction. [manner.
REFRACTORILY, *re-frakt'-ur-e-le*, ad. In a refractory
REFRACTORINESS, *re-frakt'-o-re-nes*, s. Perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.—*Applied to metals*, difficulty of fusion.
REFRACTORY, *re-frakt'-ur-e*, a. Sullen or stiff in opposition or disobedience; perverse; contumacious; difficult of fusion.
— s. A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience.
REFRAGABLE, *ref'-rà-gà-bl*, a. That may be refuted.
REFRAIN, *re-frane'*, v.a. To hold back; to restrain.
— v.n. To keep one's self from action or interference, to hold back.
— s. The burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition.
REFRANGIBILITY, *re-fran-je-bil'-e-te*, s. The disposition of rays of light to be refracted.
REFRANGIBLE, *re-fran'-je-bl*, a. Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course.
REFRENATION, *ref-re-na'-shun*, s. Act of restraining.
REFRESH, *re-fresh'*, v.a. To make cool; to give new strength to; to relieve after fatigue; to give life to what is drooping; to invigorate.
REFRESHER, *re-fresh'-er*, s. He or that which refreshes or revives.—In *law*, an additional fee paid to a barrister for retaining a brief.
REFRESHING, *re-fresh'-ing*, ppr. or a. Cooling; invigorating; reanimating;—ad. *Refreshingly*;—s. *Refreshingness.*
— s. Refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering.
REFRESHMENT, *re-fresh'-ment*, s. Act of refreshing, relief after suffering; that which gives fresh strength or vigour.
REFRET, *re-fret'*, s. The burden of a song.
REFRIGERANT, *re-frij' er-ent*, a. Cooling; allaying heat
— s. A medicine which abates heat
REFRIGERATE, *re-frij'-er-ate*, v.a. To cool; to refresh.
REFRIGERATION, *re-frij'-er-a-shun*, s. The act of cooling; abatement of heat.

Refrigerative, *re-frij'-er-a-tiv*, a. Cooling.
— s. A remedy that allays heat.
Refrigerator, *re-frij'-er-a-tur*, s. An air-tight box for keeping articles cool.
Refrigeratory, *re-frij'-er-a-tur-e*, a. Cooling.
— s. In *distil.*, a vessel filled with cold water, through which the worm passes; anything internally cooling.
Reft, *reft*, s. A chink. *See* Rift.
Refuge, *ref'-uje*, s. Protection from danger or distress; any place inaccessible to an enemy; shelter; asylum.
—† v.a. To shelter; to protect.
— v.n. To take refuge.
Refugee, *ref-u-je'*, s. One who flies to a shelter or place of safety; one who flees to a foreign power or country for safety.
Refulgence, *re-ful'-jens*, } s. A flood of light; splen-
Refulgency, *re-ful'-jen-se*, } dour.
Refulgent, *re-ful'-jent*, a. Casting a bright light; shining;—ad. *Refulgently.*
Refund, *re-fund'*, v.a. To repay; to restore.
Refunder, *re-fund'-er*, s. One who repays.
Refurbish, *re-fur'-bish*, v.a. To furbish a second time.
Refusable, *re-fuze'-a-bl*, a. That may be refused.
Refusal, *re-fu'-zal*, s. The act of refusing; denial of anything demanded; the choice of taking or refusing.
Refuse, *re-fuze'*, v.a. To deny a request or command; to decline to accept what is offered.
— v.n. To decline to accept.
—‡ s. Refusal.
Refuse, *ref'-use*, a. Refused; rejected. [ment.
— s. That which is refused or rejected; dregs; sedi-
Refuser, *re-fu'-zer*, s. One who refuses or rejects.
Refutable, *re-fu'-ta-bl*, a. That may be refuted or
Refutal,‡ *re-fu'-tal*, s. Refutation. [disproved.
Refutation, *ref'-u-ta-shun*, s. The act or process of disproving; confutation.
Refutatory, *re-fu'-ta-to-re*, a. Tending to refute.
Refute, *re-fute'*, v.a. To overthrow by argument; to disprove.
Refuter, *re-fu'-ter*, s. One who refutes.
Regain, *re-gane'*, v.a. To gain anew; to recover.
Regal, *re'-gal*, a. Pertaining to a king; royal.
Regale,† *re-ga'le*, s. (Lat.) The prerogative of monarchy.
Regale, *re-gale'*, s. A royal entertainment.
— v.a. To refresh; to entertain.
— v.n. To feast; to fare sumptuously.
Regalement, *re-gale'-ment*, s. Refreshment.
Regalia, *re-ga'-le-a*, s.pl. (Lat.) Ensigns of royalty; the crown, sceptre, &c.—In *law*, the rights and prerogatives of a king.
Regality, *re-gal'-e-te*, s. Royalty; sovereignty.
Regally, *re'-gal-le*, ad. In a royal manner.
Regard, *re-gärd'*, v.a. To look toward; to notice; to heed; to value; to esteem.
— s. Attention of the mind; notice; consideration.
Regardable, *re-gärd'-a-bl*, a. Worthy of notice.
Regardant, *re-gärd'-ant*, a. Looking behind.—In *her.*, a term applied to a lion or other beast when looking backwards.
Regardful, *re-gärd'-ful*, a. Taking notice; mindful; attentive;—ad. *Regardfully.*
Regardless, *re-gärd'-les*, a. Not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent;—ad. *Regardlessly.*
Regardlessness, *re-gärd'-les-nes*, s. Heedlessness.
Regather, *re-gath'-er*, v.a. To collect a second time.
Regatta, *re-gat'-ta*, s. A rowing match.
Regel, *re'-gel*, } s. A fixed star of the first magnitude in
Rigel, *ri'-gel*, } Orion's left foot.
Regency, *re'-jen-se*, s. Government by a regent.
Regeneracy, *re-jen'-e-ra-se*, s. State of being regenerated.
Regenerate, *re-jen'-e-rate*, v.a. To generate or produce anew.—In *theol.*, to renew the heart by a change of affections.
— a. Reproduced; born anew.
Regenerateness, *re-jen'-er-ate-nes*, s. State of being regenerated. [*theol.*, new birth.
Regeneration, *re-jen-e-ra'-shun*, s. Reproduction.—In
Regeneratory, *re-jen-e-ra'-tur-e*, a. Having the power to renew.
Regent, *re'-jent*, a. Ruling; governing.
— s. One who governs in the place of a king; a governor; a ruler.
Regentship, *re'-jent-ship*, s. The office of a regent.
Regerminate, *re-jerm'-in-ate*, v.n. To germinate again.
Regermination, *re-jerm-in-a'-shun*, s. A sprouting or germination anew.
Regible,† *reg'-e-bl*, a. Governable.
Regicide, *rej'-e-side*, s. The killer or the killing of a king. [tration, social or political.
Regime, *re-zheem'*, s. (Fr.) Mode of living; adminis-
Regimen, *rej'-e-men*, s. (Lat.) The regulation of diet with a view to health; orderly government; system of order.
Regiment, *rej'-e-ment*, s. A body of troops consisting of a number of companies.
— v.a. To form into regiments.
Regimental, *rej-e-ment'-al*, a. Belonging to a regiment.
Regimentals, *rej-e-ment'-als*, s.pl. The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment. [tory.
Region, *re'-jun*, s. A tract of land; a country or terri-
Register, *rej'-is-ter*, s. A written account or entry; a record; a list; a catalogue.—*Parish register*, a book in which are recorded the baptisms, marriages, and deaths of the parish.—In *print.*, *to make register*, is to make the pages and lines fall exactly on one another.
— v.a. To record; to enrol; to enter in a list.
Registership, *rej'-is-ter-ship*, s. The office of register.
Registrar, *rej'-is-trar*, s. A secretary; an officer who has the keeping of public records. [trar.
Registrarship, *rej'-is-trar-ship*, s. The office of regis-
Registration, *rej-is-tra'-shun*, s. Act of inserting in a register. [enrolment.
Registry, *rej'-is-tre*, s. Act of recording in a register;
Regius, *re'-je-us*, A Latin word of frequent occurrence in law phraseology; as *Regium-donum*, a royal gift; a sum of money granted yearly by the English crown in aid of the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland.—*Regius professor*, a name given to the incumbents of professorships founded by royal bounty.
Reglet, *reg'-let*, s. (Fr.) In *arch.*, a flat, narrow moulding.—In *printing*, a slip of wood exactly planed, and used for separating lines, and filling up blank spaces.
Regnancy, *reg'-nan-se*, s. Reign; predominance.
Regnant, *reg'-nant*, a. Exercising regal authority, ruling; predominant. [stomach.
Regorge, *re-gorj'*, v.a. To vomit up; to eject from the
Regrade, *re-grade'*, v.n. To retire; to go back.
Regrate, *re-grate'*, v.a. To buy provisions and sell them again in the same market or fair; † to offend.
Regrater, *re-gra'-ter*, s. One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market.
Regrating, *re-gra'-ting*, s. In *masonry*, the process of removing the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance.
Regreet, *re-greet'*, v.a. To greet again.
— s. A return or exchange of salutation.
Regress, *re'-gres*, s. Passage back; return.
Regress, *re-gres'*, v.n. To go back.
Regression, *re-gresh'-un*, s. The act of passing back or returning; retrogression. [ad. *Regressively.*
Regressive, *re-gres'-siv*, a. Passing back; returning;—
Regret, *re-gret'*, s. Pain of mind at some untoward event; grief; concern; sorrow. [lament.
— v.a. To remember with sorrow; to grieve at; to
Regretful, *re-gret'-ful*, a. Full of regret;—ad. *Regretfully*;—s. *Regretfulness.*
Regular, *reg'-u-lar*, a. Agreeable to rule, law, or principle; methodical; orderly; periodical.—*Regular troops*, the troops of a permanent army, opposed to *militia*;—ad. *Regularly.*
— s. In the *Romish Church*, a member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience; a soldier belonging to a permanent army. [metho.
Regularity, *reg-u-lar'-e-te*, s. Agreeableness to rule;
Regulate, *reg'-u-late*, v.a. To put in order; to adjust by rule. [or reducing to order.
Regulation, *reg-u-la'-shun*, s. The act of regulating
Regulative, *reg'-u-la-tiv*, a. Tending to regulate.
Regulator, *reg'-u-la-tor*, s. One who regulates; the small spring of a watch, which regulates its motions.
Regulize, *reg'-u-lize*, v.a. To extract the pure metal.
Regulus, *reg'-u-lus*, s. In *chem.*, the pure metal which, in melting ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible; as, *regulus* of antimony.—In *astron.*, a star of the first magnitude.
Regurgitate, *re-gurj'-e-tate*, v.a. To throw or pour back.
— v.n. To be thrown or poured back.
Regurgitation, *re-gurj-e-ta'-shun*, s. The act of pouring back; reabsorption.
Rehabilitate, *re-ha-bil'-e-tate*, v.a. To restore to a former capacity; to reinstate. [stating.
Rehabilitation, *re-ha-bil-e-ta'-shun*, s. Act of reinstating.
Rehear, *re-here'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. **Reheard**. To hear again.

REHEARING, *re-here'-ing*, s. A second hearing.
REHEARSAL, *re-hers'-al*, s. Recital; repetition of the words of another; narration.
REHEARSE, *re-hers'*, v.a. To repeat the words of another; to recite; to recapitulate.
REHEARSER, *re-hers'-er*, s. One who recites or narrates.
REIGLE, *re'-gl*, s. A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything. [govern.
REIGN, *rane*, v.n. To rule as a king; to prevail; to — s. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty.
REIGNING, *rane'-ing*, ppr. or a. Exercising supreme power.
REILLUMINE, *re-il-lu'-mine*, v.a. To enlighten again.
REILLUMINATION, *re-il-lu-me-na'-shun*, s. Act of enlightening again.
REIMBODY, *re-im-bod'-e*, v.n. To imbody again.
REIMBURSABLE, *re-im-burs'-a-bl* a. That may be repaid.
REIMBURSE, *re-im-burs'*, v.a To refund.
REIMBURSEMENT, *re-im-burs'-ment*, s. Repayment.
REIMBURSER, *re-im-burs'-er*, s. One who refunds what has been expended.
REIMPORT, *re-im-poart'*, v.a. To convey back.
REIN, *rane*, s. The strap of a bridle; the instrument of curbing; government.—*To give the reins*, to give license.—*To take the reins*, to take the guidance.
— v.a. To govern by a bridle; to restrain.
REINDEER, *rane'-deer*, s. A ruminant mammal, of the deer kind, of which there are several varieties.
REINFORCE, *re-in-foarse'*, v.a. To give new force to.
REINLESS, *rane'-les*, a. Without restraint; unchecked.
REINS, *ranes*, s.pl. The kidneys; the lower part of the back. [which one had been removed.
REINSTATE, *re-in-state'*, v.a. To restore to a state from
REINSTATEMENT, *re-in-state'-ment*, s. Re-establishment.
REINSURANCE, *re-in-shure'-uns*, s. A second insurance of the same property. [perty a second time.
REINSURE, *re-in-shure'*, v.a. To insure the same pro-
REINTEGRATE,† *re-in'-te-grate*, v.a. To renew.
REINTEGRATION, *re-in-te-gra'-shun*, s. A renewing.
REINTERROGATE, *re-in-ter'-ro-gate*, v.a. To interrogate again. [throne.
REINTHRONE, *re-in-throne'*, v.a. To replace on the
REINVESTMENT, *re-in-vest'-ment*, s. Act of investing anew.
REINVIGORATE, *re-in-vig'-o-rate*, v.a. To reanimate.
REIS-EFFENDI, *re'-is-ef-fen'-de*, s. A Turkish minister.
REISSUE, *re-ish'-shu*, v.a. To issue a second time.
— s. A second or repeated issue. [again.
REITERATE, *re-it'-er-ate*, v.a. To repeat again and
REITERATION, *re-it-er-a'-shun*, s. Repetition.
REITEREDLY, *re-it'-er-ed-le*, ad. Repeatedly.
REJECT, *re-jekt'*, v.a. To throw away; to cast off; to refuse to receive.
REJECTABLE, *re-jekt'-a-bl*, a. That may be rejected.
REJECTANEOUS, *re-jekt'-a-ne-us*, a. Rejected.
REJECTER, *re-jekt'-er*, s. One who rejects or refuses.
REJECTION, *re-jek'-shun*, s. Act of throwing away; refusal of anything.
REJECTITIOUS,† *re-jek-tish'-us*, a. That may be rejected.
REJECTIVE, *re-jekt'-tiv*, a. That tends to cast off.
REJECTMENT, *re-jekt'-ment*, s. Matter thrown away.
REJOICE, *re-joyse'*, v.n. To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to delight; to joy.
— v.a. To make joyful; to gladden.
REJOICER, *re-joys'-er*, s. One who rejoices. [ness.
REJOICING, *re-joys'-ing*, s. Expression of joy and glad-
REJOICINGLY, *re-joys'-ing-le*, ad. With joy or exultation.
REJOIN, *re-joyn'*, v.a. To join again; to reunite.
— v.n. To answer to a reply.
REJOINDER, *re-joyn'-der*, s. An answer to a reply.—In *law pleadings*, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.
REJOINT, *re-joynt'*, v.a. To reunite joints; to fill up old joints of walls with fresh mortar.
REJOINTING, *re-joynt'-ing*, s. The filling up of the joints of stones in buildings.
REJUDGE, *re-juj'*, v.a. To judge again; to re-examine.
REJUVENATE, *re-jew'-ven-ate*, v.a. To render young again.
REJUVENESCENCE, *re-jew-ven-es'-sens*, s. Renewing of youth.
REJUVENIZE, *re jew'-ven-ize*, v.n. To render young again.
REKINDLE, *re-kin'-dl*, v.a. To kindle again.
RELAIS, *re-la'*, s. (Fr.) In *fort.*, a narrow walk without the rampart.
RELAND, *re-land'*, v.a. To land again.
— v.n. To go on shore after having embarked.
RELAPSE, *re-laps'*, v.n. To fall back; to return to a — s. A sliding or falling back. [former state.
RELAPSER, *re-laps'-er*, s. One who relapses into error.
RELATE, *re-late'*, v.a. To give orally or in writing the particulars of an event; to recite, narrate, or recount.
— v.n. To have reference.
RELATED, *re-la'-ted*, a. Allied by kindred.
RELATER, *re-la'-ter*, s. One who tells, or narrates.
RELATING, *re-la'-ting*, a. Having relation or reference
RELATION, *re-la'-shun*, s. The act of telling or going over particulars; recital reference; connection by birth or marriage.
RELATIONAL, *re-la'-shun-al*, a. Having relation or kindred. [related by kindred.
RELATIONSHIP, *re-la'-shun-ship*, s. The state of being
RELATIVE, *rel'-a-tiv*, a. Having relation; respecting; incident to man in society.
— s. A person connected by blood or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman; that which has relation to something else.—In *gram.*, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its *antecedent*;—ad. *Relatively*. [tion.
RELATIVENESS, *rel'-a-tiv-ness*, s. State of having rela-
RELATOR, *re-la'-tur*, s. In *law*, a rehearser, or teller.
RELAX, *re-laks'*, v.a. To make less tense or rigid; to make less severe; to relieve from close attention; to make languid.
— v.n. To abate in severity.
RELAXABLE, *re-laks'-a-bl*, a. That may be remitted.
RELAXANT, *re-laks'-ant*, s. A medicine that relaxes.
RELAXATION, *re-laks-a'-shun*, s. The act of slackening, cessation of restraint. [relaxing.
RELAXATIVE, *re-laks'-a-tiv*, a. Having the quality of
RELAXED, *re-laxt'*, pp. of the verb *to relax*.
RELAXING, *re-laks'-ing*, a. Tending to relax, or adapted to weaken the solids of the body.
RELAY, *re-la'*, s. A supply of post-horses, or of hunting dogs; †anything laid up or kept in store.
— v.a. To lay a second time.
RELEASABLE, *re-lees'-a-bl*, a. That may be released.
RELEASE, *re-lees'*, v.a. To set free from restraint, or from care, trouble, grief, &c.
— s. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind.—In *law*, a *deed of release* is a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another.
RELEASEE, *re-lees-e'*, s. A person to whom a release is given. [from confinement.
RELEASEMENT, *re-lees'-ment*, s. The act of releasing
RELEASER, *re-lees'-er*, s. One who releases.
RELEGATE, *rel'-e-gate*, v.a. To banish; to send into exile. [exile.
RELEGATION, *rel-e-ga'-shun*, s. The act of banishment;
RELENT, *re-lent'*, v.n. To soften; to become less rigid or hard; to deliquesce.
—‡ v.a. To soften; to mollify.
RELENTING, *re-lent'-ing*, s. Act of becoming more mild
RELENTLESS, *re-lent'-les*, a. Unmoved by pity; unrelenting; merciless;—ad. *Relentlessly*. [by pity.
RELENTLESSNESS, *re-lent'-les-nes*, s. The being unmoved
RELESSEE, *re-les-se'*, s. The person to whom a release is executed. [release.
RELESSOR, *re-les-sor'*, s. The person who executes a
RELET, *re-let'*, v.a. To let anew, as a house.
RELEVANCE, *rel'-e-vanse*, } s. State of being relevant;
RELEVANCY, *rel'-e-van-se*, } pertinence.
RELEVANT, *rel'-e-vant*, a. Relieving; lending aid or support; pertinent; applicable.
RELIABLE, *re-li'-a-bl*, a. That may be relied on or trusted.
RELIABLENESS, *re-li'-a-bl-nes*, } s. The state of being
RELIABILITY, *re-li-a-bil'-e-te*, } reliable.
RELIANCE, *re-li'-ans*, s. Rest or repose of mind; trust; confidence.
RELIC, *rel'-ik*, s. That which remains; the body or remains of a deceased person; a corpse.
RELICT, *rel'-ikt*, s. A widow.
RELIEF, *re-leef'*, s. Aid; succour; alleviation; redress, prominence in sculpture; fresh detachments of troops.
RELIER, *re-li'-er*, s. One who relies or places full confidence in.
RELIEVABLE, *re-leev'-a-bl*, a. Capable of being relieved.
RELIEVE, *re-leev'*, v.a. To set free; to ease; to help; to alleviate; to release.
RELIEVER, *re-leev'-er*, s. One who relieves.
RELIEVO, *re-lee'-vo*, s. (Ital.) Relief; prominence of figures in statuary, &c.
RELIGHT, *rec-lite'*, v.a. To light anew; to rekindle.
RELIGION, *re-lij'-un*, s. A system of faith and worship godliness; piety.
RELIGIONISM, *re-lij'-un-izm*, s. The practice of religion
RELIGIONIST, *re-lij'-un-ist*, s. A devotee; a bigot.

RELIGIOUS, *re-lij'-jus*, a. Pertaining or relating to religion; pious; godly; devoted to the practice of religion;—ad. *Religiously.*
— s. A person bound by monastic vows; a monk or friar; a nun. [religious.
RELIGIOUSNESS, *re-lij'-us-nes*, s. Quality or state of being
RELINQUENT, *re-lin'-kwent*, a. Relinquishing.
— s. One who relinquishes. [quit or abandon.
RELINQUISH, *re-link'-wish*, v.a. To withdraw from; to
RELINQUISHER, *re-lin'-kwish-er*, s. One who leaves.
RELINQUISHMENT, *re-lin'-kwish-ment*, s. The act of leaving or quitting; abandonment.
RELIQUARY, *rel'-e-kwâ-re*, s. A small chest, box, or casket in which relics are kept.
RELIQUE, *rel-eek'*, s. A relic.
RELISH, *rel'-ish*, s. That sensation of the organs which is experienced when we take food or drink of an agreeable flavour; taste; liking; pleasure; a sense of mental pleasure. [of.
— v.a. To give an agreeable taste to; to like the taste
— v.n. To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure.
RELISHABLE, *rel'-ish-â-bl*, a. Having an agreeable taste.
RELIVE, *ree-liv'*, v.n. To live again; to revive.
RELUCENT, *re-lu'-sent*, a. Shining; transparent.
RELUCT,† *re-lukt'*, v.n. To strive or struggle against.
RELUCTANCE, *re-lukt'-ans*, } s. Unwillingness; great
RELUCTANCY, *re-lukt'-an-se*, } opposition of mind.
RELUCTANT, *re-lukt'-ant*, a. Striving against; much opposed in heart; unwilling;—ad. *Reluctantly.*
RELUCTATE, *re-lukt'-ate*, v.a. To struggle against.
RELUCTATION, *re-lukt-a'-shun*, s. Repugnance.
RELUCTING, *re-lukt'-ing*, a. Averse; unwilling.
RELUME, *re-lume'*, } v.a. To light anew; to re-
RELUMINE, *re-lu'-min*, } kindle.
RELY, *re-li'*, v.n. To rest on something; to have confidence in; to trust.
REMAIN, *re-mane'*, v.n. To continue in a place for a time indefinite; to stay; to sojourn.
— s. That which is left; a corpse; usually in the plural, *Remains.*
REMAINDER, *re-mane'-der*, s. Anything left after the separation and removal of a part; residue; remnant. —*Remainder-man*, in *law*, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.
REMAINING, *re-mane'-ing*, ppr. or a. Continuing; resting.
REMAINS, *re-maynz'*, s.pl. That which is left after a part is separated; residue; a dead body.
REMAKE, *ree-make'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. REMADE. To make anew.
REMAND, *re-mänd'*, v.a. To call or send back.
REMANDMENT, *re-mänd'-ment*, s. A remanding or ordering back.
REMANENCY, *rem'-â-nen-se*, s. A remaining.
REMANENT, *rem'-â-nent*, a. or s. The part remaining.
REMARK, *re-märk'*, s. Notice or observation.
— v.a. To take notice of; to observe.
REMARKABLE, *re-märk'-â-bl*, a. Worthy of notice; observable; extraordinary;—ad. *Remarkably.*
REMARKABLENESS, *re-märk'-â-bl-nes*, s. Observableness.
REMARKER, *re-märk'-er*, s. An observer.
REMASTICATE, *re-mas'-te-kate*, v.a. To chew or masticate again, as in chewing the cud.
REMASTICATION, *re-mas-te-kā'-shun*, s. Chewing the cud.
REMBLAI, *räm'-blā*, s. (Fr.) In *fort.*, the materials used in filling up a trench.
REMEDIABLE, *re-mē'-de-â-bl*, a. That may be remedied; curable;—ad. *Remediably.*
REMEDIAL, *re-mē'-de-al*, a. Affording a remedy.
REMEDILESS, *re-med'-e-les*, a. Not admitting a remedy; incurable;—ad. *Remedilessly;*—s. *Remedilessness.*
REMEDY, *rem'-e-de*, s. That which cures a disease; that which repairs loss or disaster.
— v.a. To cure; to heal; to repair.
REMEMBER, *re-mem'-ber*, v.a. To keep or bear in mind.
REMEMBERER, *re-mem'-ber-er*, s. One who remembers.
REMEMBRANCE, *re-mem'-brans*, s. Retention in mind.
REMEMBRANCER, *re-mem'-bran-ser*, s. One who reminds, or revives the remembrance of anything; an officer in the Exchequer; something that reminds.
REMEMORATE,‡ *re-mem'-ur-ate*, v.a. To revive in the memory.
REMEMORATION,‡ *re-mem-ur-a'-shun*, s. Remembrance.
REMIGES, *rem'-e-jeez*, s.pl. In *ornith.*, the quill feathers of a bird's wing. [to return.
REMIGRATE, *ree-mi'-grate*, v.n. To remove back again;
REMIND, *re-mine'd'*, v.a. To bring to remembrance.
REMINDER, *re-mine'-der*, s. One who reminds.
REMINDFUL, *re-mine'd'-ful*, a. Tending to remind.
REMINISCENCE, *rem-e-nis'-sens*, s. Recollection, remembrance. [events.
REMINISCENT, *rem-e-nis'-ent*, s. One who records past
REMINISCENTIAL, *rem-e-nis-sen'-shal*, a. Pertaining to reminiscence.
REMIPEDS, *rem'-e-peds*, s.pl. An order of coleopterous aquatic insects, whose feet serve as oars.
REMISE, *re-mize'*, v.a. To give or grant back; to release a claim.
REMISS, *re-mis'*, a. Not performing duty or business; dilatory; negligent; careless.
REMISSIBLE, *re-mis'-e-bl*, a. That may be remitted.
REMISSION, *re-mish'-un*, s. Abatement; relaxation; moderation; forgiveness; pardon.
REMISSIVE, *re-mis'-siv*, a. Remitting; forgiving; careless; negligent;—ad. *Remissively.*
REMISSNESS, *re-mis'-nes*, s. Slackness; carelessness; negligence; want of punctuality.
REMIT, *re-mit'*, v.a. or v.n. To lessen in intensity; to send back; to relax; to forgive; to absolve; to transmit money, bills, &c.
REMITMENT, *re-mit'-ment*, s. Forgiveness; pardon.
REMITTAL, *re-mit'-al*, s. A giving up; surrender.
REMITTANCE, *re-mit'-ans*, s. In *commerce*, the act of transmitting money, bills, &c., to a distant place.
REMITTENT, *re-mit'-ent*, s. Having alternate increase and remission.
REMITTER, *re-mit'-er*, s. One who remits, or makes remittance; one who pardons.
REMNANT, *rem'-nant*, s. That which is left after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part; that which remains after a part is done, performed, told, or passed; residue; rest; remains; remainder.
—† a. Remaining; yet left.
REMODEL, *ree-mod'-el*, v.a. To model or fashion anew.
REMOLLIENT, *re-mol'-le-ent*, a. Mollifying; softening.
REMOLTEN, *re-moalt'n*, pp. or a. Melted again.
REMONSTRANCE, *re-mon'-strans*, s. Expostulation strong reasons against a measure.
REMONSTRANT, *re-mon'-strant*, a. Expostulatory, urging strong reasons against.
— s. One who remonstrates.—In *church hist.*, *Remonstrants* was a term applied to the Arminians, because they remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618.
REMONSTRATE, *re-mon'-strate*, v.n. or v.a. To urge strong reasons against; to expostulate.
REMONSTRATION, *re-mon-stra'-shun*, s. The act of remonstrating. [strates.
REMONSTRATOR, *re-mon'-stra-tur*, s. One who remon-
REMORA, *rem'-ur-â*, s. (Lat.) The sucking-fish; ‡ delay, or hindrance.
REMORATE,‡ *rem'-ur-ate*, v.a. To hinder; to delay.
REMORD,‡ *re-mawrd'*, v.a. or v.n. To excite to remorse.
REMORDENCY, *re-mawr'-den-se*, s. Compunction; remorse.
REMORSE, *re-mawrse'*, s. The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience; † sympathetic sorrow.
REMORSEFUL, *re-mawrs'-ful*, a. Full of remorse; compassionate;—ad. *Remorsefully.*
REMORSELESS, *re-mawrs'-les*, a. Having no pity or compassion; unpitying; relentless;—ad. *Remorselessly;*—s. *Remorselessness.*
REMOTE, *re-mote'*, a. Distant in place or time; not immediate or proximate; distant in consanguinity or affinity;—ad. *Remotely.* [space or time.
REMOTENESS, *re-mote'-nes*, s. State of being distant in
REMOTION,† *re-mo'-shun*, s. The act of removing or the state of being removed.
REMOULD, *ree-moald'*, v.a. To shape anew.
REMOUNT, *ree-mownt'*, v.a. or v.n. To mount again, to reascend. [being removable.
REMOVABILITY, *re-moov-â-bil'-e-te*, s. The capacity of
REMOVABLE, *re-moov'-â-bl*, a. That may be removed from an office, or from one place to another.
REMOVAL, *re-moov'-al*, s. The act of moving from one place to another, or of displacing from an office or post; change of place.
REMOVE, *re-moov'*, v.a. To cause to change place to displace from an office.
— v.n. To change place in any manner.
— s. Change of place; state of being removed departure. [moved; remoteness.
REMOVEDNESS, *re-moov'-ed-nes*, s. State of being re-
REMOVER, *re-moov'-er*, s. One who removes.
REMPHAN, *rem'-fan*, s. An idol worshipped by the Israelites.

REMUGIENT, *re-mew'-je-ent*, a. Rebellowing
REMUNERABILITY, *re-mew-ner-a-bil'-e-te*, s. Capacity of being rewarded. [warded.
REMUNERABLE, *re-mew'-ner-a-bl*, a. That may be re-
REMUNERATE, *re-mew'-ner-ate*, v.a. To render an equivalent; to reward or recompense.
REMUNERATION, *re-mew-ner-a'-shun*, s. Act of paying an equivalent for services; the equivalent given for services; recompense. [warding.
REMUNERATIVE, *re-mew'-ner-a-tiv*, a. Exercise in re-
REMUNERATORY, *re-mew'-ner-a-tur-e*, a. Affording recompense
REMURMUR, *re-mur'-mur*, v.a. or v.n. To repeat in low hoarse sounds; to murmur back.
RENAL, *re'-nal*, a. Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.
RENARD, *ren'-ard*, s. A fox; a word used in fables.
RENASCENCY, *re-nas'-sen-se*, s. The state of springing or being produced again.
RENASCENT, *re-nas'-sent*, a. Springing or rising into being again, reproduced.
RENASCIBLE, *re-nas'-se-bl*, a. That may be reproduced.
RENCOUNTER, *ren-kown'-ter*, s. A meeting in opposition; a casual sudden contest; a combat.
— v.a. or v.n. To meet unexpectedly; to fight hand to hand.
REND, *rend*, v.a.; pret. and pp. RENT. To separate any substance into parts; to split; to force asunder.
RENDER, *ren'-der*, v.a. To return; to pay back; to give on demand; to translate.
—‡ v.n. To show; to give an account.
— s. A surrender; a giving up; a payment of rent; an account given; †one who tears by violence.
RENDERABLE, *ren'-der-a-bl*, a. That may be rendered.
RENDERED, *ren'-derd*, pp. or a. Returned; paid back; translated; boiled down and clarified, as *rendered* tallow.—In *arch.*, an epithet applied to the process of plastering with different coats.
RENDERER, *ren'-der-er*, s. One who renders.
RENDERING, *ren'-der-ing*, s. Version; translation, the act of laying the first coat of plaster on brickwork.
RENDEZVOUS, *rawn'-de-voo*, s. (Fr.) A place for assembling troops, or the port for the assembling of ships.
— v.n. or v.a. To assemble, as troops, ships, &c.
RENDIBLE,† *ren'-de-bl*, a. That may be yielded.
RENDITION, *ren-dish'-un*, s. The yielding possession; translation.
RENEGADE, *ren'-e-gade*, s. An apostate from the faith.
RENEW, *re-new'*, v.a. To renovate; to rebuild.
RENEWABLE, *re-new'-a-bl*, a. That may be renewed.
RENEWAL, *re-new'-al*, s. The act of renewing; the act of forming anew; renovation; regeneration; revival; restoration to a former or to a good state.
RENEWED, *re-newd'*, pp. or a. Made new again; renovated;—ad. *Renewedly*;—s. *Renewedness*.
RENEWER, *re-new'-er*, s. One who renews.
RENEWING, *re-new'-ing*, a. That renews or regenerates.
— s. The act of making new; renewal.
RENIFORM, *ren'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form or shape of the kidneys.
RENITENCE, *ren'-e-tens*, } s. The resistance of a body
RENITENCY, *ren'-e-ten-se*, } to pressure; the effect of elasticity; moral resistance.
RENITENT, *ren'-e-tent*, a. Resisting pressure, or the effect of it.
RENNET, *ren'-net*, s. The membrane of a calf's stomach, which coagulates milk, &c.; a kind of apple.
RENOUNCE, *re-nounse'*, v.a. To disown; to reject; to disavow; to abdicate.
— v.n. In *card-playing*, not to follow suit.
RENOUNCEMENT, *re-nouns'-ment*, s. The act of disclaiming or rejecting. [claims.
RENOUNCER, *re-nouns'-er*, s. One who disowns or disRENOUNCING, *re-nouns'-ing*, s. The act of disowning or rejecting. [first state.
RENOVATE, *ren'-o-vate*, v.a. To renew; to restore to the
RENOVATION, *ren-o-va'-shun*, s. The act of renewing; a state of being renewed. [renews.
RENOVATOR, *ren'-o-va-tur*, s. One who or that which
RENOWN, *re-nown'*, s. Fame; celebrity;—a. *Renownless*.
RENOWNED, *re-nownd'*, a. Famous; celebrated; eminent;—ad. *Renownedly*.
RENT, *rent*, pp. of REND. Torn asunder.
— s. An opening produced by rending or violent separation; a schism; a separation. (Fr.) a sum of money issuing yearly from lands or tenements.—*Rent-charge*, a charge upon an estate.—*Rent-roll*, an account of rents or income.—*Rack-rent*, a rent of the full value of the tenement.

RENT, v.a. To lease, or hold in tenancy, lands or tenements for a certain consideration.
— v.n. To be leased, or let for rent.
RENTABLE, *rent'-a-bl*, a. That may be rented.
RENTAGE,‡ *rent'-aje*, s. Rent.
RENTAL, *rent'-al*, s. A schedule or account of rents.
RENTE, *rawnt'*, s. (Fr.) An annuity derivable from the French funds.
RENTER, *rent'-er*, s. One who leases an estate, or holds premises on the payment of rent.
— v.a. To fine-draw; to sew up artfully, as a rent.
RENTERER, *ren'-ter-er*, s. A fine-drawer.
RENUMERATE, *re-new'-mer-ate*, v.a. To recount.
RENUNCIATION, *re-nun-se-a'-shun*, s. The act of renouncing; disownment.
RENVERSE, *rawn-verse'*, v.a. To reverse.
— a. In *her.*, inverted; with the head downward.
RENVERSEMENT, *rawn-vers'-ment*, s. Act of reversing.
REORGANIZATION, *re-awr-gan-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of organizing anew.
REORGANIZE, *re-awr'-gan-ize*, v.a. To organize anew.
REPACIFY, *re-pas'-e-fi*, v.a. To pacify again.
REPACK, *re-pak'*, v.a. To pack a second time.
REPAID, *re-pade'*, pp. of REPAY.
REPAIR, *re-pare'*, v.a. To mend; to restore; to refit.
— v.n. To betake one's self; to resort.
— s. Restoration to a sound state; reparation; the act of betaking one's self to any place.
REPAIRABLE, *re-pare'-a-bl*, a. That may be repaired.
REPAIRER, *re-pare'-er*, s. One who repairs or makes amends.
REPAIRMENT, *re-pare'-ment*, s. Act of repairing.
REPAND, *re-pand'*, a. In *bot.*, having an uneven, sinuous margin.
REPANDOUS, *re-pand'-us*, a. Bent upward; crooked.
REPARABLE, *rep'-a-ra-bl*, a. That may be repaired or recovered;—ad. *Reparably*.
REPARATION, *rep-a-ra'-shun*, s. Act of repairing or restoring to soundness; restoration.
REPARATIVE, *re-par'-a-tiv*, a. That repairs or restores to a sound state.
— s. That which restores to a good state.
REPARTEE, *rep-ar-te'*, s. (Fr.) A smart and witty reply.
REPASS, *re-pas'*, v.a. or v.n. To pass again; to travel back. [taken; a meal
REPAST, *re-past'*, s. The act of taking food; or the food
— v.a. To feed; to feast.
REPASTURE,‡ *re-past'-yure*, s. Food; entertainment.
REPATRIATE,† *re-pat'-re-ate*, v.a. To restore to one's own country. [refund.
REPAY, *re-pa'*, v.a. To pay back; to make return; to
REPAYABLE, *re-pa'-a-bl*, a. That is to be repaid.
REPAYMENT, *re-pa'-ment*, s. The act of paying back, reimbursement. [gate.
REPEAL, *re-peel'*, v.a. To call back; to revoke; to abro-
— s. Revocation; abrogation.
REPEALABILITY, *re-peel-a-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality or
REPEALABLENESS, *re-peel'-a-bl-nes*, } state of being repealable.
REPEALABLE, *re-peel'-a-bl*, a. Capable of being repealed or revoked; revocable.
REPEALER, *re-peel'-er*, s. One who seeks a repeal.
REPEAT, *re-peet'*, v.a. To do or try again.
— s. In *music*, a mark directing a part to be repeated, repetition.
REPEATED, *re-peet'-ed*, pp. or a. Done or spoken again, —ad. *Repeatedly*.
REPEATER, *re-peet'-er*, s. One who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours.
REPEATING, *re-peet'-ing*, a. Striking the hours.—*Repeating circle*, a mathematical instrument for diminishing the effects of errors of graduation.
REPEL, *re-pel'*, v.a. To drive back; to check advance; to repulse. [pressed.
— v.n. To act with force in opposition to force imREPELLENCY, *re-pel' len-se*, s. The principle of repulsion; the quality that repels.
REPELLENT, *re-pel'-lent*, a. Driving back.
— s. A repelling power; a medicine which drives back morbid humours into the mass of the blood.
REPELLER, *re-pel'-er*, s. He or that which repels.
REPENT, *re'-pent*, a. Creeping, as a plant.
REPENT, *re-pent'*, v.n. To feel sorrow or regret.—In *theol.*, to sorrow or be pained for sin.
— v.a. To remember with sorrow.
REPENTANCE, *re-pent'-ans*, s. Sorrow, pain, or grief for anything done or said, of a vicious or sinful nature penitence; contrition

REPENTANT, *re-pent'-ant*, a. Sorrowful for past conduct or words;—ad. *Repentantly.*
— s. One who repents; a penitent.
REPENTING, *re-pent'-ing*, s. Act of repenting.
— pp. or a. Grieving for sin;—ad. *Repentingly.*
REPEOPLE, *re-pee'-pl*, v a. To people anew.
REPEOPLING, *re-pee'-pling*, s. Act of reinhabiting.
REPERCUSS, *re-per-kus'*, v.a. To beat back.
REPERCUSSION, *re-per-kush'-un*, s. The act of driving back; reverberation. [berated.
REPERCUSSIVE, *re-per-kus'-siv*, a. Driving back; reverREPERTORY, *rep'-er-tur-e*, s. A book of records; a treasury; a magazine.
REPETEND, *rep-e-tend'*, s. In *arith.*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.
REPETITION, *rep-e-tish'-un*, s. The act of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act; act of reciting or rehearsing.
REPETITIONAL, *rep-e-tish'-un-al*,
REPETITIONARY, *rep-e-tish'-un-a-re*,
REPETITIOUS, *rep-e-tish'-us*, } a. Containing repetition.
REPINE, *re-pine'*, v.n. To fret; to be discontented.
REPINER, *re-pine'-er*, s. One who repines or murmurs.
REPINING, *re-pine'-ing*, ppr. Fretting one's self.
— a. Disposed to complain;—ad. *Repiningly.*
— s. Act of fretting or feeling discontent.
REPLACE, *re-plase'*, v.a. To put again in the former place; to repay; to refund.
REPLACEMENT, *re-plase'-ment*, s. The act of replacing.—In *min.*, the removal of an angle.
REPLAIT, *re-plate'*, v.a. To plait or fold again.
REPLEADER, *re-pleed'-er*, s. In *law*, a second pleading.
REPLENISH, *re-plen'-ish*, v.a. To fill; to stock with
— v.n. To recover former fulness. [abundance.
REPLETE, *re-pleet'*, a. Completely filled; full.
REPLETION, *re-ple'-shun*, s. State of being completely filled.—In *med.*, fulness of blood; plethora. [*tively.*
REPLETIVE, *re-ple'-tiv*, a. Replenishing;—ad. *Replete-*
REPLEVIABLE, *re-plev'-e-a-bl*, a. In *law*, that may be replevied.
REPLEVIED, *re-plev'-id*, pp. of the verb *to replevy.*
REPLEVIN, *re-plev'-in*, s. A writ to recover a distress.
REPLEVISABLE, *re-plev'-is-a-bl*, a. That may be replevied.
REPLEVISH,† *re-plev'-ish*, v.a. To let one out of custody on security being given for his reappearance.
REPLEVY, *re-plev'-e*, v.a. To take back a distress by writ; to bail.
REPLICATION, *rep-le-ka'-shun*, s. A reply; a rejoinder.—In *law*, the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea.
REPLIER, *re-pli'-er*, s. One who answers.
REPLY, *re-pli'*, v.n. To make a return in words or writing; to answer.
— v.a. To return for an answer.
— s. That which is said or written in answer.
REPOLISH, *re-pol'-ish*, v.a. To polish again.
REPORT, *re-poart'*, v.a. To bring back an answer; to give an account of; to relate, or recite.
— v.n. To make a statement of facts.
— s. A statement of facts given in reply to inquiry; common fame; an official statement of facts.
REPORTED, *re-pore'-ted*, pp. or a. Told or stated in answer to inquiry.
REPORTER, *re-pore'-ter*, s. One who gives an account; an officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates.
REPORTING, *re-pore'-ting*, ppr. or a. Giving account,
— ad. *Reportingly.*
REPOSAL, *re-po'-zal*, s. The act of reposing.
REPOSE, *re-poze'*, v.a. or v.n. To rest; to lie quiet; to recline; to place confidence; to be recumbent.
— s. A lying at rest; state of sleep; rest of mind; recumbency, quietness.
REPOSEDNESS, *re-poze'-ed-nes*, s. State of being at rest.
REPOSIT, *re-poz'-it*, v.a. To lay up; to lodge.
REPOSITION, *re-po-zish'-un*, s. Act of replacing.
REPOSITORY, *re-poz'-e-tur-e*, s. A place where things are deposited for safety.
REPOSSESS, *re-pos-ses'*, v.a. To possess again.
REPREHEND, *rep-re-hend'*, v.a. To administer reproof or censure; to reprove. [reproves.
REPREHENDER, *rep-re-hend'-er*, s. One who blames or
REPREHENSIBLE, *re-pre-hen'-se-bl*, a. Deserving reproof; blamable;—ad. *Reprehensibly;*—s. *Reprehensibleness.*
REPREHENSION, *rep-re-hen'-shun*, s. Reproof; censure.
REPREHENSIVE, *rep-re-hen'-siv*,
REPREHENSORY, *re-pre-hen'-sur-e*, } a. Containing reproof.
REPRESENT, *rep-re-zent'*, v.a. To show or exhibit by resemblance, to describe; to exhibit; to personate.
REPRESENTABLE, *rep-re-zent'-a-bl*, a. That may be represented.
REPRESENTATION, *rep-re-zent-a'-shun*, s. The act of representing; likeness; account given; appearance for another.
REPRESENTATIVE, *re-pre-zent'-a-tiv*, a. Exhibiting similitude;—ad. *Representatively*,—s. *Representativeness.*
— s. One who exhibits the likeness of another; an agent, deputy, or substitute; one who stands in the place of another as heir
REPRESENTER, *rep-re-zent'-er*, s. One who exhibits; a representative. [image.
REPRESENTMENT, *rep-re-zent'-ment*, s. Representation
REPRESS, *re-pres'*, v.a. To put down; to subdue; to crush; to restrain.
REPRESSER, *re-pres'-er*, s. One who crushes or subdues.
REPRESSION, *re-presh'-un*, s. The act of subduing.
REPRESSIVE, *re-pres'-siv*, a. Tending to subdue or restrain;—ad. *Repressively.*
REPRIEVAL, *re-pre'-val*, s. Respite; reprieve.
REPRIEVE, *re-preev'*, v.a. To respite after sentence of death. [criminal.
— s. The temporary suspension of the execution of a
REPRIEVED, *re-preevd'*, pp. or a. Respited.
REPRIMAND, *rep'-re-mand*, v.a. To administer severe reproof; to reprehend.
— s. Severe reproof for a fault.
REPRINT, *ree-print'*, v.a. To print again; to print a second or any new edition.
— s. A new edition of a book.
REPRISAL, *re-prize'-al*, s. Seizure by way of recompense; recapture; that which is taken from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity.
REPRISE, *re-prize'*, v.a. To take again; to recompense.
REPRIZES, *re-pri'-zez*, s.pl. In *law*, deductions or payments out of the value of lands.
REPROACH, *re-proatsh'*, v.a. To pass censure upon in terms of opprobrium; to upbraid or rebuke.
— s. Censure mingled with contempt; that which is the cause of shame or disgrace; discredit; dishonour.
REPROACHABLE, *re-proatsh'-a-bl*, a. Deserving reproach; ‡opprobrious;—ad. *Reproachably;*—s. *Reproachableness.*
REPROACHER, *re proatsh'-er*, s. One who reproaches.
REPROACHFUL, *re-proatsh'-ful*, a. Expressing censure with contempt; opprobrious; contumelious;—ad. *Reproachfully;*—s. *Reproachfulness.*
REPROBATE, *rep'-ro-bate*, a. Lost to virtue; wholly given up to sin; abandoned;—s. *Reprobateness.*
— s. A person abandoned to sin.
— v.a. To disapprove with detestation; to condemn.
REPROBATER, *rep'-ro-ba-ter*, s. One who reprobates.
REPROBATION, *rep-ro-ba'-shun*, s. Act of disallowing with detestation; state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.
REPROBATIONER, *rep-ro-ba'-shun-er*, s. One who abandons others to eternal destruction.
REPRODUCE, *re-pro-duse'*, v.a. To produce again.
REPRODUCER, *re-pro-du'-ser*, s. That which reproduces.
REPRODUCTION, *re-pro-duk'-shun*, s. The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed.
REPRODUCTIVE, *re-pro-duk'-tiv*, a. Pertaining to reproduction. [reprehension.
REPROOF, *re-proof'*, s. Charge of misconduct or fault,
REPROVABLE, *re-proov'-a-bl*, a. Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable;—ad. *Reprovably;*—s. *Reprovableness.* [to reprehend or rebuke.
REPROVE, *re-proov'*, v.a. To cast blame or censure on
REPROVER, *re-proov'-er*, s. One who reproves.
REPROVINGLY, *re-proev'-ing-le*, ad. Rebukably.
REPRUNE, *re-proon'*, v.a. To prune a second time.
REPTATION, *rep-ta'-shun*, s. Act of creeping.
REPTILE, *rep'-til*, a. Creeping; moving on the belly, grovelling.
— s. A creeping animal; a grovelling or mean person.
REPTILIA, *rep-til'-e-a*, s.pl. An order of the animal kingdom, embracing the tortoises, lizards, serpents, and other creeping animals. [reptiles.
REPTILIAN, *rep-til'-yun*, a. Belonging to the *reptilia*, or
REPUBLIC, *re-pub'-lik*, s. A commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people; common interest; the public.—*Republic of letters*, the collective body of literary or learned men.
REPUBLICAN, *re-pub'-le-kan*, a. Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth.
— s. One who prefers a republican form of government
REPUBLICANISM, *re-pub'-le-kan-ism*, s. A republican form or system of government.

REPUBLICANIZE, *re-pub'-le-kan-ize*, v.a. To convert to republican principles.
REPUBLICATION, *re-pub-le-ka'-shun*, s. A second publication of something before published; renewal.
REPUBLISH, *re-pub'-lish*, v.a. To publish a new edition of a work before published.
REPUBLISHER, *re-pub'-lish-er*, s. One who republishes.
REPUDIABLE, *re-pew'-de-â-bl*, a. That may be rejected.
REPUDIATE, *re-pew'-de-ate*, v.a. To cast away; to reject, to discard; to divorce.
REPUDIATION, *re-pew-de-a'-shun*, s. Rejection; the act [of disclaiming; divorce.
REPUDIATOR, *re-pew'-de-a-tur*, s. One who repudiates.
REPUGN,† *re-pewn'*, v.a. To oppose; to resist.
REPUGNANCE, *re-pug'-nans*, } s. Opposition of mind or
REPUGNANCY, *re-pug'-nan-se*, } principles; resistance; reluctance; unwillingness.
REPUGNANT, *re-pug'-nant*, a. Characterized by opposition; adverse; irreconcilable;—ad. *Repugnantly.*
REPUGNATE, *re-pug'-nate*, v.a. To oppose.
REPULLULATE, *re-pul'-lu-late*, v.n. To bud again.
REPULLULATION, *re-pul-lu-la'-shun*, s. Act of budding again. [denial.
REPULSE, *re-puls'*, s. A check in advancing; refusal;
— v.a. To repel; to beat back.
REPULSER, *re-pul'-ser*, s. One who drives back.
REPULSION, *re-pul'-shun*, s. The act of repelling.
REPULSIVE, *re-pul'-siv*, a. Repelling; cold; forbidding;—ad. *Repulsively*;—s. *Repulsiveness.*
REPULSELESS, *re-puls'-les*, a. That cannot be repelled.
REPULSORY, *re-pul'-sur-e*, a. Repulsive; driving back.
REPURCHASE, *re-pur'-tchase*, v.a. To buy again.
REPUTABLE, *rep'-u-tâ-bl*, a. Being in good repute; respectable; creditable;—ad. *Reputably*;—s. *Reputableness.* [repute.
REPUTATION, *rep-u-ta'-shun*, s. Good name; credit;
REPUTATIVELY, *re-pew'-tâ-tiv-le*, ad. By repute.
REPUTE, *re-pewt'*, v.a. To think, to account.
— s. Reputation; good character; established opinion.
REPUTED, *re-pewt'-ed*, pp. or a. Accounted; reckoned;—ad. *Reputedly.*
REPUTELESS, *re-pewt'-les*, a. Disreputable; disgraceful.
REQUEST, *re-kwest'*, s. The expression of desire for something to be granted; the thing asked for or requested; solicitation; petition.—*Court of Requests*, an ancient court, formerly established for the recovery of small debts, but now superseded by the County Courts.
— v.a. To express desire for; to ask; solicit.
REQUESTER, *re-kwest'-er*, s. A petitioner.
REQUICKEN, *re-kwik'-en*, v.a. To reanimate.
REQUIEM, *re'-kwe-em*, s. (Lat.) A hymn or mass sung for the dead.
REQUIETORY, *re-kwi'-et-tur-e*, s. A sepulchre.
REQUIRABLE, *re-kwi'-râ-bl*, a. That may be required.
REQUIRE, *re-kwire'*, v.a. To ask; to claim; to request; to make necessary. [demand.
REQUIREMENT, *re-kwire'-ment*, s. That which is required;
REQUIRER, *re-kwi'-rer*, s. One who requires.
REQUISITE, *rek'-we-zit*, a. Required by the nature of things; necessary;—ad. *Requisitely*;—s. *Requisiteness.*
— s. That which is necessary; something indispensable.
REQUISITION, *rek-we-zish'-un*, s. Application made as of right; a written call or invitation.
REQUISITIVE, *re-kwiz'-e-tiv*, a. Expressing demand.
REQUISITORY, *re-kwiz'-e-tur-e*, a. Sought for; demanded.
REQUITAL, *re-kwi'-tal*, s. Return for any treatment; reciprocal action; compensation.
REQUITE, *re-kwite'*, v.a. To make a return; to repay or compensate. [pensed.
REQUITED, *re-kwi'-ted*, pp. or a. Rewarded, recom-
REQUITER, *re-kwi'-ter*, s. One who requites.
REREFIEF, *rere'-fefe*, s. A fief held of a superior feudatory.
REREMOUSE, *rere'-mous*, s. A bat.
REREWARD, *rere'-ward*, s. The part of an army that marches in the rear; the rear-guard.
RESAIL, *re-sale'*, v.a. or v.n. To sail back.
RESALE, *re-sale'*, s. A sale at second hand.
RESALUTE, *re-sa-lute'*, v.a. To salute or greet anew.
RESCIND, *re-sind'*, v.a. To render null or make void; to revoke. [vacating; a cutting off.
RESCISSION, *re-sish'-un*, s. Act of abrogating or
RESCISSORY, *re-siz'-ur-e*, a. Having power to cut off or to abrogate. [again.
RESCRIBE, *re-skribe'*, v.a. To write back; to write over
RESCRIPT, *re-skript'*, s. An edict or decree of an emperor or pope, given in answer to some question.
RESCRIPTION, *re-skrip'-shun*, s. A writing back.
RESCRIPTIVELY,† *re skrip'-tiv-le*, ad. By rescript.
RESCUABLE, *res'-ku-â-bl*, a. That may be rescued.
RESCUE, *res'-ku*, v.a. To set free from any confinement, danger, or evil, to retake.
— s. Deliverance from restraint or danger.
RESCUER, *res'-ku-er*, s. One who rescues.
RESEARCH, *re-sertch'*, s. A diligent and protracted seeking of facts or principles; investigation.
— v.a. To search or examine with continued care.
RESEARCHER, *re-sertch'-er*, s. One who diligently examines.
RESEAT, *re-seet'*, v.a. To seat or set again. [off.
RESECTION, *re-sek'-shun*, s. The act of cutting or paring
RESEDACEÆ, *res-e-da'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of herbaceous Exogens, of which the *Reseda*, or Mignonette, is the type.
RESEIZE, *re-seez'*, v.a. To seize again.—In *law*, to take possession of disseized lands and tenements.
RESEIZER, *re-seez'-er*, s. One who seizes again.
RESEIZURE, *re-se'-zhur*, s. A second seizure.
RESELL, *re-sel'*, v.a. To sell again.
RESEMBLABLE,‡ *re-zem'-blâ-bl*, a. That may be compared.
RESEMBLANCE, *re-zem'-blans*, s. State of being like; something similar; similarity.
RESEMBLE, *re-zem'-bl*, v.a. To have the likeness of; to liken; to compare. [again.
RESEND, *re-send'*, v.a.; (pret. and pp. *resent.*) To send
RESENT, *re-zent'*, v.a. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. [deeply.
RESENTER, *re-zent'-er*, s. One who feels an injury
RESENTFUL, *re-zent'-ful*, a. Easily provoked to anger; irritable;—ad. *Resentfully.*
RESENTINGLY, *re-zent'-ing-le*, ad. With a degree of anger.
RESENTIVE, *re-zen'-tiv*, a. Easily provoked or irritated.
RESENTMENT, *re-zent'-ment*, s. Sense of injury; anger.
RESERVATION, *rez-er-va'-shun*, s. Reserve; something kept back.—*Mental reservation*, is the withholding or failing to disclose something of importance.
RESERVATIVE, *re-serv'-â-tiv*, a. Keeping; reserving.
RESERVATORY, *re-serv'-â-tur-e*, s. A place in which things are reserved. [from present use.
RESERVE, *re-zerv'*, v.a. To keep in store; to withhold
— s. Something kept for exigence; an exception; modest diffidence; reservedness; coldness; modesty.—In *mil. matters*, a select body of troops kept back in action, to give support when needed.
RESERVED, *re-zervd'*, a. Not free or frank in words, actions, or social intercourse; scrupulous;—ad. *Reservedly*;—s. *Reservedness.*
RESERVER, *re-zerv'-er*, s. One who reserves.
RESERVOIR, *rez-erv-wawr'*, s. (Fr.) A place where any thing is kept in store; a conservatory of water; a mill-pond; a basin. [goods.
RESET, *re-set'*, s. In *Scots law*, the receiving of stolen
RESETTLE, *re-set'tl*, v.a. or v.n. To settle again; to be installed. [composing again.
RESETTLEMENT, *re-set'tl-ment*, s. The act of settling or
RESHIP, *re-ship'*, v.a. To ship again.
RESHIPMENT, *re-ship'-ment*, s. The act of shipping a second time; that which is reshipped.
RESIANCE,‡ *rez'-e-ans*, s. In *law*, residence.
RESIANT,‡ *rez'-e-ant*, a. Resident; dwelling in a certain place
RESIDE, *re-zide'*, v.n. To continue in a place as an inhabitant; to dwell or inhabit.
RESIDENCE, *rez'-e-dens*, } s. The act of abiding or
RESIDENCY, *rez'-e-den-se*, } dwelling in a place for some time; the place where one resides; domiciliation; inhabitancy. [length of time.
RESIDENT, *rez'-e-dent*, a. Dwelling in a place for a
— s. One who resides in a place for some time; a public minister at a foreign court.
RESIDENTIAL, *rez-e-den'-shal*, a. Residing.
RESIDENTIARY, *rez-e-den'-shar-e*, a. Having residence.
— s. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.
RESIDER, *re-zide'-er*, s. One who resides in a particular place. [taken
RESIDUAL, *re-zid'-u-al*, a. Remaining after a part is
RESIDUARY, *re-zid'-u-â-re*, a. Pertaining to the residue or part remaining.—*Residuary legatee*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the goods or estate which remains after deducting all debts and special legacies
RESIDUE, *rez'-e-du*, s. The remaining part; that which is left; the remainder, or residuum.
RESIDUUM, *re-zid'-u-um*, s. Residue; what is left after distribution.
RESIGN, *re-zine'*, v.a. To yield or give up; to submit to surrender; to abdicate.—In *mil. matters*, to sell out
RESIGN, *ree-sine'*, v.a. To sign again.

RESIGNATION, *res-ig-na'-shun*, s. A resigning; submission; surrender; abandonment; abdication.
RESIGNED, *re-sine'd*, pp. or a. Given up; yielded; submissive to the will of God;—ad. *Resignedly*.
RESIGNER, *re-zine'-er*, s. One who resigns.
RESIGNMENT, *re-zine'-ment*, s. Act of resigning.
RESILE,† *re-zile'*, v.n. To start back; to recede.
RESILIENCE, *re-zil'-e-ens*, } s. The act of springing
RESILIENCY, *re-zil'-e-en-se*, } back or rebounding.
RESILIENT, *re-zil'-e-ent*, a. Leaping or starting back.
RESILITION, *rez-e-lish'-un*, s. Act of springing back.
RESIN, *rez'-in*, s. A name given to numerous solid inflammable substances, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and essential oils.—*Resin-extractive*, extractive matter in which resin predominates.
RESINIFEROUS, *rez-in-if'-er-us*, a. Yielding resin.
RESINOUS, *rez'-in-us*, a. Partaking of the qualities of resin.—*Resinous electricity*, that modification of electricity excited by the friction of resinous substances;—ad. *Resinously*;—s. *Resinousness*.
RESINY, *rez'-in-e*, a. Like resin.
RESIPISCENCE,† *rez-e-pis'-sens*, s. Wisdom derived from severe experience.
RESIST, *re-zist'*, v.a. To act in opposition to; to strive against; to withstand.
— v.n To make opposition.
RESISTANCE, *re-zist'-ans*, s. The act of resisting; opposition; hindrance.
RESISTANT, *re-zist'-ant*, s. He or that which resists.
RESISTER, *re-zist'-er*, s. One who opposes; that which offers resistance.
RESISTIBILITY, *re-zist-e-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of
RESISTIBLENESS, *re-zist'-e-bl-nes*, } resisting, or of being resistible.
RESISTIBLE, *re-zist'-e-bl*, a. That may be resisted;—ad. *Resistibly*.
RESISTIVE, *re-zist'-iv*, a. Having the power to resist.
RESISTLESS, *re-zist'-les*, a. Irresistible; that cannot be opposed;—ad. *Resistlessly*;—s. *Resistlessness*.
RESOLUBLE, *rez'-o-lu-bl*, a. That may be dissolved.
RESOLUTE, *rez'-o-lute*, a. Having fixedness of purpose; determined;—ad. *Resolutely*;—s. *Resoluteness*.
RESOLUTION, *rez-o-lu'-shun*, s. Firmness of purpose; fixed determination; constancy; settled thought; the act of separating the parts of anything; analysis; dissolution; disentanglement; a declaration passed by the legislature, or any public assembly.—In *math.*, solution.—In *alg.*, the *resolution* of an equation is the same as *reduction*.
RESOLUTIONER,‡ *rez-o-lu'-shun-er*, s. One who joins in the declaration of others.
RESOLUTIVE,† *rez'-o-lu-tiv*, a. Having the power to dissolve or relax.
RESOLVABLE, *re-zolv'-a-bl*, a. That may be resolved or reduced to first principles.
RESOLVABLENESS, *re-zolv'-a-bl-nes*, a. State of being resolvable.
RESOLVE, *re-zolv'*, v.a To separate the component parts of a compound substance; to reduce to first principles; to separate the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts; to free from doubt or perplexity; to solve; to analyse; to determine; to settle in an opinion; to make certain.
— v.n. To form a resolution; to fix or settle by vote; to dissolve; to become fluid; to be settled in opinion.
— s. Fixed purpose of mind; settled determination.
RESOLVED, *re-zolvd'* pp. or a. Separated into its component parts; analysed; determined in purpose; firm;—ad. *Resolvedly*;—s. *Resolvedness*.
RESOLVENT, *re-zolv'-ent*, s. That which has the power of causing solution.
RESOLVER, *re-zolv'-er*, s. One who forms a firm purpose.
RESOLVING, *re-zolv'-ing*, s. The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution.
RESONANCE, *rez'-o-nans*, s. Reverberation of sounds.
RESONANT, *rez'-o-nant*, a. Resounding; echoing back.
RESORB, *re-sawrb'*, v.a. To swallow up.
RESORBENT, *re-sawrb'-ent*, a. Swallowing up.
RESORT, *re-zawrt'*, v.n. To have recourse to; to betake; to visit; to repair to.
— s. Assembling; meeting, concourse; the place frequented —*Last resort*, ultimate means of relief.
RESORTER, *re-zawrt'-er*, s. One who resorts or frequents.
RESOUND, *re-zownd'*, v.a. To sound again; to spread the fame of; to re-echo.
— v.n. To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound, to reverberate.
— s. Return of sound; echo.
RESOURCE, *re-sorse'*, s. Any source of aid or support; expedient.—*Resources*, money, or any property convertible into supplies.
RESOURCELESS, *re-sorse'-les*, a. Destitute of resources.
RESP, *resp*, s. A disease incident to sheep.
RESPEAK, *re-speek'*, v.n. To repeat; to reply.
RESPECT, *re-spekt'*, v.a. To regard; to have relation to to honour or esteem.
— s. Regard; attention; reverence; estimation; reference.
RESPECTABILITY, *re-spekt-a-bil'-e-te*, s. State or quality of being respectable.
RESPECTABLE, *re-spekt'-a-bl*, a. Possessing the qualities which command respect; worthy of esteem and honour;—ad. *Respectably*;—s. *Respectableness*.
RESPECTER, *re-spekt'-er*, s. One who respects.
RESPECTFUL, *re-spekt'-ful*, a. Characterized by respect; obedient;—ad. *Respectfully*;—s. *Respectfulness*.
RESPECTIVE, *re-spek'-tiv*, a. Relative, not absolute; relating to a particular person or thing;—ad. *Respectively*.
RESPECTLESS,† *re-spekt'-les*, a. Having no respect, without regard;—s. *Respectlessness*.
RESPERSE,† *re-spers'*, v.a. To sprinkle.
RESPERSION, *re-sper'-shun*, s. Act of sprinkling.
RESPIRABILITY, *re-spi-ra-bil'-e-te*, } s. Quality of being
RESPIRABLENESS, *re-spi'-ra-bl-nes*, } respirable.
RESPIRABLE, *re-spi'-ra-bl*, a. That may be breathed; fit for respiration.
RESPIRATION, *res-pi-ra'-shun*, s. The act of breathing; relief from toil.
RESPIRATOR, *res'-pe-ra-tur*, s. A contrivance of network which covers the mouth, and protects the lungs from the sudden inspiration of cold air.
RESPIRATORY, *res-pi'-ra-tur-e*, a. Serving for respiration.
RESPIRE, *re-spire'*, v.n. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it; to rest from toil.
— v.a. To exhale; to breathe out.
RESPITE, *res'-pit*, s. Temporary intermission of labour, forbearance; interval; cessation.—In *law*, a reprieve or temporary suspension of execution; the prolongation of time for the payment of a debt.
— v.a. To relieve by an interval of time.
RESPLENDENCE, *re-splen'-dens*, } s. Brilliant lustre,
RESPLENDENCY, *re-splen'-den-se*, } vivid brightness.
RESPLENDENT, *re-splen'-dent*, a. Shining with brilliant lustre;—ad. *Resplendently*.
RESPOND, *re-spond'*, v.n. or v.a. To reply; to correspond, to suit.
— s. A short anthem.
RESPONDENCE, *re-spond'-ens*, s. An answering.
RESPONDENT, *re-spond'-ent*, a. That answers to demand.
— s. One who answers in a suit at law, or who maintains a thesis in the schools.
RESPONDENTIA, *re-spon-den'-she-a*, s. In *com.*, a loan upon ship-laden goods.
RESPONSAL, *re-spon'-sal*, a. Answerable.
— s. Response; ‡one who is responsible
RESPONSE, *re-spons'*, s. A reply.—In the *litany*, the answer of the people or congregation to the priest; a kind of anthem.
RESPONSIBILITY, *re-spons-e-bil'-e-te*, s. Accountability for a trust or other liability.
RESPONSIBLE, *re-spon'-se-bl*, a. Answerable; liable to account;—ad. *Responsibly*;—s. *Responsibleness*.
RESPONSION,‡ *re-spon'-shun*, s. The act of answering.
RESPONSIVE, *re-spon'-siv*, a. Answering; making reply, correspondent;—ad. *Responsively*;—s. *Responsiveness*.
RESPONSORY, *re-spon'-sur-e*, a. Containing answer.
— s. A response; the answer of the people to the priest.
REST, *rest'*, s. A ceasing from motion or action of any kind; sleep; repose; quiet; cessation; intermission, a pause; that which is left; the remainder.—In *music*, a pause or interval of time, during which there is an intermission of the voice or sound.—In *banking*, the undivided profits remaining at the time of balancing.—*Rest-harrow*, a prickly European plant of the genus *ononis*.
— v.n. To cease from action or motion of any kind; to be quiet; to sleep; to lean; to remain with; to abide.
— v.a. To place; to quiet; to lay to rest.
— a. Those not included.
RESTAGNANT, *re-stag'-nant*, a. Stagnant; remaining without a flow.
RESTAGNATE, *re-stag'-nate*, v.n. To stand or remain without flowing.
RESTANT, *rest'-ant*, a. In *bot.*, persistent.
RESTAURANT, *res'-to-rawng*, s. (Fr.) An eating-house.
RESTAURATEUR, *res'-to-ra-tewr*, s. (Fr.) The keeper of an eating-house.
RESTAURATION,† *res-to-ra'-shun*, s. Restoration.
RESTEM, *re-stem'*, v.a. To force back the current.
RESTFUL, *rest'-ful*, a. Quiet; being at rest;—ad. *Restfully*;—s. *Restfulness*.
RESTIFF. *See* RESTIVE, and RESTIVENESS.

Restinction, *re-stingk'-shun*, s. Act of quenching or extinguishing.
Resting-place, *rest'-ting-plase*, s. A place for rest.
Restinguish, *re-sting'-gwish*, v.a. To quench or extinguish. [state.
Restitute,‡ *rest'-te-tute*, v.a. To restore to a former
Restitution, *res-te-tu'-shun*, s. Act of restoring some right of which a person had been unjustly deprived; restoration; compensation.—In *law*, a writ of *restitution* is a writ which lies where judgment has been reversed. [tion.
Restitutor,† *rest' te-tu-tur*, s. One who makes restitu-
Restive, *rest'-iv*, a Unwilling to go; stubborn; obstinate;—ad. *Restively*;—s. *Restiveness*.
Restless, *rest'-les*, a. Continually moving; void of rest, sleepless; unquiet; uneasy; agitated;—ad. *Restlessly*;—s *Restlessness*.
Restorable, *re-sto'-rà-bl*, a. That may be restored;—s. *Restorableness*.
Restoration, *res-to-ra'-shun*, s. Act of replacing in a former state; renewal; recovery.—In *theol.*, the final recovering of all men from sin, the believers in which are called *Restorationists*.—In *hist.*, the return of Charles II. in 1660. [strength.
Restorative, *re-sto'-rà-tiv*, a. That has power to renew —s. A medicine for restoring strength and vigour;—ad. *Restoratively*.
Restore, *re-store'*, v.a. To bring or give back; to retrieve; to recover; to return; to replace.
— v.n. To store again.
Restorement,‡ *re-store'-ment*, s. The act of restoring.
Restorer, *re-sto'-rer*, s. One who restores or re-establishes. [repress.
Restrain, *re-strayn'*, v.a. To hold back; to check or
Restrainable, *re-strayn'-à-bl*, a. Capable of being restrained.
Restrainedly, *re-strayn'-ed-le*, ad. With restraint.
Restrainer, *re-strayn'-er*, s. He or that which restrains.
Restraining, *re-strayn'-ing*, a. Abridging; limiting.
Restrainment, *re-strayn'-ment*, s. Act of restraining.
Restraint, *re-straynt'*, s. That which restrains; a check; hindrance.
Restrict, *re-strikt'*, v.a. To hold or keep back; to limit; to circumscribe.
Restriction, *re-strik'-shun*, s. Limitation; restraint.
Restrictive, *re-strik'-tiv*, a. Having the quality of limiting; imposing restraint;—ad. *Restrictively*.
Restringe, *re-strinj'*, v.a. To confine; to contract.
Restringency, *re-strin'-jen-se*, s. Quality of contracting.
Restringent, *re-strin'-jent*, a. Astringent; styptic.
— s. A medicine that operates as an astringent.
Resty. *See* Restive.
Resudation, *re-su-da'-shun*, s. Sweating a second time.
Result, *re-zult'*, v.n. To leap back; to rebound; to proceed; to ensue; to eventuate. [issue; event.
— s. Resilience; act of flying back; consequence;
Resultance, *re-zult'-ans*, s. The act of resulting.
Resultant, *re-zult'-ant*, a. Resulting from combination.
— s. In *dynamics*, the force which is the combined effect of two or more forces acting in different directions.
Resulting, *re-zult'-ing*, ppr. or a. Proceeding as a consequence. [again.
Resumable, *re-zumé'-à-bl*, a. That may be taken up
Resumé, *ra-zu-ma'*, s. (Fr.) A summing up; a condensed statement. [given; to begin again.
Resume, *re-zume'*, v.a. To take back what has been
Resummon, *re-sum'-mon*, v.a. To summon or call again.
Resumption, *re-zump'-shun*, s. The act of resuming.
Resumptive, *re-zump'-tiv*, a. Taking back or again.
Resupinate, *re-su'-pe-nate*, a. In *bot.*, inverted in position. [the back.
Resupination, *re-su-pe-na'-shun*, s. State of lying on
Resupine, *re-su-pine'*, a. Lying on the back.
Resurrection, *rez-ur-rek'-shun*, s. A rising again; return from the grave.
Resurrectionist, *rez-ur-rek'-shun-ist*, s. One who stealthily exhumes dead bodies for dissection. (*Low.*)
Resurvey, *re-sur-va'*, s. A second survey.
— v.a. To review; to survey again.
Resuscitate, *re-sus'-se-tate*, v.a. To revivify; to revive.
Resuscitation, *re-sus-se-ta'-shun*, s. Act of reviving from a state of apparent death.
Resuscitative, *re-sus'-se-ta-tiv*, a. Revivifying.
Resuscitator, *re-sus'-se-ta-tur*, s. One who resuscitates.
Retail, *re-tale'*, v.a. To sell in small quantities or parcels; to tell to many.
s. The sale of commodities in small quantities.
Retailer, *re-tale'-er*, s. One who sells goods by small quantities.
Retailment, *re-tale'-ment*, s. Act of retailing.
Retain, *re'-tane*, v.a. To hold or keep in possession to keep back; to keep in pay; to hire; to engage.
— v.n. To belong to; to depend on; to pertain.
Retainable, *re-tane'-à-bl*, a. Capable of being retained.
Retainer, *re-ta'-ner*, s. One who retains; an attendant; a dependent.—Among *lawyers*, a fee paid to engage a lawyer, usually termed a *retaining fee*.
Retaining, *re-ta'-ning*, ppr. or a. Keeping in possession.
Retake, *re-take'*, v.a.; pret. Retook; pp. Retaken To take again; to recapture.
Retaker, *re-ta'-ker*, s. A recaptor.
Retaking, *re-ta'-king*, s. A taking again; recapture.
Retaliate, *re-tal'-e-ate*, v.a. or v.n. To return like for like; to repay.
Retaliation, *re-tal-e-a'-shun*, s. The return of like for like; requital; retribution.
Retaliative, *re-tal'-e-a-tiv*, **Retaliatory**, *re-tal'-e-a-tur-e*, } a. Returning like for like.
Retard, *re-tärd'*, v.a. To diminish the velocity of motion; to render more late; to impede.
— v.n. To stay back. [city.
Retardation, *re-tärd-a'-shun*, s. Act of abating velo
Retardative, *re-tärd'-à-tiv*, a. That retards.
Retarder, *re-tärd'-er*, s. One who retards or delays.
Retardment, *re-tärd'-ment*, s. Act of delaying.
Retch, *reetsh*, v.n. To make an effort to vomit.
Retchless, *retsh'-les*, a. Careless.
Retecious, *re-te'-she-us*, a. Resembling network.
Retection, *re-tek'-shun*, s. Act of producing to view something concealed.
Retent, *re-tent'*, s. That which is retained.
Retention, *re-ten'-shun*, s. The act or power of retaining; restraint.
Retentive, *re-ten'-tiv*, a. Having the power to retain, —ad. *Retentively*;—s. *Retentiveness*.
Reticence, *ret'-e-sens*, **Reticency**, *ret'-e-sen-se*, } s. Concealment by silence.
Reticent, *ret'-e-sent*, a. Silent.
Reticle, *ret'-e-kl*, s. A small net.
Reticular, *re-tik'-u-lar*, a. Having the form of network; formed with interstices
Reticulate, *re-tik'-u-late*, **Reticulated**, *re-tik'-u-la-ted*, } a. Netted; resembling network.—In *arch.*, *reticulated work* is a species of masonry formed of small square stones or bricks placed lozenge-wise.
Reticulation, *re-tik-u-la'-shun*, s. Network.
Reticule, *ret'-e-kule*, s. A little bag of network.
Retiform, *ret'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a net in texture.
Retina, *ret'-e-nà*, s. (Lat.) In *anat.*, the pulpy expansion of the optic nerve in the interior of the eye; the seat of vision. [texture and splintery fracture.
Retinalite, *ret'-e-nal-ite*, s. A mineral of compact
Retinasphalt, *ret-in-as-falt'*, **Retinite**, *ret'-in-ite*, } s. A bituminous or resinous substance.
Retinoid, *ret'-in-oyd*, a. Resin-like or resiniform.
Retinue, *ret'-e-nue*, s. The attendants of a prince or distinguished personage; a train of persons.
Retirade, *ret'-e-rade*, s. In *fort.*, a kind of retrenchment, made of two faces, forming a rentrant angle.
Retire, *re-tire'*, v.n. or v.a. To go from company or from a public place into privacy; to withdraw; to quit a military position or place of trust.
— s. Retreat; recession; retirement.
Retired, *re-tire'd'*, a. Secluded from society; private, —ad. *Retiredly*;—s. *Retiredness*.
Retirement, *re-tire'-ment*, s. The withdrawing from company; living in seclusion; privacy; withdrawment, departure. [obtrusive.
Retiring, *re-ti'-ring*, a. Reserved; not forward or
Retort, *re-tawrt'*, v.a. or v.n. To throw back; to reverberate; to return an argument; to make a severe reply.
— s. Censure returned; a chemical glass vessel.
Retorter, *re-tawrt'-er*, s. One who retorts.
Retortion, *re-tawr'-shun*, s. The act of retorting.
Retortive, *re-tawr'-tiv*, a. Containing retort.
Retossed, *re-tost'*, pp. Tossed back.
Retouch, *re-tutsh'*, v.a. To touch again; to improve by new touches, as a picture.
Retrace, *re-trase'*, v.a. To trace back.—In *painting*, &c., to renew the outline of a drawing.
Retract, *re-trakt'*, v.a. or v.n. To take back; to recall; to recant; to draw back; to withdraw concession or declaration.

RETRACT, s. In the *manège*, the prick or a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.
RETRACTABLE, *re-trakt'-à-bl*, a. That may be retracted.
RETRACTATE,‡ *re-trak'-tate*, v.a. To retract; to recant.
RETRACTATION, *re-trak-ta'-shun*, s. Recantation.
RETRACTIBLE, *re-trak'-te-bl*, a. That may be drawn back. [back.
RETRACTILE, *re-trakt'-ile*, a. Capable of being drawn
RETRACTION, *re-trak'-shun*, s. Act of withdrawing a claim; recantation; disavowal.
RETRACTIVE, *re-trak'-tiv*, a. Withdrawing.
— s. That which withdraws or takes from.
RETRAIT,‡ *re-trate'*, s. A likeness; a picture.
RETREAT, *re-treet'*, s. The act of retiring; a withdrawing; retirement or seclusion; place of safety or security.—In *mil. affairs*, the retiring of an army from the face of an enemy.
— v.n. To retire from any position or place; to withdraw; to retire from an enemy.
RETRENCH, *re-trensh'*, v.a. To cut off; to pare away; to lessen; to curtail.
— v.n. To live at a less expense.
RETRENCHMENT, *re trensh'-ment*, s. The act of lopping off, or removing what is superfluous; curtailment; reduction of expense.—In *mil. affairs*, a work constructed within another to prolong the defence.
RETRIBUTE, *re-trib'-ute*, v.a. To pay back; to make payment. [tion.
RETRIBUTER, *re-trib'-u-ter*, s. One who makes retribu-
RETRIBUTION, *ret-re-bu'-shun*, s. Return accommodated to the action; reward or punishment; repayment; requital; recompense.
RETRIBUTIVE, *re-trib'-u-tiv*, } a. Rewarding for good
RETRIBUTORY, *re-trib'-u-tur-e*, } deeds, and punishing for offences.
RETRIEVABLE, *re-tre'-vâ-bl*, a. That may be retrieved or recovered;—ad. *Retrievably*;—s. *Retrievableness*.
RETRIEVAL, *re-tre'-val*,
RETRIEVEMENT, *re-treve'-ment*, } s. Act of retrieving.
RETRIEVE, *re-treev'*, v.a. To recover; to regain; †to remedy the consequences of.
—‡ s A seeking again
RETROACT, *ret-ro-akt'*, v.n. To act in opposition.
RETROACTION, *ret-ro-ak'-shun*, s. Action returned.
RETROACTIVE, *re-tro-ak'-tiv*, a. Operating by returned action; retrospective;—ad. *Retroactively*.
RETROCEDE, *ret'-ro-sede*, v.a. To cede or grant back.
— v.n. To go back.
RETROCEDENT, *ret-ro-se'-dent*, a. Giving place; departing.—In *path.*, applied to those diseases which move about from one part of the body to another.
RETROCESSION, *re-tro-sesh'-un*, s. A ceding or granting back; the act of going back.
RETRODUCTION, *re-tro-duk'-shun*, s. A bringing back.
RETROFLEX, *ret'-ro-fleks*, a. In *bot.*, bent suddenly backward.
RETROFRACT, *ret'-ro-frakt*, } a. In *bot.*, bent back
RETROFRACTED, *ret'-ro-frak-ted*, } towards its insertion, so as to appear as if broken.
RETROGRADATION, *re-tro-gra-da'-shun*, s. The act of moving backward; decline in excellence.
RETROGRADE, *ret'-ro-grade*, a. Going or moving backward; declining from a better to a worse state.—In *astron.*, apparently moving backward and contrary to the succession of the signs.
— v.n. To go or move backward.
— v.a. To cause to go backward.
RETROGRESSION, *re-tro-gresh-un'*, s. The act of going backward; retrogradation.
RETROGRESSIVE, *re-tro-gres'-siv*, a. Going or moving backward; declining in excellence;—ad. *Retrogressively*;—s. *Retrogressiveness*.
RETROMINGENT, *re-tro-min'-jent*, a. Discharging the urine backward;—s. *Retromingency*.
s. In *zool.*, an animal that discharges its urine backward.
RETROPULSIVE, *re-tro-pul'-siv*, a. Driving back; repelling;—ad. *Retropulsively*.
RETROREELY, *re-trors'-ly*, ad. In a backward direction.
RETROSPECT, *ret'-ro-spekt*, s. A looking back on things past, review.
— v.n To look back. [back on things past.
RETROSPECTION, *ret'-ro-spek-shun*, s. The act of looking
RETROSPECTIVE, *ret-ro-spek'-tiv*, a. Looking back on past events, affecting things past;—ad. *Retrospectively*.
RETROVERSION, *re-tro-ver'-shun*, s. A turning or falling backward.
RETROVERT, *ret'-ro vert*, v.a. To turn back.
RETROVERTED, *ret'-ro-vert-ed*, a. Turned back.
RETRUDE, *re-trood'*, v.a. To thrust back.
RETRUSE, *re-truse'*, a. Hidden; abstruse.
RETUND, *re-tund'*, v.a. To blunt; to dull.
RETURN, *re-turn'*, v.n. To come or go back to the same place; to repay; to revert.
— v.a. To bring or send back; to give back in payment; to restore; to repay; to give in an account or an official report.
— s. The act of coming or going back; profit of business; restitution; reimbursement.—In *law*, the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution.—*Return-day*, the day when the defendant is to appear in court.—In *mil.* and *naval affairs*, an official report.
RETURNABLE, *re-turn'-à-bl*, a. That may be returned or restored.—In *law*, that is legally to be returned or rendered. [who repays or remits money
RETURNER, *re-turn'-er*, s. One who returns; one
RETURNING, *re-turn'-ing*, pp. or a. Sending or carrying back.—*Returning-officer*, the officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, &c.
RETURNLESS, *re-turn'-les*, a. Admitting no return.
RETUSE, *re-tuse'*, a. Blunt.—In *bot.* and *conch.*, terminating in a round end, the centre of which is depressed.
REUNION, *re-yu'-ne-un*, s. Union formed anew after separation; a fashionable meeting or assembly.
REUNITE, *re-yu-nite'*, v.a. To join after a separation, to reconcile after variance.
— v.n. To be united again.
REUNITION, *re-yu-nish'-un*, s. Second uniting.
REURGE, *re-urje'*, v.a. To urge again.
REUSSITE, *roos'-site*, s. A mineral occurring in mealy efflorescences, sometimes crystallized.
REVE, *reev*, s. An officer or steward. [divulge.
REVEAL, *re-veel'*, v.a. To make known; to disclose; to
— s. The side of an opening for a window or door-way.
REVEALABLE, *re-veel'-à-bl*, a. That can be revealed;—s. *Revealableness*.
REVEALED, *re-veeld'*, pp. or a. Disclosed.
REVEALER, *re-veel'-er*, s. One who makes known.
REVEALMENT,† *re-veel'-ment*, s. Act of revealing.
REVEILLE, *re-val'-ya*, s (Fr.) In *mil. affairs*, the beat of drum about break of day.
REVEL, *rev'-el*, v.n. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment, to carouse.
— s. A loose and noisy feast.—*Revel-rout*, tumultuous festivity; an unlawful assembly.
REVEL, *re-vel'*, v.a. To draw back; to retract.
REVELATION, *rev-e-la'-shun*, s. The act of disclosing divine communications; the Apocalypse of the sacred canon. [revelry
REVELLER, *rev'-el-er*, s. One who indulges in noisy
REVELLING, *rev'-el-ing*, s. Revelry.
REVELLENT, *re-vel'-lent*, a. Causing revulsion.
REVELMENT, *rev'-el-ment*, s. Act of revelling.
REVELRY, *rev'-el-re*, s. Noisy festivity.
REVENDICATE, *re-ven'-de-kate*, v.a. To reclaim what has been taken away. [ing abstracted property.
REVENDICATION, *re-ven-de-ka'-shun*, s. Act of reclaim-
REVENGE, *re-venj'*, v.a. To inflict pain in return for injury; to injure from feelings of malice for a supposed wrong.
— s. A malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury; the passion excited by supposed wrong.
REVENGEFUL, *re-venj'-ful*, a. Full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain for injury received; vindictive;—ad. *Revengefully*;—s. *Revengefulness*.
REVENGELESS, *re-venj'-les*, a. Unrevenged.
REVENGEMENT,† *re-venj'-ment*, s. Return of an injury.
REVENGER, *re-venj'-er*, s. One who revenges.
REVENGINGLY, *re-venj'-ing-le*, ad. With revenge.
REVENUE, *rev'-e-nue*, s. The general income of a state; the annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, &c.
REVERE,† *re-verb'*, v.n. To reverberate.
REVERBERANT, *re-verb'-e-rant*, a. Resounding.
REVERBERATE, *re-verb'-e-rate*, v.a. To send back; to
— v.n. To be driven back; to resound. [echo.
— a. Reverberant.
REVERBERATION, *re-verb-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of driving or sending back. [driving back.
REVERBERATORY, *re-verb'-er-a-tur-e*, a. Returning or
— s. A furnace with a kind of dome that reflects the flame. [reverence.
REVERE, *re-veer'*, v.a. To regard with veneration; to
REVERENCE, *rev'-er-ens*, s. Fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration; an act of obeisance; a title of the clergy.
— v.a. To regard with reverence. [reverence.
REVERENCER, *rev' er-en-ser*, s. One who regards with

REVEREND, *rev'-er-end*, a. Worthy of reverence; a title of respect given to the clergy generally; *very reverend* being applied to a dean, *right reverend* to a bishop, and *most reverend* to an archbishop.
REVERENT, *rev'-er-ent*, a. Expressing reverence; submissive;—ad. *Reverently*.
REVERENTIAL, *rev-er-en'-shal*, a. Proceeding from reverence;—ad. *Reverentially*.
REVERER, *re-ve'-rer*, s. One who reveres or venerates.
REVERIE, *rev'-er-e*, s. (Fr.) A loose irregular train of thoughts; a vision; +delirium.
REVERSAL, *re-vers'-al*, a. Intended to reverse.
— s. A change or overthrowing.
REVERSE, *re-vers'*, v.a. To invert; to turn upside down; to subvert.—In *law*, to make void, as a sentence.
—‡ v.n. To return.
— s. Change; vicissitude; a turn of affairs; misfortune; the opposite side of anything.—In *mil. matters*, a partial defeat.
— a. Turned backward;—ad. *Reversely*.
REVERSED, *re-verst'*, pp. Turned side for side; changed to the contrary.—In *law*, overthrown or annulled.
— a. In *bot.*, resupinate.—In *conch.*, applied to a shell whose volutions are the reverse way of the common cork-screw;—ad. *Reversedly*.
REVERSELESS, *re-vers'-les*, a. Not to be reversed.
REVERSIBLE, *re-vers'-e-bl*, a. That may be reversed.
REVERSION, *re-ver'-shun*, s. A returning; right of succession to an estate. [reversion.
REVERSIONARY, *re-ver'-shun-a-re*, a. Pertaining to a
REVERSIONER, *re-ver'-shun-er*, s. The person who is entitled to lands or tenements under certain conditions.
REVERT, *re-vert'*, v.a. To turn back; to reverse.
— v.n. To return; to fall back.—In *law*, to return to
— s. In *music*, recurrence. [the proprietor.
REVERTENT, *re-vert'-ent*, s. A medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted, irritative motions in the animal system.
REVERTIBLE, *re-vert'-e-bl*, a. That may revert or return.
REVERTIVE, *re-vert'-iv*, a. Changing; reversing;—ad. *Revertively*.
REVERY, *rev'-er-e*, s. *See* REVERIE.
REVEST, *re-vest'*, v.a. To clothe again; to reinvest.
— v.n. To take effect again; to return to a former owner.
REVESTIARY, *re-ves'-tche-a-re*, s. The place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited.
REVETEMENT, *re-vete'-ment*, s. In *fort.*, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart.
REVETUS, *re-ve'-tus*, s. In *fort.*, works constructed with stone or brick.
REVIEW, *re-vew'*, v.a. To see again; to view and examine again; to reconsider; to inspect.
— s. A second examination.—In *mil. affairs*, an examination or inspection of troops under arms.—In *literature*, a critical examination of a new publication; a periodical pamphlet; a retrospect.
REVIEWER, *re-vew'-er*, s. One who reviews or examines a new publication; an inspector.
REVIGORATE,† *re-vig'-ur-ate*, v.a. To give new vigour to.
REVILE, *re-vile'*, v.a. To treat with opprobrious language; to reproach.
REVILEMENT,‡ *re-vile'-ment*, s. Contemptuous language.
REVILER, *re-vi'-ler*, s. One who reviles another.
REVILING, *re-vi'-ling*, s. The act of reviling or treating contemptuously;—ad. *Revilingly*.
REVINDICATE, *re-vin'-de-kate*, v.a. To vindicate again; to reclaim.
REVISAL, *re-vi'-zal*, s. Revision; the act of re-examining for correction and improvement.
REVISE, *re-vize'*, v.a. To review, alter, and amend.
— s. Review, re-examination.—In *print.*, a proof-sheet taken after correction.
REVISER, *re-vi'-zer*, s. One who revises for correction.
REVISION, *re-vizh'-un*, s. The act of reviewing or re-examining for correction; re-examination.
REVISIONAL, *re-vizh'-un-al*, } a. Pertaining to re-
REVISIONARY, *re-vizh'-un-a-re*, } vision.
REVISIT, *re-viz'-it*, v.a. To visit again.
REVISITATION, *re-viz-it-a'-shun*, s. Act of revisiting.
REVISORY, *re-vis'-ur-e*, a. That reviews; having power to revise.
REVIVAL, *re-vi'-val*, s. Return to life; recall to activity from a state of languor; an awakening.
REVIVALIST, *re-vi'-val-ist*, s. A minister who promotes revivals of religion.
REVIVE, *re-vive'*, v.n. To bring to life.
— v.a. To raise from languor; to refresh; to rouse; to reanimate. [ates.
REVIVER, *re-vi'-ver*, s. That which revives or invigor-
REVIVIFICATE,† *re-viv'-e-fe-kate*, v.a. To restore to life
to revive. [life.
REVIVIFICATION, *re-viv-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Restoration of
REVIVIFY, *re-viv'-e-fi*, v.a. To recall to life; to reanimate.
REVIVING, *re-vi'-ving*, ppr. or a. Bringing to life again, reanimating; recalling to memory.—ad. *Revivingly*.
REVIVISCENCE, *rev-e-vis'-sens*, s. Renewal of life.
REVIVISCENT, *rev-e-vis'-sent*, a. Restoring life, reviving
REVIVOR, *re-vi'-vor*, s. In *law*, the reviving of a suit which has been abated by death.
REVOCABLE, *rev'-o-ka-bl*, a. That may be revoked;—ad. *Revocably*;—s. *Revocableness*.
REVOCATE,‡ *rev'-o-kate*, v.a. To recall.
REVOCATION, *rev-o-ka'-shun*, s. The act of recalling, repeal; reversal of a decree, &c.
REVOCATORY, *rev'-o-ka-tur-e*, a. Revoking; recalling.
REVOKE, *re-voke'*, v.a. To recall; to declare void.
— v.n. To renounce at cards.
— s. Act of revoking at cards.
REVOKEMENT,† *re-voke'-ment*, s. Revocation, reversal.
REVOLT, *re-volt'*, v.n. To rebel; to renounce allegiance.
— v.a. To put to flight; to overturn.
— s. Desertion; rebellion; insurrection.
REVOLTER, *re-volt'-er*, s. One who renounces allegiance.
REVOLTING, *re-volt'-ing*, a. Doing violence; exciting abhorrence; offensive;—ad. *Revoltingly*.
REVOLUBLE, *rev'-ol-u-bl*, a. That may revolve.
REVOLUTE, *rev'-o-lute*, a. In *bot.* and *zool.*, rolled back.
REVOLUTION, *rev-o-lu'-shun*, s. Rotation; circular motion; change in the constitution of a government or nation, as the *Glorious Revolution* of 1688, which expelled the Stuart family from the throne of England; whence *Revolutioner*, or *Revolutionist*, a favourer of revolutions; *Revolutionism*, &c.
REVOLUTIONARY, *rev-o-lu'-shun-ar-e*, a. Pertaining to or tending to produce a revolution in government.
REVOLUTIONIZE, *rev-o-lu'-shun-ize*, v.a. To effect a political change in the constitution.
REVOLVE, *re-volv'*, v.n. To turn round; to rotate.
— v.a. To turn over and over; to consider attentively.
REVOLVENCY, *re-volv'-en-se*, s. State of revolving.
REVOLVING, *re-volv'-ing*, ppr. or a. Turning about.
REVOMIT, *re-vom'-it*, v.a. To reject from the stomach.
REVULSION, *re-vul'-shun*, s. Act of turning; a holding or drawing back. [sion.
REVULSIVE, *re-vul'-siv*, a. Having the power of revul-
— s. That which has the power of withdrawing.
REW,‡ *ru*, s. A row. [nerate.
REWARD, *re-ward'*, v.a. To recompense; to remu-
— s. Equivalent return for good done; compensation, remuneration.
REWARDABLE, *re-ward'-a-bl*, a. Worthy of reward;—ad. *Rewardably*;—s. *Rewardableness*.
REWARDER, *re-ward'-er*, s. One who rewards.
REWARDLESS, *re-ward'-les*, a. Having no reward.
REWORD, *re-word'*, v.a. To repeat in the same words.
REYNARD, *ra'-nard*, s. An appellation given to a fox, renard. [rhubarb.
RHABARBARATE, *rà-bär'-bà-rate*, a. Impregnated with
RHABARBARINE, *rà-bär'-ba-rine*, s. A proximate principle of rhubarb.
RHABDOLOGY, *rab-dol'-o-je*, s. The art of computing by means of Napier's rods.
RHAPSODICAL, *rap-sod'-ik-al*, a. Consisting of rhapsody, unconnected.
RHAPSODIST, *rap'-so-dist*, s. One who recites or sings rhapsodies; one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.
RHAPSODIZE, *rap'-so-dize*, v.n. To utter rhapsodies.
RHAPSODY, *rap'-so-de*, s. A rambling composition.
RHEINE, *re'-in*, s. A proximate principle of the officinal rhubarb.
RHEINBERRY, *rane'-ber-re*, s. Buckthorn, a plant.
RHETOR,† *re'-tor*, s. A rhetorician.
RHETORIC, *ret'-o-rik*, s. The science of oratory.
RHETORICAL, *re-tor'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to rhetoric, oratorial;—ad. *Rhetorically*;—s. *Rhetoricalness*.
RHETORICIAN, *ret-o-rish'-an*, s. One who teaches rhetoric; an orator.
RHETORIZE, *ret'-o-rize*, v.n. or v.a. To play the orator, or represent by a figure of oratory.
RHEUM, *room*, s. A thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c, as in catarrh.

RHEUM, *rē'-um*, s. The name of various genera of plants, of which the *Rhubarb* is the principal.—*Rheumic acid* is the acid principle of the garden rhubarb.

RHEUMATIC, *roo-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM, *roo'-mă-tizm*, s. A painful disease affecting the muscles and joints, called the *Articular rheumatism*.—There are also other varieties, as *Lumbago*, which occurs in the loins; *Sciatica*, which affects the hip-joint, &c.

RHEUMATOPIRA, *roo-mă-to-pī'-ră*, s. In *path.*, rheumatic fever.

RHEUMY, *roo'-me*, a. Full of rheum or watery matter.

RHIME. *See* RHYME.

RHINALGIA, *ri-nal'-je-ă*, s. In *path.*, pain in the nose.

RHINANTHACEÆ, *ri-nan-thā'-se-ē*, s.pl. A natural order of herbaceous plants, of which the *Rhinanthus*, or yellow-rattle, is the type.

RHINO, *rī'-no*, s. A cant word for money.

RHINOCERIAL, *ri-no-sē'-re-al*, a. Resembling the rhinoceros.

RHINOCEROS, *ri-nos'-e-ros*, s. A large pachydermatous quadruped, with a strong horn on his nose.—*Rhinoceros-bird*, a species of hornbill.

RHINOPLASTIC, *ri-no-plas'-tik*, a. Forming a nose.

RHIZOMA, *ri-zō'-mă*, s. In *bot.*, a species of creeping stem which grows under ground.

RHIZOMATOSE, *ri-zō'-mă-tōse*, a. Having creeping stems, as the carrot.

RHIZOPHAGOUS, *ri-zof'-ă-gus*, a. Feeding on roots.

RHODALITE, *rō'-dă-lite*, s. A mineral of a rose-red colour.

RHODIUM, *rō'-de-um*, s. A metal of an extremely hard and brittle nature.

RHODIZITE, *rō'-de-zite*, s. A translucent mineral of [Siberia.

RHODODENDRON, *ro-do-den'-dron*, s. A genus of ornamental evergreen plants, of the order *Ericaceæ*.

RHODOMONTADE, *rod-o-mon-tade'*, s. *See* RODOMONTADE.

RHODONITE, *rō'-don-ite*, s. A variety of manganese spar.

RHŒTIZITE, RHETIZITE, *ret'-iz-ite*, s. A variety of the mineral kyanite.

RHOMB, *romb*, RHOMBUS, *rom'-bus*, s. In *geom.*, an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram.—*Rhomb-spar*, a mineral resembling calc-spar.

RHOMBIC, *rom'-bik*, a. Having the figure of a rhomb.

RHOMBOHEDRAL, *rom-bo-hē'-dral*, a. Related to the rhombohedron.

RHOMBOHEDRON, *rom-bo-hē'-dron*, s. A solid contained by six equal rhombic faces or planes.

RHOMBOID, *ron'-boyd*, s. A figure approaching to a rhomb.

RHOMBOIDAL, *rom-boyd'-al*, a. Having the shape of a rhomboid.

RHUBARB, *roo'-bärb*, s. A medicinal plant of the genus *rheum*.

RHUBARBY, *roo'-bärb-e*, a. Like rhubarb.

RHUMB, *rum*, s. In *nav.* and *geol.*, a circle on the earth's surface making a given angle with the meridian of the place.—*Rhumb-line* is the track of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

RHYME, *rime*, s. In *poetry*, the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses.—*Rhyme or reason*, number or sense.

— v.n. To accord in sound; to make verses.

— v.a. To put into rhyme.

RHYMELESS, *rime'-les*, a. Destitute of rhyme.

RHYMER, *rī'-mur*, RHYMIST, *rī'-mist*, RHYMESTER, *rime'-ster*, s. One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet.

RHYMIC, *rī'-mik*, a. Pertaining to rhyme.

RHYNCHOLITE, *rink'-o-lite*, s. The petrified beak of a bird.

RHYTHM, *rithm*, RHYTHMUS, *rith'-mus*, s. In *poetry*, the relative duration of the portions of time employed in pronouncing the syllables of a verse; variety in musical composition.

RHYTHMICAL, *rith'-mik-al*, a. Pertaining to rhythmus.

RIAL, *rē' al*, s. A Spanish coin; a gold coin formerly current in Britain worth 10*s.* and 15*s.*

RIB, *rib*, s. A side-bone of animal bodies.—In *shipbuilding*, a piece of timber for strengthening.—In *bot.*, the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf; something long, thin, and narrow; a strip.—*Rib-grass*, a species of plantain.—*Rib-roast*, to beat soundly.—*Rib-supported*, supported by ribs.

— v.a. To furnish with ribs.

RIBALD, *rib'-ald*, s. A low, vulgar fellow.

— a. Low, base; obscene.

RIBALDISH, *rib'-ald-ish*, a. Disposed to ribaldry.

RIBALDROUS, *rib'-ald-rus*, a. Containing ribaldry.

RIBALDRY, *rib'-ald-re*, s. Mean, vulgar, or obscene language.

RIBAND, *rib'* *and.* *See* RIBBON

RIBBED, *ribd*, pp. or a. Furnished with ribs; marked with rising lines and channels.

RIBBING, *rib'-bing*, s. An assemblage of ribs for a vault or coved ceiling.

RIBBON, *rib'-bon*, s. A fillet or silk band worn by way of ornament.—*Ribbon-grass*, canary-grass.

— v.a. To adorn with ribbons.

RIBLESS, *rib'-les*, a. Having no ribs.

RIC, *rik*, as a termination of names, denotes rich.

RICE, *rice*, s. An esculent grain, of the genus *oryza sativa*, extensively used as food.—*Rice-bird*, a beautiful Asiatic bird of the finch family.—*Rice-milk*, milk boiled up and thickened with rice.—*Rice-paper*, a material used for manufacturing fancy articles.—*Rice-pudding*, pudding made of rice.—*Rice-weevil*, an insect, resembling the common wheat-weevil.

RICH, *ritsh*, a. Wealthy; abounding in money or possessions; splendid; costly; sumptuous; abounding with a variety of delicious food.—In *music*, full of sweet or harmonious sounds;—ad. *Richly*.

RICHES, *ritsh'-ez*, s. Abundant possessions of land, goods, or money; wealthiness.

RICHNESS, *ritsh'-nes*, s. Opulence; wealth; finery, splendour; fertility; abundance of anything.

RICK, *rik*, s. A heap or pile of grain or hay.

RICKETS, *rik'-ets*, s.pl. A disease of children, characterized by bodily distortion.

RICKETY, *rik'-et-e*, a. Affected with rickets; feeble.

RICOCHET, *rik'-o-shet*, or *rik-o-shā'*, s. In *gun.*, repeated rebounding of round shot.

— v.a. To operate upon by ricochet firing.

RICTURE,† *rik'-tchure*, s. A gaping.

RID, *rid*, pret. of RIDE.

— v.a. To free; to separate; to drive away; to destroy

— pp. or a. Free; clear.

RIDDANCE, *rid'-dans*, s. Deliverance; a setting free.

RIDDEN, *rid'-den*, pp. of the verb *to ride*.

RIDDLE, *rid'-dl*, s. An instrument for cleaning grain

an enigma, or anything ambiguous.

— v.a. To separate, as grain from the chaff; to perforate with balls; to solve; to explain.

— v.n. To speak ambiguously.

RIDDLER, *rid'-dler*, s. One who speaks ambiguously.

RIDDLING, *rid'-dling*, s. That which is deposited by riddling.

— pp. or a. Ambiguous;—ad. *Riddlingly*.

RIDE, *ride*, v.n.; pret. RODE or RID; pp. RID, RIDDEN. To be carried on horseback, or in any vehicle; to practice riding; to manage a horse well.—*To ride easy*, in *naut. lang.*, is when a ship does not feel a great strain on her cables.—*To ride hard*, is when a ship pitches violently.—*To ride out a gale*, is said of a ship that does not drive during the storm.

— v.a. To sit on; to manage insolently at will.

— s. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; a road for the amusement of riding.

RIDEAU, *re-dō'*, s. (Fr.) In *fort.*, a small mound of earth.

RIDER, *rī' der*, s. One who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle. *See* RIDE -In *law*, an addition made to other documents.—In *archit.*, carriage; a piece of wood which has more height than width.

RIDERLESS, *rī'-der-les*, a. Having no rider.

RIDGE, *rij*, s. A long elevation of land; a continued range of hills or mountains.

— v.a. To form a ridge; to wrinkle.

RIDGIL, *rij'-il*, s. An animal half castrated.

RIDGY, *rij'-e*, a. Rising in a ridge.

RIDICULE, *rid'-e-kule*, s. Contemptuous laughter; derision, banter, raillery, or irony.

— v.a. To treat with contemptuous merriment, to deride or banter.

RIDICULER, *rid'-e-ku-ler*, s. One who ridicules.

RIDICULOUS, *re dik'-u-lus*, a. That may excite laughter with contempt; ludicrous;—ad. *Ridiculously*;—s. *Ridiculousness*.

RIDING, *rī'-ding*, a. Employed to travel on any occasion.—*Riding-clerk*, one of the six clerks in Chancery.—*Riding-coat*, a coat for riding on a journey.—*Riding-habit*, a garment worn by females when riding.—*Riding-hood*, a hood used by females when they ride.—*Riding school*, a place where the art of riding is taught.

— s. A road cut for riding therein, a county division in Yorkshire.

RIDOTTO, *re-dot'-to*, s. (Ital.) A public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing.

RIE. *See* RYE.

RIFE, *rife*, a. Prevailing; prevalent; frequent;—[ad. *Rifely*;—s. *Rifeness*.

RIFFRAFF, *rif'-raf*, s. Sweepings; refuse.

RIFLE, *ri'fl*, † a. To seize and bear away by force; to strip; to plunder; to groove a rifle.
— s. A gun, the inside of whose barrel is *rifled* or grooved.—*Rifleman*, a man armed with a rifle.
RIFLER, *ri'fler*, s. One who seizes and bears away by violence; a robber.
RIFT, *rift*, s. A shallow place in a stream; a cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving. [split.
— v.a. or v.n. To cleave; to rive; to burst open; to
RIG, *rig*, v.a. To dress; to put on; to furnish with apparatus, to fit with tackling.—*To rig a ship*, to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards
— s. Dress, a romp; a wanton; a strumpet.—*To run the rig*, to play a wanton trick.—*To run the rig upon*, to practice a sportive trick on.
— v.n. To play the wanton. [one couple.
RIGADOON, *rig-a-doon'*, s. A brisk dance, performed by
RIGATION, *re-ga'-shun*, s. The act of watering.
RIGEL, *ri'-ghel*, s. A fixed star of the first magnitude.
RIGGER, *rig'-er*, s. One whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship; a cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery.
RIGGING, *rig'-ing*, s. Dress; tackle; the ropes of a ship, consisting of the shrouds, stays, pendants, ropes bracing the yards, &c.
RIGGISH, *rig'-ish*, a. Wanton; lewd.
RIGGLE. *See* WRIGGLE.
RIGHT, *rite*, a. Fit; proper; true; just, according to law or fact; not wrong; straight; direct; perpendicular; upright.—*Right-angle*, in *geom.*, an angle of 90 degrees, or one-fourth of a circle.—*Right ascension*, the angle at the pole of the equator, formed by two great circles, one of which passes through the first point of Aries.—*Right ascension and declination* are the two co-ordinates to which the positions of celestial bodies are referred.—*Right-handed*, using the right hand more easily than the left.—*Right-hearted*, having right dispositions.—*Right-minded*, having a right mind.
— ad. In a right or straight line; properly; rightly.
— interj. Well done.
— s. Conformity to the standard of truth and justice; rectitude of conduct; privilege; authority; just claim; legal title; property; the side opposed to the left.—*To put to rights*, to put into good order; to adjust.—*Bill of rights*, a declaration of rights, as granted by William III. in 1688.—*Writ of right*, a writ which lies to recover lands in fee simple.
— v.a. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong.—*To right the helm*, to place it in the middle of the ship.
v.n. To rise with the masts erect, as a ship. [right.
RIGHTED, *ri'-ted*, pp. Relieved from injustice; set up-
RIGHTEN, † *rite'n*, v.a. To do justice to.
RIGHTEOUS, *ri'-tchus*, a. Accordant to justice or desert; upright; just;—ad. *Righteously*.
RIGHTEOUSNESS, *ri'-tchus-nes*, s. Purity of heart and rectitude of life; uprightness; holiness; integrity.
RIGHTFUL, *rite'-ful*, a. Having a just claim; consonant to justice; lawful; honest;—ad. *Rightfully*.
RIGHTFULNESS, † *rite'-ful-nes*, s. Justice; moral recti-
RIGHTLESS, *rite'-les*, a. Destitute of right. [tude.
RIGHTLY, *rite'-le*, ad. According to justice; properly; honestly. [truth; straightness.
RIGHTNESS, *rite'-nes*, s. Correctness; conformity to
RIGID, *rij'-id*, a. Not pliant; not easily bent; not lax or indulgent; severely just; stiff; inflexible;— ad. *Rigidly*;—s. *Rigidness*.
RIGIDITY, *re-jid'-e-te*, s. Want of pliability; stiffness; inflexibility.
RIGLET, *rig'-let*, s. A flat, thin piece of wood. *See* REGLET. [sensical repetition.
RIGMAROLE, *rig'-ma-role*, s. or a. Confused or non-
RIGOL, *ri'-gol*, s. A circle; a diadem.
RIGOLL, *rig'-ol*, s. A musical instrument.
RIGOUR, *rig'-ur*, s. Strictness; stiffness; inflexibility; cold; severity: shivering.—In *med.*, a sense of chilliness or shivering.
RIGORIST, *rig'-ur-ist*, s. One very rigorous
RIGOROUS, *rig'-ur-us*, a. Strict; severe; rigid; inflexible, scrupulously accurate; very cold;—ad. *Rigorously*;—s. *Rigorousness*.
RILL, *ril*, s. A small brook; a rivulet.
— v.n. To run in a small stream.
RILLET, *ril'-let*, s. A small stream; a rivulet.
RIM, *rim*, s. The border or margin which surrounds a thing.
— v.a. To put on a rim or hoop at the border.
RIME, *rime*, s. (Sax.) White or hoar frost. (Lat.) † A chink or fissure.
RIMOSE, *ri'-mose*, } a. Chinky.—In *bot.* and *zool.*, applied
RIMOUS, *ri'-mus*, } to surfaces abounding with clefts, cracks, or chinks, as the bark of trees.
RIMOSITY, *ri-mos'-e-te*, s. State of being chinky.
RIMPLE, *rim'pl*, s. A fold or wrinkle; a rumple.
— v.a. To rumple; to wrinkle.
RIMPLING, *rim'-pling*, s. Undulation.
RIMY, *ri'-me*, a. Abounding with rime; frosty.
RIND, *rine'd*, s. The skin or coat of fruit that may be peeled off.
— v.a. To bark; to decorticate.
RINDLE, *rin'-dl*, s. A small watercourse or gutter.
RINFORZANDO, *rin-for-san'-do*. (Ital.) In *music*, a direction to the performer that the sound is to be increased.
RING, *ring*, s. A circle, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop; any loud sound; a chime or set of bells harmonically tuned.—*Ring-bolt*, an iron bolt having a ring in one end of it.—*Ring-bone*, a callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse.—*Ring-dial*, a pocket sun-dial in form of a ring.—*Ring-dove*, a species of pigeon.—*Ring-fence*, a fence encircling an estate within one inclosure.—*Ring-finger*, the third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.—*Ring-formed*, or *Ring-shaped*, formed like a ring.—*Ring-ousel*, a British bird of the thrush family.—*Ring-streaked*, having circular streaks or lines on the body.—*Ring-tail*, a bird having a white tail, the female of the hen-harrier.—*Ring-tailed*, having a tail striped as if surrounded by a ring.—*Ring-worm*, an eruption on the skin, in small vesicles with a reddish base.
— v.a. (pret. and pp. *rung*.) To cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body; to encircle; to fit with rings. [tinkle.
— v.n. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to
RINGENT, *rin'-jent*, a. Gaping.—In *bot.*, applied to flowers or their corollæ, which are irregular and gaping.
RINGER, *ring'-er*, s. One who rings. [to sound.
RINGING, *ring'-ing*, s. The act of sounding or of causing
RINGLEAD, † *ring'-leed*, v.a. To conduct.
RINGLEADER, *ring'-leed-er*, s. The leader of an association engaged in some unlawful purpose.
RINGLET, *ring'-let*, s. A small ring; a curl; a circle.
RINSE, *rinse*, v.a. To cleanse by water; to wash the
RINSER, *rin'-ser*, s. One who rinses. [surface.
RINSING, *rin'-sing*, s. A light cleansing.
RIOT, *ri'-ut*, s. Uproar; tumult; noisy festivity; a tumultuous disturbance of the peace; luxury.—*To run riot*, to act or move without restraint.
— v.n. To revel; to run to excess; to luxuriate; to raise an uproar. [or makes a riot.
RIOTER, *ri'-ut-er*, s. One who revels in loose festivity,
RIOTING, *ri'-ut-ing*, s. A revelling.
RIOTOUS, *ri'-ut-us*, a Luxurious; tumultuous;—ad. *Riotously*;—s. *Riotousness*.
RIOTRY, *ri'-ut-re*, s. Practice of rioting.
RIP, *rip*, v.a. To cut or tear asunder.—*To rip out an oath* is to swear hastily.
— s. A tearing; laceration. [river.
RIPARIAN, *re-pa'-re-un*, a. Pertaining to the bank of a
RIPE, *ripe*, a. Brought to perfection: mature; complete; proper for use;—ad. *Ripely*.
— v.n. or v.a. To grow ripe. [make ripe.
RIPEN, *ri'pn*, v.n. or v.a. To grow ripe; to mature; to
RIPENING, *ri'pn-ing*, s. The act of becoming ripe.
RIPENESS, *ripe'-nes*, s. The state of being ripe; full growth; completeness. [slater's tool.
RIPPER, *rip'-per*, s. One who tears or cuts open; a
RIPPING, *rip'-ping*, s. A tearing; ‡ a discovery.
RIPPLE, *rip'pl*, v.n. or v.a. To agitate the surface of water; to clean.
— s. The fretting of the surface of water; little curling waves, a large comb for cleaning flax.—*Ripple-grass*, a species of plantain, rib-grass.—*Ripple-mark*, small undulations on the surface of a sea-beach, left by the receding waves.—In *geol.*, similar undulations on the surface of rocks.
RIPPLING, *rip'-pling*, s. The breaking of ripples; act of cleaning flax; a hatcheling;—ad. *Ripplingly*.
RIPRAP, *rip'-rap*, s. A loose foundation of stones in deep water on a soft bottom.
RIPT, *ript*, pp. of the verb *to rip*.
RIPTOWELL, *rip'-tow-el*, s. A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn.

RISE, *rize*, v.n.; pret. ROSE; pp. RISEN. To ascend; to get up; to gain elevation in rank or public estimation; to be promoted.
— s. The act of rising; ascent; elevation; origin; advance in rank, honour, or fame.
RISEN, *riz'-en*, pp. of the verb *to rise*.
RISER, *ri'-zer*, s. One who rises early.—Among *joiners*, the upright board of a stair.
RISIBILITY, *riz-e-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of laughing;
RISIBLENESS, *riz'-e-bl-nes*, } proneness to laugh.
RISIBLE, *riz'-e-bl*, a. Having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter; laughable; droll;—ad. *Risibly*.
RISING, *ri'-zing*, ppr. or a. Getting up; ascending.
— s. Act of getting up or of ascending; insurrection; sedition or mutiny.
RISK, *risk*, s. State of being exposed to injury; hazard; danger.—In *com.*, the chances of loss.—*To run a risk*, is to encounter danger.
— v.a. To expose to injury or loss; to dare to undertake; to hazard.
RISKER, *risk'-er*, s. One who hazards.
RITE, *rite*, s. A solemn form of religion.
RITORNELLO, *rit-or-nel'-lo*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, the burden of a song; a repetition.
RITUAL, *rit'-u-al*, a. According to rites;—ad. *Ritually*.
— s. A book of rites, or the performance of divine service.
RITUALISM, *rit'-u-al-izm*, s. The system of rituals or prescribed forms of religious worship; whence *Ritualist*, one skilled in rituals.
RIVAGE,‡ *riv'-aje*, s. (Fr.) A bank, shore, or coast.
RIVAL, *ri'-val*, s. One who competes with another in any pursuit or strife; a competitor or antagonist.
— a. Having the same pretensions or claims.
— v.a. or v.n. To stand in competition with; to emulate; ‡ to be competitors.
RIVALITY,‡ *ri-val'-e-te*, s. Rivalry. [tition.
RIVALRY, *ri'-val-re*, s. A strife for superiority; compe-
RIVALSHIP, *ri'-val-ship*, s. State of a rival; strife.
RIVE, *rive*, v.a. or v.n.; pret. RIVED; pp. RIVED or RIVEN. To rend asunder by force; to be split.
— s. A rent or tear.
RIVEL,† *riv'-el*, v.a. To contract into wrinkles; to shrink.
RIVEN, *riv'n*, pp. of the verb *to rive*; rent or burst asunder.
RIVER, *ri'-ver*, s. One who rives or splits.
RIVER, *riv'-er*, s. A large stream of water flowing toward the ocean.—*River-bed*, the bed or bottom of a river.—*River-course*, the course of a river.—*River-craft*, small vessels or boats.—*River-horse*, the hippopotamus.
RIVERET,‡ *riv'-er-et*, s. A small stream.
RIVET, *riv'-et*, v.a. To fasten with rivets; to clinch.
— s. A pin or bolt clinched at both ends.
RIVOSE, *re-voze'*, a. In *zool.*, marked with sinuate furrows.
RIVULET, *riv'-u-let*, s. A small stream or brook.
RIXATION,‡ *rik-sa'-shun*, s. A brawl or quarrel.
RIXDOLLAR, *riks-dol'-lar*, s. A silver coin of Germany and other continental states, worth about 4*s.* 6*d.*
ROACH, *roatsh*, s. A fresh-water fish, of the carp family.
ROAD, *rode*, s. A public way for travelling; a place for ships at anchor, sometimes called *roadstead*; the highway.—*On the road*, travelling.—*Macadamized road*, a road formed of small pieces of broken granite.—*Road-bed*, the bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railroad rests.—*Road-book*, a traveller's guide-book of roads and distances of places.
ROADSTEAD, *rode'-sted*, s. A place where ships may *ride* at anchor.
ROADSTER, *rode'-ster*, s. A horse fitted for travelling; among *seamen*, a vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay. [by carriages.
ROADWAY, *rode'-way*, s. The part of a road travelled
ROAM, *rome*, v.a. or v.n. To move about from place to place; to range; to wander over.
ROAMER, *rome'-er*, s. A wanderer; a rover.
ROAMING, *rome'-ing*, s. The act of wandering.
ROAN, *rone*, a. Dark, with white spots, as a *roan-horse*.—*Roan-tree*, the mountain ash.
ROAR, *rore*, v.n. To cry loudly; to bellow; to make a loud noise.
— s. Any loud continuous sound; the cry of a beast; the loud cry of a child or person in distress; a continued or tempestuous sound. [wind.
ROARER, *rore'-er*, s. One who roars; a horse broken in
ROARING, *rore'-ing*, ppr. or a. Crying like a bull or lion;—ad. *Roaringly*.
— s. The cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress, continued sound of the billows of the sea.—In *farriery*, a disease of horses.
ROARY, *ri'-re*, a. Dewy. *See* RORAL.
ROAST, *roast*, v.a. To cook, dress, or prepare meat for the table by exposing it to heat; to banter.—In *metal.*, to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat.
— s. or a. That which is roasted.—*To rule the roast*, to govern the company.
ROASTED, *roast'-ed*, pp. or a. Dressed by exposure to heat
ROASTER, *roast'-er*, s. One who roasts meat; a gridiron.
ROASTING, *roast'-ing*, s. The act of roasting, as meat.—In *metal.*, the protracted application of heat, below a fusing point, to metallic ores; a severe banterng.
ROB, *rob*, s. The inspissated juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve.
— v.a. To plunder or strip unlawfully; to take by force; to withhold what is due.
ROBBER, *rob'-ber*, s. One who takes goods or money by force; one who steals, plunders or strips by violence; a thief; a freebooter.
ROBBERY, *rob'-ber-e*, s. The forcible and felonious taking of money or goods; theft; depredation.
ROBE, *robe*, s. A long, loose garment; an elegant dress.—In *Scrip.*, the vesture of purity or righteousness.
— v.a. To put on a robe; to dress; to array.
ROBIN, *rob'-in*, s. A bird with a reddish breast; the robin red-breast.—*Robin-goodfellow*, a celebrated fairy, also called *Puck*.
ROBORANT, *rob'-o-rant*, s. or a. A medicine that strengthens.
ROBORATION,† *rob-o-ra'-shun*, s. A strengthening.
ROBOREOUS, *ro-bo'-re-us*, s. Made of oak; strong.
ROBUST, *ro-bust'*, a. Possessing great strength and vigour; muscular; rough; boisterous;—ad. *Robustly*; —s. *Robustness*.
ROBUSTIOUS, *ro-bust'-yus*, s. Robust; sinewy; vigorous; boisterous. (*Low.*)
ROC. *See* ROCK.
ROCAMBOLE, *rok'-am-bole*, s. A sort of wild garlic.
ROCCELLIC ACID, *rok-sel'-lik as'-sid*, s. An acid obtained from archil weed.
ROCHE-ALUM, *roch'-al-um*, s. Rock-alum. [soda.
ROCHELLE SALT, *ro-shel' sawlt*. Tartrate of potassa and
ROCHET, *rok'-et*, s. A linen garment worn by bishops, resembling the surplice; a fish, the roach.
ROCK, *rok*, s. A large mass of stony matter; a firm or immovable foundation; a fabulous bird in the Eastern tales, the *Roc*; a distaff used in spinning.—*Rock* admits of various compounds; as, *Rock alum*, the purest kind of alum.—*Rock basin*, a cavity or artificial basin cut in a rock.—*Rock-bound*, hemmed in by rocks.—*Rock-butter*, a supposed subsulphite of alumina.—*Rock-cork*, a variety of asbestos, resembling cork.—*Rock-cress*, the wall-cress.—*Rock-crowned*, crowned with rocks.—*Rock-crystal*, limpid quartz.—*Rock-doe*, a species of deer.—*Rock-fish*, a species of goby.—*Rock-oil*, another name for petroleum.—*Rock-pigeon*, a species of pigeon inhabiting rocks and caves.—*Rock-ruby*, a fine red variety of garnet.—*Rock-salt*, mineral salt or chloride of sodium.—*Rock-wood*, ligniform asbestos.—*Rock work*, stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks.
— v.a. or v.n. To move backward and forward; to lull to quiet; to reel.
ROCKER, *rok'-er*, s. One who rocks the cradle; the curving piece of wood on which a cradle rocks.
ROCKET, *rok'-et*, s. An artificial firework, composed of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, which is tied to a stick and projected through the air; a popular name of some species of brassica.
ROCKINESS, *rok'-e-nes*, s. State of abounding with rocks
ROCKING, *rok'-ing*, ppr. or a. Moving backward and forward.—*Rocking-chair*, a chair mounted on rockers.—*Rocking-stone*, a great stone resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised as to rock to and fro.
ROCKLESS, *rok'-les*, a. Being without rocks.
ROCKY, *rok'-e*, a. Full of rocks; resembling a rock very hard; stony.
ROD, *rod*, s. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant instrument of punishment; a pole for angling; an implement, about five yards long, for measuring a pole; a perch.
RODE, *rode*, pret. of the verb *to ride*.
RODENT, *ro'-dent*, a. Gnawing.
— s. An animal that gnaws, as a rat

RODENTIA, *ro-den'-she-a,* } s. The gnawers; an order
RODENTS, *ro'-dents,* } of quadrupeds with two large incisor teeth in each jaw, adapted for gnawing, as rats, mice, squirrels, &c.

RODOMONT, *rod'-o-mont*, s. A vain boaster.
— a. Bragging.

RODOMONTADE, *rod-o-mon-tade'*, s. Vain boasting; empty bluster; whence *Rodomontadist.*
— v.n. To boast; to brag.

ROE, *ro,* } s. A species of deer, the *capreolus*
ROEBUCK, *ro-buk',* } *dorcas.*—*Roe,* the female of the hart. [oolite.

ROE, *ro*, s. The seed or spawn of fishes.—*Roe-stone*, the

ROGATION, *ro-ga'-shun*, s. Litany; supplication.—*Rogation-week*, the second week before Whit Sunday.

ROGUE, *rogue*, s. A knave; a dishonest person; a wag; sometimes used as a term of endearment.—In the *navy*, *Rogue's yarn*, a yarn of different twist and colour from the rest.
—† v.n. To wander; to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks.

ROGUERY, *ro'-gur-e*, s. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; waggery; mischievousness; †the life of a vagrant. [of a rogue.

ROGUESHIP, *rogue'-ship*, s. The qualities or personage

ROGUISH, *rogue'-ish*, a. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest; waggish;—ad. *Roguishly*;—s. *Roguishness.*

ROIL, *royl*, v.a. To render turbid by stirring up dregs.

ROINT, *roynt*. *See* AROYNT. [bully.

ROISTER,‡ *roysť-er*, v.n. To bluster; to swagger; to

ROISTERER,‡ *roysť-er-er*, s. A bold, blustering fellow.

ROKY,‡ *rok'-e*, a. Misty; foggy.

ROLL, *role*, v.a. or v.n. To roll round; to revolve; to turn on its axis, or move in a circular direction; to rock or move from side to side; to beat a drum with rapid strokes.
— s. The act of rolling, or state of being rolled; the thing rolling; an official writing; a register; the uniform beating of a drum.—*Rolls* of court, of parliament, or of any public body, are the parchments on which are engrossed the acts and proceedings of that body, an ancient chronicle.

ROLLED, *role'd*, pp. or a. Moved by turning.

ROLLER, *role'-er*, s. That which rolls or turns on its own axis; a cylinder of wood, stone, or metal; a bandage.—*Rollers*, heavy waves that set in upon a coast without wind.

ROLLICK, *rol'-lik*, v.n. To move in a careless, swaggering manner. (*Coll.*) [undulating.

ROLLING, *role'-ing*, ppr. or a. Turning over; revolving;
— s. A turning; a revolution; the motion of a ship.—*Rolling-pin*, a round piece of wood with which paste is moulded.—*Rolling-press*, a press for calendering cloth, impressing prints, drawing plates of metal, &c.

ROLLY-POOLY, *ro'-le-pool-e*, s. A game, in which a ball wins by rolling into a certain place.

ROMAIC, *ro-ma'-ik*, a. or s. A term applied to the modern Greek language.

ROMAL, *ro'-mal*, s. An East India silk handkerchief.

ROMAN, *ro'-man*, a. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic religion.—*Roman indiction*, in *chron.*, a cycle or revolution of fifteen years.—*Rome-scot*, an annual tribute of one penny formerly paid to the see of Rome.—*Roman type*, in *printing*, is the ordinary character in use, as distinguished from Italic.—In *pyrotechny*, *Roman candle*, a particular kind of firework, which throws up jets of sparks and brilliant stars at intervals.—*Roman cement*, an excellent water cement for building purposes.
— s. A citizen of Rome.—*Roman Catholic*, one who professes the religion of Rome.

ROMANCE, *ro mans'*, s. A fabulous relation or story of adventures usually connected with war or love; falsehood or untruth, fiction; the dialect formerly prevalent in some of the southern districts of France.
— v.n. To forge and tell fictitious stories.

ROMANCER, *ro-man'-ser*, s. One who invents fictitious stories.

ROMANESQUE, *ro-man-esk'*, a. or s. That which appertains to romance or fable.—In *arch.*, the debased style subsequent to and imitative of the Roman.

ROMANISM, *ro'-man-izm*, s. The tenets of the church of Rome. [Catholic religion.

ROMANIST, *ro'-man-ist*, s. An adherent to the Roman

ROMANIZE, *ro'-man-ize*, v.a. To Latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech; to convert to the Roman Catholic religion.
— v.n. To conform to Roman Catholic opinions

ROMANIZED, *ro-man-ize'd*, pp. or a. Latinized.

ROMANSCH, *ro-mansh*, s. The language of the Grisons Switzerland.

ROMANTIC, *ro-man'-tik*, a. Pertaining to romance; fanciful; extravagant;—ad. *Romantically*;—s. *Romanticism*, and *Romanticness.*

ROMANZOFITE, *ro-man'-zo-fite*, s. A variety of garnet.

ROMEINE, *ro-me-in'*, s. A mineral.

ROMEPENNY, *rome'-pen-ne,* } s. A tax formerly paid to
ROMESCOT, *rome'-skot,* } the Church of Rome.

ROMISH, *ro'-mish*, a. Relating to Rome, or to the religion professed by the Roman Catholics.

ROMIST, *ro'-mist*, s. A Roman Catholic.

ROMP, *romp*, s. A rude girl; rough play.
— v.n. To play rudely.

ROMPISH, *romp'-ish*, a. Inclined to romp, or to indulge in boisterous play;—ad. *Rompishly*;—s. *Rompishness.*

ROMPU, *rom-pu',* } s. In *her.*, an ordinary that is
ROMPEE, *rom-pe',* } broken, or a chevron or bend whose upper points are cut off.

RONDEAU, *ron-do'*, s. A kind of poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme and five another.—In *music*, a piece consisting of three strains.

RONDEL, *ron'-del*, s. In *fort.*, a small round tower erected at the foot of a bastion.

RONDURE,‡ *ron'-dure*, s. A round; a circle.

RONION,† *ron'-yun*, s. A fat, bulky woman.

RONT,† *runt*, s. An animal stinted in growth.

ROOD, *rood*, s. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods; a pole; (Sax.) a cross or crucifix.—*Rood-loft*, a loft or gallery in a church where the rood was fixed.

ROODY, *rood'-e*, a. Coarse; luxuriant.

ROOF, *roof*, s. The cover or upper part of a house or building; a vault; the upper part of the mouth; the palate.
— v.a. To cover with a roof; to shelter.

ROOFING, *roof'-ing*, s. Act of covering with a roof, materials for a roof.

ROOFLESS, *roof'-les*, a. Having no roof; unsheltered.

ROOFY, *roof'-e*, a. Having roofs.

ROOK, *rook*, s. A bird resembling the common crow, a cheat; a piece at chess, the castle.
— v.n. or v.a. To cheat; to defraud; to squat.

ROOKERY, *rook'-er-e*, s. A nursery for rooks; a low populous neighbourhood.

ROOKY, *rook'-e*, a. Inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, *room*, s. Extent of place; place of another an apartment.—*To make room*, to open a way or passage.—*To give room*, to withdraw.
— v.n. To occupy an apartment; to lodge.

ROOMAGE,‡ *room'-aje*, s. Space; place.

ROOMFUL, *room'-ful*, a. Abounding with rooms.

ROOMINESS, *room'-e-nes*, s. Spaciousness; large extent of space. [ad. *Roomily*

ROOMY, *room'-e*, a. Having ample room; spacious;—

ROOP,† *roop*, s. Hoarseness.

ROOPY, *roop'-e*, a. Hoarse. (*Local.*)

ROOST, *roost*, s. A pole on which fowls rest at night.—*At roost*, in a state for rest and sleep.
— v.n. To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole; to lodge.

ROOSTER, *roost'-er*, s. The male domestic fowl.

ROOT, *root*, s. That part of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth; the bottom or lower part of anything, the primitive of a derivative word; a term of frequent use in *algebra* and *arithmetic*.—In *music*, the fundamental note of any chord.—*Root of bitterness*, in *Scripture*, any error, sin, or evil.—*To take root*, to become planted or fixed.—*Root-bound*, fixed to the earth by roots.—*Root-eater*, an animal that feeds on roots.—*Root-leaf*, a leaf growing immediately from the root.
— v.n. or v.a. To fix the root; to be firmly fixed; to plant deeply; to turn up the earth.—*To root up* or *out*, to eradicate.

ROOTED, *root'-ed*, pp. or a. Having its roots fixed in the earth; deep;—ad. *Rootedly*;—s. *Rootedness.*

ROOTER, *root'-er*, s. One who tears up by the roots.

ROOTLET, *root'-let*, s. A radicle; a little root.

ROOTSTOCK, *root'-stok*, s. In *bot.*, a prostrate rooting stem which yearly produces young branches or plants.

ROOTY, *root'-e*, a. Full of roots.

ROPALIC, *ro-pal'-ik*, a. Club-formed.

ROPE, *rope*, s. A thick hempen cord; a halter.—*Ropes of sand*, a band easily broken.—*Rope-dancer*, one who walks on a rope extended through the air.—*Rope-ladder*, a ladder made of ropes.—*Rope-maker*, one

whose occupation is to make ropes.—*Rope-walk*, a long covered walk where ropes are manufactured.—*Rope-yarn*, yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread.
— v.n. To draw out into a filament, as any viscous matter.
ROPERY, *ro'-per-e*, s. A place where ropes are made; [a trick that deserves the halter.
ROPINESS, *ro'-pe-nes*, s. Stringiness, viscosity.
ROPY, *ro'-pe*, a. Stringy; adhesive; viscous.
ROQUELAURE, *rok'-e-lor*, s. A cloak for men.
RORAL, *ro'-ral*, a. Pertaining to dew; dewy.
RORATION,‡ *ro-ra'-shun*, s. A falling of dew.
RORID, *ro'-rid*, a. Dewy.
RORIFEROUS, *ro-rif'-e-rus*, a. Generating or producing [dew.
RORIFLUENT, *ro-rif'-lu-ent*, a. Flowing with dew.
RORQUAL, *ror'-kwal*, s. A large whale of the genus *rorqualus*.
ROSACEÆ, *ro-sa'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, composed of herbaceous plants or shrubs, of which *Rosa*, the well-known rose, is the type.
ROSACEOUS, *ro-za'-shus*, a. Rose-like.
ROSACIC ACID, *ro-sas'-ik as'-id*, s. An acid obtained from the lateritious sediment of the urine in certain fevers.
ROSARY, *ro'-za-re*, s. A bed of roses, or place where roses grow.—In the *Roman Catholic Church*, a series of prayers and a string of beads by which they are counted.
ROSCID,‡ *ros'-sid*, a. Containing or consisting of dew; [dewy.
ROSE, *roze*, s. A fragrant flower of the genus *rosa*, of many species and varieties.—*Under the rose*, in secret.—*Rose-apple*, the common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Jambosa*.—*Rose-bay*, the shrub *nerium oleander*.—*Rose-bug*, a species of diurnal beetle which feeds on rose blossoms.—*Rose-diamond*, a diamond cut into twenty-four triangular planes.—*Rose-faced*, having a rosy or red face.—*Rose-gall*, an excrescence on the dog rose.—*Rose-mallow*, a plant, commonly called hollyhock.—*Rose-noble*, an ancient English gold coin, current at 6s. 8d.—*Rose-quartz*, a rose-red variety of quartz.—*Rose-root*, a plant of the genus *rhodiola*.—*Rose-water*, water tinctured with roses by distillation.—*Rose-window*, in *arch.*, a circular window, with compartments branching from the centre.—*Rosewood*, the fragrant wood of a tree growing in warm climates.
— pret. of the verb *to rise*.
ROSEAL, *ro'-ze-al*, a. Like a rose in smell or colour.
ROSEATE, *ro'-ze-ate*, a. Rosy; full of roses; blooming.
ROSELITE, *ro'-ze-lite*, s. A native arseniate of cobalt.
ROSEMARY, *roze'-mà-re*, s. An aromatic plant of the genus *rosmarinus*.
ROSEOLA, *ro-ze-o'-la*, s. A sort of rash.
ROSET, *ro'-zet*, s. A red colour used by painters.
ROSETTE, *ro-zet'*, s. (Fr.) An imitation of a rose made of ribbons. In *arch.*, an ornament in the form of a rose.
ROSICRUCIAN, *roz-e-krew'-she-an*, s. One of a fanatical sect who pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone.
ROSIN, *roz'-in*, s. *See* RESIN, and its cognates.
ROSLAND, *roz'-land*, s. Heathy or moorish land.
ROSMARINE, *roz'-mà-rene*, s. Rosemary.
ROSSEL,† *ros'-sel*, s. Light land;—ad. *Rosselly*.
ROSTEL, *ros'-tel*, s. In *bot.*, that part of the *corculum* or heart of a seed which descends into the earth and becomes a root.
ROSTELLATE, *ros'-tel-tate*, a. Having a rostel.
ROSTER, *ros'-ter*, s. In *mil. affairs*, a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated.
ROSTRAL, *ros'-tral*, a. Resembling or pertaining to the beak of a ship.
ROSTRATE, *ros'-trate*, } a. In *bot.* and *conchol.*, having
ROSTRATED, *ros'-tra-ted*, } ing a process resembling the beak of a bird.
ROSTRIFORM, *ros'-tre-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a [beak.
ROSTRUM, *ros'-trum*, s. (Lat.) The beak or bill of a bird, the head of a ship; a platform from which a speaker addresses his audience.—In *chem.*, a pipe for conveying distilled liquor into its receiver.—In *surg.*, a crooked pair of scissors for dilating wounds.
ROSULATE, *ros'-u-late*, a. Having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters.
ROSY, *ro'-ze*, a. Resembling a rose; blooming; whence *Rosy-bosomed*; *Rosy-crowned*; *Rosy-tinted*, &c.
ROT, *rot*, v.n. To putrefy; to lose the natural cohesion or organization of parts; to corrupt, decay, or spoil.
— v.a. To make putrid; to bring to corruption.
— s. A fatal distemper incident to sheep; putrefaction.—*Dry rot*, in timber, the decay of the wood without the access of water.

ROTA, *ro'-tà*, s. (Lat.) A wheel or circle, turn in succession, or by rotation; a Romish ecclesiastical court.—In *hist.*, a club of politicians, temp. Charles I.
ROTARY, *ro'-tà-re*, a. Turning like a wheel.—*Rotary engine*, an engine worked by the elastic force of steam.
ROTATE, *ro'-tate*, v.n. To revolve round a centre.
— a. In *bot.*, wheel-shaped; monopetalous.
ROTATION, *ro-ta'-shun*, s. Act of turning, as a wheel, vicissitude of succession.
ROTATIVE, *ro'-tà-tiv*, a. Turning, as a wheel.
ROTATOR, *ro-ta'-tur*, s. (Lat.) That which gives a circular motion; a muscle.
ROTATORIES, *ro'-tà-to-rees*, s.pl. Wheel animalcules; [rotifers.
ROTATORY, *ro'-tà-tur-e*, a. Turning on an axis; rotary.
ROTE, *rote*, s. Repetition of words without rule.
— † v.a. To fix in the memory by means of frequent
— † v.n. To go out by rotation.
ROTHER-BEAST,‡ *roth'-er-beest*, s. An animal of the bovine genus. [repetition.
ROTHER-NAILS, *roth'-er-nayls*, s.pl. Among shipwrights, [nails with very full heads.
ROTHOFFITE, *roth'-of-fite*, s. A variety of garnet.
ROTIFERA, *ro-tif'-er-à*, } s.pl. An order of *Infusoria*, the
ROTIFERS, *ro'-te-fers*, } wheel animalcules.
ROTTEN, *rot'n*, a. Decomposed; putrid; carious; fetid, having some defect in substance; — ad. *Rottenly*.—*Rotten-stone*, a soft stone used in polishing metals, &c.
ROTTENNESS, *rot'n-nes*, s. State of being decayed or [putrid.
ROTUND, *ro-tund'*, a. Round; spherical.
ROTUNDA, *ro-tun'-dà*, s. A round building.
ROTUNDIFOLIOUS, *ro-tun-de-fo'-le-us*, a. Having round leaves.
ROTUNDITY, *ro-tund'-e-te*, s. Roundness; sphericity.
ROUBLE, *roo'-bl*. *See* RUBLE.
ROUCOU, *roo'-koo*, s. A substance used in dyeing.
ROUÉ, *roo-a'*, s. (Fr.) In the fashionable world, one devoted to a life of sensual pleasure; a debauchee.
ROUGE, *roozh*, s. A pigment of a lake or red colour used for painting the cheeks.
— v.n. or v.a. To paint or tinge with rouge.
ROUGE-ET-NOIR, *roozh'-a-nwä*. (Fr.) A game at cards, so called because the table is coloured red and black.
ROUGH, *ruf*, a. Uneven; ragged; not smooth, having inequalities on the surface; not polished; stormy; grating; unharmonious; rugged of temper; coarse in manners.—*Rough* admits of various compounds; as *Rough-cast*, the form of a thing in its first rudiments; a kind of plastering.—*Rough-draught*, a draught not perfected; a sketch.—*Rough-drawn*, coarsely drawn.—*Rough-hewn*, rugged; unpolished.—*Rough-rider*, one who breaks horses.—*Rough-shod*, shod with shoes armed with points.—*Rough-wrought*, done coarsely.
— v.a. To pursue a rugged course.
ROUGHEN, *ruf'n*, v.a. or v.n. To make rough.
ROUGH-HEW, *ruf'-yew*, v.a. To hew coarsely.
ROUGHISH, *ruf'-ish*, a. In some degree rough.
ROUGHLY, *ruf'-ly*, ad. With uneven surface. *See* ROUGH.
ROUGHNESS, *ruf-nes*, s. Unevenness of surface; ruggedness; coarseness of manners; rudeness; tempestuousness.
ROULADE, *roo'-lade*, s. In *music*, a quavering or rapid [movement.
ROULEAU, *roo-lo'*, s. (Fr.) A little roll.—In *mil.* matters, *Rouleaux* are round bundles of fascines which serve to cover the soldiers.
ROULETTE, *roo-let'*, s. (Fr.) A game of chance played with a revolving ball.
ROUN,‡ *rown*, v.n. or v.a. To address in a whisper.
ROUNCE, *rounse*, s. The handle of a printing-press.
ROUNCEVAL, *rown'-se-val*, s. A variety of pea.
ROUND, *rownd*, a. Having the form of a circle, sphere, or cylinder; plain; candid; fair.—In *mil.* matters, a visitation by the officer of the day.—A *round number* is a number that ends with a cipher, and is divisible by ten.—*Round-backed*, having a round back.—*Round-head*, a name of contempt formerly given to Puritans.—*Round-house*, a constable's prison; in a *ship of war*, a certain accommodation for the use of particular officers.—*Round-robin*, a written petition or memorial signed by names in a ring.—*Round-towers*, the name given to certain ancient towers, found chiefly in Ireland.
— s. A circular thing, or a circle in motion; an orb, globe, or sphere.—A *round of cartridges*, one cartridge to each man.—A *round of beef*, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.
— ad. On all sides; circularly.
— prep. On every side of; about.—*To come* or *get round one*, is to gain advantage by flattery.
— v.a. To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to [encircle

ROUND, v.n. To grow or become round.
ROUNDABOUT, *rownd'-a-bowt*, a. Indirect; going round; encompassing.
— s. A horizontal wheel upon which children ride
ROUNDEL, *rown'-del*, s. In *fort.*, a circular bastion; also a kind of target.
ROUNDELAY, *rown'-de-lay*, s. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses.
ROUNDING, *rownd'-ing*, a. Roundish; nearly round.
— s. Among *seamen*, spun-yarn wound round a rope.
ROUNDISH, *rownd'-ish*, a. Somewhat round.
ROUNDISHNESS, *rownd'-ish-nes*, s. The state of being
ROUNDLET, *rownd'-let*, s. A little circle. [roundish.
ROUNDLY, *rownd'-le*, ad. In a round form or manner; openly; plainly
ROUNDNESS, *rownd'-nes*, s. Quality of being round, circular, spherical, globular, or cylindrical; smoothness; openness. [in ploughing.
ROUNDRIDGE, *rownd'-ridge*, v.a. To form round ridges
ROUNDS, *rowndz*, s.pl. In *mil.* matters, the officers and men who go round to inspect and relieve the sentinels on guard.—In *ships*, a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lowest mast.
ROUP, *roop*, s. An outcry; a sale of goods by auction; a disease in poultry.
ROUSE, *rowze*, v.a. or v.n. To wake from sleep or repose; to awaken; to be excited to thought or action.
ROUSER, *rowz'-er*, s. One who rouses or excites.
ROUSING, *rowz'-ing*, a. Having power to awaken or excite;—ad. *Rousingly*.
ROUT, *rowt*, s. A clamorous multitude; a large evening party. (Fr.) The defeat and flight of an army.
— v.a. To defeat and put to flight an army.
— v.n. To assemble in a tumultuous crowd.
ROUTE, *root*, s. (Fr) A course or way; the order for the march of a detachment or army.
ROUTED, *rowt'-ed*, pp. or a. Put to flight in disorder.
ROUTINE, *roo-teen'*, s. (Fr.) A round of business, amusement, or pleasure; a course of business or official duties.
ROVE, *rove*, v.n. or v.a. To wander or stray without any certain direction; to draw a thread or cord through an aperture. [or pirate.
ROVER, *ro'-ver*, s A wanderer; a fickle person; a robber
ROVING, *ro'-ving*, a. Rambling; wandering about; —ad. *Rovingly*;—s. *Rovingness*.
— s. The operation which gives the first twist to cotton thread by drawing it through an aperture.
ROW, *ro*, s. A series of persons or things arranged in line; a rank; a file; an excursion taken in a boat with oars.—*Row-lock*, that part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing.—*Row-port*, a port-hole in a small vessel for working an oar.
— v.a. or v.n. To transport by rowing; to labour with the oar.
ROW, *row*, s. A noisy disturbance; tumult.
ROWDY, *row'-de*, s. A riotous, turbulent fellow.
ROWEL, *row'-el*, s. The little wheel of a spur; a flat ring on horses' bits.—In *farriery*, a seton made of hair or silk to pass through the flesh of horses.
— v.a. To insert a rowel in the skin as a seton.
ROWEN, *row'-en*, s. A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left may sprout into green.
ROWER, *ro'-er*, s. One who manages an oar in rowing.
ROWING, *ro'-ing*, s. The act of impelling a boat by oars.
ROYAL, *roy'-al*, a. Pertaining to a king; regal; monarchical;—ad. *Royally*.
— s. or a. A large kind of paper; a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant sail; one of the shoots of a stag's head.—In *artil.*, a small mortar.
ROYALISM, *roy'-al-izm*, s. Attachment to the principles of royalty; whence *Royalist*, an adherent to a king.
ROYALIZE, *roy'-al-ize*, v.a. To make royal.
ROYALTY, *roy'-al-te*, s. The character, state, or office of a king; the sovereign. In the plural, the rights of a king; prerogatives.
ROYNISH,‡ *royn'-ish*, a. Mean; paltry.
RUB, *rub*, v.a. To wipe; to clean; to scour; to polish. —*To rub down*, to clean by rubbing.—*To rub off*, to separate by friction.—*To rub out*, to erase.—*To rub upon*, to touch hard.—*To rub up*, to burnish; to excite.
— v.n. To fret; to chafe; to move or pass with difficulty. [culty.
— s. Act of rubbing; friction; sarcasm.
RUBBER, *rub'-ber*, s. One who rubs; the instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning; a whetstone.—In *gaming*, two games out of three.—*India rubber*, caoutchouc.
RUBBING, *rub'-bing*, s. Act of rubbing or polishing.
RUBBISH, *rub'-bish*, s. Broken or imperfect pieces of any structure; ruins; anything worthless.
RUBBLE, *rub'-bl*, s. Rough unhewn stones; rubbish.—*Rubble-stone*, the upper fragmentary and decomposed portions of a mass of stone.—*Rubble-work*, coarse walling constructed of rough stones.
RUBBLY, *rub'-ble*, a. Pertaining to or containing rubble.
RUBEFACIENT, *ru-be-fa'-she-ent*, a. Making red.
— s. In *medicine*, a substance or external application which produces redness of the skin.
RUBELLITE, *roo'-bel-lite*, s A red variety of tourmaline.
RUBEOLA, *ru-be'-o-la*, s. The measles.
RUBESCENT, *ru-bes'-sent*, a. Growing or becoming red.
RUBICAN, *roo'-be-kan*, a. A bay, or grey-black colour.
RUBICEL, *roo'-be-sel*, s. A variety of ruby.
RUBICUND, *roo'-be-kund*, a. Inclining to redness.
RUBICUNDITY, *ru-be-kund'-e-te*, s. Inclination to redness.
RUBIED, *roo'-bid*, pp. or a. Red as a ruby.
RUBIFIC, *ru-bif'-ik*, a. Making red. [red.
RUBIFICATION, *ru-br-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making
RUBIFORM, *roo'-be-fawrm*, a. Having a red appearance.
RUBIFY, *roo'-be-fi*, v.a. To make red.
RUBIGINOUS, *ru-bij'-e-nus*, a. Rusty.
RUBIGO, *ru-bi'-go*, s. (Lat.) Mildew; a kind of rust
RUBIOUS,‡ *roo'-be-us*, a. Red; ruddy. [on plants.
RUBLE, *roo'bl*, s. A silver coin of Russia; also a money of account.
RUBRIC, *roo'-brik*, } a. Red; placed in rubrics;
RUBRICAL, *roo'-bre-kal*, } the name given to the directions printed in prayer-books, formerly in red letters.
— v.a. To adorn with red.
RUBRICATE, *roo'-brik-ate*, v.a. To distinguish with red.
— a. Marked with red. [instruments.
RUBSTONE, *rub'-stone*, s. A whetstone for sharpening
RUBY, *roo'-be*, s. A precious stone or mineral of a carmine-red colour; anything red; a carbuncle.—*Ruby of zinc* is the red blende.—*Rock ruby*, a fine red variety of garnet.
— v.a. To make red.
— a. Of the colour of the ruby. [crease.
RUCK, *ruk*, v.a. To draw into wrinkles or folds; to
— v.n. To squat or sit; to have a folded or ridgy surface.
— s. A wrinkle or plait in a piece of cloth.
RUCTATION, *ruk-ta'-shun*, s. The act of belching wind from the stomach.
RUD,‡ *rud*, v.a. To make red.
— s. Redness; a blush.
RUDD, *rud*, s. A fresh-water fish.
RUDDER, *rud'-der*, s. The implement at the stern of a ship by which it is steered.
RUDDINESS, *rud'-de-nes*, s. The state of being ruddy redness.
RUDDLE, *rud'dl*, s. Red chalk.—*Ruddle-man*, one who digs ruddle.
RUDDOCK, *rud'-duk*, s. The English robin, or redbreast.
RUDDY, *rud'-de*, a. Of a red colour.
RUDE, *rood*, a. Unformed by art; discourteous; coarse in manners; uncivilized; savage;—ad. *Rudely*.
RUDENESS, *rood'-nes*, s. Unevenness; coarseness of manners; incivility; vulgarity.
RUDENTURE, *roo'-den-ture*, s. In *arch.*, the figure of a rope or staff, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled.
RUDERARY,‡ *roo'-de-rà-re*, a. Belonging to rubbish.
RUDERATION, *ru-der-a'-shun*, s. The laying of a pavement with little stones.
RUDESBY,‡ *roodez'-be*, s. An uncivil, turbulent fellow.
RUDIMENT, *roo'-de-ment*, s. A first principle or element the original of anything.
—‡ v.a. To furnish with first principles.
RUDIMENTAL, *ru-de-ment'-al*, } a. Pertaining to
RUDIMENTARY, *ru-de-ment'-à-re*, } rudiments; consisting in first principles.
RUDOLPHINE, *ru-dol'-fin*, a. An epithet applied to a set of astronomical tables, computed by Kepler.
RUE, *roo*, v.a. To lament; to regret.
—‡ v.n. To have compassion.
—‡ s. Sorrow; repentance; a plant.
RUEFUL, *roo'-ful*, a. Expressing sorrow; mournful;—ad. *Ruefully*;—s *Ruefulness*.
RUEING, *roo'-ing*, s. Lamentation.
RUELLE,‡ *ru-el'*, s (Fr.) A private circle.
RUFESCENT, *ru-fes'-sent*, a. Reddish; tinged with red.
RUFF, *ruf*, s. A piece of plated linen worn around the neck; something puckered; a small river fish; a bird allied to the woodcock; a species of pigeon
— v.a. To ruffle; to disorder

RUFFIAN, *ruf'-yan*, s. A boisterous, brutal fellow; a robber; a murderer;—a. *Ruffianish* and *Ruffianly*;—s. *Ruffianism*.
— a. Brutal; boisterous.
— v.a. To play the ruffian; to rage.
RUFFLE, *ruf'l*, v.a. To draw or contract into wrinkles or folds; to make uneven by agitation; to disturb; to furnish with ruffles; to beat the ruffle of a drum.
— v.n. To grow rough or turbulent.
— s. A strip of fine cloth attached to some border of a garment; disturbance; agitation; a low beat of the drum.
RUFFLEMENT, *ruf'l-ment*, s. Act of ruffling.
RUFFLER,‡ *ruf'-ler*, s. A bully; a swaggerer.
RUFFLING, *ruf'-ling*, s. Commotion; disturbance; a low rolling of the drum.
RUFOUS, *roo'-fus*, a. Of a reddish-brown colour.
RUG, *rug*, s. A nappy, woollen cloth used for a bed-cover, or for covering the carpet before a fire-place.
RUGATE, *roo'-gate*, a. Wrinkled; having ridges.
RUGGED, *rug'-ged*, a. Full of asperities on the surface; rough; harsh; surly in temper; shaggy;—ad. *Ruggedly*;—s. *Ruggedness*.
RUGOSE, *roo'-gose*, } a. Full of wrinkles.—In *bot.*, applied
RUGOUS, *roo'-gus*, } to the roughness of leaves.—In *conchol.*, to shells which are full of wrinkles.
RUGOSITY,† *ru-gos'-e-te*, s. A state of being wrinkled.
RUIN, *roo'-in*, s. Destruction; overthrow; subversion.
v.a. To demolish; to pull down, destroy, or subvert; to impoverish; to bring to everlasting misery.
— v.n. To fall into ruins; to be brought to poverty.
RUINATE, *roo'-in-ate*, v.a. To demolish; to subvert.
RUINATION, *roo-in-a'-shun*, s. Subversion; overthrow.
RUINED, *roo'-ind*, pp. or a. Demolished; destroyed.
RUINER, *roo'-in-er*, s. One who ruins or destroys.
RUINOUS, *roo'-in-us*, a. Fallen to ruin; entirely gone to decay; dilapidated; decayed;—ad. *Ruinously*;—s. *Ruinousness*.
RULE, *rool*, s. Supreme command or authority; government; sway; empire.—In *monasteries, corporations*, or *societies*, that which is established for the direction of the society.—In *arith.* and *alg.*, a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result.—*Rule of Three*, is that which teaches how to find a fourth proportional number to three others which are given.—In *gram.*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words.—In *law*, a *Rule of Court* is an order made either between parties to a suit on motion, or to regulate the practice of the court.—A *Rule Nisi* commands a party to show cause why he will not do a certain act required.
— v.a. To govern; to control the will and actions of others; to manage; to determine, as a court.
— v.n. To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority.—In *law*, to decide.—Among *merchants*, to stand or maintain a level.
RULER, *rool'-er*, s. One who governs, or who exercises supreme power over others; an instrument of wood or metal by which straight lines are drawn.
RULING, *rool'-ing*, a. Having predominance or control; predominant;—ad. *Rulingly*.
RULY,‡ *rool'-e*, a. Orderly; easily restrained.
RUM, *rum*, s. Spirit distilled from cane juice, or from the molasses that drain from sugar.—*Rum-bud*, a redness on the nose or face arising from hard drinking.
— a. Old-fashioned; queer. (*Vulg.*)
RUMBLE, *rum'bl*, v.n. To make a low continued sound;—s. and a. *Rumbling*;—ad. *Rumblingly*.
— s. A seat for servants behind a carriage.
RUMBLER, *rum'-bler*, s. The person or thing that rumbles. [*Ruminantia*.
RUMEN, *roo'-men*, s. (Lat.) The first stomach of the
RUMINANT, *roo'-me-nant*, a. Chewing the cud;—ad. *Ruminantly*.
— s. An animal that chews the cud, as the ox, camel, deer, goat, &c.
RUMINANTIA, *ru-me-nan'-she-a*, } s.pl. An order of
RUMINANTS, *roo'-me-nants*, } herbivorous animals, with four stomachs, which chew the cud.
RUMINATE, *roo'-me-nate*, v.n. or v.a. To chew the cud; to meditate; to muse on.
RUMINATION, *ru-me-na'-shun*, s. The act of chewing the cud, meditation. [subject.
RUMINATOR, *ru-me-na'-tur*, s. One who muses on any
RUMMAGE, *rum'-maje*, s. A careful searching.
— v.a. or v.n. To search closely.
RUMMER,† *rum'-mer*, s. A glass or drinking cup
RUMOUR, *roo'-mur*, s. (Lat.) Flying or popular report
— v.a. To circulate a report.
RUMOURER, *roo'-mur-er*, s. A reporter; a teller of news
RUMOUROUS,‡ *roo'-mur-us*, a. Famous; notorious.
RUMP, *rump*, s. The end of the backbone of an animal; the buttocks.—*Rump Parliament*, a name of contempt given to the remnant of the Long Parliament in 1659.
RUMPLE, *rum'-pl*, s. A fold or plait.
— v.a. To wrinkle; to make uneven.
RUMPLESS, *rump'-les*, a. Destitute of a tail.
RUMPUS, *rum'-pus*, s. A disturbance. (*Low.*)
RUN, *run*, v.n.; pret. RAN or RUN; pp. RUN. To move or pass with celerity; to have a course in any direction; to contend in a race; to flee for escape; to flow in any manner; to move as a fluid; to melt; to fuse. —*To run after*, to pursue or follow.—*To run at*, to attack.—*To run in trust*, to get credit.—*To run down a coast*, to sail along it.—*To run on*, to talk incessantly. —*To run over*, to overflow.—*To run out*, to come to an end; to be wasted or exhausted.—*To run riot*, to go to the utmost excess.
— v.a. To drive; to force; to cause to be driven; to fuse; to incur; to encounter; to run the risk or hazard of losing one's property; to venture; to smuggle.—In *nav.*, *to run down a vessel*, is to run against and sink her.—*To run hard*, to press with sarcasm or ridicule.—*To run over*, to narrate or run the eye over hastily.—*To run through*, to expend.—*To run up*, to increase.
— s. Act of running, course; motion; flow; a voyage. —*In the long run*, in the final result.—*The run of mankind*, the generality of people.
RUNAGATE, *run'-a-gate*, s. A fugitive; an apostate.
RUNAWAY, *run'-a-way*, s. One who flies from danger; a fugitive.
RUNCATION,‡ *run-ka'-shun*, s. A weeding.
RUNCINATE, *run'-se-nate*, a. In *bot.*, applied to a sort of pinnatifid leaf, with the lobes convex before and straight behind. [peritrochium
RUNDLE, *run'-dl*, s. A round; a step of a ladder; a
RUNDLET, *rund'-let*, s. A small barrel.
RUNE, *roon*, s. The Runic characters; whence *Runer*, a Gothic bard.
RUNES, *roonz*, s pl. Gothic characters or rhymes.
RUNG, *rung*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to ring*.
— s. A floor-timber in a ship.
RUNIC, *roo'-nik*, a. Pertaining to the language of the ancient Goths or Scandinavians.
RUNLET, *run'-let*, s. A little run or stream; a brook.
RUNNEL,‡ *run'-nel*, s. A rivulet or small brook.
RUNNER, *run'-ner*, s. One that runs; a racer; a messenger; a shooting sprig.—In *mech.*, a single movable pulley; a slide. [stomachs of calves.
RUNNET, *run'-net*, s. Coagulated milk found in the
RUNNING, *run'-ning*, ppr. Going with rapidity; flowing.
— a. Kept for the race; in succession; discharging pus.—*Running-fight*, a battle in which one party flees and the other pursues.—*Running-fire*, a term used when troops fire rapidly in succession.—*Running-title*, in *print.*, the title of a book that is continued from page to page.
— s. Act of passing with speed; that which runs or flows; an ulcerous discharge.
RUNNION, *run'-yun*, s. A paltry, scurvy wretch.
RUNT, *runt*, s. Any animal stinted in growth; a dwarf.
RUPEE, *ru-pe'*, s. (Pers.) An East Indian coin and money of account, usually estimated at 2*s*.
RUPESTRAL, *ru-pes'-tral*, a. Growing on rocks.
RUPTION, *rup'-shun*, s. A breaking or bursting open.
RUPTURE, *rupt'-yur*, s. The act of breaking or bursting; disruption; hernia; interruption of peace.
— v.a. or v.n. To burst; to suffer disruption.
RURAL, *roo'-ral*, a. Pertaining to the country or to agriculture.—*Rural Dean*, an ecclesiastic who has the subdivision of an archdeaconry under his care;—ad. *Rurally*;—s. *Ruralness*.
RURALIST, *roo'-ral-ist*, s. One who leads a rural life.
RUSE, *rooz*, s. (Fr.) Artifice; stratagem.—*Ruse de guerre*, a stratagem of war.
RUSH, *rush*, s. A plant growing mostly in wet ground anything proverbially worthless; a driving forward with violence.—*Rush-bottomed*, having a bottom made with rushes.—*Rush-candle*, a small blinking taper.—*Rush-light*, a small feeble light.—*Rush-like*, resembling a rush; weak.
— v.n. or v.a. To drive forward with impetuosity.
RUSHER, *rush'-er*, s. One who rushes forward.
RUSHINESS, *rush'-e-nes*, s. The abounding with rushes

RUSHING, *rush'-ing*, s. A violent driving of anything.
RUSHY, *rush'-e*, a. Abounding with rushes.
RUSK, *rusk*, s. A kind of light cake.
RUSS, *rus*, s. The language of the Russians.
RUSSET, *rus'-set*, a. Of a reddish-brown colour; homespun.
— s. A country dress; a kind of apple.
RUSSETY, *rus'-set-e*, a. Of a russet colour.
RUSSIA LEATHER, *rush'-e-a leth'-er*, s. A soft kind of leather, made in Russia, and much used in book-binding.
RUSSIAN, *rush'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to Russia.
RUST, *rust*, s. The red incrustation of iron, &c.; any foul matter contracted; a disease in grain, mildew.
— v.n. or v.a. To contract rust; to be oxidized; to degenerate in idleness; to cause to contract rust.
RUSTIC, *rus'-tik*, s. An inhabitant of the country; a bumpkin; a clown.
— a. Pertaining to the country; rural; clownish; coarse in manners.—In *archit.*, a kind of masonry worked with grooves or channels;—ad. *Rustically*;—s. *Rusticalness.*
RUSTICATE, *rus'-te-kate*, v.n. or v.a. To dwell in the country; to banish from a town or college.
RUSTICATION, *rus-te-ka'-shun*, s. Residence in the country; punishment of a university student.
RUSTICITY, *rus-tis'-e-te*, s. Rustic manners; rudeness.
RUSTILY, *rust'-e-le*, ad. In a rusty state.
RUSTINESS, *rust'-e-nes*, s. The state of being rusty.
RUSTLE, *rus'l*, v.n. To make a quick succession of small sounds.
RUSTLER, *rus'-ler*, s. One who rustles.
RUSTLING, *rus'-ling*, ppr. or a. Making the sound of silk cloth when rubbed.
— s. A quick succession of small sounds.
RUSTY, *rust'-e*, a. Affected with rust; dull; morose; covered with foul matter. [of a wheel.
RUT, *rut*, s. The copulation of deer. (Ital.) the track
— v.n. To lust, as deer.
— v.a. To cut in ruts; to cover.
RUTACEÆ, *ru-ta'-se-e*, s pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, consisting of fetid herbs, of which *Ruta*, or the garden rue, is the type.
RUTH,‡ *rooth*, s. Mercy; pity; misery.
RUTHFUL, *rooth'-ful*, a. Rueful; sorrowful; merciful;—ad. *Ruthfully.*
RUTHLESS, *rooth'-les*, a. Cruel; pitiless; barbarous;—ad. *Ruthlessly*;—s. *Ruthlessness.*
RUTIDOSIS, *ru-te-do'-sis*, s. A disease of the eye.
RUTILANT, *roo'-til-ant*, a. Shining.
RUTILATE, *roo'-til-ate*, v.n. To emit rays of light.
RUTILE, *roo'-til*, s. Red oxide of titanium.
RUTTER,‡ *rut'-ter*, s. A horseman or trooper.
RUTTISH, *rut'-tish*, a. Libidinous;—s. *Ruttishness.*
RYACOLITE, *re-ak'-o-lite*, s. A species of glassy feldspar.
RYE, *ri*, s. An esculent grain, of the genus *secale*—*Rye-grass*, a popular name of *lolium perenne.*
RYOT, *ri'-ot*, s. In *Hindostan*, a cultivator of the soil.

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, has two sounds, as in *Miss* and *rose* (roze). In abbreviation S stands for *Societas* (Society), or *Socius* (a fellow), as F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society; F.S.A., of the Society of Antiquarians; F.G.S. of the Geological Society, &c.—In *books of navigation* and in *common usage*, S. stands for south; S.E. for south-east; S.W. for south-west; S.S.E., for south south-east; S.S.W. for south south-west, &c.
SAANDS, *sa'-ands*, s.pl. A religious sect of Indians, who have embraced Christianity.
SABAISM, *sa'-bā-izm*. *See* SABIAN.
SABAOTH, *sab'-a-oth*, s. Armies.
SABBATARIAN, *sab-bā-ta'-re-an*, s. One who regards the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath; a strict observer of the Sabbath.
— a. Pertaining to the Sabbath;—s. *Sabbatarianism.*
SABBATH, *sab'-bath*, s. A day of the week set apart for rest and divine worship; Saturday being the Sabbath of the Jews, and Sunday that of the Christians.—*Sabbath-breaker*, one who profanes the Sabbath.
SABBATHLESS, *sab'-bath-les*, a. Without intermission of daily labour.
SABBATIC, *sab-bat'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to or re-
SABBATICAL, *sab-bat'-ik-al*, } sembling the Sabbath.—*Sabbatical year*, in the Jewish economy, was every seventh year.
SABBATISM, *sab'-bat-izm*, s. Rest; intermission of labour.
SABELLIAN, *sā-bel'-le-an*, s. A follower of Sabellius, who maintained that there was but one person in the Godhead; whence *Sabellianism.*
SABIAN, *sa'-be-an*, a. Pertaining to the Sabian religion, which consisted in the worship of the sun and other heavenly bodies; whence *Sabianism.*
SABINE, *sab'-ene*, s. A plant; savin; a small fish.
SABLE, *sa'bl*, s. A small carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, whose fur is highly valued; the fur of [the sable.
— a. Black; dark.
SABLIERE,‡ *sab'-leer*, s. A sand-pit; a piece of timber.
SABOT, *sā-bo'*, s. A wooden shoe.
SABRE, *sa'br*, s. A short curved sword.
— v.a. To strike or kill with a sabre.
SABULOUS, *sab'-u-lus*, a. Sandy; gritty;—s. *Sabulosity.*
SAC, *sak*, s. In *nat. hist.*, a receptacle for liquid.
SACBUT, *sak'-but*, s. A bass wind instrument of music resembling the trumpet.
SACCADE *sak-kade'*, s. A sudden check of a horse.
SACCATE, *sak'-kate*, a. In *bot.*, having the form of a bag.
SACCHARIC ACID, *sak-kar'-ik as'-sid*, s. An uncrystallized acid product.
SACCHARIFEROUS, *sak-kā-rif'-er-us*, a. Producing sugar.
SACCHARIFY, *sak-kar'-e-fi*, v.a. To convert into sugar.
SACCHARINE, *sak'-kar-ene*, a. Pertaining to sugar.
SACCHAROLOGY, *sak-kā-rol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on sugar.
SACCHAROMETER, *sak-kā-rom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in liquids.
SACCHOLACTATE, *sak-ko-lak'-tate*, s. A salt formed by the union of the saccholactic acid with a base.
SACCHOLACTIC, *sak-ko-lak'-tik*, a. Denoting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk.
SACCULE, *sak'-kule*, s. A little sack.
SACERDOTAL, *sas-er-do'-tal*, a. Pertaining to priesthood; priestly;—ad. *Sacerdotally*;—s. *Sacerdotalism.*
SACHEL, *satch'-el*, s. A small sack or bag
SACK, *sak*, s. A large cloth bag for holding corn, wool, cotton, &c.; a sack of wool, containing 364 pounds; a Spanish wine; a loose garment, or cloak; the plunder or pillage of a town.
— v.a. To put in a sack or in bags; to plunder a town when taken by storm. [milk, &c.
SACK-POSSET, *sak-pos'-set*, s. A posset made of sack,
SACKAGE, *sak'-aje*, s. Act of taking by storm.
SACKCLOTH, *sak'-kloth*, s. Cloth of which sacks are made.
SACKER, *sak'-er*, s. One who sacks a town.
SACKFUL, *sak'-ful*, s. A full sack or bag.
SACKING, *sak'-ing*, s. Cloth of which sacks or bags are made; the coarse canvas that supports a bed; the taking a town by storm.
SACKLESS, *sak'-les*, a. Quiet; peaceable. (*Local.*)
SACRAMENT, *sak'-rā-ment*, s. An oath; the Lord's supper; a solemn religious ordinance of which the Roman Catholics have seven, and the Protestants two, viz., baptism and the Lord's Supper.
SACRAMENTAL, *sak-rā-ment'-al*, a. Constituting a sacrament;—ad. *Sacramentally.*
SACRAMENTARIAN, *sak-rā-ment-ā'-re-an*, s. One who rejects the doctrine of the real presence.
SACRAMENTARY, *sak-rā-ment'-ā-re*, s. An ancient book of the Roman Catholic church; a sacramentarian.
— a. Pertaining to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
SACRATE,‡ *sa-krate'*, v.a. To consecrate.
SACRED, *sa'-kred*, a. Pertaining to God or to his worship; holy; consecrated; inviolable;—ad. *Sacredly*;—s. *Sacredness*, state of being sacred.
SACRIFICAL, *sa-krif'-e-kal*, a. Employed in sacrifice.
SACRIFICANT, *sa-krif'-e-kant*, s. One who offers a sacrifice.
SACRIFICATORY, *sa-krif'-e-ka-tur-e*, a. Offering sacrifice
SACRIFICE, *sak'-re-fize*, v.a. To immolate on the altar of God, as an atonement for sin; to destroy; to kill.
— v.n. To make offerings to God.
— s. An offering made to heaven; destruction; anything destroyed
SACRIFICER, *sak'-re-fi-zer*, s. One who sacrifices.
SACRIFICIAL, *sak'-re-fish-al*, a. Performing sacrifice.
SACRILEGE, *sak'-re-leje*, s. The crime of profaning sacred things.
SACRILEGIOUS, *sak-re-le'-jus*, a. Violating sacred things polluted with crime;—ad. *Sacrilegiously*;—s. *Sacrilegiousness*, disposition to sacrilege.

SACRILEGIST, *sak'-re-le-jist*, s. One guilty of sacrilege.
SACRIST, *sa'-krist*, } s. One who has charge of
SACRISTAN, *sa'-kris-tan*, } the utensils, books, and movables of a cathedral.
SACRISTY, *sak'-rist-e*, s. An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept.
SACROSANCT, *sa'-kro-sangkt*, a. Holy; inviolable.
SAD, *sad*, a. Affected with grief; cast down; sorrowful; dejected; downcast.
SADDEN, *sad'n*, v.a. To make sad or sorrowful.
SADDER, *sad'-der*, s. An abridgment of the Zendavesta in the modern Persian language;—a. *comp* of *Sad*.
SADDLE *sad'l*, s. A seat on a horse's back for the rider to sit on.—A *saddle of venison* consists of the ribs on both sides.
— v.a. To load.—*Saddle-backed*, having a low back and elevated neck.—*Saddle-bags*, bags, united by straps, for carriage on horseback.—*Saddle-bow*, the bows of a saddle.—*Saddle-cloth*, a cloth under a saddle.—*Saddle-tree*, the frame of a saddle.
SADDLER, *sad'-ler*, s. A maker of saddles.
SADDLERY, *sad'-le'-e*, s. The materials for making saddles and harnesses; the trade of a saddler.
SADDUCEE, *sad'-du-se*, s. One of a sect among the Jews who denied the resurrection and the existence of angels or spirits; whence *Sadducism*, the doctrines of the Sadducees.
SADIRON, *sad-i'-urn*, s. A smoothing iron.
SADLY, *sad'-le*, ad. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
SADNESS, *sad'-nes*, s. Sorrowfulness; dejection of mind.
SAFE, *safe*, a. Free from danger of any kind; no longer dangerous; secure.—*Safe-conduct*, that which gives a safe passage, either as convoy or guard.—In *mil. matters*, *Safeguard* is a protection granted for the safety of an enemy's lands or persons.—*Safe-keeping*, act of preserving in safety.
— s. A place of safety; a fire-proof chest or closet; a wire-fenced cupboard for securing provisions.
SAFELY, *safe'-le*, ad. In a safe manner.
SAFENESS, *safe'-nes*, s. Freedom from danger.
SAFETY, *safe'-te*, s. Exemption from hurt, injury, or loss; close custody.—*Safety-lamp*, a lamp covered with wire gauze, to give light in mines, without danger.—*Safety-valve*, a valve fitted to the boiler of a steam-engine, which opens and lets out the surplus steam.
SAFFLOWER, *saf'-flow-er*, s. An annual plant, *carthamus tinctorius*.
SAFFRON, *saf'-frun*, s. A bulbous plant, of the genus *crocus*.
— a. Having the colour of saffron flowers.
— v.a. To tinge with saffron.
SAFFRONY, *saf'-frun-e*, a. Having the colour of saffron.
SAG, *sag*, v.n. or v.a. To yield; to give way; to hang heavy; to cause to bend or give way.
SAGA, *sa'-gà*, s. (pl. SAGAS.) An old heroic Scandinavian tale; a general name of those ancient compositions which comprise the history and mythology of the northern European races.
SAGACIOUS, *sa-gà'-shus*, a. Quick of thought; acute in discernment;—ad. *Sagaciously*;—s. *Sagaciousness*.
SAGACITY, *sa-gas'-e-te*, s. Acuteness of scent or discernment; readiness of apprehension.
SAGAN, *sa'-gan*, s. The suffragan or deputy of the Jewish high priest.
SAGE, *saje*, a. Wise; sagacious; proceeding from wisdom;—ad. *Sagely*;—s. *Sageness*.
— s. A man of wisdom; a grave philosopher; an aromatic plant of the genus *salvia*.
SAGGER, *sag'-ger*, } s. A cylindrical case of fire-clay,
SEGGER, *seg'-ger*, } in which fine stoneware is enclosed while baking.
SAGGING, *sag'-ging*, s. A bending in consequence of weight.
SAGINATE, *saj'-e-nate*, v.a. To pamper; to fatten.
SAGITTAL, *saj'-e-tal*, a. Pertaining to or resembling an arrow.
SAGITTARIUS *saj-e-ta'-re-us*, s. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
SAGITTARY, *saj'-e-tà-re*, s. An animal half man, half horse.
— a. Pertaining to an arrow.
SAGITTATE, *saj'-e-tate*, a. In *nat. hist.*, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular.
SAGO, *sa'-go*, s. A dry, mealy substance, imported from the East.
SAGOIN, *sa-goyn'*, s. An American monkey with long but not prehensile tail.
SAGUM, *sa'-gum*, s. (Lat.) The military cloak of the Roman magistrates; a cloak fastened at the breast.
SAGY, *sa'-je*, a. Seasoned with sage.
SAHLITE, *sal'-ite*, s. A variety of white augite.
SAIC, *sa'-ik*, s. A Turkish or Grecian vessel.
SAID, *sed*, pret. and pp. of *say*. Declared; reported, before mentioned.
SAIL, *sale*, s. In *nav.*, a spread of canvas; a ship or other vessel; an excursion in some vessel.—*To make sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail.—*To set sail*, to expand or spread the sails.—*To shorten sail*, to reduce the extent of sail.—*To strike sail*, to lower the sails suddenly.—*Sail-borne*, borne or conveyed by sails.—*Sail-cloth*, duck or canvas used in making sails.—*Sail-loft*, a loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.—*Sail-room*, an apartment in a vessel where the sails are stowed.—*Sail-yard*, the yard or spar on which sails are extended.
— v.n. To be impelled by the action of wind upon sails.—*To set sail*, to begin a voyage; to pass smoothly along.
SAILABLE, *sale'-à-bl*, a. Navigable; that may be passed by ships.
SAILER, *sa'-ler*, s. One who sails; a seaman; a ship or other vessel, with reference to her speed or manner of sailing.
SAILING, *sa'-ling*, ppr. or a. Passing in a ship or other vessel.
— s. The act of moving on water, or of setting sail.—*Sailing-master*, an officer in a ship of war who superintends all the details of navigating the ship.—There are various nautical terms applied to the act of sailing; as, *plane-sailing*, *globular sailing*, *parallel sailing*, *oblique sailing*, and *great circle sailing*, which last consists in determining a series of points in an arc of a great circle, between two points on the surface of the earth.
SAILLESS, *sale'-les*, a. Destitute of sails.
SAILOR, *sa'-lur*, s. One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels; a mariner; seaman.—*Sailor-like*, like sailors.
SAILY, *sa'-le*, a. Like a sail.
SAINFOIN, } *san'-foyn*, } s. A plant somewhat resembling the pea.
SAINTFOIN, }
SAINT, *saynt*, s. A person sanctified; one eminent for piety and virtue; one canonized by the Roman Catholic church.—*Saint Anthony's fire*, a popular name of the erysipelas.—*Saint John's wort*, a name of plants of the genus *hypericum*.—*Saint Simonian*, a follower of the Count de St. Simon, who recommended a just division of the fruits of common labour.—*Saint Vitus's dance*, a disease affecting with irregular movements the muscles of voluntary motion.—*Saint's-bell*, a small bell used in the Roman Catholic church.
— v.a. or v.n To canonize, to act with a show of piety.
SAINTED, *saynt'-ed*, pp. Canonized;—a. Holy; pious.
SAINTFOIN. *See* SAINFOIN.
SAINTLY, *saynt'-le*, a. Like a saint.
SAINTSHIP, *saynt'-ship*, s. The qualities of a saint.
SAJOUS, *sa'-jus*, s. The weeping monkey of America.
SAKE, *sake*, s. Final cause; end; purpose.
SAKER,‡ *sa'-ker*, s. A hawk; a small piece of artillery.
SAL, *sal*, s. (Lat.) Salt; a term much used in chemical preparations; as, *Sal-alembroth*, a compound of the corrosive sublimate of mercury and sal ammoniac.—*Sal ammoniac*, chloride of ammonium.—*Sal prunella*, fused nitre cast into cakes or balls.—*Sal seignette* rochelle salt.—*Sal volatile*, volatile salt.
SALABLE, *sale'-à-bl*, a. That may be sold;—ad. *Salably*;—s. *Salableness*.
SALACIOUS, *sà-la'-shus*, a. Lustful; lecherous; wanton—ad. *Salaciously*;—s. *Salaciousness* and *Salacity*, strong propensity to venery.
SALAD, *sal'-ad*, s. A food of raw herbs, usually dressed with salt, vinegar, &c.
SALAM, *sà-lam'*, s. In *the East*, a salutation of respect.—*Salam-stone*, a kind of blue sapphire.
SALAMANDER, *sal-à-man'-der*, s. The name of a reptile, with the general form of the lizard, and supposed to live in fire.—*Salamander's hair* or *wool*, is a name given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax.
SALAMANDRINE, *sal-à-man'-drin*, a. Resembling a salamander; enduring fire.
SALARIED, *sal'-à-rid*, a. Enjoying a salary.
SALARY, *sal'-à-re*, s. A recompense paid at stipulated times for services rendered; a stipend; wages.
SALE, *sale*, s. The exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value; auction.—*Sale-work*, work or things made for sale.
SALEBROSITY, *sal-e-bros'-e-te*, s. Ruggedness of a place or road.
SALEBROUS,† *sal'-e-brus*, a. Rough; rugged.
SALEP, *sal'-ep*, s. The dried root of a species of orchis.
SALERATUS, *sal-e-rà'-tus*, s. A carbonate of potash used in cookery.

Salesman, *salez'-man*, s. One who sells clothes ready made, or cattle in the public market

Salic, *sal'-ik*, a. Relating to the ancient Salii.—The *Salic law* is a custom which secures the crown of France to the male line only.

Salicaceæ, *sal-e-ka'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of amentaceous Exogens, of which the *Salix*, or Willow, is the type.

Salacin, *sal'-e-sin*, s. A bitter febrifuge substance, obtained from some species of the willow.

Salient, *sa'-le-ent*, a. Leaping or springing; an epithet in *heraldry*, applied to a lion or other beast in a leaping posture.—In *fort.*, projecting outward;—ad. *Saliently.*

Saliferous, *sa-lif'-er-us*, a. Producing or bearing salt.—*Saliferous rocks*, in *geol.*, the new red sandstone system.

Salifiable, *sal'-e-fi-â-bl*, a. Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Salification *sal-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of salifying.

Salify, *sal'-e fi* v.a. To form into salt by combining an acid with a base.

Saligot, *sal'-e-got*, s. (Fr.) The water-thistle.

Salination, *sal-e-na'-shun*, s. The act of washing with salt water.

Saline, *sa-line'*, **Salinous**, *sa-li'-nus*, a. Consisting or partaking of the qualities of salt.

Salineness, *sa-line'-nes*, s. State of being saline.

Saliniferous, *sal-e-nif'-er-us*, a. Producing salt.

Salino terrene, *sâ-li'-no-ter'-rene*, a. A term denoting a compound of salt and earth.

Salique, *sal'-ik*, a. *See* Salic.

Saliritine, *sâ-lir'-e-tine*, s. A resinous substance obtained from salicine and sulphuric acid.

Saliva, *sâ-li'-vâ*, s. The fluid secreted by the salivary glands, which serves to moisten the mouth.

Salival, *sâ-li'-val*, **Salivary**, *sal'-e-vâ-re*, a. Pertaining to or secreting saliva.

Salivant, *sal'-e-vant*, a. Producing salivation.
—s. That which produces salivation.

Salivate, *sal'-e-vate*, v.a. To produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva, usually by mercury.

Salivation, *sal-e-va'-shun*, s. The act of producing an increased secretion of saliva.

Salivous, *sâ-li'-vus*, a. Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of saliva.

Sallet, *sal'-let*, s. A head-piece or helmet.

Sallied, *sal'-lid*, pp. of the verb *to sally.*

Sallow, *sal'-lo*, s. A willow tree.
—a. Of a pale sickly colour; yellow.

Sallowness, *sal'-lo-nes*, s. A yellowish colour; paleness.

Sally, *sal'-le*, s. An issue or rushing of troops from a besieged place to attack an enemy; sprightly exertion; flight of fancy; act of levity; frolic.—*Sally-port*, in *fort.*, a postern gate for the troops to sally out; an opening in the glacis of a fort.
—v.n. To issue or rush out; to make a sudden eruption.

Salmagundi, *sal-mâ-gun'-de*, s. (Sp.) A mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley.

Salmon, *sam'-mun*, s. A fish of the genus *salmo*, found in all the Arctic seas, whence it ascends the rivers in the spring.—*Salmon-trout*, a fish allied to the salmon and the trout.

Salmonidæ, *sal-mon'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of Malacopterygious fishes, of which the Salmon is the type.

Saloon, *sâ'-loon'*, s. A spacious apartment for the reception of company, or for works of art.

Salop, *sal'-op*, **Saloop**, *sâ-loop'*, s. A decoction prepared from the dried root of a species of orchis.

Salpicon, *sal'-pe-kon*, s. (Sp.) Stuffing; chopped meat, bread, &c.

Salpinx, *sal'-pingks*, s. In *anat.*, the Eustachian tube.

Salprunella, *sal-pru-nel'-là*, s. Fused nitrate of potash cast into balls.

Salsify, *sal'-se-fe*, s. A plant of the genus *Tragopogon.*

Salsilla, *sal-sil'-la*, s. A plant with tuberous roots eaten like the potato

Salt, *sawlt*, s. A substance used for seasoning food, and for the preservation of meat, &c.—In *chem.*, a body composed of an acid and a base; taste; wit; pungency; ‡a leap.—*Salt-box*, a small box with a lid, used for holding salt.—*Salt-cellar*, a small vessel used for holding salt on the table.—*Salt-fish*, a fish which has been salted.—*Salt-marsh*, land covered with grass, which is subject to the overflow of salt-water.—*Salt-mine*, a mine where rock salt is obtained.—*Salt-pan*, a pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained or made.—*Salt-spring*, a spring of salt water.—*Salt-water*, sea-water.—*Salt-work*, a house or place where salt is made.—*Salt-wort*, a name of various plants of the genera *salsola*, *salicornia*, and *glaux.*
— a. Having the taste of salt, impregnated with or abounding with salt; salacious; pungent or bitter.
— v.a. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt.
— v.n. To deposit salt from a saline substance.

Saltant, *sal'-tant*, a. Leaping; dancing.

Saltation, *sal-ta'-shun*, s. A leaping or jumping.

Saltatory, *sal'-tâ-tur-e*, **Saltatorious**, *sal-tâ-to'-re-us*, a. Leaping or dancing.

Salter, *sawlt'-er*, s. One who salts, or who sells salt

Salterella,‡ *sal-ter-el'-là*, s. A peculiar kind of jig.

Saltern, *sal'-tern*, s. A salt-work. [leaping.

Saltigrade, *sal'-te-grade*, a. Leaping; formed for
— s. A family of spiders who leap to seize their prey.

Salting, *sawlt'-ing*, s. The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt.

Saltire, *sawl'-teer*, s. In *her.*, one of the greater ordinaries, in the form of an X.

Saltish, *sawlt'-ish*, a. Somewhat salt;—ad. *Saltishly.*

Saltishness, *sawlt'-ish-nes*, s. A moderate degree of saltness.

Saltless, *sawlt'-les*, a. Destitute of salt; insipid.

Saltly, *sawlt'-le*, ad. With taste of salt.

Saltness, *sawlt'-nes*, s. Taste of salt.

Saltpetre, *sawlt'-pe-tr*, s. A neutral salt; the nitrate of potassa.

Saltpetrous, *sawlt-pe'-trus*, a. Pertaining to saltpetre.

Salts, *sawlts*, s.pl. The popular name of various chemical salts, as Glauber's salt, Epsom salt, &c.

Salty, *sawlt'-e*, a. Somewhat salt.

Salubrious, *sâ-lu'-bre-us*, a. Favourable to health; wholesome, salutary;—ad. *Salubriously*;—s. *Salubriousness.* [fulness.

Salubrity, *sâ-lu'-bre-te*, s. Wholesomeness; health-

Salutariness, *sal'-u-tar-e-nes*, s. The quality of contributing to health or prosperity.

Salutary, *sal'-u-tar-e*, a. Promoting health; contributing to some beneficial purpose; wholesome; salubrious; beneficial;—ad. *Salutarily.*

Salutation, *sal-u-ta'-shun*, s. The act of saluting or paying respect.

Salutatory, *sa-lu'-tâ-tur-e*, a. Greeting; containing salutations;—ad. *Salutatorily.*

Salute *sa-lute'*, v.a. To greet; to address with expressions of kind wishes; to kiss.
— s. The expression of kind wishes or respect; a kiss.—In the *army* and *navy*, a discharge of cannon or small arms in honour of some distinguished personage, or a mark of respect rendered by the vessels of one nation to those of another.

Saluter, *sa-lu'-ter*, s. One who salutes.

Salutiferous, *sal-u-tif'-er-us*, a. Bringing health; healthy.

Salvability, *sal-vâ-bil'-e-te*, s. Possibility of being saved.

Salvable, *sal'-vâ-bl*, a. Admitting of salvation.

Salvableness, *sal'-vâ-bl-nes*, s. State of being salvable.

Salvage, *sal'-vaje*, s. In *commerce*, a recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea.

Salvation, *sal-va'-shun*, s. The act of saving; preservation from destruction.—In *theol.*, the redemption of man from the liability to eternal death; remission of sins. [preserved.

Salvatory, *sal'-vâ-tur-e*, s. A place where things are

Salve, *sälv*, s. An adhesive composition applied to wounds or sores; help; remedy.
—+ v.a. To help; to remedy; to help or remedy by a salve. [articles are carried.

Salver, *sal'-ver*, s. A piece of plate; a waiter on which

Salvific,‡ *sal-vif'-ik*, a. Tending to save.

Salvo, *sal'-vo*, s. An exception; a reservation; a military or naval salute. [sea.

Salvor, *sal'-vur*, s. One who saves a ship or goods at

Samara, *sâ-ma'-râ*, s. (Lat.) An indehiscent superior fruit.

Samaritan, *sâ-mâr'-e-tan*, a. Pertaining to Samaria, a term denoting the ancient characters used by the Hebrews before the Babylonish captivity.
— s. The language of Samaria. [latto.

Sambo, *sam'-bo*, s. The offspring of a negro and a mu-

Sambuca, *sam'-bu-kâ*, s. An ancient stringed instrument of music.—The *Sambucus* was a wind instrument, resembling a flute.

Sambucine, *sam'-bu-sin*, s. A vegeto-animal matter derived from the *Sambucus nigra.*

Same, *same,* a. Identical; of the identical kind or species; equal; exactly similar.
Sameness, *same'-nes,* s. Near resemblance; identity.
Samian, *sa'-me-an,* a. Pertaining to the Grecian island of Samos.—*Samian earth,* a kind of marl formerly used in medicine as an astringent.—*Samian stone,* a sort of polishing stone used by goldsmiths.
Samiel, *sa'-me-el,* } s. A hot and destructive wind that
Simoom, *si-moom',* } sometimes blows in Arabia.
Samlet, *sam'-let,* s. A little salmon.
Samphire, *samf'-fire,* s. An herb growing usually on cliffs by the sea, and used for pickling.
Sample, *sam'-pl,* s. A specimen; anything shown as evidence of quality; example; instance.
— v.a. To show something similar.
Sampler, *sam'-pler,* s. A pattern of work; a piece of needlework.
Samson's-post, *sam'-sun's-poste,* s. In *ships,* a strong post resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold.
Sanable, *san'-à-bl,* a. That may be healed: curable;—s. *Sanability,* and *Sanableness.*
Sanative, *san'-à-tiv,* a. Having the power to heal.
Sanativeness, *san'-à-tiv-nes,* s. The power of healing.
Sanatory, *san'-à-tur-e,* a. Healing.—*Sanitary* is the more common orthography.
San-benito, *san'-ben-é'-to,* s. (Sp.) A robe painted with hideous figures, worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition.
Sanctificate, ‡ *sangk'-te-fe-kate,* v.a. To sanctify.
Sanctification, *sangk-te-fe-ka'-shun,* s. Act of making holy; consecration.
Sanctified, *sangk'-te-fide,* pp. or a. Made holy; consecrated; affectedly holy.
Sanctifier, *sangk'-te-fire,* s. He who sanctifies or [makes holy.
Sanctify, *sangk'-te-fi,* v.a. To make holy, or free from guilt; to consecrate; to hallow; to prepare for divine service; to purify.
Sanctifying, *sangk'-te-fi-ing,* ppr. or a. Making holy, tending to sanctify.
Sanctiloquent, *sangk-til'-o-kwent,* a. Discoursing on [heavenly things.
Sanctimonious, *sangk-te-mo'-ne-us,* a. Having the appearance of sanctity; devout; saintly;—ad. *Sanctimoniously;*—s *Sanctimoniousness.*
Sanctimony, *sangk'-te-mo-ne,* s. Holiness; devoutness.
Sanction, *sangk'-shun,* s. An official act of a superior; ratification; authorization.
— v.a. To give validity or authority to; to ratify.
Sanctitude, *sangk'-te-tude,* s. Holiness; sacredness.
Sanctity, *sangk'-te-te,* s. State of being sacred or holy; godliness; piety, devotion.
Sanctuarize, *sangk'-tu-ar-ize,* v.a. To shelter by means of sanctuary.
Sanctuary, *sangkt'-yu-ar-e,* s A sacred place; a house consecrated to the worship of God; that part of a church where the altar is situated; a place of protection; a sacred asylum.
Sand, *sand,* s. Any mass of fine particles of silicious stone, but not strictly reduced to powder or dust.—In the plural, extended tracts of sand, like the seashore or the deserts of Arabia.—Sand has a variety of compounds, as *Sand-bag,* a bag filled with sand, and used in fortifications.—*Sand-bath,* a bath made by warm sand.—*Sand blind,* having a defect of sight.—*Sand-box,* a box with a perforated top or cover for sprinkling paper with sand.—*Sand-eel,* a fish of the eel family, which buries itself in the moist sand after the retiring of the tide.—*Sand-flood,* a vast body of sand borne along the deserts of Arabia.—*Sand-heat,* the heat of warm sand, in *chemical operations.*—*Sand-paper,* paper covered with a fine gritty substance for polishing.—*Sand-piper,* a wading bird, belonging to the woodcock and snipe family.—*Sand-wort,* a small plant of the genus *arenaria.*
— v.a. To sprinkle with sand.
Sandal, *san'-dal,* s. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot.—*Sandal-wood,* the wood of a low tree resembling the privet, much used for cabinet-work, &c.
Sandarach, *san'-dà-rak,* s. A resinous substance said to exude from the juniper bush; also a name for redgar, or sulphuret of arsenic.
Sanded, *san'-ded,* a. Covered with sand; barren; of a [sandy colour.
Sandemanian, *san-de-ma'-ne-an,* s. A follower of Robert Sandeman, a rigid antinomianist.
Sanderling, *san'-der-ling,* s. A small wading bird.
Sanders, *san'-derz,* s. The produce of a lofty tree of India, used for its colouring matter
Sandever, } *san'-de-ver,* { s. Glass-gall; a whitish
Sandiver, } { salt cast up from glass in a state of fusion.
Sandiness, *san'-de-nes,* s. State of being sandy.
Sandish, *san'-dish,* a. Approaching the nature of sand, not compact.
Sandix, *san'-diks,* s. A kind of minium, or red-lead.
Sandstone, *sand'-stone,* s. A stone or rock composed chiefly of grains of quartz.
Sandwich, *sand'-witsh,* s. Two pieces of bread and butter with a thin slice of ham or other salt meat between them.
Sandy, *sand'-e,* a. Abounding with or full of sand.
Sane, *sane,* a. Not disordered or shattered; sound healthy.
Saneness, *sane'-nes,* s. State of being sane.
Sang, *sang,* pret. of the verb *to sing.*
Sang froid, *säng frwä,* s. Coolness; freedom from [agitation
Sanguiferous, *sang-gwif'-er-us,* a. Conveying blood.
Sanguification, *sang-gwif-e-ka'-shun,* s. The conversion of chyle into blood.
Sanguifier, *sang'-gwe-fi-er,* s. A producer of blood.
Sanguifluous, *sang-gwif'-lu-us,* a. Running with blood
Sanguify, *sang'-gwe-fi,* v.n. To produce blood.
Sanguinary, *sang'-gwin-à-re,* a. Attended with bloodshed; murderous; bloodthirsty;—ad. *Sanguinarily.*
Sanguine, *sang'-gwin,* a. Having the colour of blood; plethoric; characterized by ardour of temper; having confidence;—ad. *Sanguinely;*—s. *Sanguineness* and ‡ *Sanguinity.*
— v.a. To stain with blood, or to varnish with a blood [colour.
Sanguineless,† *sang'-gwin-les,* a. Destitute of blood; pale.
Sanguineous, *sang-gwin'-e-us,* a. Abounding with blood; plethoric.
Sanguinivorous, *sang-gwin-iv'-or-us,* a. Subsisting on blood.
Sanguisuge, *sang'-gwe-suje,* s. The blood-sucker, or [horse-leech.
Sanhedrim, *san-he'-drim,* s. The great council of the Jews.
Sanicle, *san'-e-kl,* s. Self-heal, a plant of the genus [*sanicula.*
Sanies, *sa'-ne-eze,* s. (Lat.) A serous matter, or thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores, less thick and white than pus.
Sanious, *sa'-ne-us,* a. Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature; thin and serous.
Sanitary, *san'-e-tar-e,* a. Pertaining to or designed to secure health; healing.
Sanity, *san'-e-te,* s. Soundness; a sound state of [mind; saneness.
Sank, *sank,* pret. of the verb *to sink.*
Sans, *sanz,* prep. (Fr.) Without.
Sanscrit, *san'-skrit,* s. The ancient language of Hindostan, from which are formed all the modern languages or dialects of the great peninsula of India.
Sans Culottes, *säng ku-lot',* s. (Fr.) Ragged fellows, a name of reproach applied to the Jacobins and extreme republicans of the French Revolution.
Sans Souci, *säng soo-see'.* (Fr.) Without care.
Santaline, *san'-tà-lin,* s. The colouring matter of red sandal wood.
Santon, *san'-ton,* s. A Turkish priest.
Santonine, *san'-to-nin,* s. A proximate vegetable principle obtained from the *artemisia santonica.*
Sap, *sap,* s. The juice of plants of any kind; the alburnum of a tree.—In *sieges,* a trench for undermining.—*Sap-green,* a light green pigment.—*Sap-sago,* a kind of cheese made in Switzerland.—*Sap-tube,* a vessel that conveys sap.—*Sap-wood,* the external part of wood.
— v.a. or v.n. To undermine; to subvert by digging, to proceed by secretly undermining.
Sapajou, *sap'-à-ju,* s. A South American monkey.
Sapan-wood, *sap-an'-wud,* s. An Asiatic dye-wood.
Saphire. *See* Sapphire.
Sapid, *sap'-id,* a. Tasteful; tastable.
Sapidity, *sà-pid'-e-te,* } s. Taste; tastefulness, sa-
Sapidness, *sap'-id-nes,* } vour; juiciness.
Sapience, *sa'-pe-ens,* s. Wisdom; sageness.
Sapient, *sa'-pe-ent,* a. Characterized by wisdom, sagacious;—ad. *Sapiently*
Sapiential,† *sa-pe-en'-shal,* a. Affording wisdom.
Sapindaceæ, *sap-in-da'-se-e,* s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the *Sapindus,* or Soapberry, is the type.
Sapless, *sap'-les,* a. Destitute of sap; dry.
Sapling, *sap'-ling,* s. A young tree.
Sapodilla, *sap-o-dil'-là,* s. A large tree of South America, whose fruit is medicinal.

SAPONACEOUS, *sap-o-na'-she-us*, } a. Soapy; resembling or having the qualities of soap.
SAPONARY, *sap'-o-nar-e*, } [into soap.
SAPONIFICATION, *sa-pon-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Conversion
SAPONIFY, *sa-pon'-e-fi*, v.a. To convert into soap.
SAPONINE, *sap'-o-nin*, s. A peculiar substance from the root of *saponaria officinalis*, or soap-wort.
SAPONULE, *sap'-o-nule*, s. An imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.
SAPORIFIC, *sap-o-rif'-ik*, a. Producing taste.
SAPOROSITY, *sap-o-ros'-e-te*, s. The quality that excites the sensation of taste.
SAPOROUS, *sap'-o-rus*, a. Having taste.
SAPOTACEÆ, *sap-o-ta'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the sapodilla tree is the type.
SAPPER, *sap'-per*, s. One who saps.—In an *army*, sappers and miners are employed in working at saps.
SAPPHIC, *saf'-fik*, a. Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess, from whom was derived the Sapphic verse, of five feet, and the Sapphic strophe of three verses, followed by an Adonic.
SAPPHIRE, *saf'-fire*, or *saf'-fir*, s. A precious stone of a blue colour; pure crystallized alumina. [sapphire.
SAPPHIRINE, *saf'-fir-in*, a. Having the qualities of —s. A pale-blue mineral resembling sapphire.
SAPPINESS, *sap'-pe-nes*, s. Succulence; juiciness.
SAPPING, *sap'-ping*, s. The art of excavating trenches of approach under the musketry fire of the besieged.
SAPPY, *sap'-pe*, a. Abounding with sap; juicy; weak.
SAPROPHAGANS, *sap-rof'-a-ganz*, s.pl. A tribe of coleopterous insects.
SARABAND, *sar'-a-band*, s. A Spanish dance.
SARACEN, *sar'-a-sen*, s. An Arabian; so called from *sara*, a desert.
SARACENIC, *sar-a-sen'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Saracens.
SARCASM, *sär'-kasm*, s. A keen, reproachful expression; satire; irony.
SARCASTIC, *sär-kas'-tik*, a. Bitterly satirical or ironical; scornful;—ad. *Sarcastically*.
SARCENET, *särs'-net*, s. A species of fine woven silk.
SARCOCARP, *sär'-ko-kärp*, s. In *bot.*, the fleshy part of a drupaceous pericarp.
SARCOCELE, *sär'-ko-sele*, s. A fleshy tumour of a testicle.
SARCOCOL, *sär'-ko-kol*, s. An inspissated sap from Arabia.
SARCOLINE, *sär'-ko-lin*, a. In *miner.*, flesh-coloured.
SARCOLITE, *sär'-ko-lite*, s. A variety of analcime from Vesuvius. [logy.
SARCOLOGICAL, *sär-ko-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to sarco-
SARCOLOGY, *sär-kol'-o-je*, s. That part of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body.
SARCOMA, *sär-ko'-mä*, s. Any fleshy tumour not inflammatory.
SARCOMATOUS, *sär-kom'-a-tus*, a. Exhibiting the appearance of sarcoma.
SARCOPHAGOUS, *sär-kof'-a-gus*, a. Feeding on flesh.
SARCOPHAGUS, *sär-kof'-a-gus*, s. (Lat.) A stone coffin or tomb in which the ancients deposited dead bodies.
SARCOPHAGY, *sär-kof'-a-je*, s. The practice of eating flesh.
SARCOTIC, *sär-kot'-ik*, a. Generating flesh.
— s. A medicine which promotes the growth of flesh.
SARDACHATE, *sär'-da-kate*, s. A sort of agate containing sard.
SARD, *särd*, } s. In *miner.*, a precious stone; a
SARDINE, *sär'-din*, } variety of chalcedony of a deep
SARDIUS, *sär'-de-us*, } blood-red colour.
SARDINE, *sär'-din*, s. A delicate fish of the herring family.
SARDONIC, *sär-don'-ik*, a. Assuming laughter, or putting on a forced grin; relating to a kind of linen made at Colchis. [stone or gem.
SARDONIX, *sär'-do-niks*, s. A reddish-yellow silicious
SARLAC, *sär'-lak*, s. The grunting ox of Tartary.
SARMATIAN, *sär-ma'-she-an*, a. Pertaining to Poland and its inhabitants.
SARMENT, *sär'-ment*, s. In *bot.*, a prostrate filiform stem or runner;— a. *Sarmentose*, or *Sarmentous*.
SARPLAR, *sär'-plar*, s. A sack of wool containing 80 tods.
SARPLIER, *sär'-ple-er*, s. Canvas, or a packing-cloth.
SARSAPARILLA, *sär-sa-pa-ril'-la*, s. (Sp.) A species of *smilax*, whose root is valued in medicine.
SARSE,† *särse*, s. A fine sieve.
SARTORIUS, *sär-to'-re-us*, s. The muscle which throws one leg across the other, called the *tailor's muscle*.
SASH, *sash*, s. A belt worn for ornament; a mark of distinction in the army, worn round an officer's waist; the frame of a window, usually set with glass.
SASHOON, *sash'-oon*, s. A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease.
SASSAFRAS, *sas'-sa-fras*, s. An aromatic tree, the *laurus sassafras*. [river
SASSE,‡ *sas*, s. A sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable
SASSOLINE, *sas'-so-lin*, s. Native boracic acid.
SASTRA, *sas'-tra*, s. A Hindoo book containing sacred ordinances; the Shaster.
SAT, *sat*, pret. of the verb *to sit*.
SATAN, *sa'-tan*, s. The devil, or prince of darkness.
SATANIC, *sa-tan'-ik*, a. Having the qualities of Satan infernal; diabolical; malicious;—ad. *Satanically*.
SATANISM, *sa'-tan-izm*, s. The evil disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.
SATCHEL, *satsh'-el*, s. A little sack or bag.
SATE, *sate*, v.a. To satiate; to satisfy appetite.
SATE, *sate*. *See* SAT.
SATED, *sa'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to sate*; glutted.
SATELESS, *sate'-les*, a. Insatiable.
SATELLITE, *sat'-el-ite*, s. A secondary planet or moon, an obsequious follower.
SATIATE, *sa'-she-ate*, v.a. To fill, or fully gratify appetite or desire; to satisfy; to surfeit.
— a. Filled to satiety; glutted.
SATIATION, *sa-she-a'-shun*, s. The state of being filled.
SATIETY, *sa-ti'-e-te*, s. Fulness beyond desire; an excess of gratification; repletion; satiation.
SATIN, *sat'-in*, s. A species of glossy silk cloth.—*Satin-spar*, a fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime having a pearly lustre.—*Satin-wood*, a hard, lemon-coloured wood, of a fragrant odour, used in cabinet-work.
SATINET, *sat'-e-net*, s. A thin species of satin.
SATIRE, *sat'-ire*, s. A discourse or poem in which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity; sarcasm; ridicule.
SATIRICAL, *sa-tir'-ik-al*, a. Belonging to or conveying satire; poignant; sarcastic;—ad. *Satirically*.
SATIRIST, *sat'-ir-ist*, s. One who writes satire.
SATIRIZE, *sat'-ir-ize*, v.a. To censure or ridicule with severity.
SATISFACTION, *sat-is-fak'-shun*, s. State of being fully pleased; content; gratification.
SATISFACTIVE,† *sat-is-fak'-tiv*, a. Giving satisfaction.
SATISFACTORY, *sat-is-fak'-tur-e*, a. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; atoning;—ad. *Satisfactorily*;—s. *Satisfactoriness*.
SATISFIABLE, *sat'-is-fi-a-bl*, a. That may be satisfied.
SATISFIER, *sat'-is-fire*, s. One who gives satisfaction.
SATISFY, *sat'-is-fi*, v.a. To afford full gratification; to supply fully what is necessary; to content; to pay to the full extent of claims; to convince.
— v.n. To give content; to make payment.
SATIVE, *sa'-tiv*, a. Sown in gardens.
SATRAP, *sat'-rap*, s. The governor of a Persian province.
SATRAPY, *sat'-rap-e*, s. The government of a satrap.
SATURABLE, *sat'-u-ra-bl*, a. That may be saturated.
SATURANT, *sat'-u-rant*, a. Impregnating to the full.
— s. In *med.*, a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.
SATURATE, *sat'-u-rate*, v.a. To supply or fill to fulness.
SATURATION, *sat-u-ra'-shun*, s. A filling or supplying to fulness.
SATURDAY, *sat'-ur-day*, s. The seventh day of the week, and the Jewish Sabbath.
SATURITY,† *sa-tu'-re-te*, s. The state of being saturated.
SATURN, *sat'-urn*, s. In *myth.*, one of the principal deities, the father of Jupiter.—In *astron.*, one of the planets next in magnitude to Jupiter.
SATURNALIAN, *sat-ur-na'-le-an*, a. Dissolute; sportive.
SATURNIAN, *sa-tur'-ne-an*, a. In *myth.*, pertaining to Saturn, whose reign is called the golden age; happy.
SATURNINE, *sat'-ur-nin*, a. Dull; heavy; phlegmatic.
SATURNIST, *sat'-urn-ist*, s. A person of a gloomy temperament. [lead.
SATURNITE,† *sat'-urn-ite*, s. A metallic substance like
SATYR, *sa'-tur*, s. In *myth.*, a sylvan deity represented as part man and part goat. [ness.
SATYRIASIS, *sat-e-ri'-a-sis*, s. In *path.*, lascivious mad-
SATYRIDÆ, *sa-tir'-e-de*, s.pl. The Argus butterflies.
SAUCE, *sawse*, s. A mixture for improving the relish of food.
— v.a. To gratify with rich tastes; to treat with pert or tart language (*vulg.*)—*Sauce-box*, a saucy, impudent fellow.—*Sauce-pan*, a small pan for sauce.
SAUCER, *saw'-ser*, s. A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.
SAUCILY, *saw'-se-le*, ad. Impudently; petulantly.
SAUCINESS, *saw'-se-nes*, s. Impudence; impertinent boldness.

Saucisse, *sȯ'-sese*, } s. (Fr.) In *mining* or *gun.*, a
Saucisson, *sȯ' sis son*, } long pipe or bag filled with powder; also a long bundle of fascines for raising batteries, &c.

Saucy, *saw'-se*, a. Bold to excess; impertinent in speech; impudent.

Saunter, *sȧn'-ter*, v.n. To wander or stroll about idly.
— s. A sauntering or place for sauntering.

Saunterer, *sȧn'-ter-er*, s. One who wanders about idly.

Saunt'ering, *sȧn'-ter-ing*, s. The act of wandering lazily about; loitering.

Sauria, *saw'-re-ȧ*, } s.pl. An order of reptiles com-
Saurians, *saw'-re-anz*, } prehending the lizards, alligators, &c.

Sausage, *saw'-saje*, s. The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat seasoned. [grey colour.

Saussurite, *saws'-sur-ite*, s. A mineral of a greenish-

Savable, *sȧ'-vȧ-bl*, a. Capable of being saved;—s. *Savableness.*

Savage, *sav'-aje*, a. Wild; barbarous; uncultivated; uncivilized; unpolished;—ad. *Savagely.*
— s. A man uncivilized; a barbarian; one of a brutal, unfeeling disposition. [state; cruelty.

Savageness, *sav'-aje-nes*, s. Wildness; an uncivilized

Savagery, *sav'-aje-re*, s. Wild growth; cruelty.

Savagism, *sav'-aje-izm*, s. The state of rude, uncivilized men. [meadow.

Savanna, *sȧ-van'-nȧ*, s. An extensive open plain or

Savant, *sȧ-väng'*, s.; pl. **Savans.** (Fr.) A man of learning.

Save, *save*, v.a. To keep safe from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to bring out of danger.
— v.n. To hinder expense.

Save-all, *save'-awl*, s. A small pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles.—In *nav.*, a small sail set to catch the escaping wind.

Saver, *sȧ'-ver*, s. One who saves or rescues from evil; an economist.

Savin, *sav'-in*, s. An evergreen tree or shrub.

Saving, *sȧ'-ving*, ppr. Rescuing, or keeping from evil.
— a. Not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; economical; parsimonious;—ad. *Savingly.*
— s. Something kept from being expended; exception; reservation.

Savingness, *sȧ'-ving-nes*, s. Frugality; tendency to promote eternal salvation.

Savings-bank, *sȧ'-vings-bank*, s. A bank in which the savings of industry are deposited.

Saviour, *save'-yur*, s. One who saves, or delivers from danger; *properly*, Jesus Christ, the great Redeemer.

Savory, *sav'-ur-e*, s. An aromatic plant of the genus *satureia.*

Savour, *sȧ'-vur*, s. Taste, scent, or odour.
— v.n. To have a particular smell or taste.
— v.a. To taste or smell with pleasure; to like.

Savourless, *sȧ'-vur-les*, a. Destitute of smell or taste.

Savoury, *sȧ'-vur-e*, a. Pleasing to the smell or taste; relishing;—ad. *Savourly*;—s. *Savouriness.*

Savoy, *sa-voy'*, s. A variety of cabbage.

Saw, *saw*, pret. of the verb *to see.*
— s. A cutting, dentated instrument; a saying or maxim.—*Saw-dust*, dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw.—*Saw-fish*, a fish whose upper jaw is prolonged into a flattened snout set with spines or teeth.—*Saw-fly*, a genus of flies.—*Saw-mill*, a mill for sawing logs and large pieces of timber.—*Saw-pit*, a pit over which timber is sawed.—*Saw-set*, an instrument used to wrest or turn the teeth of saws a little outward.—*Saw-wort*, a plant having its leaves edged with cutting teeth. [saw.
— v.a. Pret. *sawed*; pp. *sawed* or *sawn.* To cut with a
— v.n. To practise sawing; to cut with a saw.

Sawney, *saw'-ne*, s. A nickname for a Scotchman.

Sawyer, *saw'-yer*, s. One who saws timber into planks. [molluscs.

Saxicavidæ, *saks-e-kav'-e-de*, s. A family of perforating

Saxicavous, *saks-e-kȧ'-vus*, a. Rock-boring.

Saxifragaceæ, *saks-e-frȧ-gȧ'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the saxifrage is the type. [in the bladder.

Saxifrage, *saks'-e-fraje*, s. A plant curative of stone

Saxifragous, *saks-if'-rȧ-gus*, a. Dissolving the stone.

Saxon, *saks'-un*, a. Pertaining to the Saxons, their country or language.—*Saxon-blue*, a solution of the sulphate of indigo, used in dyeing.

Say, *sa*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *said.* To speak; to tell; to
— s. A speech; something said. [utter; to declare.

Saying, *sȧ'-ing*, s. An expression, a proverb, or apophthegm; something said or declared.

Scab, *skab*, s. An incrusted substance formed over a sore in healing; a contagious disease of sheep.

Scabbard, *skab'-bard*, s. The sheath of a sword.
— v.a. To put in a sheath. [s. *Scabbedness*

Scabbed, *skabd*, a. Diseased with scabs; worthless;

Scabbiness, *skab'-be-nes*, s. Quality of being scabby.

Scabby, *skab'-be*, a. Affected with scabs; mangy.

Scabious, *skȧb'-e-us*, a. Consisting of scabs. [*ness.*

Scabrous, *skȧ'-brus*, a. Rough; rugged;—s. *Scabrousness.*

Scad, *skad*, s. A fish of the genus *caranx.*

Scaffold, *skaf'-fold*, s. Frames of timber erected by the side of a building to support the workmen; a temporary stage raised for shows or spectators; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.
— v.a. To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain. [floor.

Scaffoldage, *skaf'-fold-aje*, s. A gallery; a hollow

Scaffolding, *skaf'-fold-ing*, s. A frame or structure for support in an elevated place; a scaffold; materials for scaffolds.

Scaglia, *skal'-ye-ȧ*, s. (It.) A reddish variety of chalk.

Scagliola, *skal-ye-ō'-lȧ*, s. (It.) A species of coloured plaster or stucco, made of pure gypsum, in imitation of marble.

Scalable, *skȧ'-lȧ-bl*, a. That may be scaled.

Scalade, *skȧ-lade'*, } s. A storm or assault on a fortified
Scalado, *skȧ-lä'-do*, } place by means of ladders · an escalade.

Scalary†, *skȧ'-lȧ-re*, a. Resembling a ladder.

Scald, *skawld*, v.a. To burn or painfully injure by immersion in a boiling liquid.
— s. A burn or injury by hot liquor; scurf on the head; a Scandinavian poet, or scalder.
—† a. Scurvy; paltry.

Scaldhead, *skawld'-hed*, s. A pustular eruption.

Scaldic, *skawl'-dik*, a. Pertaining to the Scandinavian poets. [skin.

Scalding-hot, *skawld'-ing-hot*, a. So hot as to scald the

Scale, *skale*, s. A balance; the sign Libra in the zodiac; the small shell or crust covering fishes; any thin layer or lamina; a ladder; series of steps; act of storming a place by ladders; an escalade; a mathematical instrument on which are marked lines and figures; regular gradation; anything graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances.—In *music*, a gamut, consisting of a graduated scale of musical notes.—*Scaling-ladder*, a ladder for enabling troops to scale a wall.
— v.a. To climb by ladders; to mount by steps; to pare off a surface.
— v.n. To separate and come off in thin layers.

Scaled, *skale'd*, a. Having scales like a fish; squamous

Scaleless, *skale'-les*, a. Destitute of scales.

Scalene, *skȧ lene'*, a. Oblique. A *skalene* triangle is one whose sides and angles are unequal.

Scaliness, *skȧ'-le-nes*, s. The state of being scaly, roughness.

Scall, *skawl*, s. Scabbiness; leprosy; a mean fellow.

Scallion, *skal'-le-un*, s. A kind of onion, the *allium ascalonicum* of botanists.

Scallop, *skol'-lop*, s. A shell-fish, of the genus *pecten*, a recess or curving of the edge of anything.
— v.a. To mark or cut the edge or border of anything into segments of circles.

Scalp, *skalp*, s. The skin of the top of the head.
— v.a. To deprive of the scalp. [tions.

Scalpel, *skal'-pel*, s. A knife used in surgical opera-

Scalper, *skal'-per*, s. A surgical instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones.

Scalping-knife, *skalp'-ing-nife*, s. A knife used by savages in scalping their prisoners.

Scaly, *skȧ'-le*, a. Covered or abounding with scales, mean.—*Scaly-winged*, having wings with scales.

Scamble, *skam'-bl*, v.n. To be busy; to scramble.
— v.a. To mangle; to maul.

Scambler, *skam'-bler*, s. A bold intruder upon the generosity of others. [noise.

Scamblingly, *skam'-bling-le*, ad. With turbulence and

Scammoniate, *skam-mo'-ne-ate*, a. Made with scammony.

Scammony, *skam'-mo-ne*, s. A plant of the genus *convolvulus*; an inspissated sap, used in medicine as

Scamp, *skamp*, s. A great rascal. [cathartic.

Scamper, *skam'-per*, v.n. To hasten escape.

Scan, *skan*, v.a. To examine with care, to scrutinize —In *prosody*, to analyse a verse by counting the feet.

Scandal, *skan'-dal*, s. Reproachful aspersion; defamation; slander.
— v.a. To defame; to asperse.

SCANDALIZE, *skan'-dal-ize*, v.a. To offend by some action supposed criminal; to slander.
SCANDALOUS, *skan'-dal-us*, a. Giving offence; opprobrious; defamatory;—ad. *Scandalously*;—s. *Scandalousness*.
SCANDENT, *skan'-dent*, a. Climbing, as a stalk or tendril.
SCANDINAVIAN, *skan-de-na'-ve-an*, a. Relating to Scandinavia, the ancient name of Sweden and Norway, or the ancient literature of northern Europe.
SCANSION, *skan'-shun*, s. The act of scanning.
SCANSORES, *skan-sō'-reze*, s.pl. Climbers; an order of birds comprehending the woodpeckers and parrots.
SCANSORIAL, *scan-sō'-re-al*, a. Adapted to climbing
SCANT, *skant*, v.a. To limit, to straiten.
— v.n. To fail or become less.
— a. Not full, scarcely sufficient.
— ‡ ad. Scarcely; not quite.
SCANTILY, *skant'-e-le*, ad. Not fully; not plentifully.
SCANTINESS, *skant'-e-nes*, s. Narrowness; want of amplitude or fulness; want of sufficiency.
SCANTLE, *skan'-tl*, v.a. or v.n. To be deficient; to fail; to divide into thin or small pieces.
SCANTLET,‡ *skant'-let*, s. A small pattern.
SCANTLING, *skant'-ling*, s. A pattern; a small quantity; timber cut into small pieces.
SCANTLY, *skant'-le*, ad. Not fully or sufficiently.
SCANTNESS, *skant'-nes*, s. Narrowness; smallness.
SCANTY, *skant'-e*, a. Wanting amplitude or extent.
SCAPE, *skape*, v.a. or v.n. To escape.
— s. Means of escape; evasion. *See* ESCAPE.—In *bot.*, a radical stem, bearing the fructification without leaves.—In *arch.*, the shaft of a column.—*Scape-gallows* one who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes.—*Scape-goat*, in the *Jewish ritual*, a goat which bore the sins of the people.—*Scape-grace*, a graceless, hair-brained fellow.
SCAPELESS, *skape'-les*, a. In *bot.*, destitute of a scape.
SCAPEMENT, *skape'-ment*, s. An appendage to the pendulum of a clock or the balance of a watch.
SCAPHITE, *skaf'-ite*, s. A fossil of the ammonite genus.
SCAPHOID, *skaf'-oyd*, s. Resembling a boat in form.
SCAPOLITE, *skap'-o-lite*, s. A mineral of a pearly lustre.
SCAPPLE, *skap'-pl*, v.a. To reduce a stone to a straight surface.
SCAPULA, *skap'-u-lā*, s. (Lat.) The shoulder-blade.
SCAPULAR, *skap'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to the shoulder.
— s. In *anat.*, the name of two pairs of arteries and veins near the shoulder-blade.—In *ornith.*, a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing.
SCAPULAR, *skap'-u-lar*, } s. The habit of certain
SCAPULARY, *skap'-u-lā-re* } religious orders in the Romish Church.
SCAR, *skär*, s. A mark in the skin or flesh made by a wound; a blemish; a fish.
— v.a. To mark with a scar.
SCARABÆUS, *skar-ā-bē'-us*, } s.pl An insect of the
SCARABEE, *skar'-ā-be*, } family *Scarabeidæ*; the beetle. In *antiq.*, an amulet habitually worn by the Egyptians and Etruscans, with the form of the scarabæus, which was then an object of veneration, engraved on it.
SCARABEIDÆ, *skar-ā-bē'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of the Lamellicorns, of which the *scarabæus*, or beetle, is the type.
SCARAMOUCH, *skar'-ā-mowtsh*, s. A buffoon in the old [comedy.
SCARCE, *skayrse*, a. Not plentiful; rare; deficient.
SCARCE, *skayrse*, } ad. Hardly; scantily; with
SCARCELY, *skayrse'-le*, } difficulty.
SCARCENESS, *skayrse'-nes*, } s. Smallness of quantity; de-
SCARCITY, *skare'-se-te*, } ficiency; dearth.
SCARE, *skare*, v.a. To strike with sudden fright; to terrify.—*Scare-crow*, any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from corn-fields; a vain terror.
SCARF, *skärf*, s. A loose covering for the shoulders.
— † v.a. To throw loosely on; to join; to unite two pieces of timber at the ends.—*Scarf-skin*, the cuticle or epidermis.
SCARFING, *skärf'-ing*, s. The formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber.
SCARIFICATION, *skar-e-fe-kā'-shun*, s. Incision with a lancet or other surgical instrument. [in cupping.
SCARIFICATOR, *skar'-e-fe-ka-tur*, s. An instrument used
SCARIFIER, *skar'-e-fi-er*, s. The person who scarifies, or the instrument used. [to draw blood.
SCARIFY, *skar'-e-fi*, v.a. To scratch or cut the skin so as
SCARINÆ, *skā-rī'-ne*, s. In *ichth.*, a sub family of the Chælodonidæ, of which the *Scarus* is the type.
SCARIOUS, *skar'-e-us*, a. In *bot.*, tough, thin, and semi transparent.
SCARLATINA, *skär-lā-tē'-nā*, s. Scarlet-fever; that febrile exanthema called *Rosalia*. [scarlet colour.
SCARLET, *skär'-let*, s. A bright-red colour; cloth of a — —. Of the colour called *scarlet*.—*Scarlet-bean*, a red bean.—*Scarlet-fever*, a disease characterised by fever, attended with an eruption of crimson red patches.—*Scarlet-oak*, a species of oak, the *quercus coccifera*.
SCARP, *skärp*, s. In *fort.*, the interior slope of the ditch at the foot of the rampart.—In *her.*, the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament.
SCARPED, *skärpt*, a. Cut down, like the scarp of a fortification.
SCARUS, *ska'-rus*, s. The parrot-fish. *See* SCARINÆ.
SCATCH, *skatsh*, s. A kind of horse-bit for bridles.
SCATCHES, *skatsh'-es*, s.pl. Stilts for walking in dirty places.
SCATEBROUS, *skat'-e-brus*, a. Abounding with springs.
SCATH, *skayth*, v.a. To damage; to destroy.
— s. Damage; injury.
SCATHFUL, *skayth'-ful*, a. Injurious;—s. *Scathfulness*.
SCATHLESS, *skayth'-les*, a. Without waste or damage.
SCATTER, *skat'-ter*, v.a. To throw loosely about; to disperse.
— v.n. To be dispersed or dissipated.
SCATTER-BRAINED, *skat'-ter-brane'd*, a. Giddy.
SCATTERED, *skat'-terd*, pp. or a. Dispersed; dissipated, —ad. *Scatteredly*. [ad. *Scatteringly*.
SCATTERING, *skat'-ter-ing*, a. Divided among many;—
SCATTERINGS, *skat'-ter-ings*, s.pl. Things scattered.
SCATTERLING,† *skat'-ter-ling*, s. A vagabond.
SCATURIENT,‡ *skā-tew'-re-ent*, a. Springing, as the water of a fountain.
SCAUP, *skawp*, s. A species of pochard, or diving duck.
SCAVAGE, *skav'-aje*, s. An ancient toll exacted of merchant-strangers for goods offered for sale. [streets.
SCAVENGER, *skav'-en-jer*, s. A person who cleans the
SCENE, *seen*, s. A stage; the theatre or place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited; the division of an act; any remarkable exhibition.—*Scene-painter*, one who makes it his employment to paint scenes for theatres.
SCENERY, *sē'-ner-e*, s. The appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; the paintings representing the scenery of a play.
SCENIC, *sē'-nik*, } a. Pertaining to scenery
SCENICAL, *sē'-ne-kal*, } dramatic.
SCENOGRAPHIC, *se-no-graf'-ik*, a. Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective;—ad. *Scenographically*.
SCENOGRAPHY, *se-nog'-rā-fe*, s. The representation of a body on a perspective plain.
SCENT, *sent*, s. Odour; smell; perfume; fragrance.
— v.a. To smell; to perceive by the olfactory organs to perfume.
SCENTFUL, *sent'-ful*, a. Odorous; yielding much smell.
SCENTLESS, *sent'-les*, a. Inodorous; destitute of smell.
SCEPTRE, *sep'-ter*, s. A staff or baton; the ensign of royalty, borne in the hand; a constellation
— v.a. To invest with the ensign of royal authority.
SCEPTRED, *sep'-terd*, pp. or a. Invested with a sceptre.
SCEPTRELESS, *sep'-ter-les*, a. Having no sceptre.
SCEPTIC, *skep'-tik*, s. One who doubts the truth and reality of any system of principles or doctrines.—In *theol.*, a person who denies the truth of revelation.
SCEPTIC, *skep'-tik*, } a. Doubting everything,
SCEPTICAL, *skep'-te-kal*, } denying the truth of revelation;—ad. *Sceptically*;—s. *Scepticalness*.
SCEPTICISM, *skep'-te-sizm*, s. Universal doubt; doubting of the truth of revelation.
SCEPTICIZE, *skep'-te-size*, v.n. To doubt of everything.
SCHEDULE, *shed'-ule*, s. A small scroll or piece of paper containing some writing, as a will, deed, lease, inventory, or catalogue.
— v.a. To place in a list or catalogue.
SCHEELIN, *shē'-lin*, s. A calcareous ore of tungsten.
SCHELIUM, *shē'-le-um*, s. A hard, brittle metal; tungsten; so called in honour of Scheele, who discovered it.—*Scheele's-green* is an arseniate of copper.
SCHEMATISM,† *skē'-mā-tizm*, s. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.
SCHEMATIST, *skē'-mā-tist*, s. One who forms schemes; a projector. [trivance.
SCHEME, *skeme*, s. A plan or design; a project or con-
— v.a. or v.n. To contrive; to form a plan
SCHEMER, *skeme'-er*, s. A projector; a contriver.
SCHEMING, *skeme'-ing*, a. Given to forming schemes, intriguing;—ad. *Schemingly*.

SCHEMING, s. The act of forming a plan.
SCHEMIST, *skeme'-ist*, s. A schemer; a projector.
SCHERIF, *sher'-if*, s. A title given in the East to the descendants of Mohammed.
SCHEROMA, *ske-ro'-mà*, s. In *path.*, a dryness of the eye.
SCHESIS, *ske'-sis*, s. Habitude; general state of the body or mind.
SCHETIC, *sket'-ik*, a. Habitual; not constitutional.
SCHISM, *sizm*, s. Division in a Christian church; separation.
SCHISMATIC, *siz-mat'-ik*, } a. Pertaining or tend-
SCHISMATICAL, *siz'-mat'-ik-al*, } ing to schism;—ad. *Schismatically*;—s. *Schismaticalness*.
SCHISMATIC, *siz-mat'-ik*, s. One who separates from an established church or religious faith.
SCHISMATIZE, *siz'-mà-tize*, v.n. To commit or practice schism [ture.
SCHIST, *shist*, s. In *geol.*, a rock having a slaty struc-
SCHISTOSE, *shist'-ose*, a. In *geol.*, slaty or fissile in structure.
SCHOLAR, *skol'-ar*, s. A man of learning; a pupil; a disciple; an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college.
SCHOLARLIKE, *skol'-ar-like*, } a. Like a scholar; becom-
SCHOLARLY, *skol'-ar-le*, } ing a scholar.
SCHOLARSHIP, *skol'-ar-ship*, s. Attainments in science or literature; erudition.
SCHOLASTIC, *sko-las'-tik*, a. Pertaining to a scholar or to schools; scholarlike; pedantic;—ad. *Scholastically*. — † s. One who adheres to the subtleties of the schools.
SCHOLASTICISM, *sko-las'-te-sizm*, s. Scholastic learning; adherence to the subtleties of the schools.
SCHOLIAST, *sko'-le-ast*, s. A commentator; a writer of explanatory notes. [scholiast.
SCHOLIASTIC, *sko-le-as'-tik*, s. That pertains to a
SCHOLIUM, *sko'-le-um*, s.; pl. SCHOLIA. Annotation; an explanatory observation.
SCHOOL, *skool*, s. An establishment for general education; a university; a system of theological learning which prevailed in Europe during the Middle Age.—*Primary school*, a school for instructing children in the first rudiments of language or literature.—The word admits of a variety of compounds; as *School-boy*, a boy at school learning the rudiments of education.—*School-divine*, one who espouses the scholastic theology.—*School-fellow*, one bred at the same school.—*School-house*, a house appropriated for the use of schools.—*School-man*, a man versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity.—*School-master*, one who presides over and teaches a school.—*School-mistress*, a female teacher.—*School-teacher*, one who teaches a school.
— v.a. To instruct, or educate; to tutor; to reprove.
SCHOOLING, *skool'-ing*, s. Instruction in school; tuition; reproof; reprimand.
SCHOONER, *skoon'-er*, s. A vessel with two masts and fore-and-aft sails.
SCHORL, *shorl*, s. A mineral, a variety of tourmaline.
SCIAGRAPHICAL, *si-à-graf'-ik-al*, a. Pertaining to sciagraphy.
SCIAGRAPHY, *si-ag'-rà-fe*, s. The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature.—In *arch.*, the profile or vertical section of a building.—In *astron.*, the art of finding the hour by the shadows of the sun or moon.
SCIATIC, *si-at'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or affecting the hip, as a disease.
SCIATICA, *si-at'-ik-à*, s. A painful affection; rheumatism or gout of the hip, principally seated in the sciatic nerve.
SCIENCE, *si'-ense*, s. The knowledge of things grounded on demonstration, or reducible to practice; learning; erudition; any art or species of knowledge.
SCIENTIAL, *si-en'-shal*, a. Producing science.
SCIENTIFIC, *si-en-tif'-ik*, a. According to the rules or principles of science; well versed in science;—ad. *Scientifically*.
SCILICET, *sil'-e-set*. (Lat.) To wit; namely.
SCILLITINE, *sil'-e-tin*, s. The bitter principle of the squill. [edge.
SCIMITAR, *sim'-e-tar*, s. A short sword with a convex
SCINCOIDÆ, *sin-koy'-de*, } s.pl. A family of serpent
SCINCOIDS, *sin'-koyds*, } lizards. [ing.
SCINTILLANT, *sin'-til-lant*, a. Emitting sparks; glitter-
SCINTILLATE, *sin'-til-late*, v.n. To emit sparks; to sparkle.
SCINTILLATION, *sin-til-là'-shun*, s. Act of sparkling
SCIOGRAPHY, *si-og'-rà-fe*, s. *See* SCIAGRAPHY.
SCIOLISM, *si'-o-lizm*, s. Superficial knowledge; whence *Sciolist*, a smatterer, or one who knows many things superficially;—a. *Sciolous*.
SCIOLTO, *si-ol'-to*, s. A musical term, denoting that the notes are to be performed in a distinct manner.
SCIOMACHY, † *si-om'-à-ke*, s. Fighting with a shadow.
SCIOMANCY, *si'-o-man-se*, s. Divination by shadows.
SCION, *si'-on*, s. A small twig for grafting.
SCIOPTICS, *si-op'-tiks*, s. The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double convex glass into a darkened room;—a. *Scioptic* and *Sciop-tric*.—The *Sciopt'ric-ball* is a mechanical contrivance used in the camera obscura.
SCIROCCO, *se-rok'-ko*, s. (Ital.) A hot, suffocating wind blowing from the burning deserts of Africa.
SCIRRHOSITY, *skir-ros'-e-te*, s. An induration of the glands.
SCIRRHUS, *skir'-rus*, s. In *path.*, the induration of a gland;—a. *Scirrhous*.
SCISCITATION, † *sis-se-tà'-shun*, s. Inquiry; demand.
SCISSEL, *sis'-sl*, s. The clippings of metals.
SCISSIBLE, *sis'-se-bl*, } a. That may be cut or divided.
SCISSILE, *sis'-sil*, }
SCISSION, *sish'-un*, s. The act of cutting or dividing.
SCISSORS *siz'-zurz*, s.pl. A small two-bladed cutting instrument resembling shears.
SCISSURE, *sish'-ur*, s. A longitudinal cutting.
SCIURINES, *si'-u-rines*, s.pl. Rodent animals of the squirrel tribe.
SCLAVONIAN, *sklà-vo'-ne-an*, } a. Pertaining to the
SCLAVONIC, *sklà-von'-ik*, } Sclavi, or their language. [nathic fishes.
SCLERODERMS, *skler'-o-derma*, s.pl. A family of plectog-
SCLEROTIC, *skle-rot'-ik*, a. Hard, or firm; applied to the tunic of the eye.
— s. The firm white outer coat of the eye; a medicine which hardens the parts to which it is applied.
SCLEROTITIS, *skle-ro-ti'-tis*, s. Sclerotic inflammation.
SCOBS, *skobz*, s.pl. (Lat.) Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, or other hard substance.
SCOFF, *skof*, v.n. or v.a. To treat with insolent ridicule; to jeer; to address with contumelious language.
— s. Derision; expression of scorn.
SCOFFER, *skof'-fer*, s. One who scoffs; a scorner.
SCOFFING, *skof'-fing*, s. The act of treating with scorn, —ad. *Scoffingly*.
SCOLD, *skoald*, v.n. or v.a. To find fault; to brawl; to chide with rudeness and clamour; to rate; rebuke.
— s. A rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman.
SCOLDER, *skoald'-er*, s. One who scolds or rails.
SCOLDING, *skoald'-ing*, ppr. or a. Given to scolding.
— s. Railing or clamorous language.
SCOLECITE, *skol'-e-site*, s. A mineral of vitreous lustre.
SCOLIA, *sko'-le-à*, s. The ancient name of festive songs, or of songs in general.
SCOLIASIS, *sko-li'-à-sis*, s. Distortion of the spine.
SCOLLOP, *skol'-lop*, s. *See* SCALLOP. [a centiped
SCOLOPENDRA, *skol-o-pen'-drà*, A venomous serpent,
SCOMBERIDÆ, *skom-ber'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of fishes, of which the *Scomber*, or Mackerel, is the type.
SCONCE, *skonse*, s. A fort or bulwark; a hanging or projecting candlestick; discretion or understanding; the head (*low*).
— ‡ v.a. To mulct; to fine.
SCOOP, *skoop*, s. A large ladle; a sweep.—*Scoop-net*, a hand-net, so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river
— v.a. To empty by ladling; to make hollow; to excavate.
SCOOPER, *skoop'-er*, s. One who scoops; a water-fowl.
SCOPE, *skope*, s. Intention; drift; a thing aimed at, the end or thing to which the mind directs its view, room to move in.
SCOPIPED, *sko'-pe-ped*, s. A melliferous insect.
SCOPULOUS, † *skop'-u-lus*, a. Full of rocks; rocky.
SCORBICULATE, *skawr-bik'-u-late*, a. Pitted; marked with depressions. [scurvy.
SCORBUTIC, *skawr bew'-tik*, a. Affected or diseased with
SCORCH, *skawrtch*, v.a. or v.n. To burn superficially; to affect painfully with heat; to be parched or dried up.
SCORCHING, *skawrtch'-ing*, ppr. or a. Burning on the surface:—ad. *Scorchingly*;—s. *Scorchingness*.
SCORE, *skore*, s. A notch or incision; the number twenty; an account or reckoning; sake.—In *music*, the draught of any composition, or its transcript, in parts.—*To quit scores*, to pay fully.
— v.a. To notch; to cut; to mark by a line; to set down or take, as an account; to form a score in music
SCORED, *skore'd*, pp. or a. Notched.

Scoria, *sko'-re-â*, s.; pl. **Scoriæ**. (Lat.) Dross; the recrement of metals in fusion.
Scoriaceous, *sko-re-a'-shus*, a. Pertaining to dross.
Scorification, *sko-re-fe-ka'-shun*, s. In *metal.*, the operation of reducing a body into scoria.
Scorify, *sko'-re-fi*, v.a. To reduce to scoria.
Scorious, *sko'-re-us*, a. Drossy, whence *Scoriform*.
Scorn, *skawrn*, s. Extreme contempt; disdain; derision; that which is treated with contempt.—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride.
— v.a. To hold in contempt; to despise.
— ‡ v.n. To treat with contumely.
Scorner, *skawrn'-er*, s. One who scorns; a derider.
Scornful, *skawrn'-ful*, a. Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful, holding religion in contempt;—ad. *Scornfully*;—s. *Scornfulness*.
Scorning, *skawrn'-ing*, s. The act of contemning or treating with contempt.
Scorodite, *skor'-o-dite*, s. A native compound of arsenic acid and oxide of iron. [colour.
Scorolite, *skor'-o-lite*, s. A mineral of a brownish-red
Scorpion, *skawr'-pe-un*, s. A venomous reptile; a sign of the zodiac.—In *Scrip.*, a painful scourge.—*Scorpion-fly*, a neuropterous insect of the genus *panorpa*.—*Water-scorpion*, an aquatic insect.—In *bot.* there are various species of plants of this name; as *Scorpion-grass*, *Scorpion-senna*, *Scorpion-wort*, *Scorpion's-tail*, *Scorpion's-thorn*, &c.
Scortatory, *skor'-tâ-tur-e*, a. Pertaining to lewdness.
Scorza, *skor'-zâ*, s. In *min.*, a variety of epidote.
Scot, *skot*, s. In *law*, a tax.—*Scot and lot*, parish payments. [bitants.
Scotch, *skotch*, a. Pertaining to Scotland or its inha-
— v.a. To support, as a wheel; to wound slightly.
— s. A slight cut or shallow incision.—*Scotch-collops*, veal cut into small pieces.—*Scotch-hopper*, a play in which boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground.
Scoter, *sko'-ter*, s. The black diver or duck.
Scot-free, *skot'-fre*, s. Free from payment; untaxed; unhurt.
Scotia, *sko'-she-â*, s. In *arch.*, a hollow moulding in the base of a column.
Scotomy, *skot'-o-me*, s. Dizziness of the head.
Scotticism, *skot'-te-sizm*, s. An idiom peculiar to the
Scottish, *skot'-tish*, a. *See* Scotch. [Scots.
Scoundrel, *skown'-drel*, s. A rascal; petty villain.
— a. Low; mean; unprincipled.
Scoundrelism, *skown'-drel-izm*, s. Baseness; turpitude.
Scour *skowr*, v.a. or v.n. To clean by friction; to cleanse from grease, dirt, &c.; to be purged to excess; to scamper.
Scourer, *skowr'-er*, s. One who scours or cleans by rubbing; a drastic cathartic.
Scourge, *skurj*, s. A whip; an instrument of punishment. [torment.
— v.a. To whip severely; to chastise; to afflict; to
Scourger, *skurj'-er*, s. One who scourges or punishes.
Scouring, *skowr'-ing*, s. A rubbing hard for cleaning.
Scout, *skowt*, s. One sent to observe the motions of an enemy.
— v.n. To act as a scout.
Scovel, *skuv'l*, s. A mop for sweeping ovens.
Scowl, *skowl*, v.n. To frown; to look angry.
— s. A look of discontent; gloom. [*ingly*.
Scowling, *skowl-ing*, ppr. or a. Frowning;—ad. *Scowl-*
Scrabble, ‡ *skrab'-bl*, v.n. or v.a. To make irregular marks; to scribble.
Scrag, *skrag*, s. Something thin or lean.
Scraggy, *skrag'-e*, a. Thin and lean with roughness; rugged;—ad. *Scraggily*;—s. *Scragginess*, and *Scraggedness*.
Scramble, *skram'-bl*, v.n. To catch eagerly at anything.
— s. An eager contest for something; the act of climbing; whence *Scrambler* and *Scrambling*;—ad. *Scramblingly*. [craunch.
Scranch, *skränsh*, v.a. To grind with the teeth; to
Scrap, *skrap*, s. A small piece; a fragment; a bit of paper.—*Scrap-book*, a blank book for the preservation of short pieces of poetry or other extracts.
Scrape, *skrape*, v.a. To rub the surface of anything; to pare lightly; to erase; to gather together by penurious diligence.
— v.n. To make a harsh noise.—*To scrape acquaintance*, to make one's self acquainted (*low*).
— s. A rubbing; the sound of the foot drawn over the floor; a bow; difficulty; perplexity.
Scraper, *skrape'-er*, s. An instrument with which anything is scraped; a miser; an awkward fiddler.
Scraping, *skrape'-ing*, s. A drawing of the feet over the floor as an insult.
Scratch, *skratsh*, v.a. To rub and tear the surface of anything; to rub with the nails.—*To scratch out*, to erase.
— v.n. To use the claws in tearing.
— s. A slight wound with the nails.
Scratcher, *skratsh'-er*, s. He or that which scratches; a bird which scratches for food. [foot.
Scratches, *skratsh'-ez*, s.pl. Cracked ulcers on a horse's
Scratchingly, *skratsh'-ing-le*, ad. With the action of scratching.
Scrawl, *skrawl*, v.a. To draw or mark irregularly; to write awkwardly; to creep; to crawl.
— s. Unskilful or inelegant writing; whence *Scrawler*.
Screak, *skreek*, v.n. To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to scream.
— s. A creaking; a screech.
Scream, *skreem*, v.a. To utter a sudden, sharp outcry, to cry out; to scream.
— s. A shriek, or sharp cry, the shrill cry of a fowl.
Screamer, *skreem'-er*, s. The name of a wading bird.
Screaming, *skreem'-ing*, s. A shrieking of terror or agony. [voice.
Screech, *skreetsh*, v.n. To cry out with a sharp, shrill
— s. A sharp, shrill cry, as of pain.—*Screech-owl*, an owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry at night.
Screed, *skreed*, s. In *arch.*, a name given to wooden rules for running mouldings.
Screen, *skreen*, s. That which shelters or protects from danger, or prevents inconvenience; something movable, used to exclude heat, cold, or light; a riddle or sieve.—In *churches*, a partition carried up to a certain height.
— v.a. To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to pass through a sieve for separating the finer from the more worthless parts, as coals, sand, &c.; to cover, shelter, or protect.
Screw, *skrew*, s. A cylinder of wood or metal grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers.—*Screw-pine*, a tree of the genus *pandanus*, which grows in the East Indies, &c.—*Screw-tree*, an evergreen tropical shrub, of the genus *helicteres*.
— v.a. To turn or apply a screw to; to squeeze; to press; to oppress by exactions;—s. *Screwer*.
Scribble, *skrib'-bl*, v.a. or v.n. To write without care or regard to correctness.
— s. Hasty or careless writing; whence *Scribbler*.
Scribbling, *skrib'-bling*, s. Act of scribbling or writing hastily;—ad. *Scribblingly*.
Scribe, *skribe*, s. A writer; a notary.—In *Scrip.*, a man of learning; one skilled in the law.
— v.a. To mark or fit by a rule or compasses.
Scribing, *skribe'-ing*, s. In *joinery*, the fitting of one piece to another.
Scrimp, † *skrimp*, v.a. To contract; to shorten.
— a. Short; scanty.
Scrine, ‡ *skrine*, s. A shrine; a chest or book-case.
Scrip, *skrip*, s. A small bag or wallet; a small writing, certificate, or schedule. [scrip.
Scrippage, ‡ *skrip'-paj*, s. That which is contained in a
Script, *skript*, s. A scrip; type in the form of written letters.
Scriptory, † *skrip'-tur-e*, a. Written; not verbal.
Scriptural, *skrip'-tu-ral*, a. Contained in or according to the Scriptures;—ad. *Scripturally*;—s. *Scripturalist* one who adheres literally to the Scriptures.
Scripture, *skript'-yur*, s. Anything written; the Old and New Testament; whence *Scripturist*, one versed in the Scriptures.
Scrivener, *skriv'-ner*, s. One who draws up contracts or other writings for money. [pressions or hollows.
Scrobiculate, *skro-bik'-u-late*, a. Pitted; having de-
Scrofula, *skrof'-u-lâ*, s. (Lat.) A disease affecting the glands; the king's evil.
Scrofulariaceæ, *skrof-u-lar-e-a'-se-e*, s.pl. An order of Exogenous herbaceous plants, of which the *Scrophularia*, or Figwort, is the type; and so called from its supposed virtues in curing scrofula.
Scrofulous, *skrof'-u-lus*, a. Diseased or affected with scrofula;—ad. *Scrofulously*.
Scrog, *skrog*, s. A stunted shrub or branch.
Scroll, *skrole*, s. A roll of paper or parchment.—In *arch.*, a name given to convoloid or spiral ornaments.
Scrotal, *skro'-tal*, a. Pertaining to or affecting the scrotum.
Scrotiform, *skro'-te-fawrm*, a. Purse-shaped.
Scrotocele, *skro'-to-sele*, s. A rupture in the scrotum.

SCROTUM, *skro'-tum*, s. (Lat.) The bag which contains the testes.
SCROYLE, *skroyl*, s. A mean fellow.
SCRUB, *skrub*, v.a. To rub hard, for the purpose of cleaning.
— v.n. To be diligent and penurious.
— s. A mean fellow; a worn-out brush.
SCRUBBY, *skrub'-be*, a. Small and mean; stunted in growth.
SCRUF, *skruf*, s. *See* SCURF.
SCRUPLE, *skru'-pl*, s. Doubt; hesitation; perplexity; the third part of a drachm.—*Proverbially*, a very small quantity.
— v.n. or v.a. To doubt; to hesitate; to question;—s. *Scrupler*.
SCRUPULIZE,‡ *skru'-pu-lize*, v.a. To perplex with scruples of conscience.
SCRUPULOSITY, *skru-pu-los'-e-te*, s. The quality or state of being scrupulous; niceness; preciseness.
SCRUPULOUS, *skru'-pu-lus*, a. Nicely doubtful; cautious; careful;—ad. *Scrupulously*;—s. *Scrupulousness*.
SCRUTABLE, *skru'-tă-bl*, a Discoverable by inquiry.
SCRUTATION,† *skru-ta'-shun*, s. Search; scrutiny.
SCRUTATOR, *skru-(a'-tur*, } s. One who scrutinizes or
SCRUTINEER, *skru'-te-neer*, } examines.
SCRUTINIZE, *skru'-te-nize*, v.a. To search closely; to investigate;—s. *Scrutinizer*.
SCRUTINIZING, *skru'-te-nize-ing*, ppr. or a. Inquiring into with critical minuteness.
SCRUTINOUS, *skru'-te-nus*, a. Closely examining.
SCRUTINY, *skru'-te-ne*, s. Close search; minute inquiry; critical examination.—In *parl. language*, an examination of the votes given at an election by a committee.
SCRUTOIRE, *skrewt'-wawr*, s. A kind of desk or cabinet with a lid opening downward for writing on.
SCUD, *skud*, v.n. To run with haste; to be driven before a tempest.
— v.a. To pass over quickly.
— s. A driving along; a rushing with precipitation; [loose, vapoury clouds.
SCUDDLE, *skud'-dl*, v.n. To run with affected haste. (*Low*).
SCUDO, *skoo'-do*, s.; pl. SCUDI, *skoo'-de*. (Ital.) An Italian silver coin and money of account.
SCUFFLE, *skuf'-fl*, s. A personal trial of strength; a confused contest.
— v.n. To strive or contend tumultuously.
SCUFFLER, *skuf'-fler*, s. One who scuffles; an agricultural implement.
SCULK, *skulk*, v.n. To retire into a close place for concealment; to lurk.
SCULKER, *skulk'-er*, s. One who lies close for hiding.
SCULL, *skul*, s. The brain-pan (*see* SKULL); a boat; a cock boat; a short oar.
— v.a. To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern.
SCULLER, *skul'-ler*, s. One who rows with sculls.
SCULLERY, *skul'-ler-e*, s. A place where dishes, kettles, and other culinary utensils are kept.
SCULLION, *skul'-yun*, s. A servant that cleans pots and kettles.
SCULP,† *skulp*, v.a. To carve; to engrave.
SCULPTILE, *skulp'-til*, a. Formed by carving.
SCULPTOR, *skulp'-tur*, s. (Lat.) A carver on wood or stone.
SCULPTURAL, *skulp'-tu-ral*, a. Pertaining to sculpture.
SCULPTURE, *skulpt'-yur*, s. The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts, or other things; carved work.
— v.a. To carve; to engrave.
SCUM, *skum*, s. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors, the refuse; that which is vile or worthless.
— v.a. To take the scum from; to skim.
SCUMBLING, *skum' bling*, s. In *oil painting*, the act of thinly rubbing opaque colours over others, to modify the effect.
SCUMMER, *skum'-mer*, s. An implement used for skimming; one who skims.
SCUMMINGS, *skum'-mingz*, s.pl. Matter skimmed from boiling liquors.
SCUNKWEED, *skunk'-weed*, s. The plant *Pothosfœtida*.
SCUPPER, *skup'-per*, s. The channel cut through the water-ways and sides of a ship for carrying off the water.—*Scupper-hose*, a pipe of leather, canvas, &c., attached to the mouth of the scuppers on the outside of a vessel.—*Scupper-plug*, a plug to stop a scupper.
SCURF, *skurf*, s. A dry miliary scab formed on the skin of an animal; anything adhering to the surface.
SCURFINESS, *skurf'-e-nes*, s. The state of being scurfy.
SCURFY, *skurf'-e*, a. Covered with, or resembling scurf.
SCURRILE, *skur'-ril*, a. Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; abusive.
SCURRILITY, *skur ril'-e-te*, s. Vulgar or abusive language; obscene jests, &c.
SCURRILOUS, *skur'-ril-us*, a. Using low and indecent language; obscenely jocular; low; abusive;—ad. *Scurrilously*;—s. *Scurrilousness*.
SCURVINESS, *skur'-ve-nes*, s. State of being scurvy.
SCURVY, *skur'-ve*, s. A disease occasioned by long confinement and a limited range of food.—*Scurvy-grass*, a plant allied to the horseradish, the *cochlearia officinalis*.
— a. Scurfy; scabby; vile; worthless;—ad. *Scurvily*.
SCUT, *skut*, s. The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.
SCUTAGE, *skew'-taje*, s. An ancient tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight-service.
SCUTATE, *skew'-tate*, a. In *bot.*, having the form of a round buckler.—In *zool.*, protected by large scales.
SCUTCH, *skutsh*, v.a. To beat or whip slightly.
SCUTCHEON, *skutsh'-on*, s. The ornamental bit of brass plate in a key-hole.
SCUTELLATED, *skew'-tel-la-ted*, a. Formed like a pan.
SCUTIBRANCHIATE, *sku-te-brank'-e-ate*, a. or s. Covered by a shield-like shell.
SCUTIFORM, *skew'-te-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a shield.
SCUTTLE, *skut'-tl*, s. (Lat.) A broad, shallow basket or pan for holding coals; a small grate.—(Fr.) In *ships*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck; a quick pace or short run.—*Scuttle-cask*, a butt or cask with a large hole in it.—*Scuttle-fish*, the *cuttle-fish*.
— v.n. To run with precipitation.
— v.a. To cut large holes through the bottom of a ship for the purpose of sinking her.
SCYTHE, *sithe*, s. An implement for mowing grass, cutting grain, &c.
SCYTHEMAN, *sithe'-man*, s. One who uses a scythe; a mower.
SEA, *see*, s. A large body of water nearly inclosed by land, as the Baltic; the ocean; the main; a billow.—*Half-seas over*, half-tipsy (*low*).—*On the high seas*, in the open sea.

Sea has numerous compounds, which can be formed almost ad libitum; as *Sea-bank*, *Sea-boy*, *Sea-breeze*, *Sea-calf*, *Sea-coal*, *Sea-compass*, *Sea-storm*, *Sea-shore*, *Sea-port*, *Sea-mark*, &c., most of which are self-explanatory, and therefore a few only can be here introduced, chiefly consisting of those which are not always self-explanatory, but possess a meaning not in accordance with the compound formation.—*Sea-anemone*, a popular name of the *actinia*.—*Sea-ape*, a marine animal which plays tricks like a monkey.—*Sea-bar*, the sea-swallow.—*Sea-bat*, a sort of flying-fish.—*Sea-bear*, a name of several species of the seal family.—*Sea-beard*, a marine plant.—*Sea-board*, the sea-shore.—*Sea-born*, born on the sea.—*Sea-breach*, irruption of the sea.—*Sea-bream*, a fish of the genus *pagellus*.—*Sea-calf*, the common seal.—*Sea-coal*, coal brought by sea.—*Sea-cob*, a sea-fowl.—*Sea-cow*, the manatee, a cetacean of the genus *manatus*.—*Sea-crow*, the pewit gull.—*Sea-devil*, a large cartilaginous fish of the ray family.—*Sea-dog*, the sea-calf or common seal.—*Sea-dragon*, a marine monster, somewhat like an alligator.—*Sea-ear*, a gastropodous mollusk.—*Sea-egg*, a name given to sea-hedgehogs.—*Sea-elephant*, an animal of the seal family.—*Sea-farer*, a mariner.—*Sea-fennel*, the same as *samphire*.—*Sea-fight*, a naval action.—*Sea-fox*, a species of shark.—*Sea-gage*, the depth that a vessel sinks in the water.—*Sea-girt*, surrounded by the sea.—*Sea-hare*, a marine gastropodous mollusk.—*Sea-hog*, the porpoise.—*Sea-horse*, the walrus or morse.—*Sea-kale*, a name of several plants of the natural order *brassicaceæ*, or cabbage tribe.—*Sea-lark* a bird of the sandpiper kind; the ringed dotterel or plover.—*Sea-lemon*, a marine gastropodous mollusk of the genus *doris*.—*Sea-leopard*, an animal of the seal family.—*Sea-letter*, a paper from the custom-house.—*Sea-lion*, a name given to various large seals.—*Sea-mew*, a species of gull or *larus*.—*Sea-moss*, a name given to coral.—*Sea-mouse*, a dorsibranchiate annelid of the genus *aphrodita*.—*Sea-needle*, a name of the garfish.—*Sea-nettle*, the name of certain *medusæ* which have the property of stinging.—*Sea-onion*, the squill.—*Sea-ooze*, the soft mud near the sea-shore.—*Sea-owl*, the lump-fish.—*Sea-pad*, the star-fish.—*Sea-panther*, a fish like the lamprey.—*Sea-pheasant*, the pin-tail duck.—*Sea-pie*, a sea-fowl of the genus *hæmatopus*; a dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together.—*Sea-port*, the name of a harbour or town near the sea.—*Sea-room*, ample space or distance from land or rocks.—*Sea-rover*, a pirate.—*Sea-ruff* a kind of sea-fish.—*Sea-scorpion*, a voracious salt-water fish.—*Sea-sick*, sick at sea.—*Sea-toad*, an ugly fish, so called.—*Sea-unicorn*, a name of the narwhal.—*Sea-urchin*, a marine radiate animal, the *echinus*.—*Sea-weed*, a marine plant.—*Sea-wolf*, a large voracious fish of the northern seas.—*Sea-worthy*, fit for a voyage.

SEAL, *seel*, s. An aquatic, carnivorous mammal of the family *phocidæ*; a stamp or die, or its impression; the wax set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal; any act of confirmation; that which makes fast.
— v.a. To fasten with a seal; to ratify or confirm.
SEALER, *seel'-er*, s. An officer in chancery who seals writs and instruments.
SEAL[illegible] *eel'-ing*, s. The act of affixing a seal; the operation of taking seals and curing their skins.—*Sealing voyage*, a voyage for killing seals and obtaining their skins.—*Sealing-wax*, a coloured compound of lac for sealing letters.
SEAM, *seem*, s. The suture of two edges of cloth by the needle; a cicatrix or scar; the juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck.—In *mines*, a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, &c.—In *geol.*, a thin layer which separates strata of greater magnitude; a measure of eight bushels of corn, tallow, or lard (*local*).—*Seam-rent*, the rent of a seam, or separation of a suture.
— v.a. To form a seam; to scar.
SEAMAN, *se'-man*, s. A sailor; a mariner.
SEAMANLIKE, *se'-man-like*, a. Like a skilful seaman.
SEAMANSHIP, *se'-man-ship*, s. Skill of a good seaman.
SEAMLESS *seem'-les*, a. Having no seam.
SEAMSTER, *sem'-ster*, s. One whose occupation is sewing, or who sews well. [sewing.
SEAMSTRESS, *sem'-stres*, s. A female whose business is
SEAMY, *seem'-e*, a. Containing seams.
SEAN, *seen*, s. A net.
SEAPOY, SEPOY, *se'-poy*, s. A native of India in the military service of an European power.
SEAR, *seer*, v.a. To burn to dryness; to cauterize; to wither; to make callous or insensible.—*To sear up*, to close by searing. [sore.
— a. Dry, withered.—*Searcloth*, a cloth to cover a
SEARCE,† *serse*, v.a. To sift; to bolt.
— † s. A sieve; a bolter.
SEARCH, *sertch*, v.a. To examine; to explore; to inquire; to probe.
— v.n. To seek; to look for.
— s. A seeking or looking for something that is lost; inquiry; exploration; pursuit for finding.—*Right of search*, the right claimed by a nation to authorize her naval commanders to examine the vessels of other nations.—*Search-warrant*, a warrant issued by a magistrate authorizing the search of houses for stolen property.
SEARCHABLE, *sertch'-à-bl*, a. That may be searched, explored, or investigated;—s. *Searchableness*.
SEARCHER, *sertch'-er*, s. One who searches or examines; a seeker; an inquirer.
SEARCHING, *sertch'-ing*, a. Penetrating; prying; close; —ad. *Searchingly*;—s. *Searchingness*.
— s. Examination; close inquiry.
SEARCHLESS, *sertch'-les*, a. Inscrutable; eluding search.
SEARED, *seer'd*, pp. or a. Burned on the surface; cauterized;—s. *Searedness*.
SEARWOOD, *seer'-wud*, s. Dry wood.
SEASON, *se'-zn*, s. A fit or suitable time; the convenient time; one of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter; seasoning.—*To be in season*, to be in good time.—*To be out of season*, to be too late.
— v.a. To render palatable, or to give a relish to; to render more agreeable; to mature for a climate.
— v.n. To become mature; to grow fit for use;
SEASONABLE, *se'-zn-à-bl*, a. That comes or happens in good time, or in due season; opportune; timely;—ad. *Seasonably*;—s. *Seasonableness*.
SEASONED, *se'-znd*, pp. or a. Mixed with something that gives a relish or piquancy. [relish.
SEASONER, *se'-zn-er*, s. That which seasons or gives a
SEASONING, *se'-zn-ing*, s. That which is added to give a relish or piquancy to food.
SEASONLESS, *se'-zn-les*, a Without succession of the seasons.
SEAT, *seet*, s. That on which one sits; a chair, bench, or stool; a mansion; situation; a pew in a church.
— v.a. To place on a seat, to cause to sit down; to fix in a place; to set firm; assign seats to.
SEAVY, *seev'-e*, a. Overgrown with rushes. (*Local.*)
SEAWARD, *se'-ward*, a. Directed toward the sea.
SEBACEOUS, *se-ba'-shus*, a. Pertaining to fat.—*Sebacic acid* is one of the acids obtained from fat.—*Sebate* is a salt formed by the sebacic acid and a base.
SECALE, *se-ka'-le*, s. (Lat.) The ergot of rye.
SECANT, *se'-kant* a. Cutting; dividing into two parts.
SECANT, s. In *geom.*, a line that cuts another.—In *trig.*, a right line drawn rom the centre through one end of the arc. [ciation.
SECEDE, *se-seed'*, v.n. To draw from fellowship or asso-
SECEDER, *se-seed'-er*, s. One who secedes.—In *Scotland*, the *Seceders* are those who seceded from the Established Church in 1733.
SECERN, *se-sern'*, v.a. In the *animal economy*, to secrete.
SECERNENT, *se-sern'-ent*, s. That which promotes secretion.
SECERNMENT, *se-sern'-ment*, s. The process of secreting.
SECESS,‡ *se-ses'*, s. Retirement; retreat. [communion.
SECESSION, *se-sesh'-un*, s. Act of withdrawing from
SECLUDE, *se-klood'*, v.a. To separate from society; to shut out; to preclude. [—ad. *Secludedly*.
SECLUDED, *se-klood'-ed*, pp. or a. Separated from others;
SECLUSENESS, *se-kloos'-nes*, s. Seclusion from society.
SECLUSION, *se-kloo'-zhun*, s. Separation from society. retirement; privacy.
SECLUSIVE, *se-kloo'-siv*, a. That secludes or sequesters.
SECOND, *sek'-und*, a. The next following the first in order of place or time; inferior;—ad. *Secondly*.
— s. One who attends another in a duel; that which supports; the sixtieth part of a minute.
— v.a. To support; to assist; to follow.—*Second-cousin*, the name given to the children of cousins.—*Second-hand*, not original or primary.—*Second-rate*, inferior in value.—*Second-sight*, the power of seeing things future or distant.
SECONDARY, *sek'-und-à-re*, a. Not primary; not of the first order or rate; acting by deputation; inferior or subordinate.—*Secondary formation*, in *geol.*, that which includes the secondary strata;—ad. *Secondarily*;—s. *Secondariness*. [delegate.
— s. One who acts in subordination to another; a
SECONDER, *sek'-und-er*, s. One that supports what another attempts; the supporter of a motion or proposition. [fidelity to a secret.
SECRECY, *se'-kre-se*, s. Privacy; retirement; seclusion,
SECRET, *se'-kret*, a. Concealed; private; not revealed; unknown; not apparent; known to God only.
— s. Something studiously concealed.—*In secret*, in a private place.
SECRETARY, *sek'-re-tà-re*, s. A person employed to write orders, letters, dispatches, &c.; one who conducts the affairs of a public company, or a particular department of government;—a. *Secretarial*;—s. *Secretaryship*.
SECRETE, *se-kreet'*, v.a. To hide; to conceal; to retire from notice; to abscond.—In the *animal economy*, to secern.—In *veget. phys.*, to separate substances from the sap.
SECRETION, *se-kre'-shun*, s. The act of secerning; a separating of the animal fluids; the fluid secreted;—a. *Secretitious*. [which induces secrecy.
SECRETIVENESS, *se-kre'-tiv-nes*, s. In *phren.*, the organ
SECRETLY, *se'-kret-le*, ad. Without the knowledge of others; privately.
SECRETNESS, *se'-kret-nes*, s. State of being concealed.
SECRETORY, *se'-kre-tur-e*, a. Performing the office of secretion.
SECT, *sekt*, s. A body of persons united in the same tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion; a dissenting denomination.
SECTARIAN, *sek'-ta-re-an*, a. Pertaining to a sect.
— s. One of a religious party which has separated itself from the Established Church; whence, s. *Sectarianism*, *Sectarism*, and *Sectarist*;—v.a. *Sectarianize*.
SECTARY, *sek'-tà-re*, s. One who belongs to a dissenting sect.
SECTATOR,‡ *sek-ta'-tur*, s. A follower; a disciple.
SECTILE, *sek'-tile*, a. Capable of being cut in slices with a knife.—In *miner.*, applied to minerals.
SECTION, *sek'-shun*, s. The act of cutting, a part separated from the rest; a division.—In *books*, a distinct part or portion; the subdivision of a chapter; a distinct part of a city or people; the representation of an object, as a building, machine, &c., cut asunder vertically. [ad. *Sectionally*.
SECTIONAL, *sek'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to a section;—
SECTOR, *sek'-tur*, s. That which cuts or that which, when applied to a circle, cuts off a part of it; a mathematical instrument, marked with sines, tangents, secants, &c., and much used in geometrical and astronomical calculations.
SECULAR, *sek'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual; worldly; temporal; not bound by monastic vows or rules; coming or observed once in a century;—ad. *Secularly*;—s. *Secularness*.

SECULAR, . A church officiate who is a layman.
SECULARITY, *sek-u-lar'-e-te*, s. Worldliness.
SECULARIZE, *sek'-u-lar-ize*, v.a. To convert that which is regular or monastic into secular, as a church or abbey; to transfer the civil government of a bishopric to a layman; to make worldly or unspiritual;—s. *Secularization.*
SECUND, *sek'-und*, a. In *bot.*, unilateral.
SECUNDIN, *sek'-un-din*, s. In *bot.*, the second coat of an ovule.
SECURE, *se-kewr'*, a. Free from fear or danger; safe; undisturbed; confident in safety;—ad. *Securely*;—s. ‡*Securement*, and *Secureness.*
— v.a. To guard effectually from danger; to make safe or fast; to ensure the payment of a debt, or the fulfilment of a bond. [protects.
SECURER, *se-kew'-rer*, s. He or that which secures or
SECURIFORM, *se-kew'-re-fawrm*, a. In *bot.*, having the form of an axe.
SECURITY, *se-kew'-re-te*, s. Freedom from fear or danger; protection; defence; anything given to secure the payment of a debt, or the performance of a contract.
SEDAN, *se-dan'*, s. (Fr.) A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person.
SEDATE, *se-date'*, a. Free from agitation or passion; composed; calm;—ad. *Sedately.*
SEDATENESS, *se-date'-nes*, s. Calmness of mind; composure, tranquillity.
SEDATION,† *se-da'-shun*, s. Act of calming. [pain.
SEDATIVE, *sed'-a-tiv*, a. In *med.*, moderating; assuaging — s. A medicine which allays irritability and assuages pain.
SEDENT, *se'-dent*, a. Sitting, inactive; quiet.
SEDENTARY, *sed'-en-ta-re*, a. Accustomed to sit much; inactive; torpid;- ad. *Sedentarily*;—s. *Sedentariness.*
SEDENTARIES, *sed'-en-ta-res*, s. A tribe of spiders which rest motionless until their prey is entangled in their web.
SEDGE, *sej*, s. A species of very coarse grass growing in swamps.—*Sedge-warblers*, birds of the genus *curruca*, which inhabit the reedy banks of rivers.
SEDGY, *sej'-e*, a. Overgrown with sedge.
SEDIMENT, *sed'-e-ment*, s. The matter which subsides to the bottom of liquor; dregs.
SEDIMENTARY, *sed-e-ment'-a-re*, a. Pertaining to, or formed by sediment.
SEDITION, *se-dish'-un*, s. A factious commotion, or a tumultuous assembly of the people in opposition to law; tumult; insurrection; rebellion.
SEDITIONARY, *se-dish'-un-a-re*, s. An inciter of sedition.
SEDITIOUS, *se-dish'-us*, a. Tending to excite sedition; guilty of sedition; factious; rebellious;—ad. *Seditiously*;—s. *Seditiousness.*
SEDUCE, *se-duse'*, v.a. To draw aside from rectitude and duty; to present temptations; to entice or allure.
SEDUCEMENT, *se-duse'-ment*, s. The act of seducing; seduction; the arts of flattery and falsehood.
SEDUCER, *se-dew'-ser*, s. One who seduces, or entices another to depart from rectitude; one who induces a female to surrender her chastity.
SEDUCIBLE, *se-dew'-se-bl*, a. Capable of being drawn aside from rectitude; corruptible.
SEDUCING, *se-dew'-sing*, pp. or a. Alluring from the paths of virtue;—ad. *Seducingly.*
SEDUCTION, *se-duk'-shun*, s. The act of seducing; the crime of inducing a female to surrender her chastity.
SEDUCTIVE, *se-duk'-tiv*, a. Tending to lead astray;—ad. *Seductively.*
SEDULITY, *se-dew'-le-te*, s. Application to business.
SEDULOUS, *sed'-u-lus*, a. Assiduous; industrious; persevering in business;—ad. *Sedulously*;—s. *Sedulousness.* [archbishop.
SEE, *se*, s. A diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop or
— v.a. (pret., *saw*; pp., *seen*). To perceive by the eye; to observe; to take care; to discover; to converse, or have intercourse with.
— v.n. To have the power of sight or of perceiving; to discern; to be attentive.
SEE-SAW, *se'-saw*, s. A reciprocating motion; a play among children.
— v.n. To move with a reciprocating motion.
SEED, *seed*, s. The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species; progeny; race; generation.—The word admits of a variety of compounds; as *Seed-bud*, the germ of the fruit.—*Seed-cake*, a sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.—*Seed-grain*, corn or grain for seed.—*Seed-lac*, the resin lac dried.—*Seed-leaf*, the primary leaf.—*Seed-lop*, a vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be dispersed.—*Seed-lobe*, the lobe of a seed.—*Seed-pearl*, small grains of pearl.—*Seed-plot*, the ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants.—*Seed-time*, the season proper for sowing.—*Seed-vessel*, the pericarp which contains the seeds.
SEED, v.a. To sow; to sprinkle with the seed.
— v.n. To bring forth or shed seed.
SEEDLING, *seed'-ling*, s. A plant reared from the seed.
SEEDSMAN, *seedz'-mun*, s. A person who deals in seeds, or sows them.
SEEDY, *seed'-e*, a. Abounding with seeds; run to seed; poor and miserable-looking (*colloq.*)
SEEING, *se'-ing*, ppr. or a. Perceiving by the eye, knowing; observing.
— ad. Since; it being so.
— s. The perceiving objects by sight.
SEEK, *seek*, v.a. (pret. and pp. *sought.*) To go in search of; to look for.
— v.n. To make search or inquiry.
SEEKER, *seek'-er*, s. One who seeks; an inquirer.
SEEKING, *seek'-ing*, s. Act of attempting to find.
SEEL,‡ *seel*, v.a. To close the eyes.
—‡ v.n. To incline to one side.
—‡ s. Time; opportunity.
SEELING,‡ *seel'-ing*, s. The rolling or agitation of a ship.
SEELY,‡ *seel'-e*, a. Lucky; fortunate; silly; foolish.
SEEM, *seem*, v.n. To have the appearance of truth.
—‡ v.a. To become; to befit. [semblance.
SEEMER, *seem'-er*, s. One who carries an appearance or
SEEMING, *seem'-ing*, ppr. or a. Having the appearance or semblance; specious;—ad. *Seemingly*;—s. *Seeming-ness.*
— s. Appearance; show; semblance.
SEEMLESS,‡ *seem'-les*, a. Unseemly; indecorous.
SEEMLINESS, *seem'-le-nes*, s. Comeliness; grace; fitness.
SEEMLY, *seem'-le*, a. Suited to the object or occasion, becoming;— ad. In a suitable manner.
SEEMLYHED,‡ *seem'-le-hed*, s. Comely appearance.
SEEN, *seen*, pp. of *see.* Beheld; understood.
SEER, *seer*, s. One who sees; a prophet.
SEETHE, *seethe*, v.a. (pret. *seethed*, *sod*; pp. *seethed*, *sodden.*) To boil; to decoct.
— v.n. To be in a state of ebullition.
SEETHER, *seeth'-er*, s. A pot for boiling things.
SEG, *seg*, s. A castrated bull. (*Local.*)
SEGGAR, *seg'-gar*, s. A cylindrical case of fire-clay.
SEGMENT, *seg'-ment*, s. A piece cut off.—In *geom.*, a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane.
SEGNITY,‡ *seg'-ne-te*, s. Sluggishness; inactivity.
SEGREGATE, *seg'-re-gate*, v.a. To separate from others; to set apart;— a. Separate or select. [others.
SEGREGATION, *seg-re-ga'-shun*, s. Separation from
SEIDLITZ POWDER, *sed'-litz-pow'-der*, s. A mixture composed of tartrate of potassa and soda, with bicarbonate of soda in one paper and tartaric acid in another.—*Seidlitz-water* is a saline mineral water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia.
SEIGNEURIAL, *se-new'-re-al*, a. Manorial, independent.
SEIGNIOR, *seen'-yur*, s. (It.) The lord of a manor; an Italian title of honour.
SEIGNIORAGE, *seen'-yur-aje*, s. A royal prerogative by which the sovereign anciently claimed a per centage on all the gold and silver brought to the mint for coinage.—In *com.*, the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value.
SEIGNIORIAL, *seen-yo'-re-al*. *See* SEIGNEURIAL.
SEIGNIORIZE,† *seen'-yur-ize*, v.a. To lord over.
SEIGNIORY, *seen'-yo-re*, s. A lordship; a manor.
SEINE, *seen*, s. A large net for catching fish. (*Local.*)
SEISIN. *See* SEIZIN.
SEITY,‡ *se'-e-te*, s. Something peculiar to a man's self.
SEIZABLE, *seez'-a-bl*, a. Liable to be taken.
SEIZE, *seeze*, v.a. To take possession of by force; to fasten on; to catch; to capture.—*To be seized of*, to have possession.
SEIZER, *seez'-er*, s. One who seizes.
SEIZIN, SEISIN, *seez'-in*, s. In *law*, the act of taking possession; the thing possessed.
SEIZING, *seez'-ing*, s. The act of grasping suddenly.
SEIZOR, *se'-zur*, s. One who takes possession.
SEIZURE, *seez'-yur*, s. The act of seizing or taking possession by force; capture; the thing seized.
SEJANT, *se'-jant*, a. In *her.*, sitting like a cat, with the fore feet straight.
SEJUGOUS, *se-joo'-gus*, a. In *bot.*, having six pairs of leaflets, as a pinnate leaf.
SEJUNCTION,† *se-junk'-shun*, s. The act of disjointing separation.

SELAH, *se'-là*, s. In the *Psalms*, a word supposed to signify silence. [frequent.
SELDOM, *sel'-dum*, ad. Rarely; not often;—a.† unSELDOMNESS, *sel'-dum-nes*, s. Rareness; infrequency.
SELECT, *se-lekt'*, v.a. To choose; take by preference from among others; to pick out.
— a. Preferable; more valuable than others; chosen.
SELECTED, *se-lekt'-ed*, pp. or a. Chosen and taken by preference;—ad. *Selectedly*.
SELECTION, *se-lek'-shun*, s. The act of choosing and taking from among a number; a number of things selected.
SELECTIVE,† *se-lek'-tiv*, a. Tending to select.
SELECTNESS, *se-lekt'-nes*, s. The state of being select.
SELECTOR, *se-lekt'-ur*, s. (Lat.) One who chooses from a number.
SELENIATE, *se-le'-ne-ate*, s. Selenic acid with a base.
SELENIC, *se-len'-ik*, a. Pertaining to selenium.—*Selenic acid* is composed of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen, whereas *Selenious acid* has only two of oxygen.
SELENIFEROUS, *sel-en-if'-er-us*, a. Containing selenium.
SELENITE, *sel'-en-ite*, s. A variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum.
SELENITIC, *sel-e-nit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to selenite.
SELENIUM, *se-le'-ne-um*, s. An elementary substance, allied to sulphur.
SELENIURET, SELENURET, *se-len'-yu-ret*, s. A compound of selenium with some other element; a mineral.
SELENOGRAPHY, *sel-e-nog'-rà-fe*, s. A description of the moon;—a. *Selenographic*.
SELF, *self*, s.; pl. SELVES. Individual identity; personal interest; selfishness; one's own person.
— a. Very; particular; same; united by present usage to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction, as *myself, himself*, &c.—*Self* is most extensively used as a prefix in composition; and each of the compound words thus formed has the signification of the primary word of which it is compounded, applied to *one's self*, of *one's self*, or *one's own*; as *self-abasement, self-admiration, self-aggrandizement, self-confiding, self-evident, self-love*, &c.
SELFISH, *sel'-fish*, a. Regarding one's own interest; influenced by private advantage;—ad. *Selfishly*.
SELFISHNESS, *sel'-fish-nes*, s. The exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness.
SELFLESS, *self'-les*, a. Having no regard to self.
SELFNESS,‡ *self'-nes*, s. Self-love; selfishness.
SELL,‡ *sel*, s. A saddle; a throne.
— v.a., pret. and pp. *sold*. To transfer property to another for an equivalent in money; to part with for a price; to betray or deliver up for reward.
— v.n. To practice selling; to be sold. [hock.
SELLANDER, *sel'-an-der*, s. A skin disease in a horse's
SELLER, *sel'-ler*, s. The person who sells; a vender.
SELVAGE, SELVEDGE, *sel'-vaje, sel'-vedj*, s. The edge of cloth so woven as to prevent ravelling; a woven border. [used for stoppers.
SELVAGEE, *sel'-và-je*, s. A kind of skein of rope yarns
SELVEDGED, *sel'-vejd*, a. Having a selvedge.
SELVES, *selvz*, pl. of *self*.
SEMAPHORE, *sem'-à-fore*, s. A telegraph.
SEMBLABLE,‡ *sem'-blà-bl*, a. (Fr.) Similar; resembling.
SEMBLANCE, *sem'-blanse*, s. Likeness; resemblance.
SEMBLANT,‡ *sem'-blant*, a. Like; resembling; fit;
SEMBLATIVE,‡ *sem'-blà-tiv*, suitable.
SEMBLE, *sem'-bl*, v.a. To imitate; to make similar.
SEME, *sem'-e*, a. In *her.*, applied to a field or charge strewed with different objects, as stars, crosses, &c.
SEMEIOLOGY, *se-mi-ol'-o-je*, s. That part of pathology which treats of the signs of diseases;—a. *Semeiological* and *Semeiotic*.
SEMESTER, *se-mes'-ter*, s. A period of six months.
SEMI, *sem'-e*, s. A Latin word of very frequent use in composition, which signifies *half*, and sometimes *imperfect* or *imperfectly*, as *semi-barbarous, semi-annual, semi-fluid, semi-transparent*, &c.; for the meaning of which see the primary words, to which the particle may be prefixed, in their proper places.
SEMIBREVE, *sem'-e-breve*, s. In *music*, the longest note now in general use. [*Semicircular*.
SEMICIRCLE, *sem'-e-ser'-kl*, s. The half of a circle;—a.
SEMICOLON, *sem'-e-ko'-lon*, s. In *punct.*, the point [;].
SEMI-FLUID, *sem'-e flu'-id*, s. Imperfectly fluid, as treacle.
SEMI-METAL, *sem'-e-met'-al*, s. A metal not malleable; brittle, as bismuth;—a. *Semi-metallic*
SEMINAL, *sem'-e-nal*, a. Pertaining to or contained in seed; rudimental.
SEMINALITY, *sem-e-nal'-e-te*, s. The nature of seed.
SEMINARIST, *sem'-in-à-rist*, s. A priest educated in a seminary.
SEMINARY, *sem'-in-ar-e*, s. Ground where seed is sown for producing plants; a nursery; a place of education; an academy, college, or university.
— a. Seminal; belonging to seed.
SEMINATE, *sem'-in-ate*, v.a. To sow, to propagate
SEMINATION, *sem-in-a'-shun*, s. The act of sowing.
SEMINIFEROUS, *sem-in-if'-e-rus*, a. Producing seed.
SEMINIFIC, *sem'-in-if-ik*, a. Forming or producing seed
SEMINIFICATION, *sem-in-if-ik-a'-shun*, s. Propagation from seed.
SEMIOLOGY. *See* SEMEIOLOGY. [*mipedal*.
SEMIPED, *sem'-e-ped*, s. In *poetry*, half a foot;—a. *Se-*
SEMIQUAVER, *sem'-e-kwa'-ver*, s. In *music*, a note of half the duration of the quaver.
— v.a. To sound or sing in semiquavers.
SEMITONE, *sem'-e-tone*, s. In *music*, half a tone;—a. *Semi-tonic*. [—a. *Semi-vocal*.
SEMIVOWEL, *sem'-e-vow'-el*, s. In *gram.*, a half-vowel;
SEMPERVIRENT, *sem-per-vi'-rent*, a. Always green or fresh.
SEMPITERNAL, *sem-pe-ter'-nal*, a. Everlasting; endless.
SEMPITERNITY, *sem-pe-ter'-ne-te*, s. Duration without end.
SEMPLICE, *sem'-ple-tche*, a. (Ital.) In *music*, implying that the movement is to be performed with simplicity and chasteness.
SEMPSTER. *See* SEAMSTER and SEAMSTRESS.
SENARY, *sen'-ar-e*, a. Belonging to, or containing six.
SENATE, *sen'-ate*, s. An assembly or council of senators; any legislative or deliberative body; the governing body of Cambridge University.—*Senate-house*, the house in which a senate meets.
SENATOR, *sen'-à-tur*, s. A member of a senate; a counsellor; whence *Senatorship*. [ad. *Senatorially*
SENATORIAL, *sen-à-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a senate;—
SEND, *send*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *sent*. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted, as a letter or message; to despatch; to commission.—*To send for*, to require by message to be brought.
SENDER, *sen'-der*, s. One who sends.
SENEGA, *sen'-e-gà*, s. A plant called *rattlesnake-root*, of which *senegin* is the bitter acrid principle.
SENESCENCE, *se-nes'-sense*, s. The state of growing old.
SENESCHAL, *sen'-e-shal*, s. A steward; an officer in the house of princes and dignitaries; a bailiff.
SENGREEN, *sen'-green*, s. A plant, the houseleek.
SENILE, *se'-nile*, a. Pertaining to old age.
SENILITY, *se-nil'-e-te*, s. Old age.
SENIOR, *seen'-yur*, a. Elder; older in office.
— s. A person who is older than another, or who is older in office; an aged person.
SENIORITY, *seen-yor'-e-te*, s. Eldership; priority of birth or in office.
SENNA, *sen'-nà*, s. The leaves of various species of *cassia*, used as a cathartic.
SENNIGHT, *sen'-nit*, s. Seven nights and days; a week.
SENNIT, *sen'-nit*, s. In *naut.* matters, a braided cord.
SENOCULAR, *se-nok'-u-lar*, a. Having six eyes.
SENSATE, *sen'-sate*, a. Perceived by the senses.
SENSATION, *sen-sa'-shun*, s. Perception by the senses; a state of excited interest or feeling.
SENSE, *sense*, s. The faculty of perceiving; sensation; perception by the senses; apprehension; discernment; reason; moral perception.
SENSEFUL, *sense'-ful*, a. Reasonable; judicious.
SENSELESS, *sense'-les*, a. Wanting the faculty of perception; unfeeling; foolish; unreasonable;—ad. *Senselessly*;—s. *Senselessness*.
SENSIBILITY, *sen-se-bil'-e-te*, s. Susceptibility of impressions upon the organs of sense; acuteness of sensation.
SENSIBLE, *sen'-se-bl*, a. Perceptible by the senses or mind; having sense or moral perception: judicious, intelligent; discerning; containing good sense or sound reason;—ad. *Sensibly*;—s. *Sensibleness*.
SENSIFEROUS, *sen-sif'-er-us*, a. Producing sense.
SENSIFIC, *sen-sif'-ik*, a. Producing sensation.
SENSITIVE, *sen'-se-tiv*, a. Having sense or feeling; pertaining to the senses, or to sensation; that affects the senses without the process of reasoning.—*Sensitive-plant*, a plant of the genus *mimosa*, so called from the shrinking of its leaves on being touched;—ad. *Sensitively*;—s. *Sensitiveness*.
SENSORIAL, *sen-so'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to the sensorium.

SENSORIUM, *sen-so'-re-um*, s. The seat of sense and perception; the organ of sensation.
SENSUAL, *sen'-shu-al*, a. Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind; affecting the senses; devoted to the gratification of sense; lewd; luxurious;—ad. *Sensually*.
SENSUALISM, *sen'-shu-al-izm*, s. A state of subjection to sensual feeling.
SENSUALIST, *sen'-shu-al-ist*, s. A voluptuary; an epicure.
SENSUALITY, *sen-shu-al'-e-te*, } s. Gratification of the
SENSUALNESS, *sen'-shu-al-nes*, } bodily appetites; indulgence in carnal pleasures.
SENSUALIZATION, *sen-shu-al-e-za'-shun*, s. State of being sensualized.
SENSUALIZE, *sen'-shu-al-ize*, v.a. To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.
SENSUOUS,† *sen'-shu-us*, a. Pertaining to sense; feeling.
SENT, *sent*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to send*.
SENTENCE, *sen'-tense*, s. Judgment pronounced; judicial decision; a maxim; an axiom; a short saying.—In *gram.*, a number of words containing complete sense.
— v.a. To pass or pronounce judgment; to doom to punishment.
SENTENTIAL, *sen-ten'-shal*, a. Comprising sentences; pertaining to a sentence or full period.
SENTENTIOUS, *sen-ten'-shus*, a. Abounding with sentences, axioms, or maxims; pithily energetic;—ad. *Sententiously*;—s. *Sententiousness*.
SENTIENT, *sen'-shent*, a. Having the faculty of perception;—ad. *Sentiently*.
— s. One who perceives; a sentient being.
SENTIMENT, *sen'-te-ment*, s. Thought prompted by feeling or passion; opinion; notion; judgment; sensibility; feeling.
SENTIMENTAL, *sen-te-ment'-al*, a. Abounding with sentiment or just opinions; affecting sensibility;—ad. *Sentimentally*.
SENTIMENTALISM, *sen-te-ment'-al-ism*, } s. Affectation of
SENTIMENTALITY, *sen-te-ment-al'-e-te*, } exquisite sensibility; whence *Sentimentalist*.
SENTIMENTALIZE, *sen-te-ment'-al-ize*, v.n. To affect sensibility.
SENTINEL, *sen'-te-nel*, s. A soldier on guard.
SENTRY, *sen'-tre*, s. A sentinel; a watch.—*Sentry-box*, a box to cover a sentinel at his post.
SENZA, *sen'-zà*, prep. In *music*, without; as *senza rigore*, not in strict time.
SEPAL, *se'-pal*, s. In *bot.*, a part of the calyx, the perianth.
SEPALOID, *sep'-à-loyd*, a. Like a sepal.
SEPARABILITY, *sep'-à-rà-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of
SEPARABLENESS, *sep'-à-rà-bl-nes*, } being separable.
SEPARABLE, *sep'-à-rà-bl*, a. That may be separated or rent;—ad. *Separably*.
SEPARATE, *sep'-à-rate*, v.a. To part; to set apart from a number; to disunite or disconnect.
— v.n. To be disunited; to withdraw from each other.
— a. Divided from the rest; disconnected;—ad. *Separately*;—s. *Separateness*.
SEPARATION, *sep-à-ra'-shun*, s. The act of separating; disjunction or disunion of married persons.
SEPARATIST, *sep'-à-rà-tist*, s. One who withdraws from a church; a dissenter; a sectary; whence *Separatism*.
SEPARATORY,† *sep'-à-ra-tur-e*, a. That separates.
— s. A chemical vessel for separating liquors.
SEPIA, *se'-pe-à*, s. The cuttle-fish; a term comprehending several genera of cephalopodous mollusca of the family *Sepiadæ*; a pigment prepared from the ink of the sepia.
SEPIMENT, *sep'-e-ment*, s. A hedge; a fence
SEPOSE,‡ *se-poze'*, v.a. To set apart.
SEPOY, *se'-poy*, s. An Indian native soldier.
SEPS, *seps*, s. (Lat.) A genus of saurian reptiles.
SEPT, *sept*, s. A clan or family from a common progenitor
SEPTANGULAR, *sept-ang'-gu-lar*, a. Having seven angles.
SEPTARIA, *sep-tà'-re-à*, s.pl. In *geol.*, spheroidal masses of argillaceous lime-stone.—In *zool.*, a genus of acephalous mollusca.—In *bot.*, a genus of fungi, so called from the septa of the sporidia.
SEPTEMBER, *sep-tem'-ber*, s. The seventh month from March, and the ninth of the year.
SEPTEMBRIST, *sep-tem'-brist*, s. A name given to the agents in the massacre in Paris, Sept., 1792.
SEPTEMPARTITE, *sep-tem-par'-tite*, a. Divided into seven parts.
SEPTENARY, *sep'-ten-ar-e*, a. Consisting of seven.
SEPTENNIAL, *sep-ten'-ne-al*, a. Lasting or returning every seven years;—ad. *Septennially*.
SEPTENTRION, *sep-ten'-tre-un*, s. or a. The north or northern regions; northern;—ad. *Septentrionally*.
SEPTFOIL, *sept'-foyl*, s. A plant, the tormentilla.
SEPTIC, *sep'-tik*, a. or s. Having power to promote putrefaction.
SEPTICITY, *sep-tis'-e-te*, s. Tendency to putrefaction.
SEPTIFARIOUS, *sep-te-fâ'-re-us*, a. Having seven different ways.
SEPTIFEROUS, *sep-tif'-er-us*, a. Bearing septa.
SEPTIFLUOUS, *sep-tif'-lu-us*, a. Flowing in seven streams.
SEPTIFOLIOUS, *sep-le-fo'-le-us*, a. Having seven leaves.
SEPTIFORM, *sep'-te-fawrm*, a. Having seven forms.
SEPTILATERAL, *sep-te-lat'-e-ral*, a. Having seven sides.
SEPTILLION, *sep-til'-yun*, s. In *numeration*, the seventh power of a million.
SEPTINSULAR, *sep-tin'-su-lar*, a. Consisting of seven isles.
SEPTON, *sep'-ton*, s. That which promotes putrefaction.
SEPTUAGENARY, *sep-tu-aj'-e-nar-e*, a. Consisting of seventy.
SEPTUAGENARIAN, *sep-tu-aj-en-à'-re-an*, s. A person seventy years of age.
SEPTUAGESIMA, *sep-tu-à-jes'-se-mà*, s. The third Sunday before Lent.
SEPTUAGESIMAL, *sep-tu-à-jes'-se-mal*, a. Consisting of seventy.
SEPTUAGINT, *sep'-tu-à-jint*, s. A Greek version of the Old Testament.
SEPTUARY,† *sep'-tu-ar-e*, s. Anything composed of seven.
SEPTUM, *sep'-tum*, s.; pl. SEPTA. (Lat.) In *bot.*, a partition that separates the cells of the fruit.—In *anat.*, a partition which separates two cavities.
SEPTUPLE, *sep'-tu-pl*, a. Seven-fold.
SEPULCHRAL, *se-pul'-kral*, a. Pertaining to burial or to funeral monuments.
SEPULCHRE, *sep'-ul-ker*, s. A grave; a tomb.
— v.a. To bury; to inter; to entomb.
SEPULTURE, *sep'-ul-ture*, s. Burial; interment.
SEQUACIOUS, *se-kwa'-shus*, a. Following; attendant;—s. *Sequaciousness*.
SEQUACITY, *se-kwas'-e-te*, s. A following, or disposition to follow; ductility.
SEQUEL, *se'-kwel*, s. That which follows; consequence, issue.
SEQUENCE, *se'-kwense*, s. A following; a consequent; order of succession.
SEQUENT, *se'-kwent*, a. Following; succeeding.
—‡ s. A follower.
SEQUENTIALLY, *se-kwen'-shal-le*, ad. In succession.
SEQUESTER, *se-kwes'-ter*, v.a. To separate; to seize or take possession of property belonging to another; to put aside.
— v.n. To retire; to withdraw.
SEQUESTERED, *se-kwes'-terd*, pp. or a. Seized and detained for a time; separated; secluded.
SEQUESTRABLE, *se-kwes'-trà-bl*, a. That may be sequestered or separated.
SEQUESTRATE, *se-kwes'-trate*, v.a. To sequester.
SEQUESTRATION, *se-kwes-trà'-shun*, s. Separation; deprivation of profits; the act of taking property from the owner for a time; whence s. *Sequestrator*.
SEQUIN, *se'-kwin*, s. A gold coin of Italy and Turkey, the average value of which is 9*s.* 6*d.*
SERAGLIO, *se-ral'-yo*, s. The palace of the grand seignior, or Turkish sultan.
SERAI, *ser-a'*, s. In *India* and *Tartary*, a place for the accommodation of travellers.
SERAPH, *ser'-af*, s.; pl. SERAPHS, or SERAPHIM. An angel of the highest order.
SERAPHIC, *se-raf'-ic*, a. Pertaining to a seraph; pure; angelic;—ad. *Seraphically*.
SERAPHIM, *ser'-à-fim*, s.; pl. of SERAPH.
SERAPHINE, *ser'-à-fin*, s. A musical wind instrument, consisting of a key-board, wind-chest, and bellows.
SERASKIER, *se-ras'-keer*, s. A Turkish general.
SERE, *seer*, a. Dry; withered.
SERENADE, *ser-e-nade'*, s. A musical entertainment given in the night, especially under the windows of ladies.
— v.a. or v.n. To entertain with nocturnal music.
SERENATA, *ser-e-na'-tà*, s. A piece of vocal music on an amorous subject.
SERENE, *se-reen'*, a. Clear and calm; tranquil; placid, quiet;—ad. *Serenely*;—s *Sereneness*.
— v.a. To make clear and calm.
SERENITUDE,† *se-ren'-e-tewd*, } s. Calmness; quietness,
SERENITY, *se-ren'-e-te*, } stillness; evenness of temper.
SERF, *serf*, s. A servant or slave employed in husbandry.
SERFDOM, *serf'-dom*, s. The state or condition of serfs.
SERGE, *serj*, s. A kind of thin woollen cloth.—*Silk serge*, a twilled silk fabric.
SERGEANCY, *sär'-jan-se*, s. Office of a sergeant-at-law.

SERGEANT, *sär'-jent*, s. A non-commissioned officer in the army; a lawyer of the highest rank next to a judge.—*Sergeant-at-arms*, an officer whose duty it is to preserve order in the legislative assembly, and punish offenders.—*Sergeant-major*, a non-commissioned officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant.

SERGEANTY, *sär'-jent-e*, s. A particular kind of knight-service called *grand sergeanty*; while *petit sergeanty* was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king, annually, some small implement of war. [geant.

SERGEANTSHIP, *sär'-jent-ship*, s. The office of a ser-

SERIAL, *se'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of a — s. A periodical. [series.

SERIATIM, *ser-e-a'-tim*, ad. (Lat.) In due order.

SERICIOUS, *se-rish'-e-us*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of silk; silky.

SERIES, *se'-riz*, s. (Lat.) Succession of things; sequence; order; concatenation.

SERIATE, *se'-ri-ate*, a. Arranged in a series;—ad. *Seriately*. [seriousness and sport.

SERIO-COMIC, *se'-re-o-kom'-ik*, a. Having a mixture of

SERIOUS, *se'-re-us*, a. Characterized by gravity; being in earnest; thoughtful; sedate; of weight or importance;—ad. *Seriously*.

SERIOUSNESS, *se'-re-us-nes*, s. Sedateness; earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns.

SERJEANT, s. *See* SERGEANT.

SERMON, *ser'-mun*, s. A solemn discourse by a clergyman for the purpose of religious instruction.
— v.a. or v.n. To tutor; to lesson; to deliver a sermon.

SERMONING, *ser'-mun-ing*, s. Discourse; instruction.

SERMONIZE, *ser'-mun-ize*, v.n. To preach; to make sermons;—s. *Sermonizer*, *Sermonizing*.

SEROON, *se-roon'*, s. A bale or package made of skin or leather for holding drugs, &c.

SEROSITY, *se-ros'-e-te*, s. A fluid obtained from the coagulated serum of the blood.

SEROTINE, *ser'-o-tene*, s. A species of bat.

SEROUS, *se'-rus*, a. Pertaining to serum; thin; watery.

SERPENT, *ser'-pent*, s. A snake; a name given to ophidian reptiles without feet.—In *astron.*, a constellation represented as a serpent.—A wind instrument of music.—*Serpent-fish*, a fish of the genus *cepola*.

SERPENTARIUS, *ser-pen-ta'-re-us*, s. (Lat.) A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

SERPENTIFORM, *ser-pen'-te-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a serpent.

SERPENTINE, *ser'-pen-tine*, a. Resembling a serpent; winding; spiral;—ad. *Serpentinely*.
— v.n. To wind like a serpent; to meander.
— s. A species of magnesian stone. [bend.

SERPENTIZE, *ser'-pen-tize*, v.n. To wind; to turn or

SERPENT-LIKE, *ser'-pent-like*, a. Resembling a serpent; having a venomous temper.

SERPENTRY, *ser'-pen-tre*, s. A winding like the serpent; a serpent's nest. [nous.

SERPIGO, *ser-pi'-go*, s. (Lat.) Ringworm;—a. *Serpigi-*

SERPULEANS, *ser-pew'-le-anz*, s.pl. Animals of the order *annelides*. [*serpula*.

SERPULITE, *ser'-pew-lite*, s. A fossil shell of the genus

SERRATE, *ser'-rate*, } a. Notched on the edge like a

SERRATED, *ser'-ra-ted*, } saw.

SERRATION, *ser-ra'-shun*, s. Formation in shape of a saw.

SERRATURE, *ser'-ra-ture*, s. A notching in the edge like a saw.

SERRIED, *ser'-rid*, pp. or a. Crowded; compacted.

SERROUS,† *ser'-rus*, a. Like the teeth of a saw; irregular.

SERRULATE, *ser'-ru-late*, a. Finely serrate; having minute notches.

SERUM, *se'-rum*, s. (Lat.) The thin, transparent part of the blood; the thin part of milk; whey.

SERVAL, *ser'-val*, s. The tiger-cat of South Africa.

SERVANT, *ser'-vant*, s. A domestic or menial; a person who attends another; one in a state of subjection; a word of civility.

SERVE, *serv*, v.a. To work for; to bestow the labour of body and mind in the employment of another; to submit to; to obey; to assist; to render homage or obedience and worship.—*To serve up*, to prepare and present in a dish.—*To serve out*, to distribute in portions.—*To serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant.—*To serve an attachment*, to levy it on the person or goods by seizure.—*To serve an execution*, to levy it on lands, goods, or person.—*To serve a warrant*, to seize the person against whom it is issued.—*To serve an office*, to discharge a public duty.

SERVE, v.n. To be a servant or slave; to be in subjection; to perform domestic offices or public duties.

SERVICE, *serv'-is*, s. The business of a servant; menial office; employment; business; public worship, or office of devotion.—In a *mil.* sense, any particular exploit or achievement.—*To see service*, implies to come into actual contact with the enemy.

SERVICEABLE, *ser'-vis-à-bl*, a. That does service; beneficial; advantageous; fit for military duties;—ad. *Serviceably*;—s. *Serviceableness*.

SERVIENT,‡ *ser'-ve-ent*, a. Subordinate.

SERVILE, *ser'-vil*, a. Slavish; mean; dependent; obsequious;—ad. *Servilely*;—s. *Servileness*.
— s. In *gram.*, a letter which forms no part of the original root. [ness.

SERVILITY, *ser-vil'-e-te*, s. Mean submission; slavish-

SERVING, *serv'-ing*, ppr. or a. Acting in subordination; menial; whence *Serving-maid* and *Serving-man*.

SERVITOR, *ser'-ve-tur*, s. A servant; an attendant.—In the *University of Oxford*, an undergraduate partly supported by the college funds; whence *Servitorship*.

SERVITUDE, *ser'-ve-tewd*, s. The condition of a slave, or the state of a servant; bondage.

SESAME, *ses'-ame*, s. An oily herbaceous plant, of the genus *sesamum*.

SESAMOID, *ses'-à-moyd*, a. Grain-like.—In *anat.*, applied to the small bones found at the articulations of the great toes.

SESBAN, *ses'-ban*, s. (Ar.) A leguminous plant.

SESELI, *ses'-e-le*, s. Meadow saxifrage.

SESQUI, *ses'-kwe*, s. In *chem.*, used as a prefix to the names of certain compounds, to denote that they consist of one equivalent and a half of the acidifying and basifying principle, as in *Sesqui-bromide*, a compound which contains three equivalents of bromine with two of another element; whence *Sesqui-carbonate*; *Sesqui-chloride*, *Sesqui-cyanide*; *Sesqui-iodide*, *Sesqui-sulphide*; *Sesqui-oxide*, &c. [organ.

SESQUIALTER, *ses-kwe-al'-ter*, s. (Lat.) A stop on the — a. In *geom.*, designating a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once, and half as much more; whence *Sesquialterate*.

SESQUIDUPLICATE, *ses-kwe-dew'-ple-kate*, a. Designating the ratio of two and a half to one.

SESQUIPEDALIAN, *ses-kwe-pe-da'-le-an*, a. Containing a foot and a half.

SESQUIPLICATE, *ses-kwip'-le-kate*, a. Designating the ratio of one and a half to one.

SESQUITERTIAN, *ses-kwe-ter'-shan*, a. Designating the ratio of one and a half.

SESQUITONE, *ses'-kwe-tone*, s. In *music*, a minor third.

SESS,† *ses*, s. An assessment; a rate; a tax.

SESS-POOL, *ses'-pool*, s. A reservoir to receive sediment.

SESSILE, *ses'-sil*, a. In *nat. hist.*, creeping; dwarfish.

SESSION, *sesh'-un*, s. A sitting; the actual sitting of a court, council, or legislative body.—The *Court of Session* is the supreme civil court of Scotland, and the *Kirk Session* the lowest judicial court of the Church of Scotland.—*Quarter Sessions* are magisterial court held in England for the trial of minor felonies and misdemeanours.

SESSIONAL, *sesh'-un-al*, a. Pertaining to a church session.

SESTERCE, *ses'-terse*, s. A Roman coin, worth about two pence sterling.—The *sestertium* was equal to 1,000 sesterces. [six parts.

SESTETTO, *ses-tet'-to*, a. (Ital.) In *music*, composed of

SET, *set*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *set*. To place in any situation; to locate; to fix; to attach to; to regulate; to bring to a fine edge; to plant; to stud, as with jewels.—*To set before*, to exhibit.—*To set by the compass*, among *seamen*, to observe the bearing or situation of a distant object by the compass.—*To set about*, to begin, or apply to.—*To set one's self against*, to place one's self in a state of opposition.—*To set against*, to oppose.—*To set apart*, to separate from the rest.—*To set aside*, to omit for the present; to reject.—*To set abroach*, to spread.—*To set agoing*, to cause to begin to move.—*To set by*, to set apart.—*To set down*, to place upon the ground; to register.—*To set forth*, to manifest; to exhibit.—*To set forward*, to advance.—*To set off*, to adorn; to eulogize.—*To set upon*, to incite.—*To set out*, to assign; to adorn; to state at large.—*To set up*, to erect; to institute.—*To set at naught*, to undervalue.—*To set in order*, to reduce to method.—*To set eyes on*, to behold.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to affect the teeth with a painful sensation.—*To set over*, to appoint or constitute.—*To set right*, to put in order.—*To set sail*, to commence sailing.—*To set at ease*, to

tranquillise.—*To set free*, to release from confinement.—*To set at work*, to cause to enter on work.—*To set on fire*, to communicate fire to; to irritate.—*To set before*, to propose.

Set, v.n. To go down; to pass below the horizon; to fit music to words.—*To set one's self about*, to enter upon.—*To set one's self*, to apply one's self.—*To set about*, to fall on.—*To set in*, to begin.—*To set forward*, to begin to march.—*To set on* or *upon*, to assault.—*To set out*, to begin a journey.—*To set to*, to apply one's self to.—*To set up*, to begin business.

— a. Regular; uniform; prescribed.

— s. A number or collection of things of the same kind, or fitted to be used together, as a *set* of china, &c.; a number of persons associated.—*Set-off*, in *law*, is the amount which the defendant is entitled to, in reduction of the plaintiff's claim.—*Set-down*, a powerful rebuke.—*Set-to*, a conflict.—*A dead set*, the act of a setter dog when it discovers the game; a concerted scheme to defraud.

Setaceous, *se-tā'-shus*, a. Bristly; set with bristles.

Setiferous, *se-tif'-er-us*, a. Producing bristles.

Setiform, *sē'-te-fawrm*, a. Bristle-shaped.

Setigerous, *se-tij'-er-us*, a. Bearing bristles.

Seton, *sē'-ton*, s. An issue; a rowel.

Setous, *sē'-tus*, a. Bristly.

Settee, *set-tee'*, s. A long seat with a back to it.

Setter, *set'-ter*, s. One who sets; a dog for starting game.—*Setter-wort*, the stinking hellebore, or bear's-foot.

Setting, *set'-ting*, s. The act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing; the direction of a current, sea, or wind: the hardening of plaster or cement.

Sett, *set*, s. In *mining*, a number of mines taken upon lease; a screw or other power used in jointing masts of ships; a piece placed temporarily on the head of a pile which is beyond the reach of the pile-driver.

Settle, *set'-tl*, s A long bench with a high back.

— v.a. To place in a permanent condition; to make permanent or fixed in any place, to establish in business; to marry, as a daughter; to render fixed; to make compact; to fix by gift or grant; to fix firmly; to cause to sink or subside.

— v.n. To fall to the bottom of liquor; to subside; to become fixed or permanent; to become calm; to adjust differences or accounts.

Settlement, *set'-tl-ment*, s. The act of settling, or state of being settled; subsidence; act of adjusting; place settled; a colony; a jointure; abode.—*Act of Settlement*, the statute of the 12th and 13th of William III., by which the crown was limited to the royal house of Hanover.

Settler, *set'-tlr*, s. One who commences a settlement in a new country.

Settling, *set'-tling*, s. The act of adjusting; a planting or colonizing; subsidence.

Set-to, *set-too'*, s. A warm debate or argument; a slang term for a fight.

Seven, *sev'n*, a. Four and three.—*Seven stars*, the Pleiades.—*Seven-fold*, repeated seven times.—*Seven-night*, or *Sennight*, a week.

Seventeen, *sev'n-teen*, a. Seven and ten.—*Seventeenth*, the ordinal of seventeen.

Seventh, *sev'nth*, a. The ordinal of seven;—s. One part in seven; in *music*, a dissonant interval;—ad. *Seventhly*.

Seventieth, *sev'n-te-eth*, a. The ordinal of seventy.

Seventy, *sev'n-te*, a. Seven times ten;—s. The Septuagint, or translation of the Old Testament into the Greek language.

Sever, *sev'-er*, v.a. To part or divide by violence; to disjoint; to disunite. [disjunction.

— v.n. To make a separation or distinction; to suffer

Several, *sev'-er-al*, a. Separate; distinct; sundry; consisting of a number;—ad. *Severally*.

s. Each particular; an inclosed or separate place.

Severality, *sev-er-al'-e-te*, s. Each particular singly taken.

Severalize, ‡ *sev'-er-al-ize*, v.a. To distinguish.

Severalty, *sev'-er-al-te*, s. A state of separation from the rest. [dividing.

Severance, *sev'-er-ans*, s. Separation; the act of

Severe, *se-vere'*, a. Characterized by harshness; not mild or indulgent; rigid; austere; extremely cold; difficult to be endured;—ad *Severely*

Severite, *sev'-er-ite*, s. A mineral found near St Sever, in France. [extreme coldness.

Severity, *se-ver'-e-te*, s. Harshness; rigour; austerity;

Sew, *sō*, v.a. To unite by means of a needle and thread.

— v.n. To practice sewing. [Sewerage.

Sewage, *sew'-aje*, s. Refuse carried off by sewers. *See*

Sewer, *sew'-er*, s. A drain or passage underground to convey off water and filth.

Sewer, *sō'-er*, s. One who uses the needle.

Sewerage, *sew'-er-aje*, s. A system of draining by sewers; or the drainage conveyed through them.

Sewing, *sō'-ing*, s. The occupation of using a needle or that which is sewed with it.

Sex, *seks*, s. The distinction between male and female womankind.—In *bot.*, the structure of plants which corresponds to male and female among animals.

Sexagenarian, *seks-ā-je-nā'-re-an*, s. A person sixty years of age;—a. *Sexagenary*, or *Sexagenarian*.

Sexagesima, *seks-ā-jes'-se-mā*, s. The second Sunday before Lent.

Sexagesimal, *seks-ā-jes'-se-mal*, a. Pertaining to sixty.

Sexangle, *seks-an'-gl*, s. A figure having six angles.

Sexangular, *seks-an'-gu-lar*, a. Having six angles, hexagonal;—ad. *Sexangularly*.

Sexennial, *seks-en'-ne-al*, a. Lasting or happening once in six years;—ad. *Sexennially*.

Sexfid, *seks'-fid*, s. In *bot.*, six-cleft.

Sexless, *seks'-les*, a. Having no sex.

Sexlocular, *seks-lok'-u-lar*, a. In *bot.*, six-celled.

Sextain, *seks'-tin*, s. A stanza of six lines.

Sextant, *seks'-tant*, s. In *math.*, the sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring the angular distances of objects by reflection.

Sextile, *seks'-til*, s. Denoting the aspect or position of two planets when 60 degrees distant from each other.

Sextillion, *seks'-til-yun*, s. The product of a million involved in the sixth power.

Sexton, *seks'-tun*, s. An under officer of the church; a gravedigger; whence *Sextonship*.

Sextuple, *seks'-tu-pl*, a. Six-fold; six times as much.

Sexual, *seks'-yu-al*, a. Pertaining to the sexes;—ad. *Sexually*.

Sexualist, *seks'-yu-al-ist*, s. One who maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants. [by sex.

Sexuality, *seks-yu-al'-e-te*, s. The being distinguished

Sforzato, *sfor-za'-to*, a. (it.) In *music*, played forcibly.

Shabbiness, *shab'-be-nes*, s. Raggedness; meanness.

Shabby, *shab'-be*, a. Ragged; torn or worn to rags mean; paltry;—ad. *Shabbily*.

Shack,‡ *shack*, s. An ancient liberty of winter pasturage; stock turned into the stubble after the harvest; whence *Shackle*.

— v.n. To shed, as corn at harvest; to feed in stubble.

Shackle, *shak'l*, v.a. To chain; to fetter; to bind.

Shackles, *shak'lz*, s.pl. Fetters, manacles, chains; obstruction to free action; difficulties.

Shad, *shad*, s. A fish of the herring kind.

Shaddock, *shad'-dok*, s. A species of the orange.

Shade, *shade*, s. Darkness; obscurity; a secluded retreat; something that intercepts light or heat; ‡ a spirit or ghost.—In *painting*, the dark part of a picture. [darken.

— v.a. To shelter or screen from light; to obscure; to

Shades, *shadez*, s.pl. The lower region, or place for the dead; deep obscurity.

Shadily, *shā'-de-le*, ad. Umbrageously.

Shadiness, *shā'-de-nes*, s. State of being shady.

Shading, *shā'-ding*, s. The act of making a shade.

Shadow, *shad'-o*, s. Shade within defined limits; deprivation of light; darkness; obscurity.

— v.a. To overspread with obscurity; to cloud; to darken; to conceal; to represent typically.

Shadowing, *shad'-o-ing*, s. Shade or gradation of light and colour.

Shadowless, *shad'-o-les*, a. Having no shadow.

Shadowiness, *shad'-o-e-nes*, s. State of being shadowy or unsubstantial.

Shadowy, *shad'-o-e*, a. Full of shade; dark; gloomy; obscure; unsubstantial.

Shady, *shā'-de*, a. Abounding with shade; sheltered from the glare of light.

Shaft, *shäft*, s. An arrow; a missile weapon.—In *mining*, a deep entrance into a mine.—In *arch.*, the body of a column between the base and the capital; the pole of a carriage; the handle of a weapon.

Shafted, *shäft'-ed*, a. Having a handle.

Shag, *shag*, s. A rough, woolly hair; a kind of cloth with long, coarse nap.—In *ornith.*, an aquatic fowl.

— v.a To make rough or hairy; to deform.

Shaggy, *shag'-ge*, a. Rough with long hair or wool; s. *Shaggyness*.

SHAGREEN, *shă-green'*, s. or a. A kind of grained leather prepared from the skin of a fish, the squalus.
SHAH, *shä*, s. A title of the king of Persia.
SHAKE, *shake*, v.a. To agitate; to make to totter or tremble; to cause to waver or doubt; to depress the courage of.—*To shake hands*, to agree or contract with.—*To shake off*, to drive off.
— v.n. To tremble; to shiver; to quake.
— s. Concussion; a wavering motion; agitation.—In *music*, a trill.—*Shake-down*, a temporary substitute for a bed
SHAKEN, *shak'n*, pp. or a. Agitated; cracked or split.
SHAKER, *shake'-er*, s. A person or thing that shakes.
SHAKING, *shake'-ing*, s. Agitation; concussion; a trembling or shivering.
SHAKO, *shak'-o*, s. A military cap.
SHAKY, *shake'-e*, a. Full of slits or clefts, as timber.
SHALE, *shale*, s. Indurated slaty clay; a shell.
SHALL, *shal*, v aux., pret. *should*. Must; ought; a defective verb, usually denoting promise, obligation, determination, or command.
SHALLOON, *shal-loon'*, s. A slight woollen stuff.
SHALLOP, *shal'-lop*, s. A large boat with two masts; a schooner.
SHALLOW, *shal'-lo*, a. Having little depth; not profound; unintellectual, superficial, foolish.—*Shallow-brained*, weak in intellect; empty-headed;—ad. *Shallowly*;—s. *Shallowness*.
— s. A shoal, a sandbank.
SHALOT, *shă-lot'*, s. A bulbous plant; a kind of onion.
SHALT, *shalt*, v. aux. The second person singular of *shall*.
SHALY, *sha'-le*, a. Partaking of the qualities of shale.
SHAM, *sham*, s. That which deceives expectation; delusion; imposture. (*Inelegant.*)
— a. False; counterfeit.—*Sham-fight*, a pretended engagement.
— v.a. To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat.—*To sham Abraham*, to feign sickness.
— v.n. To make false pretences.
SHAMAN, *sham'-an*, s. A priest, wizard, or conjurer among the Finnish race; whence *Shamanism*, idolatrous worship.
SHAMBLES, *sham'-blz*, s.pl. The place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh-market.
SHAMBLING, *sham'-bling*, s. An awkward, irregular pace [or gait.
SHAMBRIE, *sham'-bre*, s. (Fr.) In the *manége*, a thong of leather fastened to the end of a stick for the purpose of animating or punishing a horse.
SHAME, *shame*, v.a. or v.n. To excite a consciousness of guilt; to cause to blush; to make or be ashamed.
— s. Disgrace; infamy; reproach.
SHAMEFACED, *shame-fayst*, a. Bashful; excessively modest; sheepish;—ad. *Shamefacedly*;—s. *Shamefacedness*.
SHAMEFUL, *shame'-ful*, a. Disgraceful; indecent; unbecoming;—ad. *Shamefully*;—s. *Shamefulness*.
SHAMELESS, *shame'-les*, a. Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; brazen-faced;—ad. *Shamelessly*;—s. *Shamelessness*.
SHAMER, *sha'-mer*, s. One who makes ashamed.
SHAMMER, *sham'-mer*, s. One who shams; an impostor.
SHAMMY, SHAMOIS, *sham'-me*, s. A species of antelope or wild goat; leather prepared from its skin. (*See* CHAMOIS.)
SHAMPOO, *sham-poo'*, v.a. To rub and percuss the limbs after warm bathing.
SHAMPOOING, *sham-poo'-ing*, s. The act or practice of rubbing and working any part of the body after warm bathing.
SHAMROCK, *sham'-rok*, s. The white trefoil; the plant *Oxalis acetosella*.
SHANK, *shank*, s. The whole joint, from the knee to the ankle; the tibia; the long part of an instrument.—*Shank-painter*, a short rope and chain which sustain the anchor against the ship's side.
SHANKER, *shank'-er*, s. A primary syphilitic ulcer.
SHANKLIN SAND, *shank'-lin sand*, s. In *geol.*, a marine deposit of the cretaceous group.
SHANSCRIT, *shan'-skrit*, s. The ancient language of Hindostan.
SHANTY, *shan'-te*, s. A hut, or mean dwelling.
SHAPE, *shape*, v.a.; pret. *shaped*; pp. *shaped* or *shapen*. To form or create; to mould or make into a particular form; to conceive.
— v.n. To square; to suit; to be adjusted.
— s. Form or figure; external appearance.
SHAPELESS, *shape'-les*, a. Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry;—s. *Shapelessness*
SHAPELY, *shape'-le*, a. Well-formed; symmetrical;—s.† *Shapeliness*.
SHAPING, *shape'-ing*, s. The act of forming a shape.
SHARD, *shärd*, s. A fragment of earthenware; a hard covering; an egg-shell; a wing-case; a plant; a fish.
SHARDBORNE, *shärd'-boarn*, a. Borne on sharded wings, like a beetle.
SHARDED, *shärd'-ed*, a. Having hard sheathed wings.
SHARE, *share*, s. A part; a portion; a dividend, plough-share.—*To go shares*, to be equally concerned.
— v.a. To divide; to distribute; to apportion, or participate in.—*Shareholder*, one who holds a share in joint property.
— v.n. To have a part or dividend.
SHARER, *sha'-rer*, s. One who participates with another
SHARING, *sha'-ring*, s. Participation; a dividing.
SHARK, *shärk*, s. A large voracious sea-fish, of the family *Squalidæ*; a greedy, artful fellow; a cheating trickster
— v.a. To pick up hastily or slily.
— v.n. To play the petty thief; to live by shifts; to cheat; to trick.
SHARKER, *shärk'-er*, s. One who lives by sharking.
SHARKING, *shärk'-ing*, s. Petty rapine; trick.
SHARP, *shärp*, a. Having a thin, cutting edge; not obtuse; acuteness of mind; ready at invention, acute; shrill; quick; sour; witty; intellectual; subtile; sarcastic; severely rigid. The word admits of a variety of compounds, which are generally self-explanatory; as *Sharp-edged*; *Sharp-pointed*; *Sharp-sighted*; *Sharp-witted*; *Sharp-set*, eager in appetite; *Sharp-shooter*, one skilled in the use of the rifle, &c.; —ad. *Sharply*.
— s. In *music*, ♯ a note artificially raised a semitone, marked thus, ♯.
— v.a. To make keen or acute; to render quick.
— v.n. To play tricks in bargaining.
SHARPEN, *shärp'n*, v.a. To make sharp; to make more pungent, keen, or sarcastic.
— v.n. To grow or become sharp.
SHARPENED, *shärp'-nd*, pp. or a. Made sharp; keen.
SHARPER, *shärp'-er*, s. A tricking fellow; a cheat.
SHARPNESS, *shärp'-nes*, s. Keenness of edge or point; pungency; acidity; severity of language; acuteness of intellect, or quickness of perception.
SHASTER, *shas'-ter*, s. Among the *Hindoos*, a sacred book containing the institutes of their religion, considered of divine authority.
SHATTER, *shat'-ter*, v.a. To break into pieces; to rend; to crack; to rive into splinters; to dissipate.—*Shatter-brained*, or *Shatter-pated*, wandering in intellect, disordered.
— v.n. To be broken into fragments.
SHATTERS, *shat'-terz*, s.pl. Broken fragments of any thing.
SHATTERY, *shat'-ter-e*, a. Brittle; not compact.
SHAVE, *shave*, v.a.; pret. *shaved*; pp. *shaved* or *shaven*. To cut or pare by a razor or other edged instrument; to cut in thin slices; to make smooth by paring; to fleece; to strip by extortion.
— s. An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, &c.—*Shave-grass*, a plant, the rough horse-tail, of the genus *equisetum*.
SHAVELING, *shave'-ling*, s. A man shaved; a friar.
SHAVER, *sha'-ver*, s. A barber; a sharp dealer; one who fleeces; a youngster.
SHAVING, *sha'-ving*, s. Act of paring the surface; a thin slice pared off.
SHAW, *shaw*, s. A small wood or grove. (*Local.*)—*Shaw-fowl*, an artificial fowl to shoot at.
SHAWL, *shawl*, s. A loose covering for the neck and shoulders.
SHAWM,‡ *shawm*, s. A wind instrument of music.
SHE, *she*, pron. rel. The female before mentioned, sometimes used in composition, as a *She-bear*, a *She-devil*, &c.
SHEAF, *sheef*, s.; pl. SHEAVES. A bundle of new-cut corn bound together; any bundle or collection.
— v.a. To make sheaves.
SHEAFY, *sheef'-e*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of sheaves.
SHEAL,‡ *sheel*, v.a. To shell; to put under cover. (*Local.*)
SHEAR, *sh-er*, v.a. To clip or cut off with shears; to reap.—*Shear-bill*, a water-fowl, the black skimmer.—*Shear-water*, a web-footed water-fowl.
SHEARER, *sheer'-er*, s. One who shears.
SHEARING, *sheer'-ing*, s. The act of shearing.
SHEARLING, *sheer'-ling*, s. A sheep but once sheared.
SHEARMAN, *sheer'-man*, s. One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

SHEARS, *sheerz*, s.pl. A double-bladed instrument for cutting, like scissors, but much larger; an engine for raising heavy weights.—*Shear-hooks* are iron hooks let into the main and fore yard-arms in order to cut the enemy's shrouds, &c.

SHEAT-FISH, *sheet'-fish*, s. A large fresh-water fish.

SHEATH, *sheeth*, s. A sword-case; a scabbard; the wing-case of an insect.—In *bot.*, a membrane investing a stem.—*Sheath-winged*, a. Having cases for covering the wings.

SHEATHE, *sheethe*, v.a. To put into a case or scabbard; to fit with a sheath; to case or cover with boards; lined or invested with a membrane.—*To sheathe the sword*, to make peace.

SHEATHED, *sheeth'd*, a. In *bot.*, invested with a sheath.

SHEATHING, *sheethe'-ing*, s. The casing or covering of a ship's bottom. [ing.

SHEATHLESS, *sheeth'-les*, a. Without a sheath or cover-

SHEATHY, *sheeth'-e*, a. Forming a sheath or case.

SHEAVE, *sheeve*, s. In *naut.* matters, a wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, &c., on which the rope works.

— v.a. To bring together; to collect.

SHEAVED, *sheev'd*, a. Made of straw.

SHECHINAH, *she-kī'-nà*. *See* SHEKINAH.

SHED, *shed*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *shed*. To pour out, to spill; to emit; to diffuse.

— v.n. To let fall its parts

— s. A slight building; a hovel.—In *composition*, effusion, as in *bloodshed*. [out.

SHEDDER, *shed'-der*, s. One who sheds or causes to flow

SHEDDING, *shed'-ding*, s. That which is cast off.

SHEEN, *sheen*, } a. Bright; glittering; showy.
SHEENY, *sheen'-e*, }

SHEEN, s. Brightness; splendour.

SHEEP, *sheep*, s. sing. and pl. An animal of the genus *ovis*.—In *contempt*, a silly fellow.—*Fig.*, God's people.—The word admits of a variety of compounds; as *Sheep-cot*, a small inclosure for sheep.—*Sheep's-eye*, a modest, diffident look.—*Sheep-hook*, a hook fastened to a pole.—*Sheep-market*, a place where sheep are sold.—*Sheep-shearing*, the act of shearing sheep.—*Sheep's-sorrel*, the herb *rumex acetosella*.—*Sheep-walk*, a place where sheep feed.—*Sheep-fold*, a place where sheep are collected.

SHEEPISH, *sheep'-ish*, a. Like a sheep; bashful; timorous;—ad. *Sheepishly*;—s. *Sheepishness*.

SHEER, *sheer*, a. Pure; clear; unmingled.

— v.n. To slip or move aside.—*Sheer off*, to move to a distance.

— s. The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides.—*Sheer-hulk*, an old ship of war cut down.

SHEERS, *sheerz*, s pl. *See* SHEARS.

SHEET, *sheet*, s. A broad piece of cloth used as bed-furniture; a piece of paper; anything expanded; a sail. *Sheet-anchor*, the largest anchor of a ship; the last refuge for safety.—*Sheet-copper*, copper in broad plates.—*Sheet-iron*, iron in sheets or plates.—*Sheet-lead*, lead in sheets.

SHEETING, *sheet'-ing*, s. Linen or cotton cloth for making bed-sheets.

SHEIK, *shāke*, s. Among the *Arabians*, a chief; a lord; a Mohammedan priest. [2s. 6d.

SHEKEL, *she'-kel*, s. A Jewish coin, valued at about

SHEKINAH, *she-kī'-nà*, s. The Jewish name for the Divine presence.

SHELDRAKE, *shel'-drake*, s. An aquatic fowl, of which the *Shelduck* is the female.

SHELF, *shelf*, s.; pl. SHELVES. A board for holding vessels, utensils, books, &c.; a sand-bank in the sea; a flat, projecting layer of rock.

SHELFY, *shelf'-e*, a. Full of shelves; abounding with sand-banks or rocks.

SHELL, *shel*, s. The hard covering of anything; the outer coat of a testaceous animal, or of an egg; the outer part of a house unfinished; a coarser kind of coffin; a pea-jacket, without tails; a bomb-shell.—*Shell-bark*, a species of hickory whose bark is loose and peeling.—*Shell-fish*, a testaceous mollusk.—*Shell-marl*, a deposit of shells which have been disintegrated into a mass.—*Shell-work*, work composed of shells or adorned with them.

— v.a. To strip or break off the shell.

— v.n. To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.

SHELLAC, *shel'-lak*, s. The resin lac spread into thin plates.

SHELLED, *sheld*, pp. or a. Deprived of the shell.

SHELLS, *shelz*, s.pl. The husks or envelopes of the nuts of the cacao-tree

SHELLY, *shel'-le*, a. Abounding with, or consisting of shells.

SHELTER, *shel'-ter*, s. That which covers or defends from injury; a protector; asylum; refuge.

— v.a. To cover from violence or injury; to defend to harbour.

— v.n. To take shelter.

SHELTERLESS, *shel'-ter-les*, a. Destitute of protection.

SHELTERY, *shel'-ter-e*, a. Affording shelter.

SHELTIE, *shel'-te*, s. A Shetland pony.

SHELVE, *shelv*, v.a. To place on a shelf or on shelves.

— v.n. To incline; to be sloping.

SHELVING, *shelv'-ing*, ppr. or a. Inclining; sloping;—ad. *Shelvingly*.

SHELVY, *shelv'-e*, a. Full of rocks or sand-banks.

SHEMITIC, *shem-it'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the languages supposed to be derived from Shem, the son of Noah, as the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and Old Phenician. [overpower.

SHEND,† *shend*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *shent*. To injure; to

SHEPARDITE, *shep'-ar-dite*, a. A greenish white mineral, of pearly lustre.

SHEPHERD, *shep'-perd*, s. One who tends sheep; a swain; the pastor of a parish.—*Shepherd's-needle*, an annual plant of the genus *scandix*.—*Shepherd's-pouch*, a cruciferous plant of the genus *capsella*.—*Shepherd's-staff*, a plant of the teasel kind. [sheep.

SHEPHERDESS, *shep'-perd-es*, s. A woman who tends

SHEPHERDISH, *shep'-perd-ish*, a. Resembling a shepherd; pastoral. [tion.

SHEPHERDISM, *shep'-perd-izm*, s. Pastoral life or occupa-

SHEPHERDLY, *shep'-perd-le*, a. Pastoral; rustic.

SHERBET, *sher'-bet*, s. A drink composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar.

SHERD, *sherd*, s. A fragment.

SHERIF, } *sher'-reef*, } s. A title of honour given in
SHERIFFE, } Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary to the descendants of Mohammed.

SHERIFF, *sher'-if*, s. A county officer entrusted with the execution of the laws, whence *Shrievalty* (which see), *Sheriffalty*, *Sheriffdom*, &c.

SHERRY, *sher'-re*, s. A strong wine, so called from *Xeres*, in Spain, where it is made.

SHEW, *sho*. *See* SHOW, and its derivatives.

SHIBBOLETH, *shib'-bo-leth*, s. (Heb.) A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites; the criterion of a party.

SHIDE, *shide*, s. A piece split off; a cleft. (*Local.*)

SHIELD, *sheeld*, s. A broad piece of defensive armour, a buckler; defence; protection; in *her.*, the escutcheon or field of a coat-of-arms.

— v.a. To cover, as with a shield; to protect.

SHIELDLESS, *sheeld'-les*, a. Destitute of protection;—ad. *Shieldlessly*;—s. *Shieldlessness*.

SHIFT, *shift*, v.n. To move; to change; to give place to other things; to practice indirect methods. In a *mil.* sense, to change position or quarters.

— v.a. To change; to alter.—*To shift about*, to turn quite round.—*To shift off*, to defer.

— s. A change; a turning from one thing to another, fraud; artifice; a woman's under garment.

SHIFTER, *shift'-er*, s. One who plays tricks or practises artifice.

SHIFTING, *shift'-ing*, ppr. or a. Changing place or position;—ad. *Shiftingly*.

— s. Act of shifting.

SHIFTLESS, *shift'-les*, a. Destitute of expedients; wanting means to live;—ad. *Shiftlessly*;—s. *Shiftlessness*.

SHIITES, *shī'-ites*, s.pl. That sect of the Mohammedans to which the Persians belong, who reject the Sunna, or body of traditions respecting Monammed.

SHILLALY, *shil-la'-le*, s. (Ir.) An oaken sapling or cudgel. [pence.

SHILLING, *shil'-ling*, s. A silver coin, equal to twelve

SHILLY-SHALLY, *shil'-le-shal'-le*, s. Foolish trifling irresolution.

SHIMMER,‡ *shim'-mer*, v.n. To gleam; to glisten.

SHIN, *shin*, s. The fore-part of the leg.

SHINE, *shine*, v.n. To emit rays of light; to glitter; to sparkle; to be lively and animated; to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished.

— s. Fair weather; brightness.

SHINGLE, *shin'-gl*, s. A thin board sawed for covering buildings; water-worn loose pebbles on shores and coasts.—*Shingles*, an eruptive disease;—ad. *Shingly*

— v.a. To cover with shingles. [trious.

SHINING, *shī'-ning*, ppr. Glistening; resplendent; illus-

SHINING, s. Effusion of light, brightness.
SHINY, *shi'-ne*, a. Bright; luminous, unclouded.
SHIP, *ship*. An affix to many words denoting state or office.
— s. A large vessel adapted to navigation, or floating on water by means of sails.—*To go on ship-board*, to embark.—*Ship-shape*, in a seamanlike manner.—*A ship of the line*, a large ship of war.—*Ship-boy*, a boy who serves on board a ship.—*Ship-broker*, a broker who procures insurance.—*Ship-builder* or *shipwright*, a naval architect.—*Ship-carpenter*, a shipwright.—*Ship-chandler*, one who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.—*Ship holder*, the owner of shipping.—*Ship-master*, the captain, master, or commander of a ship.—*Ship-money*, an impost formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England, for providing ships for the king's service.—*Ship-owner*, the owner of ships.—*Ship's-husband*, one who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship.
— v.a. To put on board ship; to convey by water.
SHIPLESS, *ship'-les*, a. Destitute of ships.
SHIPMATE, *ship'-mate*, s. A sailor who serves in the same ship.
SHIPMENT, *ship'-ment*, s. The act of putting anything on board ship; embarkation.
SHIPPEN,‡ *ship'n*, s. A stable; a cow-house.
SHIPPER, *ship'-per*, s. One who ships goods.
SHIPPING, *ship'-ping*, a. Relating to ships.—*Shipping articles* articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board.
— s. Ships or vessels of any kind for navigation.—*To take shipping*, to embark.
SHIPWRECK, *ship'-rek*, s. The destruction of a ship by being cast ashore. [sand-banks.
— v.a. To destroy by running ashore or on rocks or
SHIPWRECKED, *ship'-rekt*, pp. or a. Cast ashore.
SHIRE, *shire*, or *sheer*, s. A division of territory; a county.—*Shire-mote*, originally the county court.
SHIRK, *shurk*, v.a. or v.n. To avoid, to slink away.
— s. One who lives by shifts and tricks.
SHIRKING, *shurk'-ing*, s. A living by shifts and tricks.
SHIRT, *shurt*, s. A man's loose under garment.
— v.a. To change the shirt, and put on a clean one.
SHIRTING, *shurt'-ing*, s. Cloth for shirts.
SHIRTLESS, *shurt'-les*, a. Wanting a shirt.
SHITTIM, *shit'-tim*, s. (Heb.) In *Scrip.*, a precious wood used in the construction of the tabernacle.
SHITTLE,‡ *shit'tl*, a. Wavering; inconstant;—s. *Shittleness*.
SHIVE, *shive*, s. A slice; a thin cut.
SHIVER, *shiv'-er*, s. In *min.*, a variety of blue slate.
— v.a. To shatter; to dash to pieces.
— v.n. To quake; to tremble.
— s. A fragment into which a thing breaks; a slice.—*Shiver-spar*, a carbonate of lime.
SHIVERING, *shiv'-er-ing*, s. Act of breaking or dashing to pieces; a shaking with cold or fear.
SHIVERINGLY, *shiv'-er-ing-le*, ad. With trembling.
SHIVERY, *shiv'-er-e*, a. Easily falling into pieces; incompact.
SHOAD, *shode*, s. In *min.*, a train of metallic stone mixed with rubbish.
SHOAL, *shole*, s. A great multitude; a throng; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow.
— v.n. To crowd; to become more shallow.
— a. Shallow; of little depth.
SHOALINESS, *shole'-e-nes*, s. Little depth of water.
SHOALY, *shole'-e*, a. Full of shallow places.
SHOAT, *shote*, s. A young hog.
SHOCK, *shok*, s. A violent collision; a concussion; an offence; a pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c.—*Shock-headed*, having a bushy head of hair.
— v.a. To shake by sudden collision; to offend; disgust.
— v.n. To pile sheaves.
SHOCKING, *shok'-ing*, a. Striking, as with horror; appalling, disgusting; offensive;—ad. *Shockingly*;—s. *Shockingness*
SHOD *shod*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to shoe*.
SHOE, *shoo*, s., pl. SHOES. A covering for the foot, usually of leather; a plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse; a cover for defence.—*Shoe-black*, a person who cleans shoes.—*Shoe-buckle*, a buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot.—*Shoe-horn*, a horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe.—*Shoe-leather*, leather for shoes.—*Shoe-tie*, a string or ribbon used for fastening a shoe.
— v.a.; pret. and pp. *shod*. To furnish with or put on shoes.
SHOELESS, *shoo'-les*, a. Destitute of shoes.
SHOEMAKER, *shoo'-ma-ker*, s. A maker of shoes and boots
SHOER, *shoo'-er*, s. One who shoes horses; a farrier.
SHOG,‡ *shog*, v.a. or v.n. To shake; to agitate; to move off, to be gone
SHOGGLE,‡ *shog'-gl*, v.a. To shake; to joggle.
SHONE, *shone*, pp. of the verb *to shine*. [gone.
SHOO, *shoo*, v.a. To scare; to drive away. *Imper.*, be-
SHOOK, *shook*, pp. of the verb *to shake*.
— s. In *com.*, a cask of hogshead staves prepared for use; also, boards for boxes of sugar.
— v.a. To pack staves in casks.
SHOON,‡ *shoon*, old pl. of SHOE.
SHOOT, *shoot*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *shot*. To discharge and let off a gun, &c.; to kill by a ball, arrow, or other thing shot; to pass through with swiftness.
— v.n. To perform the act of shooting; to germinate, to send forth branches; to pass as an arrow or pointed instrument; to penetrate; a quick darting pain.—*To shoot ahead*, to outstrip in running or sailing.
— s. The discharge of a fire-arm or bow; a young branch. [gunner.
SHOOTER, *shoot'-er*, s. One who shoots; an archer; a
SHOOTING, *shoot'-ing*, ppr. or a. Discharging, as fire-arms; germinating.—*Shooting-star*, a fire-ball or meteor which darts across the sky with a transient light.
— s. The act of discharging fire-arms; sending an arrow with force; sensation of a quick, glancing pain.
SHOP, *shop*, s. A building in which goods are sold by retail; a building in which mechanics work.—*Shop-board*, a bench on which work is performed.—*Shop-book*, a book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.—*Shop-keeper*, a trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail.—*Shop-lifting*, the stealing of anything from a shop.—*Shopman*, a petty trader, or one who serves in a shop.
— v.n. To visit shops for purchasing goods.
SHOPPING, *shop'-ping*, s. Act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods. [buttress
SHORE, *shoar*, s. The coast of the sea; a drain; a
— v.a. To support by a post or buttress; to put on shore.
SHORELESS, *shore'-les*, a. Having no shore or coast.
SHORELING, *shore'-ling*, } s. The skin of a living sheep
SHORLING, *shor'-ling*, } shorn
SHORLITE, *shor'-lite*, s. A variety of topaz; pycnite.
SHORN, *shorn*, pp. of the verb *to shear*. Cut off or sheared; deprived.
SHORT, *shawrt*, a. Not long; not of long duration; defective in quantity; scanty; brief; concise; brittle; friable; abrupt; petulant.—*To be short*, to be scantily supplied.—*To come short*, to fail.—*To cut short*, to abridge.—*To fall short*, to fail; to be less.—*To stop short*, to stop at once.—*To turn short*, to turn without making a compass.—*To be taken short*, to be seized with urgent necessity.—*In short*, briefly.
Short admits of a variety of compounds; as, *Short-breathed*, having quick respiration.—*Short-coming*, a failure of the usual produce.—*Short-cake*, a soft and friable cake.—*Short-hand*, an abbreviated method of writing.—*Short-lived*, being of short continuance.—*Short-rib*, one of the lower ribs.—*Short-sighted*, not able to see far.—*Short-winded*, affected with shortness of breath.—*Short-witted*, having little wit.
— s. A summary account.
— ad. Not long.
— v.a. or v.n. To shorten; to fail. [lop.
SHORTEN, *shawrt'n*, v.a. To make short; to curtail; to
— v.n. To become short or shorter.
SHORTENED, *shawrt'nd*, pp. or a. Abridged; contracted.
SHORTENER, *shawrt'-ner*, s. He or that which shortens.
SHORTENING, *shawrt'ning*, s. A making shorter.
SHORTLY, *shawrt'-le*, ad. In a little time; few words; briefly.
SHORTNESS, *shawrt'-nes*, s. The quality of being short brevity; conciseness; deficiency.
SHORTS, *shawrts*, s.pl. The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture.
SHORY,† *shoar'-e*, a. Lying near the shore or coast.
SHOT, *shot*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to shoot*.
— s. Discharge of a missile weapon, balls of lead or iron for fire-arms; a marksman; a tavern reckoning.—*Shot-belted*, wearing a belt carrying shot.—*Shot-free*, free from charge.—*Shot-gauge*, an instrument for measuring the diameter of round shot.—*Shot-hole*, a hole made by a bullet.
— v.a. To load with shot.
SHOTE *shote*, s. A fish resembling the trout.

SHOTTEN,† *shot'n*, a. Having ejected the spawn.—*Shotten herring*, a gutted herring dried for keeping.
SHOUGH,‡ *shok*, s. A species of shaggy dog.
SHOUGH, *shoo*, v.a. To scare; to drive away.
SHOULD, *shood*, pret. of the aux. verb *shall*, and used either in the past time or conditional present.
SHOULDER, *shole'-der*, s. The joint by which the arm is connected with the body; the upper joint of the fore-leg of an animal; a prominence.—In *fort.*, the angle of a bastion.—*Shoulder-belt*, a belt that passes across the shoulder.—*Shoulder-blade*, the bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone.—*Shoulder-knot*, an epaulet.—*Shoulder-slip*, dislocation of the shoulder.
— v.a. To push with violence; to take upon the shoulder.
SHOUT, *showt*, v.n. To utter a sudden and loud outcry.
— v.a. To treat with shouts or clamour.
— s. A loud burst of voice or voices.
SHOUTER, *showt'-er*, s. One who shouts.
SHOUTING, *showt'-ing*, s. The act of shouting.
SHOVE, *shuv*, v.a. or v.n. To push; to propel; to press against; to drive forward; to push off.
— s. The act of pushing or pressing against.
SHOVEL, *shuv'l*, s. An instrument with raised edges and a long handle, used for throwing mould, coals, or other loose substances.—*Shovel-board*, a board on which persons play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.
— v.a. To take up and throw with a shovel.
SHOVELLER, *shuv'-ler*, s. A species of broad-billed duck.
SHOW, *sho*, v.a.; pret. *showed*; pp. *shown* or *showed*; sometimes written *shew*. To exhibit or display to the view of others; to prove; to manifest; to make known.—*To show off*, to exhibit in an ostentatious manner.—*To show forth*, to proclaim.—*To show up*, to expose.
— v.n. To appear; to be in appearance.
— s. Superficial appearance; not reality; a spectacle offered to view for money; pomp.—*Show of hands*, a raising of hands as a vote.—*Show-bill*, a broad sheet containing an advertisement of books, goods, &c.—*Show-box*, a box containing some object of curiosity.—*Show-bread*, among the *Jews*, the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary.—*Show-case*, a case or box in shops containing articles for exhibition.
SHOWER, *show'-er*, s. A fall of rain or hail of short duration; liberal distribution.—*Shower-bath*, water showered upon a person from above. [rally.
— v.a. To wet copiously with rain; to bestow libe-
— v.n. To rain in showers.
SHOWERLESS, *show'-er-les*, a. Without showers.
SHOWERY, *show'-er-e*, a. Raining in showers.
SHOWILY, *sho'-e-le*, ad. In a showy manner; pompously.
SHOWINESS, *sho'-e-nes*, s. Pompousness; great parade.
SHOWING, *sho'-ing*, s. A presentation to view; exhibition.
SHOWISH, *sho'-ish*, a. Ostentatious.
SHOWN, *shone*, pp. of the verb *to show*.
SHOWY, *sho'-e*, a. Making a great show; ostentatious.
SHRANK, *shrank*, prct. of the verb *to shrink*.
SHRAPNEL SHELL, *shrap'-nel shel*, a. A bomb-shell filled with musket-balls. [small strips.
SHRED, *shred*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *shred*. To cut into
— s. A long, narrow piece cut off; a fragment.
SHREDDING, *shred'-ding*, s. That which is cut off; a piece.
SHREDLESS, *shred'-les*, a. Having no shreds.
SHREW, *shroo*, s. A peevish, vexatious woman.—*Shrew-mouse*, a small animal resembling a mouse, but living mostly under ground.
— v.a To beshrew; to curse.
SHREWD, *shrood*, a. Characterized by acuteness or cunning; of nice discernment; ‡having the qualities of a shrew; vexatious; troublesome;—ad. *Shrewdly*;—s. *Shrewdness*.
SHREWISH, *shroo'-ish*, a. Having the qualities of a shrew; petulant; peevish;—ad. *Shrewishly*;—s. *Shrewishness*. [scream.
SHRIEK, *shreek*, v.n. To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to
— s. A sharp, shrill outcry or scream. [voice.
SHRIEKING, *shreek'-ing*, s. A crying out with a shrill
SHRIEVALTY, *shreev'-al-te*, s. The office of a sheriff; sheriffalty.
SHRIFT,‡ *shrift*, s. Confession made to a priest.
SHRIKE, *shrike*, s. The butcher-bird.
SHRILL, *shril*, a. Sharp, acute; piercing.
SHRILL, v.n. or v.a. To utter an acute, piercing sound to express shrilly.
SHRILLNESS, *shril'-nes*, s. Acuteness of sound.
SHRIMP, *shrimp*, s. A long-tailed crustaceous animal, allied to the lobster; a little wrinkled man; a dwarf (*in contempt*). [altar
SHRINE, *shrine*, s. A case or box; a reliquary, tomb, or
SHRINK, *shrink*, v.n.; pret. *shrank*, or *shrunk*, pp. *shrunk*, or *shrunken*. To contract spontaneously; to shrivel; to become wrinkled; to withdraw, as from danger; to recoil; to express fear
— v.a. To cause to contract.
— s. Contraction; corrugation; a withdrawing from fear; whence *Shrinking*;—ad. *Shrinkingly*.
SHRINKAGE, *shrink'-aje*, s. A shrinking or contraction.
SHRINKER, *shrink'-er*, s. One who shrinks, or withdraws from danger.
SHRIVALTY, *shriv'-al-te*, s. *See* SHRIEVALTY.
SHRIVE,‡ *shrive*, v.a. or v.n. To administer confession, as a priest.
SHRIVEL, *shriv'l*, v.n. To contract; to shrink.
— v.a. To contract into wrinkles.
SHROFF, *shrof*, s. In Indian commerce, a money-changer or banker; whence, *Shroffage*, the examination of coins.
SHROUD, *shrowd*, s. A shelter; a cover; a winding-sheet; a large rope that supports the masts of a ship.
— v.a. To cover; to shelter; to protect; to dress for the grave.
— v.n. To take shelter or harbour.
SHROUDY, *shrowd'-e*, a. Affording shelter.
SHROVE-TIDE, *shrove'-tide*, s. Confession time; the Tuesday before Lent.
SHROVING, *shro'-ving*, s. The festivity of Shrove-tide.
SHRUB, *shrub*, s. A low, dwarf tree; a bush; a spirit with acid and sugar mixed.
SHRUBBERY, *shrub'-ber-e*, s. A plantation of shrubs.
SHRUBBY, *shrub'-be*, a. Full of shrubs;—s. *Shrubbiness*.
SHRUBLESS, *shrub'-les*, a. Having no shrubs.
SHRUFF, *shruf*, s. The refuse of metals tried by the fire; dross.
SHRUG, *shrug*, v.a. To draw up; to contract.
— v.n. To raise or draw up the shoulders.
— s. A drawing up of the shoulders.
SHRUNK, *shrunk*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to shrink*.
SHRUNKEN,† *shrunk'n*, pp. of the verb *to shrink*.
SHUCK, *shuk*, s. A shell or covering. [shiver.
SHUDDER, *shud'-der*, v.n. To quake; to tremble; to
— s. A tremour; a shaking with fear; whence *Shuddering*;—ad. *Shudderingly*.
SHUFFLE, *shuf'fl*, v.a. To remove with artifice or fraud; to mix cards; to throw into disorder.—*To shuffle off*, to push off.—*To shuffle up*, to throw together in haste.
— v.n. To change the relative position of cards in a pack; to shift ground; to move with an irregular gait; to equivocate; to evade.
— s. A shoving or jostling; an evasion; a trick.
SHUFFLER, *shuf'-fler*, s. One who shuffles or plays tricks; one who shuffles cards.
SHUFFLING, *shuf'-fling*, s. The act of throwing into confusion; artifice; an irregular gait.
— a. Evasive;—ad. *Shufflingly*.
SHUN, *shun*, v.a. To avoid; to keep clear of; to endeavour to escape.
SHUNLESS,† *shun'-les*, a. Not to be avoided; inevitable.
SHUNT, *shunt*, s. In *railways*, a turning off to another line. [line to another.
— v.a. To move a railway carriage or train from one
SHUT, *shut*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *shut*. To close; to bar; to exclude.—*To shut in*, to confine.—*To shut out*, to exclude.—*To shut up*, to close; to obstruct; to confine; to conclude.
— v.n. To close itself; to be closed.
— a. Rid; clear; free.
— s. The act of closing; a shutter.
SHUTTER, *shut'-ter*, s. A close cover for a window.
SHUTTLE, *shut'-tl*, s. An instrument used by weavers for shooting the thread through the warp.—*Shuttle-cock*, a cork stuck with feathers, and struck by a battledore in play.
SHY, *shi*, a. Fearful of near approach; reserved, cautious; suspicious;—ad. *Shyly*;—s. *Shyness*.
— v.n. To start suddenly aside.
— s. The starting suddenly aside of a horse.
SI, *se*. The seventh note in the musical scale.
SIALOGOGUE, *si-al'-o-gog*, s. A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge.

Sialology, *si-a-lol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on the saliva and its secretions.
Siberite, *sib'-er-ite*, s. Red tourmaline.
Sibilant, *sib'-il-ant*, a. Making a hissing sound.
— s. A letter uttered with a hissing sound, as *s*.
Sibilation, *sib-e-la'-shun*, s. A hissing sound.
Sibyl, *sib'-il*, s. A woman endowed with a prophetic spirit, a fortune-teller.
Sibylline, *sib'-il-ine*, a. Pertaining to the Sibyls.—The *Sibylline books* were books of prophecies in verse.
Sicca, *sik'-ka*, s. In India, a weight for gold and silver, equivalent to nearly 180 grains Troy
Siccation,† *sik-ka'-shun*, s. The act or process of drying.
Siccative, *sik'-ka-tiv*, a. Drying; causing to dry.
— s. That which promotes drying.
Siccity, *sik'-se-te*, s. Dryness; aridity.
Sice, *size*, s. The number six at dice.
Sich, *sitsh*, a. The old form of *such*.
Siciliano, *se-sil-e-a'-no*, s. In *music*, a composition performed in a slow and graceful manner.
Sick, *sik*, a. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; not in health; ill; disgusted.—*Sick-berth*, in a *ship of war*, an apartment for the sick.—*Sick-brained*, disordered in the brain.—*Sick-list*, a list containing the names of the sick.
Sicken, *sik'n*, v.a. To make sick; to disgust.
— v.n. To become sick; to fall into disease; to be filled to disgust; to languish. [gusting.
Sickening, *sik'n-ing*, ppr. or a. Becoming sick; dis-
Sickish, *sik'-ish*, a. Somewhat sick or diseased; nauseating; exciting disgust;—ad. *Sickishly*;—s. *Sickishness*.
Sickle, *sik'l*, s. A reaping-hook, used in cutting corn; whence *Sickleman*, and *Sickler*.
Sickliness, *sik'-le-nes*, s. The state of being sickly; disposition to generate disease.
Sickly, *sik'-le*, a. Habitually indisposed; diseased.
Sickness, *sik'-nes*, s. State of being diseased; illness; a morbid state of the body.
Side, *side*, s. The surface or exterior line of anything in breadth or length; margin or edge; the rib part of an animal; party; faction; sect; separate line of descent.—*To take sides*, to attach one's self to the interest of a party.—*To choose sides*, to select parties for competition.
— a. Lateral; being on the side; oblique; indirect.—*Side-board*, a piece of furniture or cabinet-work placed at the side of a room.—*Side-box*, a box or inclosed seat on the side of a theatre.—*Side-cut*, a canal branching out from the main one.—*Side-saddle*, a saddle for a woman's seat on horseback.—*Side-taking*, the engaging in a party.
— v.n. To embrace the opinions of a party, or engage in its interests.
— † v.a. To stand at the side of. [sided, &c.
Sided, *si'-ded*, a. Having a side; as, one-*sided*, many-
Sideling, *side'-ling*, ad. Sidewise; sloping
Sidelong, *side'-long*, a. Lateral; oblique.
— ad. Obliquely; laterally.
Sider, *si'-der*, s. One who joins a party.
Siderated, *sid'-er-a-ted*, a. Planet-struck.
Sideration, *sid-er-a'-shun*, s. Blast in plants; apoplexy.
Sidereal, *si-de'-re-al*, } a. Pertaining to a star or stars;
Sideral, *sid'-er-al*, } astral. — *Sidereal year*, the period in which the earth makes one revolution in its orbit with respect to the stars. [iron.
Siderite, *sid'-er-ite*, s. The loadstone; a phosphate of
Siderocalcite, *sid-er-o-kal'-site*, s. Brown spar.
Siderography, *sid-er-og'-ra-fe*, s. Art of engraving on steel;—a. *Siderographical*;—s. *Siderographist*.
Siderolites, *si'-der-o-lites*, s.pl. A name applied to those nummulites which have a stellated appearance.
Sideroscope, *sid'-er-o-skope*, s. An instrument for detecting iron in any substance.
Sidesman, *sidez'-man*, s. An assistant to the churchwarden; a party man.
Sidewalk, *side'-wawk*, s. A raised footway.
Sideways, *side'-wayz*, } ad. Toward, or on one side;
Sidewise, *side'-wize*, } laterally; inclining.
Siding, *si'-ding*, s. The attaching of one's self to a party, the turn-out of a railroad.
Sidle, *si'-dl*, v.n. To go or move side foremost; to lie on the side.
Siege, *seej*, s. The besieging of a fortified place.
—‡ v.a. To besiege a fortified place.
Sienite, *si'-en-ite*, s. *See* Syenite.
Sierra, *se-er'-ra*, s. (Sp.) A ridge of craggy rocks.
Siesta, *se-es'-ta*, s. (Sp.) A short midday sleep.
Sieve, *siv*, s. A reticulated utensil for separating the smaller particles of any substance from the larger.
Sift, *sift*, v.a. To separate by a sieve; to scrutinize.
Sifted, *sift'-ed*, pp. or a. Separated by a sieve; critically examined.
Sifter, *sift'-er*, s. One who sifts; a sieve.
Sigh, *si*, s. A deep respiration; a mournful emission of [breath.
— v.n To utter a sigh.
— v.a. To lament; to mourn.
Sigher, *si'-er*, s. One who sighs.
Sighing, *si'-ing*, s. The act of taking a long breath; a mournful respiration;—ad. *Sighingly*.
Sight, *site*, s. The act of seeing; the faculty of vision; an open view; the eye; that which is beheld; a spectacle; an exhibition; a small piece of brass or iron, fixed near the muzzle of a gun, to assist the eye in levelling.—*To take sight*, to take aim.
Sighted, *si'-ted*, a. In *comp.*, seeing in a particular manner; as, *short-sighted*, &c
Sightfulness,‡ *site'-ful-nes*, s. Clearness of sight.
Sightless, *site'-les*, a. Wanting sight; blind; offensive to the eye;—ad. *Sightlessly*;—s. *Sightlessness*.
Sightliness, *site'-le-nes*, s. Comely appearance; agreeableness.
Sightly, *site'-le*, a. Pleasing to the eye; open to view.
Sightsman, *sites'-man*, s. One who reads music at first [sight.
Sigil, *sij'-il*, s. A seal; a signature.
Sigillaria, *sij-il-la'-re-a*, s. Certain large plants found in the coal formation.
Sigma, *sig'-ma*, s. The name of the Greek letter Σ (S).
Sigmoid, *sig'-moyd*, } a. Curved like the Greek Σ.
Sigmoidal, *sig-moyd'-al*, } —*Sigmoid flexure*, in *anat.*, the double turn of the colon before it enters the rectum.
Sign, *sine*, s. A motion; a token; nod, or gesture; a picture hung for notice; a symbol; a constellation in the zodiac; a proposition; a manifestation.—*Sign-board*, a board on which a man sets a notice of his occupation.—*Sign-manual*, a man's own name written by himself.—*Sign-post*, a post on which a sign hangs.
— v.a. To mark with characters or one's name; to signify; to mark; to signify by the hand.
— v.n. To be a sign or omen.
Signal, *sig'-nal*, s. A sign intended to give notice, or to communicate intelligence.—*Signal-fire*, a fire intended for a signal. [*Signally*.
— a. Worthy of note; eminent; remarkable;—ad
Signality,‡ *sig-nal'-e-te*, s. Remarkableness.
Signalize, *sig'-nal-ize*, v.a. To make remarkable or eminent.—Among *seamen*, to make signals
Signatory, *sig'-na-tur-e*, a. Relating to a seal; used in sealing.
Signature, *sig'-na-ture*, s. A sign, stamp, or mark impressed; sign-manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself.—Among *printers*, a letter or figure by which the sheets are distinguished
Signer, *si'-ner*, s. One who subscribes his name.
Signet, *sig'-net*, s. A seal commonly used for a sovereign's sign-manual.
Significance, *sig-nif'-e-kanse*, } s. Meaning; import,
Significancy, *sig-nif'-e-kan-se*, } force; energy.
Significant, *sig-nif'-e-kant*, a. Expressive; containing signification or sense; indicative of some fact of importance;—ad. *Significantly*.
Signification, *sig-ne-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act of making known; a meaning expressed by a sign or word; import or sense.
Significative, *sig-nif'-e-ka-tiv*, a. Having signification or meaning;—ad. *Significatively*;—s. *Significativeness*.
Significator, *sig-ne-fe-ka'-tur*, s. That which signifies.
Significatory, *sig-nif'-e-ka-tur-e*, a. Indicative of meaning.
Signify, *sig'-ne-fi*, v.a. To make known; to give information; to declare; to intimate. [*Italians*.
Signior, *seen'-yur*, s. A title of respect among the
Signiory. *See* Seigniory.
Sike, *sike*, s. A small stream or rill. (*Local*).
Siker,‡ *si'-ker*, a. and ad. Sure; surely.
Silence, *si'-lense*, s. Stillness; habitual taciturnity; secrecy; quiet; oblivion.
— v.a. To restrain from noise or speaking; to quiet, to restrain; to appease; to cause to cease firing; to put an end to.
Silent, *si'-lent*, a. Taciturn; not loquacious; calm; having no sound, as a letter;—ad. *Silently*;—s. *Silentness*.
Silentiary, *si-len'-she-a-re*, s. One appointed to keep silence in court.

Silex, *sī'-leks*, s. Flint. *See* Silica.
Silhouette, *sil'-oo-et*, s. A profile, represented in black.
Silica, *sil'-e-kà*, s. One of the primitive earths; a substance which enters into the composition of most earthy minerals, and forms some of the mountainous masses of the globe's surface; by chemists it is now usually called *Silicic acid*; thus rock crystal, flint, and other varieties of quartz are nearly pure silicic acid.
Silicalcareous, *sil-e-kal-kā'-re-us*, a. Consisting of silicious and calcareous matter. [and a base.
Silicate, *sil'-e-kate*, s. A salt composed of silicic acid
Silicicalce, *sil-is'-e-kalse*, s. A silicious rock containing carbonate of lime.
Siliciferous, *sil-e-sif'-er-us*, a. Producing silex.
Silicify, *si-is'-e-fi*, v.a. or v.n. To convert into silex; to become silex.
Silicimurite, *sil-is-e-mew'-rit*, s. An earth composed of silex and magnesia.
Silicious, *se-lish'-us*, a. Partaking of the nature and qualities of silex; flinty.
Silicium, *se-lish'-e-um*, s. *See* Silicon.
Silicle, *sil'-e-kl*, s. *See* Siliqua.
Silicon, *sil'-e-kon*, s. A dark nut-brown elementary substance, destitute of metallic lustre. [silicles.
Siliculose, *se-lik'-u-lose*, a. Having or pertaining to
Siliginous, *se-lij'-e-nus*, a. Made of fine wheat.
Siliqua, *sil'-e-kwà*, s. The seed vessel or pericarp of plants; a carat of which six make a scruple.
Siliquiform, *sil'-e-kwe-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a siliqua.
Siliquous, *sil'-e-kwus*, a. Having a pod or capsule.
Silk, *silk*, s. The fine lustrous thread produced by the insect called *silk-worm*, or *bombyx mori*; cloth made of silk.—*Silk-cotton-tree*, a tropical tree of the genus *bombax*.—*Silk-grass*, a filamentous plant of the genus *yucca*.—*Silkman*, or *Silk-mercer*, a dealer in silks.—*Silk-mill*, a mill for manufacturing silk.—*Silk-thrower*, or *throwster*, one who throws silk.—*Silk-weaver*, a weaver of silk fabrics.—*Silk-weed*, a plant of the genus *asclepias*.—*Silk-worm*, the caterpillar *bombyx mori*, which produces silk.—*Silk-worm gut*, a substance prepared from the entrails of silk-worms.—*Virginia silk*, a climbing plant, of the genus *periploca*.
— a. Pertaining to or consisting of silk. [cate.
Silken, *silk'n*, a. Made of silk; like silk; soft; delicate
— v.a. To render soft or smooth.
Silkiness, *silk'-e-nes*, s. The qualities of silk; softness;
Silky, *silk'-e*, a. Consisting of or like silk; lustrous.
Sill, *sil*, s. The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold; the shaft or thill of a carriage (*local*).
Sillabub, *sil'-là-bub*, s. A liquor made by mixing wine or brandy with milk, sugar, and nutmeg.
Sillily, *sil'-le-le*, ad. In a silly manner; foolishly.
Sillimanite, *sil'-le-man-ite*, s. A mineral, so named in honour of Prof. Silliman, chiefly composed of silica and alumina. [simplicity.
Silliness, *sil'-le-nes*, s. Weakness of understanding;
Sillon, *sil'-lun*, s. In *fort.*, a mound raised in the middle of a moat for defence, when it is too wide.
Silly, *sil'-le*, a. Weak in intellect; simple; foolish; imprudent. [insects.
Silphidæ, *sil'-fe-de*, s.pl. A family of coleopterous
Silt, *silt*, v.n. To choke or obstruct with mud.
— s. Salt-marsh or mud; fluviatile sediment of mud; cesspool deposit.
Silurian, *se-lew'-re-an*, a. In *geol.*, a term applied to the fossiliferous strata below the old red sandstone.
Siluridans, *se-lew'-re-danz*, s.pl. The family of fishes of which the *silurus*, or cat-fish, is the type.
Silvan. *See* Sylvan.
Silver, *sil'-ver*, s. A valuable metal, of a brilliant white colour; coin made of silver; money.—*Silver-beater*, one who foliates silver.—*Silver-bush*, a plant, a species of *anthyllis*.—*Silver-fir*, a species of fir.—*Silver-fish*, a fish of the size of a small carp.—*German-silver*, an alloy consisting of copper, nickel, and zinc, much used for the manufacture of spoons, forks, &c.—*Silver-haired*, having hair of the colour of silver.—*Silver-leaf*, silver beaten into a thin leaf.—*Silver-smith*, a workman in silver.—*Silver-tree*, an evergreen shrub.—*Silver-weed*, a perennial plant of the genus *potentilla*.
— a. Made of silver; like silver.
— v.a. To cover superficially with silver; to make smooth and bright.
Silvering, *sil'-ver-ing*, s. The art of covering the surface of anything with silver.
Silverling, *sil'-ver-ling*, s. A silver coin.
Silverly, *sil'-ver-le*, ad. With the appearance of silver.
Silvery, *sil'-ver-e*, a. Like silver; of a mild lustre.
Simar,† *si'-mär*, s. A woman's robe. [keys.
Simia, *sim'-e-à*, s. The name of various tribes of monkeys.
Simiadæ, *sim'-e-à-de*, s.pl. A family of the quadrumana, of which the *Simia*, or Ape-monkey, is the type.
Similar, *sim'-e-lar*, a. Having a like form or appearance; resembling;—ad. *Similarly*.
Similarity, *sim-e-lar'-e-te*, s. State of being similar resemblance.
Simile, *sim'-e-le*, s. Similitude; comparison.
Similitive, *se-mi'-e-tiv*, a. Expressing likeness.
Similitude, *se-mil'-e-tewd*, s. Likeness; resemblance.
Similitudinary, *se-mil-e-tew'-den-à-re*, a. Denoting resemblance.
Similor, *sim'-e-lur*, s. An alloy of copper and zinc.
Simious, *sim'-e-us*, a. Pertaining to or like a monkey.
Simmer, *sim'-mer*, v.n. To boil gently.
Simmering, *sim'-mer-ing*, s. Incipient ebullition.
Simnel,† *sim'-nel*, s. A kind of sweet cake; a bun.
Simoniac, *se-mo'-ne-ak*, s. One who buys or sells church preferment;—a. *Simoniacal*, *Simonious*;—ad. *Simoniacally*. [Magus.
Simonians, *se-mo'-ne-anz*, s.pl. The followers of Simon
Simony, *sim'-o-ne*, s. The crime of buying or selling church preferment.
Simoom, *se-moom'*, } s. A hot, dry wind, which blows in
Simoon, *se-moon'*, } Arabia and Syria from the interior deserts.
Simous, *si'-mus*, a. Having a flat or snub nose; concave.
Simper, *sim'-per*, v.n. To smile like a fool.
— s. A silly-looking smile. [smiling sillily.
Simperer, *sim'-per-er*, s. One who is in the habit of
Simpering, *sim'-per-ing*, s. The act of smiling with an air of silliness;—ad. *Simperingly*.
Simple, *sim'-pl*, a. Consisting of one thing; not compounded; plain; harmless; silly; weak in intellect unaffected; unadorned.—*Simple-hearted*, having a simple heart.—*Simple-larceny*, petty theft.—*Simple-minded*, undesigning.—*Simple-mineral*, a mineral composed of a single substance.
— s. Something not mixed or compounded.—*Simples*, a general name for all herbs that have a medicinal value.
— v.n. To gather simples or plants.
Simpleness, *sim'-pl-nes*, s. State or quality of being simple, single, or uncompounded; artlessness; weakness of intellect. [herbalist.
Simpler, *sim'-pler*, s. One who collects simples; an
Simpleton, *sim'-pl-tun*, s. A person of weak intellect.
Simplician, *sim-plish'-an*, s. An undesigning person.
Simplicity, *sim-plis'-e-te*, s. The state of being unmixed or uncompounded; artlessness of mind, sincerity; plainness; weakness of intellect.
Simplification, *sim-plif-e-kā'-shun*, s. Act of making simple.
Simplify, *sim'-ple-fi*, v.a. To make simple or plain.
Simplist, *sim'-plist*, s. One skilled in simples or medical plants.
Simply, *sim'-ple*, ad. Without art; merely; weakly.
Simular,‡ *sim'-u-lar*, s. One who simulates something.
Simulate, *sim'-u-late*, v.a. To feign; to counterfeit.
Simulate, *sim'-u-late*, }
Simulated, *sim'-u-la-ted*, } a. Feigned; pretended.
Simulation, *sim-u-la'-shun*, s. The act of feigning pretence.
Simultaneous, *sim-ul-ta'-ne-us*, a. Existing or happening at the same time;—ad. *Simultaneously*;—s. *Simultaneousness*.
Sin, *sin*, s. A voluntary transgression of the divine law; wickedness; vice; iniquity.—*Sin-offering*, a sacrifice for sin.
— v.n. To violate the divine laws; to offend against right. *See* Sinful.
Sinapis, *sin-a'-pis* s. Mustard; whence *sinapisine*, a principle extracted from mustard seed.—*Sinapium*, a decoction of mustard.—*Sinapism*, a mustard poultice.
Since, *sinse*, conj. Because that; from the time that.
— ad. Before this; ago. [present.
— prep. After; reckoning from some time past to the
Sincere, *sin-seer'*, a. Pure; honest; unfeigned; upright; undissembling;—ad. *Sincerely*;—s. *Sincereness*.
Sincerity, *sin-ser'-e-te*, s. Honesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretence.
Sincipital, *sin-sip'-e-tal*, a. Pertaining to the sinciput.
Sinciput, *sin'-se-put*, s. The fore-part of the head.
Sindon, *sin'-dun*, s. A wrapper.—In *sur.*, a round pledget used in the operation of the trephine.

Sine, *sine*, s. A kind of geometrical line drawn from the end of an arc.—The *cosine* of an arc is simply what it wants of 90°.

Sinecure, *si'-ne-kewr*, or *sin'-e-kewr*, s. An office which has revenue without employment; a church benefice without cure of souls;—whence *Sinecurist* and *Sinecurism*.

Sinew, *sin'-nu*, s. A tendon, muscle, or nerve.—*Sinew-shrunk*, gaunt-bellied.

—v.a. To knit as by sinews.

Sinewed, *sin'-nude*, a. Furnished with sinews; strong; vigorous. [vigour.

Sinewless, *sin'-nu-les*, a. Having no strength or

Sinewy, *sin'-nu-e*, a. Well braced with sinews; vigorous.

Sinfonia, *sin-fo'-ne-a*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, symphony.

Sinful, *sin'-ful*, a. Tainted with sin; iniquitous; wicked; depraved;—ad. *Sinfully*;—s. *Sinfulness*.

Sing, *sing*, v.n. or v.a.; pret. *sung*, *sang*; pp. *sung*. To articulate musically; to utter sweet or melodious sounds. [bers.

—v.a. To celebrate in song; to relate in poetic num-

Singe, *sinj*, v.a. Slightly to burn the surface of a thing.

—s. A slight burning of the surface.

Singer, *sing'-er*, s. One versed in music, or whose occupation is to sing; a bird that sings.

Singing, *sing'-ing*, s. The art of uttering sounds with musical intonations.—*Singing-book*, a book containing tunes.—*Singing-man*, a man employed to sing.—*Singing-master*, one who teaches vocal music;—ad. *Singingly*.

Single, *sing'gl*, a. Separate; alone; unmarried; uncompounded; pure; simple.—In *bot.*, a *single flower* is when there is only one on a stem.—*Single-handed*, having one hand or workman only.—*Single-hearted*, having no duplicity.—*Single-minded*, having a single purpose.—*Single-stick*, a game at cudgels.

—v.a. To select; to choose one from others.

Singleness, *sing'gl-nes*, s. The state of being one only; simplicity; sincerity.

Singles, *sing'glz*, s.pl. The reeled filaments of silk.

Singlin, *sing'-lin*, s. A handful of gleaned grain. (*Local.*) [sincerely.

Singly, *sing'-le*, ad. Individually; only by himself;

Singsong, *sing'-song*, s. A term for bad singing.

Singular, *sing'-gu-lar*, a. Not complex or compound; particular; only one; not common; unprecedented.—In *grammar*, expressing one person or thing; as distinguished from *plural*;—ad. *Singularly*.

Singularist,‡ *sing'-gu-lar-ist*, s. One who affects singularity.

Singularity, *sing-gu-lar'-e-te*, s. Peculiarity; oddity.

Singularize,‡ *sing'-gu-lar-ize*, v.a. To make single.

Singult,‡ *sing'-gult*, s. A sigh; a hiccough.

Singultant, *sin-gul'-tant*, a. In *path.*, sobbing involuntarily.

Sinical, *sin'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to a sine, or to the *sinical quadrant*.

Sinister, *sin'-is-ter*, a. On the left hand; evil; dishonest; inauspicious;—ad. *Sinisterly*.

Sinistral, *sin'-is-tral*, a. To the left; sinistrous;—ad. *Sinistrally*. [right.

Sinistrorsal, *sin-is-tror'-sal*, a. Rising from left to

Sinistrous, *sin'-is-trus*, a. Being on the left side; inclined to the left; perverse;—ad. *Sinistrously*.

Sink, *sink*, v.n.; pret. *sank*, or *sunk*; pp. *sunk*. To fall gradually; to become lower; to settle to a level; to subside; to decline.

—v.a. To cause to sink; to immerse in a fluid; to depress; to degrade; to reduce; to waste.

—s. A drain to carry off filthy water; a basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water; a place of filth.—*Sink-hole*, a hole for dirty water to run through.

Sinker, *sink'-er*, s. A weight on some body to sink it.

Sinless, *sin'-les*, a. Free from sin; pure; perfect;—ad. *Sinlessly*;—s. *Sinlessness*.

Sinnamine, *sin'-nà min*, s. A crystallized substance obtained from the oil of mustard.

Sinner, *sin'-ner*, s. A wicked person; a violator of the divine law; an offender; a criminal.

Sinnet, *sin'-net*, s. In *naut.* language, yarn bound round ropes to prevent galling.

Sinofer, *sin'-o-per*, } s. Red ferruginous quartz; a
Sinople, *sin'-o-pl*, } variety of jasper.

Sinopis, *sin-o'-pis*, s. In *painting*, a kind of red earth.

Sinter, *sin'-ter*, s. In *min.*, a loose deposit of carbonate of lime, consisting of *silicious* sinter and *calcareous* sinter.—*Pearl sinter* is a variety of opal.

Sintoo, *sin-too'*, s. One of the old idolaters of Japan.

Sinuate, *sin'-u-ate*, v.a. To wind; to bend in and out

Sinuate, *sin'-u-ate*, } a. In *bot.*, applied to a leaf that
Sinuated, *sin'-u-a-ted*, } has large curved breaks in the margin. [and out

Sinuation, *sin-u-a'-shun*, s. A winding or bending in

Sinuosity, *sin-u-os'-e-te*, s. The quality of bending or curving in and out.

Sinuous, *sin'-u-us*, } a. Winding; of a serpentine or
Sinuose, *sin'-u-ose*, } undulating form;—ad. *Sinuously*.

Sinus, *si'-nus*, s. (Lat.) An opening; a hollow; a bay; an opening into the land.—In *anat.*, a cavity in a bone or other part.—In *conch.*, a groove or cavity.

Sip, *sip*, v.a. or v.n. To drink or imbibe in small quantities.

—s. A small draught taken with the lips.

Sipe, *sipe*, v.n. To ooze; to issue slowly.

Siphon, *si'-fun*, s. A tube or bent pipe, with one end longer than the other, used for conveying fluids from one vessel to another.—In *malacology*, the name of a hollow sucker or fleshy process protruded by the carnivorous mollusca from the base or channel of their shells; and from this several orders or families of mollusca receive their names, as, the *Siphonifers*, the *Siphonobranchiates*, *Siphonostomata*, &c.

Siphonic, *si-fon'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a syphon.

Siphonifers, *si-fon'-e-fers*, s.pl. An order of testaceous mollusca, consisting of several families.

Siphoniptera, *si-fon-ip'-te-rà*, s.pl. An order of dipterous insects, which have mouths in the form of a syphon.

Siphuncle, *si'-funk-l*, s. In *conch.*, the opening which runs through the partitions of nautiloid shells.

Siphuncular, *si-funk'-u-lar*, s. Pertaining to a siphuncle.

Siphunculated, *si-fun'-ku-lay-ted*, a. Having a little siphon or spout.

Siping, *si'-ping*, s. The act of oozing.

Sipper, *sip'-per*, s. One who sips.

Sippet, *sip'-pet*, s. A small sop.

Sir, *sur*, s. A word of respect used in addresses to men the title of a knight or baronet.

Sircar, *ser-kär'*, s. A Hindoo clerk or writer.

Sirdar, *ser-där'*, s. A native chief in Hindostan.

Sire, *sire*, s. A father; the male parent of a beast.

—v.a. To procreate, as beasts.

Siren, *si'-ren*, s. A mermaid.—In *myth.*, a cruel, deceiving sea-goddess; hence, an enticing woman.

—a. Pertaining to a siren; bewitching.

Sirene, *si-reen'*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity of aerial vibration. [siren.

Sirenize, *si'-ren-ize*, v.n. To use the enticements of a

Siriasis, *se-ri'-a-sis*, s. Inflammation of the brain, sun-stroke.

Sirius, *sir'-e-us*, s. A bright star of the first magnitude, called the *dog star*.

Sirloin, *sur'-loyn*, s. A loin of beef.

Sirname. *See* Surname.

Sirocco, *si-rok'-ko*, s. An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts.

Sirrah, *sir'-rà*, s. A word of reproach and contempt.

Sirt,† *surt*, s. A quicksand.

Sirup, *sir'-up*, s. The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits.

Sirupy, *sir'-up-e*, a. Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities. [*assize*.

Sise, *size*, s. A term for six in games; a contraction for

Siskin, *sis'-kin*, s. A bird, the aberdavine.

Sismondine, *sis-mon'-din*, s. A mineral of a deep green colour.

Sister, *sis'-ter*, s. A female born of the same parents; a female fellow-Christian; a female of the same society as a nun.—*Sister-hood*, sisters collectively, or a society of females united in one faith or order.—*Sister-in-law*, a husband's or wife's sister.

Sisterly, a. Like a sister; affectionate.

Sistrum, *sis'-trum*, s. A kind of timbrel used in the worship of Isis.

Sit, *sit*, v.n.; pret. *sat*; old pp. *sitten*. To rest upon the posteriors; to incubate; to perch.—*To sit down*, to place one's self on a seat; to begin a siege; to fix a permanent abode.—*To sit up*, not to go to bed.

—v.a. To keep the seat upon.

Sitar, *se-tär'*, s. An Indian musical instrument resembling the guitar.

Site, *site*, s. Situation; local position.

Sitfast, *sit'-fäst*, s. An ulcer on a horse's back.

Sith,‡ *sith*, adv. Since; in later times.

Sithe. *See* Scythe.

Sitiology, *si-te ol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on aliments.
Sitter, *sit'-ter*, s. One who sits; a bird that incubates.
Sittinæ, *sit-ti'-ne*, s.pl. In *ornith.*, a sub-family of the *Certhiadæ*, of which the *Sitta*, or woodpecker, is the type.
Sitting, *sit'-ting*. ppr. or a. Resting on the buttocks; incubating.—In *bot.*, sessile.
— s. The posture of being on a seat; a seat in the pew of a church; a session; incubation.
Situate, *sit'-u-ate*, a. Placed with respect to any other object.
Situated, *sit'-u-a-ted*, a. Seated or standing with respect to any other object.
Situation, *sit-u-a'-shun*, s. Location; state; place; office; position; condition.
Siva, *se'-vä*, s. In *Indian mythol.*, a title of the Supreme Being, in the character of avenger or destroyer.
Sivan, *siv'-an*, s. The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.
Sivatherium, *siv-a-the'-re-um*, s. An extinct animal, larger than the rhinoceros, with four horns and a proboscis, recently discovered in India.
Six, *siks*, a. or s. Twice three.—*To be at sixes and sevens*, is to be in disorder.
Sixfold, *siks'-fole'd*, a. Six times repeated.
Sixpence, *siks'-pense*, s. A silver coin of the value of six pennies.
Sixscore, *siks'-skore*, a. Six times twenty.
Sixteen, *siks'-teen*, a. Six and ten.
Sixteenth, *siks'-teenth*, a. The ordinal of sixteen.
Sixth, *siksth*, a. The ordinal of six;—ad. *Sixthly.*
— s. The sixth part.—In *music*, a hexachord.
Sixtieth, *siks'-te-eth*, a. The ordinal of sixty.
Sixty, *siks'-te*, a. or s. Ten times six.
Sizar, *si'-zar*, s. A student at Cambridge, next below the pensioners, of a corresponding grade with the servitor at Oxford.
Size, *size*, s. Bulk; magnitude; a kind of weak glue.
— v.a. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; to prepare with size; to increase the bulk of.
— v.n. At *Cambridge University*, to order food or drink from the buttery.
Sizeable, *size'-à-bl*, a. Of considerable size.
Sized, *size'd*, a. Having a particular magnitude.
Sizel, *si'-zel*, s. In *coining*, the residue of plates of silver after pieces are cut out for coins.
Sizer, *si'-zer*, s. *See* Sizar.
Sizy, *si'-ze*, a. Glutinous; thick and viscous; having the adhesiveness of size;—s. *Siziness* and *Sizing*.
Skaddle,‡ *skad'-dl*, s. Hurt, damage;—a. Hurtful.
Skain, *skane*, s. *See* Skein.
Skald, *skald*, s. An ancient Scandinavian bard.
Skate, *skate*, s. A frame of wood and iron to slide with; a cartilaginous fish of the ray kind.
— v.n. To slide on skates;—s. *Skater* and *Skating*.
Skean, *skeen*, s. A short sword or knife.
Skeel, *skeel*, s. A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk.
Skeet, *skeet*, s. A long scoop used to wet the sides of ships or the sails of small vessels.
Skeg, *skeg*, s. A sort of wild plum.
Skegger, *skeg'-ger*, s. A little salmon.
Skein, *skane*, s. A knot of thread, yarn, or silk.
Skeleton, *skel'-e-tun*, s. The bones of an animal body preserved together; the general structure or frame of anything; a very lean person.—*Skeleton-key*, a thin, light key, with the bits filed away.
Skelp, *skelp*, s. A blow; a smart stroke.
Sken, *sken*, v.n. To squint.
Skep,‡ *skep*, s. A coarse, round farm-basket.
Skeptic. *See* Sceptic, and its derivatives.
Skerry, *sker'-re*, s. A rocky isle.
Sketch, *sketsh*, s. An outline or general delineation of anything; a rough draught; whence *Sketcher* and *Sketchiness*.
— v.a. To draw the outline or general figure of a thing; to make a rough draught; to delineate.
Sketchy, *sketsh'-e*, a. Containing only an outline; incomplete.
Skew, *skew*, a. Oblique; distorted.
— ad. Awry; obliquely.
— v.a. To look obliquely upon.
— v.n. To walk obliquely.
Skew-bridge, *skew'-brij*, s. A bridge used on a railroad when it intersects any existing communication at oblique angles.
Skewer, *skew'-er*, s. A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit.
— v.n. To fasten with skewers.
Skid, *skid*, s. A piece of timber on the side of a vessel, a chain for fastening the wheel of a wagon when descending a hill.
Skiff, *skif*, s. A small, light boat.
— v.a. To pass over in a light boat.
Skilful, *skil'-ful*, a. Well versed in any art; expert, dextrous;—ad. *Skilfully*;—s. *Skilfulness*.
Skill, *skil*, s. Familiar knowledge of any art, united with dexterity in its practical application; expertness in execution;—a. *Skilled*.
Skilless,† *skil'-les*, a. Wanting skill; artless.
Skillet, *skil'-let*, s. A small kettle or boiler.
Skilling, *skil'-ing*, s. A bay of a barn; a slight addition to a cottage. (*Local.*)
Skim,† *skim*, s. Scum; the thick matter on the surface of a liquor.—*Skim-milk*, milk from which the cream has been skimmed.
— v.a. To take off the scum; to pass near the surface.
— v.n. To pass lightly; to glide smoothly along.
Skimble-scamble, *skim'bl-skam'bl*, a. Wandering disorderly. (*Low.*)
Skimmer, *skim'-mer*, s. A scoop used for skimming liquors; one who skims over a subject.—*Black skimmer*, a web-footed water-fowl.
Skimmingly, *skim'-ming-le*, ad. By gliding along the surface.
Skimmings, *skim'-mings*, s.pl. Matter skimmed from the surface of liquors.
Skin, *skin*, s. The natural covering of animal bodies, the cutis or hide; the bark or husk of a plant.
— v.a. To strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel.
— v.n. To be covered with skin.
Skin-deep, *skin'-deep*, a. Superficial; not deep.
Skinflint, *skin'-flint*, s. A very niggardly person.
Skink, *skink*, s. A small species of lizard; ‡ pottage, or drink.
— ‡ v.n. To serve drink.
Skinless, *skin'-les*, a. Having a thin skin.
Skinner, *skin'-ner*, s. One who deals in skins or hides.
Skinniness, *skin'-ne-nes*, s. The quality of being skinny.
Skinny, *skin'-ne*, a. Consisting of skin only; wanting flesh.
Skip, *skip*, v.n. To leap; to bound.
— v.a. To pass over or by; to omit; to miss.
— s. A leap; a bound; a spring.—*Skip-jack*, an upstart.—*Skip-kennel*, a lackey.
Skipper, *skip'-per*, s. The master of a merchant vessel; a dancer; a youngling; the cheese maggot.
Skippet,‡ *skip'-pet*, s. A small boat.
Skipping, *skip'-ping*, ppr. or a. Leaping; bounding.—*Skipping-rope*, a small rope used by young persons in skipping, or leaping up and down;—ad. *Skippingly*.
Skirl, *skurl*, v.n. To scream out. (*Local.*)
Skirmish, *skurm'-ish*, s. A light combat between detachments and small parties; a contest;—s. *Skirmisher* and *Skirmishing*.
— v.n. To fight in small parties.
Skirr,‡ *skur*, v.a. or v.n. To scour; to ramble over; to run hastily.
Skirret, *skir'-ret*, s. A plant of the genus *sium*, a species of water-parsnip.
Skirt, *skurt*, s. The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; a woman's garment, like a petticoat; the diaphragm or midriff in animals.
— v.a. To border; to run along the edge.
— v.n. To be on the border; to live near.
Skirting, *skurt'-ing*, } s. The narrow ver-
Skirting-board, *skurt'-ing-board*, } tical board placed round the margin of a floor.
Skit, *skit*, s. A wanton girl; a jibe.
— v.a. To cast reflections.
Skittish, *skit'-tish*, a. Shy; timorous, wanton, volatile; fickle;—ad. *Skittishly*;—s. *Skittishness*.
Skittles, *skit'tlz*, s. Nine-pins.
Skiver, *ski'-ver*, s. A sheep-skin split or divided for bookbinding.
Skoralte, *skor'-zite*, s. A variety of epidote.
Skulk, *skulk*, v.n. To lurk; to withdraw for concealment.
Skulker, *skulk'-er*, s. One who sneaks into concealment.
Skulking, *skulk'-ing*, ppr. or a. Lurking;—ad. *Skulkingly*.
Skull, *skul*, s. The bone that forms the exterior of the head, and incloses the brain.—*Skull-cap*, a headpiece
Skunk, *skunk*, s. A carnivorous quadruped of the American continent, nearly allied to the weasel and the otter.
Skurry, *skur're*, s. Haste, impetuosity.

Sky, *ski*, s. The aerial region which surrounds the earth; the heavens; the weather.—*Sky-blue*, of the blue colour of the sky.—*Sky-lark*, a species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies.—*Sky-larking*, frolicking.—*Sky-light*, a window placed in the roof of a building.—*Sky-rocket*, a species of fireworks.—*Sky-sail*, the sail set next above a royal.

Skyey, *ski'-e*, **Skyish**, *ski'-ish*, a. Like the sky; ethereal.

Skyward, *ski'-ward*, a. Toward the sky.

Slab, *slab*, s. A thin piece of marble or other stone.—*Slab of tin*, an ingot or mass into which melted tin is cast.—*Slab-line*, a line or small rope by which seamen haul up the foot of the main-sail or fore-sail.

Slabber, *slab'-ber*, v.n. To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly.
— a. To sup up hastily; to shed; to spill.

Slabberer, *slab'-ber-er*, s. One who slabbers; an idiot.

Slabbiness, *slab'-be-nes*, s. The state of being thick or viscous.

Slabby, *slab'-be*, a. Thick; viscous.

Slack, *slak*, a. Not hard drawn; not holding fast; loose; relaxed; not using due diligence; not violent.—*Slack-water*, the interval between the ebb and flow of the tide.
— ad. Partially; insufficiently.
— s. The part of a rope that hangs loose.

Slack, *slak*, **Slacken**, *slak'n*, v.n. To become less tense, firm, or rigid; to be remiss; to neglect; to lose cohesion; to languish.

Slack, *slak*, v.a. To lessen tension; to relax.
— s. Small coal.

Slacked, *slakt*, pp. or a. Deprived of cohesion.

Slacken, *slak'n*, s. Among *miners*, a spongy, semi-vitrified substance, mixed with the ores of metals, to prevent their fusion.

Slackly, *slak'-le*, ad. Not tightly; negligently.

Slackness, *slak'-nes*, s. Looseness; remissness.

Slade, *slade*, s. A little dell or valley.

Slag, *slag*, s. The dross of a metal; the scoria of a volcano;—a. *Slaggy*.

Slaie, *sla*, s. A weaver's reed.

Slain, *slane*, pp. of the verb *to slay*.

Slake, *slake*, v.a. To quench; to extinguish; to mix with water, so as to produce a new chemical combination, as to *slake* lime.
— v.n. To go out; to become extinct.

Slaked, *slaykt*, pp. or a. Quenched.

Slakin, *slak'-in*, s. *See* Slacken.

Slam, *slam*, v.a. To shut with violence; to strike down.
— s. A violent shutting of a door; defeat at cards; the refuse of alum-works.

Slamkin, *slam'-kin*, **Slammerkin**, *slam'-mer-kin*, s. A slut; a slatternly woman.

Slander, *slan'-der*, s. A malicious falsehood; a defamation.
— v.a. To defame, calumniate, or scandalize.

Slanderer, *slan'-der-er*, s. A defamer.

Slanderous, *slan'-der-us*, a. Uttering slander; defamatory; calumnious;—ad. *Slanderously*;—s. *Slanderousness*.

Slang, *slang*, s. Vulgar, unmeaning language. (*Low.*)

Slant, *slänt*, a. Sloping; oblique.
— v.a. To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique direction to.

Slant, *slänt*, **Slanting**, *slänt'-ing*, s. An oblique reflection or gibe.—*Slant of wind*, a transitory breeze.

Slantingly, *slänt'-ing-le*, ad. With a slope or inclination.

Slantly, *slänt'-le*, **Slantwise**, *slänt'-wize*, ad. Obliquely; in an inclined direction.

Slap, *slap*, s. A blow with the open hand.
— v.a. To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.
— ad. With a sudden and violent blow.

Slapdash, *slap'-dash*, ad. All at once; wildly. (*Low.*)
— v.a. To colour through a cut pattern.

Slape, *slape*, a. Slippery; smooth. (*Local.*)

Slapjack, *slap'-jak*, s. A sort of pan-cake.

Slash, *slash*, s. A cut made at random; a large slit in the old costumes.
— v.a. or v.n. To cut by striking violently and at random; to lash; to lay about one with blows.

Slat, *slat*, s. A narrow piece of timber.

Slatch, *slatsh*, s. In *naut.* language, the period of a transitory breeze; an interval of fair weather.

Slate, *slate*, s. An argillaceous stone, which splits into plates; argillite.
— v.a. To cover with slate.—*Slate-axe*, a mattock with an axe-end used in slating.

Slater, *sla'-ter*, s. One whose occupation is to slate buildings.

Slating, *sla'-ting*, s. The act of covering with slates.

Slatt, *slat*, s. A thin slab of stone, used instead of slate for covering buildings.

Slatter, *slat'-ter*, v.n. To be careless of dress, and dirty; to spill carelessly.

Slattern, *slat'-tern*, s. A woman who is negligent of dress.
— + v.a. To consume carelessly; to waste.

Slatternliness, *slat'-tern-le-nes*, s. State of being slatternly.

Slatternly, *slat'-tern-le*, ad. Negligently; awkwardly

Slatty, *sla'-te*, a. Having the nature or properties of slate

Slaughter, *slaw'-ter*, s. Carnage; massacre; butchery.—*Slaughter-house*, a place where beasts are butchered for the market.—*Slaughter-man*, or *Slaughterer*, one employed in killing beasts.
— v.a. To kill or to slay; to kill for the market, as beasts

Slaughterous, *slaw'-ter-us*, a. Destructive; murderous;—ad. *Slaughterously*.

Slave, *slave*, s. A person who is the property of and wholly subject to the will of another; one who drudges or labours like a slave; a bond-servant.—*Slave-born*, born in slavery.—*Slave-like*, like a slave.—*Slave-trade*, the iniquitous business of purchasing negroes and selling them for slaves.—*Slave-holder*, one who has property in slaves.—*Slaver*, a ship employed in the slave trade.
— v.n. To drudge; to labour as a slave.

Slaver, *slav'-er*, s. Saliva drivelling from the mouth.
— v.n. To suffer the spittle to flow from the mouth.
— v.a. To smear with saliva.

Slaverer, *slav'-er-er*, s. A driveller; an idiot.

Slavery, *sla'-ver-e*, s. Entire subjection to the will of another; bondage; servitude; vassalage.

Slavish, *sla'-vish*, a. Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean;—ad. *Slavishly*;—s. *Slavishness*.

Slavonic, *sla-von'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Slavonians, Selaves, or Sclavonians, the ancient inhabitants of the north-east of Europe.—s. The Slavonic language.

Slay, *sla*, v.a.; pret. *slew*; pp. *slain*. To put to death by violence; to destroy.

Slay, *sla*, s. A weaver's reed.
— v.a. To part threads and arrange them in a reed.

Slayer, *sla'-er*, s. One who slays; a murderer.

Sleave, *sleev*, s. The entangled part of silk or thread.
— v.a. To separate or divide a collection of threads.

Sleaziness, *sle'-ze-nes*, s. The state or quality of being sleazy.

Sleazy, *sle'-ze*, **Sleezy**, a. Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture.

Sled, *sled*, s. A carriage or vehicle moved on runners, or made to slide; a sledge.
— v.a. To convey or transport on a sled.

Sledding, *sled'-ding*, s. The act of transporting on a sled.

Sledge, *slej*, s. A large, heavy hammer, used chiefly by iron-smiths; a vehicle moved on runners or on low wheels.

Sleek, *sleek*, a. Smooth; glossy;—ad. *Sleekly*;—s. *Sleekness*.
— s. That which makes smooth.—*Sleek-stone*, a smoothing stone.
— v.a. To render smooth and glossy.
— ad. With ease and dexterity. (*Vulgar.*)

Sleeky, ‡ *sleek'-e*, a. Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sleep, *sleep*, v.n.; pret. and pp. *slept*. To repose; to slumber; to take rest.
— s. A temporary suspension of the intellectual functions or thinking powers, for the refreshment and invigoration of the animal system.—*Sleep-walking*, somnambulism; walking in one's sleep.

Sleeper, *sleep'-er*, s. A person who sleeps; a lazy person; an animal that lies dormant in winter; the foundation timber or stone of a railway line, or for the platform of a battery.—In the *glass trade*, a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones.

Sleepful, + *sleep'-ful*, a. Strongly inclined to sleep;—s. *Sleepfulness*.

Sleeping, *sleep'-ing*, s. State of resting in sleep.

Sleepless, *sleep'-les*, a. Having no sleep; wakeful;—ad. *Sleeplessly*;—s. *Sleeplessness*.

Sleepy, *sleep'-e*, a. Drowsy; inclined to sleep; somniferous; lazy;—ad. *Sleepily*;—s. *Sleepiness*.

Sleet, *sleet*, s. A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain.
— v.n. To snow or hail with rain.

Sleets, *sleets*, s.pl. In *mil.* matters, the parts of a mortar from the chamber to the trunnions.

Sleety, *sleet'-e*, a. Bringing or consisting of sleet;—s. *Sleetiness*.

SLEEVE, *sleev*, s. The part of a garment that covers the arm.—*To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh privately.—*To hang on the sleeve*, to be dependent on others.
— v.a. To furnish with sleeves.
SLEEVELESS, *sleev'-les*, a. Having no sleeves.
SLEID, *slade*, v.a. *See* SLEY.
SLEIGH, *sla*, s. *See* SLED, SLEDGE, and SLEDDING.
SLEIGHT, *slite*, s. An artful trick; artifice; cunning; dexterity;—a. *Sleighty*, *Sleightful*.
SLENDER, *slen'-der*, s. Thin; slim; slight; small in the waist; spare; abstemious; insufficient;—ad. *Slenderly*;—s. *Slenderness*.
SLEPT, *slept*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to sleep*.
SLEW, *sloo*, pret. of the verb *to slay*.
SLICE, *slise*, v.a. To cut into thin pieces.
— s. A thin, broad piece cut off; a peel or fire-shovel; a spatula.
SLICH, *slitsh*, } s. The ore of a metal, particularly of gold,
SLICK, *slik*, } prepared for further working.
SLID, *slid*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to slide*.
SLIDDERY,† *slid'-de-re*, a. Slippery.
SLIDE, *slide*, v.a. or v.n.; pret. *slid*; pp. *slid*, *slidden*. To pass smoothly along; to glide on ice; to slip, to fall.
— s. A smooth and easy passage; a frozen place to slide on.—In *music*, a grace consisting of two small notes moving by degrees.
SLIDER, *sli'-der*, s. One who slides, the part of an instrument that slides.
SLIDING, *sli'-ding*, s. Act of sliding; lapse; falling.
— pp. or a. Gliding smoothly along.—*Sliding-keel*, a narrow frame or platform let down through the bottom of a small vessel.—*Sliding-rule*, an instrument for working arithmetical and mathematical calculations on logarithmic principles.
SLIGHT, *slite*, a. Weak; inconsiderable; not strong or firm; with moderate contempt;—ad. *Slightly*.
— s. A moderate degree of contempt; neglect; artifice; dexterity. *See* SLEIGHT.
— v.a. To neglect; to disregard.
SLIGHTED, *sli'-ted*, pp. or a. Neglected.
SLIGHTINGLY, *sli'-ting-le*, ad. With neglect or disrespect.
SLIGHTNESS, *slite'-nes*, s. Weakness; superficiality; want of vehemence.
SLIGHTY, *sli'-te*, a. Superficial; slight; inconsiderable.
SLILY, *sli'-le*, ad. With artful secrecy. *See* SLY.
SLIM, *slim*, a. Slender; of small diameter; weak.
SLIME, *slime*, s. Soft, moist earth; viscous mud.—*Slime-pit*, a pit of adhesive mire.
SLIMINESS, *sli'-me-nes*, s. The quality of slime; viscosity.
SLIMNESS, *slim'-nes*, s. State or quality of being slim.
SLIMY, *sli'-me*, a. Abounding with slime; viscous.
SLINESS, *sli'-nes*, s. Artful secrecy.
SLING, *sling*, s. A missive weapon for throwing stones, a throw; a hanging bandage; a rope or band by which anything is suspended.
— v.a.; pret. and pp. *slung*. To throw with a sling; to hurl; to swing by a rope.
SLINGER, *sling'-er*, s. One who slings, or uses the sling.
SLINK, *slink*, v.n. or v.a.; pret. and pp. *slunk*. To sneak; to steal away; to miscarry, as a beast
SLIP, *slip*, v.n. To slide; to make a false step or mistake, to escape.
— v.a. To convey secretly; to escape from; to leave slily, to miscarry.—*To slip a cable*, to veer out and let go the end.—*To slip on*, to put on in haste.
— s. A sliding; act of slipping; a false step; a mistake, an escape; a long narrow piece; a twig.—*Slip-board*, a board sliding in grooves.—*Slip-knot*, a knot which will not bear a strain, but slips along the rope.
SLIPPER, *slip'-per*, s. A kind of light shoe.
SLIPPERY, *slip'-per-e*, a. Hard to hold; uncertain; changeable: lubricous;—s. *Slipperiness*.
SLIPPY,† *slip'-pe*, a. Slippery. (*Local.*)
SLIPSHOD, *slip'-shod*, a. Wearing shoes like slippers.
SLIPSLOP, *slip'-slop*, s. Bad or insipid liquor.
SLIT, *slit*, v.a.; pret. *slit*; pp. *slit* or *slitted*. To cut into long pieces or strips; to rend; to split.
— s. A long cut, or a narrow opening.
SLITTER, *slit'-ter*, s. One who slits.
SLITTING-MILL, *slit'-ting-mil*, s. A mill where iron bars are slit into nail-rods, &c.
SLIVER, *sliv'-er*, v.a. To cut or divide into long, thin pieces.
— s. A long piece cut or rent off.
SLOAM, *slome*, s. Layers of clay between those of coal.
SLOAT, *slote*, s. A narrow piece of timber which holds together larger pieces.
SLOBBER, *slob'-ber*. *See* SLABBER.
SLOE, *slo*, s. The fruit of the blackthorn.
SLOGAN, *slo'-gan*, s. The war-cry of a Highland clan.
SLOOP, *sloop*, s. A vessel with one mast.—*Sloop of war*, a vessel of war rigged as a schooner.
SLOP, *slop*, v.a. To drink greedily and grossly.
— s. Water carelessly thrown about; a puddle; mean liquid food.—*Slop-seller*, one who sells ready-made clothes.
SLOPE, *slope*, a. Inclined from a horizontal direction, oblique;— † s. *Slopeness*.
— s. An oblique direction; a declivity.
— v.a. To form with a slope; to incline.
— v.n. To take an oblique direction.
SLOPEWISE, *slope'-wize*, ad. Obliquely.
SLOPING, *slo'-ping*, a. Oblique; declivous;—ad. *Slopingly*.
SLOPPY, *slop'-pe*, a. Wet; muddy;—ad. *Sloppiness*.
SLOPS, *slops*, s.pl. Ready-made clothes, bedding, &c., whence *Slop-seller*, and *Slop-shop*.
SLOT,† *slot*, v.a. To shut with violence; to slam.
— s. A flat wooden bar; the track of a deer.
SLOTH, *sloath*, or *slawth*, s. Tardiness; sluggishness, laziness; idleness; a tardigrade edentate quadruped of South America.
SLOTHFUL, *sloath'-ful*, a. Inactive; sluggish; indolent;—ad. *Slothfully*;—s. *Slothfulness*.
SLOTTERY,‡ *slot'-ter-e*, a. Squalid; dirty; wet.
SLOUCH, *slowtsh*, s. A hanging down; an ungainly, clownish gait; a clownish fellow.
— v.n. To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look.
— v.a To depress; to cause to hang down.
SLOUCHING, *slowtsh'-ing*, a. Hanging down; walking awkwardly.
SLOUGH, *slow*, s. A hole full of mire; mud.
SLOUGH, *sluf*, s. The skin or cast skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore.
— v.n. To separate from the sound flesh.—*To slough off*, to separate from the living parts.
SLOUGHY, *slow'-e*, a. Full of sloughs; miry.
SLOVEN, *sluv'n*, s. A man careless of his dress or negligent of cleanliness; a negligent fellow.
SLOVENLINESS, *sluv'n-le-nes*, s. Negligence of dress.
SLOVENLY, *sluv'n-le*, a. Negligent of dress; disorderly.
— ad. In a careless, inelegant manner.
SLOVENRY,† *sluv'n-re*, s. Negligence of order or neatness.
SLOW, *slo*, a. Not quick in motion; tardy; dilatory, inactive.—*Slow-sighted*, slow to discern.—*Slow-winged*, flying slowly.—*Slow-worm*, a reptile, the blind-worm.
SLOWBACK, *slo'-bak*, s. A lubber; an idle fellow.
SLOWLY, *slo'-le*, ad. With moderate motion, tardily.
SLOWNESS, *slo'-nes*, s. Want of speed or velocity; dilatoriness; dulness of intellect.
SLUBBER, *slub'-ber*, v.a. To do lazily, or coarsely; to daub; to stain.
SLUBBERDEGULLION, *slub'-ber-de-gul'-yun*, s. A mean, dirty fellow.
SLUBBERINGLY, *slub'-ber-ing-le*, ad. In a slovenly manner. (*Vulgar.*)
SLUDGE, *sluj*, s. Mud; mire;—a. *Sludgy*.
SLUE, *slew*, v a. In *naut.* language, to turn anything conical or cylindrical, &c. about its axis.
SLUG, *slug*, s. A drone; a lazy fellow; a snail without a shell; a small bullet.
— ‡ v.a. or v.n. To move slowly; to make sluggish.
SLUGABED, *slug'-a-bed*, s. One who indulges in bed.
SLUGGARD, *slug'-gurd*, s. A person habitually lazy.
— a. Sluggish; lazy.
SLUGGARDIZE,† *slug'-gard-ize*, v.a. To make lazy.
SLUGGISH, *slug'-gish*, a. Indolent or lazy; slothful · dull or inactive;—ad. *Sluggishly*;—s. *Sluggishness*.
SLUGS, *slugz*, s. Among *miners*, half-roasted ore.
SLUICE, *sloose*, s. A vent for water; a floodgate.
—† v.a. To emit by flood gates.
SLUICY, *sloo'-se*, a. Falling in streams, as from a sluice.
SLUMBER, *slum'-ber*, v.n. To sleep lightly; to doze.
— s. Light sleep; repose.
SLUMBERER, *slum'-ber-er*, s. One who slumbers.
SLUMBERING, *slum'-ber-ing*, ppr. or a. Dozing; sleeping lightly;—a. *Slumberingly*.
SLUMBEROUS, *slum'-ber-us*, } a. Inviting or causing
SLUMBERY, *slum'-ber-e*, } sleep; soporiferous.
SLUNG, *slung*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to sling*.
SLUNK, *slunk*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to slink*.
SLUR, *slur*, v.a. To soil; to sully; to discredit.—In *music*, to perform in a smooth, gliding style.
— s. Slight reproach or disgrace.
SLURRED, *slurd*, a. Marked with a slur.

SLUSH, *slush*, s. Soft mud; sludge; grease; any soft or filthy mixture.
SLUSHY, *slush'-e*, a. Consisting of soft mud.
SLUT, *slut*, s. A dirty or slovenly woman; a term of contempt, a name of slight contempt for a woman.
SLUTTERY, *slut'-ter-e*, s. Qualities of a slut; dirtiness.
SLUTTISH, *slut'-tish*, a. Dirty; slovenly; careless of dress;—ad. *Sluttishly*;—s. *Sluttishness*.
SLY, *sli*, a. Artful, meanly cunning; crafty.—*On the sly*, in a secret manner.—*Sly-boots*, a sly, cunning person (*low*);—ad. *Slyly*;—s. *Slyness*.
SMACK, *smak*, v.n. or v.a. To kiss with a close compression of the lips and a sharp noise; to be tinctured with any particular taste; to crack.
— s. A loud kiss; a quick, sharp noise, pleasing taste; a quick, smart blow; a small vessel
SMALL, *smawl*, a. Little, slender; weak, diminutive; of little moment.—*Small-arms*, a general name of muskets, carbines, &c., in distinction from the great guns.—*Small-beer*, a species of weak beer.—*Small-clothes*, trousers.—*Small-coal*, coals not in lumps, but small pieces.—*Small-craft*, vessels in general of a small size.—*Small-pox*, an exanthematic disease, consisting of a cutaneous eruption. *See* VARIOLA.—*Small-wares*, the name of various small textile articles, as tapes, braid, &c. [called celery.
SMALLAGE, *smawl'-aje*, s. A plant, *apium graveolens*,
SMALLISH, *smawl'-ish*, a. Somewhat small.
SMALLNESS, *smawl'-nes*, s. Littleness of size or extent; unimportant.
SMALLY,† *smawl'-le*, ad. In a little degree.
SMALT, *smawlt*, s. Glass tinged of a fine deep blue.
SMALTINE, *smawl'-teen*, s. Tin-white cobalt.
SMARAGD, *smar'-agd*, s. The emerald.
SMARAGDINE, *smà-rag'-deen*, a. Pertaining to emerald; of an emerald green.
SMARAGDITE, *smà-rag'-dite*, s. A green mineral, diallage.
SMART, *smärt*, s. A quick, pungent pain, either of body or mind; pain. [ties.
— v.n. To feel a lively, pungent pain; to endure penal-
— a. Pungent; pricking, acute and pertinent; witty; vivacious; spruce in apparel.—*Smart-money*, money paid by a person to buy himself off from enlistment.—*Smart-ticket*, a certificate given to wounded seamen, entitling them to smart-money.—*Smart-weed*, a plant so called on account of its acrimony.
SMARTEN, *smärt'n*, v.a. To make smart. (*Colloq.*)
SMARTLY, *smärt'-le*, ad. With keen pain; briskly; wittily; showily.
SMARTNESS, *smärt'-nes*, s. The quality of being smart or pungent, or of being lively, witty, or keen.
SMASH, *smash*, v.a. To break in pieces by violence; to crush. (*Vulgar.*)
SMASHING, *smash'-ing*, s. State of being smashed.
SMATCH,‡ *smatsh*, v.n. To have a taste.
— s. Taste; tincture. (*Vulgar.*)
SMATTER, *smat'-ter*, v.n. To talk superficially; to have a slight knowledge. [and *Smattering*.
— s. A slight, superficial knowledge; whence *Smatterer*,
SMEAR, *smeer*, v.a. To besmear; to daub; to contami-
— s. A fat, oily substance; ointment. [nate.
SMEARY,† *smeer'-e*, a. That smears or soils; adhesive.
SMEATH, *smeeth*, s. A sea-fowl.
SMECTITE, *smek'-tite*, s. A sort of fuller's earth.
SMEGMATIC, *smeg-mat'-ik*, a. Soapy; cleansing; detersive.
SMELL, *smel*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *smelled*, *smelt*. To perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves.—*To smell a rat*, a colloquial phrase signifying to suspect strongly.
— v.n. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have a particular scent; to exercise sagacity.
— s. The power or faculty of smelling; scent; odour; whence *Smeller*.
SMELLFEAST, *smel'-feest*, s. An epicure; a parasite.
SMELLING, *smel'-ling*, s. The sense by which odours are perceived.—*Smelling-bottle*, a bottle impregnated with something calculated to stimulate the olfactory nerves.
SMELT, *smelt*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to smell*.
— s. A small fish of the salmon family.
— v.a. To melt or fuse as ore.
SMELTER, *smelt'-er*, s. One who smelts ore. [ores.
SMELTERY, *smelt'-er-e*, s. A house or place for smelting
SMELTING, *smelt'-ing*, s. The operation of melting or fusing ores.
SMERK, *smerk*, } *See* SMIRK.
SMERKY, *smerk'-e*, }
SMERLIN, *smer'-lin*, s. A fish the *cobitis aculeata*.
SMEW, *smew*, s. A migratory aquatic fowl.
SMICKER, *smik'-er*, v.a. To look amorously or wantonly
SMICKERING, *smik'-er-ing*, s. An affected smile or amorous look.
SMIDDY,‡ *smid'-de*, s. A smithery.
SMILACEÆ, *smi-la'-se-e*, s.pl. An order of dictyogenous herbaceous plants.
SMILACINE, *smil'-à-sin*, s. A white crystallizable compound, *parillinic acid*.
SMILE, *smile*, v.n. To express pleasure, love, or kindness by the countenance; to look gay and joyous; to express slight contempt, to countenance.
— v.a. To awe with a contemptuous smile
— s. A look of pleasure, or kindness, or slight contempt, propitiousness, whence *Smiler* one who smiles.
SMILELESS, *smile'-les*, a. Not having a smile.
SMILER, *smi'-ler*, s. One who smiles.
SMILING, *smi'-ling*, ppr. or a. Looking joyous or gay —ad. *Smilingly*;—s. *Smilingness*.
SMIRCH, *smurtsh*, v.a. To cloud; to soil (*Low.*)
SMIRK, *smurk*, v.n. To look affectedly kind or pleased.
— s. An affected or wanton-looking smile.
— a. Nice; jaunty; smart.
SMITE, *smite*, v.a.; pret. *smote*; pp. *smit*, *smitten*. To strike; to kill; to blast; to afflict; to chasten.
— v.n. To strike; to collide.
SMITER, *smi'-ter*, s. One who smites or strikes.
SMITH, *smith*, s. One who works in metals.
—‡ To beat into shape; to forge.
SMITHERY, *smith'-er-e*, s. The work-shop of a smith, or work done by him. [shape
SMITHING, *smith'-ing*, s. The act of working iron into
SMITHY, *smith'-e*, s. The shop of a smith.
SMITT, *smit*, s. A clayey ore made into balls for marking sheep.
SMITTEN, *smit'n*, pp. of the verb *to smite*.
SMITTLE, *smit'-tl*, v.a. To infect;—a. *Smittlish*, infectious. (*Local.*)
SMOCK, *smok*, s. A woman's under garment; a word often used in composition; as, *smock-faced*, having a femine countenance.—*Smock-frock*, a coarse linen frock worn by farm-labourers.—*Smock-mill*, a windmill whose top is the only part which turns to meet the wind.—*Smock-race*, a race run by women for the prize of a fine smock.
SMOCKLESS, *smok'-les*, a. Wanting a smock.
SMOKE, *smoke*, s. The sooty exhalation that escapes from burning materials; vapour.—*Smoke-cloud*, a cloud of smoke.—*Smoke-consuming*, consuming smoke.—*Smoke-dried*, dried in smoke.—*Smoke-jack*, an engine for turning a spit.—*Smoke-sail*, a small sail set forward of the funnel of a vessel's galley.
— v.n. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapour; to fume tobacco in a pipe.
— v.a. To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to smell out; to sneer at.
SMOKED, *smoke't*, pp. or a. Cured or dried in smoke.
SMOKELESS, *smoke'-les*, a. Having no smoke.
SMOKER, *smo'-ker*, s. One who dries by smoke; one who smokes tobacco.
SMOKILY, *smo'-ke-le*, ad. So as to be full of smoke
SMOKINESS, *smo'-ke-nes*, s. The state of being smoky
SMOKING, *smo'-king*, ppr. or a. Emitting smoke.
— s. The act of emitting smoke.
SMOKY, *smo'-ke*, a. Emitting smoke; fumid; noisome with smoke.
SMOOTH, *smooth*, a. Having an even surface; gently flowing; not ruffled; bland in manners, mild, calm; flattering.—*Smooth-chinned*, beardless.—*Smooth-faced*, having a mild, soft look.—*Smooth-tongued*, plausible; flattering;—ad. *Smoothly*.
— v.a. To make smooth; to make even on the surface.
SMOOTHING, *smooth'-ing*, ppr. or a. Making smooth.—*Smoothing-iron*, a polished iron instrument for smoothing clothes.—*Smoothing-plane*, a fine plane used for smoothing and finishing work.
SMOOTHNESS, *smooth'-nes*, s Evenness of surface; softness, easy flow of words, blandness of address.
SMOTE, *smote*, pret of the verb *to smite*.
SMOTHER, *smuth'-er*, v.a. To suffocate; to stifle; to suppress.
— v.n. To be suffocated; to smoke without vent.
— s. Smoke; thick dust.
SMOTHERED, *smuth'-erd*, pp. or a. Suffocated; stifled.
SMOTHERY, *smuth'-er-e*, a. Tending to smother, -e *Smotheriness*, *Smothering*;—ad. *Smotheringly*
SMOUCH‡ *smoutsh*, v.a. T salute.

Smoulder, *smole'-der*, v.n. To burn and smoke without vent.
Smouldering, *smole'-der-ing*, } ppr. or a. Smoking
Smouldry, *smole'-dre*, } without vent.
Smudge, *smuj*, s. A suffocating smoke.
Smug, *smug*, a. Neat; affectedly nice in dress;—ad. *Smugly*;—s. *Smugness*
—‡ v.a. To make spruce; to dress neatly.
Smuggle, *smug'-gl*, v.a. Secretly to import or export goods without paying the custom-house duties.
Smuggled, *smug'-gld*, pp. or a. Imported or exported clandestinely.
Smuggler, *smug'-gler*, s. One who smuggles, a vessel employed in running goods.
Smuggling, *smug'-gling*, s. The offence of clandestinely importing or exporting prohibited goods.
Smuly, *smew'-le*, a. Looking smoothly.
Smut, *smut*, s. A spot made with soot or coal; a parasitic fungus on grain; obscene language.
— v.a. To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with soot; to taint with mildew; to tarnish.
— v.n. To be converted into smut. [coal.
Smutch, *smutsh*, v.a. To blacken with smoke, soot, or
Smutty, *smut'-te*, a. Soiled with smut; tainted with mildew; obscene;—ad. *Smuttily*;—s. *Smuttiness*.
Snack, *snak*, s. A share; a slight, hasty repast.
Snacket, *snak'-et*, s. The hasp of a casement. (*Local.*)
Snaffle, *snaf'l*, s. A bridle consisting of a slender bitmouth.
— v.a. To manage with a bridle. [knot.
Snag, *snag*, s. A sharp or rough branch; a shoot; a
— v.a. To hew roughly with an axe.
Snagged, *snag'd*, pp. or a. Run against a snag; full of snags.
Snaggy, *snag'-ge*, a. Full of rough branches, or sharp points.
Snail, *snale*, s. A slimy, slow-creeping, molluscous animal; a drone; a slow-moving person.—*Snail-trefoil*, a plant of the genus *medicago*.—*Snail-flower*, a plant allied to the kidney bean.
Snake, *snake*, s. A serpent of the oviparous kind.
— v.a. In *naut.* language, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally.—*Snake-root*, the common name of the plants of the genus *Ophiorhiza*.—*Snake's-head iris*, a bulbous plant of Arabia, *iris tuberosa*.—*Snake-stones*, the popular name given to *Ammonites*.—*Snake-weed*, the plant *polygonum bistorta*.—*Snake-wood*, the wood of the *strychnos colubrina*.
Snakish, *sna'-kish*, a. Having the qualities of a snake.
Snaky, *sna'-ke*, a. Pertaining to, or resembling a snake; serpentine; winding; cunning; deceitful.
Snap, *snap*, v.a. or v.n. To break short; to strike with a sharp sound; to bite or seize suddenly; to part asunder; to crack.—*To snap off*, to bite off suddenly.—*To snap one up*, to treat with sharp words.
— s. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance; a sudden bite, or effort to bite; a crack of a whip; a theft.—*Snap-dragon*, a name of different plants, belonging to the genus *antirrhinum*; a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth.
Snapper, *snap'-per*, s. One who snaps.
Snappish, *snap'-pish*, a. Eager to bite; peevish; sharp in reply;—ad. *Snappishly*;—s. *Snappishness*.
Snare, *snare*, s. A string or line with a noose for catching animals; an entanglement.
— v.a. To catch with a snare; to entangle.
Snarer, *sna'-rer*, s. One who lays snares or entangles.
Snarl, *snärl*, v.n. To growl; to gnarl; to speak roughly.
— v.a. To entangle; to complicate.
— s. Entanglement; a contention or quarrel.
Snarler, *snärl'-er*, s. One who snarls; a growling animal; a quarrelsome fellow.
Snarling, *snärl'-ing*, ppr. or a. Growling; grumbling; cynical; snappish; entangling.
Snary, *sna'-re*, a. Entangling; insidious.
Snast,‡ *snast*, s. The snuff of a candle.
Snatch, *snatsh*, v.a. or v.n.; pret. and pp. *snatched* or *snatcht*. To seize hastily or abruptly; to catch at; to pluck.
— s. A hasty catch or seizing; a broken or interrupted action.—*Snatch-block*, a particular kind of block used in ships.
Snatcher, *snatsh'-er*, s. One who takes abruptly.
Snatchingly, *snatsh'-ing-le*, ad. By snatching; hastily.
Snathe,‡ *snathe*, v.a. To lop or prune.
Snead,‡ *sneed*, s. The handle of a scythe.
Sneak, *sneek*, v.n. To creep or steal away privately, to crouch; to truckle.
— s. A mean fellow.
Sneaker, *sneek'-er*, s. One who sneaks away secretly a truckler; a small vessel of drink (*local*).
Sneaking, *sneek'-ing*, ppr. Creeping away slily.
— a. Mean; servile; crouching; niggardly;—ad. *Sneakingly*;—s. *Sneakingness*.
Sneakup,‡ *sneek'-up*, s. A sneaking, insidious fellow.
Sneap,‡ *sneep*, v.a. To check; to reprimand; to nip.
—‡ s. A reprimand; a check.
Sneer, *sneer*, v.n. or v.a. To show contempt by a particular cast of countenance; to scoff; to treat with contempt.
— s. A look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule.
Sneerer, *sneer'-er*, s. One who sneers.
Sneerful,‡ *sneer'-ful*, a. Given to sneering.
Sneering, *sneer'-ing*, ppr. or a. Manifesting contempt or scorn;—ad. *Sneeringly*. [lently.
Sneeze, *sneez*, v.n. To emit air through the nose vio-
— s. A violent ejection of air through the nose.—*Sneeze-wort*, a name of plants of the genus *achillea*, &c.
Sneezing, *sneez'-ing*, s. The act of ejecting air through the nose.
Snet, *snet*, s. The fat of a deer. (*Local among sportsmen.*)
Snib, *snib*, v.a. To nip or reprimand.
Snick,‡ *snik*, s. A small cut or mark; a latch.
Snicker, *snik'-er*, } v.n. To laugh slightly, or with
Snigger, *snig'-ger*, } short, suppressed catches.
Sniff, *snif*, v.n. or v.a. To draw air up the nose; to draw in with the breath.
— s. Perception by the nose.
Snift, *snift*, v.n. To snort; to draw breath up the nose.—*Snifting-valve*, a valve in the cylinder of a steam-engine for the escape of air.
Snig, *snig*, s. A kind of eel. [eels.
Sniggle, *snig'-gl*, v.a. To snare; to catch; to fish for
Snip, *snip*, v.a. To clip; to cut off the neb.
— s. A clip; a single cut with scissors; a small shred.—*Snip-snap*, a smart dialogue.
Snipe, *snipe*, s. A fen fowl; a blockhead.
Snipper, *snip'-per*, s. One who snips or clips.
Snippet, *snip'-pet*, s. A small part or share.
Snivel, *sniv'-vl*, s. Mucus running from the nose.
— v.n. To run at the nose; to cry as children.
Sniveller, *sniv'-vl-er*, s. One who snivels or weeps for slight causes.
Snivelling, *sniv'-vl-ing*, s. A crying, as of children.
Snivelly, *sniv'-vl-e*, a. Running at the nose; whining.
Snob, *snob*, s. A journeyman shoemaker; a vulgar person who apes gentility.—In the *universities*, a townsman as opposed to a gownsman.
Snobbish, *snob'-bish*, a. Belonging to or resembling a snob;—ad. *Snobbishly*;—s. *Snobbishness*, and *Snobbism*.
Snook, *snook*, v.n. To lurk; to lie in ambush. (*Local.*)
Snooze, *snooz*, s. A short sleep or nap.
— v.n. To slumber; to take a nap. [sleep.
Snore, *snore*, v.n. To breathe with a hoarse noise in
— s. A hoarse breathing in sleep.
Snorer, *sno'-rer*, s. One who snores.
Snort, *snawrt*, v.n. To force the air with violence through the nose; to snore.
— v.a. To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision.
Snorter, *snawrt'-er*, s. One who snorts; a snorer.
Snorting, *snawrt'-ing*, s. The act of forcing the air through the nose.
Snot, *snot*, s. Mucus discharged from the nose.
Snotty, *snot'-te*, a. Foul with mucus; mean; dirty (*Low.*)
Snout, *snowt*, s. The long projecting nose of a beast, as of swine; the nose of a man (*in contempt*).
— v.a. To furnish with a nozzle or point
Snouted, *snowt'-ed*, a. Having a snout.
Snouty, *snowt'-e*, a. Resembling a beast's snout.
Snow, *sno*, s. Crystallized vapour; the watery particles of the atmosphere frozen into small white flakes; a vessel equipped with two masts.—*Snow* forms a variety of compounds; as, *Snow-ball*, a round mass of snow.—*Snow-ball-tree*, the gelder rose.—*Snow-bird*, a bird which appears in the time of snow.—*Snow-capt*, or *Snow-crowned*, crowned with snow.—*Snow-drift*, a bank of snow driven together by the wind.—*Snow-line*, the lowest limit of perpetual snow.—*Snow-plough*, a machine for clearing away the snow.—*Snow-shoe*, a shoe to prevent the feet from sinking into the snow.—*Snow-slip*, a large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain.—*Snow-storm*, a storm with falling snow.—*Snow-wreath*, a wreath of snow

SNOW, v.n. or v.a. To fall in snow; to scatter like snow.
SNOW-DROP, *sno'-drop*, s. A bulbous plant bearing a white flower, which appears in early spring.
SNOWLESS, *sno'-les*, a. Destitute of snow.
SNOWLIKE, *sno'-like*, a. Resembling snow.
SNOWY, *sno'-e*, a. Like snow; white; pure.
SNUB, *snub*, s. A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag; a check or rebuke.—*Snub-nosed*, having a short, flat nose.
— v.a. To nip; to clip; to check; to reprimand.—*To snub a cable*, among *seamen*, is to check it suddenly in running out.
SNUBBING, *snub'-bing*, s. A *nautical* term for checking the sudden jerk of the cable after letting go the anchor.
SNUDGE,‡ *snuj*, s. A miser or a sneaking fellow.
SNUFF, *snuf*, s. The burning part of a candlewick; a candle almost burnt out; pulverized tobacco, or other powder, inhaled by the nose; resentment.—*Snuffer*, or *Snuff-taker*, one who takes snuff.—*Snuff-box*, a box for carrying snuff about the person.
— v.a. To draw in with the breath, to inhale; to scent; to smell; to take off the end of the snuff.
— v.n. To snort; to inhale air; to take offence.
SNUFFERS, *snuf'-ferz*, s.pl. An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.
SNUFFING, *snuf-fing*, s. Act of snuffing.
SNUFFLE, *snuf'-fl*, v.n. To speak through the nose.
SNUFFLER, *snuf'-fler*, s. One who snuffles or speaks through the nose. [mucus.
SNUFFLES, *snuf'-flz*, s. Obstruction of the nose by
SNUFFLING, *snuf'-fling*, s. A speaking through the
SNUFFY, *snuf'-fe*, a. Soiled with snuff. [nose.
SNUG, *snug*, v.n. To lie close; to smuggle.
— a. Lying close; concealed; close; convenient;—ad. *Snugly*;—s. *Snugness*.
SNUGGERY, *snug'-ger-e*, s. A snug, comfortable place. (*Coll.*) [place.
SNUGGLE, *snug'-gl*, v.n. To move about to get a close
SO, *so*, ad. In like manner; thus; therefore; provided that.—*So much as*, however much.—*So so*, much as it was; indifferently.—*So then*, therefore.
SOAK, *soke*, v.a. To wet thoroughly; to drench; to steep; to imbibe.
— v.n. To lie steeped in fluid, to enter into pores or interstices; to drink intemperately.
SOAKER, *soke'-er*, s. One who soaks in a liquid.
SOAP, *sope*, s. An alkaline or unctuous substance used in washing and cleansing.—*Soap-boiler*, a maker of soap.—*Soap-stone*, a magnesian mineral.—*Soap-suds*, water impregnated with soap.—*Soapberry-tree*, an evergreen tropical tree, bearing red saponaceous berries, used as a substitute for soap.—*Soap-wort*, a plant of the genus *saponaria*.
— v.a. To rub or wash over with soap.
SOAPY, *so'-pe*, a. Having the qualities of soap.
SOAR, *sore*, v.n. To fly aloft; to rise high; to mount; to be lofty.
— s. A towering flight. [rising aloft.
SOARING, *sore'-ing*, ppr. or a. Mounting on the wing;
— s. The act of mounting on the wing; intellectual flight
SOB, *sob*, s. A convulsive sigh or act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.
— v.n. To sigh or utter deep sobs.
SOBBING, *sob'-bing*, s. Lamentation; weeping.
SOBER, *so'-ber*, a. Temperate; abstemious in the use of spirituous liquors; sound in mind; serious in thought.—ad. *Soberly*;—s. *Soberness*.—*Sober-minded*, having a disposition or temper habitually sober; temperate and calm;—s. *Sober-mindedness*.
— v.a. To make sober.
SOBRIETY, *so-bri'-e-te*, s. Habitual temperance, especially in drinking spirituous liquors; sober-mindedness; sedateness.
SOBRIQUET, *sob-re-ka'*, s. (Fr.) A nickname.
SOC, *sok*, s. A service due from a tenant to a lord; an exclusive privilege; the power of holding a manorial court.
SOCAGE, *sok'-aje*, s. A tenure of lands by certain service.
SOCAGER, *sok'-a-jer*, s. A tenant by socage.
SO-CALLED, *so'-kawld*, a. So named.
SOCIABILITY, *so-she-a-bil'-e-te*, s. Disposition to associate and converse with others.
SOCIABLE, *so'-she-a-bl*, a. Inclined to conversation or society; familiar; social; friendly; companionable;—ad. *Sociably*;—s. *Sociableness*. [other.
— s. A kind of phaeton with two seats facing each
SOCIAL, *so'-she-al*, a. Pertaining to society; disposed to unite in society; companionable; conversible; friendly; convivial;—ad. *Socially*;—s. *Sociality* and *Socialness*.
SOCIALISM, *so'-she-al-izm*, s. The doctrine of social co-operation and communion of property; communism, whence *Socialist*, an advocate of Socialism.
SOCIALIZE, *so'-she-al-ize*, v.a. To reduce to a social state
SOCIATE,‡ *so'-she-ate*, v.n. To associate.
SOCIETY, *so-si'-e-te*, s. A number of persons united in community; a fraternity; a club or coterie; company; fellowship; partnership.
SOCINIAN, *so-sin'-e-an*, s. or a. A follower of Socinus; one who denies the divinity and atonement of Christ; whence *Socinianism*.
SOCK, *sok*, s. The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy: a short stocking; a ploughshare.
SOCKET, *sok'-et*, s. Any hollow which receives and holds something else; the hollow in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick.—*Socket-chisel*, a strong chisel used by carpenters for mortising.—*Socket-pole*, a pole armed with an iron socket, and used to propel boats, &c.
SOCKLESS, *sok'-les*, a. Destitute of socks or shoes.
SOCLE, *so'kl*, s. In *arch.*, a plain block or plinth forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, &c.; also, a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.
SOCMAN, *sok'-man*, s. One who holds lands by socage, whence ‡*Socmanry*.
SOCOTRINE, *sok'-o-treen*, a. A kind of aloes from Socotra.
SOCRATIC, *so-krat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Socrates, or to his manner of teaching by interrogatories;—ad. *Socratically*;—s. *Socratism*.
SOD, *sod*, s. Turf; sward.
— v.a. To cover with sod; to turf.—Pret. of the verb *to seethe*.
SODA, *so'-da*, s. The basis of common salt; a fixed mineral alkali.—*Carbonate of soda* is an article of great importance in the manufacture of glass, soap, &c.—*Soda-salts*, salts which have soda for their base.—*Soda water*, a weak solution of soda in water charged with carbonic acid.
SODALITE, *so'-da-lite*, s. A mineral containing a large proportion of soda.
SODALITY, *so-dal'-e-te*, s. Fellowship or fraternity.
SODDEN, *sod'-dn*, pp. of the verb *to seethe*. Boiled; seethed.
SODDY, *sod'-de*, a. Turfy; consisting of sod.
SODER, *saw'-der*, s. Metallic cement; a composition used in uniting other metallic substances.
— v.a. To unite by metallic cement.
SODERING, *saw'-der-ing*, s. Process of uniting metals by soder.
SODIUM, *so'-de-um*, s. The metallic base of soda.
SODOMY, *sod'-o-me*, s. A crime against nature.
SOE, *so*, s. A sort of bucket. (*Local.*)
SOEVER, *so-ev'-er*, s. A compound affixed to such words as *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*, &c.
SOFA, *so'-fa*, s. A long seat with a stuffed bottom.—*Sofa-bed*, a bed within a frame beneath a sofa.
SOFETT, *so-fet'*, s. A small sofa.
SOFFIT, *sof'-fit*, s. In *arch.*, a ceiling.
SOFI, *so'-fe*, s. In *Persia*, a religious person; a dervise, whence *Sofism*, the mystical doctrines of the Mohammedan priests or sofis.
SOFT, *soft*, a. Not hard or rough; smooth to the touch delicate; tender; placid; gentle; effeminate; smooth and gently flowing; weak or foolish.—*Soft-hearted*, susceptible of pity.—*Soft-voiced*, having a soft voice.
— ad. Softly; gently; quietly.
— exclam. for *be soft*; hold; stop.
SOFTEN, *sof'n*, v.a. To make more soft; to mollify; to palliate; to alleviate; to make calm and placid; to enervate.
— v.n. To become more pliable and yielding to pressure; to relent; to become more mild.
SOFTENER, *sof'n-er*, s. One who palliates.
SOFTENING, *sof'n-ing*, s. The act of making less hard or less obdurate.
SOFTISH, *soft'-ish*, a. Somewhat soft.
SOFTLING,† *soft'-ling*, s. An effeminate person
SOFTLY, *soft'-le*, ad. Without hardness; gently placidly.
SOFTNESS, *soft'-nes*, s. Quality of being soft; mildness; kindness; effeminacy; weakness; simplicity.
SOGGY, *sog'-ge*, a. Wet; filled with water.
SOHO, *so-ho'*, exclam. A form of calling to one afar off a sportman's halloo.

Soil, *soyl*, v.a. To make dirty; to stain; to foul; to pollute, to manure.—*To soil cattle*, is to feed them with grass. [land; country.
— s. Dirt; dung; compost; earth; stain; tarnish.
Soiled, *soyld*, pp. or a. Fouled; stained.
Soiliness,† *soyl'-e-nes*, s. Stain; foulness.
Soiling, *soyl'-ing*, s. The practice of feeding cattle or horses with fresh grass.
Soilless, *soyl'-les*, a. Destitute of soil.
Soilure,‡ *soyl'-ure*, s. Stain; pollution.
Soirée, *swä'-rā*, s. (Fr.) An evening party for conversation and friendly intercourse.
Sojourn, *soj'-urn* or *so-jurn'*, v.n. To continue in a place as a temporary resident; to tarry.
— s. A temporary residence, as in a foreign country; whence *Sojourner*, *Sojourning*, and *Sojournment*.
Soke, *soke*, s. *See* Soc.
Sol, *sol*, s. The fifth note of Guido's gamut, in *music*; a French penny. *See* Sou. [console.
Solace, *sol'-ase*, v.a. To cheer in grief; to comfort; to
—‡ v.n. To take comfort.
— s. That which comforts or alleviates grief; consolation; recreation.
Solacement, *sol'-ase-ment*, s. Act of comforting.
Solanaceæ, *sol-ā-na'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the *Solanum*, comprehending the potato, egg-plant, and night-shade, is the type.
Solander, *so-lan'-der*, s. A disease in horses. [fowl.
Solan-goose, *so'-lan-goose*, s. The gannet, an aquatic
Solanine, *sol'-ā-nine*, s. A vegetable alkaloid obtained from *Solanum*, which see. [Mediterranean.
Solano, *so-lä'-no*, s. A hot, oppressive wind in the
Solar, *so'-lar*, a. Pertaining to the sun, or proceeding from it; measured by the progress of the sun.—*Solar system*, the group of celestial bodies comprehending the sun, planets, and comets.—*Solar spots*, spots of various sizes on the disk of the sun.—*Solar microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by the light of the sun.
Sold, *sold'*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to sell*.
—‡ s. Salary; military pay.
Solde, *solde*, s. The pay or subsistence of a soldier.
Solder, *sol'-der*, v.a. *See* Sodder, and its derivatives.
Soldier, *sole'-jur*, s. A man engaged in military service; a man of military experience or distinguished valour. [brave; martial.
Soldierly, *sole'-jur-le*, a. Like or becoming a soldier;
Soldiership, *sole'-jur-ship*, s. Martial skill.
Soldiery, *sole'-jur-e*, s. The body of military men; soldiership.
Sole, *sole*, s. The bottom of the foot or of the shoe; the part of anything that forms the bottom; a marine fish, allied to the flounder.—In *ship-building*, a sort of lining, used to prevent the wearing of anything; a sort of horn under a horse's hoof.
— v.a. To furnish with a sole.
— a. Being or acting without another; single; solitary.—In *law*, unmarried, as a *femme-sole*;—ad. *Solely*.
Solecism, *sol'-e-sizm*, s. Impropriety in language; incongruity of words; whence *Solecist*, one who commits solecisms;—v.n. *Solecize*.
Solecistical, *sol-e-sist'-e-kal*, a. Incorrect; incongruous;—ad. *Solecistically*.
Solemn, *sol'-em*, a. Marked with religious gravity, pomp, or sanctity; formal; reverential; devotional;—ad. *Solemnly*;—s. *Solemnness*.
Solemnity, *so-lem'-ne-te*, s. A religious ceremony; a ritual performance; gravity, seriousness.
Solemnization, *sol-em-ne-za'-tion*, s. The act of solemnizing.
Solemnize, *sol'-em-nize*, v.a. To celebrate; to perform with ritual ceremonies; to make grave and reverential. [solemn rite
Solemnizer, *sol'-em-ni-zer*, s. One who performs a
Soleness, *sole'-nes*, s. Singleness.
Solenite, *so'-len-ite*, s. A petrified razor-shell of the genus *solen*. [of the gamut.
Sol-fa, *sol-fä'*, v.n. To exercise the voice in the notes
Sol-faing, *sol-fa'-ing*, s. In *music*, the exercise of the voice in the notes of the gamut; playing at sight.
Solfatara, *sol-fä-tä'-rä*, s. (Ital.) A volcanic vent which emits sulphurous compounds.
Solicit, *so-lis'-it*, v.a. To ask with earnestness; to petition; to supplicate; to importune; to entreat; to try to obtain.
Solicitant, *so-lis'-it-ant*, s. One who solicits.
Solicitation *so-lis-e-tā'-shun*, s. Earnest request; invitation; supplication.
Solicitor, *so-lis'-e-tur*, s. One who asks with earnestness; an attorney, advocate, or counsellor at law; one who acts for another.—*Solicitor-General*, the legal officer of the crown.
Solicitous, *so-lis'-e-tus*, a. Careful; anxious; very desirous;—ad. *Solicitously*;—s. *Solicitousness*.
Solicitude, *so-lis'-e-tewd*, s. Uneasiness of mind; anxiety.
Solid, *sol'-id*, a. Compact; dense; firm; strong; substantial; true; grave; profound; ad. *Solidly*;—s. *Solidness*.
— s. A firm, compact body. [making solid.
Solidification, *so-lid-e-fe-kā'-shun*, s. The act of
Solidify, *so-lid'-e-fi*, v.a. To make solid or compact.
Solidism, *sol'-e-dizm*, s. The doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body; whence *Solidist*, one who believes in solidism.
Solidity, *so-lid'-e-te*, s. Fulness of matter; firmness; compactness; strength.
Solidungulate, *sol-e-dung'-gu-late*, s. A mammal with a single or solid hoof on each foot;—a. *Solidungulous*.
Solifidian, *sol-e-fid'-e-an*, s. and a. The doctrine that faith alone is sufficient for salvation; whence *Solifidianism*.
Soliloquize, *so-lil'-o-kwize*, v.n. To utter a soliloquy.
Soliloquy, *so-lil'-o-kwe*, s. A discourse, &c., to one's self; a written composition.
Soliped, *sol'-e-ped*, s. A quadruped whose hoof is not cloven;—a. *Solipedous*.
Solitaire, *sol-e-tare'*, s. (Fr.) A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; an ornament for the neck.
Solitarian, *sol-e-tā'-re-an*, } s. One who lives alone or
Solitary, *sol'-e-tā-re*, } in solitude; a hermit.
Solitary, *sol'-e-tā-re*, a. Living alone; retired; remote from society; single; lonely; gloomy;—ad *Solitarily*;—s. *Solitariness*.
Solitude, *sol'-e-tewd*, s. State of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness; a solitary place; a desert.
Solivagant, *so-liv'-ā-gant*, a. Wandering alone.
Sollecito, *sol-le-se'-to*, ad. (Ital.) In *music*, pensively.
Solmization, *sol-me-za'-shun*, s. In *music*, a recital of the notes of the gamut.
Solo, *so'-lo*, s. A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.
Solomon's Seal, *sol'-o-munz seel*, s. The popular name of several plants belonging to the genera *polygonatum*, *smilacina*, *streptopus*, &c.
Solpugidæ, *sol-pew'-je-de*, s.pl. A family of tracheal arachnides.
Solstice, *sol'-stis*, s. The tropical point of the sun.
Solstitial, *sol-stish'-al*, a. Pertaining to or happening at a solstice. [dissolved in a fluid.
Solubility, *sol-u-bil'-e-te*, s. Susceptibility of being
Soluble, *sol'-u-bl*, a. Capable of solution, or being dissolved in a fluid;—ad. *Solubleness*.
Solute, *so-loot'*, a. Loose; free.—In *bot.*, not adhering.
—‡ v.a. To dissolve.
Solution, *so-lu'-shun*, s. The act of separating the parts of any body by means of a fluid; separation; an explanation; disruption.—In *alg.* and *geom.*, the resolving of a problem proposed.
Solutive, *sol'-u-tiv*, a. Tending to dissolve; laxative.
Solvability, *sol-vā-bil'-e-te*, s. Ability to pay debts, solvableness.
Solvable, *sol'-vā-bl*, a. That may be solved or explained; that may be paid;—s. *Solvableness*.
Solve, *solv*, v.a. To separate the parts of anything; to explain; to clear up.
Solvency, *sol'-ven-se*, s. Ability to pay all debts.
Solvend, *sol'-vend*, s. A substance to be dissolved.
Solvent, *sol'-vent*, a. Having the power of dissolving, able to pay all just debts.
— s. A fluid that dissolves any substance; a menstruum.
Solver, *sol'-ver*, s. One who solves or explains.
Somatic,‡ *so-mat'-ik*, a. Corporeal.
Somatist, *so'-mā-tist*, s. A materialist; an antispiritualist, who does not believe in spiritual existence. [rialism.
Somatology, *so-mā-tol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine of mate-
Somatotomist, *so-mā-tot'-o-mist*, s. Dissection of the human body. [s. *Sombreness*.
Sombre, *som'-br*, a. Dull; dusky; dark, gloomy;—
Sombrous, *som'-brus*, a. Gloomy;—ad. *Sombrously*;—s. *Sombrousness*.
Some, *sum*, a. A word denoting an indeterminate quantity or number; more or less; one or other; certain persons.—It is generally used as an adjective, but sometimes as a substantive; as an affix to adjec-

tives it indicates a degree of quality, as *gladsome*. Its principal compounds are as follow:—*Somebody*, a person unknown or uncertain.—*Somehow*, one way or other.—*Something*, an indeterminate or unknown event, a portion; an indefinite quantity.—*Sometime*, formerly; at one time or other.—*Sometimes*, at times; at intervals.—*Somewhat*, something, though uncertain what, more or less; in some degree or quantity.—*Somewhere*, in some place; in one place or another.—*Somewhile*, once; for a time.—*Somewhither*, to some indeterminate place.

SOMERSAULT, *sum'-mer-sawlt*, s. A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head.

SOMERVILLITE, *som'-er-vil lite*, s. A Vesuvian mineral.

SOMMITE, *som'-mite*, s. Nepheline, a mineral.

SOMNAMBULATION, *som-nam-bu-la'-shun*, } s. The act or
SOMNAMBULISM, *som-nam'-bu-lizm*, } practice of walking in sleep.

SOMNAMBULIST, *som-nam'-bu-list*, s. A person who walks in his sleep.

SOMNIFEROUS, *som-nif'-er-us*, a. Causing or inducing [sleep.

SOMNIFIC, *som-nif'-ik*, a. Tending to induce sleep.

SOMNILOQUOUS, *som-nil'-o-kwus*, a. Apt to talk in sleep.

SOMNILOQUY, *som-nil'-o-kwe*, s. A talking or speaking in sleep; whence *Somniloquism*, and *Somniloquist*.

SOMNIPATHY, *som-nip'-a-the*, s. Sleep from sympathy, or from the process of mesmerism.

SOMNOLENCE, *som'-no-lense*, } s. Drowsiness; inclina-
SOMNOLENCY, *som'-no-len-se*, } tion to sleep.

SOMNOLENT, *som'-no-lent*, a. Sleepy; drowsy;—ad. *Somnolently*.

SON, *sun*, s. The male issue of a father or mother; a male descendant; the compellation of an old man to a young one.—*Son-in-law*, a man married to one's daughter. [ment.

SONATA, *so-nä'-tä*, s. A tune intended for an instru-

SONATINA, *son-a-te'-nä*, s. A short and simple sonata.

SONCHUS, *song'-kus*, s. The sow-thistle.

SONG, *song*, s. That which is uttered with musical modulations of the voice; a little poem; poetry in general; a ballad; sonnet or carol; the notes of birds.—*Song-bird*, a bird that sings.—*Song-ennobled*, celebrated in song.—*Song of Solomon*, a canonical book of the Old Testament.

SONGISH,† *song'-ish*, a. Consisting of songs.

SONGSTER, *song'-ster*, s. One skilled in singing; a bird that sings.

SONGSTRESS, *song'-stres*, s. A female singer.

SONIFEROUS, *so-nif'-er-us*, a. That gives sound.

SONNET, *son'-net*, s. A short poem of fourteen lines only.

SONNETEER, *son-net-teer'*, s. A composer of sonnets or small poems.

SONNITES, *son'-nites*, s.pl. A sect of Mohammedan traditionists who admit the collection of traditions called the *Sonna*. [suring sounds.

SONOMETER, *so-nom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for mea-

SONORIFIC, *son-o-rif'-ik*, a. Producing sounds.

SONOROUS, *so-no'-rus*, a. Giving sound when struck; high-sounding;—ad. *Sonorously*;—s. *Sonorousness*.

SONSHIP, *sun'-ship*, s. State of being a son; filiation.

SOODRA, *soo'-drä*, s. The lowest of the four great castes among the Hindoos.

SOOFEEISM, *soo'-fe-izm*, s. Mohammedan infidelity; whence *Soofee*, a disbeliever in the Koran.

SOON, *soon*, ad. In a short time; before long; presently; readily.

SOOSHONG, *soo'-shong*, s. Black tea. *See* SOUCHONG.

SOOSOO, *soo'-soo*, s. The name of a cetaceous mammal found in the river Ganges.

SOOT, *sut*, s. A black substance formed by combustion; condensed smoke.

— v.a. To cover or foul with soot.

SOOTED, *sut'-ted*, a. Begrimed with soot; blackened.

SOOTERKIN, *soot'-er-kin*, s. A false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. [sweetness.

SOOTH,‡ *sooth*, s. Truth; reality; prognostication;

— ‡ a. Pleasing; delightful;—ad. *Soothly*

SOOTHE, *soothe*, v.a. To please with blandishments; to flatter; to calm; to mollify.

SOOTHER, *soothe'-er*, s. A flatterer.

SOOTHING, *soothe'-ing*, ppr. or a. Flattering, softening;—ad. *Soothingly*.

SOOTHSAY, *sooth'-sa*, v.n. To foretell; to predict.

SOOTHSAYER, *sooth'-sa-er*, s. A prognosticator.

SOOTHSAYING, *sooth'-sa-ing*, s. The foretelling of future events. [nousness.

SOOTINESS, *sut'-e-ness*, s. Quality of being sooty; fuligi-

SOOTISH, *sut'-ish*, a. Partaking of or like soot.

SOOTY, *sut'-e*, a. Producing or consisting of soot; fuliginous, black, or dusky.

— v.a. To black or foul with soot.

SOP, *sop*, s. Anything steeped or softened in liquor anything to pacify.

— v.a. To steep or dip in liquor.

SOPH, *sof*, s. At *Cambridge*, an abbreviation of *Sophister* which see.

SOPHI, *so'-fe*, s. A title of the King of Persia.

SOPHICAL,‡ *sof'-e-kal*, a. Teaching wisdom.

SOPHISM, *sof'-izm*, s. A specious argument; a subtilty in reasoning.

SOPHIST, *sof'-ist*, s. A captious or fallacious reasoner; a term applied to a class of disputative philosophers in ancient Greece, who were distinguished for their subtleties and false axioms.

SOPHISTER, *sof'-is-ter*, s. At *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, a student advanced beyond the first year of residence becomes a junior Soph or Sophister, and afterwards a senior Sophister. [*Sophistically*.

SOPHISTICAL, *so-fis'-te-kal*, a. Fallaciously subtil;—ad.

SOPHISTICATE, *so-fis'-te-kate*, v.a. To render spurious, to adulterate; to vitiate.

SOPHISTICATE, *so-fis'-te-kate*, } a. Adulterated; not
SOPHISTICATED, *so-fis'-te-kay-ted*, } genuine.

SOPHISTICATION, *so-fist-e-ka'-shun*, s. Act of adulterating or injuring the purity of anything by foreign admixture.

SOPHISTICATOR, *so-fis'-te-kay-tur*, s. One who adulterates

SOPHISTRY, *sof'-is-tre*, s. Fallacious reasoning.

SOPORATE,† *sop'-o-rate*, v.a. To lay asleep.

SOPORIFEROUS, *sop-o-rif'-er-us*, } a. Causing or tending
SOPORIFIC, *sop-o-rif'-ik*, } to produce sleep;
SOPOROUS, *sop'-o-rus*, } somniferous; narcotic;—ad. *Soporiferously*;—s. *Soporiferousness*.

SOPORIFIC, *sop-o-rif'-ik*, s. A medicine which induces sleep.

SOPPER, *sop'-per*, s. One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten.

SOPRANIST, *so-prä'-nist*, s. A treble singer. [voice.

SOPRANO, *so-prä'-no*, a. In *music*, the highest female

SORB, *sawrb*, s. The service-tree or its fruit.

SORBATE, *sawr'-bate*, s. A compound of sorbic acid with a base. [produces absorption.

SORBEFACIENT, *sawr-be-fa'-shent*, s. and a. That which

SORBENT, *sawr'-bent*. *See* ABSORBENT

SORBIC, *sawr'-bik*, a. Pertaining to the service-tree. *Sorbic acid* is malic acid.

SORBILE,‡ *sawr'-bile*, a. That may be drank or sipped —s. *Sorbition*.

SORBONIST, *sawr' bon-ist*, s. A doctor of the Sorbonne, or theological college of Paris.

SORCERY, *sawr'-ser-e*, s. Magic; enchantment; witchcraft; whence *Sorcerer*, a magician, and *Sorceress*;—a. *Sorcerous*.

SORD, *sqwrd*. *See* SWARD.

SORDAWALITE, *sawrd'-à-wal-ite*, s. A black mineral from Sordawala, in Finland.

SORDES, *sawr'-dez*, s. (Lat.) Foul matter; excretions.

SORDID, *sawr'-did*, a. Foul; filthy; base; niggardly; meanly avaricious;—ad. *Sordidly*;—s. *Sordidness*.

SORE, *sore*, s. A sore and tender place in the animal body; an ulcer; a boil.—In *Scripture*, affliction.

— a. Tender and susceptible of pain; grieved or vexed; susceptible of irritation; affected with inflammation; painful in body or mind.—Among *sportsmen*, *sore* is a hawk of the first year; also a buck of the fourth year; whence *sorel*, a buck of the third year.

SORE, *sore*, } ad. With painful violence.
SORELY, *sore'-le*, }

SORENESS, *sore'-nes*, s. Tenderness of any part of an animal body; susceptibility of mental pain.

SORICIDÆ, *so-ris'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of mammals, comprehending the moles, shrews, &c.

SORITES, *so-ri'-tez*, s. A logical formula.

SORN, *sawrn*, v.n. (Sc.) To obtrude on friends for the sake of bed and board;—s. *Sorner*, an obtruder.

SORORICIDE,† *so-ror'-e-side* s. The murder of a sister.

SORRAGE,† *sor'-raje*, s. Blades of green wheat or barley.

SORRANCE, *sor'-ranse*, s. Any disease or sore in horses.

SORREL, *sor'-rel*, a. Of a reddish colour.

— s. A reddish colour; the name of certain plants, of the genus *rumex*.—*Sorrel-tree*, a species of *andromeda*.—*Mountain-sorrel*, the *oxysis acida*. [manner.

SORRILY, *sor'-re-le*, ad. Meanly; pitiably; in a wretched

SORRINESS, *sor'-re-nes*, s. Meanness; despicableness.

SORROW, *sor'-ro*, s. Uneasiness or pain of mind; affliction; grief.—*Sorrow-blighted*, blighted with sorrow.
— v.n. To feel pain of mind; to grieve.
SORROWFUL, *sor'-ro-ful*, a. Grieving for the loss of some good; producing sorrow; depressed; dejected; disconsolate;—ad. *Sorrowfully*;—s. *Sorrowfulness*.
SORROWING, *sor'-ro-ing*, s. Expression of sorrow.
SORROWLESS, *sor'-ro-les*, a. Free from sorrow.
SORRY, *sor'-re*, a. Grieved at some loss or misfortune; chagrined; poor; mean; vile; worthless.
SORT, *sawrt*, s. A kind or species; class or order; rank; a company; a set; a suit.—*Out of sorts*, out of order.
— v.a. To separate; to cull; to select.
— v.n. To be joined with others; to suit; to fit.
SORTABLE, *sawrt'-à-bl*, a. That may be sorted; suitable;—ad. *Sortably*.
SORTANCE,‡ *sawrt'-anse*, s. Suitableness; agreement.
SORTIE, *sawr'-te*, s. A sally; an attack made from a besieged place.
SORTILEGE, *sawr'-te-lej*, s. The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.
SORTILEGIOUS, *sawr'-te-le-jus*, a. Pertaining to sortilege.
SORTITION, *sawr-tish'-un*, s. Selection or appointment by lot.
SORTMENT, *sawrt'-ment*, s. The act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds; a parcel sorted.
SORUBINÆ, *sor-u-bi'-ne*, s.pl. A sub-family of the *Cobitidæ*.
SORUS, *so'-rus*, s.; pl. SORI. In *bot.*, small capsules on the fronds of ferns.
SORY, *sore'-e*, s. Sulphate of iron.—In *ichth.*, a fossil [substance.
SOSPIRO, *sos-pe'-ro*, s. (It.) In *music*, a breathing rest.
SOSS,‡ *sos*, v.n. To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily.
—‡ s. A lazy fellow.
SOT, *sot*, s. A blockhead; a dull fellow; an habitual [drunkard.
— + v.a. To stupefy; to infatuate.
— + v.n. To tipple to stupidity.
SOTERIOLOGY, *so-te-re-ol'-o-je*, s. A discourse on health.
SOTTISH, *sot'-tish*, a. Foolish; besotted with intemperance; doltish;—ad. *Sottishly*;—s. *Sottishness*.
SOTTO VOCE, *sot'-to vo'-tcha*, s. In *music*, with a softened or under voice.
SOU, *soo*, s.; pl. SOUS. A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the twentieth part of a franc.
SOUCHONG, *soo'-shong*, s. A kind of black tea.
SOUGH, *suf*, s. A small drain; an adit; a buzzing.
SOUGHT, *sawt*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to seek*.
SOUL, *sole*, s. The spiritual and immortal part of man, which distinguishes him from brutes; the vital and intellectual principle; spirit; courage; energy or grandeur of mind.—*Soul-bell*, the passing bell.—*Soul* has a variety of compounds, which are generally self-explanatory, as, *Soul-betraying*, tending to betray the soul.—*Soul-destroying*; *Soul-diseased*; *Soul-entrancing*; *Soul-hardened*; *Soul-searching*; *Soul-sick*; *Soul-stirring*; *Soul-subduing*, &c.
SOULLESS, *sole'-les*, a. Without a soul; mean; spiritless.
SOUL-SCOT, *sole'-skot*, s. A mortuary formerly given to the priest.
SOUND, *sownd*, a. Entire; whole; unbroken; undecayed; perfect; healthy; hearty; right; stout; lusty.—*Sound currency*, in *finance*, a currency whose actual value is the same as its nominal.—*Sound-headed*, having sound principles.—*Sound-hearted*, having a sound heart or affections;—ad. *Soundly*, heartily.
— s. Noise; report; anything audible; empty noise; a narrow passage of water; a shallow sea or strait connecting two seas; a surgical instrument for feeling what is beyond the reach of the fingers; the air-bladder of a fish; the cuttle-fish.
— v.a. To cause to make a noise; to utter audibly; to celebrate or honour by sounds; to cause to be reported; to sink a plummet or lead, for ascertaining the depth of water; to introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient; to try; to examine; to endeavour to discover that which lies concealed in another's breast.
— v.n. To make a noise; to be spread or published; to use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.
SOUNDING, *sownd'-ing*, ppr. Causing sound; trying the depth of water by the plummet.
— a. Sonorous; making a noise.
— s. The act of uttering noise, or endeavouring to discover the opinion or desires; the operation of throwing the lead.—In *surgery*, introducing the sound into the bladder.—*Sounding-board*, a board or structure suspended over a pulpit to assist the sound of the preacher's voice.—*Sounding-rod*, a rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.—*Sounding-post*, a small post in a violin and violincello, for propagating the sound.
SOUNDINGS, *sownd'-ings*, s.pl. Any place or part of the ocean where a deep sounding line will reach the bottom.
SOUNDLESS, *sownd'-les*, a. That cannot be fathomed.
SOUNDLY, *sownd'-le*, ad. Healthily; heartily; severely; with heavy blows; without fallacy or error; so as not to be awakened.
SOUNDNESS, *sownd'-nes*, s. Wholeness; an unbroken or undecayed state; the state of being firm, strong, or solid.
SOUP, *soop*, s. Broth; a decoction of flesh for food.
SOUR, *sowr*, a. Having a pungent taste; acid; harsh of temper; acrimonious; peevish.—*Sour-crout*, cabbage pressed into a cask, and suffered to ferment until it becomes sour.—*Sour-dock*, sorrel.—*Sour-gourd*, an evergreen tree, of the genus *adansonia*.—*Sour-sop*, a small evergreen tree of the West Indies.
— s. A sour or acid substance.
— v.a. To make acid; to cause to have a sharp taste; to make cross, peevish, or discontented.
— v.n. To turn acid or become peevish.
SOURCE, *sorse*, s. First cause; original, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water flows.
SOURING, *sowr'-ing*, s. That which makes acid.
SOURISH, *sowr'-ish*, a. Somewhat sour; moderately acid.
SOURLY, *sowr'-le*, ad. With acidity; discontentedly.
SOURNESS, *sowr'-nes*, s. Acidity; tartness; asperity.
SOUS, *soo*, s.; pl. of SOU or SOL. *See* SOU.
SOUSE, *souse*, s. Pickle made with salt and water, something kept or steeped in pickle; the ears, feet, &c., of swine, pickled.
— v.a. To steep in pickle; to plunge into water; to strike with sudden violence.
— v.n. To fall suddenly on.
— ad. With sudden violence. (*Vulgar.*)
SOUTER,‡ *soot'-er*, s. A shoemaker; a cobbler.
SOUTERRAIN, *soot'-er-rane*, s. (Fr.) A grotto or cavern under ground.
SOUTH, *sowth*, s. One of the four cardinal points; the part of the heavens where the sun is at noon; the southern regions.
— a. Being in a southern direction;—ad. Toward the south; whence *Southerly* and *Southward*.
SOUTH-EAST, *sowth-eest'*, s. The point of the heavens between the south and east.
— a. In the direction or coming from the south-east; whence *South-easterly* and *South-eastern*.
SOUTHERN, *suth'-ern*, a. Belonging to the south; whence *Southernmost*;—ad. *Southernly*
SOUTHERN-WOOD, *sowth'-ern-wood*, s. The common name of the plant *Artemisia abrotanum*.
SOUTHING, *sowth'-ing*, a. Going towards the south.
— s. Tendency or motion to the south; course or distance south.
SOUTHMOST, *sowth'-moast*, a. Furthest towards the south.
SOUTH-WEST, *sowth-west'*, s. The point of the heavens between the south and west.
— a. Lying in the direction or coming from the south-west; whence *South-westerly* and *South-western*.
SOUVENANCE,‡ *soov'-nänse*, s. (Fr.) Remembrance.
SOUVENIR, *soov'-e-neer*, s. (Fr.) A remembrancer.
SOVEREIGN, *suv'-er-in*, a. Possessing supreme dominion; superior to all others.
— s. A king, queen, or emperor; a supreme magistrate; a gold coin, value 20*s*.
SOVEREIGNTY, *suv'-er-in-te*, s. Supreme power.
SOW, *sow*, s. A female pig; an oblong piece of lead; a milleped.—*Sow-bread*, a tuberous-rooted plant of the genus *cyclamen*.—*Sow-bug*, a milleped.—*Sow-thistle*, a plant of the genus *sonchus*.
SOW, *so*, v.a. or v.n.; pret. *sowed*; pp. *sowed* or *sown*. To scatter seed for growth; to propagate.
SOWANS, *sow'-anz*, s.pl. Flummery made from the husk of oats.
SOWER, *so'-er*, s. One who scatters seed for propagation.
SOWING, *so'-ing*, s. The act of scattering seed.
SOWL, *sowl*, v.a. To pull by the ear
SOWN, *sone*, pp. of the verb *to sow*.
SOY, *soy*, s. A sauce for fish.
SPA, *spä*, s. A general name for springs of mineral [water.
SPACE, *spase*, s. Room; extension; interval between two points of time; a while.
— v.a. Among *printers*, to make intervals between words or lines.

Spaceful,‡ *spase'-ful*, a. Wide; extensive.
Spacious, *spa'-shus*, a. Having large or ample room; wide; extensive,—ad. *Spaciously*;—s. *Spaciousness.*
Spaddle, *spad'dl*, s. A little spade.
Spade, *spade*, s. An instrument for digging; a suit of cards; a gelded beast.—*Spade-bone*, the shoulder-blade.
—v.a. To dig with a spade.
Spadeful, *spade'-ful*, s. As much as a spade will hold.
Spadiceous, *spa-dish'-us*, a. Of a light-red colour.—In *bot.*, resembling a spadix.
Spadille, *spa-dil'*, s. The ace of spades at ombre.
Spadix, *spa'-diks*, s. In *bot.*, the receptacle in plants, proceeding from a spathe.
Spado, *spa'-do*, s. A gelding.
Spadroon, *spa'-droon*, s. A cut and thrust sword.
Spahi, *spä'-e*, s. A Turkish cavalryman.
Spake,† *spake*, old pret. of the verb *to speak.*
Spalt, Spelt, *spawlt, spelt*, s. A whitish scaly mineral, used in the fusion of metals.
Spalt, *spawlt*, a. Liable to break or split; brittle.
Span, *span*, s. The space from the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended about nine inches; any short duration.—In *arch.*, the spread or extent of an arch between its abutments.—*Span-counter*, a play at which money is thrown within a span or circuit marked.—*Span-long*, of the length of a span.—*Span-new*, quite new.—*Span-roof*, a common roof with eaves on two sides.—*Span-worm*, canker-worm.
—v.a. To measure by the fingers extended.
—pret. of the verb *to spin.* (*Local.*)
Spancel, *span'-sel*, s. A rope to tie a cow's hind legs.
Spandrel, *span'-drel*, s. The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it.
Spang,‡ *spang*, s. A spangle or shining ornament.
Spangle, *spang'gl*, s. A small plate or boss of shining metal; anything sparkling.
—v.a. To set or sprinkle with spangles.
Spangler, *spang'-gler*, s. One who spangles.
Spaniel, *span'-yel*, s. A dog used to the sports of the field; a mean, cringing person.
—a. Like a spaniel; mean; fawning.
Spanish, *span'-ish*, a. Pertaining to Spain.—*Spanish-broom*, a shrub of the genus *spartium.*—*Spanish-brown*, a species of earth used in paints.—*Spanish-fly*, a coleopterous insect, the *cantharis vessicatoria*, used for raising blisters.—*Spanish-nut*, a bulbous plant of Southern Europe.—*Spanish-white*, a white earth used in paints.
Spank, *spank*, v.a. To strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap.
Spanker, *spank'-er*, s. A small coin; one who takes long strides in walking; a stout person.—In *naut.* language, the after sail of a ship or bark.
Spanking, *spank'-ing*, a. Large; stout. (*Vulgar.*)
Spanned, *spand*, pp. Measured with the hand.
Spanner, *span'-ner*, s. One who spans; the lock of a fusee or carbine; an iron instrument used to tighten the nuts upon screws.
Spar, *spär*, s. Any lustrous mineral; a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs; a piece of timber.—*Spar-hung*, hung with spar, like caves.
—‡ v.a. To shut close with a bar.
—v.n. To dispute; to wrangle; to fight like cocks.
Sparable, *spar'-à-bl*, s. A shoemaker's nail.
Spare, *spare*, v.a. To use frugally; to do without; to omit; to allow.
—v.n. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to forgive; to be tender.
—a. Not abundant; parsimonious; scanty; lean;—ad. *Sparely.*
Spareness, *spare'-nes*, s. State of being lean or thin; leanness.
Sparer, *spa'-rer*, s. One who avoids unnecessary expense.
Sparerib, *spare'-rib*, s. A rib of pork with little flesh on it.
Spargefaction,† *spär-je-fak'-shun*, s. Act of sprinkling.
Sparianæ, *spar-e-a'-ne*, s.pl. In *ichth.*, a sub-family of the *Chætodontidæ.*
Sparing, *spa'-ring*, a. Scarce; scanty; not plentiful; parsimonious; frugal;—ad. *Sparingly*;—s. *Sparingness.*
Spark, *spärk*, s. A small particle of fire or light; a very small portion; a brisk, showy young fellow; a lover.
—‡ v.n. To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.
Sparkful, *spärk'-ful*, a. Lively; brisk; gay.
Sparkish, *spärk'-ish*, s. Airy; gay; showy.
Sparkle, *spärk'l*, s. A spark; a luminous particle.
—v.n. To emit sparks; to glitter; to twinkle; to shine; to glisten.
—‡ v.a. To throw about; to scatter.
Sparkler, *spärk'-ler*, s. He or that which sparkles.
Sparklet, *spärk'-let*, s. A small spark.
Sparkliness, *spärk'-le-nes*, s. Vivacity.
Sparkling, *spärk'-ling*, ppr. or a. Glittering; lively, vivid; brilliant;—ad. *Sparklingly*;—s. *Sparklingness.*
Sparling, *spär'-ling*, s. The smelt.
Sparring, *spär'-ring*, s. Preliusive strokes in boxing, &c.
Sparrow, *spar'-ro*, s. A small kind of bird of the family *Fringillidæ.*—*Sparrow-bill*, a small nail.—*Sparrow-grass*, a corruption of *asparagus.*—*Sparrow-hawk*, a small species of short-winged hawk, the *falco nisus.*—*Sparrow-owls*, birds belonging to the genus *Nyctipetes.*—*Sparrow-wort*, the common name of plants belonging to *Passerina.*
Sparry, *spär'-re*, a. Resembling or consisting of spar.—*Sparry iron*, carbonate of iron.
Sparse, *spärse*, a. Thinly scattered.
—‡ v.a. To disperse.
Sparsedly, *spärse'-ed-le*, ad. In a scattered manner.
Sparseness, *spärse'-nes*, s. Thinness; scattered state.
Spasm, *spazm*, s. A sudden and violent contraction of one or more muscles.
Spasmodic, *spaz-mod'-ik*, a. Relating to spasm.
—s. A medicine good for removing spasm.
Spasmology, *spaz-mol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on convulsions
Spastic, *spas'-tik*, a. Relating to spasm.
Spasticity, *spas-tis'-e-te*, s. State of spasm.
Spat†, *spat*, pret. of the verb *to spit.*
—s. The young of shell-fish; a blow.
Spatangus, *spà-tang'-gus*, s. A genus of echinodermatous animals.
Spathe, *spathe*, s. In *bot.*, the calyx of a spadix opening longitudinally;—a. *Spathaceous, Spathose.*
Spathic, *spath'-ik*, a. Foliated or lamellar.
Spathiform, *spath'-e-fawrm*, a. Resembling spar in form.
Spathomele, *spath'-o-mele*, s. In *surg.*, an edged probe.
Spatiate,‡ *spa'-she-ate*, v.n. To rove; to ramble.
Spatter, *spat'-ter*, v.a. To scatter about; to sprinkle with water; to asperse.
—v.n. To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner.
Spatterdashes, *spat'-ter-dash-ez*, s. Coverings for the legs.
Spattle,‡ *spat'-tl*, s. Spittle.
Spatts, *spats*, s.pl. (Sc.) A small kind of gaiters; a contraction of *Spatterdashes.*
Spatula, *spat'-u-là*, s. A slice; an apothecary's instrument for spreading plasters, &c.
Spatulate, *spat'-u-late*, a. In *nat. hist.*, shaped like a spatula; elliptical.
Spavin, *spav'-in*, s. A swelling in some of the joints of a horse.
Spavined, *spav'-ind*, a. Affected with spavin.
Spawl, *spawl*, v.n. To scatter saliva from the mouth.
—s. Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly; whence *Spawling.*
Spawn, *spawn*, s. The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected; any product or offspring.—In *hort.*, the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced.
—v.a. or v.n. To produce or deposit, as fishes or frogs, to generate (*in contempt*).
Spawner, *spawn'-er*, s. The female fish.
Spay, *spa*, v.a. To castrate female animals.
Speak, *speek*, v.n.; pret. *spoke*; pp. *spoken.* To utter words or articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words; to dispute; to converse, to address an assembly.
—v.a. To utter; to declare; to celebrate; to communicate.—*To speak a ship*, to hail and speak to her commander.
Speakable, *speek'-à-bl*, a. That can be spoken.
Speaker, *speek'-er*, s. One who speaks; one who pronounces a discourse; the president of a deliberative assembly, especially of the House of Commons; whence *Speakership.*
Speaking, *speek'-ing*, s. The act of uttering words; declamation.—*Speaking-trumpet*, a trumpet by which the sound of the human voice may be heard at a greater distance.
Spear, *speer*, s. A long pointed weapon; a lance.—*Spear-foot*, the far foot behind, as of a horse.—*Spear-grass*, a long, stiff grass.—*Spear-thistle*, the plant *carduus lanceatus.*—*Spear-wort*, a plant of the genus *ranunculus.*
—v.a. To pierce or kill with a spear.
—v.n. To shoot into a long stem.
Spearman, *speer'-man*, s. One who is armed with a spear.
Spearmint, *speer'-mint*, s. A species of mint, the *mentha viridis.*

SPECIAL, *spesh'-al*, a. Designating a species or sort; peculiar, extraordinary.—*Special pleading*, the allegation of special or new matter.—*Special verdict*, one in which the facts of the case are found by the jury, and the law is submitted to the judges.—*Special grace*, the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit.

SPECIALIZE,‡ *spesh'-al-ize*, v.a. To mention specially.

SPECIALLY, *spesh'-al-le*, ad. Particularly; chiefly.

SPECIALTY, *spesh'-al-te*, s. A special contract; an obligation or bond.

SPECIE, *spe'-she*, s. Coin; copper, silver, or gold used as a circulating medium.

SPECIES, *spe'-sheze*, s. Sort; kind; a class of nature.—In *scient. class.*, a group of such individuals as have an essential identity in all qualities proceeding from their constitution or nature.—In *logic*, a special idea.

SPECIFIC, *spe-sif'-ik*, a. Designating the peculiar property of a thing; that specifies or particularizes; definite or particular.—*Specific gravity*, *see* GRAVITY.
— s. In *med.*, a remedy that cures diseases upon some principle peculiar to itself;—ad. *Specifically*.

SPECIFICATE, *spe-sif'-e-kate*, v.a. To show or designate the species; to specify.

SPECIFICATION, *spes-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Notation of limits; the act of specifying; designation of particulars; the terms of a contract, &c. [tinction.

SPECIFICNESS, *spe-sif'-ik-nes*, s. Particular mark of dis-

SPECIFIED, *spes'-e-fide*, pp. or a. Specially named.

SPECIFY, *spes'-e-fi*, v.a. To mention or name, as a particular thing.

SPECIMEN, *spes'-e-men*, s. A sample; a part of any thing intended to exhibit the quality of the whole.

SPECIOUS, *spe'-shus*, a. Pleasing to view; apparently right; showy; plausible;—ad. *Speciously*;—s. *Speciousness*.

SPECK, *spek*, s. A spot of dirt, &c.; a flaw or blemish.
— v.a. To stain in spots or drops.

SPECKLE, *spek'l*, s. A little spot or small speck.
— v.a. To mark with small spots of a different colour.

SPECKLED, *spek'ld*, pp. or a. Marked with specks;—s. *Speckledness*.

SPECTACLE, *spek'-tâ-kl*, s. Something exhibited to view; a pageant or representation.

SPECTACLED, *spek'-tâ-kld*, a. Furnished with spectacles.

SPECTACLES, *spek'-tâ-kls*, s pl. An optical instrument, consisting of two lenses, for assisting the sight.

SPECTACULAR, *spek-tak'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to shows.

SPECTATION,† *spek-ta'-shun*, s. Regard; respect.

SPECTATOR, *spek-ta'-tur*, s. A looker-on; a beholder; whence *Spectatress*, and *Spectatorship*.

SPECTATORIAL, *spek-tâ-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to the spectator.

SPECTRAL, *spek'-tral*, a. Pertaining to a spectre; ghostly.

SPECTRE, *spek'-tr*, s. An apparition; a ghost; a phantom.

SPECTRUM, *spek'-trum*, s. (Lat.) An image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed; the elongated figure of the seven prismatic colours, formed in a dark chamber.

SPECULAR, *spek'-u-lar*, a. Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; assisting sight.—*Specular-iron*, an ore of iron occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic lustre.

SPECULATE, *spek'-u-late*, v.n. To meditate; to contemplate.—In *com.*, to adventure.

SPECULATION, *spek-u-la'-shun*, s. Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation.—In *com.*, the spirit of adventure.

SPECULATIST, *spek'-u-lâ-tist*, s. *See* SPECULATOR.

SPECULATIVE, *spek'-u-lâ-tiv*, a. Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical; adventurous;—ad. *Speculatively*;—s. *Speculativeness*.

SPECULATOR, *spek'-u-la-tur*, s. One who speculates or forms theories; an observer; a contemplator.—In *com.*, a trading adventurer. [tion.

SPECULATORY, *spek'-u-la-tur-e*, a. Exercising specula-

SPECULUM, *spek'-u-lum*, s. A mirror or looking-glass.

SPED, *sped*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to speed*.

SPEECH, *speetsh*, s. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; language; that which is spoken; formal discourse in public; an oration.—*Speech-maker*, one who makes speeches. [harangue.

SPEECHIFY, *speetsh'-e-fi*, v.n. To make a speech; to

SPEECHING, *speetsh'-ing*, s. Act of making a speech.

SPEECHLESS, *speetsh'-les*, a. Deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb; mute;—s. *Speechlessness*.

SPEED, *speed*, v.n.; pret. and pp. *sped*, *speeded*. To move with celerity; to prosper; to succeed; to fare.

SPEED, v.a. To send away in haste; to hasten to a conclusion; to cause to succeed; to dispatch.
— s. Rapidity of motion, or of execution; celerity, prosperity.

SPEEDFUL, *sped'-ful*, a. Serviceable; useful; full of speed; hasty;—ad. *Speedfully*.

SPEEDINESS, *speed'-e-nes*, s. Quality of being speedy; quickness. [*veronica*.

SPEEDWELL, *speed'-wel*, s. An herb of the genus

SPEEDY, *speed'-e*, a. Quick; swift, nimble.

SPEIGHT,‡ *spate*, s. A woodpecker.

SPEISS, *spise*, s. The mineral compound of nickel and arsenic, which forms a brittle reddish alloy.

SPELK, *spelk*, s. A splinter; a small stick used in thatching (*local*).

SPELL, *spel*, s. A charm, a turn at work or duty.
— v.a. or v.n.; pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt*. To tell the letters of a word, with a proper division of syllables, to effect a charm; to spell bind.

SPELLER, *spel'-ler*, s. One skilled in spelling.

SPELLING, *spel'-ling*, s. The act of naming the letters of a word; orthography.—*Spelling-book*, a book for teaching children to spell and read.

SPELT, *spelt*, s. A species of grain, the *triticum spelta*, German wheat.

SPELTER, *spel'-ter*, s. A commercial name for zinc.

SPENCE,‡ *spense*, s. A buttery; a larder.

SPENCER, *spen'-ser*, s. A short over-jacket worn by men or women.—Among *seamen*, a fore-and-aft sail.

SPEND, *spend*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *spent*. To lay out; to dispose of; to part with; to consume; to waste; to fatigue; to exhaust.
— v.n. To make expense; to vanish; to be dissipated.

SPENDER, *spend'-er*, s. One who spends; a prodigal.

SPENDING, *spend'-ing*, s. Act of laying out or expending.

SPENDTHRIFT, *spend'-thrift*, s. A prodigal.

SPENT, *spent*, pret. and pp. or a. of the verb *to spend*. Exhausted; deprived of its original force.

SPERABLE,‡ *sper'-â-bl*, a. That may be hoped.

SPERE, *speer*, v.a. To ask; to inquire. (*Local.*)

SPERM, *sperm*, s. Animal seed, by which the species is propagated; spermaceti; spawn.—*Sperm-oil*, oil obtained from spermaceti whale.

SPERMACETI, *sper-mâ-se'-te*, s. A fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of spermaceti whale.

SPERMAPHORE, *sper'-mâ-fore*, s. In *bot.*, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise.

SPERMATIC, *sper-mat'-ik*, a. Consisting of seed; seminal.

SPERMATOCELE, *sper-mat-o-se'-le*, s. A swelling of the spermatic vessels. [malcula.

SPERMATOZOA, *sper-mâ-to-zo'-â*, s.pl. Spermatic ani-

SPERMODERM, *sperm'-o-derm*, s. In *bot.*, the integuments of a seed. [seeds.

SPERMOLOGIST, *sper-mol'-o-jist*, s. One who treats of

SPERSE,† *sperse*, v.a. To disperse.

SPET,‡ *spet*, s. Spittle.

SPEW, *spew*, v.a. or v.n. To eject from the stomach, to cast out with abhorrence; to vomit.

SPEWING, *spew'-ing*, s. The act of vomiting.

SPEWY, *spew'-e*, a. Wet; foggy. (*Local.*)

SPHACELATE, *sfas'-e-late*, v.n. or v.a. To mortify; to become gangrenous.

SPHACELATION, *sfas-e-la'-shun*, s. Mortification.

SPHACELUS, *sfas'-e-lus*, s. In *path.*, mortification.

SPHÆRULITE, *sfe'-ru-lite*, s. A brittle mineral chiefly composed of silica and alumina.

SPHAGNOUS, *sfag'-nus*, a. Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy.

SPHECIDÆ, *sfes'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of Hymenopterous insects which prey upon spiders and caterpillars.

SPHENE, *sfene*, s. A mineral of a foliated texture composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime.

SPHENOID, *sfe'-noyd*, } a. Resembling a wedge.—
SPHENOIDAL, *sfe-noyd'-al*, } The *sphenoid bone* is the pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull.

SPHERE, *sfeer*, s. An orb or globe of the mundane system; the vast orbicular expanse in which the heavenly orbs appear; province; employment; order of society.—*A right sphere*, in *astr.* and *geog.*, is a sphere whose poles are in the horizon, a *parallel sphere*, one whose poles are in the zenith and nadir; an *oblique sphere*, one in any other position.—*Armillary sphere*, is an artificial representation of the circle of the sphere by means of brass rings.—*Projection of the sphere*, *see* PROJECTION.
— v.a. To form into roundness.

SPHERIC, *sfer'-ik*, } a. Globular; orbicular; round,
SPHERICAL, *sfer'-e-kal*, } relating to the orbs of the planets. *Spherical angle*, an angle formed on the sur-

face of a sphere by the arcs of two great circles.—*Spherical triangle*, a figure bounded by the arcs of three great circles which intersect each other.—*Spherical geometry*, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes.—*Spherical trigonometry*, the resolution and calculation of the sides and angles of spherical triangles;—ad. *Spherically*;—s. *Sphericalness* and *Sphericity*.

SPHERICLE, *sfer'-e-kl*, s. A small sphere.

SPHERICS, *sfer'-iks*, s. Spherical geometry.

SPHEROID, *sfe'-royd*, s. A figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical;—a. *Spheroidal* and *Spheroidical*;—s. *Spheroidity*.

SPHEROMETER, *sfe-rom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring round bodies.

SPHEROSIDERITE, *sfer-o-sid'-er-ite*, s. Carbonate of iron in spheroidal masses.

SPHERULE, *sfer'-ule*, s. A little sphere or globe.

SPHERULITE, *sfer'-u-lite*, s. A variety of pearl-stone.

SPHERY, *sfe'-re*, a. Belonging to the sphere; round.

SPHINCTER, *sfink'-tur*, s. In *anat.*, a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or aperture round which it is placed.

SPHINX, *sfinks*, s. In *myth.*, a monster usually represented as having the body of a lion and the face of a young woman.—In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects, the hawk-moths.

SPHRAGID, *sfraj'-id*, s. A species of ochreous clay.

SPHRAGISTICS, *sfrà-jis'-tiks*, s. The science of seals; a branch of diplomatics.

SPHYGMIC, *sfig'-mik*, a. Pertaining to the pulse or [arterial pulsations.

SPHYGMOMETER, *sfig-mom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the arterial pulsations.

SPIAL,‡ *spi'-al*, s. A spy; a scout.

SPICATE, *spi'-kate*, a. Having a spike or ear.

SPICCATO, *spik-kà'-to*, s. In *music*, a term indicating that every note is to have its distinct sound.

SPICE, *spise*, s. An aromatic vegetable production.—*Spice-wood*, the *Laurus benzoin*.

— v.a. To season with spice; to render nice.

SPICED, *spise'd*, pp. or a. Seasoned with spice.

SPICER, *spi'-ser*, s. One who deals in spice. [of spices.

SPICERY, *spi'-ser-e*, s. Spices in general; a repository

SPICINESS, *spi'-se-nes*, s. Quality of being spicy.

SPICK AND SPAN, *spik and span*, a. Bright; shining.

SPICKNEL, *spik'-nel*, s. The herb maldmony, *meum athamanticum*.

SPICOSITY, *spi-kos'-e-te*, s. Being full of ears, like corn.

SPICULAR, *spik'-u-lar*, a. Resembling a dart: having sharp points.

SPICULATE, *spik'-u-late*, v.a. To sharpen to a point.

SPICULE, *spik'-ule*, s. A slender granule or point.

SPICULIFORM, *spik'-u-le-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a spicule.

SPICULIGENOUS, *spik-u-lij'-e-nus*, a. Containing spicules.

SPICY, *spi'-se*, a. Producing or abounding with spice; fragrant; aromatic.

SPIDER, *spi'-der*, s. A web-spinning, apterous insect of the class *arachnida*.—*Spider-catcher*, a bird so called.—*Spider-wort*, a plant of the genus *anthericum*.

SPIGOT, *spig'-ot*, s. A pin or peg to stop a faucet.

SPIKE, *spike*, s. A large nail; an ear of corn or grain; a shoot; a species of lavender.—*Spike-lavender*, common lavender, *lavandula spica*.

— v.a. To fasten with spikes; to stop the vent of a cannon with a spike.

SPIKELET, *spike'-let*, s. In *bot.*, a small spike.

SPIKENARD, *spike'-nard*, s. A fragrant Indian plant.

SPIKY, *spi'-ke*, a. Having a sharp point.

SPILL, *spil*, } s. A small peg, used to stop a hole; a
SPILE, *spile*, } stake driven into the ground to protect a bank; a little bar or pin of iron.

SPILL, *spil*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *spilled* or *spilt*. To suffer to run out of a vessel; to suffer to be shed; to throw away.

— v.n. To waste; to be shed, or wasted.

SPILLER, *spil'-ler*, s. One who spills or sheds.

SPILLING-LINES, *spil'-ling linez*, s.pl. In a *ship*, ropes for furling more conveniently the square-sails.

SPILT, *spilt*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to spill*.

SPILTH,‡ *spilth*, s. Anything spilt.

SPIN, *spin*, v.a.. pret. and pp. *spun*. To draw out and twist into threads; to move round a spindle.

— v.n. To practise spinning; to move round rapidly; to whirl.

SPINACH, } *spin'-aje* { s. A plant of the genus *spinacia*,
SPINAGE, } { whose leaves are boiled and eaten as greens.

SPINAL, *spi'-nal*, a. Pertaining to the spine.

SPINDLE, *spin'dl*, s. A pin used in spinning, on which the thread, when twisted, is wound; an iron pin or pivot on which a capstan turns; any long, slender thing.—*Spindle-shanks*, a tall, slender person.—*Spindle-shaped*, having the shape of a spindle.—*Spindle-tree*, a shrub of the genus *euonymus*.

SPINE, *spine*, s. The back-bone of an animal; a thorn.—In *zool.*, a thin, pointed spike.

SPINEL, *spi'-nel*, } s. A very hard mineral; the com-
SPINELLE, *spi-nel'*, } mon ruby of jewellery.

SPINELLANE, *spi-nel'-lane*, s. The same with the mineral *Hauyne*. [thorny.

SPINESCENT, *spi-nes'-sent*, a. Becoming hard and

SPINET, *spin'-et*, s. A musical instrument, resembling a harpsichord, but smaller.

SPINIFEROUS, *spi-nif'-er-us*, a. Producing spines; bearing thorns.

SPINK, *spink*, s. A bird; the chaffinch.

SPINNER, *spin'-ner*, s. One who spins; a spider.—In *entom.*, an organ with which insects form their silk or webs.

SPINNING, *spin'-ning*, s. The operation of drawing out and twisting into threads; the act of forming webs.—*Spinning-jenny*, an engine for spinning wool or cotton, in the manufacture of cloth.—*Spinning-wheel*, a wheel for spinning.

SPINOSITY, *spi-nos'-e-te*, s. The state of being thorny, crabbedness.

SPINOUS, *spi'-nus*, a. Full of spines; thorny.

SPINOZISM, *spi'-no-zizm*, s. The form of pantheism taught by Benedict Spinosa in the seventeenth century, who maintained that creation was only a development of Deity.

SPINSTER, *spin'-ster*, s. A woman whose occupation is to spin.—In *law*, the title by which a single woman is designated.

SPINSTRY, *spin'-stre*, s. The business of spinning.

SPINTHERE, *spin'-there*, s. In *min.*, a greenish variety of sphene.

SPINULE, *spin'-ule*, s. A minute spine.

SPINULOUS, *spin'-u-lus*, a. Covered with minute spines.

SPINY, *spi'-ne*, a. Full of spines; thorny; perplexed.

SPIRACLE, *spir'-à-kl*, or *spi'-rà-kl*, s. A vent; a breathing hole.

SPIRAL, *spi'-ral*, a. Winding like a screw;—ad. *Spirally*.

— s. In *geom.*, the name given to a class of curves which continually recede from a centre or pole, while they continue to revolve about it.

SPIRATION,‡ *spi-ra'-shun*, s. A breathing.

SPIRE, *spire*, s. A winding line; a curl; a twist; a wreath; a tapering body; a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass. [in malting.

— v.n. To shoot up pyramidically; to sprout, as grain

SPIRIFER, *spi'-re-fer*, s. An extinct genus of mollusks.

SPIRIT, *spir'-it*, s. Animal excitement; elevation or vehemence of mind; vigour of intellect; genius; turn of mind; temper; the soul of man; an apparition; a strong distilled liquor.—*Spirit of wine*, pure alcohol.—*Spirit-level*, an instrument for obtaining an exact horizontal line, by means of a bubble of air.—*Spirit-rapping*, the pretended power of calling up the spirits of deceased persons, who manifest their presence and answer questions by rapping.

— v.a. To animate; to excite; to encourage; to kidnap, or bear away surreptitiously.

SPIRITED, *spir'-it-ed*, pp. or a. Animated; full of life vigorous;—ad. *Spiritedly*;—s. *Spiritedness*.

SPIRITFUL,‡ *spir'-it-ful*, a. Lively; full of spirit;—ad. *Spiritfully*;—s. *Spiritfulness*.

SPIRITING, *spir'-it-ing*, ppr. or a. Animating.

SPIRITLESS, *spir'-it-les*, a. Destitute of spirits; wanting animation; breathless; extinct;—ad. *Spiritlessly*;—s. *Spiritlessness*.

SPIRITOSO, *spir-e-to'-zo*. (It.) In *music*, with spirit.

SPIRITOUS, *spir'-e-tus*, a. Like spirit; refined; active;—s. *Spiritouseness*. *See* SPIRITUOUS.

SPIRITUAL, *spir'-it-u-al*, a. Consisting of spirit; not material; mental; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical.—*Spiritual-court*, an ecclesiastical court.—*Spiritual-mindedness*, the state of having spiritual exercises and holy affections, spirituality.

SPIRITUALISM, *spir'-it-u-al-izm*, s. The doctrine that all which exists is spirit or soul; state of being spiritual.

SPIRITUALIST, *spir'-it-u-al-ist*, s. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only, or who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.

Spirituality, *spir-it-u-al'-e-te*, s. Essence distinct from matter; immateriality; intellectual nature; spiritual nature; that which belongs to the Church; ‡an ecclesiastical body.

Spiritualization, *spir-it-u-al-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of [spiritualizing.

Spiritualize, *spir'-it-u-al-ize*, v.n. To refine the intellect; to convert to a spiritual meaning.

Spiritualizer, *spir'-it-u-al-i-zer*, s. One who spiritualizes.

Spiritually, *spir'-it-u-al-le*, ad. Without corporeal grossness; with purity of heart.—*Spiritually minded*, having spiritual exercises and holy affections.

Spirituous, *spir'-it-u-us*, a. Containing or having the quality of spirit; ardent; stimulating; pure; active; ‡lively; gay;—ad. *Spirituously*;—s. *Spirituousness*.

Spirketing, *spir'-kit-ing*, s. In *ship-building*, the planks from the water-ways to the port-sills.

Spiroilate, *spir'-oyl-ate*, s. A compound of spiroilic acid with a base.

Spirt. *See* Spurt and its derivatives.

Spirtle, *spir'-tl*, v.a. To spirt out.

Spirula, *spi'-ru-là*, s. A genus of cephalopods, having a discoid, multilocular shell, of the family *Spirulidæ*.

Spiry, *spi'-re*, a. Of a spiral form; wreathed; pyramidical.

Spissitude, *spis'-se-tewd*, s. Thickness; grossness; [denseness.

Spit, *spit*, s. An iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted; a small point of land running into the sea; what is ejected from the mouth; saliva.

— v.a. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; to pierce; to dig.

— v.a. or v.n.; pret. and pp. *spit*. To eject from the [mouth, as saliva.

Spital, *spit'l*, s. Corrupted from hospital.

Spitchcock, *spitsh'-kok*, s. and v.a. An eel split and broiled.

Spite, *spite*, s. Hatred; malice; malignity.—In *spite* [*of*, in defiance.

— v.a. To be angry or vexed at; to treat maliciously.

Spiteful, *spite'-ful*, a. Filled with spite; malignant; mischievously disposed;—ad. *Spitefully*;—s. *Spitefulness*. [(*Low*.)

Spitfire, *spit'-fire*, s. A violent or passionate person.—

Spitter, *spit'-ter*, s. One who puts meat on a spit; one who ejects saliva; a young deer whose horns begin to shoot.

Spitting, *spit'-ting*, ppr. or a. Putting on a spit; ejecting saliva.—*Spitting-box*, a vessel to receive spittle.

Spittle, *spit'tl*, s. Saliva; a small sort of spade.

— v.a. To dig with a small spade. (*Local*.)

Spittoon, *spit-toon'*, s. A spitting-box.

Splanchnology, *splank-nol'-o-je*, s. A treatise or description of the viscera.

Splash, *splash*, v.a. or v.n. To spatter with water or mud; to dash water about.

— s. Water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything.—*Splash-board*, a guard in front of a vehicle, to prevent its being splashed by mud.

Splashy, *splash'-e*, a. Full of dirty water; muddy.

Splay, *spla*, v.a. To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone; to spread.

— a. Displayed; turned outward.—*Splay-footed*, having the foot turned outward; broad-footed.—*Splay-mouth*, a wide mouth.

— s. A slanted or sloped surface.

Splayed, *splade*, pp. or a. Dislocated, as a horse's shoulder-bone.—In *arch*., oblique.

Spleen, *spleen*, s. Anger; ill humour; melancholy.—In *anat*., the milt; a spongy viscus, situated near the large extremity of the stomach.—*Spleen-wort*, a species of fern; milt-wort. [choly.

Spleenful, *spleen'-ful*, a. Angry; peevish; melan-

Spleenish, *spleen'-ish*, a. Spleeny; affected with spleen;—ad. *Spleenishly*;—s. *Spleenishness*.

Spleenless,† *spleen'-les*, a. Kind; gentle; mild.

Spleeny, *spleen'-e*, a. Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy. [light; illustrious.

Splendent, *splen'-dent*, a. Shining; beaming with

Splendid, *splen'-did*, a. Showy; magnificent; pompous; brilliant; illustrious;—ad. *Splendidly*.

Splendour, *splen'-dur*, s. Great brightness; brilliant lustre; magnificence; brilliancy.

Splenetic, *sple-net'-ik*, s. A person affected with spleen.

Splenetic, *sple-net'-ik*, **Splenetical**, *sple-net'-e-kal*, a. Affected with spleen; morose; peevish;—ad. *Splenetically*.

Splenic, *splen'-ik*, a. Belonging to the spleen.

Splenish, *splen'-ish*, a. Affected with spleen; peevish.

Splenitis, *sple-ni'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the spleen.

Splenitive,‡ *splen'-e-tiv*, a. Fiery; passionate; peevish.

Splenius, *sple'-ne-us*, s. In *anat*., a cervical muscle.

Splenization, *splen-e-za'-shun*, s. In *path*., a change produced in the lungs by inflammation.

Splenocele, *splen'-o-sele*, s. Hernia of the spleen.

Splenology, *sple-nol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on the spleen.

Splent, *splent*, s. A splint.—*Splent-coal*, an inferior kind of cannel-coal from the Scotch collieries.

Splice, *splise*, v.a. To unite the end of a rope to any part of another, by interweaving the strands.—*Splice the main-brace*, among seamen, an extra allowance of spirits.

— s. The union of ropes by interweaving the strands.

Spliced, *splise'd*, pp. or a. United, as a rope.

Splicing, *splise'-ing*, s. The act or process of splicing.

Splint, *splint*, **Splinter**, *splin'-ter*, s. A piece of wood split off.—In *surgery*, a thin piece of wood, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set.—In *farriery*, a hard excrescence growing on the shank-bones of horses.—*Splinter-proof*, strong enough to resist the splinters of bursting shells.

— v.a. To split or rend into long, thin pieces; to confine with splinters.

— v.n. To be split or rent into long pieces.

Splinter-bar, *splin'-ter-bär*, s. A cross-bar in a coach, which supports the springs. [bling splinters.

Splintery, *splin'-ter-e*, a. Consisting of or resem-

Split, *split*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *split*. To divide longitudinally; to rive; to cleave; to rend; to break into discord.

— v.n. To burst; to suffer disruption; to burst with laughter; to be dashed to pieces.—*To split on a rock*, to err fatally. [separation.

— s. A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure: a breach or

Splitter, *split'-ter*, s. One who splits.

Splutter, *sputt'-ter*, s. A bustle; a stir. (*Low*.)

— v.n. To speak hastily and confusedly.

Spodumene, *spod'-u-mene*, s. A mineral, of a foliated structure, chiefly composed of silica, alumina, and lithia.

Spoil, *spoyl*, v.a. To plunder; to rob; to seize by violence; to corrupt; to vitiate.

— v.n. To practise plunder or robbery; to decay.

— s. That which is taken from others by violence; pillage; booty; prey.

Spoiler, *spoyl'-er*, s. A plunderer; a pillager; a robber one who corrupts.

Spoilful,† *spoyl'-ful*, a. Wasteful; rapacious.

Spoiling, *spoyl'-ing*, s. Plunder; waste.

Spoke, *spoke*, pret. of the verb *to speak*. [of a ladder.

— s. The radius or ray of a wheel; the spar or round

Spoken, *spoke'n*, pp. of the verb *to speak*.

Spokeshave, *spoke'-shave*, s. A sort of plane used in dressing carved work.

Spokesman, *spokes'-man*, s. One who speaks for another.

Spoliate, *spo'-le-ate*, v.a. To plunder; to pillage.

— v.n. To practise plunder; to rob.

Spoliation, *spo-le-a'-shun*, s. Act of plundering.

Spondaic, *spon-da'-ik*, a. Denoting two long feet in poetry.

Spondee, *spon'-de*, s. A poetic foot of two long syllables.

Spondiaceæ, *spon-de-a'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogenous plants, of which the *Spondias*, or Egg-plum, is the genus.

Spondyle, *spon'-dile*, s. A joint of the back-bone; a vertebra;—whence *Spondylitis*, inflammation of the vertebra.

Sponge, *spunj*, s. A porous marine substance found adhering to rocks, shells, &c.—In *gunnery*, a wooden cylinder, for cleaning cannon after a discharge.—In the *manége*, the extremity or point of a horse shoe.—*Sponge-cake*, a sweet and very light cake [stroy.

— v.a. To cleanse with a sponge; to extirpate or de-

— v.n. To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge; to hang on others for maintenance. [hanger-on.

Sponger, *spunj'-er*, s. One who uses a sponge; a

Spongiform, *spunj'-e-fawrm*, a. Resembling a sponge porous. [porous.

Sponginess, *spunj'-e-nes*, s. State of being spongy, or

Sponging, *spunj'-ing*, s. The act of sponging out what remains.—*Sponging-house*, a bailiff's house, to put debtors in.

Spongiole, *spunj'-e-ole*, s. In *bot*., the lax cellular tissue at the extremities of roots, for absorbing the nutriment of plants. [sponge.

Spongious, *spunj'-e-us*, a. Full of small cavities, like a

Spongy, *spun'-je*, a. Soft and full of cavities; having the quality of imbibing fluids.

SPONK, *spunk*, s. Touch-wood.
SPONSAL, *spon'-sal*, a. Relating to marriage.
SPONSIBLE, *spon'-se-bl*, a. Worthy of credit.
SPONSION, *spon'-shun*, s. The act of becoming surety for another.
SPONSOR, *spon'-sur*, s. A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another.—In the Church of England, *sponsors* in baptism are sureties for the proper education of the child.
SPONSORIAL, *spon-so'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a sponsor.
SPONSORSHIP, *spon'-sur-ship*, s. State of being a sponsor.
SPONTANEITY, *spon-tà-ne'-e-te*, s. The quality of proceeding or acting from nature without compulsion; willingness.
SPONTANEOUS, *spon-tà'-ne-us*, a. Voluntary; acting without compulsion; produced without being planted.—*Spontaneous combustion*, a taking fire of itself;—ad. *Spontaneously*;—s. *Spontaneousness*.
SPONTOON, *spon-toon'*, s. A kind of military half pike.
SPOOL, *spool*, s. A piece of cane or reed used by weavers.—*Spool-stand*, an article holding spools of fine thread, used by ladies at their work.
— v.a. To wind on spools.
SPOOM, *spoom*, v.n. To be driven swiftly.
SPOON, *spoon*, s. A small domestic utensil, with a bowl and handle, for eating or dipping in liquids.—*Spoon-bill*, the name of certain wading birds.—*Spoon-drift*, in *naut.* language, a showery sprinkling of sea-water.—*Spoon-meat*, food eaten or taken with a spoon.—*Spoon-wort*, scurvy-grass.
SPOONFUL, *spoon'-ful*, s. As much as a spoon contains.
SPORADIC, *spo-rad'-ik*, a. Scattered.—In *path.*, applied to diseases which attack man individually, and independently of locality or season.
SPORE, *spore*, } s. In *bot.*, that part of flowerless
SPORULE, *spo'-rule*, } plants which performs the function of seeds.
SPORT, *sport*, s. Diversion; merriment; fowling, hunting, or fishing. [in sport.
— v.a. or v.n. To divert; to make merry; to indulge
SPORTER, *sport'-er*, s. One who sports.
SPORTFUL, *sport'-ful*, a. Merry; frolicsome; playful; ludicrous;—ad. *Sportfully*;—s. *Sportfulness*.
SPORTING, *sport'-ing*, ppr. or a. Indulging sport.
SPORTIVE, *sport'-iv*, a. Full of sport; inclined to mirth; —ad. *Sportively*;—s. *Sportiveness*. [less.
SPORTLESS, *sport'-les*, a. Without sport or mirth; joy-
SPORTSMAN, *sports'-man*, s. One who pursues the sports of the field; whence *Sportsmanship*.
SPORTULARY,† *spawr'-tu-là-re*, a. Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. [tion.
SPORTULE,‡ *spawr'-tewl*, s. A charitable gift or contribu-
SPORULE, *spor'-ule*, s. A diminutive of *Spore*, which see.
SPORULIFEROUS, *spo-ru-lif'-er-us*, a. Bearing sporules.
SPOT, *spot*, s. A mark; a place discoloured; a stain; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish; place; site; locality.
— v.a. To make a visible mark; to discolour; to stain.
SPOTLESS, *spot'-les*, a. Free from spots, foul matter, or discolouration; pure; blameless. [stain.
SPOTLESSNESS, *spot'-les-nes*, s. Freedom from spot or
SPOTTED, *spot'-ted*, pp. or a. Marked with spots.
SPOTTEDNESS, *spot'-ted-nes*, s. The quality of being spotted.
SPOTTER, *spot'-ter*, s. One who makes spots.
SPOTTINESS, *spot'-te-nes*, s. The state of being spotty.
SPOTTY, *spot'-te*, a. Full of spots.
SPOUSAGE,‡ *spow'-zaje*, s. The act of espousing.
SPOUSAL, *spow'-zal*, a. Pertaining to marriage, connubial.
SPOUSALS, *spow'-zlz*, s. Marriage; nuptials.
SPOUSE, *spowz*, s. A married person, husband or wife.
—† v.a. To wed; to espouse. [ner.
SPOUSELESS, *spowz'-les*, a. Destitute of a wedded part-
SPOUT, *spowt*, s. A pipe or projecting mouth of a vessel; a conductor of water.—*Water-spout*, a violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea.
— v.a. To throw out, as liquids, through a narrow orifice or pipe; to mouth bombastically.
— v.n. To issue with violence.
SPOUTER, *spowt'-er*, s. One who spouts speeches.
SPOUTING, *spowt'-ing*, s. The act of throwing out; a harangue.
SPRAG, *sprag*, a. Vigorous; sprightly. (*Local.*)
— s. A young salmon. (*Local.*) [ments of a joint.
SPRAIN, *sprane*, v.a To overstrain the muscles or liga-
— s An excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation.
SPRAINED, *sprane'd*, pp. or a. Injured by excessive straining.
SPRAINTS, *spraynts*, s.pl. The dung of an otter.
SPRANG, *sprang*, pret. of the verb *to spring*.
SPRAT, *sprat*, s. A small fish, allied to the herring.
SPRAWL, *sprawl*, v.n. To lie with the limbs stretched out or straggling.
SPRAWLING, *sprawl'-ing*, ppr. or a. Lying with the limbs awkwardly stretched.
SPRAY, *spra*, s. A small shoot or branch of a tree; a twig; the water that is driven from the top of a wave by wind.
SPREAD, *spred*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *spread*. To extend in length and breadth; to cover over; to propagate; to diffuse; to publish; to circulate.
— v.n. To be extended or stretched; to be propagated
— s. Extent; compass; expansion; a dinner-table spread or furnished with a meal.—*Spread-eagle*, in *her.*, the figure of an eagle with its wings elevated and its legs extended.
SPREADER, *spred'-er*, s. One who extends or propagates one who divulges.
SPREADING, *spred'-ing*, a. Extending over a large space.
— s. The act of extending or propagating.
SPREE, *spree*, s. A merry frolic. (*Vulgar.*)
SPRENT,† *sprent*, pp. Sprinkled.
SPRIG, *sprig*, s. A small shoot or twig; a spray; a brad or nail.—*Sprig-crystal*, a cluster of pointed prismatic crystals of quartz.
— v.a. To mark or adorn with sprigs.
SPRIGGY, *sprig'-ge*, a. Full of sprigs or small branches
SPRIGHT, } *sprite*, { s. A spirit; a shade; an appari
SPRITE, } { tion.
— v.a. To haunt as a spright.
SPRIGHTFUL, *sprite'-ful*, a. Lively; brisk; vivacious sprightly;—ad. *Sprightfully*;—s. *Sprightfulness*.
SPRIGHTLESS, *sprite'-les*, a. Destitute of life; dull.
SPRIGHTLINESS, *sprite'-le-nes*, s. Liveliness; briskness.
SPRIGHTLY, *sprite'-le*, a. Full of life and activity.
SPRING, *spring*, v.n.; pret. *sprang*, or *sprung*; pp. *sprung*. To vegetate; to begin to grow; to arise; to appear; to issue forth; to leap; to fly with elastic power.—*To spring at*, to leap toward.—*To spring in*, to rush in.—*To spring forth*, to rush out.—*To spring on*, to assault.
— v.a. To start or rouse; to cause to explode; to burst.—*To spring a leak*, to commence leaking.—*To spring a rattle*, to put a policeman's rattle in motion.
— s. A leap; a bound; elastic force; an issue of water from the earth; a fountain; a source; rise; the original; the vernal season.—In *naut.* language, a crack or fissure in a mast or yard; a rope or hawser by which a ship is held.—*Spring-back*, in *book-binding*, the cover of a book which has a loose springing back.—*Spring-haw*, a lameness in horses.—*Spring-head*, a fountain or source.—*Spring-tide*, the tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon.—*Spring-time*, the season of spring.—*Spring-wheat*, a species of wheat sown in spring.
SPRINGBOK, *spring'-bok*, s. A species of antelope.
SPRINGE, *sprinj*, s. A gin; a noose.
— v.a. To catch in a springe; to insnare.
SPRINGER, *spring'-er*, s. One who springs, one who rouses game; the grampus.—In *arch.*, the impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support; a species of antelope in South Africa.
SPRINGINESS, *spring'-e-nes*, s. Elasticity; the power of springing; abundance of springs; wetness; spongi-ness. [ing.
SPRINGING, *spring'-ing*, ppr. or a. Shooting up; leap-
— s. Act or process of leaping; growth; increase.—In *build.*, the impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support; a springer.
SPRINGY, *spring'-e*, a. Having great elastic power, abounding with springs; wet; spongy.
SPRINKLE, *sprink'l*, v.a. To scatter; to disperse; to besprinkle; to cleanse.
— v.n. To scatter a liquid; to rain moderately.
— s. A small quantity scattered.
SPRINKLER, *sprink'-ler*, s. One who sprinkles.
SPRINKLING, *sprink'-ling*, s. The act of scattering in small drops; a small quantity falling in drops.
SPRIT,† *sprit*, v.a. To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject.
— v.n. To sprout; to bud; to germinate.
— s. A shoot; a sprout; a small boom or spar which crosses the sail of a boat.—*Sprit sail*, the sail extended by a sprit.

Sprite, } *sprite*, s. A spirit.
Spright, }
Spriteful, *sprite'-ful*. *See* Sprightful, and its derivatives.
Sprod, *sprod*, s. A salmon in its second year.
Prong,‡ *sprong*, old pret. of the verb *to spring*.
Sprout, *sprowt*, v.n. To shoot; to germinate; to grow, like shoots of plants.
— s. The shoot of a plant.
Sprouting, *sprowt'-ing*, ppr. or a. Germinating.
Sprouts, *sprowts*, s.pl. Young coleworts.
Spruce, *sproose*, a. Neat without elegance; nice; trim; —ad. *Sprucely*;—s. *Spruceness*.
— v.a. or v.n. To dress with affected neatness.
— s. The fir-tree; a name applied to all the species of the genus *pinus*, or pine trees.—*Spruce-beer*, a beer tinctured with the extract of spruce.
Sprung, *sprung*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to spring*.
Sprunt,† *sprunt*, v.n. To spring up; to germinate.
—† a. Active; vigorous;—† ad. *Spruntly*.
Spuller, *spul'-ler*, s. One employed to inspect yarn. (*Local.*)
Spume, *spewm*, s. Froth; foam; scum.
— v.n. To froth; to foam. [foaming.
Spumescence, *spu-mes'-sense*, s. Frothiness; state of
Spumiferous, *spu-mif'-er-us*, a. Producing foam.
Spumous, *spew'-mus*, } a. Consisting of froth or
Spumy, *spew'-me*, } scum.
Spun, *spun*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to spin*.—*Spun-hay*, hay twisted into ropes for carriages.—*Spun-yarn*, a line of rope-yarns twisted.
Spunge, *spunj*. *See* Sponge. [temper (*low.*)
Spunk, *spunk*, s. Touch-wood, an inflammable
Spunky, *spunk'-e*, a. Spirited. (*Low.*)
Spur, *spur*, s. A rowel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels, to prick the horses; incitement; stimulus.—*Spur-wheel*, a wheel with cogs around the edge pointing to the centre. [put spurs on.
— v.a. To prick with spurs; to incite; to instigate; to
— v.n. To press forward.
Spurgall, *spur'-gawl*, v.a. To gall or wound with a spur.
— s. A place galled or excoriated.
Spurge, *spurj*, s. A species of plant, of the genus *euphorbia*.—*Spurge-flax*, an evergreen shrub, *daphne gnidium*.—*Spurge-laurel* and *Spurge-olive*, evergreen shrubs.
Spurging,‡ *spurj'-ing*, s. Act of purging.
Spurious, *spew'-re-us*, a. Not genuine; counterfeit; not legitimate;—ad. *Spuriously*;—s. *Spuriousness*.
Spurless, *spur'-les*, a. Without spurs.—*Spurless-violet*, the plant *Erpeton reniformis*.
Spurling, *spur'-ling*, s. A small sea-fish.—*Spurling-line*, among *seamen*, the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the tell-tale.
Spurn, *spurn*, v.a. To kick; to drive back; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt.
— v.n. To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to kick or toss up the heels.
— s. Disdainful rejection.
Spurner, *spurn'-er*, s. One who spurns. [stigated.
Spurred, *spurd*, pp. or a. Furnished with spurs; in-
Spurrer, *spur'-rer*, s. One who uses spurs.
Spurrier, *spur'-re-er*, s. A spur-maker.
Spurry, *spur'-re*, s. A plant of the genus *spergula*.
Spurt, *spurt*, v.a. To throw out, as a liquid, in a stream.
— v.n. To gush or issue out in a stream; to rush from a confined place in a stream.
— s. A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube; a jet; sudden effort (*vulgar.*) [manner.
Spurtle, *spur'-tl*, v.a. To shoot in a scattering
Spurway,† *spur'-wa*, s. A horse-path; a bridle-road.
Sputation,† *spew-ta'-shun*, s. The act of spitting.
Sputter, *sput'-ter*, v.n. or v.a. To spit or to emit saliva from the mouth; to utter words hastily and indistinctly; to throw out with haste and noise.
— s. Moist matter thrown out in particles.
Sputterer, *sput'-ter-er*, s. One who sputters.
Sputtering, *sput'-ter-ing*, ppr. or a. Emitting in small particles; speaking hastily. [expectorated.
Sputum, *spew'-tum*, s. (Lat.) Spittle; that which is
Spy, *spi*, s. A person sent into an enemy's camp; an emissary; one who watches the conduct of others.—*Spy-boat*, a boat sent to make discoveries.—*Spy-glass*, a small telescope.
— v.a. To see; to gain sight of; to discover at a distance; to explore or examine secretly.
— v.n. To search narrowly; to scrutinize.
Spyism, *spi'-izm*, s. The business of spying.

Squab, *skwob*, a. Fat; plump; bulky; unfledged.
— s. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.
—‡ v.n. To fall plump; to strike at one dash.
Squabby, *skwob'-be*, a. Thick; fat; heavy.
Squabble, *skwob'bl*, v.n. To debate peevishly; to quarrel; to wrangle.
— s. A wrangle; a petty quarrel.—In *print.*, a page with the type in disorder, and out of regular line.
Squabbler, *skwob'-bler*, s. A contentious person; a brawler. [wrangling.
Squabbling, *skwob'-bling*, ppr. Scuffling; contending;
Squad, *skwod*, s. In *mil.* language, a small party of men assembled for drill or inspection; any small party.
Squadron, *skwod'-run*, s. A body of troops; a regiment of cavalry; a detachment of ships of war.
Squalid, *skwol'-id*, a. Poverty-stricken; filthy; extremely dirty;—ad. *Squalidly*;—s. *Squalidness* and *Squalidity*.
Squalidæ, *skwal'-e-de*, s.pl. In *ichth.*, the shark family of which the *Squalus* is the type.
Squall, *skwawl*, v.n. To cry out; to scream.
— s. A loud scream; a harsh cry; a sudden and violent gust of wind.
Squaller, *skwawl'-ler*, s. A loud screamer.
Squalling, *skwawl'-ling*, ppr. or a. Crying out harshly.
Squally, *skwawl'-le*, a. Abounding with squalls.
Squaloid, *skwa'-loyd*, a. Resembling a shark.
Squalor, *skwa'-lur*, s. Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.
Squama, *skwa'-ma*, s. A scale; a term of frequent application in botany, zoology, and pathology.
Squamiform, *skwam'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form of scales.
Squamigerous, *skwa-mij'-er-us*, a. Bearing scales.
Squamipennes, *skwa'-me-pen-nes*, s.pl. A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, whose dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales.
Squamose, *skwa'-mose*, } a. Scaly; covered with
Squamous, *skwa'-mus*, } scales. [perse.
Squander, *skwon'-der*, v.a. To spend lavishly; to dis-
Squandered, *skwon'-derd*, pp. or a. Spent lavishly; wasted. [gal.
Squanderer, *skwon'-der-er*, s. A spendthrift; a prodi-
Squanderingly, *skwon'-der-ing le*, ad. By squandering.
Square, *skware*, a. Having four equal sides and four right angles; parallel; exactly suitable; leaving no balance.—*Square measure*, the square of a lineal measure.—Among *seamen*, the yards are *square* when at right angles with the vessel's keel.—*Square-root*, in *geom.* and *arith.*, that which, multiplied by itself, produces the quantity or number.—*Square-rigged*, in *naut.* matters, having the principal sails of a vessel extended by yards instead of stays.—*Square-sail*, a four-sided sail extended to a yard.
— s. A figure having four equal sides and four right angles; an area of four sides, with houses on each side; a mathematical instrument having one straight edge at right angles to another; rule; regularity; a particular formation into which troops are thrown; the *hollow square* being a body of infantry drawn up four deep on each side, with an empty space in the centre for the officers, staff, &c.—In *geom.* and *arith.*, a square, or square number, is the product of a number multiplied by itself.—In *astrol.*, quartile.
— v.a. To form with four equal sides and four right angles; to reduce to a square; to adjust; to regulate. —In *arith.*, to multiply a number by itself.—In *naut.* language, to *square the yards*, is to place them at right angles with the mast or keel.—*To square the circle*, to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure.
— v.n. To suit; to fit; to accord or agree.
Squared, *skware'd*, pp. or a. Made in the form of a square; adjusted; regulated.
Squarely, *skware'-le*, ad. In a square form; ‡ suitably.
Squareness, *skware'-nes*, s. The state of being square.
Squarish, *skware'-ish*, a. Nearly square.
Squarrous, *skwar'-rus*, a. In *nat. hist.*, ragged or full of loose scales; jagged;—ad. *Squarrosely*. [pulp.
Squash, *skwosh*, v.a. To crush; to beat or press into
— s. Something soft and easily crushed; a sudden fall of a heavy, soft body, a shock of soft bodies.
Squashy, *skwosh'-e*, a. Like a squash; muddy.
Squat, *skwot*, v.n. To sit down upon the hams or heels; to cower, as an animal; to settle on another's land without title. [thick.
— a. Sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and
— s. The posture of one who sits on his hams or close to the ground; a small separate vein of ore.

Squat, v.n. To stoop or lie close to escape observation.
Squatter, *skwot'-ter,* s. One who squats or sits close; one who settles on new land without a title.
Squaw, *skwaw,* s. Among the *North American Indians,* a female or wife.
Squeak, *skweek,* v.n. To utter a sharp, shrill cry.
— s. A sharp, shrill sound.
Squeaker, *skweek'-er,* s. One who utters a shrill sound.
Squeaking, *skweek'-ing,* ppr. or a. Crying with a sharp voice, or making a sharp sound.
Squeal, *skweel,* v.n. To cry with a sharp, shrill voice, applied to animals. [sound.
Squealing, *skweel'-ing,* ppr. or a. Uttering a sharp, shrill
Squeamish, *skweem'-ish,* a Nice to excess in taste; apt to be offended at trifles; fastidious, or over nice;—ad. *Squeamishly;*—s. *Squeamishness.*
Squeasy,‡ *skwe'-ze,* a. Queasy; squeamish; scrupulous.
Squeeze, *skweez,* v.a. or v.n. To press between two bodies; to embrace closely; to hug; to crowd; to pass by pressing. [hug.
— s. Pressure; compression between bodies; a close
Squeezed, *skweez'd,* pp. or a. Pressed between bodies.
Squeezing, *skweez'-ing,* s. Act of pressing; compression.
Squelch, *skweltsh,* v.a. To crush. (*Low.*)
— s. A heavy fall. (*Low.*)
Squib, *skwib,* s. A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with combustible matter and sent into the air; a cracker; a sarcastic speech; a petty lampoon.
— v.n. To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic reflections.
Squibbing, *skwib'-bing,* s. Act of throwing squibs or severe reflections.
Squiggle, *skwig'-gl,* v.n. To shake and wash a fluid about the mouth with the lips closed. (*Local.*)
Squill, *skwil,* s. A bulbous plant of the genus *scilla;* a stomapodous crustaceous animal of the genus *squilla;* an insect.
Squinancy,‡ *skwin'-an-se,* s. The quinsy.
Squint, *skwint,* a. Looking obliquely; not having the optic axes of both eyes coincident; looking with suspicion.—*Squint eyed,* having eyes that squint.
— s. The act or habit of squinting.
— v.n To see obliquely, to slope; to run obliquely.
— v.a. To turn the eye to an oblique position.
Squinting, *squint'-ing,* s The act or habit of looking squint;—ad. *Squintingly.*
Squir,‡ *skwur,* v.a. To throw with a jerk.
Squire, *skwire,* s. A popular contraction of Esquire, as conventionally applied to a gentleman. *See* Esquire, and its cognates.
— v.a. To attend as a squire, colloquially as a gallant.
Squirearchy, *skwire'-ar-ky,* s. A term sometimes applied to country gentlemen collectively. [squire.
Squireship, *skwire'-ship,* s. The rank or office of a
Squirm, *skwurm,* v.a. or v.n. To move like a worm or eel, with writhings or contortions.
Squirrel, *skwer'-rel,* or *skwur'-rel,* s. A small rodent quadruped, with a long tufted tail, remarkable for its agility. orifice.
Squirt, *skwurt,* v.a. To eject from a narrow pipe or
— v.n. To throw out words; to let fly. [stream.
— s. An instrument with which liquid is ejected in a
Squirter, *skwurt'-er,* s. One who squirts. (*Vulgar.*)
St. A contraction for *Saint.*
Stab, *stab,* v.a. or v.n. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood; to give a mortal wound. [in the dark.
— s. The thrust of a pointed weapon; an injury given
Stabber, *stab'-ber,* s. One who stabs; a privy murderer.
Stabbing, *stab'-bing,* s. The act of wounding or killing with a pointed instrument.
Stabiliment, *stà-bil'-e-ment,* s. Act of making firm.
Stabilitate,‡ *stà-bil'-e-tate,* v.a. To make stable; to establish.
Stability, *stà-bil'-e-te,* s. Strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; fixedness; steadiness.
Stable, *stà'-bl,* a. Firmly established; durable; fixed; steady;—ad *Stably.*
— s. A house, shed, or apartment for beasts to lodge in.—*Stableman,* one who attends to the stable and the animals therein.
— v.a. To put or keep in a stable.
— v.n. To dwell or lodge in a stable [tion; stability.
Stableness, *stà'-bl-nes,* s. Fixedness; firmness of posi-
Stabling, *stà'-bling,* s. The act of keeping cattle in a stable; a house, shed, or room for keeping horses and cattle.
Stablish,‡ *stab'-lish,* v.a. To fix; to make firm.
Stabulation,‡ *stab-u-la'-shun,* s. Act of housing beasts.
Staccato, *stak-kä'-to.* In *music,* denoting a short, distinct, articulate style.
Stack, *stak,* s. A large conical pile of hay, grain, or straw; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together.—A *stack of arms* is a number of muskets set up together on their ends.—*Stack-yard,* a yard for stacks of hay.
— v.a. To lay in a conical or other pile.—*To stack arms,* to set up muskets together.
Stacte, *stak'-te,* s. An odoriferous liquid myrrh.
Staddle, *stad'-dl,* s. Anything which serves for support; a staff; a crutch.—*Staddle-roof,* the roof or covering of a stack.
— v.a. To leave staddles when a wood is cut.
Stadium, *stà'-de-um,* s. A Greek measure, nearly an English furlong; an oblong area or course for footraces and other gymnastic contests.
Stadtholder, *stat'-hold-er,* s. Formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; whence *Stadtholdership.*
Staff, *stäf,* s.; pl. Staffs or Staves. A stick carried in the hand for support or defence; a support; a stay; a prop; the five lines and the spaces on which music is written; an ensign of authority; a badge of office; a pole for displaying a flag, called a *flag-staff.*—In *mil.* affairs, a body of officers attached to an army, as the general's personal *staff,* the *medical staff, garrison staff,* &c.
Stag, *stag,* s. The male red deer, a colt or filly; the taurine male castrated at a certain age.—*Stag-beetle,* a lamellicorn, coleopterous insect of the family *lucanidæ.* —*Stag-evil,* a disease in horses, a kind of palsy in the jaws.—*Stag-hound,* the largest kind of dog kept for hunting in England.—*Stag-worm,* an insect that is troublesome to deer.
Stage, *staje,* s. An elevated floor or platform; the floor of a theatre; theatrical representations; a place of rest on a journey; degree of progression.—*Stage-coach,* a coach that runs by stages for the conveyance of passengers.—*Stage-player,* an actor on the stage.
Stager, *stà'-jer,* s. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.
Stagery, *stà'-jer-e,* s. Scenic exhibition.
Staggard, *stag'-gärd,* s. A stag of four years of age.
Stagger, *stag'-ger,* v.n. To reel; to totter; to vacillate.
— v.a. To cause to reel; to make to hesitate; to shock.
Staggering, *stag'-ger-ing,* s. Act of reeling;—ad. *Staggeringly.* [animals; apoplexy; madness.
Staggers, *stag'-gerz,* s.pl. A disease of horses and other
Staging, *stà'-jing,* s. A structure of posts and boards for support. [Aristotle.
Stagirite, *staj'-e-rite,* s. An appellation given to
Stagnancy, *stag'-nan-se,* s. The state of being without motion.
Stagnant, *stag'-nant,* a. Not flowing; motionless, still; not agitated;—ad. *Stagnantly.* [motionless.
Stagnate, *stag'-nate,* v.n. To cease to flow; to be
Stagnation, *stag na'-shun,* s. The cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid; the cessation of action; the state of being dull.
Staid, *stade,* pret. and pp. of the verb *to stay.*
— a. Noting stability or firmness; sober; steady;—s. *Staidness.* [to mark with guilt or infamy.
Stain, *stane,* v.a. To discolour; to make foul; to tinge;
— s. Discolouration; a spot of a colour different from the ground; taint of guilt.
Stained, *stane'd,* pp. or a. Discoloured; tarnished.—*Stained glass,* glass coloured or stained by certain metallic pigments. [a dyer.
Stainer, *stà'-ner,* s. One who stains or tarnishes,
Stainless, *stane'-les,* a. Free from stains; free from sin.
Stair, *stare,* s. A step.—*Stairs,* a series of steps by which persons ascend or descend.—*Stair-case,* the part of a building which contains the stairs.—*Stair-rod,* a metallic rod for holding a stair-carpet.
Staith, *stath,* s. A line of rails forming the extremity of a railway; the stage from which coals are put into ships.
Stake, *stake,* s. A small piece of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground; a palisade; the piece of timber to which a martyr is fastened when he is to be burned.—*Fig.,* martyrdom; that which is pledged or wagered; a small anvil.
— v.a To fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to wager, to pledge; to pierce with a stake.—*Stake-head,* in *rope-making,* a stake with wooden pins to keeps the strands apart.—*Stake-holder,* one with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.

Stalactic, *stă-lak'-tik*, a. Pertaining to stalactite, resembling an icicle.
Stalactiform, *stă-lak'-te-fawrm*, a. Like stalactite.
Stalactite, *stă-lak'-tite*, s. A pendant cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime, attached, like an icicle, to the roof or side of a cavern. [icicle.
Stalactitic, *stal-ak-tit'-ik*, a. Having the form of an
Stalagmite, *stă-lag'-mite*, s. A deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, made by water dropping on the floors of caverns.
Stalagmitic, *stal-ag-mit'-ik*, a. Having the form of a stalagmite;—ad. *Stalagmitically.*
Stalder, *stawl'-der*, s. A wooden frame to set casks on.
Stale, *stale*, a. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost the graces of youth; worn out; decayed;—ad. *Stalely*;—s. *Staleness.* [handle (*local*).
—‡ s. A decoy; a stool-fowl; vapid beer; a long
— v.a. To make vapid or useless; to wear out.
— v.n. To discharge urine.
Stalemate, *stale'-mate*, s. In the *game of chess*, the position of the king, when, though not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check, and has no other piece to move. [pedicle of a flower.
Stalk, *stawk*, s. The stem or main axis of a plant; the
— v.n. To walk with high and proud steps; to walk behind a stalking-horse.
— s. A proud, stately step or walk.
Stalked, *stawkt*, a. Having a stalk.
Stalker, *stawk'-er*, s. One who walks with a proud step.
Stalking, *stawk'-ing*, ppr. or a. Walking with proud or lofty steps.—In *sporting*, the act of gently stealing upon the game.—*Stalking-horse* is a horse, real or factitious, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill, as in *Deer-stalking.*
Stalkless, *stawk'-les*, a. Having no stalk.
Stalky, *stawk'-e*, a. Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.
Stall, *stawl*, s. A stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; a stable, a place for cattle; a bench, form, or frame of shelves where anything is exposed to sale; the seat of a church dignitary in the choir.
— v.a. To put into a stable; to instal; to fix.
— v.n. To dwell; to inhabit.
Stallage, *stawl'-aje*, s. The right of erecting stalls in fairs; dung; compost. [fodder.
Stall-fed, *stawl'-fed*, pp. and a. Fed in a stall on dry
Stallion, *stal'-yun*, s. A male horse not castrated.
Stalwart, *stawl'-wart*, } a. Brave; bold; strong;
Stalworta, *stawl'-wurth*, } redoubted.
Stamen, *stă'-men*, s.; pl. Stamens or Stamina. (Lat.) Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; the male organ of plants.
Stamened, *stă'-mend*, a. Furnished with stamens.
Stamin, *stă-min*, s. A slight woollen stuff.
Stamina, *stam'-e-nă*, s.; pl. of Stamen.
Staminal, *stam'-e-nal*, a. Pertaining to stamens or stamina.
Staminate, *stam'-e-nate*, a. Furnished with stamens.
— v.a. To endue with stamina.
Stamineous, *stă-min'-e-us*, a. Consisting of stamens.
Staminiferous, *stam-in-if'-er-us*, a. Bearing stamens without a pistil. [woollen cloth.
Stammel,‡ *stam'-mel*, s. A pale-red colour; a kind of
Stammer, *stam'-mer*, v.n. To stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking.
— v.a. To utter with hesitation. [ing.
Stammerer, *stam'-mer-er*, s. One who stutters in speak-
Stammering, *stam'-mer-ing*, a. Apt to stammer;—ad. — s. Impediment in speech. [*Stammeringly.*
Stamp, *stamp*, v.a. To strike with the foot; to impress; to imprint; to fix a mark; to coin.
— v.n. To strike the foot forcibly downward.
— s. Any instrument for making impressions; a mark imprinted; a government mark on things that pay duty, as *Postage Stamps, Receipt Stamps*, &c.; current value; form; character.—In *metal.*, a kind of pestle used for pounding or beating.
Stamped, *stampt*, pp. or a. Impressed with a mark or figure; coined; imprinted.
Stamper, *stamp'-er*, s. An instrument for stamping.
Stamping-mill, *stamp'-ing-mil*, s. An engine for breaking or bruising ore.
Stanch, *stänch*, v.a. To stop the flowing of blood.
— v.n. To stop; to cease to flow. [be broken.
— a. Sound; firm; firm in principle; steady; not to
Stanchion, *stan'-shun* s. A prop or support.
Stanchless, *stänch'-les*, a. That cannot be stanched.
Stanchness, *stänch'-nes*, s. Soundness, firmness in principle
Stand, *stand*, v.n.; pret. and pp. *stood.* To remain or become erect; to offer as a candidate; to be without motion, to persist; to abide; to stagnate, to endure. —*To stand by*, to be a spectator; to defend.—*To stand for*, to offer as a candidate, to side with.—*To stand one in*, to cost.—*To stand off*, to keep at a distance; not to comply, in *naut.* language, to direct the course from land.—*To stand to*, to persevere.—*To stand under*, to undergo.—*To stand up for*, to defend.—*To stand upon*, to insist.—*To stand against*, to oppose.—*To stand fast*, to be fixed.
— v.a. To endure; to sustain; to bear; to abide by.—*To stand one's ground*, to maintain one's position.—*To stand fire*, to receive an enemy's fire without giving way.
— s. A point beyond which one does not proceed; a place or post; an erection or raised station for spectators; rank; post; the act of opposing; a young tree; a frame on which articles are placed; a small table.—In *com.*, a weight.—*Stand of arms*, in *mil.*, a musket with its usual appendages.—*To be at a stand*, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty.—*Stand-still*, a standing without moving forward.
Standard, *stand'-ard*, s. That which is established by public opinion; criterion; test.—In *mil.* matters, an ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colours; a measure by which the regulated height of recruits is ascertained.—In *coin.*, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy; a tree not supported or attached to a wall.—In *carp.*, an upright support.—In *shipbuilding*, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it.—*Standard-bearer*, an ensign of infantry or a cornet of horse.
Standel, *stan'-del*, s. In *law*, a young store oak tree.
Stander, *stand'-er*, s. One who stands; a tree that has stood long.—*Stander-by*, one who stands near; one who is present, a mere spectator.
Standing, *stand'-ing*, a. Settled; established, erect; not liable to fade; fixed.
— s. Continuance; duration; station; rank; condition in society.—*Standing off*, sailing from the land.—*Standing on*, sailing toward the land.
Standish, *stand'-ish*, s. A case for pen and ink.
Stang, *stang*, s. A pole, rod, or perch; a long bar.—*To ride the stang*, is to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders in derision. (*Local.*)
— v.n. To shoot with pain. (*Local.*)
Stanhope, *stan'-hope*, s. A light two-wheeled carriage, without a top.
Stank,† *stank*, old pret. of the verb *to stink.*
— s. A dam or mound to stop water. (*Local.*)
Stannary, *stan'-nă-re*, s. A tin mine, and the royal rights respecting the tin mines.—*Stannary-courts*, are courts established in Devon and Cornwall for the decision of all disputes respecting the tin mines.
Stannate, *stan'-nate*, s. A salt formed of stannic acid united with a base.
Stannel, *stan'-nel*, }
Stanyel, *stan'-yel*, } s. The kestrel, a species of hawk.
Stannic, *stan'-nik*, a. Pertaining to tin.—*Stannic-acid*, the deutoxide of tin. [ing tin.
Stanniferous, *stan-nif'-er-us*, a. Containing or afford-
Stanza, *stan'-zä*, s. A part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem.—In *arch.*, an apartment or division in a building.
Stanzaic, *stan-za'-ik*, a. Consisting of stanzas.
Stapes, *stă'-pes*, s. (Lat.) In *anat.*, one of the bones of the internal ear, so called from its stirrup-like shape.
Staphyline, *staf'-e-line*, a. Having the form of a bunch of grapes.—In *anat.*, pertaining to the uvula.
Staphyloma, *staf-e-lo'-mă*, s. In *path.*, an enlargement of the eyeball. [the palate.
Staphyloraphy, *staf-e-lor'-ă-fe*, s. A surgical suture of
Staple, *stă'-pl*, s. A settled mart or market; a principal commodity or production of a country or district; a loop of iron to hold a hook, pin, &c.—*Staple of land*, the particular nature and quality of land.
— a. Settled; established in commerce; marketable.
Stapler, *stă'-pler*, s. A dealer in staple commodities, as a *wool-stapler.*
Star, *stär*, s. A luminous body in the heavens; a radiated mark in printing or writing; an asterisk; a badge of rank; a person of brilliant qualities; a theatrical performer, &c.—In *bot.* and *zool.*, *Star* forms a prefix to numerous words, the specific meaning of

which are thereby indicated; as, *Star-apple, Star-fish, Star-flower, Star-grass, Star-hawk, Star-hyacinth, Star-jelly, Star of Bethlehem, Star-thistle, Star-wort.*

STAR, v.a. To set or adorn with stars; to bespangle.

STARBOARD, *stär'-board*, s. and a. The right-hand side of a ship or boat.

STAR-CHAMBER, *stär-tshame'-ber*, s. A criminal court of jurisdiction during the reign of Henry VIII. and his successors, which was notorious for its despotism and injustice.

STARCH, *stärtsh*, s. A substance used to stiffen linen and other cloth.—*Starch-hyacinth*, a bulbous plant, allied to the hyacinth. [ness.

— a. Stiff; precise; rigid;—ad. *Starchly*;—s. *Starch-*

— v.a. To stiffen with starch.

STARCHED, *stärtsht*, pp. Stiffened with starch.

— a. Stiff; precise; formal. [formality.

STARCHEDNESS, *stärtsh-ed'-nes*, s. Stiffness in manners;

STARCHER, *stärtsh'-er*, s. One whose occupation is to starch. [precise.

STARCHY, *stärtsh'-e*, a. Consisting of starch; stiff;

STARE, *stare*, s. A bird, the starling.

— v.n. To gaze; to look with fixed eyes wide open.

— s. A fixed look with eyes wide open.

STARER, *sta'-rer*, s. One who stares or gazes.

STAR-FORT, *stär'-foart*, s. A fort surrounded on the exterior with projecting angles.

STAR-GAZING, *stär'-gaze-ing*, s. The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology.

STARING, *sta'-ring*, pp. or a. Looking with fixed eyes;

—ad. *Staringly.*

STARK, *stärk*, a. Stiff; strong; full; absolute;—ad. *Stark, Starkly*, stiffly, strongly, or absolutely.

STARLESS, *stär'-les*, a. Having no stars visible.

STARLIGHT, *stär'-lite*, s. Light proceeding from stars.

— a. Lighted by the stars.

STARLING, *stär'-ling*, s. A bird of the genus *sturnus*; a defence of piles driven round the piers of a bridge.

STARRED, *stärd*, pp. or a. Studded with stars; influenced in fortune by the stars. [stars.

STARRY, *stär'-re*, a. Abounding with or adorned with

STAR-SHOOT, *stär'-shoot*, s. A gelatinous substance, which is a fungus of the *tremella*, often found in wet meadows.

STAR-STONE, *stär'-stone*, s. A variety of sapphire.

START, *stärt*, v.n. To move suddenly; to shrink; to wince; to set out; to commence a race or journey.—*To start up*, to rise suddenly.

— v.a. To alarm; to startle; to bring into motion.

— s. A sudden motion from alarm; a spring; excitement; act of setting out.—*To get the start*, to begin before another.—A *start up*, one who has suddenly sprung into notice; (Sax.) a projection; a push; a horn. [rouses game.

STARTER, *stärt'-er*, s. One who starts; a dog that

STARTFUL, *stärt'-ful*, a. Apt to start; skittish;—s. *Startfulness.*

STARTING, *stärt'-ing*, s. The act of moving suddenly.—*Starting-hole*, a loophole; evasion.—*Starting post*, a barrier or place from which competitors begin a race;

—ad. *Startingly.*

STARTISH, *stärt'-ish*, a. Apt to start; skittish.

STARTLE, *stärt'l*, v.n. To shrink; to be excited on feeling alarm.

— v.a. To impress with fear; to deter; to frighten.

— s. A sudden shock occasioned by unexpected alarm; sudden impression of terror.

STARTLING, *stärt'-ling*, ppr. or a. Suddenly impressing with fear;—ad. *Startlingly*

START-UP,† *stärt'-up*, s. *See* UPSTART.

STARVATION, *stär-va'-shun*, s. Act of starving, or state of being starved.

STARVE, *stärv*, v.n. To perish or die with cold or hunger; to be very indigent.

— v.a. To kill with hunger or cold.

STARVED, *stärv'd*, pp. or a. Killed with hunger or cold.

STARVELING, *stärv'-ling*, a. Hungry; lean; pining with want.

— s. An animal or plant that is made thin and weak through want of nutriment. [killing with cold.

STARVING, *stärv'-ing*, ppr. or a. Perishing with hunger;

STARWORT, *stär'-wurt*, s. In *bot.*, the common name of the genus *Aster*. [animal humours.

STASIS, *sta'-sis*, s. In *path.*, stagnation of the blood or

STATARY,† *sta'-tä-re*, a. Fixed; settled.

STATE, *state*, s. Rank; condition; quality; dignity; grandeur; a political body; the whole body of people united under one government, or the legislature of a country.—*State-paper*, a paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.—*State-prisoner*, one in confinement for political offences.—*State-room*, a magnificent room in a palace or great house.—*State-trial*, a trial of persons for political offences.

STATE, v.a. To express the particulars of anything, to set down in detail; to repeat or recite.

STATED, *sta'-ted*, pp. Expressed or represented.

— a. Settled; established; regular;—ad. *Statedly.*

STATELESS, *state'-les*, a. Without pomp.

STATELINESS, *state'-le-nes*, s. Loftiness of mien or manner; dignity.

STATELY, *state'-le*, a. Characterized by dignity and loftiness; elevated in sentiment;—ad. majestically.

STATEMENT, *state'-ment*, s. The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper; recital of circumstances.

STATES-GENERAL, *states-jen'-e-ral*, s.pl. In *France*, before the Revolution, the assembly of the three legislative orders of the kingdom.

STATESMAN, *states'-man*, s. A man versed in the arts of government; one employed in public affairs; whence *Statesmanship.* [ties of statesmen.

STATESMANLIKE, *states'-man-like*, a. Having the quali-

STATIC, *stat'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to bodies at rest

STATICAL, *stat'-e-kal*, } or in equilibrium.

STATICS, *stat'-iks*, s. That branch of *mechanics* which treats of the forces which keep bodies at rest.—In *path.*, a kind of epileptics.

STATION, *sta'-shun*, s. The spot or place where one stands; a resting-place; post assigned; office; situation; position; place assigned for the rendezvous of troops; employment; occupation; business; rank, condition of life.—*Station-bill*, in *naut.* language, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company.—*Station-house*, a resting-place on a railway.

— v.a. To place; to appoint to a post or office.

STATIONAL, *sta'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to a station.

STATIONARY, *sta'-shun-ä-re*, a. Fixed; not appearing to move; not advancing; not improving.—*Stationary engine*, on a *railway*, a steam-engine in a fixed position which draws a load by a rope.

STATIONER, *sta'-shun-er*, s. One who sells paper, quills, and other articles for writing.

STATIONERY, *sta'-shun-er-e*, s. The articles usually sold by stationers.

STATISM, *sta'-tizm* s. Policy; the art of government.

STATIST,‡ *sta'-tist*, s. A statesman; a politician.

STATISTIC, *stä-tist'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to the state

STATISTICAL, *stä-tist'-e-kal*, } of society, and condition of the people.

STATISTICIAN, *stat-is-tish'-an*, s. A person who is familiar with the science of statistics.

STATISTICS, *stä-tist'-iks*, s. A collection of facts respecting the state of society, the domestic economy, health, longevity, population, wealth, &c.; the science which treats of these subjects.

STATIVE, *sta'-tiv*, a. Pertaining to a fixed camp.

STATUARY, *stat'-yu-ä-re*, s. The art of carving or sculpturing statues or images; one who practises the art of sculpture.

STATUE, *stat'-yu*, s. An image, a sculptured likeness.

— v.a. To place, as a statue. [body.

STATURE, *stat'-yure*, s. The natural height of an animal

STATURED,† *stat'-yur'd*, a. Arrived at full stature.

STATUTABLE, *stat'-u-tä-bl*, a. Made or introduced by statute, or conformable to statute;—ad. *Statutably.*

STATUTE, *stat'-yute*, s. An act of the legislature of a state; a positive law; a special act of the supreme power; the act of a corporation or of its founder.—*Statute of limitations*, a statute which prescribes the time within which any action at law must be commenced.

STATUTORY, *stat'-yu-to-re*, a. Enacted by statute.

STAUNCH, s. *See* STANCH.

STAUROLITE, *staw'-ro-lite*, s. A mineral crystallized in prisms, often in the shape of a cross, also called grenatite. [in the form of a cross.

STAUROTYPOUS, *staw-ro-ti'-pus*, a. In *min.* having spots

STAVE, *stave*, s. A thin, narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made; a staff; a metrical portion; the five lines and spaces on which music is written.

— v.a.; pret. and pp. *stove* or *staved*. To break a hole in; to burst; to push; to delay.

—‡ v.n. To fight with staves.

STAVES, *staves*, s. An old plural of *staff*.

STAY, *stä*, v.n.; pret. and pp. *staid*. To remain; to continue in a place; to wait; to stand still; to rest.

STAY v.a. To stop; to withhold; to restrain, to obstruct; to keep from departure; to prop; to support.
— s. Continuance in a place; stand; obstruction; support.—In the *rigging of a ship*, a large, strong rope employed to support the mast.—*To miss stays*, to fail in attempting to tack.—*Stay-lace*, a lace for fastening the bodice in female dress.—*Stay-maker*, one whose occupation is to make stays.—*Stay-sail*, any sail extended on a stay.—*Stay-tackle*, a large tackle attached to the mainstay.

STAYED. *See* STAID, &c. [which props.

STAYER, *sta'-er*, s. One who upholds or supports; that

STAYS, *staze*, s.pl. A bodice; a kind of under waistcoat worn by females; any support; *stays* of a ship. *See* STAY.

STEAD, *sted*, s. Place or room which another had or might have; ‡the frame on which a bed is laid.—*To stand in stead*, to be of great advantage.

—‡ v.a. To help; to fill the place of another.

STEADFAST, *sted'-fast*, a. Firm; unchangeable; constant; not fickle; steady;—ad. *Steadfastly*;—s. *Steadfastness*.

STEADY, *sted'-de*, a. Firm; fixed; constant in mind; not fickle, changeable, or wavering;—ad. *Steadily*;—s. *Steadiness*. [support.

— v.a. To hold or keep from shaking or falling; to

STEAK, *stake*, s. A slice of beef, pork, &c., cut for broiling.

STEAL, *steel*, v.a.; pret. *stole*; pp. *stolen*. To take or carry away feloniously; to filch or purloin; to gain or win by address or imperceptible means.
— v.n. To withdraw or pass privily; to abscond; to practise theft.
— s. A handle. *See* STELE.

STEALER, *steel'-er*, s. One who steals; a thief.

STEALINGLY, *steel'-ing-le*, ad. Slily; privately.

STEALTH, *stelth*, s. The act of stealing; theft; clandestine practice.

STEALTHFUL, *stelth'-ful*, a. Given to stealth; thievishly disposed;—ad. *Stealthily*;—s. *Stealthfulness*.

STEALTHY, *stelth'-e*, a. Done by stealth; clandestine;—ad. *Stealthily*;—s. *Stealthiness*.

STEAM, *steem*, s. The vapour of water, or the elastic fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point.—*Steam-boat*, or *Steam-vessel*, a vessel propelled by steam.
— v.n. To rise or pass off in vapour; to fume.
— v.a. To expose to steam; to apply steam to.—*Steam-boiler*, a boiler in which water is converted into steam.—*Steam-engine*, an engine worked by steam.—*Steam-gun*, a gun in which the elastic force of steam is employed instead of gunpowder.—*Steam-pipe*, the pipe communicating with the upper part of the boiler, through which the steam passes on its way to the cylinder.—*Steam-tug*, a steam-vessel used in towing ships.—*Steam-whistle*, a pipe attached to a steam-engine or locomotive, through which steam is rapidly discharged, producing a loud, shrill whistle.

STEAMER, *steem'-er*, s. A vessel propelled by steam; a steamship; a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam.

STEAN,‡ *steen*, s. A kind of stone drinking jar.

STEARATE, *steer'-ate*, s. A kind of stearic acid with a base.

STEARIC, *ste-ar'-ik*, a. Pertaining to stearin.

STEARIN, *ste'-ar-in*, s. One of the proximate principles of animal fat, from which stearic acid is obtained.

STEAROPTINE, *steer'-op-tine*, s. A crystalline substance obtained from many of the essential oils, as camphor.

STEATITE, *ste'-à-tite*, s. A variety of talc, of a granular texture and very soapy feel; also called *soap-stone*.

STEATITIC, *ste-à-tit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to soap-stone.

STEATOCELE, *ste-at'-o-sele*, s. A tumour of the scrotum.

STEATOMA, *ste-à-to'-mà*, s. A wen or encysted tumour;—a. *Steatomous*.

STEED, *steed*, s. A horse for state or war.

STEEKAN, *steek'-an*, s. A Dutch wine measure of about five gallons.

STEEL, *steel*, s. Iron refined and hardened by fire, combined with carbon.—*Fig.*, weapons of war; extreme hardness.—*Steel-clad*, clad or armed with steel.—*Steel-girt*, girded with steel.—*Steel-hearted*, having the heart hard as steel.
— a. Made of steel.
— v.a. To edge with steel; to make hard, to make insensible or obdurate.

STEELER, *steel'-er*, s. In *ship-building*, the foremost or aftmost plank in a strake.

STEELINESS, *steel'-e-nes*, s. Great hardness.

STEELY, *steel'-e*, a. Made of steel; hard; firm.

STEELYARD, *steel'-yärd*, s. A kind of lever balance for ascertaining weight.

STEENING, **STEANING,** *steen'-ing*, s. In *arch.*, the brick or stone wall, or lining of a wall.

STEEP, *steep*, a. Ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous;—ad. *Steeply*.
— s. A precipitous hill or ascent; a precipice; something that is steeped or used in steeping; a fertilizing liquid.
— v.a. To soak in a liquid; to macerate.

STEEPER, *steep'-er*, s. A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped. [steep.

STEEPINESS,† *steep'-e-nes*, s. State or quality of being

STEEPLE, *stee'-pl*, s. A turret of a church; a spire.—*Steeple-chase*, a race between a number of horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object in a straight course.

STEEPLED, *steep'ld*, a. Furnished with a steeple.

STEEPNESS, *steep'-nes*, s. Precipitous declivity.

STEEPY, *steep'-e*, a. Having a steep declivity.

STEER, *steer*, s. A young castrated male of the ox kind; ‡a rudder or helm.
— v.a. To direct; to govern; to guide.
— v.n. To direct and govern a ship in its course.

STEERAGE, *steer'-aje*, s. Management or regulation.—In *naut.* language, the effect of a helm on a ship; an apartment in the forepart of a ship for an inferior class of passengers.—*Steerage-way*, that degree of progressive movement which renders a ship governable by the helm.

STEERER, *steer'-er*, s. One who steers; a pilot.

STEERING, *steer'-ing*, s. The art of directing a ship.—*Steering-wheel*, the wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship steered.

STEERLESS,† *steer'-les*, a. Having no steer or rudder.

STEERSMAN, *steerz'-man*, s. The helmsman of a ship.

STEERSMATE,‡ *steerz' mate*, s. One who steers; a pilot.

STEEVE, *steev*, v.n. To make an angle with the horizon or with the line of a vessel's keel.

STEEVING, *steev'-ing*, s. In *naut.* language, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon.

STEGANOGRAPHY, *steg-à-nog'-rà-fe*, s. The art of writing in ciphers or secret characters; whence *Steganographist*. [ming birds.

STEGANOPODS, *ste-gan'-o-podz*, s.pl. A family of swim-

STEGNOSIS, *steg-no'-sis*, s. In *path.*, constipation.

STEGNOTIC, *steg-not'-ik*, a. and s. Tending to render costive; an astringent. [of lolite.

STEINHEILITE, *stine'-e-lite*, s. A blue mineral, a variety

STEINMANNITE, *stine-man'-nite*, s. A mineral of a metallic lustre, chiefly composed of lead, antimony, and silver. [or capital.

STELA, *ste'-là*, s. In *arch.*, a small column without base

STELE,‡ *steel*, s. A stale or handle; a stalk.

STELECHITE, *stel'-e-kite*, s. A fine kind of storax.

STELENE, *stel'-ene*, a. Columnar.

STELLAR, **STELLARY,** *stel'-là-re*, a. Pertaining to stars; starry.

STELLATE, **STELLATED,** *stel'-lay-ted*, a. Resembling a star; radiated.

STELLATION,‡ *stel-là'-shun*, s. Radiation of light.

STELLED,‡ *steld*, a. Starry.

STELLERIDÆ, *stel-ler'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of Radiata, of which the asterias, or star-fish, is the type.

STELLIFEROUS, *stel-lif'-er-us*, a. Abounding with stars.

STELLIFORM, *stel'-le-fawrm*, a. Like a star; radiated.

STELLION, *stel'-yun*, s. A newt.

STELLITE, *stel'-lite*, s. A zeolitic mineral occurring in radiated acicular crystals.

STELLULAR, *stel'-lu-lar*, a. Shaped like little stars.

STELOCHITE, *stel'-o-kite*, s. A name given to the osteocolla. [characters on pillars.

STELOGRAPHY, *ste-log'-rà-fe*, s. The art of inscribing

STEM, *stem*, s. The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind; the main stock; branch of a family; the prow of a ship.—*From stem to stern*, from forward to aft.—*Stem-leaf*, a leaf growing from the stem.
— v.a. To oppose or resist; to stop.

STEMLESS, *stem'-les*, a. Having no stem.

STEMPLE, *stem'pl*, s. In *mining*, a cross-bar of wood in a shaft.

STENCH, *stentsh*, s. An ill smell; offensive odour.
— † v.a. To cause to emit a hateful smell; to stanch.

STENCHY, *stentsh'e*, a. Having an offensive smell

STENCIL, *sten'-sil*, s. A piece of thin leather or oil-cloth used in painting on walls to imitate paper.
— v.a. To paint by a pattern cut out and applied to the surface to be painted.
STENCILLING, *sten'-sil-ling*, s. Pattern-painting.
STENEOSAURUS, *sten-e-o-saw'-rus*, s. A genus of fossil saurians.
STENIDÆ, *sten'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of coleopterous insects.
STENOCARDIA, *sten-o-kär'-de-à*, s. In *path.*, constriction of the heart
STENOGRAPHER, *ste-nog'-rà-fer*, s. A short-hand writer.
STENOGRAPHY, *ste-nog'-rà-fe*, s. The art of writing in short hand by using abbreviations or characters;—a. *Stenographical*;—ad. *Stenographically*
STENT, *stent*, s An allotted portion *See* STINT.
STENTOR, *sten'-tur*, s. Any person having a powerful voice.
STENTORIAN, *sten-to'-re-an*, a. Extremely loud.
STENTOROPHONIC, *sten-to-ro-fon'-ik*, a. Speaking or sounding very loud.—*Stentorophonic tube*, a speaking tube.
STEP, *step*, v.n. To advance or recede by a movement of the foot; to walk gravely or resolutely.
— v.a. To fix the foot of a mast in its step; to erect.
— s. A pace; an advance or movement; footstep; action; a stair; the round of a ladder.—*Step* is prefixed to various words to express a relation by marriage; as, *Step-brother*, a brother-in-law, or by marriage: *Step-child*, *Step-dame*, *Step-daughter*, *Step-father*, *Step-mother*, *Step-sister*, *Step-son*, &c.
STEP-STONE, *step'-stone*, s. A stone laid before a door to rise on.
STEPPE, *step'*, s. A large extent of uncultivated flat pasturé land, like the prairies of America
STEPPING, *step'-ping*, s. The act of walking or running by steps.—*Stepping-stone*, a stone to raise the feet above the dirt in walking; a means of progress.
STERCORACEOUS, *ster-ko-rà'-shus*, a. Pertaining to dung.
STERCORAL, *ster'-ko-ral*, a. Pertaining to the faces.
STERCORARY, *ster'-ko-rà-re*, s. A place for containing manure. [with dung.
STERCORATION, *ster-ko-rà'-shun*, s. Act of manuring
STERE, *stere*, s. (Fr.) The unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre.
STEREOCROMY, *ste'-re-o-krom-e*, s. A method of painting walls, proposed to supersede fresco.
STEREOGRAPHIC, *ste-re-o-graf'-ik*, a. Made or done according to the rules of stereography;—ad. *Stereographically*
STEREOGRAPHY, *ste-re-og'-rà-fe*, s. The delineation of solid bodies on a plane.
STEREOMETER, *ste-re-om'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for determining specific gravity of bodies.
STEREOMETRY, *ste-re-om'-e-tre*, s. The art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid contents;—a. *Stereometrical.*
STEREOTOMY, *ste-re-ot'-o-me*, s. The science or art of cutting solids into figures or sections;—a. *Stereotomical.*
STEREOTYPE, *ste'-re-o-tipe*, s. A plate of fixed or solid metallic types for printing books.
— a. Pertaining to or done on fixed metallic types.
— v.a. To make fixed metallic types or plates of type-metal. [metallic types.
STEREOTYPED, *ste'-re-o-tipt*, pp. or a. Formed on fixed
STEREOTYPER, *ste'-re-o-ti-per*, s. One who casts stereotype plates.
STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, *ste-re-o-ti-pog'-rà-fe*, s. Art or practice of printing on stereotype; whence *Stereotypographer*, a stereotype printer.
STERILE, *ster'-il*, a. Barren; unfruitful; producing no young; barren of ideas.
STERILITY, *ste-ril'-e-te*, s. Barrenness; unproductiveness, unfruitfulness; aridity.
STERILIZE, *ster'-il-ize*, v.a. To make barren; to impoverish. [quality
STERLING, *ster'-ling*, a. Genuine; pure; of excellent
— s. English money, standard.
STERN, *stern*, a. Austere, determined in aspect; rigidly steadfast; immovable; unrelenting;—ad. *Sternly.*
— s. The hind part of a ship, the hinder part of any thing.—*Stern-board*, the backward motion of a vessel —*Stern-chaser*, a cannon placed in a ship's stern.—*Stern-fast*, a rope to confine the stern of a ship.—*Stern-frame*, the several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship.—*Stern-port*, a port or opening in the stern of a ship.—*Stern-post*, a straight piece of timber erected on the extremity of the keel.—*Stern sheets*, that part of the boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers.—*Stern-way*, the movement of a ship backward. [fishes.
STERNACHIDÆ, *ster-nak'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of apodal
STERNAGE, *stern'-aje*, s. Steerage or stern.
STERNAL, *ster'-nal*, a. Pertaining to the sternum, or breast-bone.
STERNBERGITE, *stern'-ber-jite*, s. A foliated ore of silver.
STERNNESS, *stern'-nes*, s. A look of rigid or severe authority.
STERNMOST, *stern'-moast*, a. Furthest astern.
STERNUM, *ster'-num*, s. The breast-bone.
STERNUTATION, *ster-nu-tà'-shun*, s. The act of sneezing.
STERNUTATIVE, *ster-new'-tà-tiv*, a. Provocative of sneezing.
STERNUTATORY, *ster-new'-tà-tur-e*, a. and s. Having the quality that provokes sneezing.
STERQUILINOUS, *ster'-kwil-e-nus*, a. Pertaining to a dunghill, mean; dirty.
STERTOROUS, *ster'-to-rus*, a. Snoring.
STERVE,‡ *sterv*, v.n. To perish.
STET, *stet*, v.n. (Lat.) It may stand; a term used by editors and printers, and also by lawyers; as, *Stet processus.*
STETHOSCOPE, *steth'-o-skope*, s. A surgical instrument for distinguishing sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body. [scope.
STETHOSCOPIC, *steth-o-skop'-ic*, a. Pertaining to a stetho-
STEW, *stew*, v.a. To seethe or gently boil; to boil in heat.
— v.n. To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner.
— s. A hot-house; a brothel; meat stewed; confusion. (*local*); ‡ a store-pond.—*Stew-pan*, a pan in which things are stewed.
STEWARD, *stew'-ard*, s. One who manages the concerns of another.—In *colleges*, an officer who provides food for the students.—In *vessels*, one who supplies the crew or passengers with refreshment; whence *Stewardship* and *Stewartry.*
STEWARDESS, *stew' ard-es*, s. A female who waits on ladies in steamboats, &c.
STEWED, *stewd*, pp. or a. Gently boiled.
STEWING, *stew'-ing*, s. The act of seething slowly.
STEWISH, *stew'-ish*, a. Suiting a brothel.
STHENIC, *sthen'-ik*, a. In *path.*, attended with excess of organic action.
STIBIAL, *stib'-e-al*, a. Having the qualities of antimony.
STIBIATED, *stib'-e-a-ted*, a. Impregnated with antimony.
STICA, *sti'-kà*, s. A Saxon coin, value about half a farthing.
STICH, *stik*, s. A verse; a row of trees.—*Stich-wort*, a grassy-looking plant of the genus *stellaria.*
STICK, *stik*, s. The small shoot or branch of a tree, a rod; a staff; a stab.
— v.a.; pret. and pp. *stuck*. To pierce; to stab; to cause to kill by piercing; to thrust in; to fasten.—*To stick out*, to project.
— v.n. To adhere; to scruple.—*To stick to*, to adhere closely.—*To stick upon*, to dwell upon.—*Stick-lac*, lac in its natural state. [glutinousness.
STICKINESS, *stik'-e-nes*, s. Adhesiveness; viscousness;
STICKLE, *stik'l*, v.n. To take part with one side or other to contend.—*Stickle-back*, the name of a small fish.
— v.a. To arbitrate.
STICKLER, *stik'-ler*, s. A sidesman to fencers; an obstinate contender about anything.
STICKY, *stik'-e*, a. Adhesive; gluey; viscous.
STIDDY, *stid'-de*, s. An anvil; a smith's shop.
STIFF, *stif*, a. Not easily bent; rigid; stubborn; inflexible.—*Stiff-hearted*, obstinate.—*Stiff-necked*, stubborn; contumacious.
STIFFEN, *stif'n*, v.a. To make stiff; to make torpid.
— v.n. To become stiff, or more rigid or less flexible.
STIFFENED, *stif'nd*, pp. or a. Made less pliant.
STIFFENING, *stif'n-ing*, s. Something to make a substance more stiff.
STIFFLY, *stif'-le*, ad. Firmly; strongly.
STIFFNESS, *stif'-nes*, s. Rigidness, torpidness; inaptitude to motion; obstinacy, rigorousness.
STIFLE, *sti'-fl*, v.a To suffocate; to choke, to stop the breath temporarily, to deaden, to smother.
— s. The joint of a horse next to the buttock; a disease in the knee pan of a horse or other animal.
STIFLED, *sti' fld*, pp. or a. Suffocated.
STIFLEMENT,‡ *sti'-fl-ment*, s. Something that might
STIGH. *See* STY. [be suppressed.
STIGMA, *stig'-mà*, s. (Lat.) A brand; a mark made with a burning iron; any mark of infamy.

STIGMARIA, *stig-ma-re-a*, s. A fossil coal plant.
STIGMATA, *stig'-mâ-tâ*, s.pl. The apertures in the bodies of insects; the spiracles.
STIGMATIC,† *stig-mat'-ik*, s. A notorious profligate, or criminal who has been branded.
STIGMATICAL, *stig-mat'-e-kal*, a. Marked with a stigma, or with something reproachful;—ad. *Stigmatically.*
STIGMATIZE, *stig'-mâ-tize*, v.a. To mark with a brand; to set a mark of disgrace on.
STILAR, *stî'-lar*, a. Pertaining to the stile of a dial.
STILBITE, *stil'-bite*, s. A mineral of the zeolite family, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and water.
STILE, *stile*, s. A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow; a step or a set of steps for ascending and descending.—In *arch.*, the upright piece in framing or paneling.
STILETTO, *ste-let'-to*, s. A small dagger; a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes in working muslin, lace, &c.
— v.a. To stab or pierce with a stiletto.
STILL, *stil*, v.a. To make quiet; to calm; to appease; to allay or put a stop to tumult; to extract spirit from liquor by heat; to distil.
— a. Without noise or motion; quiet; calm.—*Still-born*, abortive.—*Still-life*, in *painting*, a picture of dead game, vegetables, &c.—*Still-room*, an apartment for distilling.
— s. Calm; silence, a vessel, boiler, or copper used in the distillation of liquors.
— ad. To this time; nevertheless; notwithstanding; always; continually; after that; in continuation.
STILLATITIOUS, *stil-lâ-tish'-us*, a. Falling in drops.
STILLATORY, *stil'-lâ-tur-e*, s. An alembic; a laboratory.
STILLED, *stild*, pp. or a. Calmed; quieted.
STILLER, *stil'-ler*, s. One who stills or quiets.
STILLICIDE,† *stil'-le-side*, s. Continual falling of drops.
STILLICIDIOUS, *stil-le-sid'-e-us*, a. Falling in drops.
STILLING, *stil'-ling*, s. The act of calming; a stand for casks.
STILLNESS, *stil'-nes*, s. Freedom from noise or motion; calmness; habitual silence; taciturnity.
STILLY, *stil'-le*, a. Still; quiet; calm (*poet.*);—ad. Without noise.
STILPNOSIDERITE, *stilp-no-sid'-er-ite*, s. An ore of iron called pitchy iron ore.
STILT, *stilt*, s. A prop or crutch with a rest for the foot.—*Stilts* are supports on which boys raise themselves and walk.
— v.a. To raise on stilts; to elevate.
STILT-BIRD, *stilt'-burd*, s. The long-legged plover.
STIMULANT, *stim'-u-lant*, a. and s. In *med.*, producing a transient increase of vital energy and strength of action.
STIMULATE, *stim'-u-late*, v.a. To excite to action or more vigorous exertion.—In *med.*, to produce a sudden increase of vital energy and strength; to animate; to incite.
STIMULATING, *stim'-u-la-ting*, ppr. or a. Exciting to [more vigorous exertion.
STIMULATION, *stim-u-la'-shun*, s. The act of goading or exciting.—In *med.*, a sudden increase of vital energy.
STIMULATIVE, *stim'-u-lâ-tiv*, a. and s. That which stimulates.
STIMULATOR, *stim'-u-la-tur*, s. One who stimulates.
STIMULUS, *stim'-u-lus*, s. (Lat.) A stimulant, which see.
STING, *sting*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *stung*. To pierce with a sting, like a wasp or scorpion; to pain acutely.
— s. A sharp-pointed weapon by which certain animals are armed for their defence; anything that gives acute pain.
STINGER, *sting'-er*, s. That which stings or vexes.
STINGLESS, *sting'-les*, a. Having no sting.
STINGO, *stin'-go*, s. Old beer. (*A cant word.*)
STINGY, *stin'-je*, a. Extremely covetous; mean or sordid; niggardly;—ad. *Stingily*;—s. *Stinginess.*
STINK, *stink*, v.n.; pret. *stank* or *stunk*. To emit a strong, offensive smell.
— s. A strong, offensive smell.—*Stink-pot*, an earthen jar, charged with powder, grenades, and other materials of an offensive and suffocating smell.—*Stink-stone*, a variety of carbonate of lime, which emits a fetid odour on being struck.
STINKARD, *stink'-ard*, s. A mean, stinking, paltry fellow; a mephitic quadruped, found in Java and Sumatra.
STINKER, *stink'-er*, s. Something of offensive smell.
STINKING, *stink'-ing*, ppr. or a. Emitting an offensive smell;—ad. *Stinkingly.*
STINT, *stint*, v.a. To restrain within certain limits; to [bound; to confine.
STINT, s. Limit; proportion allotted; a small bird of the sandpiper kind. [quantity;—s. *Stintedness.*
STINTED, *stint'-ed*, pp. or a. Restrained to a certain
STINTER, *stint'-er*, s. He or that which stints.
STIPE, *stipe*, s. In *bot.*, the base of a frond. [ance
STIPEND, *sti'-pend*, s. Settled pay for services; allow
— v.a. To pay by settled wages.
STIPENDIARY, *sti-pen'-de-ar-e*, a. and s. Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price
STIPITATE, *stip'-e-tate*, a. In *bot.*, supported by a stipe.
STIPPLE, *stip'-pl*, v.a. In *painting* or *engraving*, to form or execute by a succession of dots.
STIPPLING, *stip'-pling*, s. A mode of engraving or painting by a succession of dots.
STIPTIC, *stip'-tik*, s. *See* STYPTIC.
STIPULA, *stip'-u-lâ*, } s. In *bot.*, an appendage at the
STIPULE, *stip'-ule*, } base of petioles.
STIPULACEOUS, *stip-yu-la'-shus*, } a. Resembling or con-
STIPULAR, *stip'-yu-lar*, } sisting of stipules.
STIPULATE, *stip'-yu-late*, v.n. To make an agreement; to contract; to settle terms.
— a. Having stipules on it. [tracted.
STIPULATED, *stip'-yu-la-ted*, pp. or a. Agreed; con-
STIPULATION, *stip-yu-la'-shun*, s. The act of agreeing, contract or bargain. [covenants.
STIPULATOR, *stip'-yu-la-tur*, s. One who stipulates or
STIPULE, *stip'-yule*, s. *See* STIPULA.
STIPULED, *stip'-yul'd*, a. Furnished with stipules.
STIR, *stur*, v.a. To move; to agitate; to incite.—*To stir up*, to instigate; to disturb.
— v.n. To move one's self; to be in motion; to rise in the morning. (*Coll.*)
— s. Agitation; tumult; bustle; tumultuous disorder, conflicting passions.—*Stirabout*, a Yorkshire dish, formed of oatmeal boiled in water. [icicles.
STIRIATED, *ster'-e-a-ted*, a. Adorned with pendants like
STIRIOUS,† *ster'-e-us*, a. Resembling icicles.
STIRK, *sturk*, s. A young ox or heifer.
STIRLESS, *stur'-les*, a. Still, without stirring.
STIRP,† *sturp*, s. Stock; race; family. [stigator.
STIRRER, *stur'-rer*, s. One who puts in motion; an in-
STIRRING, *stur'-ring*, ppr. or a. Moving; animating, arousing.
— s. The act of moving or putting in motion.
STIRRUP, *stur'-rup*, s. An iron hoop for a horseman's foot, to enable to mount or sit steadily on horseback.—*Stirrup-cup*, a parting cup on horseback.—*Stirrup-leather*, a strap that supports a stirrup.
STITCH, *stitch*, v.a. To sew or unite together.
— v.n. To practise needle-work.
— s. A single pass of a needle in sewing; a link of yarn; a sharp pain in the side, &c.—*Stitch-wort*, a plant; chamomile.
STITCHED, *sticht*, pp. or a. Sewed together.
STITCHEL, *stitch'-el*, s. A kind of hairy wool. (*Local.*)
STITCHER, *stitch'-er*, s. One who stitches.
STITCHERY, *stitch'-er-e*, s. Needle-work.
STITCHES, *stitch'-ez*, s.pl. Sharp twinges of pain.
STITCHING, *stitch'-ing*, s. The act of stitching; work done by sewing; the forming of land into ridges.
STITH,‡ *stith*, a. Strong; rigid.
STITHY, *stith'-e*, s. An anvil; a smith's shop. [close.
STIVE,† *stive*, v.a. To stuff up close; ‡ to make hot and
STIVER, *sti'-ver*, s. A Dutch coin and money of account, about one penny in value.
STOAK, *stoke*, v.a. In *naut.* language, to stop; to choke.
STOAT, *stote*, s. An animal of the weasel tribe.
STOCCADO, *stok-ka-do'*, s. (It.) A stab; a thrust with a rapier.
STOCCADE. *See* STOCKADE.
STOCK, *stok*, s. The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; a trunk; a log; a neck tie; lineage; a public fund of money; a quantity; capital; a hoard; a provision; the whole of the wooden part of a musket.—In *agriculture*, the domestic animals or beasts belonging to a farm.—*Stocks*, pl., a machine in which the legs of criminals were confined, the frame on which a ship rests while building.—*Stock-broker*, a broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds.—*Stock-dove*, the wood pigeon.—*Stock-fish*, cod dried hard and without salt.—*Stock-gilly-flower*, a plant, a species of cheiranthus.—*Stock-holder*, a proprietor of stock in the public funds.—*Stock-jobbing*, the act or art of dealing in the public funds.—*Stock-lock*, a lock fixed in a wooden case or frame.—*Stock-still*, still, as a fixed post.
— v.n. To store; to supply; to fill; to lay up in store
STOCKADE, *stok-kade'*, s. In *fort.*, a line of posts or stakes set as a fence or barrier

Stockade, v.a. To fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.
Stocking, *stok'-ing*, s. A covering for the leg and foot.
Stockish,† *stok'-ish*, a. Hard; stupid; blockish.
Stocky, *stok'-e*, a. Thick and firm; stout.
Stoic, *sto'-ik*, s. A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught that men should be free from passion.
Stoical, *sto'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to the Stoics; not affected by passion; unfeeling;—ad. *Stoically*;—s. *Stoicalness*.
Stoichiometry, *stoy-ke-om'-e-tre*, s. The due apportionment of chemical bodies. [pain.
Stoicism, *sto'-e-sizm*, s. Indifference to pleasure or
Stoker, *sto'-ker*, s. One who attends to the fire of a steam-engine, &c. [ladies.
Stola, *sto'-là*, s. A long garment worn by Roman
Stole, *stole*, pret. of the verb *to steal*.
— s. A long vest or robe worn by a priest; a sucker from the root of a plant.—*Groom of the stole*, the first lord of the bedchamber.
Stolen, *stol'n*, pp. or a., from the verb *to steal*.
Stolid, *stol'-id*, a. Dull; foolish; stupid.
Stolidity, *sto-lid'-e-te*, s. Dulness of intellect.
Stomach, *stum'-ak*, s. In the *animal system*, a membranous receptacle, the principal organ of digestion; appetite; the desire of food; anger; ‡sullenness; resentment; pride; haughtiness.—*Stomach-pump*, a small pump or syringe, with a flexible tube, for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them.
— v.a. To remember with anger; to brook. [mach.
Stomachal, *stum'-ak-al*, a. Cordial; helping the sto-
Stomachalgia, *stum-ak-al'-je-à*, s. Pain in the stomach.
Stomached, *stum'-ak'd*, a. Filled with resentment.
Stomacher, *stum'-à-tcher*, s. An ornament to the breast, worn by females. [verse.
Stomachful, *stum'-àk-ful*, a. Wilfully obstinate; per-
Stomachfulness, *stum'-ak-ful-nes*, s. Stubbornness; sullenness.
Stomachic, *sto-mak'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the stomach; strengthening or exciting the action of the stomach.
— s. A medicine that strengthens the stomach.
Stomaching,‡ *stum'-ak-ing*, s. Resentment.
Stomachless, *stum'-ak-les*, a. Being without a stomach or appetite.
Stomachous,‡ *stum'-ak-us*, } a. Sullen; obstinate; ir-
Stomachy,‡ *stum'-ak-e*, } ritable.
Stomalgia, *sto-mal'-je-à*, s. Pain in the mouth.
Stomapod, *sto'-mà-pod*, s. An order of crustaceous animals.
Stomata, *stom'-à-tà*, s.pl. In *bot.*, passages through the epidermis of plants, which are regarded as spiracles, or breathing pores. [description of the mouth.
Stomatography, *stom-à-tog'-rà-fe*, s. An anatomical
Stond,‡ *stond*, s. A stop; a post; a station.
Stone, *stone*, s. An indurated mass of earthy matter; a mineral or gem; a precious stone; a calculous concretion in the bladder; a testicle; the nut of a drupe or stone-fruit; the weight of fourteen pounds; a monument.—In *metaph.*, torpidness and insensibility.—*To leave no stone unturned*, to spare no exertions.

Stone forms a prefix to numerous compounds; as, *Stone-blind*, perfectly blind.—*Stone-borer*, a mollusk that bores stones.—*Stone-bow*, a cross-bow for shooting stones.—*Stone-break*, a plant.—*Stone-chatter*, a small bird allied to the robin redbreast.—*Stone-coal*, a very hard mineral coal.—*Stone-cray*, a distemper in hawks.—*Stone-crop*, a low succulent plant of the genus *sedum*.—*Stone-curlew*, a large species of the plover family.—*Stone-cutter*, one whose occupation is to hew stones.—*Stone-cutting*, the business of hewing stones.—*Stone-dead*, as lifeless as a stone.—*Stone-eater*, a mollusk that eats stone.—*Stone-fern*, a plant.—*Stone-fly*, an insect.—*Stone-fruit*, fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.—*Stone-hawk*, a kind of hawk.—*Stone-hearted*, hard-hearted; unfeeling.—*Stone-horse*, a horse not castrated.—*Stone-mason*, a mason who works in stone.—*Stone-parsley*, a plant of the genus *bubon*.—*Stone-pit*, a pit or quarry where stones are dug.—*Stone-pitch*, hard, inspissated pitch.—*Stone-plover*, a bird.—*Stone-squarer*, one who forms stones into squares.—*Stone-still*, perfectly still or motionless.—*Stone-wall*, a wall built of stones.—*Stone-ware*, a species of potter's ware of a coarse kind.—*Stone-weed*, a troublesome weed, of the genus *lithospermum*.—*Stone-work*, work or wall consisting of stone.
— a. Made of stone, or like stone.
— v.a. To pelt or kill with stones.
Stoner, *sto'-ner*, s. One who beats or kills with stones
Stone's-cast, *stonez'-käst*, s. The distance which a stone may be thrown by hand.
Stone's-mickle, *stonez'-mik'l*, s. A bird.
Stoniness, *sto'-ne-nes*, s. The quality of being stony hardness of heart.
Stony, *sto'-ne*, a. Made of stone; full of stones; abounding with stones; unrelenting; pitiless.—*Stony-hearted*, hard-hearted.
Stood, *stood*, pret. of the verb *to stand*.
Stook, *stook*, s. A small collection of sheaves set up.
— v.a. To set up sheaves of grain in stooks.
Stooking, *stook'-ing*, s. The act of setting up sheaves of grain in stooks or shocks.
Stool, *stool*, s. A seat without a back; a little form; an evacuation.—*Stool of repentance*, in Scotland, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons formerly sat as a punishment for fornication and adultery.
— v.n. In *agric.*, to ramify; to send out suckers.—*Stool-ball*, a play in which balls are driven from stool to stool.
Stoom, *stoom*, v.a. To prevent fermentation in wine by putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into it.
Stoop, *stoop*, v.n. To bend down or incline; to yield; to submit; to condescend; to sink to a lower place.
— v.a. To cause to incline downward.
— s. Act of stooping; descent from dignity or superiority; condescension; a vessel of liquor.
Stooper, *stoop'-er*, s. One who stoops.
Stoopingly, *stoop'-ing-le*, ad. In a stooping manner.
Stooter, *stoot'-er*, s. A small silver coin in Holland.
Stop, *stop*, v.a. To hinder; to obstruct; to impede or interrupt.
— v.n. To cease to go forward.
— s. Cessation of progressive motion; obstruction; repression; interruption; a point or mark in writing for regulating the necessary pauses.—In *music*, the act of applying the stops.—The *stop* of an organ is a collection of pipes, similar in tone and quality, which run through the whole.—The *principal stop* is a metallic stop, which forms the standard for tuning the other stops.—There are also, in *music*, the *trumpet*, the *clarion*, the *tierce*, the *larigot*, the *cornet*, the *dulciana*, the *bassoon*, the *cremona*, and a variety of other stops.—*Stop-cock*, a pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock.—*Stop-gap*, a temporary expedient.
Stopless,† *stop'-les*, a. Not to be stopped.
Stoppage, *stop'-paje*, s. The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion. In *mil.* matters, *stoppages* are deductions from soldiers' pay.
Stopped, *stopt*, pp. of the verb *to stop*.
Stopper, *stop'-per*, s. One who stops or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.—In *naut.* language, a short piece of rope.
— v.a. To close or secure with a stopper.
Stopple, *stop'-pl*, s. That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel.
Storage, *sto'-raje*, s. A place for stores, or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse; the price for keeping goods in a store.
Storax, *sto'-raks*, s. An odoriferous resin, used in medicine as an expectorant.
Store, *store*, s. A stock laid up or provided; abundance; plenty; a warehouse.—*Store-house*, a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.—*Store-keeper*, a man who has the care of stores.—*Store-room*, a room in which articles are stored.—In *mil.* and *naval* affairs, *Stores* are arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, &c.
— v.a. To furnish; to supply; to hoard; to warehouse.
Storer, *sto'-rer*, s. One who lays up or forms a store.
Storied, *sto'-rid*, a. Furnished with stories; adorned with historical paintings.
Storier,‡ *sto'-re-er*, s. A relater of stories.
Storify,‡ *sto'-re-fi*, v.a. To form or tell stories.
Stork, *stawrk*, s. A large bird of passage allied to the heron.—*Stork's-bill*, a plant of the genus *pelargonium*, which see.
Storm, *stawrm*, s. A violent action of the elements resulting from wind, rain, &c.; a tempest; an assault on a fortified place; violent civil commotion; sedition; clamour; tumult; violence; tumultuous force.—*Storm-beat*, beaten or impaired by storms.—*Storm-menacing*, threatening a storm.—*Storm-petrel*, a name of a black sea-bird.—*Storm-presaging*, presaging a storm.—*Storm-tossed*, tossed by storms.—*Storm-vexed* harassed with storms.

Storm, v.a. To assault; to attack by open force.
— v.n. To raise a tempest; to blow with violence; to rage.
Stormful, *stawrm'-ful*, a. Abounding with storms;—[s. *Stormfulness*.
Storminess, *stawrmi'-e-nes*, s. Tempestuousness.
Stormy, *stawrm'-e*, a. Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; violent.
Storthing, *stawrth'-ing*, s. The Parliament of Norway.
Story, *sto'-re*, s. A verbal narration or written narrative of a series of facts or events; history; a trifling tale; a fiction; a fal-lehood; a floor; a set of rooms on the same floor.—*Story-post*, a vertical post used to support a floor.—*Story-teller*, a minor historian; one who tells fictitious stories.
— v.a. To tell in historical relation; to narrate.
Stot,‡ *stot*, s. A horse; a young bullock or steer. (*Scot.*)
Stound,‡ *stownd*, v.n. To be in pain or sorrow, stunned.
— s. Sorrow; grief; a shooting pain; amazement; hour or season.
Stoup, *stowp*, s. A flagon, a basin for holy water; a measure for liquids. (*Scot.*)
Stour,‡ *stowr*, s. A battle or tumult; a river.
Stout, *stowt*, a. Strong; lusty; bold; intrepid; bulky; corpulent; resolute; pertinacious.—*Stout-built*, or *Stout-made*, having a stout frame.—*Stout-hearted*, having a stout heart;—ad. *Stoutly*.
— s. Strong beer.
Stoutness, *stowt'-nes*, s. The state of being thickset, strong, bold, or obstinate; strength; courage; fortitude.
Stove, *stove*, s. A hot-house, a small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet; a culinary utensil of various forms.
— v.a. To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat.
— pret. of the verb *to stave*.
Stover, *sto-ver*, s. Fodder for cattle.
Stoving, *sto'-ving*, ppr. Keeping warm by the heat of a stove, or by artificial heat, heating, as in a stove.
Stow, *sto*, v.a. To place, to put in a suitable place or position, to lay up, to reposit.—*To stow the hold of a vessel*, to stow or arrange articles in the hold.
Stowage, *sto'-aje*, s. The suitable disposition of several things together; room for the reception of things to be reposited.
Strabism, *stra'-bizm*, **Strabismus**, *strà-bis'-mus*, } s. A non-coincidence of the optic axes of the eyes upon an object; a squinting.
Straddle, *strad'-dl*, v.n. To stand or walk with legs far apart
— v.a. To stand over; to sit upon, or bestride.
Straggle, *strag'-gl*, v.n. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove; to shoot too far in growth; to be apart from any main body.
Straggler, *strag'-gler*, s. A wanderer; a rover; a vagabond, something that shoots beyond the rest.
Straggling, *strag'-gling*, ppr. or a. Wandering; roving.
Strahlstein, *strâl'-stine*, s. Another name of *actinolite*.
Straight, *strate*, a. Direct; not deviating or crooked; not deviating from truth or fairness.—*Straight-edge*, a small board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight.—*Straight-lined*, having straight lines.—*Straight-pight*, straight fixed; erect;—ad. *Straightly*;
— s. *Straightness*.
— ad. Immediately; in the shortest time.
Straighten, *strate'n*, v.a. To make straight.
Straightener, *strat'tn-er*, s. One or that which straightens.
Straightforward, *strate-for'-wurd*, a. Proceeding in a straight course.
Straightforwardness, *strate-for'-wurd-nes*, s. Direction in a straight course.
Straightway, *strate'-wa*, ad. Immediately; without delay.
Straiks, *strayks*, s.pl. Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel.
Strain, *strane*, v.a. To stretch; to draw with force; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to filter; to sprain; to injure by stretching; to make tighter.
— v.n. To make violent efforts; to be filtered.
— s. A violent effort; an injury by excessive exertion; continued manner of speaking or writing; a song; a particular part of a tune, a word applied to the successive parts of a musical composition; as, the *first*, *second*, and *third strains*; turn; tendency; manner of speech or action.
Strainable,† *strane'-à-bl*, a. Capable of being strained.
Strained, *strane'd*, pp. or a. Stretched; violently exerted.
Strainer, *stra' ner*. s An instrument for filtration
Straining, *strane'-ing*, s. Act of stretching, filtration
Straint,† *straynt*, s. A violent stretching or tension.
Strait, *stret*, a. Narrow; close, strict, rigorous — *Strait-handed*, parsimonious.—*Strait-laced*, griped with stays, stiff; constrained, strict. — *Strait-waistcoat*, an apparatus to confine the limbs of a distracted person.
— s. A narrow pass or passage; distressing necessity.
Straiten, *stret'n*, v.a. To make narrow; to contract; to confine, to distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity.
Straitly, *stret'-le*, ad. Narrowly; closely.
Straitness, *stret'-nes*, s. Narrowness; tightness contraction.
Strake, *strake*, s. A streak; the iron band of a wheel.
Straminеous, *strà-min'-e-us*, a. Strawy; consisting of straw; chaffy.
Stramonium, *strà-mo'-ne-um*, **Stramony**, *stram'-o-ne*, } s. The thorn-apple, whose seeds and leaves are used in medicine.
Strand, *strand*, s. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, one of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.
— v.a. To drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship; to break one of the strands of a rope.
— v.n. To drift on shore; to run aground.
Stranded, *strand'-ed*, pp. or a. Run ashore; having a strand broken.
Strange, *straynj*, a. Not before known, heard, or seen; foreign, wonderful, odd, new, outlandish; distant in behaviour, reserved.—*Strange-looking*, having an odd or unusual look;—ad. *Strangely*;—s. *Strangeness*.
—‡ v.a. To alienate; to estrange.
—‡ v.n. To wonder; to be astonished.
Stranger, *straynj'-jer*, s. One who belongs to another town or country, one unknown; a guest; a visitor.
Strangle, *strang'-gl*, v.a. To destroy life by stopping respiration, to suffocate
Strangleable, *strang'-gl-à-bl*, a. That may be strangled.
Strangled, *strang'-gled*, pp. or a. Choked, suffocated.
Strangler, *strang'-gler*, s. One who strangles.
Strangles, *strang'-glz*, s. A disease of horses, in which a tumour is formed under the jaw.
Strangling, *strang'-gling*, s. The act of destroying life by stopping respiration
Strangulated, *strang'-gu-lay-ted*, a. In *surgery*, having the circulation stopped in any part by compression.
Strangulation, *strang-gu-la'-shun*, s. The act of strangling; suffocation; compression of the intestines in hernia.
Strangurious, *strang-gu'-re-us*, a. Labouring under strangury.
Strangury, *strang'-gu-re*, s. A painful discharge of urine.
Strap, *strap*, s. A long, narrow strip of cloth or leather; a strop; an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, a piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position, a military decoration worn upon the shoulder.—*Strap-shaped*, shaped like a strap.—In *bot.*, ligulate.
— v.a. To beat or chastise with a strap; to fasten or bind with a strap; to rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor.
Strappado, *strap-pa'-do*, s. An old military punishment by drawing up a person to his height, and then letting him fall with a jerk.
— v.a. To torture.
Strapped, *strapt*, pp. of the verb *to strap*.
Strascino, *stras-se'-no*, a. (Ital.) In *music*, a grace-note used only in slow passages, and confined to vocal music.
Strass, *stras*, s. A colourless glass, which is the base of all artificial gems.
Strata, *stra'-tà*, s.pl. Beds; layers. *See* Stratum.
Stratagem, *strat'-à-jem*, s. Artifice.—In *mil.* strategy, a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.
Strategical, *strà-te'-je-kal*, a. Pertaining to strategy
Strategy, *strat'-e-je*, s. Generalship; the science or art of military command; whence *Strategist*.
Strath, *strath*, s. A valley through which a river runs.
Strathspey, *strath'-spay*, s. A lively Scottish dance.
Stratification, *strat-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers; the act of laying in strata.
Stratified, *strat'-e-fide*, pp. or a. Ranged in strata or layers.
Stratiform, *strat'-e-fawrm*, a In the form of strata.
Stratify, *strat'-e-fi*, v.a. To form into a layer; to lay in strata.
Stratocracy, *strà-tok'-rà-se*, s. A military government.

Stratography, *strà tŏg'-rà-fe*, s. Description of armies, or what belongs to an army;—a. *Stratographical*;—ad. *Stratographically*.

Stratonic, *strà-ton'-ik*, a. Pertaining to an army.

Stratotic, *stra-tot'-ik*, a. Warlike; military.

Stratum, *stra'-tum*, s.; pl. **Strata**. In *geol.* and *min.*, any species of earth, sand, coal, &c., arranged in a flat form; a bed or layer artificially made.

Stratus, *stra'-tus*, s. In *meteor.*, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its being spread over the face of the sky either uniformly or in horizontal layers.

Straught, *strawt*, pp. for *stretched*.

Straw, *straw*, s. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, as wheat, barley, &c.; anything proverbially worthless.—The word has many compounds; as, *Straw-built*, constructed of straw.—*Straw-colour*, the colour of dry straw.—*Straw-cutter*, an instrument to cut straw for fodder.—*Straw-drain*, *Straw-hat*, *Straw-roofed*, *Straw-stuffed*, &c.

Strawberry, *staw'-ber-re*, s. A fine summer fruit of the genus *fragaria*.—*Strawberry-tree*, an evergreen shrub of the genus *arbutus*.

Strawy, *straw'-e*, a. Made or consisting of straw; like straw.

Stray, *stra*, v.n. To wander; to turn or go out of the way; to deviate.

—‡ v.a. To mislead.

—s. Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure and wanders at large.

Strayer,† *stra'-er*, s. A wanderer.

Straying, *stra'-ing*, s. The act of wandering.

Streak, *streek*, s. A line or long mark of a different colour from the ground; a stripe.

— v.a. To form streaks or stripes in, to stripe.

Streaked, *streek'd*, pp. or a. Marked or variegated with stripes of a different colour.

Streaky, *streek'-e*, a. Having stripes; striped.

Stream, *streem*, s. A current of water or other fluid, a river, brook, or rivulet; a current of air or of light.—*Stream-tin*, particles or masses of tin ore found in alluvial ground.—*Stream-works*, among *Cornish miners*, alluvial deposits of tin ore.

— v.n. To flow; to move or run in a continuous current; to extend in a long line, as a flag.

— v.a. To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts.

Streamer, *streem'-er*, s. An ensign or flag; a pennon [floating in the wind.

Streaming, *streem'-ing*, ppr. or a. Flowing; running in a current.

Streamlet, *streem'-let*, s. A small stream; a rivulet.

Streamy, *streem'-e*, a. Abounding with running water.

Street, *street*, s. Any main way, road, or open thoroughfare in a city or town.—*Street-walker*, a common prostitute.

Streight,‡ *strate*. *See* **Straight** and **Strait**.

Strelitz, *strel'-itz*, s. A soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia.

Strene,‡ *streen*, s. Race; offspring.

Strength, *strength*, s. Active power or vigour of an animal body; power or vigour of any kind; power of mind; intellectual force; robustness; soundness; spirit; animation; force of writing; nervous diction; amount of force, military or naval; vehemence.

Strengthen, *strength'n*, v.a. To add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; to invigorate

— v.n. To grow strong or stronger.

Strengthener, *strength'n-er*, s. That which increases strength.

Strengthening, *strength'n-ing*, ppr. or a. Increasing [strength.

Strengthless, *strength'-les*, a. Wanting strength; destitute of spirit.

Strenuous, *stren'-yu-us*, a. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; bold and vigorous;—ad. *Strenuously*;—s. *Strenuousness*.

Strepent,† *strep'-ent*, a. Noisy; loud.

Streperous,† *strep'-er-us*, a. Loud; boisterous.

Strepitoso, *strep-e-to'-so*, a. (Ital.) In *music*, denoting that the passage is to be executed in an impetuous style.

Stress, *stres*, s. Force; urgency; pressure; importance; that which bears with most weight.

—† v.a. To press; to urge; to put to difficulties.

Stretch, *stretch*, v.a. To draw out to greater length; to spread; to expand; to exaggerate.

— v.n. To be drawn out in length or in breadth; to be extended, to spread; to exaggerate.

— s. Extension in length or breadth; effort; utmost reach of power; course; direction.

Stretched, *stretch* pp. or a. Drawn out in length.

Stretcher, *stretch'-er*, s. He or that which stretches a brick or stone laid horizontally in the surface of the wall, a piece of timber in building; a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against; a frame for carrying a person in a recumbent position; a litter; one of the rods of an umbrella.

Stretching, *stretch'-ing*, ppr. Drawing out in length.—*Stretching-course*, in *masonry*, a course or row of stretchers.

Stretto, *stret'-to*, a. (*Ital.*) In *music*, the opposite of *largo*, quick and sharp.

Strew, *stru* or *stro*, v.a. To scatter; to spread by [scattering.

Strewing, *stru'-ing*, s. The act of scattering or spreading over; anything fit to be strewed.

Strewment,‡ *stru'-ment*, s. Anything scattered in decoration.

Striæ, *stri'-e*, s.pl. In *nat. hist.*, small channels or thread-like lines in the shells of cockles, and other substances; the fillets between the flutes of columns pilasters, &c.

Striate, *stri'-ate*, } a. Formed with small channels,
Striated, *stri'-a-ted*, } channelled, streaked.

Striation, *stri-a'-shun*, s. State of being striated.

Striature, *stri'-à-tchure*, s. Disposition of striæ.

Strick,‡ *strik*, s. A bird of ill omen; a screech owl.

Stricken, *strik'n*, pp. of the verb *to strike*.

Strickle, *strik'-kl*, s. A strike; an instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure.

Strict, *strikt*, a. Strained drawn close; rigorously nice; exact; accurate;—ad. *Strictly*;—s *Strictness*.

Stricture, *strikt' yur*, s. A binding; a glance, a critical remark, or slight touch of anything, animadversion.—In *path.*, a spasmodic contraction of any passage of the body.

Stride, *stride*, s. A long step.

— v.n. To walk with long steps; to straddle.

— v.a. To pass over at a step.

Stridor, *stri'-dor*, s. (Lat.) A harsh, creaking noise.

Stridulous, *strid'-yu-lus*, a. Making a harsh, creaking sound; violently out of tune.

Strife, *strife*, s. Contention for superiority; contest of emulation; discord; opposition.

Strifeful, *strife'-ful*, a. Contentious; discordant.

Strigæ, *stri'-je*, s pl. (Lat.) In *bot.*, little stiff hairs swelled at their roots.

Striges, *stri'-jes*, s.pl. In *arch.*, the channels of a fluted column.

Strigidæ, *strij'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of rapacious birds, of nocturnal habits; the owls.

Strigil, *strij'-il*, s. Among the ancients, an instrument for scraping the skin at the bath.

Strigment,‡ *strig'-ment*, s. Scraping; that which is scraped off.

Strigose, *stri'-gose*, } a. In *bot.*, having stiff, lanceo-
Strigous, *stri'-gus*, } late bristles;—ad. *Strigosely*.

Strike, *strike*, v.a.; pret. *struck*; pp. *struck* and *stricken*. To touch or hit with some force; to give a blow to; to stamp; to coin; to make a bargain; to affect suddenly; to lower, as, to *strike* sail; to level a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top.—*To strike up*, to begin to sing or play.—*To strike off*, to erase from an account; to separate by a blow.—*To strike out*, to produce by collision; to contrive.

— v.n. To make a quick blow or thrust; to hit; to collide; to dash against; to clash; to lower a flag or colours in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship.—*To strike in*, to enter suddenly.—*To strike in with*, to conform to.—*To strike out*, to make a sudden excursion.—*To strike work*, is to quit work in a body or by combination.

— s. An instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure of grain; the act of combining and demanding higher wages for work.—*Strike-block*, a plane used for shooting a short joint.

Striker, *stri'-ker*, s. One who strikes, or that which strikes.—In *Scripture*, a quarrelsome man.

Striking, *stri'-king*, ppr. Hitting with a blow; imprinting; lowering.

— a. Affecting with strong emotions; surprising;—ad. *Strikingly*;—s. *Strikingness*.

String, *string*, s. A small rope, line, or cord; a ribbon, a thread; the chord of a musical instrument; any wire, or preparation of sheep or catgut used in musical instruments; a fibre; a nerve or tendon. the line or cord of a bow. Among *miners*, the name of small filamentous ramifications of a metallic vein.—*To have two strings to the bow*, to have two expedients.

—*String-board*, a board with its face next the well-hole in a wooden staircase.—*String-course*, a projecting horizontal band or line of mouldings in a building. —*String-halt*, a sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse.—*String-piece*, a piece of timber in bridges.

String, v.a.; pret. and pp. *strung*. To furnish with strings; to put in tune a stringed instrument; to file; to make tense; to strengthen.

Stringed, *string'd*, a. Having strings, as a musical instrument; produced by strings.

Stringent, *strin'-jent*, a. Binding strongly; urgent.

Stringiness, *string'-e-nes*, s. The state of being stringy.

Stringless, *string'-les*, s. Having no strings.

Stringy, *string'-e*, a. Consisting of strings or small threads; filamentous; ropy; viscid.

Strip, *strip*, v.a. To pull or tear off; to deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel; to deprive; to bereave; to divest; to pillage.

— s. A long, narrow piece.

Stripe, *stripe*, s. A strip, or long, narrow piece attached to something of a different colour; a weal; a lash; affliction, punishment.

— v.a. To make stripes; to form with lines of different colours; to variegate with stripes; to strike.

Striped, *stripe'd*, pp. or a. Formed with lines or marked with stripes of different colours.

Stripling, *strip'-ling*, s. A youth in the state of adolescence.

Stripped, *stript*, pp. of the verb *to strip*. Pulled or torn off; skinned.

Stripper, *strip'-per*, s. One who strips.

Strive, *strive*, v.n.; pret. *strove*; pp. *striven*. To make efforts; to use exertions with earnestness; to labour hard; to contend.

Striver, *stri'-ver*, s. One who makes efforts of body or mind.

Striving, *stri'-ving*, s. Act of making efforts; contention;—ad. *Strivingly*.

Strix, *striks*, s. A channel in a fluted column.

Strobil, *strob'-il*, s. In *bot.*, an ament, the carpels of which are scale-like;—a. *Strobiliform* and *Strobiline*, shaped like a strobil; cone-shaped.

Strobolites, *strob'-o-li-tes*, s. A genus of cone-like fossil fruits.

Strocal, *stro'-kal*, s. An instrument used by glass-makers to empty the metal from one pot to another.

Stroke, *stroke*, s. A blow; the striking of one body against another; a sudden attack of disease; calamity; the sound of a clock; series of operations; a line; a touch of the pen; the sweep of an oar in rowing.

— v.a. To rub gently with the hand; to soothe; to make smooth.

Stroker, *stro'-ker*, s. One who pretends to cure by stroking.

Strokesman, *strokes'-man*, s. In *rowing*, the man who rows the aftmost oar.

Stroll, *strole*, v.n. To ramble idly or leisurely; to rove.

— s. A wandering on foot.

Stroller, *stro'-ler*, s. One who strolls; a vagabond.

Strolling, *stro'-ling*, ppr. or a. Roving idly; rambling on foot.

Stromatic, *stro-mat'-ik*, a. Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

Strombidæ, *strom'-be-de*, s.pl. A family of Mollusca, the Gasteropods, or winged shells, of which the *strombus* is the type.

Strombite, *strom'-bite*, s. A petrified shell of the genus *strombus*.

Strombus, *strom'-bus*, s. A genus of marine gastropodous mollusks.

Stromeyerite, *strom-e'-yer-ite*, s. A steel-gray ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper.

Strond,‡ *strond*, a. The beach. *See* Strand.

Strong, *strong*, a. Having great physical power; vigorous; potent; fortified; firm; cogent; valid; vehement; forcible; hale; sound; healthy; full of spirit; intoxicating; having great force of mind, of intellect, or of any faculty.

The word has a variety of compounds, which are self-explanatory; as, *Strong-coloured*, *Strong-fisted*, *Strong-handed*, *Strong-hold*, *Strong-minded*, *Strong-set*, *Strong-voiced*, &c.;—ad. *Strongly*.

Strontia, *stron'-she-a*, s. An earth which, when pure and dry, is perfectly white;—a. *Strontian* and *Strontitic*.

Strontianite, *stron'-shan-ite*, s. Carbonate of strontian, a mineral.

Strontites, *stron-ti'-tes*, s. A mineral, chiefly composed of strontia and carbonic acid.

Strontium, *stron'-she-um*, s. The base of strontia.

Strop, *strop*, s. A strap; a strip of leather used for sharpening razors; a piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it.

— v.a. To sharpen by means of a strop.

Strophe, *stro'-fe*, s. In *Greek poetry*, the first member of a poem; a stanza; a song or dance.

Strophiolate, *stro'-fe-o-late*, } a. Furnished with
Strophiolated, *stro'-fe-o-lay-ted*, } a garland.

Strouds, *strowds*, s.pl. In *naut.* matters, the several twists at the end of a cable or rope.

Strout, *strowt*, v.n. or v.a. To swell; to puff out.

Strove, *strove*, pret. of the verb *to strive*.

Strow. *See* Strew.

Struck, *struk*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to strike*, of which *strucken* is the old preterite.

Structural, *strukt'-yu-ral*, a. Pertaining to structure.

Structure, *strukt'-yur*, s. Practice or manner of building; form, make; construction; a building of any kind; an edifice.—In *min.*, the particular arrangement of the molecules of a mineral; peculiar organization of animals or vegetables.

Struggle, *strug'-gl*, v.n. To use great efforts or exertions; to be in agony; to strive; to contend.

— s. Forcible effort to obtain an object; contest; contention; agony; contortions of extreme distress.

Struggler, *strug'-gler*, s. One who struggles or contends.

Struggling, *strug'-gling*, ppr. or a. Making great efforts.

— s. Vehement or earnest effort.

Struma, *stru'-ma*, s. Scrofula; the king's evil.

Strumous, *stroo'-mus*, a. Scrofulous; having struma.

Strumpet, *strum'-pet*, s. A prostitute.

— a. Like a strumpet; inconstant.

— v.a. To debauch.

Strung, *strung*, pret. of the verb *to string*.

Struonidæ, *stru-on'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of cartilaginous fishes, the sturgeons.

Strut, *strut*, v.n. To walk with a lofty, proud gait.

— ‡ v.a. To swell out; to make tumid.

— s. A lofty, proud step or walk.—In *arch.*, a piece of timber obliquely placed to support a rafter.

Struthionidæ, *stru-the-on'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of gigantic birds, of which the *Struthio*, or Ostrich, is the type.

Struthious, *stroo'-the-us*, a. Belonging to the ostrich tribe.

Strutter, *strut'-ter*, s. One who struts.

Strutting, *strut'-ting*, s. Act of walking with a proud gait;—ad. *Struttingly*.

Strychnaceæ, *strik-na'-se-e*, s.pl. An order of Exogenous plants. *See* Strychnia.

Strychnia, *strik'-ne-a*, } s. A poisonous vegetable
Strychnine, *strik'-nine*, } alkaloid, the active principle of *strychnos Tieute*, but valuable as a medicine.

Strychnic, *strik'-nik*, a. Pertaining to strychnia.

Stub, *stub*, s. The stump of a tree; † a log; a block.—*Stub-nail*, a nail broken off; a short, thick nail.

— v.a. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate.

Stubbed, *stub'd*, a. Short and thick; blunt; obtuse, not nice or delicate.

Stubbedness, *stub'-bed-nes*, s. Bluntness; obtuseness.

Stubble, *stub'-bl*, s. The stumps of wheat or other grain left in the ground.—*Stubble-goose*, a goose fed among stubble.—*Stubble-rake*, a rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.

Stubborn, *stub'-born*, a. Inflexibly fixed in opinion; persevering, persisting; obstinate; inflexible;—ad. *Stubbornly*;—s. *Stubbornness*.

Stubby, *stub'-be*, a. Abounding with stubs; short and strong.

Stucco, *stuk'-ko*, s. A general name for plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; a fine plaster used for internal decorations; work made of stucco.

— v.a. To plaster; to overlay with fine plaster.

Stuccoed, *stok'-kode*, pp. or a. Overlaid with stucco.

Stuck, *stuk*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to stick*.

—‡ s. A thrust.

Stuckle, *stuk'l*, s. (*Sc.*) A number of sheaves set together in the field.

Stud, *stud*, s. An ornamental button with a large head; a breed of horses, or the place where they are kept.—In *build.*, a small piece of timber or joist to support the main timbers.—*Stud-horse*, a breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind.

— v.a. To adorn with shining studs or knobs; to set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

Studding-sail, *stud'-ding-sale*, s. In *nav.*, a light, temporary sail.

Student, *stoo'-dent*, s. A person engaged in study; a scholar; a man devoted to books; whence *Studentship*.

Studied, *stud'-did*, pp. Closely examined; read with diligence; well considered.

— a. Well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study;—† ad. *Studiedly*.

Studier, *stud'-de-er*, s. One who studies; a student.

STUDIO, *stoo'-de-o*, s. The workshop of a sculptor or painter.

STUDIOUS, *stoo'-de-us*, a. Devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; contemplative; thoughtful;—ad. *Studiously*;—s. *Studiousness*.

STUDY, *stud'-de*, s. Application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge; attention; meditation; an apartment devoted to study or literary employment. —In *painting* and *sculpture*, a work undertaken for improvement in the art.

— v.n. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse.

— v.a. To apply the mind to; to consider attentively; to examine closely.

STUFA, *stoo'-fà*, s. A jet of steam issuing from the earth.

STUFF, *stuf*, s. A mass of matter or collection of substances; the matter of which anything is formed; materials; that which fills anything; cloth; fabrics of the loom.

— v.a. To fill very full; to crowd; to thrust in, to fill meat with seasoning; to fill the skin of a dead animal for preserving his form.

— v.n. To feed gluttonously.

STUFFED, *stuft*, pp. or a. Filled; crammed.

STUFFING, *stuf'-fing*, s. That which is used for filling anything; seasoning for meat.

STULM, *stulm*, s. A shaft to draw water out of a mine.

STULTIFY, *stul'-te-fi*, v.n. To make foolish.—In *law*, to allege or prove to be insane.

STULTILOQUENCE, *stul-til'-o-kwens*, } s. Foolish talk;
STULTILOQUY, *stul-til'-o-kwe*, } silly discourse; babbling.

STUM, *stum*, s. Must; wine unfermented.

— v.a. To renew wine by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

STUMBLE, *stum'-bl*, v.n. To trip in walking; to strike the foot so as to endanger a fall; to err; to light on by chance.

— v.a. To obstruct in progress, to confound; to puzzle.

— s. A trip in walking or running; a blunder; a failure.

STUMBLER, *stum'-bler*, s. One who stumbles or makes a blunder.

STUMBLING, *stum'-bling*, ppr. or a. Tripping; erring.—*Stumbling-block*, any cause of stumbling;—ad. *Stumblingly*.

STUMP, *stump*, s. Part left of a solid body; the part of a tree remaining after the tree is cut down.—In the *fine arts*, a roll of leather or paper used to smear the crayon, or pencil drawing, in order to produce a tint.—*Stumps*, pl., legs.

— v.a. To use the stump; to lop.

— v.n. To walk heavily or clumsily; † to brag or boast.

STUMPY, *stump'-e*, a. Full of stumps; hard; short and thick; stubby.

STUN, *stun*, v.a. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing.

STUNG, *stung*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to sting*.

STUNK, *stunk*, pret. of the verb *to stink*.

STUNNING, *stun'-ning*, ppr. or a. Confounding with noise.

STUNT, *stunt*, v.a. To hinder from growth.

STUNTED, *stunt'-ed*, pp. or a. Hindered from growth; —s. *Stuntedness*.

STUPA, *stew'-pà*, s. In *bot.*, filamentous matter.

STUPE, *stupe*, s. Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore; fermentation.

— v.a. To foment.

STUPEFACTION, *stu-pe-fak'-shun*, s. The act of rendering stupid; insensibility; dulness.

STUPEFACTIVE, *stu-pe-fak'-tiv*, } a. Causing insensi-
STUPEFACIENT, *stu-pe-fa'-she-ent*, } bility; deadening the feeling or understanding.

STUPEFIED, *stu'-pe-fide*, pp. or a. Made dull or stupid.

STUPEFIER, *stu'-pe-fi-er*, s. That which causes dulness or stupidity.

STUPEFY, *stu'-pe-fi*, v.a. To make stupid or dull; to deprive of sensibility.

STUPEFYING, *stu'-pe-fi-ing*, ppr. or a. Rendering dull or insensible.

STUPENDOUS, *stu-pen'-dus*, a. Astonishing; wonderful; amazing;—ad. *Stupendously*;—s *Stupendousness*.

STUPID, *stu'-pid*, a. Very dull; insensible; doltish; heavy; formed without skill or genius;—ad. *Stupidly*; —s. *Stupidness*.

STUPIDITY, *stu-pid'-e-te*, s. Extreme dullness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness.

STUPOR, *stu'-por*, s. Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness; intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity.

STUPOSE, *stu-pose'*, a. Full of filamentous matter.

STUPRATE, *stu'-prate*, v.a. To debauch.

STUPRATION, *stu-pra'-shun*, s. Violation of chastity by force

STURDINESS, *stur'-de-nes*, s. Stoutness; hardiness brutal strength.

STURDY, *stur'-de*, a. Bluntly obstinate; violent; laid on with strength; hardy; stout;—ad. *Sturdily*.

— s. A disease in sheep, marked by dulness and stupor.

STURGEON, *stur'-jun*, s. A large cartilaginous fish, of the genus *acipenser*, highly prized for food.

STURIONIAN, *stu-re-o'-ne-an*, s. One of a family of cartilaginous fishes, of which the sturgeon is the type.

STURK, *sturk*, s. A young ox or heifer.

STURNIDÆ, *stur'-ne-de*, s.pl. A family of birds, the starlings

STUTTER, *stut'-ter*, v.n. To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words.

— s. The act of stuttering.

STUTTERER, *stut'-ter-er*, s. A stammerer.

STUTTERING, *stut'-ter-ing*, s. The act of stammering;—ad. *Stutteringly*.

STY, *sti*, s. A pen or inclosure for swine; a place of bestial debauchery; an inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid.

— v.a. To shut up in a sty.

STYCA, *sti'-kà*, s. A Saxon copper coin.

STYCOSTEGA, *sti-kos'-te-gà*, s. A family of microscopic foraminifera.

STYGIAN, *stij'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to Styx; hellish; infernal.

STYLAGALMAIC, *sti-là-gal-ma'-ik*, a. or s. In *arch.*, applied to figures serving as columns.

STYLAR, *sti'-lar*, a. Pertaining to the style of a dial.

STYLE, *stile*, s. Manner of writing or speaking; diction; phraseology; title; appellation; a pointed instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax; an instrument of surgery; something with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.—In *bot.*, the middle portion of the pistil.—In *chron.*, a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar.—The *new style* was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII., by whose order ten days were taken out of October, 1582, and adopted in England in 1752.

— v.a. To entitle in addressing or alluding to; to call, name, or denominate.

STYLET, *sti'-let*, s. A small poniard or dagger.—In *surg.*, an instrument for examining wounds.

STYLIDACEÆ, *stil-e-da'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of plants.

STYLIFEROUS, *sti-lif'-er-us*, a. In *bot.*, having a style.

STYLIFORM, *sti'-le-fawrm*, a. Like a style, pin, or pen.

STYLISH, *sti'-lish*, a. Being in fashionable form or in high style; showy. (*Coll.*)

STYLITE, *sti'-lite*, s. In *eccl. hist.*, one of a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on columns or pillars.

STYLOBATE, *sti'-lo-bate*, s. In *arch.*, the uninterrupted or continuous base below a range of columns.

STYLOBATION, *sti-lo-ba'-shun*, s. The pedestal of a column.

STYLOGRAPHY, *sti-log'-rà-fe*, s. A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or pointed instrument;—a. *Stylographic*;—ad. *Stylographically*.

STYLOID, *sti'-loyd*, a. Having some resemblance to a style or pen.—In *anat.*, applied to a process of the temporal bone. It also applies to various muscles; as the *Stylo-glossus*, *Stylo-hyoideus*, *Stylo-pharyngeus*, *Stylo-mastoid*, *Stylo-maxillary*, &c.

STYPTIC, *stip'-tik*, a. Astringent; that produces contraction; that stops bleeding.

— s. A medicine which has an astringent quality.

STYPTICITY, *stip-tis'-e-te*, s. The quality of astringency.

STYRAX, *sti'-raks*, s. A genus of plants which produces storax and gum benzoin; whence, *Styraceæ*, a natural order of Exogenous plants.

STYTHY, *stith'-e*, v.a. To forge on an anvil.

STYX, *stiks*, s. In *myth.*, the principal river of the lower world, which was to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead.

SUABILITY, *su-à-bil'-e-te*, s. Liability to be sued at law.

SUABLE, *su'-à-bl*, a. That may be sued at law.

SUASIBLE, *swa'-ze-bl*, a. That may be persuaded or easily persuaded.

SUASION, *swa'-zhun*, s. Act of persuading. [*Suasively*.

SUASIVE, *swa'-siv*, a. Having power to persuade;—ad.

SUASORY, *swa'-so-re*, a. Tending to persuade.

SUAVIFY, *swav'-e-fi*, v.a. To make affable.

SUAVILOQUY, *swa-vil'-o-kwe*, s. Sweetness of speech.

SUAVITY, *swav'-e-te*, s. Sweetness; agreeableness pleasantness.

SUB, *sub*. A Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, extensively used as a prefix, to express a subordinate degree or imperfect state of a quality. A few exam-

ples only are here given. Before *f*, *p*, and *m*, it is changed into those letters, as in *suffer*, *suppose*, and *summon*.—In *mil.* phraseology, a familiar abbreviation to signify *subaltern*.

SUBACID, *sub-as'-sid*, a. Moderately acid or sour. —s. A substance moderately acid.

SUBACRID, *sub-ak'-rid*, a. Moderately sharp or acrid.

SUBACT,‡ *sub-akt'*, v.a. To reduce; to subdue.

SUBACTION, *sub-ak'-shun*, s. The act of reducing to any state.

SUBACUTE, *sub-à-kute'*, a. Acute in a moderate degree.

SUBAERIAL, *sub-à-é'-re-al*, a. Beneath the sky, or in the open air.

SUBAGITATION, *sub-aj-e-ta'-shun*, s. Carnal knowledge.

SUBAH, *su'-bä*, s. In *India*, a province or viceroyship.

SUBAHDAR, *su-bà-dàr'*, s. In *India*, a viceroy, or governor of a province; also a native officer who ranks as captain.

SUBALTERN, *sub-awl'-tern*, a. Inferior; subordinate. —s. A commissioned officer under the rank of captain.

SUBALTERNATE, *sub-awl-ter'-nate*, a. Successive; succeeding by turns. [inferiority or subjection.

SUBALTERNATION, *sub-awl-ter-na'-shun*, s. State of

SUBANGULAR, *sub-ang'-gu-lar*, a. Slightly angular.

SUBAPENNINE, *sub-ap'-pen-nine*, a. Under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains.—In *geol.*, a term applied to a series of tertiary strata of the older pliocene period.

SUBAQUATIC, *sub-a-kwat'-ik*, } a. Being under water.
SUBAQUEOUS, *sub-a'-kwe-us*, }

SUBARRATION,‡ *sub-ar-ra'-shun*, s. The ancient custom of betrothing. [vens; terrestrial.

SUBASTRAL, *sub-as'-tral*, a. Beneath the stars or hea-

SUBASTRINGENT, *sub-as-trinj'-ent*, a. Astringent in a small degree. [something not expressed.

SUBAUDITION, *sub-aw-dish'-un*, s. Act of understanding

SUBAXILLARY, *sub-ak'-sil-à-re*, a. Placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.

SUB-BASE, *sub'-base*, s. In *music*, the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes of an organ.

SUB-BEADLE, *sub-bé'-dl*, s. An inferior or under-beadle.

SUB-BRIGADIER, *sub-brig-gà-deer'*, s An officer in the horse guards, who ranks as cornet.

SUBCARBURETTED, *sub-kär'-bu-ret-ted*, a. Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of the base than of the carbon. [heavens.

SUB-CELESTIAL, *sub-se-les'-te-al*, a. Being beneath the

SUB-CENTRAL, *sub-sen'-tral*, a. Being under the centre.

SUB-CHANTER, *sub-chän'-ter*, s. An under-chanter.

SUBCLAVIAN, *sub-kla'-ve-an*, a. Situated under the collar-bone. [mittee.

SUB-COMMITTEE, *sub-kom-mit'-te*, s. An under com-

SUBCONICAL, *sub-kon'-e-kal*, a. Conical in a slight degree. [previous contract.

SUB-CONTRACT, *sub-kon'-trakt*, s. A contract under a

SUB CONTRARY, *sub-kon'-trà-re*, a. Contrary in an inferior degree. [like a heart.

SUBCORDATE, *sub-kawr'-date*, a. In shape somewhat

SUBCOSTAL, *sub-kos'-tal*, a. A term applied to the internal intercostal muscles. [crystallized.

SUBCRYSTALLINE, *sub-kris'-tal-line*, a. Imperfectly

SUBCUTANEOUS, *sub-cu-ta'-ne-us*, a. Situated under the skin [cuticle or scarf-skin.

SUBCUTICULAR, *sub-ku-tik'-yu-lar*, a. Being under the

SUBDEACON, *sub-dé'-kon*, s. An under-deacon, or deacon's assistant.

SUBDEACONRY, *sub-dé'-kon-re*, } s. The order and
SUBDEACONSHIP, *sub-dé'-kon-ship*, } office of subdeacon in the Church.

SUBDEAN, *sub-deen'*, s. An under-dean. [subdean.

SUBDEANERY, *sub-deen'-er-e*, s. The office and rank of

SUBDECUPLE, *sub-dek'-yu-pl*, a. Containing one part of ten.

SUBDENTED, *sub-dent'-ed*, a. Indented beneath.

SUBDEPOSIT, *sub-de-poz'-it*, s That which is deposited beneath something else

SUBDILATED, *sub-de-là'-ted*, a. Partially dilated.

SUBDIVERSIFY, *sub-de-ver'-se-fi*, v.a. To diversify again what is already diversified. [into more parts

SUBDIVIDE, *sub-de-vide'*, v a To divide a part of a thing —v.n To be subdivided. [division.

SUBDIVISIBLE, *sub-de-viz'-e-bl*, a. Susceptible of sub-

SUBDIVISION, *sub-de-vizh'-un*, s. The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts; the part of a larger part.

SUBDOLOUS,† *sub'-do-lus*, a. Sly; crafty; cunning.

SUBDUABLE, *sub-dew'-à-bl*, a. That may be subdued.

SUBDUAL, *sub-dew'-al*, s. The act of subduing.

SUBDUCE, *sub-dewse'*, } v.a. To withdraw; to take away
SUBDUCT, *sub'-dukt*, } to subtract.

SUBDUCTION, *sub-duk'-shun*, s. Act of taking away or withdrawing; arithmetical subtraction.

SUBDUE, *sub-du'*, v.a. To conquer by force; to overpower; to subjugate; to reduce under dominion; to conquer by persuasion or other mild means; to captivate. [to subjection; softened.

SUBDUED, *sub-dude'*, pp. or a. Conquered and reduced

SUBDUEMENT,‡ *sub-du'-ment*, s. Conquest.

SUBDUER, *sub-du'-er*, s. One who brings into subjection.

SUBDUING, *sub-du'-ing*, ppr. or a. Reducing to subjection; softening.

SUBDUPLE, *sub'-du-pl*, a. Containing one part of two.

SUBDUPLICATE, *sub-du'-ple-kate*, a. Having the ratio of the square roots.

SUBER, *su'-ber*, s. The specific name of the cork-tree.

SUBERATE, *su'-ber-ate*, s. A salt formed by the suberic acid in combination with a base. [from it.

SUBERIC, *su-ber'-ik*, a. Pertaining to cork, or extracted

SUBERINE, *su'-ber-in*, s. The cellular tissue of cork purified, constituting about seven-tenths of common cork. [of being gnawed.

SUBEROSE, *sub'-er-ose*, a. In *bot.*, having the appearance

SUBEROUS, *su'-ber-us*, a. Corky; soft and elastic.

SUBFUSC, *sub-fusk'*, a. Moderately dark. [nous

SUBGELATINOUS, *sub-je-lat'-in-us*, a. Imperfectly gelati

SUBGENERIC, *sub-je-ner'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a sub genus.

SUBGENUS, *sub-je'-nus*, s. The subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.

SUBGLOBULAR, *sub-glob'-u-lar*, a. Having a form approaching to globular. [maceous.

SUBGLUMACEOUS, *sub-glu-ma'-shus*, a. Somewhat glu-

SUBGRANULAR, *sub-gran'-yu-lar*, a. Somewhat granular.

SUBHASTATION, *sub-has-ta'-shun*, s. A public sale or auction.

SUBHYDROSULPHURET, *sub-hi-dro-sul'-fu-ret*, s. A compound of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base.

SUBINDICATION, *sub-in-de-ka'-shun*, s. The act of indicating by signs. [indirectly

SUBINDUCE,‡ *sub-in-dewse'*, v.a. To insinuate; to offer

SUBINFEUDATION, *sub-in-few-da' shun*, s. In *law*, the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee; under-tenancy

SUBITANEOUS, *sub-e-ta'-ne-us*, a. Sudden; hasty.

SUBITO, *sub'-e-to*, ad (Ital.) In *music*, with quickness or suddenness; expeditiously.

SUBJACENT, *sub-ja'-sent*, a. Lying under or below, being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

SUBJECT, *sub'-jekt*, a. Being under the power and dominion of another, liable from extraneous or inherent causes; prone; disposed, obedient, tributary. —s. One who owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his laws; that on which any mental operation is performed; the person who is treated of; the hero of a piece; theme, topic, or general matter.—In *grammar*, the nominative case to a verb passive.—In *music*, the principal melody or theme of a movement.—In the *fine arts*, that which it is the object and aim of the artist to express.—In *anat.*, a dead body for the purposes of dissection.—*Subject-matter*, the matter or thought presented for consideration.

SUBJECT, *sub-jekt'*, v.a. To bring under the power or dominion of; to subjugate; to subdue; to expose, to make liable.

SUBJECTION, *sub-jek'-shun*, s. Act of subduing; state of being under the power, control, and government of another.

SUBJECTIVE, *sub-jek'-tiv*, a. Relating to the subject;—ad. *Subjectively*;—s. *Subjectiveness*, and *Subjectivity*.

SUBJOIN, *sub'-joyn*, v.a. To add at the end; to affix or annex. [else.

SUBJOINED, *sub-joyn'd'*, pp. or a Added after something

SUBJUGATE, *sub'-ju-gate*, v a. To subdue and bring under the yoke of power, to conquer by force.

SUBJUGATED, *sub'-ju ga-ted*, pp or a. Reduced to the control of another.

SUBJUGATION, *sub-ju-ga'-shun*, s The act of subduing and bringing under the power of another.

SUBJUNCTION, *sub-junk'-shun*, s. The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined

SUBJUNCTIVE, *sub-junk'-tiv*, a. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.—In *gram.*, designating a form of verbs which follow other verbs, or words expressing condition.—*Subjunctive* is often used as a noun.

Sublapsarian, *sub-lap-sa'-re-an*, s. An Infralapsarian; one who holds that Adam was free to sin or not before the fall.

Sublapsarian, *sub-lap-sa'-re-an*, } a. Pertaining to the
Sublapsary, *sub-lap'-sa-re*, } Sublapsarians, or their doctrines.

Sublation, *sub-la'-shun*, s. Act of taking or carrying away.

Sublet, *sub-let'*, v.a. To underlet; to lease to another person.

Sublevation, *sub-le-va'-shun*, s. The act of raising on high.

Sublieutenant, *sub-lu ten'-ant*, or *sub-lef-ten'-ant*, s. An officer of the artillery and fusiliers, subordinate to the lieutenant.

Subligation, *sub-le ga'-shun*, s. Act of binding under.

Sublimable, *sub-lime'-a-bl*, a. That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapour;—s. *Sublimableness.*

Sublimate, *sub'-le-mate*, v.a. To bring a solid substance into the state of vapour by heat; to refine and exalt; to elevate.

— s. The product of a sublimation.

Sublimate, *sub'-le-mate*, } a. Brought into a state
Sublimated, *sub'-le-ma-ted*, } of vapour by heat, and again condensed.

Sublimation, *sub-le-ma'-shun*, s. Operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of vapour by heat, and condensing it again; exaltation; elevation.

Sublime, *sub-lime'*, a. High in place or excellence; exalted, majestic; elevated by nature; high in style or sentiment; elevated in manner;—ad. *Sublimely*;—s. *Sublimeness.*

— s. A style that expresses lofty conceptions.

— v.a. To sublimate; to raise on high; to exalt.

— v.n. To be brought or changed into a state of vapour by heat, and then condensed by cold.

Sublimification, *sub-lim-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Act of making sublime.

Sublimity, *sub-lim'-e-te*, s. Elevation of place; height in excellence, loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur.—In *orat.* and *comp.*, lofty conceptions; loftiness of sentiment or style.

Sublineation, *sub-lin-e-a'-shun*, s. Mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence.

Sublingual, *sub-ling' gwal*, a. Situated under the tongue.

Sublunar, *sub-lu'-nar*, } a. Beneath the moon, ter-
Sublunary, *sub'-lu-nâ-re*, } restrial, pertaining to this world

— s. Any worldly thing.

Subluxation, *sub-luks-a' shun*, s. In *surg.*, an incomplete dislocation.

Submarine, *sub ma-reen'*, a. Being, acting, or growing under water in the sea

Submastoid, *sub-mas'-toyd*, a. In *anat.*, applied to a branch given off by the seventh pair of nerves.

Submaxillary, *sub-mak'-sil-lâ-re*, a. Situated under the jaw.

Submedial, *sub-me'-de-al*, } a. Lying under or below
Submedian, *sub-me'-de-an*, } the middle of a body.

Submediant, *sub-me'-de-ant*, s. In *music*, the middle note between the octave and subdominant.

Submental, *sub-men'-tal*, a. Beneath the chin.—In *anat.*, applied to a branch of the external maxillary artery.

Submerge, *sub-merj'*, v.a. To put under water; to plunge; to drown.

— v.n To plunge under water.

Submergence, *sub-mer'-jense*, s. Act of submerging; state of being submerged.

Submerse, *sub-mers'*, } a. Being or growing under
Submersed, *sub-merst'*, } water.

Submersion, *sub-mer'-shun*, s. Act of putting or plunging under water, act of drowning.

Subministration, *sub-min-is-tra'-shun*, s. Act of furnishing or supplying

Submiss,† *sub-mis'*, a. Submissive; humble;—ad. *Submissly*,—s *Submissness.*

Submission, *sub-mish' un*, s. Act of submitting or yielding to power or authority; supphant behaviour; confession of error, obedience, resignation.

Submissive, *sub-mis'-siv*, a. Yielding to the will or power of another; acknowledging one's inferiority, humble, obedient;—ad. *Submissively*;—s. *Submissiveness.*

Submit, *sub-mit'*, v.a. To yield, resign, or surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; to refer; to leave to the judgment of another

— v.n. To yield one's person to the power of another, to give up resistance, to surrender; to yield one's opinion, to be subject; to be submissive.

Submitter, *sub-mit'-ter*, s. One who submits.

Submonition,‡ *sub-mo-nish'-un*, s. Suggestion

Submultiple, *sub-mul'-te-pl*, s. A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times.

Subnarcotic, *sub-nâr-kot'-ik*, a. Moderately narcotic.

Subnascent, *sub-nas'-sent*, a. Growing under.

Subnormal, *sub-nor'-mal*, s. In *geom.*, that part of the axis of a curve line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal.

Subnude, *sub-newd'*, a. In *bot.*, almost naked or bare

Suboccipital, *sub-ok-sip'-e-tal*, a. Being under the occiput.

Suboctave, *sub-ok'-tave*, } a. Containing one part of
Suboctuple, *sub-ok'-tu-pl*, } eight.

Subocular, *sub-ok'-yu-lar*, a. Being under the eye.

Suborbicular, *sub-awr-bik'-yu-lar*, a. Almost orbiculate.

Subordinacy, *sub-awr'-de-nâ-se*, s. State of being subordinate.

Subordinate, *sub-awr'-din-ate*, a. Inferior in order, dignity, or importance; descending in a regular series;—ad. *Subordinately.*

— s. One who stands in order or rank below another.

— v.a. To place in an order or rank below something else; to make of less value; to make subject.

Subordination, *sub-awr-de-na'-shun*, s. State of being inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity; a series regularly descending; place of rank among inferiors; subjection.

Suborn, *sub-awrn'*, v.a. To procure a person to take a false oath. To procure privately or by collusion.

Subornation, *sub-awr-na'-shun*, s. In *law*, the crime of procuring a person to take a false oath.

Suborner, *sub-awrn'-er*, s. One who procures another to take a false oath.

Subovate, *sub-o'-vate*, a. Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg.

Suboxide, *sub-ok'-side*, s. A compound, consisting of two equivalents of the positive element and one of oxygen.

Subpena, } *sub-pe'-nâ*, } s. A writ commanding the
Subpœna, } attendance in court of any person, as a witness, &c.

— v.a To serve with a writ of subpœna.

Subpetiolate, *sub-pet'-e-o-late*, a. In *bot.*, having a very short petiole.

Subplinth, *sub-plinth'*, s. In *arch.*, a second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals

Subporphyritic, *sub-pawr-fe-rit' ik*, a. Allied to porphyry.

Subprior, *sub-pri'-ur*, s. The vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

Subpurchaser, *sub-pur'-cha-ser*, s. A purchaser who buys of a purchaser.

Subquadrate, *sub-kwod'-rate*, a. Nearly square.

Subquadruple, *sub-kwod'-ru-pl*, a. Containing one part in four.

Subquinquefid, *sub-kwin'-kwe-fid*, a. Almost quinquefid.

Subquintuple, *sub-kwin'-tu-pl*, a. Containing one part of five.

Subramus, *sub-ra'-mus*, a. In *bot.*, having few branches.

Subrector, *sub-rek'-tur*, s. A rector's deputy or substitute.

Subreption, *sub-rep'-shun*, s. Act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation.

Subreptitious, *sub-rep-tish'-us*, a. *See* Surreptitious.

Subrogation, *sub-ro-ga'-shun*, s. In the *civil law*, the substituting of one person in the place of another.

Subrotund, *sub-ro-tund'*, a. Almost round, or orbicular

Subsaline, *sub-sa-line'*, a. Moderately saline or salt.

Sub-salt, *sub-sawlt'*, s. A salt having an excess of the base.

Subsannation, *sub-san-na'-shun*, s. Derision, scorn.

Subscapular, *sub-skap' yu-lar*, a. Pertaining to the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula.

Subscribable, *sub-skri'-bâ-bl*, a. That may be subscribed

Subscribe, *sub-skribe'*, v.a. To sign with one's own hand; to give consent to something written; to attest by writing one's name beneath.

— v.n. To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to assent.

Subscriber, *sub-skri'-ber*, s. One who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing.

Subscript, *sub-skript'*, s Anything underwritten.

Subscription, *sub-skrip'-shun*, s. The act of subscribing or writing one's name underneath; name subscribed; signature; a list of subscribers' names; sum subscribed.

Subsection, *sub-sek'-shun*, s. The part or division of a section; a subdivision.

SUBSEMITONE, *sub-sem'-e-tone*, s. In *music*, the leading note or sharp seventh of any key.
SUBSEPTUPLE, *sub-sep'-tu-pl*, a. Containing one of seven parts.
SUBSEQUENCE, *sub'-se-kwense*, s. A following; a state of coming after something.
SUBSEQUENT, *sub'-se-kwent*, a. Following in time; coming or being after something else; succeeding; consequent.—ad. *Subsequently.*
SUBSERVE, *sub-serv'*, v.a. To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.
SUBSERVIENCE, *sub-ser'-ve-ense*, SUBSERVIENCY, *sub-ser'-ve-en-se*, s. Use or operation that promotes some purpose.
SUBSERVIENT, *sub-ser'-ve-ent*, a. Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; subordinate;—ad. *Subserviently.*
SUBSESSILE, *sub-ses'-sile*, a. In *bot.*, having very short foot stalks.
SUBSEXTUPLE, *sub-seks'-tu-pl*, a. Containing one part in six.
SUBSIDE, *suo-side'*, v.n. To sink or fall to the bottom; to fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to become tranquil; to sink; to settle.
SUBSIDENCE, *sub-si'-dense*, SUBSIDENCY, *sub-si'-den-se*, s. Act or process of sinking or falling.
SUBSIDIARY, *sub-sid'-e-a-re*, a. Aiding; affording help; furnishing additional supplies.
— s. An assistant; an auxiliary.
SUBSIDIZE, *sub'-se-dize*, v.a. To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another.
SUBSIDY, *sub'-se-de*, s. Aid in money; supply given; a tax; a sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another.
SUBSIGN,† *sub-sine'*, v.a. To write beneath; to sign under.
SUBSIST, *sub-sist'*, v.n. To have existence; to retain the present state; to be maintained with food and clothing.
— v.a. To feed; to maintain.
SUBSISTENCE, *sub-sist'-ense*, SUBSISTENCY, *sub-sist'-en-se*, s. Real being; competent provisions; means of supporting life; livelihood; support.
SUBSISTENT, *sub-sist'-ent*, a. Having real being; inherent.
SUBSOIL, *sub'-soyl*, s. The bed or stratum of earth which lies beneath the surface soil.
SUB-SPECIES, *sub-spe'-shez*, s. A subordinate species; a division of a species.
SUBSTANCE, *sub'-stanse*, s. Something existing by itself; the essential part; something real, not imaginary; corporeal nature or matter; goods; estate; means of living.
SUBSTANTIAL, *sub-stan'-shal*, a. Belonging to substance; actually existing; corporeal; material; strong; solid; firm; possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy;—ad. *Substantially*;—s. *Substantialness.*
SUBSTANTIALITY, *sub-stan-she-al'-e-te*, s. State of real existence; corporeity; materiality.
SUBSTANTIALIZE, *sub-stan'-shal-ize*, v.a. To realize.
SUBSTANTIALS, *sub-stan'-shalz*, s.pl. Essential parts.
SUBSTANTIATE, *sub-stan'-she-ate*, v.a. To make to exist; to establish by proof; to verify; to make good.
SUBSTANTIVE, *sub'-stan-tiv*, a. Betokening existence; solid, real, essential;—ad. *Substantively.*
— s. In *gram.*, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial.
SUB-STERNUM, *sub-ster'-num*, s. Beneath the sternum.
SUBSTITUTE, *sub'-ste-tute*, v.a. To put in the place of another, to interchange.
— s. One person or thing put in the place of another; a deputy; a proxy.
SUBSTITUTION, *sub-ste-tu'-shun*, s. The act of putting one person or thing in the place of another.
SUBSTITUTIONAL, *sub-ste-tu'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to substitution.
SUBSTRACT, &c. See SUBTRACT, &c.
SUBSTRATUM, *sub-stra'-tum*, s.; pl. SUBSTRATA. That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another.
SUBSTRATE, *sub'-strate*, s. That which lies beneath; a —a. Having very slight furrows.
SUBSTRUCTION, *sub-struk'-shun*, s. Under-building.
SUBSTRUCTURE, *sub-strukt'-yur*, s. An under-structure; a foundation.
SUBSTYLE, *sub'-stile*, s. In *dialing*, a right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected.
SUBSULPHATE, *sub-sul'-fate*, s. A sulphate with an excess of the base.
SUBSULTIVE, *sub-sul'-tiv*, SUBSULTORY, *sub-sul'-ter-e*, a. Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden starts;—ad. *Subsultorily.*
SUBSULTUS, *sub-sul'-tus*, s. In *path.*, a starting or twitching.
SUBTANGENT, *sub-tan'-jent*, s. In *geom.*, the part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.
SUBTEND, *sub-tend'*, v.a. To extend under, or be opposite to.
SUBTENSE, *sub-tens'*, s. In *trig.*, the chord of an arc.
SUBTEPID, *sub-tep'-id*, a. Moderately warm.
SUBTER, a Latin preposition, signifying *under.*
SUBTERETE, *sub-te-rete'*, a. Somewhat terete or taper.
SUBTERFLUENT, *sub-ter'-flu-ent*, SUBTERFLUOUS, *sub-ter'-flu-us*, a. Running under or beneath.
SUBTERFUGE, *sub'-ter-fuje*, s. An artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument; evasion; elusion.
SUBTERRANE, *sub'-ter-rane*, s. A cave or room under ground.
SUBTERRANEAN, *sub-ter-ra'-ne-an*, SUBTERRANEOUS, *sub-ter-ra'-ne-us*, a. Being or lying under the surface of the earth.
SUBTERRENE, *sub'-ter-rene*, a. Subterraneous.
SUBTILE, *sub'til*, or *sut'til*, a. Thin; nice; delicate; sly, cunning, insinuating, deceitful; refined; acute;—ad. *Subtilely*;—s. *Subtileness.*
SUBTILIZATION, *sub-til-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of making subtile, fine, or thin; operation of making so volatile as to rise in vapour; refinement.
SUBTILIZE, *sub'-til-ize*, v.a. To make thin or fine; to refine; to spin into niceties.
— v.n. To make very nice distinctions.
SUBTILTY, *sub'-til-te*, SUBTLETY, *sut'-til-te*, s. Thinness; fineness; exility; refinement; extreme acuteness, slyness in design; cunning; artifice.
SUBTLE, *sut'tl*, a. Sly; artful; cunning. *See* SUBTILE.
SUBTONIC, *sub-ton'-ik*, SUBSEMITONE, *sub-sem'-e-tone*, s. The semitone or note next below the tonic; the leading note of the scale.
SUBTRACT, *sub-trakt'*, v.a. To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct.
SUBTRACTER, *sub-trakt'-er*, s. He who subtracts.
SUBTRACTION, *sub-trak'-shun*, s. The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.—In *arith.*, the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater.
SUBTRACTIVE, *sub-trak'-tiv*, a. Tending or having power to subtract.
SUBTRAHEND, *sub-trâ-hend'*, s. In *arith.*, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.
SUBTRIPLE, *sub-trip'l*, a. Containing a third, or one part of three.
SUBTRIPLICATE, *sub-trip'-le-kate*, a. Pertaining to ratio, indicating the ratio of the cube roots.
SUBTUTOR, *sub-tew'-tur*, s. An under-tutor.
SUBULATE, *sub'-yu-late*, a. In *nat. hist.*, awl-shaped, linear, narrow, and tapering.
SUBULICORNS, *su-bu'-le-kawrns*, s.pl. A family of Neuropterous insects, distinguished by their awl-shaped antennæ.
SUBUNGUAL, *sub-ung'-gual*, a. Under the nail.
SUBURB, *sub'-urb*, s. The district lying without the walls, or in the outskirts of a city; the confines.
SUBURBAN, *sub-urb'-an*, a. Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.
SUBVARIETY, *sub-va-ri'-e-te*, s. A subordinate variety.
SUBVENTION, *sub-ven'-shun*, s. The act of coming to relief; support.
SUBVERSE, *sub-vers'*, v.a. To subvert.
SUBVERSION, *sub-ver'-shun*, s. Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation; destruction; ruin; downfall.
SUBVERSIVE, *sub-ver'-siv*, a. Tending to subvert or overthrow.
SUBVERT, *sub-vert'*, v.a. To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin; to overturn; to pervert the mind.
SUBVERTER, *sub-vert'-er*, s. One who subverts; an overthrower.
SUBVERTIBLE, *sub-vert'-e-bl*, a. That may be subverted.
SUBWORKER, *sub-wurk'-er*, s. A subordinate worker or helper.
SUCCADE, *suk-kade'*, s. (Fr.) A sweetmeat or preserve in sugar.
SUCCEDANEOUS, *suk-se-da'-ne-us*, a. Supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute.
SUCCEDANEUM, *suk-se-da'-ne-um*, s. That which is used for something else; a substitute.
SUCCEED, *suk-seed'*, v.a. To follow in order; to take the place which another has left; to come after; to prosper; to make successful.
— v.n. To follow in order; to ensue; to obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted; to have a prosperous termination.

Succeeding, *suk-seed'-ing*, ppr. or a. Following in order; subsequent; coming after; prospering.
— s. Act or state of prospering or having success.
Succentor, *suk-sen'-tur*, s. A person who sings the bass in a concert.
Success, *suk-ses'*, s. The favourable or prosperous termination of anything attempted.
Successful, *suk-ses'-ful*, a. Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; prosperous; favourable; fortunate;—ad. *Successfully*;—s. *Successfulness*.
Succession, *suk-sesh'-un*, s. Series of things following one another, either in time or place; the act of succeeding or coming in the place of another; lineage; race.—*Apostolical succession*, in *theol.*, is the uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority, by a succession of bishops, from the apostles.—In *music*, the successive notes in melody.
Successional, *suk-sesh'-un-al*, a. Noting a regular order or succession;—ad. *Successionally*.
Successive, *suk-ses'-siv*, a. Following in order or uninterrupted course; coming by succession;—ad. *Successively*;—s. *Successiveness*.
Successless, *suk-ses'-les*, a. Having no success; unprosperous, unfortunate;—ad. *Successlessly*;—s. *Successlessness*.
Successor, *suk-ses'-sur*, s. One who succeeds or takes [the place which another has left.
Succiduous,† *suk-sid'-yu-us*, a. Ready to fall.
Succiferous, *suk-sif'-er-us*, a. Producing or conveying [acid and a base.
sap.
Succinate, *suk'-se-nate*, s. A salt formed by the succinic
Succinated, *suk'-se-nā-ted*, a. Combined with the acid of amber.
Succinct, *suk-singkt'*, a. Tucked up; compressed into a narrow compass; brief; concise; compendious;—ad. *Succinctly*;—s. *Succinctness*.
Succinic, *suk-sin'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or drawn from amber.—*Succinic acid*, an acid which exists ready formed in amber, and in the resins of certain coniferæ.
Succinite, *suk'-se-nite*, s. A mineral of an amber colour.
Succinous, *suk'-se-nus*, a. Pertaining to amber.
Succory, *suk'-ko-re*, s. A plant of the genus *cichorium*, commonly called *chiccory*.
Succour, *suk'-kur*, v.a. To help when in difficulty, want, or distress; to assist or relieve.
— s. Aid; help; assistance that relieves from difficulty or distress; the person or thing that brings [helper; a deliverer.
relief.
Succourer, *suk'-kur-er*, s. He who affords relief; a
Succourless, *suk'-kur-les*, a. Destitute of help or relief.
Succubus, *suk'-ku-bus*, s. A kind of pretended demon, the nightmare.
Succula, *suk'-ku-la*, s. In *mech.*, an axis or cylinder with staves in it, to move round, but without any periphery or drum.
Succulence, *suk'-ku-lense*, s. Juiciness.
Succulent, *suk'-ku-lent*, a. Full of juice; very cellular and juicy, as the stems of certain plants;—ad *Succulently*.
Succumb, *suk-kumb'*, v.n. To yield; to submit.
Succussation, *suk-kus-sā'-shun*, s. A trot or trotting; a shaking.
Succussion, *suk-kush'-un*, s. The act of shaking; a shake.—In *path.*, an ague.
Such, *sutch*, a. Of the like kind; the same that; referring to.—*Such and such* is used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.
Suchosaurus, *sew-ko-saw'-rus*, s. A fossil saurian.
Suck, *suk*, v.a. To draw with the mouth; to imbibe; to draw or drain; to draw in; to absorb; to inhale.—*To suck in*, to draw into the mouth; to absorb.—*To suck out*, to empty by suction.—*To suck up*, to draw [breast.
into the mouth.
— v.n. To draw by exhausting the air; to draw the
— s. The act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.
Sucker, *suk'-er*, s. He or that which draws with the mouth; the piston of a pump; a pipe through which anything is drawn; the shoot of a plant; the name of a fish of the carp family.
— v.a. To strip off shoots. [mouth.
Sucket, *suk'-et*, s. A sweetmeat which dissolves in the
Sucking, *suk' ing*, ppr. or a. Drawing with the mouth; absorbing.—*Sucking-bottle*, a bottle to be filled with [breast.
milk for infants.
Suckle, *suk'l*, v.a. To give suck to; to nurse at the
Suckling, *suk'-ling*, s. A young child or animal nursed at the breast; a sort of white clover.

Suction, *suk'-shun*, s. The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth, or into a pipe.—*Suction-pump*, the common pump, in which the water is raised by atmospheric pressure.—*Suction pipe*, the lower pipe of a pump. [capable of adhering by suction
Suctorial, *suk-to'-re-al*, a. Adapted for sucking.
Suctorian, *suk-to'-re-an*, s. A cartilaginous fish, with a mouth adapted for suction.
Sudak, *sew'-dak*, s. A fish of the perch kind.
Sudary,‡ *sew'-da-re*, s. A napkin or handkerchief.
Sudation, *su-da'-shun*, s. A sweating. [bath
Sudatory, *sew'-dà-to-re*, s. A hot-house; a sweating
— a. Sweating.
Sudden, *sud'dn*, a. Happening without previous notice coming unexpectedly; hasty; violent; abrupt; unprepared;—ad. *Suddenly*;—s. *Suddenness*.
—‡ s. An unexpected occurrence.—*On a sudden*, sooner than was expected.
Sudorific, *su-do-rif'-ik*, a. Causing sweat.
— s. A medicine that produces sweat.
Sudorous, *sew'-do-rus*, a. Consisting of sweat.
Sudra, *sew'-drà*, s. The lowest of the four great castes among the Hindoos; comprehending the working classes.
Suds, *sudz*, s. sing. Water impregnated with soap.—*To be in the suds*, to be in turmoil or difficulty.
Sue, *sew*, v.a. To seek justice or right by legal process; to prosecute in a civil action.—*To sue out*, to petition for and take out. [in law.
— v.n. To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for
Suet, *sew'-et*, s. The hard fat of an animal.
Suety, *sew'-e-te*, a. Consisting of suet, or resembling it
Suffer, *suf'-fer*, v.a. To feel or bear what is painful or distressing, either to the body or mind; to endure, to allow; to undergo; to be affected by.
— v.n. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to sustain loss or damage.
Sufferable, *suf'-fer-à-bl*, a. That may be tolerated or permitted; allowable;—ad. *Sufferably*;—s. *Sufferableness*. [endured; allowance; endurance.
Sufferance, *suf'-fer-anse*, s. The bearing of pain; pain
Sufferer, *suf'-fer-er*, s. One who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who permits or allows.
Suffering, *suf'-fer-ing*, ppr. or a. Bearing; undergoing pain or inconvenience; permitting;—ad. *Sufferingly*.
— s. The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; injury incurred. [cient.
Suffice, *suf-fize'* or *suf-fise'*, v.n. To be enough or suffi-
— v.n. To satisfy; to content.
Sufficiency, *suf-fish'-en-se*, s. The state of being adequate to the end proposed; qualification for any purpose; competence; adequate substance or means; conceit; self-confidence.
Sufficient, *suf-fish'-ent*, a. Equal to the end proposed, not deficient; qualified; competent; adequate;—ad. *Sufficiently*.
Suffisance,‡ *suf-fi'-zanse*, s. Sufficiency; plenty.
Suffix, *suf-fiks'*, s. A letter or syllable added to the end of a word.
— v.a. To add a letter or syllable to a word.
Sufflaminate, *suf-flam'-e-nate*, v.a. To retard the motion of a carriage by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving.
Sufflate, *suf-flate'*, v.a. To blow up; to inflate.
Sufflation, *suf-flā'-shun*, s. The act of inflating or blowing up.
Suffocate, *suf'-fo-kate*, v.a. To choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle; to destroy.
— a. Suffocated; extinguished.
Suffocating, *suf-fo-ka'-ting*, ppr. or a. Choking stifling;—ad. *Suffocatingly*.
Suffocation, *suf-fo-ka'-shun*, s. The act of choking or stifling; a stopping of respiration; strangling.
Suffocative, *suf'-fo-ka-tiv*, a. Tending or able to choke or stifle. [mining.
Suffossion, *suf'-fosh-un*, s. A digging under; an under-
Suffragan, *suf'-frà-gan*, a. (Fr.) Assisting; as a *suffragan* bishop.
— s. An assistant bishop.
Suffragant,† *suf'-frà-gant*, s. An assistant; a favourer.
Suffragate,‡ *suf'-frà gate*, v.a. To vote with.
Suffragator, *suf'-frà-gay-tur*, s. One who assists or favours by his vote.
Suffrage, *suf'-fraje*, s. Aid; support; a vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for office or trust. [joint of a beast
Suffraginous, *suf-fraj'-in-us*, a. Pertaining to the knee

SUFFRUTESCENT, *suf-fru-tes-sent*, a. Moderately frutescent. [shrubby, or part shrubby.
SUFFRUTICOSE, *suf-frew'-te-koze*, a. In *bot.*, under-
SUFFUMIGATE, *suf-few'-me-gate*, v.a. To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of the body.
SUFFUMIGATION, *suf fu-me-ga'-shun*, s. Fumigation; the operation of smoking anything; a term applied to medicines received in the form of fumes.
SUFFUMIGE, *suf-few'-mij*, s. A medical fume.
SUFFUSE, *suf-fuze'*, v.a. To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture.
SUFFUSED, *suf-fuze'd'*, pp. of the verb *to suffuse*.
SUFFUSION, *suf-fu'-zhun*, s. The act or operation of overspreading, as with a fluid or tincture.
SUG, *sug*, s. A kind of worm.
SUGAR, *shoog'-ar*, s. A well-known, sweet, crystalline, or concrete substance, produced from the sugar-cane, and also obtained from the beet, maple, and other substances.—In *chem.*, *Sugar of lead* is the common name for acetate of lead, a sweet but highly poisonous substance.

Sugar has a variety of compounds; as, *Sugar-candy*, sugar clarified and crystallized.—*Sugar-cane*, the plant from whose juice sugar is obtained, the *saccharum officinarum*.—*Sugar-house*, a building in which sugar is refined.—*Sugar-kettle*, a kettle used in boiling down the sap or juice from which sugar is made.—*Sugar-loaf*, a conical mass of refined sugar.—*Sugar-maple*, or *Sugar-tree*, a species of maple, the *acer saccharinum*, from whose sap sugar is made.—*Sugar-mill*, a machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.—*Sugar-mite*, an active, wingless insect.—*Sugar-plum*, a species of sweetmeat, in small balls.

— v.a. To impregnate or mix with sugar; to sweeten.
SUGARED, *shoog'-ard*, pp. or a. Sweetened.
SUGARLESS, *shoog'-ar-les*, a. Free from sugar.
SUGARY, *shoog'-ar-e*, a. Tinctured or sweetened with sugar; tasting like sugar; fond of sugar; containing sugar.
SUGESCENT, *su-jes'-sent*, a. Relating to sucking.
SUGGEST, *suj-jest'*, v.a. To intimate or mention; to offer to the mind or thoughts; to hint, allude, or refer to.
SUGGESTER, *suj-jest'-er*, s. One who suggests.
SUGGESTION, *suj-jest'-yun*, s. A hint; a first intimation, proposal, or mention; secret notification or incitement.
SUGGESTIVE, *suj-jest'-iv*, a. Containing a hint or intima-
SUGGIL,‡ *sug'-jil*, v.a. To defame. [tion.
SUGGILATION,‡ *suj-jil-a'-shun*, s. (Lat.) A livid, or black and blue mark; a bruise.
SUICIDAL, *sew-e-si'-dal*, a. Partaking of the crime of suicide;—ad. *Suicidally*.
SUICIDE, *sew'-e-side*, s. Self-murder; the act of destroying one's own life; one guilty of self-murder.
SUICIDISM, *sew'-e-si-dizm*, s. State of self-murdering.
SUILLAGE,‡ *sew'-il-laje*, s. Drain of filth.
SUING,† *sew'-ing*, s. (Fr.) The process of soaking through anything; sweating.
SUIT, *sute*, s. (Fr.) Consecution; succession; a number of things used together, as a *Suit of clothes*; a set of the same kind or stamp; retinue; attendance; train; a petition or prayer; courtship.—In *law*, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; pursuit; prosecution. [clothe; to please; to make content.
— v.a. To fit; to adapt; to become; to dress; to
— v.n. To be suitable; to have corresponding qualities; to agree or correspond.
SUITABLE, *sute'-à-bl*, a. Having correspondent qualities according with; agreeable to; adequate; proper; fitting; becoming;—ad. *Suitably*;— *Suitableness*.
SUITE, *sweet*, s. (Fr.) Retinue; com any. *See* SUIT.
SUITOR, *sew'-tur*, s. One who sues or prosecutes a demand of right in law, as a plain ff, petitioner, or appellant, a petitioner; an applicant; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover.
SUITRESS, *sew'-tres*, s. A female supplicant.
SULCATE, *sul'-kate*, } a. In *nat. hist.*, marked by lon-
SULCATED, *sul'-ka-ted*, } gitudinal channels, furrowed.
SULK, *sulk*, v.n. To be silently sullen; to be morose or discontented. [obstina y.
SULKINESS, *sul'-ke-nes*, s. Sullenness; moroseness;
SULKS, *sulks*, s.pl. To be *in the sulks* is to be sulky, or discontented and sullen.
SULKY, *sul' ke*, a. Sullen; morose;—ad. *Sulkily*.
SULLAGE,† *sul'-laje*, s A drain of filth, or filth collected from the highway. *See* SULLIAGE
SULLEN, *sul'-lu*, a. Gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; morose; splenetic; mischievous; obstinate; intractable;—ad. *Sullenly*,—s. *Sullenness*.
SULLENS,‡ *sul'-lens*, s.pl. A morose temper, gloominess.
SULLIAGE,† *sul' le-aje*, s. Foulness, filth.
SULLY, *sul'-le*, v.a. To soil or to dirt; to spot, to stain, or tarnish.
— v.n To be soiled or tarnished.
— s. Soil; tarnish; spot
SULPHATE, *sul'-fate*, s. A salt formed by the union of sulphuric acid with a salifiable base.—In *min.* there are a great variety of sulphates, as *Sulphate of alumina*, so called from being chiefly composed of sulphuric acid and alumina; *Sulphates of ammonia*, of *baryta*, of *cobalt*, of *copper*, of *iron*, of *lead*, of *lime* (gypsum), of *magnesia*, of *potash*, of *soda*, of *zinc*, &c.
SULPHITE, *sul'-fite*, s. A combination of sulphurous acid with a base.
SULPHOCYANIC ACID, *sul-fo-si-an'-ik as'-sid*, s. A compound of sulphur, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen.
SULPHONAPHTHALIC ACID, *sul-fo-naf-thal'-ik as'-sid*, s. A compound of sulphuric acid and naphthaline.
SULPHOSALT, *sul'-fo-sawlt*, } s. A double sulphuret, or a
SULPHOSEL, *sul'-fo-sel*, } salt containing sulphur in both the acid and the base.
SULPHOVINIC ACID, *sul-fo-vin'-ik as'-sid*, s. An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol, œnothionic acid.
SULPHUR, *sul'-fur*, s. A simple mineral substance, of a yellow colour, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat; also called brimstone.
SULPHUR-WORT, *sul'-fur-wurt*, s. An umbelliferous herb, of the genus *peucedanum*, hog's fennel.
SULPHURATE,† *sul'-fu-rate*, a. Belonging to or of the colour of sulphur.
— v.a. To combine with sulphur.
SULPHURATION, *sul-fu-ra'-shun*, s. The subjecting of anything to the action of sulphur.
SULPHURET, *sul'-fu-ret*, s. A compound of sulphur with a metal or other simple body.—The principal sulphurets noticed by mineralogists are the *Sulphurets* of *antimony*, of *arsenic*, of *bismuth*, of *cobalt*, of *copper*, of *lead*, of *manganese*, of *mercury*, of *molybdena*, of *nickel*, of *silver*, of *silver* and *antimony*, of *silver* and *copper*, and of *zinc*.
SULPHUREOUS, *sul-few'-re-us*, a. Consisting of or having the qualities of sulphur;—ad. *Sulphureously*;—s. *Sulphureousness*.
SULPHURETTED, *sul'-fu-ret-ed*, a. Having sulphur in combination.—*Sulphuretted hydrogen* is a colourless gas, composed of one equivalent of sulphur and one of hydrogen.
SULPHURIC, *sul-few'-rik*, a. Pertaining to sulphur.—*Sulphuric ether*, common ether, popularly called oil of vitriol.
SULPHUROUS, *sul'-fur-us*, a. Like sulphur; containing sulphur; designating an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two of oxygen.
SULPHURY, *sul'-fur-e*, a. Partaking of or having the qualities of sulphur.
SULTAN, *sul'-tan*, s. An appellation given to the emperor of the Turks, and sometimes to other Mohammedan sovereigns.
SULTANA, *sul-tä'-nà*, } s. The queen of a sultan; the
SULTANESS, *sul'-tan-es*, } empress of the Turks.
SULTANA, *sul-tä'-nà*, s. A kind of raisin.
SULTANIN, *sul'-tà-nin*, s. A Turkish gold coin worth about 8*s*.
SULTANRY, *sul'-tan-re*, s. The dominions of a sultan.
SULTANSHIP, *sul'-tan-ship*, s. The office or state of a sultan.
SULTRINESS, *sul'-tre-nes*, s. The state of being sultry.
SULTRY, *sul'-tre*, a. Very hot, burning, and oppressive.
SUM, *sum*, a. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars. a quantity of money or currency, any amount indefinitely; compendium, abridgment, completion
— v.a. To add particulars into one whole; to bring into a small compass or in a few words; to cast up, or compute
SUMAC, } *shu'-mak*, } s. A plant or shrub of the genus
SUMACH, } or *su'-mak*, } *rhus*; the powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches of the sumac, used in tanning and dyeing
SUMLESS, *sum'-les*, a. Not to be computed.
SUMMARY, *sum'-mà-re*, a. Reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words, brief; concise, compendious;—ad *Summarily*
— s. An abridged account, an abstract or compendium.
SUMMATION, *sum-ma'-shun*, s. The act of forming a total amount; an aggregate.

Summer, *sum'-mer*, s. One who casts up an account, a summer up; the season of the year, in our northern hemisphere, comprehended within the months of June, July, and August, which forms the hottest portion of the year.—In *arch.*, a large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault; a large timber supported on two strong piers or posts, or a strong beam laid as a central floor-timber.—*Summer-colt*, the undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated.—*Summer-cypress*, an annual plant of the genus *kochia*.—*Summer-fallow*, a fallow made during the warm months to kill weeds.—*Summer-house*, a house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer.—*Summer-wheat*, spring wheat.
— v.n. To pass the summer or warm season.
— v.a. To keep or carry through the summer.

Summering, *sum'-mer-ing*, s. In *arch.*, the bedding of stone used in the construction of a vault.

Summerset, *sum'-mer-set*, } s. A leap in which
Summersault, *sum'-mer-sawlt*, } the heels are thrown over the head, and the person lights on his feet.

Summit, *sum'-mit*, s. The top; the highest point.—*Summit level*, the highest level of a canal or rail-road in surmounting an ascent.

Summitless, *sum'-mit-les*, a. Having no summit.

Summity,‡ *sum'-me-te*, s. The height or top of anything; perfection.

Summon, *sum'-mun*, v.a. To call by authority to appear at a place specified; to give notice to a person to appear in court; to excite into action; to cite or convoke. [by authority.

Summoner, *sum'-mun-er*, s. One who summons or cites

Summons, *sum'-munz*, s. A call by authority or the command of a superior.—In *law*, a warning or citation to appear in court; a writ to notify a party to appear in court on a day mentioned therein.

Sumoom, *su-moom'*, s. A pestilential wind of Persia.

Sump, *sump*, s. In *metal.*, a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion; a pond of water reserved for salt-works; a marsh; a swamp.—In *mining*, a pit sunk below the levels of the mine to circulate air, &c.

Sumph, *sumf*, s. A dunce; a soft, blunt fellow.

Sumpter, *sump'-ter*, s. A horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse.

Sumption,‡ *sump'-shun*, s. The act of taking.

Sumptuary, *sumpt'-yu-à-re*, a. Relating to expense.—*Sumptuary* laws are such as limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, &c.

Sumptuous, *sumpt'-yu-us*, a. Characterized by expense or magnificence; costly;—ad. *Sumptuously*;—s. *Sumptuousness* and †*Sumptuosity*.

Sun, *sun*, s. The great luminary of day, which gives light and heat to all the planets; anything eminently splendid or luminous.—*Sun of righteousness*, a scriptural epithet applied to Jesus Christ, as the great source of moral light.—*Sun-beat*, struck by the sun's rays.—*Sun-bright*, like the sun in brightness.—*Sun-burnt*, discoloured by the heat of the sun; scorched by the sun's rays.—*Sun-clad*, clad in radiance or brightness.—*Sun-dew*, a plant of the genus *drosera*.—*Sun-dial*, an instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a style on a plate.—*Sun-dog*, a luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun.—*Sun-dried*, dried in the rays of the sun.—*Sun-flower*, a plant of the genus *helianthus*.—*Sun-gilt*, gilded by the rays of the sun.—*Sun light*, the light of the sun.—*Sun-plant*, a plant cultivated in Java and Sumatra, from whose fibres are made small ropes and twine.—*Sun-proof*, impervious to the rays of the sun.—*Sun-scorched*, scorched by the sun.—*Sun-spurge*, a plant of the genus *euphorbia*.—*Sun-stroke*, a stroke of the sun or his heat.
— v.a. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun.

Sunbeam, *sun'-beem*, } s. A ray of the sun.
Sunbeam, *sun'-dart*, }

Sunday, *sun' de*, s. The first day of the week, so-called because it was anciently devoted to the worship of the sun; the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day, so named from its being the day of the week on which Christ rose from the dead.—*Sunday-school*, a school for religious instruction on the Lord's day.

Sunder, *sun'-der*, v.a. To part; to separate; to divide.
— s. *In sunder*, in two.

Sundered, *sun'-derd*, pp. or a. Separated; divided.

Sundown *sun'-down*, s. Sunset.

Sundry, *sun'-dre*, a. More than one or two; several; divers. [the order *plectognathi*.

Sunfish, *sun'-fish*, s. A large, soft-finned sea-fish, of

Sung, *sung*, pret. and pp of the verb *to sing*

Sunk, *sungk*, pret and pp. of the verb *to sink*.

Sunken, *sungk'-en*, a Sunk; lying on the bottom of a river or other water. [shaded.

Sunless, *sun'-les*, a. Destitute of the sun or its rays,

Sunlit, *sun'-lit*, a. Lighted by the sun.

Sunn, *sun*, s. A material similar to hemp, the produce of the *cortularia pincea*, used in Asia for cordage

Sunnites, *sun'-nites*, s.pl. The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna* (a collection of traditions) as of equal importance with the Koran.

Sunny, *sun'-ne*, a. Like the sun, bright; exposed to the rays of the sun.

Sunrise, *sun'-rize*, } s. The first appearance of
Sunrising, *sun'-rize-ing*, } the sun above the horizon.
Sunset, *sun'-set*, } s. The descent of the sun
Sunsetting, *sun'-set-ting*, } below the horizon.

Sunshine, *sun'-shine*, s. The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; warmth; illumination.

Sunshine, *sun'-shine*, } a. Bright with the rays of the
Sunshiny, *sun'-shi-ne*, } sun; clear, warm, or pleasant.

Sup, *sup*, v.a. To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to sip; ‡ to treat with a supper.
— v.n. To eat the evening meal.
— s. A small mouthful; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Super, a Latin preposition, signifying *above*, *over*, *excess*, much used as a prefix in composition.

Superable, *su'-per-à-bl*, a. That may be overcome or surmounted;—ad. *Superably*;—s. *Superableness*.

Superabound, *su-per-à-bownd'*, v.n. To be very abundant or exuberant. [enough; excessive abundance.

Superabundance, *su-per-à bun'-dans*, s. More than

Superabundant, *su-per'-à-bun'-dant* a. Abounding to excess, being more than is sufficient;—ad. *Superabundantly*. [lated to excess.

Superacidulated, *su-per-à-sid'-yu-la-ted*, a. Acidu-

Superadd, *su-per-ad'*, v.a. To add over and above.

Superaddition, *su-per-ad-dish'-un*, s. Act of adding to something.

Superadvenient, *su-per-ad-ve'-ne-ent*, a. Coming upon; coming unexpectedly. [to the angels.

Superangelic, *su-per-an-jel'-ik*, a. Superior in nature

Superannuate, *su-per-an'-nu-ate*, v.a. To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity.

Superannuated, *su-per-an'-nu-a-ted*, pp. or a. Impaired by old age; having passed the regular time of service. [being too old for office or business.

Superannuation, *su-per-an-nu-a'-shun*, s. State of

Superb, *su-perb'*, a. Characterized by grandeur, magnificence, pomp, splendour, or richness; elegant; showy;—ad. *Superbly*;—s. *Superbness*.

Supercargo, *su-per-kär'-go*, s. An officer or person in a merchant's ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage. [the firmament.

Supercelestial, *su-per-se-lest'-yal*, a. Situated above

Supercharge, *su-per-tchärj'*, v.a. In *heraldry*, to place one bearing on another. [above the eyebrow.

Superciliary, *su-per-sil'-yà-re*, a. Situated or being

Supercilious, *su-per-sil'-yus*, a. Haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; dogmatical;—ad. *Superciliously*;—s. *Superciliousness*.

Superconception, *su-per-kon-sep'-shun*, s. A conception after a former conception. [consequence.

Superconsequence,‡ *su-per kon'-se-kwense*, s. Remote

Supercrescence, *su-per-kres'-sense*, s. That which grows upon another growing thing.

Supercrescent, *su-per-kres'-sent*, a. Growing on some other growing thing.

Superdominant, *su-per-dom'-e-nant*, s. In *music*, the sixth of the key, in the descending scale.

Supereminence, *su-per-em'-e-nense*, } s. Eminence su-
Supereminency, *su-per-em'-e-nen-se*, } perior to what is common.

Supereminent, *su-per-em'-e-nent*, a. Eminent in a superior degree; surpassingly excellent;—ad. *Supereminently*.

Supererogant, *su-per-er'-o-gant*, a. Supererogatory.

Supererogate,† *su-per-er'-o-gate*, v.n. To do more than duty requires.

Supererogation, *su-per-er-o-gà'-shun*, s. Performance of more than duty requires. In *theol.*, *Works of supererogation*, are those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints, over and above what is required for their own salvation.

SUPEREROGATIVE,† *su-per-e-rog'-â-tiv*, a. Supererogatory
SUPEREROGATORY, *su-per-e-rog'-â-tor-e*, a. Performed to an extent not enjoined or required by duty.
SUPERESSENTIAL, *su-per-es-sen'-shal*, a. Essential above others. [degree.
SUPEREXALT, *su-per-eks-awlt'*, v.a. To exalt to a superior
SUPEREXALTATION, *su-per-eks-awl-ta'-shun*, s. Elevation above the common degree. [cellence.
SUPEREXCELLENCE, *su-per-ek'-sel-lense*, s. Superior ex-
SUPEREXCELLENT, *su-per-ek'-sel-lent*, a. Excellent in an uncommon degree. [superfluously growing.
SUPEREXCRESCENCE, *su-per-eks-kres'-ense*, s. Something
SUPERFECUNDITY, *su-per-fe-kun'-de-te*, s. Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.
SUPERFETATE, *su-per-fe'-tate*, v.a. To conceive after a prior conception.
SUPERFETATION, *su-per-fe-ta'-shun*, s. A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first.
SUPERFETE,† *su'-per-fete*, v.n. To superfetate.
—† v.a. To conceive after a former conception.
SUPERFICE,† *su'-per-fis*, s. Superficies; surface.
SUPERFICIAL, *su-per-fish'-al*, a. Not penetrating the substance of a thing; being on or pertaining to the surface or exterior part; shallow; flimsy; slight; not deep or profound;—ad. *Superficially*;—s. *Superficialness*. [of being superficial.
SUPERFICIALITY, *su-per-fish-e-al'-e-te*, s. The quality
SUPERFICIES, *su-per-fish'-ez*, s. The surface; the exterior part of a thing.
SUPERFINE, *su'-per-fine*, a. Surpassing others in fineness.
SUPERFLUENCE,† *su-per'-flu-ens*, s. Superfluity; more than is necessary.
SUPERFLUITANCE,† *su-per-flu'-e-tans*, s. Act of floating above or on the surface.
SUPERFLUITANT,† *su-per-flu'-e-tant*, a. Floating above.
SUPERFLUITY, *su-per-flu'-e-te*, s. A greater quantity than is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance; superabundance; excess.
SUPERFLUOUS, *su-per'-flu-us*, a. More than is wanted; rendered unnecessary by superabundance; unnecessary; useless; exuberant;—ad. *Superfluously*;—s. *Superfluousness*. [is wanted.
SUPERFLUX,† *su'-per-fluks*, s. That which is more than
SUPERFOLIATION,‡ *su-per-fo-le-a'-shun*, s. Excess of foliation.
SUPERHUMAN, *su-per-hu'-man*, a. Above or beyond what is human; divine. [something else.
SUPERIMPOSE, *su-per-im-poze'*, v.a. To lay or impose on
SUPERIMPOSITION, *su-per-im-po-zish'-un*, s. Act of laying, or the state of being placed on something else.
SUPERIMPREGNATION, *su-per-im-preg-na'-shun*, s. The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation.
SUPERINCUMBENT, *su-per-in-kum'-bent*, a. Lying on something else.
SUPERINDUCE, *su-per-in-duse'*, v.a. To bring in or upon as an addition to something. [inducing.
SUPERINDUCTION, *su-per-in-duk'-shun*, s. Act of super-
SUPERINFUSE, *su-per-in-fuze'*, v.a. To infuse over.
SUPERINJECTION, *su-per-in-jek'-shun*, s. An injection succeeding another.
SUPERINSPECT, *su-per-in-spekt'*, v.a. To superintend.
SUPERINSTITUTION, *su-per-in-ste-tu'-shun*, s. One institution upon another. [above intellect.
SUPERINTELLECTUAL, *su-per-in-tel-lekt'-yu-al*, a. Being
SUPERINTEND, *su-per-in-tend'*, v.a. To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee or supervise.
SUPERINTENDENCE, *su-per-in-ten'-dense*, } s. Act of su-
SUPERINTENDENCY, *su-per-in-ten'-den-se*, } perintending for the purpose of direction; inspection; oversight.
SUPERINTENDENT, *su-per-in-ten'-dent*, s. One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; an overseer or manager.
—a. Overlooking others with authority.
SUPERINTENDER, *su-per in-ten'-der*, s. A superintendent.
SUPERIOR, *su-pe'-re-or*, a. Higher; more elevated in place or exalted in dignity.
—s. One more advanced in age or elevated in rank; the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.
SUPERIORITY, *su-pe-re-or'-e-te*, s. Quality of being more advanced, or more excellent than another in any respect; pre-eminence · predominancy.
SUPERLATION,‡ *su-per-la'-shun*, s. Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.
SUPERLATIVE, *su-per'-lâ-tiv*, a. Highest in degree; most eminent; supreme.—In *gram.*, expressing the highest degree;—ad. *Superlatively*;—s. *Superlativeness*.
—s. In *gram.*, a word in the superlative degree.

SUPERLUNAR, *su-per-lu'-nar*, } a. Being above the
SUPERLUNARY, *su-per-lu'-nâ-re*, } moon; not sublunary.
SUPERMEDIAL, *su-per-me'-de-al*, a. Lying or being above the middle.
SUPERMOLECULE, *su-per-mo'-le-kule*, s. A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances. [world.
SUPERMUNDANE, *su-per-mun'-dane*, a. Being above the
SUPERNACULUM, *su-per-nak'-yu-lum*, s. Good liquor, of which not enough is left to wet one's nail; a word derived from the ancient custom of emptying the glass or cup, and then pouring the last drop upon the person's nail, to show that he had drank up the contents.
SUPERNAL, *su-per'-nal*, a. Being in a higher place or region; locally higher; relating to things above celestial. [face.
SUPERNATANT, *su-per-na'-tant*, a. Floating on the sur-
SUPERNATATION, *su-per-nâ-ta'-shun*, s. The act of floating on the surface of a fluid.
SUPERNATURAL, *su-per-nat'-yu-ral*, a. Being beyond or exceeding the known laws of nature; miraculous;—ad. *Supernaturally*;—s. *Supernaturalness*.
SUPERNATURALISM, *su-per-nat'-yu-ral-izm*, s. State of being supernatural; the doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of miracles, whence *Supernaturalist*.
SUPERNUMERARY, *su-per-new'-mer-â-re*, a. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed.
—s. A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary.
SUPEROXIDE, *su per oks'-id*, s. An oxide containing more equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined.
SUPERPLANT, *su'-per-plant*, s. A plant growing on another, a parasite.
SUPERPLUSAGE, *su'-per-plus-aje*, s. That which is more than enough; excess. [over and above.
SUPERPONDERATE,‡ *su-per-pon'-der-ate*, a. To weigh
SUPERPOSE, *su-per-poze'*, v.a. To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another. [upon something.
SUPERPOSED, *su-per-poze'd'*, pp. or a. Laid or being
SUPERPOSITION, *su-per-po-zish'-un*, s. A placing above; that which is situated above or upon something else.
SUPERPRAISE, *su'-per-praze*, v.a. To praise to excess.
SUPERPROPORTION, *su-per-pro-por'-shun*, s. Overplus of proportion. [tion than is sufficient.
SUPERPURGATION, *su-per-pur-ga'-shun*, s. More purga-
SUPERREFLECTION, *su-per-re-flek'-shun*, s. The reflection of an image reflected. [excess.
SUPERREWARD, *su-per-re-wawrd'*, v.a. To reward to
SUPERROYAL, *su-per-roy'-al*, a. Larger than royal; denoting a species of printing paper larger than royal.
SUPERSALIENCY, *su-per-sal'-e-en-se*, s. The act of leaping on anything.
SUPERSALIENT, *su-per-sal'-e-ent*, a. Leaping upon.
SUPERSALT, *su'-per-sawlt*, s. In *chem.*, a salt with a greater number of equivalents of the acid than of the base. [saturation.
SUPERSATURATE, *su-per-sat'-u-rate*, v.a. To add beyond
SUPERSATURATED, *su-per-sat'-u-ra-ted*, pp. or a. More than saturated.
SUPERSATURATION, *su-per-sat-u-ra'-shun*, s. Operation of adding beyond saturation.
SUPERSCRIBE, *su-per-skribe'*, v.a. To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; or to write a name or address on the cover of a letter.
SUPERSCRIPTION, *su-per-skrip'-shun*, s. The act of superscribing; that which is written or engraved on the outside; direction or address; an impression of letters on coins. [things.
SUPERSECULAR, *su-per-sek'-u-lar*, a. Being above secular
SUPERSEDE, *su-per-sede'*, v.a. To make void, inefficacious or useless, by superior power; to displace or render unnecessary; to suspend.
SUPERSEDEAS, *su-per-se'-de-as*, s. In *law*, a writ or command to suspend the power of an officer, or stay]aw]]ceedings.
SUPERSEDURE, *su-per-se'-dure*, s. The act of superseding.
SUPERSENSUAL, *su-per-sens'-yu-al*, a. Above the senses.
SUPERSERVICEABLE,‡ *su-per-ser'-vis-â-bl*, a. Over-officious; doing more than is required.
SUPERSESSION, *su-per-sesh'-un*, s. The act of sitting on anything.
SUPERSTITION, *su-per-stish'-un*, s. Excess or extravagance in religion; the belief of what is contrary to reason, or without evidence; false worship; belief in supernatural agencies; whence *Superstitionist*.

Superstitious, *su-per-stish'-us*, a. Addicted to superstition; manifesting superstition, or belief in supernatural agencies; over-exact;—ad. *Superstitiously*;—s. *Superstitiousness*.

Superstrain,† *su-per-strane'*, v.a. To overstrain.

Superstratum, *su-per-stra'-tum*, s. A stratum or layer above another. [erect.

Superstruct,† *su-per-strukt'*, v.a. To build upon: to

Superstruction, *su-per-struk'-shun*, s. An edifice erected on something [thing else.

Superstructive, *su per-struk'-tiv*, a. Built on something

Superstructure, *su-per struk'-yur*, s. Any structure or edifice built on something else; anything erected on a foundation or basis. [substantial.

Supersubstantial, *su-per-sub-stan'-shal*, a. More than

Supersubtle, *su-per-sut'-tl*, a. Over-subtle.

Supersulphate, *su-per-sul'-fate*, s. Sulphate with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base.

Superterrene, *su-per-ter-rene'*, a. Being above ground.

Superterrestrial, *su-per-ter-res'-tre-al*, a. Being above the world, or what belongs to it.

Supertonic, *su-per-ton'-ik*, s. In *music*, the note next above the key-note.

Supertragical, *su-per-traj'-e-kal*, a. Tragical to excess.

Supervacaneous, *su-per-vā-ka'-ne-us*, a. Superfluous; unnecessary; needless;—ad. *Supervacaneously*;—s. *Supervacaneousness*.

Supervene, *su-per-vene'*, v.n. To come upon as something extraneous, to happen to.

Supervenient, *su-per-vé'-ne-ent*, a. Coming upon as something additional or extraneous. [ing.

Supervention, *su-per-ven'-shun*, s. The act of supervening.

Supervisal, *su-per-vi'-zal*, } s. Act of overseeing;

Supervision, *su-per-vizh'-un*, } inspection; superintendence.

Supervise, *su-per-vize'*, v.n. To oversee; to superintend.

Supervisor, *su-per-vi'-zur*, s. An overseer; an inspector. [supervision.

Supervisory, *su-per-vi'-zur-e*, a. Pertaining to or having

Supervive,† *su-per-vive'*, v.a. To live beyond; to outlive.

Supination, *su-pe-na'-shun*, s. State of being laid with the face upward; the act of turning the palm of the hand upward.

Supinator, *su-pe-na'-tur*, s. In *anat.*, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward.

Supine, *su-pine'*, a. Lying on the back, or with the face upward; negligent; heedless; indolent; careless;—ad. *Supinely*;—s. *Supineness*.

Supine, *su'-pine*, s. In *gram.*, the name of certain modifications of the Latin verb ending in *um* and *u*.

Suppage,‡ *sup'-paje*, s. What may be supped; pottage.

Suppalpation,‡ *sup-pal-pa'-shun*, s. Act of enticing by soft words.

Supparasitation,‡ *sup-par-as-e-ta'-shun*, s. Act of flattering merely to gain favour.

Supparasite, *sup-par'-a-site*, v.a. To flatter; to cajole.

Suppedaneous, *sup-pe-da'-ne-us*, a. Being under the feet.

Suppeditate,‡ *sup-ped'-e-tate*, v.a. To supply. [forded.

Suppeditation,‡ *sup-ped-e-ta'-shun*, s. Supply; aid af-

Supper, *sup'-per*, s. The evening meal.

Supperless, *sup'-per-les*, a. Being without supper.

Supplant, *sup-plant'*, v.a. To trip up the heels; to take the place of; to displace or undermine.

Supplantation, *sup-plan-ta'-shun*, s. The act of supplanting.

Supplanter, *sup-plant'-er*, s. One who supplants.

Supple, *sup'-pl*, a. Easily bent; not obstinate; bending to the humour of others; pliant; flexible

— v.a To make soft and pliant; to render flexible.

— v.n To become soft and pliant.

Supplement, *sup'-ple-ment*, s An addition to anything.

— v.a To add something to a writing, &c.

Supplemental, *sup-ple-ment'-al*, } s. Additional.

Supplementary, *sup-ple-ment'-a-re*, }

Suppleness, *sup'-pl-nes*, s. Quality of being easily bent, readiness of compliance; pliancy; flexibility.

Suppletory, *sup'-ple-tur-e*, a. Supplying deficiencies.

— s. That which is to supply what is wanted.

Supplial,‡ *sup-pli'-al*, s. The act of supplying.

Suppliance,‡ *sup-pli'-anse*, s. Continuance.

Suppliant, *sup'-ple-ant*, a. Asking earnestly and submissively, expressive of humble supplication; entreating;—ad *Suppliantly*.

— s A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively. [missively.

Supplicant, *sup'-ple-kant*, a. Entreating; asking submissively. s. One who entreats; a petitioner.

Supplicate, *sup'-ple-kate*, v.a. To seek by earnest prayer; to entreat. [entreat

— v.n. To ask with earnestness and submission; to

Supplicatingly, *sup'-ple-kate-ing-le*, ad. By way of supplication.

Supplication, *sup-ple-ka'-shun*, s. Humble and earnest prayer; entreaty; petition. [cation; humble.

Supplicatory, *sup'-ple-ka-tur-e*, a. Containing supplie-

Supplier, *sup-pli'-er*, s. He who supplies.

Supplies, *sup-plize'*, s.; pl. of **Supply**. Things supplied in sufficiency; moneys granted by the British Parliament for public expenditure.

Supply, *sup-pli'*, v.a To fill up as any deficiency happens; to add what is wanted; to bring or furnish; to fill vacant room.

— s. Sufficiency of things for use or want; the necessary stores and provisions.

Supplyment,‡ *sup-pli'-ment*, s. A furnishing.

Support, *sup-porte'*, v.a. To bear or hold up; to sustain; to keep from failing; to uphold; to vindicate, to maintain; to endure.

— s. The act of upholding or sustaining; that which upholds or keeps from falling; that which maintains life, maintenance; subsistence.

Supportable, *sup-porte'-à-bl*, a. That may be upheld; that may be borne or endured; that can be maintained; endurable;—ad. *Supportably*;—s. *Supportableness*.

Supportance,‡ *sup-porte'-anse*, s. Maintenance; support.

Supporter, *sup-por'-ter*, s. One who or that which supports or maintains; a sustainer; a comforter.—In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the cat-head.—*Supporters*, in *her.*, are figures of beasts that appear to support the arms.

Supportful,‡ *sup-porte'-ful*, a. Abounding with support.

Supportless, *sup-porte'-les*, a. Having no support.

Supportment,‡ *sup-porte'-ment*, s. Support.

Supposable, *sup-po'-zà-bl*, a. That may be supposed or imagined to exist.

Supposal,‡ *sup-po'-zal*, s. Position without proof; the imagining of something to exist; supposition.

Suppose, *sup-poze'*, v.a. To lay down or state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true; to receive as true; to think; to imagine; to conjecture.

—‡ s. Position without proof. [as true.

Supposed, *sup-poza'*, pp. or a. Laid down or imagined

Supposer, *sup-po'-zer*, s. One who supposes.

Supposition, *sup-po-zish'-un*, s. Act of laying down, imagining, or admitting as true what is not proved to be so; hypothesis; imagination; belief without full evidence; conjecture.

Suppositional, *sup-po-zish'-un-al*, a. Hypothetical.

Suppositious, *sup-poz-e-tish'-us*, a. Put by trick in the place belonging to another; not genuine, spurious; hypothetical;—ad. *Suppositiously*;—s. *Suppositiousness*. [position;—ad. *Suppositively*.

Suppositive, *sup-poz'-e-tiv*, a. Supposed; implying sup-

— s. A word denoting or implying supposition.

Suppress, *sup-pres'*, v.a. To overpower and crush; to retain without disclosure; to hinder from circulation, to repress; to put down.

Suppression, *sup-presh'-un*, s. Act of suppressing, crushing, or destroying; concealment.—In *path*, stoppage or morbid retention of discharges.—In *gram.*, omission. [subduing.

Suppressive, *sup-pres'-siv*, a. Tending to suppress;

Suppressor, *sup-pres'-sur*, s. One who suppresses or subdues.

Suppurate, *sup'-pu-rate*, v.n. To generate pus.

— v.a. To cause to suppurate.

Suppuration, *sup-pu-ra'-shun*, s. Process of producing purulent matter; matter produced by suppuration.

Suppurative, *sup'-pu-ra-tiv*, a. Tending to suppurate.

— s. A medicine that promotes suppuration.

Supputation, *sup-pu-ta'-shun*, s Reckoning; account.

Supputе,‡ *sup-pute'*, v.a. To reckon; to compute.

Supra, *su'-prà*, a Latin preposition which forms a prefix to numerous words, and signifies *above*, *over*, or *beyond*. [ing above the axil

Supra-axillary, *su-prà-ak'-sil-là-re*, a. In *bot.*, growing

Supraciliary, *su-prà-sil'-e-à-re*, a. Situated above the eyebrow.

Supracretaceous, *su-prà-kre-ta'-shus*, a. In *geol.*, applied to rocks which lie above the chalk.

Supradecompound, *su-prà-de-kom'-pownd*, a. More than decompound; thrice compound.

Suprafoliaceous, *su-prà-fo-le-a'-shus*, a. In *bot.*, inserted into the stem above the leaf or petiole

Supralapsarian, *su-prâ-lap-sâ'-re-an*, s. One who believed that God's decree of election was a part of his original plan, and that the fall of Adam was predestinated from all eternity. [rians.
— a Pertaining to the doctrines of the Supralapsa-
Supramundane, *su-prâ-mun'-dane*, a. Being or situated above the world [naturalism.
Supranaturalism, *su-prâ-nat'-yu-ral-izm*, s. *See* Super-
Supra orbital, *su-prâ-aor'-be-tal*, a. Being above the orbit of the eye. [kidneys.
Suprarenal, *su-prâ-re'-nal*, a. Situated above the
Suprascapulary, *su-prâ-skap'-u-lâ-re*, a. Being above the scapula. [vulgar or common people.
Supravulgar, *su-prâ-vul'-gar*, a. Being above the
Supremacy, *su-pre'-mâ-se*, s. State of being the supreme head of the state.—*Oath of supremacy*, an oath maintaining the royal prerogative, and denying the supremacy of the pope.
Supreme, *su-preem'*, a. Highest in power or authority; greatest or most excellent; sometimes used in a reproachful sense, as *supreme* contempt;—ad. *Supremely*. [nifies *over, above, beyond, upon.*
Sur, *sur*, a prefix contracted from *super* or *supra*, sig-
Suraddition‡ *sur-ad-dish'-un*, s. Something added to the name. [of the leg.
Sural, *su'-ral*, a. Being in or pertaining to the calf
Surbase, *sur'-base*, s. A cornice or series of mouldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c.
Surbasement, *sur-base'-ment*, s. The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.
Surbate, *sur-bate'*, v a. To bruise or batter the feet by travel, to harass; to fatigue.
Surbeat,‡ *sur-beet'*, same as *surbate*.
Surbed, *sur'-bed*, v.a. To set edgewise, as a stone.
Surcease†, *sur-sees'*, v.n. or v.a. To cease; to be at an end, to leave off.
Surcharge, *sur-tchärj*, v.a. To overload; to overburden.—In *law*, to overstock; to put more cattle into a common than the person has a right to do; to make a charge for an imaginary amount of taxation.
—s. An excessive load or burden.
Surcharger, *sur-tchär'-jer*, s. One who overloads or overstocks, or makes an imaginary amount of taxation
Surcingle, *sur-sing'-gl*, s. A belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle: the girdle of a cassock.
Surcle, *sur'-kl*, s. A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.
Surcoat, *sur'-kote*, s. A short coat worn over the other clothes.
Surcrew,‡ *sur'-krew*, s. Additional crew or collection.
Surculation,‡ *sur-ku-lâ'-shun*, s. The act of pruning.
Surd, *surd*, s. In *alg.*, a quantity which cannot be expressed by rational numbers, as the square-root of 2. —*Surd-number*, a number that is incommensurate with unity
—‡ a. Not having the organ of hearing; deaf.
Surdity, *sur'-de-te*, s. In *path.*, deafness.
Sure, *shure*, a. Not liable to be broken; certain; firm: safe, doubtless, infallible; indisputable;—ad. *Sure*, and *Surely*, certainly;—s. *Sureness*.—*To make sure*, to make certain. [or fall.
Sure-footed, *shure'-fut-ted*, a. Not liable to stumble
Suretiship, *shure'-te-ship*, s. State of being surety; obligation of a person to answer for another.
Surety, *shure'-te*, s. Certainty, safety; confirmation; security against loss or damage.—In *law*, one who is bound with and for another; a bail, a hostage.
Surf *surf*, s The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore or upon rocks
Surface, *sur'-fase*, s. The exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; the superficies.—In *geom.*, a magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness
Surfeit, *sur'-fit*, v.a. To overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness; to cloy.
—v.n To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues
—s Fulness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking.—*Surfeit-water*, water for the cure of surfeits.
Surfeited *sur'-fit-ed*, pp Surcharged and oppressed with eating and drinking to excess, cloyed
Surfeiter, *sur'-fit-er*, s. One who riots; a glutton.
Surfeiting, *sur'-fit-ing*, s. Act of feeding to excess; gluttony
Surge, *surj*, s. A large wave or billow; a rolling swell of water.—In *ship-building*, the tapered part between the chocks of a capstan.
Surge, v.a. To let go a portion of a rope suddenly.
— v.n. To swell; to rise high and roll; to slip back as, the cable *surges*.
Surgeless, *surj'-les*, a. Free from surges; smooth.
Surgeon, *sur'-jun*, s. One whose profession or occupation is to cure external diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation.
Surgery, *sur'-jer-e*, s. The act of healing external diseases and injuries of the body, the place or shop where the surgeon operates. *See* Surgeon.
Surgical, *sur'-je-kal*, a. Pertaining to surgeons or surgery. [billows.
Surging, *surj'-ing*, ppr. or a Swelling and rolling, as
Surgy, *sur'-je*, a. Rising in surges, full of surges.
Suricate, *su'-re-kate*, s. A carnivorous African quadruped allied to the ichneumon. [ill-nature.
Surliness, *sur'-le-nes*, s. Gloomy moroseness; crabbed
Surling,‡ *sur'-ling*, s. A sour, morose fellow.
Surloin. *See* Sirloin. [rough.
Surly, *sur'-le*, a. Gloomily morose; crabbed; snarling;
Surmisal,† *sur-mi'-zal*, s. Surmise.
Surmise, *sur-mize'*, v a. To imagine without certain knowledge; to suspect.
— s. The thought that something may be of which there is no certain evidence; conjecture; supposition.
Surmiser, *sur-mi'-zer*, s. One who surmises.
Surmising, *sur-mize'-ing*, s. Act of suspecting; surmise.
Surmount, *sur-mount'*, v.a. To rise above; to go beyond, to overcome.
Surmountable, *sur mount'-â-bl*, a. That may be overcome, superable.—s *Surmountableness*
Surmounted, *sur-mount'-ed*, pp Overcome; surpassed.
— a. In *arch.*, used to denote an arch or dome which rises higher than a semicircle.—In *her.*, a term used when one figure is laid over another.
Surmounter, *sur-mount'-er*, s. One who surmounts.
Surmullet, *sur-mul'-let*, s. A fish of the genus *mullus*, allied to the perch.
Surmulot, *sur' mu-lot*, s. The brown or Norway rat.
Surname, *sur'-name*, s. A name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name. [original name.
— v.a To name or call by an appellation added to the
Surnia, *sur'-ne-â*, s.pl. The hawk-owls.
Suroxide, *sur-ok'-sid*, s. An oxide containing more equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined
Surpass, *sur-päs'*, v.a. To go beyond in anything, good or bad; to exceed or outdo
Surpassable, *sur-pas'-sâ-bl*, a. That may be exceeded.
Surpassing, *sur'-pas-sing*, ppr. and a. Exceeding supereminently excellent;—ad. *Surpassingly*;—s. *Surpassingness*.
Surplice, *sur'-plis*, s. A white garment worn over their other dress by the clergy.—*Surplice-fees*, fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as births, marriages, or deaths.
Surplus, *sur'-plus*, s. Overplus; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted.—In *law*, the residuum of an estate.
Surplusage, *sur'-plus-aje*, s. Surplus.—In *law*, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case.
Surprisal, *sur-pri'-zal*, s. The act of surprising or coming upon unexpectedly.
Surprise, *sur-prize'*, v.a. To come or fall upon suddenly; to take unawares; to strike with wonder; to throw the mind into disorder by something sudden
— s. The act of coming upon unawares; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly; wonder; astonishment. [unawares.
Surprising, *sur-prize'-ing*, ppr. Falling on suddenly
— a. Of a nature to excite wonder; extraordinary;—ad *Surprisingly*;—s. *Surprisingness*.
Surrebut, *sur-re-but'*, v.a. In *law*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter. [pleading.
Surrebutter, *sur-re-but'-ter*, s The plaintiff's reply in
Surrejoin, *sur-re-joyn'*, v.n. In *law*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.
Surrejoinder, *sur-re-joyn'-der*, s. The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.
Surrender, *sur-ren'-der*, v.a. To yield to the power of another: to give or deliver up possession.—In *law*, to yield an estate, to yield to any influence, passion, or power.—In *mil.* language, to lay down arms, and give up one's self as a prisoner of war.
— v.n. To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another.

Surrender, s. The act of yielding or resigning one's person or the possession of something into the power of another; a yielding or giving up.—In *law*, a yielding up of an estate.

Surrenderee, *sur-ren-der-e'*, s. In *law*, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land.

Surrenderor, *sur-ren'-der-ur*, s. The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord.

Surrendry, *sur-ren'-dre*, s. A surrender.

Surreption,† *sur-rep'-shun*, s. A coming unperceived.

Surreptitious, *sur-rep-tish'-us*, a. Done by stealth or without proper authority, fraudulent;—ad. *Surreptitiously* [astical judge.

Surrogate, *sur'-ro-gate*, s. The deputy of an eccles-

—† v.a. To put in the place of another.

Surrogation,† *sur-ro-ga'-shun*, s. Act of substituting one person in the place of another.

Surround, *sur-rownd'*, v.a. To inclose on all sides; to encompass or encircle; to cut off the means of retreating. [ing; inclosing.

Surrounding, *sur-rownd'-ing*, ppr. or a. Encompass-

— s. An encompassing. [number.

Sursolid, *sur-sol'-id*, s. In *math.*, the fifth power of a

Surtout, *sur-too'*, s. A man's coat to be worn over his other garments. [bituminous wood.

Surturbrand, *sur'-tur-brand*, s. Fibrous brown coal or

Surveillance, *sur-val'-yans*, s. (Fr.) Watch; inspection. [addition.

Survene,† *sur-veen'*, v.a. To supervene; to come as an

Survey, *sur-va'*, v.a. To inspect or take a view of; to overlook; to oversee; to examine; to measure, as land; to examine and ascertain the position and distances of objects or places.

Survey, *sur'-va*, s. An attentive view; an examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing; a review or retrospect.—*Trigonometrical survey*, a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles.

Surveyal, *sur-va'-al*, s. Survey; a viewing.

Surveying, *sur-va'-ing*, s. The art or business of measuring land.

Surveyor, *sur-va'-ur*, s. One placed to superintend others; one who measures land.—*Surveyor-General*, a chief or principal surveyor of royal manors, or parks.

Surveyorship, *sur-va'-ur-ship*, s. The office of a sur-

Surview,‡ *sur-vew*, v.a. To survey. [veyor.

—‡ s. Survey.

Survise,‡ *sur-vize'*, v.a. To look over.

Survival, *sur-vi' val*, s. A living beyond the life of another person, an outliving.

Survivance,† *sur-vi'-vanse*, s. Survivorship.

Survive, *sur-vive'*, v.t. To outlive; to live beyond the

— v.n. To remain alive. [life of another.

Survivency, *sur-vi'-ven-se*, s. A surviving; survivor-

Surviving, *sur-vi'-ving*, ppr. Outliving. [ship.

— a. Remaining alive; yet living.

Survivor, *sur-vi'-vur*, s. One who outlives another.—In *law*, the longer liver of two joint tenants; whence *Survivorship*.

Susceptibility, *sus-sep-te-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of admitting or receiving something additional, or some change, affection, or passion; capability; sensibility.

Susceptible, *sus-sep'-te-bl*, a. Capable of admitting anything additional; tender; impressible;—ad. *Susceptibly*;—s. *Susceptibleness*.

Susception,† *sus-sep'-shun*, s. The act of taking.

Susceptive, *sus-sep'-tive*, a. Capable of or readily admitting. [ting.

Susceptivity,† *sus-sep-tiv'-e-te*, s. Capacity of admit-

Susceptor, *sus-sep'-tur*, s. One who undertakes; a godfather.

Suscipiency, *sus-sip'-e-en-se*, s. Reception; admission.

Suscipient, *sus-sip'-e-ent*, a. Receiving; admitting.

— s. One who admits or receives.

Suscitate, *sus'-se-tate*, v.a. To rouse; to excite.

Suscitation, *sus-se-ta'-shun*, s. Act of raising or exciting. [kind.

Suslik, *sus'-lik*, s. A spotted animal of the marmot

Suspect, *sus-pekt'*, v.a. To imagine that something exists, but without proof; to conjecture; to mistrust.

— v.n. To imagine guilt.

—† a. Doubtful.

Suspectable, *sus-pekt'-a-bl*, a. That may be suspected.

Suspected, *sus-pek'-ted*, pp. or a. Imagined without proof; mistrusted;—ad. *Suspectedly*;—s. *Suspectedness*.

Suspecter, *sus-pek'-tur*, s. One who suspects.

Suspectful, *sus-pekt'-ful*, a. Apt to suspect or mistrust.

Suspectless, *sus-pekt'-les*, a. Having no suspicion; not suspected.

Suspend, *sus-pend'*, v.a. To attach to something above, to make to depend on; to hang; to interrupt; to deprive of office for a time. [depend on; delayed.

Suspended, *sus-pend'-ed*, pp. or a. Hung up; made to

Suspender, *sus-pen'-der*, s. One who suspends.—*Suspenders* are straps worn for holding up pantaloons, &c., braces.

Suspense, *sus-pense'*, s. A state of uncertainty, indetermination.—In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right.

—† a. Held from proceeding.

Suspensibility,† *sus-pen-se-bil'-e-te*, s. Capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking.

Suspensible, *sus-pen'-se-bl*, a. Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.

Suspension, *sus-pen'-shun*, s. Act of hanging up, or of causing to hang by being attached to something above; the act of delaying, interruption; intermission; temporary privation of powers, authority, or rights.—In *mech.*, points of *suspension* in a balance are the points in the axis or beam where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended.—In *music*, every sound of a chord to a given base.—In *mil.* matters, the *suspension of arms* is a short time agreed upon by contending parties.—*Suspension-bridge*, a bridge supported by chains which pass over high piers or columns at each end, and are secured below.

Suspensive, *sus-pen'-siv*, a. Doubtful.

Suspensor, *sus-pen'-sur*, s. In *anat.*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum. [ing.

Suspensory, *sus-pen'-sur-e*, a. That suspends; suspend-

— s. That which suspends; a truss.

Suspicable,‡ *sus'-pe-ka-bl*, a. That may be suspected

Suspicion, *sus-pish'-un*, s. Act of suspecting; jealousy distrust

Suspicious, *sus-pish'-us*, a. Inclined to suspect; mistrustful, jealous;—ad. *Suspiciously*;—s. *Suspiciousness*

Suspiral, *sus-pi'-ral*, s. A breathing hole; a vent or ventiduct.

Suspiration, *sus-pe-ra'-shun*, s. Act of sighing or fetching a deep breath. [breath

Suspire,† *sus-pire'*, v.n. To sigh; to fetch a long, deep

Sustain, *sus-tane'*, v.a. To bear, to hold, to keep from falling, to maintain; to keep alive.

Sustainable, *sus-tane'-a-bl*, a. That may be sustained or maintained.

Sustained, *sus-tane'd'*, pp. of the verb *to sustain*.

Sustainer, *sus-tane'-er*, s. He or that which sustains.

Sustaining, *sus-tane'-ing*, ppr. or a. Bearing; upholding. [port.

Sustainment, *sus-tane'-ment*, s. Act of sustaining; sup-

Sustaltic, *sus-tal'-tik*, a. Mournful; affecting.

Sustenance, *sus'-te-nanse*, s. Support; maintenance that which supports life; food; provisions.

Sustentation,‡ *sus-ten-ta'-shun*, s. Support; preservation from falling; maintenance. [murmur

Susurration, *su-sur-ra'-shun*, s. A whispering; a soft

Sutile,‡ *su'-til*, a. Done by stitching.

Sutler, *sut'-ler*, s. A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions and liquors.

Sutling, *sut'-ling*, a. Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

Suttee, *sut-te'*, s. A Hindoo; a female deity; a widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; the sacrifice of burning a widow.

Sutteeism, *sut-te'-izm*, s. The practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindostan.

Suttle, *sut'-tl*, a. Neat, applied in *commerce* to the weight of commodities when the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be.

Sutural, *su'-ur-al*, a. Relating to a suture or seam.—In *bot.*, the dehiscence of a pericarp is *sutural* when it takes place at a suture.

Suturated,‡ *sut'-ur-a-ted*, a. Stitched or knit together.

Suture, *sut'-yure*, s. The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull by serrated or teethed margins.—In *surg.*, the uniting of the edges of wounds by sewing.—In *bot.*, the line or seam formed by the union of two margins in any part of a plant.—In *conch.*, the line of junction in the whorls of spiral shells, or the parts where the teethed edges of shells fit into each other.

Sutured, *sut'-yurd*, a. Having sutures; knit together.

Suzerainty, *su'-ze-rane-te*, s. Paramount authority or command.

Swab, *swob*, s. A mop for cleaning floors.

— v.a. To clean with a mop.

SWABBER, *swob'-ber*, s. One who uses a swab to clean a floor or deck. [fat person.
SWAD,‡ *swod*, s. A pod, as of beans or peas, a short,
SWADDLE, *swod'-dl*, v.a. To swathe; to bind.
— s. Clothes bound around the body.
SWADDLING, *swod'-dling*, pp. or a. Swathing; binding in tight clothes.—*Swaddling-band*, or *Swaddling-cloth*, a band or cloth wrapped round an infant.
SWAG, *swag*, v.n. To sink down by its weight; to lean.—*Swag-bellied*, having a prominent, overhanging belly.
SWAGE,‡ *swaje*, v.a. To ease; to soften; to assuage; to fashion a piece of iron by drawing it into a groove or mould having the required shape.
- ‡ v.n. To abate.
— s. A tool used for making mouldings upon sheet-iron.
SWAGGER, *swag'-ger*, v.n. To bluster; to bully; to brag noisily.
SWAGGERER, *swag'-ger-er*, s. A blusterer; a bully.
SWAGGERING, *swag'-ger-ing*, ppr. or a. Blustering, boasting.
SWAGGY, *swag'-ge*, a. Sinking or leaning by its weight.
SWAIN, *swane*, s. A young man; a pastoral youth; a countryman.—*Swainmote*, a rural court for adjudging matters of the forest, held before the verderors, as judges, by the steward of the court.
SWAINISH, *swane'-ish*, a. Rustic.
SWALE, *swale*, s. An interval or vale; a tract of low land; a flame.
— v.n. or v.a. To waste; to consume; to blaze away.
SWALLOW, *swol'-lo*, s. A well-known bird of the genus *hirundo*; the gullet, or œsophagus; the throat; voracity.—*Swallow-fish*, a sea-fish.—*Swallow-tail*, a plant, a species of willow.—*Swallow's-tail*, in *fort.*, an outwork.—*Swallow-tailed*, dove-tailed.—*Swallow-wort*, an herb of the genus *asclepias*.
- v.a. To receive through the gullet or œsophagus into the stomach; to absorb; to ingulf; to receive implicitly; to appropriate; to seize and waste; to consume.
SWALLOWER, *swol'-lo-er*, s. One who swallows; a glutton.
SWALLOWING, *swol'-lo-ing*, s. The act of taking into the stomach or of absorbing; the receiving implicitly; the act of engrossing.
SWAM, *swam*, pret. of the verb *to swim*.
SWAMP, *swomp*, s. Spongy land; low ground filled with water.—*Swamp-ore*, in *min.*, an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; bog-ore.
— v.a. To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp; to overset or sink in water; to plunge into inextricable difficulties.
SWAMPY, *swomp'-e*, a. Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; wet and spongy.
SWAN, *swon*, s. A large aquatic fowl of the genus *cygnus*, with very long neck, and beautiful plumage, in Europe white, but in Australia black.—*Swan-skin*, a species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.
SWANG, *swang*, s. A piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water. (*Local.*)
SWAN'S-DOWN, *swonz'-down*, s. A fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton.
SWAP, *swop*, s. A blow; a stroke.
— v.a. To exchange; to barter.
— ad. Hastily; at a blow. (*Low.*)
SWAPE, *swape*, s. A pole supported by a fulcrum, used for raising water from a well, for churning, &c.; a sweep.
SWARD, *swaord*, s. The grassy surface of land; turf; the skin of bacon.—*Sward-cutter*, an instrument for cutting sward across the ridges.
— v.a. To cover with sward.
SWARDY, *swaord'-e*, a. Covered with sward or grass.
SWARDED, *swaord'-ed*, a. Covered with grass.
SWARE, *sware*, old pret. of the verb *to swear*. *See* SWORE.
SWARM, *swaorm*, s. A number or body of small animals or insects, a great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings; a multitude or throng.
— v.n. To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude; to climb, as a tree, by means of the arms and legs.
- ‡ v.a To crowd or throng.
SWART, *swaort*, } a. Being of a dark hue; moder-
SWARTH, *swaorth*, } ately black; gloomy;—ad. *Swarthily*;—s. *Swarthiness*, *Swarthness*, and *Swartiness*.
s. An apparition of a dying person.
SWARTHY, *swaor'-the*, a. Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny.
SWARTISH, *swaort'-ish*, } a. Somewhat dark or tawny.
SWARTY, *swaort'-e*, }
SWARVE,‡ *swaorv*, v.n. To swerve.
SWASH, *swosh*, s. A blustering noise; impulse of water flowing with violence; an oval figure.
— v.n. To bluster; to make a great noise.
SWASH, *swosh*, } a. Swaggering; soft, like fruit too
SWASHY, *swosh'-e*, } ripe.
SWASHBUCKLER,‡ *swosh'-buk-ler*, s. A sword-player; a bully or braggadocio.
SWASHER, *swosh'-er*, s. One who makes a blustering show of valour or force of arms.
SWAT,‡ *swat*, v.n. To sweat.
SWATCH,‡ *swotch*, s. A swath.
SWATH, *swath*, s. A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe; the whole breadth or sweep of a scythe in mowing; a band or fillet.
SWATHE, *swathe*, v.a. To bind with a band, bandage, or rollers; to bind or wrap.
SWATHING, *swath'-ing*, ppr. or a. Binding or wrapping.
SWAY, *swa*, v.a. To wield with the hand; to cause to lean or incline to one side; to influence; to swing or wave.
— v.n. To be drawn to one side by weight; to lean; to bear rule; to govern.
— s. The swing or sweep of a weapon; anything moving with bulk and power; preponderation; rule or dominion.
SWAYING, *swa'-ing*, s. The act of wielding or governing.—*Swaying of the back*, among *beasts*, is a kind of lumbago, caused by being overloaded, or a fall.
SWEAL, *sweel*, v.n. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away.
SWEAR, *sware*, v.n.; pret. *sware* or *swore*; pp. *sworn*. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth; to promise upon oath; to practise profaneness.
— v.a. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth; to cause to take an oath.—*To swear the peace against one*, is to make oath against him before the proper officer, as endangering the life or person of him who thus swears the peace.
SWEARER, *swa'-rer*, s. One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth; a profane person.
SWEARING, *swar'-ing*, ppr. or a. Affirming upon oath.
— s. The act of affirming on oath; profaneness.
SWEAT, *sweet*, s. The fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal; labour; toil; drudgery.
— v.n.; pret and pp. *sweat*, or *sweated*. To excrete sensible moisture from the pores of the skin; to toil; to drudge. [exude.
— v.a. To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to
SWEATER, *swet'-er*, s. One who causes to sweat.
SWEATILY, *swet'-e-le*, ad. So as to be moist with sweat.
SWEATINESS, *swet'-e-nes*, s. The state of being sweaty.
SWEATING, *swet'-ing*, ppr. or a. Excreting moisture from the skin; exuding.—*Sweating-bath*, a sudatory.—*Sweating-house*, a house for sweating persons in sickness.—*Sweating-iron*, a kind of knife or a piece of a scythe, used to scrape off sweat from horses.—*Sweating-room*, a room for sweating persons. In *rural econ.*, a room for sweating cheese.—*Sweating-sickness*, a febrile epidemic disease.
SWEATY, *swet'-te*, a. Moist with sweat; laborious.
SWEDE, *swede*, s. A native of Sweden; a Swedish turnip.
SWEDENBORGIAN, *swe-den-baor'-je-an*, s. A follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, who claimed to have habitual intercourse with the world of spirits, and maintained that Jesus Christ alone was God. He founded the New Jerusalem church.
SWEEP, *sweep*, v.a; pret. and pp. *swept*. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom; to clean by brushing; to carry with pomp; to carry off with violence; to strike with a long stroke.
— v.n. To pass with swiftness and violence; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach.
— s. The act of sweeping; the compass of a stroke, violent and general destruction; a pole or piece of timber moved on a fulcrum.—Among *seamen*, a name given to large oars, used in small vessels to impel them in a calm, &c.; a chimney-sweeper. — *Sweep-net*, a large net for drawing over an extensive compass.—*Sweep-washer*, the person who extracts from the sweepings, &c., of refineries of gold and silver the small residuum of precious metal.

SWEEPER, *sweep'-er*, s. One who sweeps.
SWEEPING, *sweep'-ing*, ppr. or a. Brushing over; rubbing with a broom or besom; dragging over;- ad. *Sweeping-ingly.* [sweeping · rubbish.
SWEEPINGS, *sweep'-ingz*, s.pl. Things collected by
SWEEPSTAKE, *sweep'-stake*, s. A man who wins all.
SWEEPSTAKES, *sweep'-stakes*, s.pl. The whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race
SWEEPY, *sweep'-e*, a. Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once; strutting; wavy.
SWEET, *sweet*, a. Agreeable or grateful to the taste; pleasing to the senses; fresh, not salt or sour; mild; soft; gentle; sugary; saccharine;—ad. *Sweetly.*

The word has a variety of compounds: as, *Sweetbread*, the pancreas of a calf or of any animal.—*Sweet-brier*, a shrubby plant of the rose kind.—*Sweet-cicely*, a plant of the genus *scandix*.—*Sweet-cistus*, an evergreen shrub.—*Sweet-corn*, a variety of maize.—*Sweet-flag*, an aromatic plant of the genus *acorus*.—*Sweet-gum*, a tree of the genus *liquidambar*.—*Sweet-heart*, a lover or mistress.—*Sweet-john's*, a plant, a species of *dianthus*.—*Sweet-marjoram*, a very fragrant plant, a species of *origanum*.—*Sweet-maudlin*, a species of *achillea*, allied to *milfoil*.—*Sweet-pea*, an annual leguminous plant, allied to the pea.—*Sweet-potato*, a plant and the esculent part of its root, the *convolvulus batatus*.—*Sweet-root*, the liquorice, or *glycyrrhiza*.—*Sweet-rush*, another name of the *sweet-flag*.—*Sweet-scented*, having a sweet smell.—*Sweet-smelling*, fragrant.—*Sweep-sop*, an evergreen shrub, allied to the custard apple.—*Sweet-sultan*, an annual flowering plant, *centaurea moschata*.—*Sweet-tempered*, having a sweet disposition.—*Sweet-toned*, having a sweet sound.—*Sweet-weed*, a plant of the genus *capraria*.—*Sweet-william*, the name of several species of pink, of the genus *dianthus*.—*Sweet-willow*, a plant, the *myrica gale*.—*Sweet-wood*, a plant, a species of *laurus*.—*Sweet-wort*, a plant of a sweet taste.

— s. Something pleasing or grateful to the mind; a sweet substance; sweetness; a word of endearment. *Sweets*, home-made wines, metheglin, &c.; molasses, or other sweet vegetable substances.
SWEETEN, *sweet'-tn*, v.a. To make sweet; to soften; to make delicate; to restore to purity.
— v.n. To become sweet. [grateful.
SWEETENED, *sweet'-tn-ed*, pp. or a. Made sweet, mild, or
SWEETENER, *sweet'-tn-er*, s. He or that which sweetens.
SWEETENING, *sweet'-tn-ing*, s. The act of making sweet; that which sweetens. [dearment.
SWEETING, *sweet'-ing*, s. A sweet apple; a word of en-
SWEETISH, *sweet'-ish*, a. Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste;—s. *Sweetishness.*
SWEETMEAT, *sweet'-meet*, s. Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, &c.
SWEETNESS, *sweet'-nes*, s. The quality of being sweet; pleasing or agreeable to the senses; fragrance; mildness; obliging civility; amiableness.
SWEETS, *sweets*, s.pl. A general term applied to home-made wines and sweetened spirituous compounds.
SWEINMOTE, *sween'-mote*, s. *See* SWAINMOTE.
SWELL, *swel*, v.n.; pret. *swelled*; pp. *swelled* or *swollen*. To enlarge; to dilate or extend; to increase in size; to heave; to be puffed up; to be bloated; to be inflated; to bulge out; to rise into arrogance; to grow more violent; to become larger; to strut; to look big.
— v.a. To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to heighten; to raise to arrogance.—In *music*, to augment, as the sound of a note.
— s. Extension of bulk; the increase and diminution of sound; a gradual ascent or elevation of land; a wave or billow.—In an *organ*, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, which being uncovered produce a *swell* of sound.
SWELLED, *sweld*, pp. or a. Enlarged in bulk; inflated.
SWELLET, *swel'-let*, s. In *tin mines*, a rush of water breaking in upon the works. [dimensions.
SWELLING, *swel'-ing*, ppr. Growing or enlarging in its
— a. Tumid; turgid. [or enlargement by passion.
— s. A tumour; protuberance; prominence; a rising
SWELT,† *swelt*, v.n. or v.a. To faint; to swoon; to overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint.
SWELTER, *swel'-ter*, v.n. or v.a. To be overcome and faint with heat; to oppress with heat.
SWELTRY, *swelt'-re*, a. Suffocating with heat; sultry.
SWEPT, *swept*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to sweep*.
SWERVE, *swerv*, v.n. To wander; to rove; to wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to deviate.
SWERVING, *swerv'-ing*, s. Deviation from any rule or standard.
SWIFT, *swift*, a. Moving with celerity or velocity ready; prompt; speedy; expeditious.—*Swift-foot*, or *Swift-heeled*, nimble; swift-footed;—ad. *Swiftly.*
— s. A bird, a species of swallow; the common newt; a reel for winding yarn; the current of a stream.
SWIFTER, *swift'-er*, s. In *naut.* matters, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets; or to strengthen and defend from external injury the sides of a boat; also applied to the forward shrouds.
— v.a. To stretch, as shrouds by tackles. [ness.
SWIFTNESS, *swift'-nes*, s. Rapid motion; speed; quick-
SWIG, *swig*, v.a. or v.n. To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily.
— s. A large draught (*vulgar*).—In *naut.* matters, a pulley with ropes which are not parallel
SWILL, *swil*, v.a. To drink greedily; to wash; to drench; to inebriate. [given to swine; swillings.
— s. Drink taken in excessive quantities; the wash
SWILLER, *swil'-ler*, s. One who drinks voraciously.
SWILLINGS, *swil'-lingz*, s.pl. *See* SWILL.
SWIM, *swim*, v.n.; pret. *swam*; pp. *swum*. To float, to be supported on water or other fluid; to be dizzy, to overflow; to have abundance.
— a. To pass or move on; to immerse in water, that the lighter parts may swim. [water.
— s. The bladder of fishes, which supports them in
SWIMMER, *swim'-mer*, s. One who swims; a protuberance on the leg of a horse.—In *ornith.*, *Swimmers* are birds of the order *Natatores*, as the duck and goose.
SWIMMING, *swim'-ming*, ppr. or a. Floating on a fluid, overflowing; abounding.
— s. The art of moving on water by means of the limbs; a floating; dizziness.
SWIMMINGLY, *swim'-ming-le*, ad. Smoothly; without obstruction. (*Not elegant.*)
SWINDLE, *swin'dl*, v.a. To cheat or defraud with artifice
SWINDLER, *swin'-dler*, s. A cheat; a rogue; one who makes a practice of defrauding others. [ing.
SWINDLING, *swin'-dling*, ppr. or a. Cheating; defraud-
— s. The act of defrauding; knavery.
SWINE, *swine*, s., sing. and pl. A pachydermatous quadruped of the genus *sus*, as the pig.—*Swine-bread*, a kind of plant, truffle.—*Swine-coat*, a pen for swine.—*Swine-grass*, a plant, knot-grass.—*Swine-herd*, a keeper of swine.—*Swine-oat*, a kind of oats cultivated for the use of pigs.—*Swine-pipe*, a species of thrush, the red-wing.—*Swine-pox*, a variety of the chicken-pox.—*Swine-stone*, a variety of limestone, also called *stinkstone*.—*Swine-sty*, a sty or pen for swine.—*Swine-thistle*, a plant, the *sow-thistle*.—*Swine's-cress*, a species of cress, of the genus *coronopus*.
SWING, *swing*, v.n.; pret. and pp. *swung*. To move to and fro; to vibrate; to turn round an anchor, as a ship; to be hanged.
— v.a. To make to play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate; to move to and fro; to brandish.
— s. A waving or vibratory motion; oscillation; motion from one side to the other; unrestrained liberty or license.—*Swing-bridge*, a bridge that may be moved by swinging.—*Swing-plough*, a plough without a forewheel under the beam.—*Swing-tree*, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened.—*Swing-wheel*, in a *timepiece*, the wheel which drives a pendulum.
SWINGE,† *swinj*, v.a. To beat soundly; to chastise; to punish. [motion.
— ‡ s. A sway; a swing; the sweep of anything in
SWINGE-BUCKLER,‡ *swinj'-buk-ler*, s. One who pretends to feats of arms; a bully.
SWINGEL, *swing'gl*, s. That part of a flail which falls on the grain in threshing.
SWINGER, *swing'-er*, s. One who swings.
SWINGING, *swing'-ing*, ppr. or a. Waving; vibrating.
— s. The act of swinging. [ingly. (*Vul.*
SWINGING, *swing'-ing*, a. Very large;—ad. *Swing-*
SWINGLE,‡ *swing'gl*, v.n. To dangle: to wave hanging to swing for pleasure.
— ‡ v.a. To beat; to clean flax by beating it.
— s. In *wireworks*, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; also, a crank.—*Swingle-tree*, a whiffle tree or whipple tree.
SWINGLING, *swing'-ling*, ppr. or a. Beating and cleaning, as flax.—*Swingling-knife*, a wooden instrument for cleaning flax.—*Swingling-tow*, the coarse part of flax separated by swingling and hatcheling.
SWINISH, *swi'-nish*, a. Befitting swine; hoggish:—ad. *Swinishly*

Swink,‡ *swingk*, v.a. or v.n. To labour; to drudge.
Swink, s. Labour; drudgery.
Swipe, *swipe*, s. A swape or sweep.
Swipper,‡ *swip'-per*, a. Nimble, quick
Swiss, *swis*, s. A native of Switzerland; the language of Switzerland
Switch, *switch*, s. A small, flexible twig or rod.—On *railways*, a movable part of the rail, for transferring a car from one track to another.
— v.a. To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat.
— ‡ v.n. To walk with a jerk.
Swivel, *swiv'l*, s. A ring which turns upon a staple; a small piece of ordnance which turns on a pivot, and is usually fixed on the top of a ship's side, stern, or bow.—*Swivel-hook*, a hook that turns in the end of an iron block-strap, for the ready taking the turns out of a tackle.
— v.n. To turn on a staple or pivot.
Swob, *swob*, s. *See* Swab, and its derivatives.
Swollen, **Swoln**, *swol'n*, pp. of the verb *to swell*; irregular and obsolescent.
Swoon, *swoon*, v.n. To faint; to sink into a fainting fit.
— s. A fainting fit; syncope.
Swooning, *swoon'-ing*, s. The act of fainting; syncope.
Swoop, *swoop*, v.a. To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; to seize.
— v.n. To pass with pomp.
— s. A falling on and seizing.
Swop, *swop*, v.a. To exchange; to barter. (*Low.*)
— s. An exchange.
Sword, *soard*, s. An offensive weapon used either for thrusting or cutting.—*Fig.*, destruction by war; emblem of authority and power; war; dissension.—*Sword-bearer*, an officer in the city of London who carries the sword, as an emblem of justice, before the Lord mayor.—*Sword-belt*, a belt by which a sword is suspended, borne by the side.—*Sword-blade*, the blade or cutting part of a sword.—*Sword-fight*, fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords.—*Sword-fish*, a large sea-fish, allied to the mackerel.—*Sword-grass*, a kind of sedge, the sweet rush.—*Sword-knot*, a ribbon tied to the hilt of the sword.—*Sword-law*, violence; government by force.—*Sword-man*, a soldier; a fighting man.—*Sword-player*, a fencer; a gladiator.—*Sword-shaped*, ensiform.
Swordless, *sord'-les*, a. Destitute of a sword.
Swore, *swore*, pret. of the verb *to swear*.
Sworn, *sworn*, pp. or a. from the verb *to swear*.
Swound,‡ *swownd*, v.n. To swoon.
Swum, *swum*, pret and pp. of the verb *to swim*.
Swung, *swung*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to swing*.
Sybarite, *sib'-à-rite*, s. A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.
Sybaritic, *sib-à-rit'-ik*, a. Luxurious; wanton.
Sycamine, **Sycamore**, *sik'-à-mine*, *sik'-à-more*, s. species of maple, *acer pseudoplatanus*.—*Sycamore-moth*, a large moth, whose larve feeds on the leaves of the sycamore.
Sycee, *se-se'*, s. In *China*, silver in the shape of small half-globes, used as a currency.
Sycite,‡ *sik'-ite*, s. Fig-stone.
Sycoma, *se-ko'-mà*, s. A tumour shaped like a fig.
Sycophancy, *sik'-o-fan-se*, s. Obsequious flattery; servility.
Sycophant, *sik'-o-fant*, s. A parasite; a mean flatterer; a deceiver; an impostor.
Sycophant, **Sycophantize**, *sik'-o-fant*, *sik'-o-fan-tize*, v.a. To play the sycophant; to flatter meanly.
Sycophantic, *sik-o-fant'-ik*, a. Obsequiously flattering; parasitic.
Sycophantry, *sik'-o-fant-re*, s. Mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation.
Sycosis, *si-ko'-sis*, s. A tubercular eruption upon the scalp or bearded part of the face.
Sydnean, *sid' ne-an*, a. Denoting a species of white earth brought from Sydney Cove, in South Wales.
Syenite, *si'-en-ite*, s. A rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and mica.
Syke, *sike*, s. A small brook or rill. (*Local.*)
Syllabic, *sil-lab'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a syllable or syllables.—ad. *Syllabically*.
Syllabication, *sil-lab-e-ka'-shun*, s. Act of forming syllables.
Syllable, *sil'-là-bl*, s. A letter or combination of letters uttered together by a single impulsion of the voice; words of one syllable being called *monosyllables*, of two syllables, *dissyllables*; of three syllables, *trisyllables*, and of more, *polysyllables*.
v.a. To utter; to articulate.
Syllabub, *sil'-là-bub*, s. A compound drink, made of wine and milk.
Syllabus, *sil'-là-bus*, s. An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse, &c.
Syllepsis, *sil-lep'-sis*, s. In *gram*, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import.
Syllogism, *sil'-lo-jizm*, s. A form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*.
Syllogistic, *sil-lo-jis'-tik*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of a syllogism;—ad. *Sylogistically*.
Syllogization, *sil-lo-je-za'-shun*, s. A reasoning by syllogisms.
Syllogize, *sil'-lo-jize*, v.n. To reason by syllogisms;—s. *Syllogizer*
Sylph, *silf*, s. An imaginary being, inhabiting the air.—*Sylph-like*, resembling a sylph.
Sylphid, *silf'-id*, s. A diminutive of sylph.
Sylva, *sil'-và*, s. A collection of poetical pieces, of various kinds; a work containing a botanical description of forest-trees; the forest-trees themselves.
Sylvan, *sil'-van*, a. Woody; pertaining to woods or groves.
— s. A fabled deity of the woods; a faun.
Sylvanite, *sil'-van-ite*, s. Native tellurium.
Sylvate, *sil'-vate*, s. A compound of sylvic acid with a base.—*Sylvic acid* is a crystallizable substance obtained from resin by the action of alcohol.
Sylviadæ, *sil'-ve-à-de*, s.pl. A family of small birds, the Warblers, including Nightingales, Stone-chats, &c.
Symbol, *sim'-bol*, s. The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things; an abstract; an emblem, figure, or type.—In *medals*, a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing.
Symbolic, *sim-bol'-ik*, a. Representative; figurative;—ad. *Symbolically*.
Symbolics, *sim-bol'-iks*, s. The science of creeds.
Symbolism, *sim'-bol-izm*, s. Among *chem.*, consent of parts; a union of things thrown together.
Symbolization, *sim-bol-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties.
Symbolize, *sim'-bol-ize*, v.n. To have a resemblance of qualities or properties; to agree.
— v.a. To make to agree in properties.
Symbology, *sim-bol'-o-je*, s. Art of expressing by symbols.
Symmetral, *sim'-me-tral*, a. Commensurable.
Symmetrian, **Symmetrist**, *sim-me'-tre-an*, *sim'-me-trist*, s. One eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.
Symmetrical, *sim-met'-re-kal*, a. Proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion.—*Symmetrical solids*, in *geom.*, are solids which, though equal and similar, cannot be brought to coincide with each other;—ad. *Symmetrically*;—s. *Symmetricalness*
Symmetrize, *sim'-me-trize*, v.a. To make proportional in its parts.
Symmetry, *sim'-me-tre*, s. A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony.
Sympathetic, *sim-pà-thet'-ik*, a. Pertaining to sympathy; having common feeling with another.—In *path.*, a term applied to symptoms and affections which occur in parts more or less remote from the primary seat of disease.—In *anat.*, applied to that system of nerves which takes its origin from the semilunar ganglion in the centre of the epigastrium and is sent to the whole nutritive system.—The *Sympathetic nerve* is the intercostal nerve.—*Sympathetic ink*, an ink which makes no mark upon the paper until it is heated;—ad. *Sympathetically*.
Sympathize, *sim'-pa-thize*, v.n. To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain.
Sympathy, *sim'-pà-the*, s. The quality of being affected by the affection of another with correspondent feelings, fellow-feeling compassion; pity.—In *path.*, a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections.—In *nat. hist.*, a propension of inanimate things to unite.
Symphonious, *sim-fo'-ne-us*, s. Agreeing in sound, harmonious.
Symphonist, *sim'-fo-nist*, s. A composer of symphonies.
Symphonize, *sim'-fo-nize*, v.n To be in unison with.
Symphony, *sim'-fo-ne*, s. A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; a musical composition for a full band of instruments
Symphysis, *sim'-fe-sis*, s. In *anat.*, the union of bones by cartilage.—In *surg*, a coalescence of a natural passage.
Sympiesometer, *sim-pi e-zom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere.

SYMPLECTES, *sim-plek'-tis*, s.pl. Weaver birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*.

SYMPOSIAC, *sim-po'-ze-ak*, a. Pertaining to compotations and merry-making; convivial.

SYMPOSIUM, *sim-po'-ze-um*, s. A drinking together; a merry feast.

SYMPTOM, *simp'-tum*, s. A token, sign, mark, or indication.—In *path.*, that which indicates disease.

SYMPTOMATIC, *simp-to-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to symptoms; happening in concurrence with something; according to symptoms;—ad. *Symptomatically*

SYMPTOMATOLOGY, *simp-to-mă-tol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on the symptoms of diseases.

SYMPTOSIS, *simp'-to-sis*, s. In *gram.*, a concourse of vowels; a hiatus.

SYN, *sin*, s. A Greek preposition signifying *with*, or *together*, and of frequent use in English prefixes.

SYNÆRESIS, *sin-er'-e-sis*, s. In *gram.*, a figure by which two vowels, that are ordinarily separated, are drawn together into one syllable.

SYNAGOGICAL, *sin-ă-gog'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE, *sin'-ă-gog*, s. A congregation or assembly of Jews, met for the purpose of worship; the house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews.

SYNALEPHA, *sin-ă-le'-fă*, s. In *gram.*, a contraction of two syllables into one, by suppressing a vowel at the end of a word before another vowel.

SYNARCHY, *sin'-ăr-ke*, s. Joint rule or sovereignty.

SYNARTHROSIS, *sin-ăr-thro'-sis*, s. Union of bones without motion.

SYNAXIS, *sin-aks'-is*, s. A congregation.

SYNBRANCHIDÆ, *sin-bran'-ke-de*, s. A family of apodal fishes.

SYNCARPOUS, *sin-kär'-pus*, a. In *bot.*, having the carpels of a compound fruit completely united.

SYNCHONDROSIS, *sin-kon-dro'-sis*, s. The connection of bones by means of cartilage.

SYNCHRONAL, *sin'-kro-nal*, a. or s. Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYNCHRONISM, *sin'-kro-nism*, s. Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness, tabular arrangement of history according to dates.

SYNCHRONIZATION, *sin-kro-ne-za'-shun*, s. Concurrence of

SYNCHRONIZE, *sin'-kro-nize*, v.n. To agree in time; to be simultaneous.

SYNCHRONOUS, *sin'-kro-nus*, a. Happening at the same time, simultaneous;—ad. *Synchronously*.

SYNCHISIS, *sin'-ke-sis*, s. Derangement; confusion of words in a sentence; confusion of humours of the eye.

SYNCLINAL, *sin-kli'-nal*, s. Inclined downward from opposite directions.

SYNCLONUS, *sin'-klo-nus*, s. In *path.*, spasmodic agitation.

SYNCOPAL, *sin'-ko-pal*, a. Pertaining to syncope.

SYNCOPATE, *sin'-ko-pate*, v.a. To contract, by omitting letters or syllables in a word.—In *music*, to prolong a note.

SYNCOPATION, *sin-ko-pa'-shun*, s. The contraction of a word by taking a letter or syllable from the middle.—In *music*, an interruption of the regular measure; an inversion of the order of notes.

SYNCOPE, *sin'-ko-pe*, s. In *music*, the same as *syncopation*.—In *gram.*, the elision of a word.—In *path.*, a fainting or swooning.

SYNCOPIST, *sin'-ko-pist*, s. One who contracts words.

SYNCOPIZE, *sin'-ko-pize*, v.a. To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable.

SYNCRETIC, *sin-kret'-ik*, a. Blending different schools of learning or philosophy.

SYNCRETISM, *sin'-kre-tizm*, s. Attempted union of principles or parties; a mixture of philosophy and religion; whence *Syncretist*, one who attempts to reconcile opposing sects.

SYNDESMOSIS, *sin-des-mo'-sis*, s. The union of one bone with another by ligaments.

SYNDIC, *sin'-dik*, s. An officer invested with different powers in different countries; one chosen to transact business for others; at Cambridge, a member of the Senate chosen to transact special business.

SYNDICATE, *sin'-de-kate*, s. A council or body of syndics.—v.a. To judge or to censure.

SYNDROME, *sin'-dro-me*, s. Concurrence.—In *path.*, the combination of symptoms in a disease.

SYNECDOCHE, *sin-ek'-do-ke*, s. In *rhetoric*, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part.

SYNECDOCHICAL, *sin-ek-dok'-e-kal*, a. Expressed by synecdoche

SYNECHIA, *sin-e'-ke-a*, s. A disease of the eye.

SYNECPHONESIS, *sin-ek-fo-ne'-sis*, s. A contraction of two syllables into one.

SYNEPY, *sin'-e-pe*, s. The interjunction of words.

SYNERGETIC, *sin-er-jet'-ik*, a. Co-operating.

SYNERGIST, *sin'-er-jist*, s. In the *Lutheran Church*, one who held that divine grace required a correspondent action of the will to make it effectual.

SYNGENESIA, *sin-je-ne'-she-a*, s. In *bot.*, the nineteenth class of the Linnæan system of botany.

SYNGRAPH, *sin'-graf*, s. *See* CHIROGRAPH.

SYNIZESIS, *sin-e-ze'-sis*, s. An obliteration of the pupil of the eye.

SYNNEUROSIS, *sin-new-ro'-sis*, s. In *anat.*, the connection of parts by means of ligaments.

SYNOCHUS, *sin'-o-kus*, s. A simple continuous fever.

SYNOD, *sin'-od*, s. A meeting, convention, or council.—Among *Presbyterians*, an assembly consisting of several adjoining presbyteries.

SYNODAL, *sin'-od-al*, a. Pertaining to or occasioned by a synod.

—s. A pecuniary rent, formerly paid to the bishop or archdeacon at his Easter visitation.

SYNODICAL, *sin-od'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to or transacted in a synod;—ad. *Synodically*.

SYNONYM, *sin'-o-nim*, s. A word having the same signification as another word.

SYNONYMIST, *sin-on'-e-mist*, s. One who collects and explains synonymous words.

SYNONYMIZE, *sin-on'-e-mize*, v.a. To express the same meaning in different words.

SYNONYMOUS, *sin-on'-e-mus*, a. Expressing the same thing, or conveying the same idea;—ad. *Synonymously*.

SYNONYMY, *sin-on'-e-me*, s. The quality of expressing the same meaning by different words

SYNOPSIS, *sin-op'-sis*, s. A general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view.

SYNOPTICAL, *sin-op'-te-kal*, a. Affording a general view in a brief space;—ad. *Synoptically*.

SYNOVIA, *sin-o'-ve-a*, s. In *anat.*, the fluid secreted into the cavities of joints.

SYNOVIAL, *sin-o'-ve-al*, a. Secreting a lubricating fluid.

SYNTACTICAL, *sin-tak'-te-kal*, a. According to the rules of syntax or construction;—ad. *Syntactically*.

SYNTAX, *sin'-taks*, } s. In *gram.*, the construction
SYNTAXIS, *sin-tak'-sis*, } of sentences or the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage.

SYNTERESIS, *sin-te-re'-sis*, s. Remorse of conscience.

SYNTERETIC, *sin-te-ret'-ik*, a. Preserving health.

SYNTETIC, *sin-tet'-ik*, a. Wasting with consumption.

SYNTEXIS, *sin-tek'-sis*, s. A deep consumption.

SYNTHESIS, *sin'-the-sis*, s. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together.—In *logic*, composition.—In *surg.*, the operation by which divided parts are reunited.—In *chem.*, the uniting of elements into a compound; the reverse of *analysis*.

SYNTHETIC, *sin-thet'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or consisting in synthesis or composition;—ad. *Synthetically*.

SYNTHETIZE, *sin'-the-tize*, v.a. To unite in regular structure.

SYNTOMY, *sin'-to-me*, s. Brevity; conciseness.

SYNTONIC, *sin-ton'-ik*, a. In *music*, sharp.

SYPHILIS, *sif'-e-lis*, s. The venereal disease.

SYPHILITIC, *sif-e-lit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to syphilis.

SYPHILOID, *sif'-e-loyd*, a. Resembling syphilis.

SYPHON, *si'-fon*, s. A tube or pipe. *See* SIPHON.

SYREN, *si'-ren*, s. *See* SIREN.

SYRIAC, *sir'-e-ak*, a. or s. Pertaining to Syria; the language of Syria.

SYRIGMUS, *se-rig'-mus*, s. In *path.*, a ringing of the ears.

SYRINGE, *sir'-inj*, s. A pipe furnished with a piston, by which liquids can be drawn and then forcibly ejected, much used in surgery.

— v.a. To inject by means of a syringe.

SYRINGODENDRON, *se-ring-go-den'-drun*, s. A fossil plant; applied to many species of *sigillaria*.

SYRINGOTOMY, *sir-in-got'-o-me*, s. The operation for cutting for the fistula.

SYRINX, *sir'-inks*, s. In *path.*, a fistula.

SYRPHIDÆ, *sir'-fe-de*, s.pl. A tribe of dipterous insects.

SYRT, *sirt*, } s. A bog; a quick-sand.
SYRTIS, *sir'-tis*, }

SYRUP, *sir'-up*, s. *See* SIRUP.

SYSSALTIC, *sis-sal'-tik*, a. Contractile.

SYSTASIS, *sis'-tă-sis*, s. The consistence of a thing.

SYSTEM, *sis'-tem*, s. An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; a methodical scheme; regular method or order.—*System-monger*, one devoted to the forming of systems.

SYSTEMATIC, *sis-te-mat'-ik*, a. Methodical; proceeding according to system or regular method;—ad. *Systematically*.

SYSTEMATIST, *sis'-tem-à-tist*, } s. One who reduces to
SYSTEMATIZER, *sis'-tem-à-ti-zer*, } system.
SYSTEMATIZE, *sis'-tem-à-tize*, v.a. To reduce to a system or method.
SYSTEMIZATION, *sis-tem-i-za'-shun*, s. Reduction of things to system or method.
SYSTOLE, *sis'-to-le*, s. In *gram.*, the shortening of a long syllable.—In *anat.*, the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation.
SYSTOLIC, *sis-tol'-ik*, a. Pertaining to systole or contraction.
SYSTYLE, *sis'-tile*, s. In *arch.*, the manner of placing columns, where the space between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules.
SYZYGY, *siz'-e-je*, s. The period of new or full moon, when the sun, moon, and earth are in one line.

T.

T is the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, and a close consonant. As an *abbreviation*, it stands for *theologia*; as, S. T. D., *sanctæ theologiæ doctor*, doctor of divinity.—In the *arts*, it is used as an adjective prefix, as a T square, used for drawing; a T rail, &c.

TAB, *tab*, s. The hatchet of a shoe; the end of a lace; a tag.
TABARD, *tab'-ard*, s. A sort of tunic or mantle reaching below the loins, but open at the sides; a herald's coat.
TABARET, *tab'-à-ret*, s. A stout, satin-striped silk, used for furniture.
TABBIED, *tab'-bid*, pp. or a. Watered; made wavy.
TABBINET, *tab'-be-net*, s. A more delicate kind of tabby.
TABBY, *tab'-be*, a. Brinded; diversified in colour.
— s. A kind of waved silk, usually watered; a mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones.
— v.a. To water or cause to look wavy.
TABBYING, *tab'-be-ing*, s. The passing of stuffs under a calender, to give them a wavy appearance.
TABEFACTION, *tab-e-fak'-shun*, s. A wasting away.
TABEFY,† *tab'-e-fi*, v.n. To consume; to waste gradually.
TABERNACLE, *tab'-er nak-kl*, s. A tent; a temporary habitation.—Among the *Jews*, a movable building; a place of worship; a sacred place; an ornamented erection on Roman Catholic altars.
— v.n. To reside for a time.
TABERNACULAR, *tab-er-nak'-yu-lar*, a. Latticed.
TABES, *ta'-bez*, s. In *path.*, a wasting away of the body; atrophy; emaciation.
TABETIC, *tà-bet'-ik*, a. Tabid; affected with tabes.
TABID, *tab'-id*, a. Wasted by disease.
TABIDNESS, *tab'-id-nes*, s. State of being wasted by disease.
TABITUDE, *tab'-e-tude*, s. The state of one affected by tabes.
TABLATURE, *tab'-là-ture*, s. Painting on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view.—In *anat.*, a division or parting of the skull into two tables.
TABLE, *ta'-bl*, s. A flat surface; an article of furniture, consisting of a flat surface raised on legs, for holding dishes of meat, writing on, &c.; fare or entertainment of provisions; a tablet.—Among *Christians*, the *Lord's Table* is the sacrament, or holy communion of the Lord's Supper; the altar of burnt-offering.—In *arch.*, a smooth, simple member or ornament.—In *lit.*, an index; a collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with references to the pages where each may be found; a synopsis; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.—In *math.*, *tables* are systems of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations.—*Astronomical tables* are computations of the motions, places, and other phenomena of the planets. A division of the ten commandments; a list or catalogue.—*To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties.—*Table-bed*, a bed in the form of a table.—*Table-beer*, beer for the table; small beer.—*Table-bell*, a small bell used for calling servants.—*Table-book*, a book on which anything is traced or written without ink.—*Table-cloth*, a cloth for covering a table, particularly at meals.—*Table-land*, elevated, flat land.—*Table-money*, an allowance to flag officers in addition to their pay, for enabling them to furnish their tables.—*Table-shore*, a low, level shore.—*Table-talk*, conversation at table or at meals.
— v.n. To board; to diet or live at the table of another.
TABLE, v.a. To form into a table or catalogue; to board; to supply with food; to let one piece of timber into another.
TABLEAU, *tab'-lo*, s. (Fr.) A picture; a striking and vivid representation.—*Tableaux Vivants*, living pictures, consisting of groups of persons, in proper dresses, to represent some interesting scene.
TABLE D'HOTE, *tà'bl dot*, s. (Fr.) A common table for guests at a tavern or hotel; an ordinary.
TABLER, *ta'-bler*, s. One who boards.
TABLES, *ta'-blz*, s.pl. An old game resembling backgammon.
TABLET, *tab'-let*, s. A small table or flat surface; something flat on which to write, &c.
TABLETTE, *tà-blet'*, s. In *fort.*, a flat coping-stone placed at the top of the revetement of the escarp.
TABLING, *ta'-bling*, s. A forming into tables; a setting down in order.
TABLORINS, *tab'-lo-rins*, s.pl. In *artil.*, the thick boards that constitute the platform on which cannon is mounted.
TABOO, *tà-boo'*, s. Prohibition or religious interdict, of great force among the inhabitants of the Isles of the Pacific.
— v.a. To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use.
TABOUR, *ta'-bor*, s. A small, shallow drum, used to accompany a pipe or fife.
— v.n. To strike lightly and frequently; to play on a tabour or little drum.
TABOURER, *ta'-bor-er*, s. One who beats the tabour.
TABOURET, *tab'-ur-et*, } s. A small tabour, or shallow
TAMOURINE, *tab'-ur-een*, } drum.
TABOURET, *tab'-oo-ret*, s. (Fr.) A convex seat without arms or back, made of gilt wood, and ornamented with silk lace, tassels, &c.
TABULAR, *tab'-yu-lar*, a. In the form of a table; formed in squares, plates, or tables.—*Tabular spar*, a mineral, consisting of silica and lime.
TABULATE, *tab'-yu-late*, v.a. To reduce to tables or synopses.
TACAMAHAC, *tak'-à-mà-hak*, s. A tree of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon, *calophyllum tacamahaca*; also a resin said to be the produce of that tree.
TACE, *tà'-se*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, a term directing to be silent.—*Tacet* is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement.
TACHE,‡ *tash*, s. Something used for holding; a catch, a loop.
TACHOMETER, *tà-kom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the velocity of machines.
TACHYDROMIAN, *tak-e-dro'-me-an*, s. The wading birds, allied to the plovers; also, a tribe of saurian reptiles.
TACHYGRAPHIC, *tak-e-graf'-ik*, a. Written in shorthand.
TACHYGRAPHY, *tà-kig'-rà-fe*, s. Stenography.
TACIT, *tas'-it*, a. Silent.—*Tacit consent*, is consent by silence;—ad. *Tacitly*.
TACITURN, *tas'-e-turn*, a. Habitually silent;—ad. *Taciturnly*.
TACITURNITY, *tas-e-tur'-ne-te*, s. Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.
TACK, *tak*, v.a. To fasten; to attach.
— s. A small nail; the part of a sail to which the tack-rope is usually fastened; the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails.—*To hold tack*, to last or hold out.
— v.n. To change the course of a ship.
TACKER, *tak'-er*, s. One who tacks or makes an addition.
TACKET, *tak'-et*, s. A small nail.
TACKING, *tak'-ing*, ppr. Changing a ship's course.
TACKLE, *tak'l*, s. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights; instruments of action; weapons the rigging and apparatus of a ship.
— v.a. To harness; to seize; to lay hold of.
TACKLED, *tak'ld*, pp. or a. Harnessed; seized; made of ropes tacked together.
TACKLING, *tak'-ling*, s. Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c.; instruments of action; harness.
TACKSMAN, *taks'-man*, s. One who holds a tack or lease of land from another.
TACT, *takt*, s. Touch; feeling; peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception.
TACTIC, *tak'-tik*, } a. Pertaining to the art of mili-
TACTICAL, *tak'-te-kal*, } tary and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.
TACTICS, *tak'-tiks*, s.pl. (Gr.) The science and art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle, and performing evolutions in the presence of an enemy, or the distribution of things by mechanical arrangement so as to render them subservient to the higher principles of military science.

TACTILE, *tak'-til*, a. Tangible; susceptible of touch.
TACTILITY, *tak-til'-e-te*, s. Tangibleness.
TACTION, *tak'-shun*, s. Act of touching.
TACTITIAN, *tak-tish'-an*, s. One versed in tactics.
TACTLESS, *takt'-les*, a. Destitute of tact.
TACTUAL, *takt'-yu-al*, a. Pertaining to touch; consisting in or derived from touch.
TADORNA, *tà-daw'-nà*, s. The sheldrake.
TADPOLE, *tad'-pole*, s. A frog in its first state from the [spawn.
TAEL, *tale*, s. In *China*, a denomination of money worth nearly seven shillings sterling; a weight of one ounce and a third.
TA'EN, *tane*. The poetical contraction of *taken*.
TAFFEREL, *taf'-fer-el*, } s. The upper part of a ship's
TAFFRAIL, *taf'-rale*, } stern, which is flat at the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work.
TAFFETA, *taf'-fe-tà*, } s. A fine, smooth stuff of silk,
TAFFETY, *taf'-fe-te*, } having usually a wavy lustre, imparted by pressure and heat.
TAFIA, *taf'-e-à*, s. A variety of rum.
TAG, *tag*, s. A metallic point put to the end of a string; something mean and paltry (*vulg.*). A young sheep of the first year (*local.*) A play in which the person gains who tags, that is, touches another.—*Tag-rag*, a term applied to the lowest class of people.—*Tag-sore*, a disease under the tail of a sheep.—*Tag-tail* a worm which has its tail of another colour.
— v.a. To fit one thing to another; to join or fasten.—*To tag after one*, to follow closely, as it were an appendage. [nation of pulleys.
TAGLIA, *tal'-yà*, s. (Ital.) In *mech.*, a particular combi
TAGLIACOTIAN, *tal-ya-ko'-shan*, a. Rhinoplastic; applied to the surgical operation for restoring the nose.
TAIL, *tale*, s. The hinder part of an animal, which proceeds from the extremity of the vertebræ, as in quadrupeds, birds, and fishes; the hinder part of anything.—*To turn tail*, to run away.—In *music*, the part of a note running upward or downward.—*Tail of a comet*, a luminous train extending from its nucleus.—In *law*, an estate in *tail* is an estate limited to certain heirs.—In *mil.* matters, *tail of the trenches* is the post where the besiegers of a fort begin to break ground.—*Tail-piece* is an ornamental engraving at the end of a book or chapter.—In a *violin*, a *tail* is a piece of ebony at the end of the instrument, to which the strings are fastened.—*Tail-race*, the stream of water which runs from the mill after it has served to turn the wheel.
TAILAGE, *tale'-aje*, } s. (Fr.) In *law*, a tax or toll
TALLIAGE, *tal'-le-aje*, }
TAILING, *tale'-ing*, s. In *arch.*, the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall. [winnowing.
TAILINGS, *ta'-lingz*, s.pl. The lighter parts of grain in
TAILLESS, *tale'-les*, a. Having no tail.
TAILOR, *ta'-lur*, s. One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.
— v.n. To practise making men's clothes.
TAILORESS, *ta'-lur-es*, s. A female who makes garments for men.
TAILORING, *ta'-lur-ing*, s. The business of a tailor.
TAINT, *taynt*, v.a. To impregnate with something noxious or poisonous; to fill with infection; to stain; to tarnish; to corrupt; to contaminate.
— v.n. To be affected with incipient putrefaction.
— s. Tincture; stain; infection; corruption; depravation; a stain; a blemish on reputation; a kind of spider.—*Taint-free*, free from taint or guilt.
TAINTED, *taynt'-ed*, pp. or a. Infected. [ad. *Taintlessly*.
TAINTLESS, *taynt'-les*, a. Free from taint or infection;—
TAINTURE, † *taynt'-yur*, s. Taint; tinge; defilement.
TAJACU, *tà-ja'-ku*, s. The peccary, or Mexican hog.
TAKE, *take*, v.a.; pret. *took*; pp. *taken*. To get hold or gain possession of a thing; to receive what is offered; to lay hold of; to seize; to make prisoner; to swallow, as medicine.—*To take away*, to deprive of.—*To take care*, to be solicitous for.—*To take care of*, to have the charge of.—*To take a course*, to resort to.—*To take down*, to bring lower; to write.—*To take from*, to deprive of.—*To take heed*, to be careful.—*To take hold*, to fix on.—*To take in*, to inclose; to cheat or deceive.—*To take in hand*, to undertake.—*To take oath*, to swear with solemnity.—*To take off*, to remove; to copy; to imitate; to mimic.—*To take place*, to come to pass.—*To take root*, to live and grow, as a plant.—*To take up arms*, to begin war.—*To take the field*, in *mil.* language, to encamp.—*To take upon*, to assume.—*To take to heart*, to be sensibly affected by.—*To take advantage of*, to catch by surprise.—*To take leave*, to bid adieu.—*To take breath*, to rest.
TAKE, v.n. To move or direct the course; to betake one's self; to please; to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect.—*To take after*, to learn to follow.—*To take in with*, to resort to.—*To take for*, to mistake.—*To take on*, to be violently affected.—*To take to*, to be fond of.—*To take up with*, to be contented to receive.—*To take with*, to please.
TAKEN, *tak'n*, pp. of the verb *to take*.
TAKER, *ta'-ker*, s. One who takes or receives; one who subdues and causes to surrender.
TAKING, *ta'-king*, ppr. Receiving; catching. [ness.
— a. Alluring; attracting;—ad. *Takingly*;—s. *Taking*— s. The act of gaining possession; seizure; apprehension; taking or attractive manner.
TALAPOIN, *tal'-à-poyn*, s. A Buddhist priest; also a species of monkey.
TALBOT, *tawl'-bot*, s. A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game.
TALC, *talk*, s. A magnesian mineral, consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch.
TALCITE, *talk'-ite*, s. A species of talc; nacrite.
TALCOUS, *talk'-us*, } a. Pertaining to or composed of
TALCY, *talk'-e*, } talc.
TALE, *tale*, s. A story; a narrative; number reckoned; information; disclosure of anything secret.—*Tale-bearer*, a person who officiously tells tales.—*Tale-teller*, one who tells tales or stories.
TALEFUL, *tale'-ful*, a. Abounding with stories.
TALENT, *tal'-ent*, s. Faculty; natural gift or endowment; eminent abilities; superior powers of execution; skill; quality; disposition.—*Anciently*, a weight and denomination of money equal to 6,000 drachmæ; the Attic talent, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver money, £243 15*s.* sterling.—Among the *Hebrews*, a weight and denomination of money equivalent to three thousand shekels.—The great talent of the *Romans* was computed at £99 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the smaller one at £75 sterling.
TALENTED, *tal'-ent-ed*, a. Possessing skill or talents.
TALES, *ta'-leez*, s.pl. In *law*, persons of a like reputation; a term applied to those spectators in court from whom the sheriff is to select men to supply any defect of jurors who are impanelled.
TALESMAN, *talez'-man*, s. A person summoned to act as a juror from among the by-standers at court.
TALION, *ta'-le-un*, s. Law of retaliation, or *lex talionis*.
TALIPED, *tal'-e-ped*, s. The disease called *club-foot*.
TALISMAN, *tal'-iz-man*, s. A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances, something that produces extraordinary effects.
TALISMANIC, *tal-iz-man'-ik*, a. Having the properties of a talisman; magical.
TALK, *tawk*, v.n. To converse familiarly; to speak impertinently.—*To talk of*, to relate; to reason.—*To talk to*, to advise or exhort.
— s. Familiar converse; mutual discourse; conversation; colloquy.
TALKATIVE, *tawk'-a-tiv*, a. Given to much talking, loquacious;—ad. *Talkatively*;—s. *Talkativeness*.
TALKER, *tawk'-er*, s. One who talks; a loquacious person; a boaster. [sation.
TALKING, *tawk'-ing*, ppr. Speaking in familiar conver—
— a. Given to talking; loquacious.
— s. The act of conversing familiarly.
TALL, *tawl*, a. Elevated in stature; long, and comparatively slender.
TALLIER, *tal'-le-er*, s. One who keeps tally.
TALLNESS, *tawl'-nes*, s. Height of stature.
TALLOW, *tal'-lo*, s. A sort of hard animal fat.—*Tallow-candle*, a candle made of tallow.—*Tallow-chandler*, one whose occupation is to make or sell tallow-candles.—*Tallow-faced*, having a sickly complexion.—*Tallow-tree*, a tree of the East which produces a substance like tallow.
— v.a. To grease or smear with tallow.
TALLOWING, *tal'-lo-ing*, s. In *agric.*, the art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally.
TALLOWISH, *tal'-lo-ish*, } a. Having the properties of
TALLOWY, *tal'-lo-e*, } tallow; greasy.
TALLY, *tal'-le*, s. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number.—*Tally-man*, one who sells for weekly or monthly payment.—*Tally-shop*, a shop at which goods are sold to be paid for by instalments.—*Tally-ho*, the huntsman's cry to his hounds

Tally, v.a. To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit.
— v.n. To be fitted; to correspond.
Talmud, *tal'-mud*, s. The body of the Hebrew laws or traditions, consisting of the Mishna and the Gemara.
Talmudic, *tal-mud'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or contained in the Talmud, as, *Talmudic* tables
Talmudist, *tal'-mud-ist*, s One versed in the Talmud; —a. *Talmudistic*.
Talon, *tal'-un*, s. The claw of a fowl.—In *arch.*, a kind of moulding, an ogee.—In *path.*, an encysted tumour.
Taloned, *tal'-und*, a. Furnished with talons
Talook, *ta-luk'*, s. In *India*, a portion of country inferior to a zemindary, whence *Talookdar*, the holder of a *talook*, or the head of a revenue department.
Talpa, *tal'-pâ*, s. In *zool.* and *surg.*, a mole.
Talpidæ, *tal'-pe-de*, s.pl. In *zool.*, the family of the moles
Talus, *ta'-lus*, s. In *anat.*, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg —In *fort.*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet.—In *geol.*, a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of a cliff.
Tamable, *tâ'-mâ-bl*, a. That may be tamed or subdued.
Tamableness, *tâ'-mâ-bl-nes*, s. Quality of being tamable.
Tamarack, *tam'-â-rak*, s. The American larch.
Tamarin, *tam'-â-rin*, s The name of several species of small South American monkeys of the genus *midas*.
Tamarind, *tam'-â-rind*, s. A tree which yields the fruit called *Tamarinds*, which are the preserved seed-pods, abounding with an acid pulp.
Tamarisk, *tam'-â-risk*, s. An ornamental evergreen tree or shrub of the genus *tamarix*.
Tambac, *tam-bak*, s. An alloy of copper; agallochum or al-oes-wood.
Tambour, *tam'-boor*, s. A small sieve-like drum, with tinkling bells attached to the rim, and used as an accompaniment to some musical instrument; a tinkling cymbal —In *arch.*, a term applied to the vase or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capitals, also, a round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter.—In the *arts*, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, &c., also, a frame resembling a drum, on which it is worked.—In *fort.*, *tambour* is a work formed of palisades or long pieces of wood planted close together, and driven two or three feet into the ground. It likewise means a single or isolated traverse, which serves to close up that part of the covert-way where a communication might have been made in the glacis, for the purpose of proceeding to some detached work.—*Tambours* are also solid pieces of earth made in that part of the covert-way which is joined to the parapet, and serve to prevent the covert-way being enfiladed.—*Tambours* are frequently made in the place of arms of the covert-way, at the salient angles, in the gorges, half-moons, ravelins, &c.
— v.a To embroider with a tambour.
Tambourine, *tam-boo-reen'*, s. A small, shallow drum; a lively French dance. *See* Tambour.
Tame, *tame*, a. Mild; gentle; accustomed to man; domestic; depressed; spiritless; — ad. *Tamely*; — s. *Tameness*.
— v.a. To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; to civilize; to subdue.
Tamed, *tame'd*, pp. or a. Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated.
Tameless, *tame'-les*, a. Wild; untamable.
Tamer, *tâ'-mer*, s. One who tames or subdues; one who reclaims from wildness
Tamine, *tam'-in*, s. A strainer or bolter of hair.
Taming, *tâ'-ming*, ppr. Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing.
Taminy, *tam'-e-ne*, s. A sort of woollen stuff.
Tamis, *tam'-is*, s. A worsted cloth used for the purpose of straining sauces.
Tamkin, *tam'-kin*, s. A stopper. *See* Tampion.
Tamp, *tamp*, v.a. To fill up a hole bored in a rock for blasting.—In *steges*, to pack the excavation of a mine, after the charge has been deposited.
Tamper, *tam'-per*, v.n. To meddle; to try little experiments; to practise secretly.
Tampering, *tam'-per-ing*, s. The act of meddling or practising secretly.
Tamping, *tamp'-ing*, s. The filling up of a hole in a rock for the purpose of blasting.
Tampeon, *tam'-pe-un*, } s. A wooden cylinder for stop-
Tompion, *tom'-pe-un*, } ping up the mouth of a cannon or other piece of ordnance.
Tampoe, *tam'-po*, s. A fruit of the East Indies, somewhat resembling an apple. [Hindoos
Tamtam, *tam'-am*, s. A large flat drum used by the
Tan, *t n*, v.a. In the *arts*, to convert animal skins into leather. to make brown.
— s. The bark of the oak, &c., bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides.—*Tan-bed*, in *hort.*, a bed made of tan, a bark-bed. *Tan-house*, a building in which tanner's bark is stored.—*Tan pit*, a bark pit.—*Tan spud*, an instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees.—*Tan-stove*, a hot-house with a bark-bed.—*Tan-vat*, a vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.
Tanager, *tan'-â-jer*, s. American birds allied to the finches and sparrows; whence *Tanagers*, a sub-family of the *Fringillidæ*.
Tandem, *tan'-dem*, ad. (Lat.) At length, a term applied to the manner of placing two horses one before the other in drawing a vehicle.
Tang, *tang*, s. A strong taste; relish; something that leaves a sting or pain behind; sound; the tapering part of a knife, chisel, file, &c., which goes into the handle; a kind of sea-weed; a tangle.—In the *artil.*, the upper part of the plug or breech-pin in a gun.
— ‡ v.n. To ring with.
Tangency, *tan'-jen-se*, s. A contact or touching.
Tangent, *tan'-jent*, s. In *geom.*, a right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it.—In *trig.*, a tangent of an arc is a right line drawn touching one extremity of the arc, and limited by a secant or line drawn through the centre and the other extremity of the arc.—*Sub-tangent*, a line beneath the tangent.
Tangential, *tan-jen'-shal*, a. Pertaining to a force which acts so as to give a tendency to a revolving body to fly from its centre, as mud from a wheel,—ad. *Tangentially*
Tangibility, *tan-je-bil'-e-te*, } s. The quality of being
Tangibleness, *tan'-je-bl-nes*, } perceptible to the touch.
Tangible, *tan'-je-bl*, a. Perceptible by the touch, tactile,—ad. *Tangibly*.
Tangle, *tang'-gl*, v a. To unite or knit together confusedly, to interweave; to insnare; to entrap
— v.n. To be entangled.
— s. A knot of threads or other things united confusedly; a kind of sea-weed. [manner.
Tanglingly, *tang'-gling-le*, ad. United in a tangling
Tanist, *tan'-ist*, s. (Celt.) In *Ireland*, the lord or proprietor of a tract of land; whence *Tanistry*, a life tenure of lands. [water.
Tank, *tank*, s. A large basin or cistern; a reservoir of
Tankard, *tank'-ard*, s. A large vessel for liquors, a drinking vessel, with a cover.—*Tankard-turnip*, a sort of turnip.
Tanling, *tan'-ling*, s. One tanned by the heat of the sun.
Tannate, *tan'-nate*, s. A compound of tannic acid and a base.
Tanned, *tan'd*, pp. or a. Converted into leather; darkened by the rays of the sun. [hides.
Tanner, *tan'-ner*, s. One whose occupation is to tan
Tannery, *tan'-ner-e*, s. The house and apparatus for tanning. [astringency in vegetables.
Tannic acid, *tan'-nik as'-sid*, s. The principle of
Tannier, *tan'-ne-er*, s. An esculent root, *Arum esculentum*. acid.
Tannin, *tan'-nin*, s. A name formerly applied to tannic
Tanning, *tan'-ning*, s. The art of converting the raw hides into leather by the use of tan.
Tanrec, *tan'-rek*, s. *See* Tenrec. [*tunaectum*.
Tansy, *tan'-ze*, s. A bitter, aromatic plant of the genus
Tant, *tant*, s. A small field spider of an elegant scarlet colour. [the *Ibises*.
Tantalidæ, *tan-tal'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of large birds,
Tantalism, *tan'-tâ-lizm*, s. The act of tantalizing, a teasing by the hope of good which is not attainable.
Tantalite, *tan'-tâ-lite*, s. A mineral called columbite.
Tantalization, *tan-tâ-li-za'-shun*, s. The act of tantalizing.
Tantalize, *tan'-tâ-lize*, v.a. To torment by presenting some good to the view, and exciting desire, to tease.
Tantalizer, *tan'-tâ-li-zer*, s. One who tantalizes.
Tantalizing, *tan-ta-li'-zing*, ppr. or a. Teasing or tormenting;—ad. *Tantalizingly*.
Tantalum, *tan'-ta-lum*, s. A metal, now called columbium.

TANTALUS, *tan'-tă-lus*, s. In *myth.*, a Lydian king, who was condemned to be plunged in water, with choice fruits hanging over him, without the power of reaching them.—In *zool.*, a genus of birds, the Ibis.—*Tantalus-cup*, is a philosophical toy which amusingly exhibits the principle of the siphon.

TANTAMOUNT, *tan'-tă-mount*, a. Equivalent in value or signification [great speed.

TANTIVY, *tan'-tiv-e*, ad. To ride *tantivy*, is to ride with

TANTLING, *tant'-ling*, s. One seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable. [humour.

TANTRUMS, *tan'-trumz*, s.pl. Whims; bursts of ill-

TANYSTOMA, *tan-is'-to-mă*, s.pl. A family of dipterous insects.

TAP, *tap*, v.a. or v.n. To touch gently; to strike a gentle blow; to pierce or broach a cask; to open a cask and draw liquor; to box, or bore into.

— s. A gentle blow; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask.—*Tap-house*, a house where liquors are retailed.—*Tap-root*, the root of a plant which penetrates deep into the ground.

TAPE, *tape*, s. A narrow fillet or band.—*Tape-line*, a painted tape marked with inches, &c., used in measuring.—*Tape-worm*, a worm bred in the human intestines; the parenchymatous entozoa of the tenioid family.

TAPER, *ta' per*, s. A small wax-candle. [pyramidical.

— a. Regularly narrowed toward the point; conical;

— v.n. To become gradually smaller toward one end.

— v.a. To make gradually smaller in diameter.

TAPERING, *ta'-per-ing*, ppr. or a. Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end;—ad. *Taperingly*.

TAPERNESS, *ta' per-nes*, s. The state of being taper.

TAPESTRY, *tap'-es-tre*, s. A kind of woven hangings, often enriched with representations of figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c.

— v.a. To adorn with tapestry.

TAPET, *tap'-et*, s. Worked or figured stuff. [kind.

TAPETI, *tap'-e-te*, s A South African animal of the hare

TAPIR, *ta'-pir*, s A quadruped found in South America and Sumatra.

TAPIS, *ta'-pis*, or *tap'-e*, s. Tapistry, once the cover of a council table.—*Upon the tapis*, under consideration.

TAPIOCA, *tăp-e-o'-kă*, s. The popular name of the fecula obtained by scraping and washing the roots of the cassava or cassada plant.

TAPPETS, *tap'-pets*, s.pl. The small levers connected with the valves of the cylinder of a steam-engine.

TAPSTER, *tap'-ster*, s. One whose business is to draw liquor.

TAR, *tär*, s A thick, impure resinous substance, of a dark-brown or black colour, obtained from pine and fir-trees; a sailor.—*Mineral tar*, a soft, native bitumen.—*Tar-water*, a cold infusion of tar in water.

— v.a. To smear with tar; to stimulate.

TARANTULA, *tă-ran'-tu-lă*, } s. The spider *Lycosa Tarentum*, so named from Ta-
TARENTULA, *tă-ren'-tu-lă*, } renta, a town in Italy.

TARANTISM, *tar'-an-tizm*, s. In *path.*, the dancing said to be produced by the bite of the tarantula

TARDATION, *tär-dā'-shun*, s The act of retarding.

TARDIGRADE, *tär'-de-graae*, a. Moving or stepping slowly.

—s. An edentate quadruped, so named from the slowness of its motions on the ground, of which the sloth is the type.

TARDINESS, *tar'-de-nes*, } s. Slowness; unwillingness;
TARDITY, † *tar'-de-te*, } reluctance; lateness.

TARDO *tär'-do*, ad. (Ital.) In *music*, denoting a slow movement.

TARDY, *tär'-de*, a. With a slow pace or motion; dilatory; tedious; backward; reluctant; unwary.—*Tardy-gaited*, slow paced;—ad. *Tardily*.

TARE, *tare*, s A weed that grows among corn; a leguminous plant, the *Vicia sativa*, a plant of the vetch kind, cultivated for fodder.—(Fr.) In *com.*, an allowance or abatement from the gross weight or quantity of goods.—*Tare and tret*, in *arith.*, a rule for calculating allowance on the gross weight of goods.

— v.a To ascertain or mark the amount of tare.

— old pret. of *tear*, for *tore*

TARENTISM, *tar'-en-tizm*, s. *See* TARANTISM.

TARENTULA, *tă-ren' tu-lă*. *See* TARANTULA.

TARGET, *tär'-get*, s A shield or buckler of a small kind; a mark for the artillery or musketry to fire at in their practice. [target.

TARGETED, *tär'-get-ed*, a. Furnished or armed with a

TARGETIER, *tär-ge-teer'*, s. One armed with a target.

TARGUM, *tar'-gum*, s. A translation or paraphrase of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language whence *Targumist*, the writer of a targum.

TARIFF, *tar'-if*, s. A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

— v.a. To make a list of duties on goods. [kind.

TARIN, *tar'-in*, s. A European bird of the grossbeak

TARN, *tärn*, s. A bog; a marsh; a fen, or mountain lake.

TARNISH, *tär'-nish*, v.a. To soil; to diminish or destroy the lustre or purity of; to sully.

— v.n. To lose lustre; to become dull.

TARNISHED, *tär'-nisht*, pp. or a. Sullied; having lost its brightness. [like a water-lily

TARO, *ta'-ro*, s. A plant of the genus *arum*, with leaves

TARPAULIN, *tär paw'-lin*, s. A piece of canvas covered with tar, used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, &c. [zolana.

TARRACE, *tar' ras*, s. A volcanic earth resembling puz-

TARRAGON, *tar'-ră-gon*, s. A plant of the genus *artemisia*.

TARRED, *tärd*, pp. or a. Smeared with tar.

TARRIANCE, † *tar'-re-ans*, s. A tarrying; delay; lateness.

TARRIER, *tar'-re-er*, s. One who tarries or delays; a dog. *See* TERRIER.

TARROCK, *tar'-rŭk*, s. A sea-fowl, a species of gull.

TARRY, *tar'-re*, v.n. To stay or remain in a place; to wait; to delay; to abide, or loiter.

— ‡ v.a. To wait for.

TARRY, *tär'-re*, a. Consisting of or like tar.

TARRYING, *tar'-re-ing*, s. Delay.

TARSAL, *tär'-sal*, a. Pertaining to the tarsus.

TARSE, *tärse*, s. The tarsus, which see.

TARSEL, *tär'-sel*, s. A male hawk.

TARSI, *tär'-si*, s.pl. The feet in insects, which are articulated, and formed of joints.

TARSUS, *tär'-sus*, s. That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the *instep*.

TART, *tärt*, a. Acid; sharp to the taste. [on paste.

— s A species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit baked

TARTAN, *tär'-tan*, s. A checkered worsted stuff, with threads of various colours; a small coasting vessel of the Mediterranean, with one mast.

TARTAR, *tär'-tar*, s. An acid, concrete salt.—*Crude tartar*, used in assaying ores, is called *argal* or *argol*. The tartar of wines is common cream of tartar; the concretion which incrusts the teeth; a person of a keen, irritable temper; a native of Tartary.—*To catch a Tartar*, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.—*Tartar emetic*, a double salt, consisting of tartaric acid in combination with potassa and protoxide of antimony.

TARTAREAN, *tär-tă'-re-an*, a. Hellish; pertaining to Tartarus. [bling tartar.

TARTAREOUS, *tär-tă'-re-us*, a. Consisting of or resem-

TARTARIC, *tär-tar'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Tartary, in Asia.—*Tartaric acid*, the acid of tartar. [potassa

TARTARIN, *tär'-tă-rin*, s. Fixed vegetable alkali or

TARTARINATED, *tär'-tar-e-na-ted*, a. Combined with tartarin. [tartar.

TARTARIZATION, *tär-tar-e-za'-shun*, s. Act of forming

TARTARIZE, *tär'-tar-ize*, v.a. To impregnate with tartar.

TARTARIZED, *tär'-tar-iz'd*, pp. or a. Impregnated with tartar. [taking of its qualities.

TARTAROUS, *tär'-tar-us*, a. Consisting of tartar, or par-

TARTARUM, *tär'-tar-um*, s. A preparation of tartar, called *petrified tartar*.

TARTARUS, *tär'-tar-us*, s. In *myth.*, the infernal regions.

TARTISH, *tärt'-ish*, a. Somewhat tart.

TARTLY, *tärt'-le*, ad. Sharply; with acidity; severely.

TARTNESS, *tärt'-nes*, s. Acidity; sharpness to the taste; piquancy of language or manner.

TARTRALATE, *tär' trâ-late*, s. A compound of tartralic acid with a salifiable base.

TARTRATE, *tär' trate*, s. A salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a base.

TARTROMETHYLATE, *tär-tro-meth'-e-late*, s. A compound of tartrate of oxide of methule with a base.

TARTROVINIC ACID, *tär-tro-vin'-ik as'-sid*, s. An acid composed of tartaric acid in combination with the elements of ether

TARTUFFE, *tär-tuf'*, s. (Fr.) A hypocritical devotee.

TARTUFFISH, † *tär-tuf'-ish*, a. Precise; hypocritical.

TASK, *tăsk*, s Business imposed by another, burdensome employment.—*To take to task*, to reprove, to reprimand.—*Task-master*, one who imposes a task, or burdens with labour.

— v.a. To assign a definite amount of business or labour; to burden with some employment.

Tasker, *täsk'-er*, s. One who imposes a task.
Tassel, *tas-sel*, s. A sort of pendant ornament attached to the corners of cushions or curtains; a small ribbon of silk sewed to a book.—In *building*, tassels are pieces of board that lie under the mantle-tree; a burr; a male hawk. [sels.
Tasselled, *tas'-sel'd*, a. Furnished or adorned with tas-
Tasses, *tas'-ses*, s. Armour for the thighs.
Tastable, *ta'-stà-bl*, a. That may be tasted; savoury.
Taste, *tayst*, v.a. To perceive by the tongue and palate; to try by eating a little; to essay first; to have pleasure from; to experience; to relish intellectually; to enjoy.
— v.n. To try by the mouth; to eat or drink; to have a smack; to try the relish of anything; to have perception of; to enjoy sparingly.
— s. The act of tasting; gustation; savour; relish; intellectual relish; judgment; discernment, particularly in the fine arts and belles lettres; style; a small portion given as a specimen; a little piece tasted or eaten.
Tasteful, *tayst'-ful*, a. Having a high relish, or possessed of good taste;—ad. *Tastefully*;—s. *Tastefulness*.
Tasteless, *tayst'-les*, a. Having no taste; insipid; + having no intellectual gust;—ad. *Tastelessly*;—s. *Tastelessness*. [a dram cup.
Taster, *tayst'-er*, s. One who first tastes food or liquor;
Tasting, *tayst'-ing*, s. Act of perceiving by the tongue.
Tasty, *ta'-ste*, a. Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; elegant;—ad. *Tastily*.
Tatta, *tat'-tà*, s. In *India*, a bamboo frame or trellis over which water is suffered to trickle with a view of cooling the air.
Tatter, *tat'-ter*, v.a. To rend or tear into rags.
— s. A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing, chiefly used in the plural. [low.
Tatterdemalion, *tat-ter-de-mal'-yun*, s. A ragged fel-
Tattered, *tat'-terd*, pp. or a. Rent; torn.
Tattle, *tat'-tl*, v.n. To prate; to talk idly; to communicate secrets.
— s. Prate; idle talk or chat.
Tattler, *tat'-ler*, s. An idle talker; one who tells tales.
Tattlery, *tat'-ler-e*, s. Idle talk or chat.
Tattling, *tat'-ling*, ppr. or a. Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales;—ad. *Tattlingly*.
Tattoo, *tat'-too'*, s. A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters; figures on the body, made by punctures and stains.
— v.a. To prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a coloured fluid. [and figures on the body.
Tattooed, *tat-tood'*, pp. or a. Marked by stained lines
Tattooing, *tat-too'-ing*, s. The operation or practice of pricking the skin and staining the punctured spots with a coloured substance.
Taught, *tawt*, a. Tight; stretched; not slack.
— pret. and pp. of the verb *to teach*.
Taunt, *tänt*, v.a. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile.
— s. Bitter or sarcastic reproach, insulting invective.
— a. Among *seamen*, very high or tall, as the masts of a ship.
Taunter, *tän'-ter*, s. One who reproaches or upbraids.
Taunting, *tänt'-ing*, ppr. or a. Treating with severe reflections; insulting; scoffing;—ad. *Tauntingly*.
Tauricornous, *taw-re-kawr'-nus*, a. Having horns like a bull. [bull.
Tauriform, *taw'-re-fawrm*, a. Having the form of a
Taurine, *taw'-rine*, a. Relating to a bull.
Taurocol, *taw' ro-kol*, s. A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.
Taurus, *taw'-rus*, s. The Bull; the second in order of the twelve signs of the zodiac, containing the *Pleiades*, *Hyades*, and other remarkable constellations.—The Linnæan name of the species to which the common bull or ox and cow belong.
Taut, *tawt*, a. Tight. *See* Taught.
Tautochrone, *taw'-to-krone*, s. A curve line of such property that a heavy body descending along it will always arrive at the lowest point in the same time.
Tautolite, *taw'-to-lite*, s. A velvet-black mineral occurring in volcanic feldspathic rocks. [thing.
Tautological, *taw-to-loj'-e-kal*, a. Repeating the same
Tautologize, *taw-tol'-o-jize*, v.n. To repeat the same thing in different words.
Tautologous, *taw-tol'-o-gus*, a. Tautological.
Tautology, *taw-tol'-o-je*, s. A repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition; whence *Tautologist*.
Tautophonical, *taw-to-fon'-e-kal*, a. Repeating the same sound. [sound.
Tautophony, *taw-tof'-o-ne*, s. A repetition of the same
Tavern, *tav'-ern*, s. A house licensed to sell liquors to be drunk on the spot.—*Tavern-haunter*, one who frequents taverns; a tippler.—*Tavern-keeper*, one who keeps a tavern.
Taverning, *tav'-er-ning*, s. A feasting at taverns.
Taw, *taw*, v.a. To dress white leather for gloves, &c., by imbuing skins with alum, salt, and other matters.
— s. A marble to be played with. [finery
Tawdriness, *taw'-dre-nes*, s. Tinsel in dress; excessive
Tawdry, *taw'-dre*, a. Very fine and showy in colours without taste or elegance;—ad. *Tawdrily*
— s. A slight ornament. [leather.
Tawed, *tawd*, pp. or a. Dressed and made white, as
Tawer, *taw'-er*, s. A dresser of white leather.
Tawery, *taw'-er-e*, s. A place where skins are tawed or dyed with alum.
Tawing, *taw'-ing*, s. The art and operation of preparing skins, and forming them into white leather.
Tawny, *taw'-ne*, a. Of a yellowish-dark colour, like persons who are sun-burned.
Tawniness, *taw'-ne-nes*, s. The quality of being tawny.
Tax, *taks*, s. A rate or sum of money assessed on person or property, to defray the expenses of the country or of a corporation, society, parish, or company; impost; tribute.
— v.a. To lay, impose, or assess upon citizens a certain sum; to charge; to censure; to accuse.
Taxability, *taks-à-bil'-e-te*, s. State of being taxable.
Taxable, *taks'-à-bl*, a. That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes;—ad. *Taxably*;—s. *Taxableness*.
Taxaceæ, *taks-a'-se-e*, s.pl. In *bot.*, a natural order of Gymnogens, of which the *Taxus*, or Yew-tree, is the type, consisting of trees or shrubs with continuous unarticulated branches.
Taxation, *taks-a'-shun*, s. The act of laying a tax, sum imposed; charge.—In *law*, the act of taxing or assessing a bill of cost.
Taxed, *taksd*, pp. or a. Rated; assessed.
Taxer, *taks'-er*, s. One who taxes.—At *Cambridge*, an officer whose duty is to gauge weights and measures.
Taxicorns, *taks'-e-kawrnz*, s.pl. A family of coleopterous insects.
Taxidermic, *taks-e-der'-mik*, a. Belonging to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.
Taxidermy, *taks'-e-der-me*, s. The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals for cabinets, so as to represent their natural appearance; whence *Taxidermist*.
Taxing, *taks'-ing*, s. The act of laying a tax; taxation.
Taxonomy, *taks-on'-o-me*, s. That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.
Tea, *tee*, s. The dried leaves of the tea-tree, or genus *thea*, the produce of China and the East; a decoction or infusion of tea-leaves in boiling water.—*Tea-board*, a board to put tea furniture on.—*Tea-canister*, a box in which tea is kept.—*Tea-cup*, a small cup in which tea is drank.—*Tea-dealer*, a merchant who sells teas.—*Tea-drinker*, one who drinks much tea.—*Tea-pot*, a vessel with a spout, in which tea is made.—*Tea-saucer*, a small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.—*Tea-spoon*, a small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee.—*Tea-table*, a table on which tea furniture is set.—*Tea-urn*, a vessel in the form of a vase, for supplying heated water for tea.
— v.n. To take or drink tea.
Teach, *teetch*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *taught*. To instruct, to inform; to deliver instruction; to give intelligence; to make familiar.
— v.n. To practise giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.
— s. In *sugar-works*, the last boiler.
Teachable,+ *teetch'-à-bl*, a. That may be taught, apt to learn; docile.
Teachableness, *teetch'-à-bl-nes*, s. Quality of being capable of receiving instruction; docility; aptness to learn.
Teacher, *teetch'-er*, s. One who teaches or instructs, a preceptor; a tutor; a preacher; a minister of the Gospel. [structing · instruction.
Teaching, *teetch'-ing*, s. The act or business of in-
Teachless, *teetch'-les*, a. Unteachable; indocile.
Tead,‡ *teed*, s. A torch; a flambeau.
Teague, *teeg*, s An Irishman. (*In contempt.*)

Teak, *teek*, s. A tree of the East Indies, *tectona grandis*, which furnishes an abundance of valuable ship-timber.

Teal, *teel*, s. A web-footed water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck.

Team, *teem*, s. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing; †a long line. —*Team-work*, work done by a team of horses or cattle.
— v.a. To join together in a team.

Teamster, *teem'-ster*, s. One who drives a team.

Tear, *teer*, s. A drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and flowing from the eyes.—*Tear-falling*, shedding tears.—*Tear-filled*, filled with tears.

Tear, *tare*, v.a., pret. *tore*; pp. *torn*; old pret. ‡*tare*. To separate by violence; to rend; to lacerate; to shatter; to pull with violence.—*To tear from*, to separate and take away by force.—*To tear off*, to pull off by violence.—*To tear up*, to rip up.
— v.n. To rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with violence.
— s. A rent or fissure.

Tearer, *tare'-er*, s. One who tears or rends anything; one who rages with violence.

Tearful, *teer'-ful*, a. Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears.

Tearless, *teer'-les*, a. Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling.

Tease, *teeze*, v.a. To comb or card, as wool or flax; to scratch, as cloth in dressing; to vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass or annoy.

Teasel, *tee'-zl*, s. A plant of the genus *dipsacus* (Fuller's Thistle), the heads or burs of which are employed in dressing woollen cloth; the bur of the plant.
— v.a. To cut and gather teasels.

Teaseller, *tee'-sel-er*, s. One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

Teaser, *teez'-er*, s. One who teases or vexes.

Teat, *teet*, s. The projecting part of the female breast; the nipple; the dug of a beast.

Teathe, *teethe*, s. The soil, manure, or fertility left on lands by feeding them. (*Local.*)
— v.a. To feed and enrich by live stock. (*Local.*)

Teazle, *tee'-zl*, s. Teasel, which see.

Tebeth, *teb'-eth*, s. The tenth month (December) of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

Techily, *tetch'-e-le*, ad. Peevishly; fretfully.

Techiness, *tetch'-e-nes*, s. Peevishness; fretfulness.

Technical, *tek'-ne-kal*, a. Pertaining to art or the arts; belonging to a particular profession;—ad. *Technically*.

Technicalness, *tek'-ne-kal-nes*, **Technicality**, *tek-ne-kal'-e-te*, s. Quality or state of being technical.

Technics, *tek'-niks*, s. The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

Technological, *tek-no-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to technology, or to the arts.

Technology, *tek-nol'-o-je*, s. A description of arts, or a treatise on the arts; an explanation of the terms of art; whence *Technologist*.

Techy, *tetch'-e*, a. Peevish; fretful; irritable. (More correctly, *touchy*.)

Tectibranchiates, *tek-te-bran'-ke-ates*, s.pl. An order of gasteropodous mollusks, having the branchiæ or gills covered more or less by the mantle.

Tectonic, *tek-ton'-ik*, a. Pertaining to building.

Tectrices, *tek'-tre-seez*, s.pl. The feathers of a bird which cover the quill feathers and other parts of the wing.

Ted, *ted*, v.a. To spread new-mowed grass for drying and converting into hay.

Tedder, *ted'-der*, s. A rope or chain by which an animal is tied; that by which one is restrained.
— v.a. To tie with a tedder; to permit to feed to the length of a rope or chain.

Tedious, *te'-de-us*, a. Tiresome from prolixity; slow; wearisome; fatiguing;—ad. *Tediously*;—s. *Tediousness*.

Tedium, *te'-de-um*, s. Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

Teem, *teem*, v.n. To bring forth, as young; to be pregnant; to be full; to be prolific.
— † v.a. To produce; to bring forth.

Teemer, *teem'-er*, s. One who brings forth young.

Teemful, *teem'-ful*, a. Pregnant; prolific; brimful.

Teeming, *teem'-ing*, ppr. or a. Producing young; fruitful.

Teemless, *teem'-les*, a. Not fruitful or prolific; barren.

Teen,‡ *teen*, s. Grief; sorrow.
— ‡ v.a. To excite; to provoke.

Teens, *teenz*, s.pl. The years of one's age beginning with *thirteen*, and ending with *nineteen*.

Teeth, *teethe*, s.; pl. of *tooth*, which see.—*In the teeth*, in direct opposition.

Teeth, v.n. To breed teeth.

Teething, *teethe'-ing*, s. The operation or process of the first growth of teeth; dentition.

Teetotaler, *te-to'-tal-er*, s. One pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; whence *Teetotalism*.

Teetotum, *te-to'-tum*, s. A child's toy somewhat resembling a top, and twirled by the fingers.

Teg, *teg*, s. *See* Tag.

Tegular, *teg'-yu-lar*, a. Pertaining to or resembling a tile.

Tegularly, *teg'-yu-lar-le*, ad. In the manner of tiles on a roof.

Tegument, *teg'-yu-ment*, s. A cover or covering, as the wing of an orthopterous insect, &c.

Tegumentary, *teg-yu-men'-tà-re*, a. Pertaining to teguments.

Tehee, *te-he'*, s. A sound made in laughing.

Teil, *teel*, **Teil-tree**, *teel'-tree*, s. The lime-tree, otherwise called the *linden*.

Teinds, *teends*, s.pl. In *Scotland*, tithes.

Teinoscope, *ti'-no-skope*, s. An optical instrument formed by combining prisms in a particular manner.

Teint, *tint*, s. Colour; tinge. *See* Tint.

Telamones, *tel-à-mo'-nez*, s.pl. Figures of men supporting entablatures, as caryatides of women.

Telary, *tel'-à-re*, a. Pertaining to a web.

Telegram, *tel'-e-gram*, s. A message or despatch to a distance by telegraph, which see.

Telegraph, *tel'-e-graf*, s. A mechanical apparatus for rapidly communicating intelligence to any distance, formerly effected by signals, but now done through the agency of electro-magnetic wires, by which words and sentences are rapidly conveyed from one station to another, however distant. The *Electric Telegraph* consists of three essential parts, the battery, or sources of electrical power; the wire, or channel through which that power is conveyed; and the instrument by which the electricity gives its signals. A variety of telegraphs have been introduced; as, the *Indicator Telegraph*, which conveys its signals by the movements of pointers, or indicators.—The *Type-printing Telegraph*, the *Symbol-printing Telegraph*, and the *Chemical-printing Telegraphs*.
— v.a. To convey or announce by telegraph.

Telegraphic, *tel-e-graf'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or communicated by a telegraph;—ad. *Telegraphically*.

Telegraphy, *te-leg'-rà-fe*, s. The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph.

Teleological, *te-le-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to teleology.

Teleology, *te-le-ol'-o-je*, s. The science of the final causes of things.

Teleosaurus, *tel-e-o-saw'-rus*, s. A genus of fossil *saurians*, with long and narrow snouts.

Telephonic, *tel-e-fon'-ik*, a. Far sounding.

Telescope, *tel'-e-skope*, s. An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, especially the heavenly bodies; the essential parts of which are the object glass and speculum, and the eye-glass. The *Herschelian telescope*, invented by Sir W. Herschell, has only one speculum. The *Newtonian telescope* is a reflecting telescope of the form invented by Sir I. Newton, in which the image is reflected by a plane mirror to the eye through one side of the tube, where it is viewed by the eye-glass.—*Telescope-shell*, in *conch.*, a species of *turbo*, with plane, striated, and numerous spires.

Telescopic, *tel-e-skop'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a telescope; [—ad. *Telescopically*.

Telesia, *te-le'-zhe-à*, s. Sapphire.

Telesm, *tel'-ezm*, s. A kind of amulet or magical charm.

Telesmatic, *tel-ez-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to telesms; magical.

Telestich, *tel'-e-stik*, s. A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

Telic, *tel'-ik*, a. Denoting the final end or purpose.

Tell, *tel*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *told*. To utter; to express in words; to communicate to others; to relate particulars; to count; to number; to confess or acknowledge. *Tell* is much used in commands; as, *tell* me all you know.—*To tell off* is a *mil.* term, used for counting off or dividing a regiment or company.
— v.n. To give an account; to make report.

Tell-tale, *tel'-tale*, a. Telling tales; babbling.
— s. One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals.—In *seamanship*, the dial-plate at the wheel, showing the position of the tiller.—In *music*, a movable piece of ivory or lead attached to an organ, to apprize the performer in what degree the wind is exhausted.

Teller, *tel'-ler* One who tells, relates, or communicates the knowedge of something one who numbers. —A *Teller of the Exchequer* is one whose business is to receive all moneys due to the crown; an officer of a bank who receives and pays money on checks.

Tellership, *tel'-ler-ship*, s. The office or employment of a teller.

Tellinidæ, *tel-lin'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of bivalve mollusks, of which the *Tellina* is the type.

Tellinite, *tel'-le-nite*, s. A fossil bivalve shell of the genus *tellina*.

Tellural, *tel'-lu-ral*, a. Pertaining to the earth.

Tellurate *tel'-lu-rate*, s. A compound of telluric acid and a base.

Telluretted, *tel'-lu-ret-ted*, a. Impregnated with tellurium; as *telluretted* hydrogen is hydrogen combined with tellurium in a gaseous form.

Telluric, *tel-lu'-rik*, a. Pertaining to the earth.—*Telluric acid*, an acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and three of oxygen.

Tellurion, *tel-lu'-re-un*, s. An instrument for showing the obliquity of the earth's axis, and the causes which produce the succession of day and night and the changes of the seasons.

Tellurite, *tel'-lu-rite*, s. A compound of tellurous acid and a base.

Tellurium, *tel-lu'-re-um*, s. A metal combined with gold and silver in the ores, and nearly as heavy as zinc.

Tellurous acid, *tel'-lu-rus as'-sid*, s. An acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and three of oxygen.

Temerarious, *tem-e-ra'-re-us*, a. Rash; headstrong; done at random;—ad. *Temerariously*.

Temerity, *te-mer'-e-te*, s. Unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness.

Temper, *tem'-per*, v.a. To bring to a moderate state; to mingle; to qualify; to make fit; to soften or mollify, to form to a proper degree of hardness.

— s. Due mixture of different qualities; the state or constitution of the mind; disposition; temperament; moderation; irritation; the state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness.

Temperament, *tem'-per-à-ment*, s. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; due mixture of different qualities.

Temperamental,† *tem per-à-men'-tal*, a. Constitutional.

Temperance, *tem'-per-ans*, s. Moderation; sobriety; patience; calmness; sedateness.

Temperate, *tem'-per-ate*, a. Moderate; not excessive; abstemious; sober; free from ardent passion.—*Temperate zone*, in *geog.*, the name of those parts of the earth between the tropics and the polar circles;—ad. *Temperately*;—s. *Temperateness*.

Temperative, *tem'-per-à-tiv*, a. Having the power or quality of tempering.

Temperature, *tem'-per-à-ture*, s. Constitution of nature; state; degree of any quality; moderation.—In *physics*, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses when compared with other bodies.

Tempered, *tem'-perd*, pp. or a. Duly mixed or modified; softened, or allayed; hardened; disposed.

Tempest, *tem'-pest*, s. A rushing current of wind: a storm of extreme violence; perturbation; violent agitation.—*Tempest-beaten*, beaten or shattered with storms.—*Tempest-tost*, tossed about by tempests.

—† v.a. To disturb as by a tempest.

— v.n. To storm; to pour a tempest on.

Tempestive, *tem-pes'-tiv*, a. Seasonable.

Tempestivity,‡ *tem-pes-tiv'-e-te*, s. Seasonableness.

Tempestuous, *tem-pest'-yu-us*, a. Very stormy; turbulent; blowing with violence;—ad. *Tempestuously*;—s. *Tempestuousness*.

Templar, *tem'-plar*, s. A student of the law.—*Templars*, or *knights of the Temple*, was a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem, in favour of pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land.

Template, *tem'-plate*, s. *See* Templet.

Temple, *tem'-pl*, s. A public edifice erected in honour of some deity; a church; an edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship.—In London, the *Temple* consists of two inns of court, chiefly inhabited by lawyers, and so called because they were anciently the dwellings of the knights Templars.—In *anat.*, the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles.

—† v.a. To build a temple for.

Templed, *tem'-pl'd*, a. Furnished with or enclosed in a temple.

Templet, *tem'-plet*, s. In *masonry*, a mould used by bricklayers and masons in cutting or setting out their work, a mould used by millwrights for shaping the teeth of wheels.—Among *builders*, a short piece of timber under a girder or other beam.

Tempo, *tem'-po*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, time.—*Tempo giusto*, exact time.

Temporal, *tem'-po-ral*, a. Pertaining to this life, or this world; secular; having limited existence, pertaining to the temple or temples of the head.—In *gram.*, relating to a tense, as, a *temporal* augment.

Temporalities, *tem-po-ral'-e-tez*, } s.pl. Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastical community.
Temporals, *tem'-po-ralz*, }

Temporalness,‡ *tem'-po-ral-nes*, s. Worldliness,—ad. *Temporally*, with respect to time, or this life only.

Temporalty,† *tem'-po-ral-te*, s. The laity; secular possessions.

Temporaneous,† *tem-po-ra'-ne-us*, a. Temporary.

Temporary, *tem'-po-rar-e*, a. Lasting for a time only; transient; fleeting;—ad. *Temporarily*;—s. *Temporariness*.

Temporization, *tem-po-re-za'-shun*, s. The act of temporizing.

Temporize, *tem'-po-rize*, v.n. To comply with the time or occasion; to humour or yield to the current of opinion; to delay.

Temporizer, *tem'-po-ri-zer*, s. One who yields to the time, or complies with prevailing opinions; a trimmer.

Temporizing, *tem'-po-ri-zing*, ppr. or a. Complying with the time, or with prevailing opinions;—ad. *Temporizingly*;—s. A yielding to the time, or complying with prevailing opinions.

Tempt, *tempt*, v.a. To incite to something wrong; to provoke; to solicit; to draw; to entice; to allure.

Temptable, *temp'-tà-bl*, a. Liable to be tempted.

Temptation, *temp-ta'-shun*, s. The act of tempting, enticement to evil; state of being tempted; trial.

Temptationless,† *temp-ta'-shun-les*, a. Having no temptation or motive.

Tempted, *temp'-ted*, pp. Enticed to evil; tried.

Tempter, *temp'-ter*, s. One who solicits or entices to evil; the great adversary of man; the devil.

Tempting, *temp'-ting*, ppr. Enticing to evil; trying.
— a. Adapted to entice or allure; attractive;—ad. *Temptingly*;—s. *Temptingness*.

Temptress, *temp'-tres*, s. A female who entices.

Temse,‡ *tems*, s. A sieve.—*Temse-bread*, bread made of flour better sifted than common flour.

Temulence,‡ *tem'-yu-lens*, s. Intoxication.

Temulent,‡ *tem'-yu-lent*, a. Intoxicated.

Temulentive,‡ *tem'-yu-len-tiv*, a. Drunken; in a state of inebriation.

Ten, *ten*, a. Twice five; nine and one.

Tenable, *ten'-à-bl*, a. That may be held, maintained, or defended against an assailant.

Tenableness, *ten'-à-bl-nes*, } s. The state of being
Tenability, *ten-à-bil'-e-te*, } tenable.

Tenace, *ten'-ase*, s. In *whist*, the state of holding the first and third best cards.

Tenacious, *te-na'-shus*, a. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; retentive; adhesive; apt to adhere to another substance;—ad. *Tenaciously*;—s. *Tenaciousness*.

Tenacity, *te-nas'-e-te*, s. Adhesiveness; glutinousness; stickiness.

Tenaculum, *te-nak'-yu-lum*, s. A surgical instrument by which the mouths of bleeding arteries are seized and drawn out.

Tenacy,‡ *ten'-à-se*, s. Tenaciousness.

Tenaille, *te-nale'*, s. In *fort.*, a rampart raised in the main ditch, in front of the curtain, between two bastions.

Tenaillon, *te-nal'-yun*, s. In *fort.*, a work constructed on each side of the ravelins, to increase their strength.

Tenancy, *ten'-an-se*, s. In *law*, a holding of lands or tenements.

Tenant, *ten'-ant*, s. A person holding land or other real estate under another; a dweller.—*Tenant in capite*, or *tenant in chief*, is one who holds, by feudal tenure, immediately of the sovereign.

— v.a. To hold or possess as a tenant.

Tenantable, *ten'-ant-à-bl*, a. In a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

Tenanted, *ten'-ant-ed*, pp. of the verb *to tenant*. Held by a tenant.

Tenantless, *ten'-ant-les*, a. Having no tenant; unoccupied.

Tenantry, *ten'-ant-re*, s. The body of tenants.

Tench, *tench*, s. A fresh-water fish, of the carp family.

TEND, *tena*, v.a To watch; to guard; to be attentive to.—To *tend* a vessel, is to cause her to swing, at single anchor, so as not to foul.
— v.n. To move in a certain direction; to aim at; to contribute. [expectation.
TENDANCE,‡ *ten'-dans*, s. Attendance; state of
TENDED, *tend'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to tend*.
TENDENCY, *ten'-den-se*, s. Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result. inclination.
TENDER, *ten'-der*, a. Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured, not firm or hard; weak; feeble, delicate; effeminate; susceptible of the softer passions, easily excited to pity, gentle; mild.—*Tender-hearted*, having great sensibility; very susceptible of the softer passions.—*Tender-heartedness*, susceptibility of the softer passions.—*Tender-loin*, a tender part of flesh in the hind-quarter of beef; the psoas muscle.—*Tender-mouthed*, having a tender mouth,—ad *Tenderly*.
— v.a To offer in words; to exhibit or present for acceptance; to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand.
— s. One who attends or takes care of; a small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions and other stores.—On *railroads*, a car which attends on the locomotive, to supply the fuel.—In *law*, an offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture; †a muse; ‡kind regard.
TENDERED, *ten'-derd*, pp. of the verb *to tender*.
TENDERLING, *ten'-der-ling*, s. A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness; the first horns of a deer.
TENDERNESS, *ten'-der-nes*, s. The state of being tender or easily broken, bruised, or injured; softness; brittleness; sensibility; kind attention; benignity; humanity. [service.
TENDERS, *ten'-derz*, s.pl. Proposals for performing a
TENDING, *ten'-ding*, s. The act of attending.—In *seamen's* language, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor.
TENDINOUS, *ten'-de-nus*, a. Pertaining to a tendon, full of tendons; sinewy.
TENDMENT,‡ *tend'-ment*, s. Attendance; care.
TENDON, *ten'-dun*, s. In *anat.*, a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.
TENDRAC, *ten'-drak*. *See* TENREC.
TENDRIL, *ten'-dril*, s. A slender, twining part, by which a plant attaches itself to something for support.
— a. Clasping; climbing, as a tendril.
TENDSOME, *ten'-sum*, a. Requiring much attendance.
TENEBROUS, *ten'-e-brus*, } a. Dark, gloomy;—s. *Tene-*
TENEBRIOUS, *te-ne'-bre-us*, } *briousness* and *Tenebrosity*.
TENEMENT, *ten'-e-ment*, s. A building for habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family.—In *law*, any species of permanent property, as land, houses, rents, &c.
TENEMENTAL, *ten-e-men'-tal*, a. Pertaining to tenanted lands. [leased; held by tenants.
TENEMENTARY, *ten-e-men'-tà-re*, a. That is or may be
TENESMUS, *te-nez'-mus*, s. In *path.*, a straining; a continued and sometimes painful feeling for evacuation.
TENET, *ten'-et*, s. That which a person firmly believes or maintains as a part of his creed; doctrine; opinion.
TENFOLD, *ten'-foald*, a. Ten times more
TENIOID, *te'-ne-oyd*, a. Pertaining to or resembling tapeworms.
TENNANTITE, *ten'-nan-tite*, s. A blackish, lead-grey ore of copper, from Cornwall, consisting of copper, iron, arsenic, and sulphur.
TENNIS, *ten'-nis*, s. A play, in which a ball is driven or kept in motion by rackets.—*Tennis-court*, a place or court for playing the game of tennis.
—‡ v.a. To drive a ball at the game of tennis.
TENON, *ten'-on*, s. In *build.* and *cabinet-work*, the end of a piece of timber, so formed as to be fitted into a mortise.—*Tenon-saw*, a saw with a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons.
TENOR, *ten' ur*, s. Continued run or currency; whole course or strain; stamp, character.—In *music*, the most common natural pitch of a man's voice in singing; the person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it.—*Tenor-bass voice*, the second species of the male voices, reckoning from the bass, or deepest.—*Tenor-clef*, the C clef, when placed on the fourth line of the stave.
TENOTOMY, *te-not'-o-me*, s. In *surg.*, the division or the act of dividing a tendon.
TENREC, *ten'-rek*, s. The name of three small insectivorous quadrupeds, allied to the hedgehog, and found in Madagascar and the Isle of France; also written *Tanrec* and *Tendrac*.
TENSE, *tense*, a. Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid;—ad. *Tensely*;—s. *Tenseness*.
— s. In *gram.*, an inflection of verbs by which they are made to signify or distinguish the time of actions or events. [tension.
TENSIBILITY, *ten-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The state that admits
TENSIBLE, *ten'-se-bl*, a. Capable of being extended.
TENSILE, *ten'-sil*, a. Capable of extension.
TENSION, *ten'-shun*, s. The act of stretching or of being strained to stiffness, distension. [or contraction.
TENSIVE, *ten'-siv*, a. Giving the sensation of tension
TENSOR, *ten'-sur*, s In *anat.*, a muscle that extends a part.
TENSURE,† *ten'-sure*, s. The same as TENSION.
TENT, *tent*, s. A movable habitation; a pavilion or portable lodge, consisting of canvas, sustained by poles; a soldier's movable lodging-place.—In *surg.*, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh; a kind of Spanish wine of a deep-red colour.—*Tent-bed*, a high-post bedstead, having curtains in an arched form.—*Tent-wort*, a plant of the genus *asplenium*.
— v.n. To lodge, as in a tent.
— v a. To probe; to search, as with a tent.
TENTACLE, *ten'-tà-kl*, s. A filiform process or organ round the mouth or on the bodies of various animals, as polyps, mollusks, annelids, &c., used for prehension, touch, or locomotion;—pl. *Tentacula* or *Tentacles*.
TENTACULAR, *ten-tak'-yu-lar*, a. Pertaining to tentacles.
TENTACULATED, *ten-tak'-yu-la-ted*, a. Having tentacles.
TENTACULIFEROUS, *ten-tak-yu-lif'-er-us*, a. Having tentacula or tentacles.
TENTAGE,† *ten'-taje*, s. An encampment.
TENTATION,† *ten-ta'-shun*, s. Trial; temptation.
TENTATIVE, *tent'-à-tiv*, a. Trying; essaying.
— s. An essay; trial. [as a *tented* field.
TENTED, *ten'-ted*, a Covered or furnished with tents,
TENTER, *ten'-ter*, s. A machine for stretching cloth, by means of hooks, called *tenter-hooks*.—*To be on the tenters*, to be on the stretch.—*Tenter-ground*, ground on which tenters are erected.—*Tenter-hook*, a sharp hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on the frame called *tenter*.
— v.a. To hang or stretch on tenters.
— v.n. To admit extension. [ninth;—ad. *Tenthly*.
TENTH, *tenth*, a. The ordinal of ten; the first after the
— s. The tenth part, tithe; the tenth part of annual produce.—In *music*, the octave of the first third.
TENTIGINOUS,‡ *ten-tij'-e-nus*, a. Stiff, stretched.
TENTORIUM, *ten-to'-re-um*, s. (Lat.) A pavilion, or tent.—*Tentorium cerebelli*, in *anat.*, is the membranous partition which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.
TENTORY, *tent'-ur-e*, s. The awning of a tent.
TENUATE, *ten'-yu-ate*, v.a. To make thin.
TENUIFASCIATE, *ten-u-e-fas'-se-ate*, a. Having slight bands. [narrow leaves.
TENUIFOLIOUS, *ten-yu-e-fo'-le-us*, a. Having thin or
TENUIOUS, *te-nu'-e-us*, a. Rare or subtle; opposed to *dense*. [sorial or perching birds.
TENUIROSTERS, *ten-yu-e-ros'-terz*, s.pl. A tribe of insec-
TENUIROSTRAL, *ten-yu-e-ros'-tral*, a. Thin-billed; applied to birds with a slender bill.
TENUITY, *te-nu'-e-te*, s. Thinness; smallness in diameter; exility; rarity.
TENUOUS, *ten'-yu-us*, a. Thin; small; minute; rare.
TENURE, *ten'-yur*, s. A holding or manner of holding real estate.— Under the *feudal law* there were a variety of tenures, the principal of which were *tenures in capite*, held from the sovereign; and *mesne tenures*, held of inferior lords. There were also tenures by *knight's service*, *free socage*, *pure villanage*, and *villein socage*.
TENUTO, *te-noo'-to*, ad. (Ital.) Signifying that the notes are to be sustained or held on
TEPEFACTION, *tep-e-fak'-shun*, s. Act or operation of warming, making tepid.
TEPEFIED, *tep'-e-fide*, pp of the verb *to tepefy*.
TEPEFY, *tep'-e-fi*, v.a To make moderately warm.
— v.n To become moderately warm.
TEPID, *tep'-id*, a. Moderately warm; lukewarm.

Tepidness, *tep'-id-nes*, } s. Moderate warmth; luke-
Tepidity, *te-pid'-e-te*, } warmness.
Tepor, *tep'-or*, s. Gentle heat; moderate warmth.
Teraph, *ter'-af*, s. (Heb.) A charm or amulet.
Teraphim, *ter'-a-fim*, s.pl. Household deities, Penates, or images.
Teratology, *ter-a-tol'-o-je*, s. That part of physiology which treats of malformations and monstrosities; bombast in language.
Terce, *ters*, s. The third part of a pipe, or about 42 gallons.—*Terce-major*, a sequence of the three best cards.
Tercel, *ter'-sel*, s. The male of the common falcon.
Tercine, *ter'-sin*, s. In *bot.*, the outer coat of the nucleus of the ovule of a plant.
Terebinth, *ter'-e-binth*, s. The turpentine-tree.
Terebinthine, *ter-e-bin'-thin*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of turpentine.
Terebrantia, *ter-e-bran'-she-a*, s.pl. A tribe of hymenopterous insects, the Borers.
Terebrate,† *ter'-e-brate*, v.a. To bore; to perforate [with a gimlet.
Terebrating, *ter-e-bra'-ting*, ppr. or a. Perforating.
Terebration, *ter-e-bra'-shun*, s. Act of boring.
Terebratula, *ter-e-brat'-yu-la*, s. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the class *brachiopoda*. [bratula.
Terebratulite, *ter-e-brat'-yu-lite*, s. A fossil tere-
Teredine, *ter'-e-din*, s. A borer.
Teredo, *te-re'-do*, s. A genus of acephalous testaceous mollusks, which bore submerged wood.
Terete, *te-reet'*, a. Cylindrical and tapering; columnar.
Tergeminal, *ter-jem'-e-nal*, } a. Thrice double;
Tergeminate, *ter-jem'-e-nate*, } three-fold.
Tergeminous, *ter-jem'-e-nus*, }
Tergiferous, *ter-jif'-e-rus*, a. Carrying on the back; applied to plants that bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns.
Tergiversate, *ter'-je-ver-sate*, v.n. To practise evasion.
Tergiversation, *ter-je-ver-sa'-shun*, s. A shifting; subterfuge; evasion. [abdomen.
Tergum, *ter'-gum*, s. In *entom.*, the upper surface of the
Term, *term*, s. A limit; a limited or set space of time; a bound, or boundary; the extremity of anything.—In *law*, the limitation of an estate; the time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes. There are four *terms* in the year, called Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas, from the festivals near which they begin.—In *universities* and *colleges*, the time during which instruction is given to students.—In the *arts*, a word or expression that denotes something peculiar.—In *logic*, a syllogism embracing three *terms*, the major, the minor, and the middle.—In *arch.*, a kind of pillar or column, adorned on the top with a figure.—In *alg.*, a member of a compound quantity.—Among *physicians*, the monthly uterine secretion of females.—In *contracts*, *terms* are certain conditions stated or promises made.—*Term-fee*, among *lawyers*, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.
— v.a. To name; to denominate. [tuousness.
Termagancy, *ter'-ma-gan-se*, s. Turbulence; tumul-
Termagant, *ter'-ma-gant*, a. Tumultuous; turbulent; —ad. *Termagantly*.
— s. A brawling, turbulent woman.
Termer, *ter'-mer*, s. One who travels to attend a court term; one who has an estate for a term.
Termes, *ter'-meez*, s.; pl. **Termites**. A neuropterous insect, commonly called *white ant*.
Terminable, *term'-e-na-bl*, a. That may be bounded; limitable;—s. *Terminableness*. [of a branch or stem.
Terminal, *ter'-me-nal*, a. In *bot.*, growing at the end
Terminate, *ter'-me-nate*, v.a. To set the extreme point or side of a thing; to put an end to; to complete.
v.n. To be limited; to end.
Terminated, *ter'-me-na-ted*, pp. of the verb *to terminate*.
Termination, *ter-me-na'-shun*, s. The act of limiting or setting bounds; end in time or existence; conclusion; result.—In *gram.*, the end or ending of a word.
Terminational, *ter-me-na'-shun-al*, a. Pertaining to or forming the end or concluding syllable.
Terminative, *ter'-me-na-tiv*, a. Directing termination; absolute;—ad. *Terminatively*.
Terminator, *ter'-me-nay-tur*, s. In *astr.*, the dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon. [and *terminer*.
Terminer, *ter'-me-ner*, s. A determining, as in *oyer*
Terminist, *ter'-me-nist*, s. In *eccl. hist.*, one of a class of theologians who maintain that God has assigned to every individual a term of repentance.
Terminology, *ter-me-nol'-o-je*, } s. A treatise on term;
Termonology, *ter-mo-nol'-o-je*, } especially in *nat. hist.*
Terminthus, *ter-min'-thus*, s. In *path.*, a sort of carbuncle.
Terminus, *ter'-me-nus*, s., pl. **Termini**. A boundary, a column; the extreme point or end of a railroad.
Termite, *ter'-mite*, s. The white ant, *termes*, of the family *Termitidæ*.
Termless, *term'-les*, a. Unlimited; boundless.
Termly, *term'-le*, a. Occurring every term.
— ad. Term by term; every term.
Tern, *tern*, s. A common name of certain long-winged aquatic fowls, closely allied to the gulls.
— a. Three-fold; consisting of three. [ing of three.
Ternary, *ter'-na-re*, a. Proceeding by threes; consist-
Ternary, *ter'-na-re*, } s. The number three.
Ternion, *ter'-ne-un*, }
Ternate, *ter'-nate*, a. In *bot.*, applied to a leaf that has three leaflets on a petiole.
Ternstrœmiaceæ, *tern-strem-e-a'-se-e*, s.pl. An important order of exogenous plants, of which the *Ternstrœmia* is the type, and of which the tea-trees and camellias constitute a family.
Terpsichorean, *terp-sik-o-re'-an*, a. Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing.
Terra, *ter'-ra*, s. The Latin for earth, a word of frequent occurrence in medical, chemical, and geological nomenclatures; as, *Terra-cotta*, a name given to statues, architectural decorations, figures, vases, &c., modelled or cast in a paste made of pipe or potter's clay and a fine colourless sand, and afterwards baked to a stony hardness.—*Terra-firma*, firm or solid earth.—*Terra-japonica*, the same as catechu, a substance obtained from the juice of a species of acacia.—*Terra-lemnia*, a species of red, bolary earth.—*Terra-orellana*, the red pulp which covers the seed of the *Bixa orellana*, used in colouring butter and cheese, and sometimes as a dye.—*Terra-ponderosa*, barytes or heavy spar.—*Terra-sienna*, a brown bole or ochre from Sienna, in Italy, used as a pigment.
Terrace, *ter'-ras*, s. A raised level space or platform of earth, with sloping sides, and usually laid with turf; the flat roof of a house. [light.
— v.a. To form into a terrace; to open to the air and
Terraced, *ter'-raste*, pp. or a. Formed into a terrace.
Terraculture, *ter-ra-kul'-ture*, s. Cultivation of the earth. [toise.
Terrapene, *ter'-ra-pin*, s. A species of tide-water tor-
Terraqueous, *ter-ra'-kwe-us*, a. Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.
Terrar,‡ *ter'-rar*, s. A register of lands.
Terre-blue, *tare'-blu*, s. (Fr.) A kind of earth.
Terreen, *ter-reen'*, s. An earthen or porcelain vessel for table furniture. *See* **Tureen**.
Terrel, *ter'-rel*, s. A little earth; a magnet of a spherical figure, placed so that its poles, equator, &c., exactly correspond to those of the earth.
Terrene, *ter-reen'*, a. Pertaining to the earth; earthy.
Terreous, *ter'-re-us*, a. Consisting of earth.
Terreplein, *tare'-plane*, s. (Fr.) In *fort.*, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.
Terrestrial, *ter-res'-tre-al*, a. Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; pertaining to the world; sublunary;—ad. *Terrestrially*. [of earth.
Terrestrify,‡ *ter-res'-tre-fi*, v.a. To reduce to the state
Terrestrious,† *ter-res'-tre-us*, a. Pertaining to the earth; terrestrial.
Terre-tenant, *tare-ten'-ant*, s. One who has the actual possession of land.
Terre-verte, *tare'-vare't*, s. A species of olive-green earth or chlorite, used by painters.
Terrible, *ter'-re-bl*, a. Adapted to excite terror; fearful; formidable; dreadful;—ad. *Terribly*;—s. *Terribleness*.
Terrier, *ter'-re-er*, s. A dog or little hound that creeps into the ground after animals known as field vermin; a lodge or hole where certain animals secure themselves; a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described; an auger, or borer.
Terrific, *ter-rif'-ik*, a. Dreadful; causing terror.
Terrify, *ter'-re-fi*, v.a. To frighten; to alarm.
Terrifying, *ter'-re-fi-ing*, ppr. or a. Frightening.
Terrigenous, *ter-rij'-e-nus*, a. Earth-born; produced by the earth.
Territorial, *ter-re-to'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to territory or land;—ad. *Territorially*.

TERRITORIED, *ter'-re-tur-id*, a. Possessed of lands.
TERRITORY, *ter'-re-to-re*, s. The extent or compass of land within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any state, city, or other body; domain; the dominion of a prince or state.
TERROR, *ter'-rur*, s. Violent fear that agitates the body and mind; that which may excite dread; alarm; fright; consternation.—*Reign of terror*, the bloodiest period of the French revolution, in 1793 and 1794; whence *Terrorists*. — *Terror-smitten*, overwhelmed with terror.
TERRORISM, *ter'-ror-izm*, s. A state of being terrified.
TERRORLESS, *ter'-ror-les*, a. Free from terror.
TERSE, *ters*, a. Clearly written; neat; concise;—ad. *Tersely*. —s. *Terseness*.
TERSULPHURET, *ter-sul'-fu-ret*, s. A sulphuret containing three equivalents of sulphur.
TERTENANT, *ter-ten'-ant*, s. The occupant of land.
TERTIAL, *ter'-she-al*, a. A term applied to the quills growing on the last or innermost joint of a bird's wing.
TERTIALS, *ter'-she-alz*, s.pl. In *ornith.*, the quills or large feathers which grow near the junction of the wing with the body.
TERTIAN, *ter'-she-an*, a. Occurring every other day; as, [a *tertian* fever.
— s. A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every other day.
TERTIARY, *ter'-she-à-re*, a. Of the third formation, which in *geol.* consists of a series of strata more recent than the chalk, and which has been divided into *eocene*, *miocene*, and *pliocene*, which see.
TERTIATE, *ter'-she-ate*, v.a. To do anything the third time; to examine the thickness, and ascertain the strength of ordnance.
TERZA RIMA, *tert'-sà re'-mà*, s. (Ital.) A peculiar system of versification peculiar to the Italian poets.
TERZETTO, *tert-set'-to*, s. In *music*, a composition in three parts.
TESSELAR, *tes'-se-ler*, a. Formed in squares.
TESSELATE, *tes'-se-late*, v.a. To form into squares or checkers.
TESSELATED, *tes'-se-late-ed*, pp. or a. Checkered; formed in little squares or mosaic work.
TESSELATION, *tes-se-là'-shun*, s. Mosaic work, or the operation of making it.
TESSERA, *tes'-se-rà*, s.; pl. TESSERÆ. A six-sided die, like [modern dice.
TESSERAIC, *tes-se-rà'-ik*, a. Diversified by squares; tesselated.
TESSERAL, *tes'-se-ral*, a. Pertaining to or containing [tesseræ.
TESSULAR, *tes'-su-lar*, a. Related to, or having equal axes like the cube.
TEST, *test*, s. In *metal.*, a large cupel, or a vessel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement; trial; examination by the cupel; a standard; judgment, distinction.—In *chem.*, a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound; criterion; standard.—*Test-paper*, a paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, &c.
— v.a. To prove the truth or genuineness of anything by experiment; to try; to attest and date.—In *metal.*, to refine gold or silver by certain processes.
TESTA, *tes'-tà*, s. The shelly covering of testaceous animals.—In *bot.*, the integuments of a seed.
TESTABLE, *tes'-tà-bl*, a. That may be devised or given by will.
TESTACEA, *tes-tà'-se-à*, s.pl. Shelled animals.
TESTACEL, *tes'-tà-sel*, s. A little shell.
TESTACEOLOGY, *tes-tà-se-ol'-o-je*, } s. The science of tes-
TESTACOLOGY, *tes-tà-kol'-o-je*, } taceous mollusks; conchology.
TESTACEOUS, *tes-tà'-shus*, a. Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell
TESTAMENT, *tes'-tà-ment*, s. An instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will.—The *Old* and *New Testaments* are the two great collections of the canonical books of the Scriptures.
TESTAMENTARY, *tes-tà-men'-tà-re*, a. Pertaining to a will or wills; bequeathed by will.
TESTAMENTATION, *tes-tà-men-tà'-shun*, s. The act or power of giving by will.
TESTATE, *tes'-tate*, a. Having made and left a will.
TESTATION, *tes-tà'-shun*, s. A witnessing or witness.
TESTATOR, *tes-tà'-tur*, s. A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.
TESTATRIX, *tes-tà'-triks*, s. A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.
TESTED, *tes'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to test*. [tomb, &c.
TESTER, *tes'-ter*, s. A flat canopy over a bed, pulpit,
TESTER, s. An old coin of the value of about sixpence sterling; also called a *Testern*.
TESTICLE, *tes'-te-kl*, s. One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males. [testicle.
TESTICULATE, *tes-tik'-yu-late*, a. In *bot.*, shaped like a
TESTIFICATION, *tes-te-fe-kà'-shun*, s. The act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence. [dence
TESTIFICATOR, *tes'-te-fe-kay-tur*, s. One who gives evi-
TESTIFIED, *tes'-te-fide*, pp. of the verb *to testify*. Given in evidence; witnessed. [bears witness.
TESTIFIER, *tes'-te-fi-er*, s. One who gives testimony or
TESTIFY, *tes'-te-fi*, v.n. To make a solemn declaration; to establish some fact; to give testimony; to protest; to declare against.
— v.a. To affirm or declare solemnly, for the purpose of establishing a fact.—In *law*, to affirm or declare under oath; to bear witness to.
TESTILY, *tes'-te-le*, ad. Fretfully; peevishly.
TESTIMONIAL, *tes-te-mo'-ne-al*, s. A writing or certificate in favour of one's character or good conduct.
— a. Relating to or containing testimony.
TESTIMONY, *tes'-te-mo-ne*, s. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; declaration; open attestation, profession.—In *Scripture*, the book of the law; the gospel. [petulance.
TESTINESS, *tes'-te-nes*, s. Fretfulness; peevishness;
TESTING, *tes'-ting*, s. The act of trying for proof.—In *metal.*, the operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a *test*. [gal.
TESTOON, *tes-toon'*, s. A silver coin in Italy and Portu-
TESTUDINAL, *tes-tu'-de-nal*, a. Pertaining to or resembling the tortoise.
TESTUDINATE, *tes-tu'-de-nate*, } a. Shaped like the
TESTUDINATED, *tes-tu'-de-nate-ed*, } back of a tortoise; roofed. [of a tortoise.
TESTUDINEOUS, *tes-tu-din'-e-us*, a. Resembling the shell
TESTUDO, *tes-tu'-do*, s. A genus of land tortoises.—In *path.*, a broad, soft tumour, between the skull and the skin.
TESTY, *tes'-te*, a. Fretful; peevish; petulant. [nus.
TETANIC, *te-tan'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or denoting tetaTETANUS, *tet'-à-nus*, s. A disease characterized by paroxysms of tonic spasms.
TETARTO-PRISMATIC, *te-tär'-to-priz-mat'-ik*, a. One-fourth prismatic; applied to oblique rhombic prisms.
TETCHY. *See* TECHY.
TETE, *tate*, s. (Fr.) A wig or cap of false hair.—*Tête-à-tête*, head to head; private conversation.—*Tête de pont*, a work thrown up at the entrance of a bridge, for covering the communication across a river.
TETHER, *teth'-er*, s. A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.
— v.a. To confine; as a beast with a rope or chain.
TETHYDANS, *teth'-e-danz*, s.pl. An order of acephalous molluscan animals, of which the *Tethys* is the type.
TETRABRANCHIATES, *tet-rà-brank'-e-ates*, s.pl. An order of cephalapods, including the families Nautilidæ and Ammonitidæ;—a. *Tetrabranchiate*, having four branchiæ.
TETRACHORD, *tet'-rà-kaword*, s. In *music*, a series of four sounds, of which the extremes are a fourth apart; an instrument with four strings. [four things.
TETRAD, *tet'-rad*, s. The number four; a collection of
TETRADACTYL, *tet-rà-dak'-til*, s. An animal with four toes;—a. *Tetradactylous*.
TETRADIAPASON, *tet-rà-di-à-pa'-zun*, s. A musical chord; a quadruple diapason or octave.
TETRADRACHM, *tet'-rà-dram*, s. In *ancient coinage*, a silver coin worth four drachmas.
TETRADYNAMIA, *tet-rà-de-na-me-à*, s. The fifteenth class of the Linnæan system of botany, having six stamens;—a. *Tetradynamian*.
TETRAGON, *tet'-rà-gon*, s. In *geom.*, a plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle.
TETRAGONAL, *te-trag'-o-nal*, a. Pertaining to a tetragon, having four angles.—In *bot.*, having four prominent longitudinal angles. [circle.
TETRAGONISM, *tet'-rà-go-nizm*, s. The quadrature of the
TETRAGRAMMATON, *tet-rà-gram'-mà-ton*, s. The name of the mystic number *four*, symbolically representing the Deity, whose name, in most ancient languages, was expressed by four letters; as, יהוה, Θεος, Deus, Alla, &c.
TETRAGYNIA, *tet-rà-jin'-e-à*, s. In *bot.*, an order of hermaphrodite plants having four styles;—a. *Tetragynian*.

Tetrahedral, *tet-rà-hē'-dral*, a. Having four equal and equilateral triangles.—In *bot.*, having four sides.

Tetrahedron, *tet-rà-hē'-drun*, s. In *geom.*, a solid figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles

Tetrahexahedral, *tet-rà-heks-à-hē'-dral*, a. In *cryst.*, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

Tetrahexahedron, *tet-rà-heks-à-hē'-drun*, s. A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube.

Tetrameter, *te-tram'-e-ter*, s. In *poet.*, a verse consisting of four measures, or four feet.

Tetrandria, *te-tran'-dre-à*, s. In *bot.*, a class of hermaphrodite plants, having four stamens;—a. *Tetrandrian.*

Tetraonidæ, *tet-rà-on'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of birds, comprehending the various species of grouse, partridges, quails, &c., of which the *Tetras*, or Grouse, is the type. [four distinct petals

Tetrapetalous, *tet-rà-pet' à-lus*, a. In *bot.*, containing

Tetrapharmacon, *tet-rà-far'-mà-kon*, s. A combination of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, composing an ointment.

Tetraphyllous, *te-traf'-il-lus*, a. In *bot.*, having four leaves or leaflets.

Tetrapla, *tet'-rà-plà*, s. A Bible consisting of four different versions, arranged in columns. [ruped.

Tetrapod, *tet'-r à-pod*, a. Having four feet;—s. A quad-

Tetrapterans, *te-trap'-ter-anz*, s.pl. Insects which have four wings;—a. *Tetrapterous.*

Tetrarch, *te'-trärk*, s. A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a petty prince; whence *Tetrarchate* and *Tetrarchy*;—a. *Tetrarchical.*

Tetraspaston, *tet-rà-spas'-tun*, s. A machine in which four pulleys act together. [seeds.

Tetraspermous, *tet-rà-sper'-mus*, a. In *bot.*, having four

Tetrastich, *te-tras'-tik*, s. A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses.

Tetrastyle, *tet'-rà-stile*, s. In *ancient arch.*, a building with four columns in front.

Tetrasyllable, *tet-rà-sil'-là-bl*, s. A word of four syllables;—a. *Tetrasyllabic.*

Tetrical,‡ *tet'-rik-al*, a. Froward; perverse; crabbed;—s. *Te ricalness* and *Tetricity.* [cutaneous diseases.

Tetter, *tet'-ter*, s. In *path.*, a vague name of several — v.a. To affect with the disease so-called.

Tettish,‡ *tet'-tish*, a. Captious, testy.

Teutates, *tew-tà'-tes*, s. In *myth.*, a Celtic divinity.

Teutonic, *tew-ton'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germany, or to their language.—*Teutonic order*, a military and religious order founded in 1190, intended for Germans of noble rank only.

Tew,‡ *tew*, v.a. To work; to soften.

—‡ s. Materials for anything; an iron chain.

Tewel, *tew'-el*, s. A pipe or funnel, as for smoke; an iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows.

Tewtaw,‡ *tew'-taw*, v.a. To beat; to break.

Text, *tekst*, s. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; a verse or passage of Scripture.—*Text-book*, a book containing the leading points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.—*Text-hand*, a large hand in writing.—*Text-man*, a man ready in the quotation of texts.

—† v.a. To write, as a text.

Textile, *tekst'-il*, a. Woven, or capable of being woven; as *textile* fabrics.

— s. That which is or may be woven.

Textorial, *teks-to'-re-al*, } a. Pertaining to weaving.
Textrine, *tekst'-rin*, }

Textual, *tekst'-yu-al*, a. Contained in or serving for texts.

Textualist, *tekst'-yu-al-ist*, } s. One well versed in
Textuarist, *tekst'-yu-à-rist*, } the Scriptures, and
Textuary, *tekst'-yu-à-re*, } ready at quotation, one who adheres to the text. [text.

Textually, *tekst'-yu-al le*, ad. In accordance with a

Textuary, *tekst'-yu-à-re*, a. Textual; contained in the text, serving as a text, authoritative. [of texts.

Textuist, *tekst'-yu-ist*, s. One ready in the quotation

Texture, *tekst'-yur*, s. A web; that which is woven, the disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other.

Thaler, *tal'-er*, s. The German dollar.

Thalia, *tha li'-à*, s. In *myth.*, the muse who presided over pastoral and comic poetry.—In *bot.*, a genus of plants.

Thallite, *thal'-lite*, s A variety of epidote.

Thammuz, *tham'-muz*, s. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year.—In *myth.*, the name under which the Phœnicians worshipped Osiris.

Than, *than*, conj. or ad. A particle denoting comparison, and generally placed after a comparative adjective or adverb; as wisdom is better *than* strength.

Thane, *thane*, s. A Saxon title of dignity, formerly held by persons of large territorial possessions; whence *Thanedom*, *Thaneship*, and *Thanage.*—*Thane-lands*, possessions granted to Thanes.

Thank, *thank*, v.a. To express gratitude for a favour; to make acknowledgments for kindness bestowed; sometimes used ironically.—*Thank-offering*, an offering made in acknowledgment of mercy.—*Thankworthiness*, the state of being thankworthy.—*Thankworthy*, deserving thanks.

Thanked, *thank'*, pp. of the verb *to thank.*

Thankful, *thank'-ful*, a. Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received;—ad. *Thankfully*;—s *Thankfulness.*

Thankless, *thank'-les*, a. Unthankful: ungrateful;—ad. *Thanklessly*,—s. *Thanklessness.*

Thanks, *thanks*, s.pl. Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment for favour or kindness received.

Thanksgive,‡ *thanks-giv'*, v.a. To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites.

Thanksgiver, *thanks-giv'-er*, s. One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness.

Thanksgiving, *thanks-giv'-ing*, s. The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favours or mercies; a public celebration of Divine goodness.

Tharm, *thärm*, s. (Ger.) Intestines twisted into a cord.

That, *that*, pron. a. Not this, but the other;—pron. rel., who or which, relating to an antecedent;—conj. because.

Thatch, *thatch*, s. Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain.

— v.a. To cover with straw, or some similar substance.

Thatched, *thatcht*, pp. or a. Covered with straw or thatch. [thatch houses.

Thatcher, *that'-cher*, s. One whose occupation is to

Thatching, *that'-ching*, s. The act or art of covering buildings with thatch; the materials used for this purpose.

Thaumatrope, *thaw'-mà-trope*, s. An optical toy or instrument for showing the duration of an impression of light upon the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn. [wonder.

Thaumaturgical, *thaw-mà-tur'-je-kal*, a. Exciting

Thaumaturgist, *thaw-mà-tur'-jist*, s. One who deals in wonders or believes in them.

Thaumaturgus, *thaw-mà-tur'-gus*, s. A miracle-worker; a title given by the Roman Catholics to some of their saints.

Thaumaturgy, *thaw'-mà-tur-je*, s. The act of performing something wonderful. [ice or snow

Thaw, *thaw*, v.n. To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as — v.a. To melt; to dissolve.

— s. The melting of ice or snow.

The, *the* (short, but *emph.* long), def. art. or a. Denoting a certain person or thing, and used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree; as, *the more* agreeable; *the most* splendid.

Thea, *the'-ô*, s. (Chin.) The tea-plant, a genus of plants, of the order *Ternstrœmiaceæ.* *See* Tea.

Theanthropism, *the-an'-thro-pizm*, s. In *theol.*, a state of being God and man.

Thearchy, *the'-är ke*, s. Government by God; more commonly called *theocracy.*

Theatines, *the'-à-tinz*, s pl. An order of Italian monks established in 1524, expressly to oppose the Reformation.

Theatral,‡ *the'-à-tral*, a. Belonging to a theatre.

Theatre, *the'-à-tr*, s. An edifice for the exhibition of dramatic performances, as tragedies, comedies, and farces, a play-house, a place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theatre, a building for the exhibition of scholastic exercises; a room for anatomical demonstrations.

Theatrical, *the-at'-re-kal*, a. Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; suiting the stage;—ad. *Theatrically* [mances.

Theatricals, *the-at' re-kalz*, s.pl. Dramatic performances.

Theave, *theev*, s. An ewe of the first year. (*Local.*)

Thebaine, *the'-bane*, s. A substance obtained from opium, which has a sharp metallic taste, and forms colourless crystals.

THEBAN, *thē'-ban*, a. Of or belonging to ancient Thebes. —*Theban-year*, in *chron.*, the Egyptian year of 365 days,
THECA, *thē'-kà*, s. A sheath or case. [6 hours.
THECAPHORE, *thē'-kà-fore*, s. (Gr.) In *bot.*, the pedicel or stipe of an ovary. [rians.
THECODONTS, *thē'-ko-donts*, s.pl. A tribe of extinct sau-
THEE, *thē*, pron.; obj. case of *thou*.
—‡ v.n. To thrive; to prosper.
THEFT, *theft*, s. Act of stealing; the felonious taking of another person's goods; the thing stolen.—*Theft-bote*, in *law*, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief. [ance of tea.
THEIFORM, *thē'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form or appear-
THEINE, *thē'-in*, s. A principle obtained from tea, identical with caffein.
THEIR, *thare*, pron. a. Of or belonging to them.—*Theirs* is used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers. [as opposed to *atheism*.
THEISM, *thē'-izm*, s. Belief in the existence of a God,
THEIST, *thē'-ist*, s. A believer in the existence of God.
THEISTICAL, *thē-is'-te-kal*, a. Pertaining to theism, or to a theist. [both genders.
THEM, *them*, pron.; the objective case of *they*, and of
THEME, *theme*, s. A short dissertation composed by a student.—In *gram.*, a verb in its primary absolute state.—In *music*, a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition.
THEMSELVES, *them-selves'*, a compound of *them* and *selves*; the reciprocal form of *they* and *them*, and added to *they* by way of emphasis.
THEN, *then*, ad. At that time; soon afterwards, or immediately; in that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason; at another time.
THENARD'S-BLUE, *then'-ard's-blew*, s. Cobalt blue, a pigment of which arseniate of cobalt and alumina are the bases. [reason.
THENCE, *thens*, ad. From that place or time; for that
THENCEFORTH, *thens'-forth*, ad. From that time.
THENCEFORWARD, *thens-for'-ward*, ad. From that time onward.
THENCEFROM,† *thens'-from*, ad. From that place.
THEOBROMA, *thē-o-bro'-mà*, s. A plant producing the cacao or chocolate nut, of which *theobromine* is the active principle; a superior preparation of the cacao or cocoa.
THEOCHRISTIC, *thē-o-kris'-tik*, a. Anointing by God.
THEOCRACY, *thē-ok'-rà-se*, s. Government of a state by the immediate direction of God, or the state thus governed.
THEOCRASY, *thē'-o-kra-se*, s. An intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.
THEOCRATIC *thē-o-krat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a theocracy.
THEODICY, *thē-od'-e-se*, s. Metaphysical theology.
THEODOLITE, *thē-od'-o-lite*, s. A surveyor's compass for the measurement of angles.
THEOGONY, *thē-og'-o-ne*, s. That branch of heathen theology and literature which taught the genealogy of the mythological deities; whence *Theogonist*.
THEOLOGASTER, *thē-ol'-o-gas-ter*, s. A kind of quack in divinity.
THEOLOGIAN, *thē-o-lō'-je-an*, } s. A divine; a professor
THEOLOGIST, *thē-ol'-o-jist*, } of divinity.
THEOLOGICAL, *thē-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to divinity, or the science of God and divine things;—ad. *Theologically*.
THEOLOGIZE, *thē-ol'-o-jize*, v.a. To render theological.
— v.n. To frame a system of theology;—s. *Theologizer*.
THEOLOGY, *thē-ol-o-je*, s. Divinity; the science of God and divine things.
THEOMACHY, *thē-om'-à-ke*, s. A fighting against the gods; opposition to the Divine will; whence *Theomachist*.
THEOMANCY, *thē'-o-man-se*, s. A kind of divination drawn from the responses of oracles among heathen nations.
THEOPATHY, *thē-op'-à-the*, s. Sympathy with the divine nature;—a. *Theopathetic*. [man.
THEOPHANY, *thē-of'-à-ne*, s. A manifestation of God to
THEOPHILANTHROPIST, *thē-o-fil-an'-thro-pist*, s. A title assumed in France during the revolution; the object of its professors being to establish reason in the place of Christianity.
THEOPNEUSTIC, *thē-op-news'-tik*, a. Given by inspiration.
THEOPNEUSTY, *thē'-op-new-ste*, s. Divine inspiration.
THEORBO, *thē-awr'-bo*, s A musical instrument made like a large lute.
THEOREM, *thē'-o-rem*, s. In *math.*, a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning.
THEOREMATIC, *thē-o-re-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or comprised in a theorem.
THEORETICAL, *thē-o-ret'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to or depending on theory or speculation; not practical;—ad. *Theoretically*.
THEORIC,‡ *thē'-o-rik*, s. Speculation.
THEORIC,‡ *thē-or'-ik*, a. Theoretic.
THEORIST, *thē'-o-rist*, s. One given to theory and speculation.
THEORIZE, *thē'-o-rize*, v.n. To form a theory or theories; to speculate;—s. *Theorizer*.
THEORY, *thē'-o-re*, s. Speculation; a doctrine or scheme which terminates in mere speculation, that speculative science which is distinguished from art.
THEOSOPHIZE, *thē-os'-o-fize*, v.n. To practise theosophy.
THEOSOPHY, *thē-os'-o-fe*, s. Divine illumination; the supposed intercourse with God and superior spirits; whence *Theosophist* and *Theosophism*;—a. *Theosophical*.
THERAPEUTICS, *ther-à-pew'-tiks*, s. That branch of pathology which has for its object the treatment and cure of diseases;—a. *Therapeutic*, pertaining to the healing art.
THERE, *thare*, ad. In that place. *Here and there*, in one place and another. *There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb.—In *comp.*, *there* has the sense of a pronoun; as, *thereby*.
THEREABOUT, *thare-à-bowt'*, } ad. Near that place,
THEREABOUTS, *thare-à-bowts'*, } near that number, degree, or quantity.
THEREAFTER, *there-äf'-ter*, ad. Accordingly; after that.
THEREAT, *thare-at'*, ad. At that place; on that account
THEREBY, *thare-bi'*, ad. By that means; in consequence of that.
THEREFOR, *thare-for'*, ad. For that or this.
THEREFORE, *thare'-fore*, ad. For that or this reason consequently.
THEREFROM, *thare-from'*, ad. From this or that.
THEREIN, *thare-in'*, ad. In that or this place, time, or
THEREINTO, *thare-in-too'*, ad. Into that. [thing.
THEREOF, *thare-ov'*, ad. Of that or this.
THEREON, *thare'-on*, ad. On that or this.
THEREOUT, *thare-owt'*, ad. Out of that or this.
THEREUNTO, *thare-un-too'*, ad. To that or this.
THEREUNDER, *thare-un'-der*, ad. Under that or this.
THEREUPON, *thare-up-on'*, ad. Upon that or this; in consequence of that; immediately.
THEREWHILE,‡ *thare-hwile'*, ad. At the same time.
THEREWITH, *thare-with'*, ad. With that or this.
THEREWITHAL, *there-with-awl'*, ad. Over and above; at the same time; with that.
THERFBREAD,‡ *therf'-bred*, s. Unleavened bread.
THERIACAL, *thē-ri'-à-kal*, a. Medicinal.
THERIOTOMY, *thē-re-ot'-o-me*, s. Dissection of the lower animals.
THERMAL, *ther'-mal*, a. Warm; applied chiefly to warm springs. [French republican year.
THERMIDOR, *ther'-me-dor*, s. The 11th month of the
THERMO-ELECTRICITY, *ther'-mo-e-lek-tris'-e-te* s. Electricity developed by heat.
THERMO-ELECTROMETER, *ther'-mo-e-lek-trom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current. [of heat; caloric.
THERMOGEN, *ther'-mo-jen*, s. The elementary matter
THERMO-LAMP, *ther'-mo-lamp*, s. An instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas.
THERMOMETER, *ther-mom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring heat, founded on the property which heat possesses of expanding all *bodies*, the degrees of temperature being measured by the contraction or expansion of a column of mercury, and exhibited by degrees; the freezing point, according to Fahrenheit, being 32°, and the boiling point 212°.
THERMOMETRICAL, *ther-mo-met'-re-kal*, a. Pertaining to a thermometer;—ad. *Thermometrically*.
THERMOSCOPE, *ther'-mo-skope*, s. An instrument for measuring minute differences of temperature;—a. *Thermoscopic*. [for regulating temperature.
THERMOSTAT, *ther'-mo-stat*, s. A self-acting apparatus
THESE, *theze*, pron.; pl. of *this*, and opposed to *those*, as *this* is to *that*. [a subject.
THESIS, *thē'-sis*, s. A position or proposition; a theme;
THESMOTHETE, *thes'-mo-theet*, s. A lawgiver; a legislator.
THESPIAN, *thes'-pe-an*, a. A term applied to tragic acting.
THETA, *thē'-tà*, s. The *th* of the Greek alphabet.
THETICAL, *thet'-e-kal*, a. Laid down.
THEURGY, *thē'-ur-je*, s. The pretended art of magic, which professed, through supernatural agency, to reveal the future; whence *Theurgist*;—a. *Theurgical*.

THEW *thu*, s. Muscle; sinew; ‡ manner; custom; habit.
THEY, *thay*, pron. pl.; objective case, *them*. Denoting persons or things; indefinitely used, as *they* say.
THIBLE,‡ *thi'-bl*, s. A slice; a spatula.
THICK, *thik*, a. Dense; close; inspissated; compact; solid depth or extent of body; intimate; turbid; muddy; having depth or extent.—*Thick-headed*, having a thick skull; stupid.—*Thick-set*, close-planted; having a short, thick body.—*Thick-skull*, a blockhead.—*Thick-skulled*, dull; heavy; stupid.—*Thick-skin*, a coarse, gross person; a blockhead.—*Thick-sprung*, sprung up close together.—In *ship-build.*, *thick stuff*, applies to all planks exceeding four inches in thickness. [in the way.
s. The thickest part.—*Thick and thin*, whatever is
— ad. Frequently, fast, closely; to a great depth.
—‡ v.n. To become thick or dense.
THICKEN, *thik'n*, v.a. To make thick or dense; to make close; to fill up interstices; to make concrete; to inspissate.
— v.n. To become thick; more dense; to become dark or obscure; to concrete; to be crowded.
THICKENED, *thik'nd*, pp. or a. Made more dense; inspissated. [or mass to make it thicker.
THICKENING, *thik'n-ing*, s. Something put into a liquid
THICKET, *thik'-et*, s. A wood, or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.
THICKISH, *thik'-ish*, a. Somewhat thick.
THICKLY, *thik'-le*, ad. Deeply; to a great depth; closely.
THICKNESS, *thik'-nes*, s. The state of being thick; denseness; consistence; spissitude; the extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; closeness of the parts; the want of quickness.
THIEF, *theef*, s.; pl. THIEVES, *theevz*. A person guilty of theft, one who feloniously takes the goods of another; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle.—*Thief-catcher* or *Thief-taker*, one who catches or takes thieves.
THIEVE, *theeve*, v.n. To steal; to practise theft.
THIEVERY, *theev'-er-e*, s. The practice of stealing; theft; that which is stolen.
THIEVISH, *theev'-ish*, a. Given to stealing; sly; acting by stealth;—ad. *Thievishly*;—s. *Thievishness*.
THIGH, *thi*, s. That part of men, quadrupeds, and birds which is between the leg and the trunk.—*Thigh-bone*, the bone of the thigh.
THILK,‡ *thilk*, pron. The same.
THILL, *thil*, s. The shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage.
THILLER, *thil'-ler*, s. The horse which goes between the thills or shafts, and supports them.—In a *team*, the last horse.
THIMBLE, *thim'-bl*, s. A kind of metal cap or cover for the finger, used by tailors and seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth.—In *naut.* language, an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it.—*Thimble-rig* a sleight of hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball.
THIN, *thin*, a. Having little thickness; lean; slim; slender; slight; not close; not crowded.—In *music*, an epithet applied to those pieces or passages which are meagre and scanty.—*Thin-skinned*, having a thin skin; unduly sensitive.
— ad. Not thickly or closely.
— v.a. To make thin; to attenuate; to rarefy.—In *geological stratification*, to *thin out*, is to gradually diminish in thickness until the strata disappear.
THINE, *thine*, pron. a. Belonging to or relating to thee; being thy property.
THING, *thing*, s. Any substance; something; an event or action; any particular article or commodity; an animal; used of persons in contempt.—*Things*, pl. clothes. (*Coll.*)
THINK, *think*, v.n.; pret. and pp. THOUGHT, *thawt*. To cogitate; to imagine; to contemplate, or suppose; to revolve ideas in the mind; to judge; to conclude; to consider; to deliberate.—*To think on*, to meditate on.—*To think of*, to have ideas come into the mind.—*To think well of*, to hold in esteem.
— v.a. To conceive; to imagine; to believe.—*To think much*, to grudge.—*To think much of*, to hold in high esteem. [manner.
THINKER, *thingk'-er*, s. One who thinks in a particular
THINKING, *thingk'-ing*, ppr. Having ideas; supposing; judging. [*Thinkingly*.
— s. Having the faculty of thought; cogitative;—ad.
— s. Imagination; cogitation.

THINLY, *thin'-le*, ad. In a loose, scattered manner.
THINNED, *thind*, pp. of the verb *to thin*.
THINNESS, *thin'-nes*, s. The state of being thin; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; tenuity; rareness; exility; fluidity; paucity.
THIRD, *thurd*, a. The first after the second; the ordinal of three;—ad. *Thirdly*.
— s. The third part of anything; the sixtieth part of a second of time.—In *music*, an interval containing three diatonic sounds and two degrees or intervals.—*Third-borough*, formerly an under-constable.
THIRDINGS, *thurd'-ingz*, s.pl. The third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot. (*Local.*)
THIRDS, *thurdz*, s.pl. The widow's third part of the estate of a deceased husband.
THIRL,‡ *thurl*, v.a. To bore; to perforate; to drill.
THIRLAGE, *thurl'-aje*, s. In *law*, the right which the owner of a mill possesses to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding.
THIRST, *thurst*, s. A painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink; a vehement desire of drink; eager desire for anything; dryness; drought.
— v.n. To experience a painful sensation for want of drink; to have a vehement desire for anything.
THIRSTER, *thurst'-er*, s. One who thirsts.
THIRSTY, *thurst'-e*, a. Feeling a painful sensation for want of drink; very dry; parched, having a vehement desire of anything;—ad. *Thirstily*;—s. *Thirstiness*.
THIRTEEN, *thur'-teen*, a. Ten and three.
THIRTEENTH, *thur'-teenth*, a. The ordinal of thirteen.
— s. In *music*, an interval forming the octave of the sixth.
THIRTIETH, *thur'-te-eth*, a. The ordinal of thirty.
THIRTY, *thur'-te*, a. Thrice ten, or twenty and ten.
THIS, *this*, pron. adj.; pl. THESE. That which is near or present, as opposed to that which is distant.
THISTLE, *this'l*, s. The common name of numerous prickly plants of the class *syngenesia*; the national emblem of Scotland
THISTLY, *this'ly*, a. Overgrown with thistles.
THITHER, *thith'-er*, ad. To that place; opposed to *hither*; to that end or point.—*Hither and thither*, to this place and to that.—*Thitherto*, to that end.—*Thitherward*, toward that place.
THO', *tho*, a contraction of THOUGH, which see.
THOLE, *thole*, s. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep the oar in the row-lock; the pin or handle of a scythe-snath;‡ the roof of a temple.
— ‡ v.a. To bear; to endure; to undergo.
— v.n. To wait; to have patience. (*Local.*)
THOLOBATE, *thol'-o-bate*, s. The substructure on which a dome or cupola rests.
THOMMANS, *tho-me'-ans*, s. A name of an ancient church of Christians established on the Malabar coast of India.
THOMAISM, *tho'-ma-izm*, s. The doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace; whence *Thomist*.
THOMSONITE, *tom'-sun-ite*, s. A mineral of the zeolite family, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, and water.
THONG, *thong*, s. A strap of leather used for fastening anything.
THOR, *thor*, s. In *Scand. myth.*, the son of Odin and Freya, and the god of thunder; from whose name we have the fifth day of the week, *Thursday*.
THORACIC, *tho-ras'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the thorax or breast.—*Thoracic-duct* is the grand trunk which conveys the contents of the lacteals and absorbents into the blood.
THORACICS, *tho-ras'-iks*, s.pl. In *ichth.*, an order of bony fishes, respiring by means of gills only.
THORAL, *tho'-ral*, a. Pertaining to a bed.
THORAX, *tho'-raks*, s. In *anat.*, that part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest.—In *entom.*, that part of the body between the head and the abdomen; a breastplate, cuirass, or corselet.
THORINA, *tho-rī'-nā*, s. A primitive earth with a metallic base; the oxide of thorium. [in Norway.
THORITE, *tho'-rite*, s. A massive black mineral, found
THORIUM, *tho'-re-um*, s. The metallic base of thorina.
THORN, *thawrn*, s. A tree or shrub armed with spines or sharp ligneous shoots, as the haw*thorn*, &c.; a spine, anything troublesome; worldly care.—*Thorn-apple*, an annual plant of the genus *datura*.—*Thorn-bush*, a shrub that produces thorns.—*Thorn-hedge*, a

hedge or fence consisting of thorns.—*Thornback*, a fish of the ray kind.—*Thornbut*, a turbot.

THORNLESS, *thawrn'-les*, a. Destitute of thorns.

THORNSET, *thawrn'-set*, a. Set with thorns.

THORNY, *thawrn'-e*, a. Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; prickly; spiny.—*Fig.*, occasioning pain or distress; vexatious; perplexing.—*Thorny-trefoil*, a prickly plant of the genus *fagonia*.

THOROUGH, *thur'-ro*, a. Complete; perfect; passing through or to the end.—(*See* THROUGH.)—*Thorough-bass*, in *music*, an accompaniment to a continued bass by figures.—*Thorough-bred*, in *horsemanship*, bred from the best blood.—*Thorough-going*, going all lengths.—*Thorough-lighted*, a term applied to a room which has windows on opposite sides.—*Thorough-paced*, complete; going all lengths.—*Thorough-sped*, fully accomplished.—*Thorough-stitch*, fully; completely.—*Thorough-wax*, an umbelliferous plant of the genus *bupleurum*.—*Thorough-wort*, a herb, the *eupatorium perfoliatum*.

— s. An interfurrow between two ridges

THOROUGHFARE, *thur'-ro-fare*, s. A passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way.

THOROUGHLY, *thur'-ro-le*, ad. Fully; entirely.

THOROUGHNESS, *thur'-ro-nes*, s. Completeness; perfectness.

THOROUGHPIN, *thur'-ro-pin*, s. In *farr.*, a disease in [horses, similar to bog spavin.

THORP, *thawrp*, s. A Saxon termination denoting a homestead, or the locality of a hamlet.

THOSE, *thoze*, pron.; pl. of THAT; as, *those* men.

THOTH, *thoth*, s. In *Egypt. myth.*, the god of eloquence, and supposed to be the inventor of writing and philosophy.

THOU, *thow*, pron., second person sing. Obj. THEE.

— v.a. To treat with familiarity.

— v.n. To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse.

THOUGH, *tho*, conj. Although; however; notwithstanding.

THOUGHT, *thawt*, pret. and pp. of THINK.

— s. Act of thinking; something framed in the mind; idea; conception; that which one thinks; opinion; judgment; the act of pondering; meditation.—*To take thought*, to be solicitous.—*Thought-sick*, uneasy with reflection.

THOUGHTFUL, *thawt'-ful*, a. Full of thought, having the mind directed to an object; anxious; considerate; contemplative;—ad. *Thoughtfully*;—s. *Thoughtfulness*.

THOUGHTLESS, *thawt'-les*, a. Heedless; careless; stupid;—ad. *Thoughtlessly*;—s. *Thoughtlessness*.

THOUSAND, *thow'-zand*, a. and s. The number of ten hundred; a large number indefinitely.—*Thousand-fold*, multiplied by a thousand. [thousand.

THOUSANDTH, *thow'-zandth*, a. and s. The ordinal of

THOWL, *thole*, s. *See* THOLE.

THRACK,‡ *thrak*, v.a. To load or burden.

THRALL, *thrawl*, s. A slave; ‡slavery.

—‡ v.a. To enslave; to enthral.

THRALDOM, *thrawl'-dum*, s. Slavery, bondage.

THRALLESS, *thrawl'-les*, a. Having no thralls.

THRAPPLE, *thrap'l*, s. The windpipe of an animal. (*Local.*)

THRASH, *thrash*, v.a. To beat out grain from the husk with a flail; to beat soundly; to drub.

— v.n. To perform the business of thrashing; to labour; to drudge.

THRASHER, *thrash'-er*, s. One who thrashes grain; a large species of shark.

THRASHING, *thrash'-ing*, s. The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound drubbing.—*Thrashing-floor*, a floor or area on which grain is beaten out.—*Thrashing-machine*, a machine or apparatus for separating grain from the straw.

THRASONICAL, *thrà-son'-e-kal*, a. Given to bragging; boastful;—ad. *Thrasonically*.

THRAVE, *thrave*, s. The number of two dozen; twenty-four sheaves of wheat; ‡ a drover; a herd.

THREAD, *thred*, s. A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance; the filament of a flower; the spiral part of a screw.—*Air-threads*, the fine white filaments seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders.—*Thread-shaped*, in *bot.* filiform.—*Thread-bare*, worn to the naked thread; hackneyed;—s. *Threadbareness*.

— v.a. To pass a thread through the eye; as, to *thread* a needle; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

THREADEN, *thred'n*, a. Made of thread.

THREADY, *thread'-e*, a. Like thread or filaments; slender; containing thread.

THREAP, *threep*, v.a. To chide or argue. (*Local.*)

THREAT, *thret*, s. A menace; denunciation of ill.

— v.a. To threaten; to menace. (*Poetical.*)

THREATEN, *threat'n*, v.a. To menace; to attempt to terrify; to charge strictly; to exhibit the appearance of something unpleasant.

THREATENER, *threat'n-er*, s. One who threatens.

THREATENING, *threat'n-ing*, ppr. Denouncing evil.

— a. Indicating a threat or menace;—ad. *Threateningly*.

— s. The act of menacing; a denunciation of evil.

THREATFUL, *thret'-ful*, a. Full of threats; minacious.

THREE, *thre*, a. Two and one.—*Three*, as a prefix, admits of a useful variety of adjective compounds, which are generally self-explanatory; as, *Three-capsuled*, having three capsules; *Three-celled*, having three cells; *Three-cornered*, *Three-edged*, *Three-fold*, *Three-grained*, *Three-leafed*, *Three-lobed*, *Three-petaled*, *Three-pointed*, *Three-ribbed*, *Three-sided*, *Three-score*, *Three-valved*.

THRENE,‡ *threen*, s. Lamentation.

THRENETIC, *thre-net'-ik*, a. Sorrowful; mournful.

THRENODY, *thren'-o-de*, s. A song of lamentation.

THRESH. *See* THRASH.

THRESHOLD, *thresh'-ole'd*, s. The door-sill; place or point of entering; gate; entrance.

THREW, *thru*, pret. of the verb *to throw*.

THRICE, *thrise*, ad. Three times; sometimes used by way of amplification; very.—*Thrice-favoured*, highly favoured. [slip, shoot, or run through.

THRID, *thrid*, v.a. To slide through a narrow passage; to

—‡ s. Thread.

THRIFT, *thrift*, s. Good husbandry; economical management; frugality; economy; gain; the name of several species of flowering herbs of the genera *statice* and *armeria*.

THRIFTINESS, *thrift'-e-nes*, s. Frugality; good husbandry; increase of property.

THRIFTLESS, *thrift'-les*, a. Having no frugality or good management; profuse; extravagant;—ad. *Thriftlessly*, —s. *Thriftlessness*.

THRIFTY, *thrift'-e*, a. Thriving by industry and frugality; economical; parsimonious; well husbanded; —ad. *Thriftily*.

THRILL, *thril*, s. A warbling; a thrilling sensation; a breathing-place or hole; a drill.

— v.a. To bore; to drill; to perforate; to pierce.

— v.n. To pierce; to feel a sharp shivering sensation.

THRILLING, *thril'-ling*, ppr. or a. Perforating; drilling, piercing; penetrating; feeling a tingling, shivering sensation.—In *music*, applied to passages of a sharp and piercing quality;—ad. *Thrillingly*;—s. *Thrillingness*.

THRILLINGS, *thril'-lingz*, s.pl. Thrilling sensations

THRING,‡ *thring*, v.a. To press, crowd, or throng.

THRIPS, *thrips*, s. A small spotted fly,

THRISSA, *thris'-sà*, s. A fish of the shad and herring kind.

THRIVE, *thrive*, v.n.; pret. *throve* or *thrived*; pp. *thrived* or *thriven*. To prosper by industry, economy, and good management; to increase in goods and estate; to

THRIVER, *thri'-ver*, s. One who prospers. [flourish.

THRIVING, *thri'-ving*, ppr. Prospering in worldly goods.

— a. Being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth;—ad. *Thrivingly*;—s. *Thriving* and *Thrivingness*.

THRO', *throo*, a contraction of THROUGH.

THROAT, *throte*, s. The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe.—In *naut.* language, that end of a gaff which is next the mast.—*Throat-latch*, a strap of a bridle, halter, &c., passing under a horse's throat.—*Throat-pipe*, the windpipe, or trachea.—*Throat-wort*, a plant allied to the bell-flower. 'ing. (*Local.*,

— v.a. To mow beans in a direction against their bend-

THROATY, *thro'-te*, a. Guttural.

THROB, *throb*, v.n. To beat, as the heart or pulse; to palpitate.

— s. A beat or strong pulsation; a palpitation.

THROBBING, *throb'-bing*, ppr. or a. Palpitating.

— s. The act of beating with unusual force; palpitation

THRODDEN, *throd'n*, v.n. To grow; to thrive.

THROE, *thro*, s. Extreme pain; violent anguish especially in parturition.

— v.n. To struggle in extreme pain.

— v.a. To put in agony.

THROMBUS, *throm'-bus*, s. A small tumour.

THRONE, *throne*, s. A royal seat; a chair of state; the seat of a bishop.—In *Scripture*, sovereign power.

— v.a. To place on a royal seat; to enthrone

THRONELESS, *throne'-les*, a. Having no throne.
THRONG, *throng*, s. A crowd; a multitude of persons.
— v.n. To crowd together; to come in multitudes.
— v.a. To oppress with a crowd of living beings.
THRONGED, *throng'd*, pp. or a. Crowded by multitudes.
THRONGING, *throng'-ing*, ppr. or a. Crowding together; —ad. + *Throngly*.
— s. Act of crowding together.
THROPPLE, *throp'l*, s. The windpipe of a horse.
THROSTLE, *thros'l*, s. A bird of the thrush kind; a machine for spinning, which makes the wool smooth and wiry. [of cattle.
THROSTLING, *throst'-ling*, s. A disease under the throats
THROTTLE, *throt'l*, s. The windpipe, or trachea.—*Throttle-valve*, in *steam-engines*, is a valve for regulating the supply of steam to the engine, which is brought into operation by the action of the revolving governor.
— v.a. To choke; to suffocate.
THROTTLED, *throt'ld*, pp. of the verb *to throttle*.
THROUGH, *throo*, prep. From end to end, or from side to side; by transmission; by the agency of.
— ad. From one end or side to the other; to the ultimate purpose.—*To carry through*, to accomplish.—*To go through*, to prosecute a scheme to the end.—For *Thorough-bred*, and other similar compounds, *see* THOROUGH.
THROUGHLY, *throo'-le*, ad. Completely. *See* THOROUGHLY.
THROUGHOUT, *throo'-owt*, prep. Quite through.
— ad. In every part.
THROVE, *throve*, pret. of the verb *to thrive*.
THROW, *thro*, v.a.; pret. *threw*; pp. *thrown*. To fling or cast in any manner; to propel; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine; to venture at dice.—*To throw away*, to lose by neglect or folly; to reject.—*To throw by*, to lay aside.—*To throw down*, to overthrow.—*To throw in*, to inject.—*To throw off*, to expel; to discard.—*To throw on*, to cast on.—*To throw out*, to cast out; to reject.—*To throw up*, to resign.—*To throw one's self on*, to resign one's self to the clemency of another.—*To throw silk*, to twist *singles* into a cord.
- v.n. To perform the act of throwing; to cast dice.
- s. Act of hurling or flinging; a driving or propelling; a cast of dice; a stroke; a blow; the distance to which a missile may be sent.
THROWER, *thro'-er*, s. One who throws; one who twists or winds silk; a throwster.
THROWN, *throne*, pp. of the verb *to throw*.—*Thrown-silk*, silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope. [silk.
THROWSTER, *thro'-ster*, s. One who twists or throws
THRUM, *thrum*, s. The ends of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn.—Among *gardeners*, *thrums* are the thread-like bushy parts of flowers; the stamens.
— v.n. To play coarsely on an instrument.
— v.a. To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe.—Among *seamen*, to insert short pieces of rope-yarn in a piece of canvas.
THRUSH, *thrush*, s. A dentirostral singing-bird of various species; as, the missel-*thrush*, song-*thrush* or throstle, brown-*thrush* or thrasher, &c.—In *farr.*, a disease in the feet of horses, &c.—In *path.*, minute ulcers in the mouth and fauces.
THRUST, *thrust*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *thrust*. To push or drive with force; to impel.
— v.n. To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; to squeeze in; to intrude; to push forward.
— s. A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot; assault.—In *arch.*, a horizontal outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments.
THRUSTER, *thrust'-er*, s. One who thrusts or stabs.
THRUSTING, *thrust'-ing*, s. Act of pushing with force.—In *dairies*, the act of squeezing curd with the hand to expel the whey (*local*).—*Thrusting-screw*, a screw for pressing curd in cheese-making (*local*).
THRUSTINGS, *thrust'-ingz*, s.pl. In *cheese-making*, that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made.
THRUSTLE, *thrus'l*, s. The thrush. *See* THROSTLE.
THRY-FALLOW, *thri'-fal'-lo*, v.a. To give the third ploughing in summer
THUG, *thug*, s. One of an association of robbers and murderers in India.
THULE, *thoo'-le*, s. The name given, in early history, to the northernmost part of the habitable world; hence the Latin phrase *Ultima Thule*.
THULITE, *thoo'-lite*, s. A mineral of a peach-blossom colour, found in Norway.
THUMB, *thum*, s. The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals —*Thumb-band*, a twist of anything as thick as the thumb.—*Thumb-ring*, a ring worn on the thumb.—*Thumb-screw*, an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb.—*Thumb-stall*, a kind of thimble, or ferrule of iron or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails, &c. [fingers.
— v.a. To handle awkwardly; to play or soil with the
— v.n. To play on with the fingers.
THUMBED, *thumb'd*, a. Having thumbs.
— pp. of the verb *to thumb*. Handled awkwardly, or soiled with the fingers.
THUMER-STONE, *thum'-er-stone*, s. A mineral, axinite.
THUMMIM, *thum'-mim*, s.pl. A Hebrew word denoting perfections.—The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breastplate of the high-priest.
THUMP, *thump*, s. A heavy blow given with anything that is thick, as with a club or the fist.
— v.a. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. [thumps.
THUMPER, *thump'-er*, s. The person or thing that
THUMPING, *thump'-ing*, a. Heavy; stout; fat. (*Vulg.*)
THUNDER, *thun'-der*, s. The sound which follows a flash of lightning; the report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; any loud noise; denunciation published.—The word has various compounds; as, *Thunder-blasted*, blasted by thunder.—*Thunder-bolt*, a brilliant stream of the electric fluid; *fig.*, a daring or irresistible hero; ecclesiastical denunciation; in *min.*, thunder-stone.—*Thunder-clap*, a burst of thunder, resulting from explosion of electricity.—*Thunder-cloud*, a cloud that produces lightning and thunder.—*Thunder-shower*, a shower accompanied with thunder.—*Thunder-stone*, a stone, otherwise called *brontia*.—*Thunder-storm*, a storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.—*Thunder-struck*, astonished; struck dumb by something surprising.
— v.n. To sound or roar, as an explosion of electricity to make a loud noise.
— v.a. To emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat.
THUNDERER, *thun'-der-er*, s. He who thunders.
THUNDERING, *thun'-der-ing*, ppr. or a. Uttering a loud sound.
— s. Report of an electrical explosion; thunder.
THUNDEROUS,+ *thun'-der-us*, a. Producing thunder.
THUNDERY,+ *thun'-der-e*, a. Accompanied with thunder.
THUNNER, *thun'-ner*, s. Thunder. (*Local.*)
THURIBLE, *thu'-re-bl*, s. A censer of metal.
THURIFEROUS, *thu-rif'-er-us*, a. Producing or bearing frankincense. [incense.
THURIFICATION, *thu-re-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Act of fuming with
THURLS, *thurls*, s.pl. Short communications between adits in mines. [the week.
THURSDAY, *thurz'-da*. (*Scand.* THOR.) The fifth day of
THUS, *thus*, ad. In this or that manner; on this wise; to this degree or extent.
THUS, *thuse*, s. (Lat.) The resin of the spruce fir.
THWACK, *thwak*, v.a. To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang or belabour.
— s. A heavy blow with something.
THWAITE, *thwate*, s. A fish, a species of the shad; ‡ a plain parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps.
THWART, *thwawrt*, a. Transverse; across something else.
— v.a. To cross; to oppose; to contravene; to frustrate.
— v.n. To be in opposition.
— s. The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat.
THWART-SHIPS, *thwawrt-ships*, ad. Across the ship.
THWARTED, *thwawrt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to thwart*.
THWARTER, *thwawrt'-er*, s. A disease in sheep.
THWARTING, *thwawrt'-ing*, s. Act of crossing or frustrating;—ad. *Thwartingly*. [ness
THWARTNESS, *thwawrt'-nes*, s. Untowardness; perverse-
THWITE, *thwite*, v.a. To cut or clip with a knife. (*Local.*)
THWITTLE, *thwit'l*, s. A kind of knife; a whittle.
THY, *thi*, a. Pron. adj. of THOU; of or belonging to thee.
THYINE-WOOD, *thi'-in-wud*, s. A precious wood; allied to the pines, and mentioned in Rev. xviii. 12.
THYITE, *thi'-ite*, s. A species of indurated heavy clay, of a shining surface, and pale green colour.
THYME, *time*, s. An aromatic plant of the genus *thymus*, used in cookery.
THYMUS, *thi'-mus*, s. In *anat.*, a gland situated in front of the pericardium and the large vessels arising from the base of the heart.

THYMY, *ti'-my*, a. Abounding with thyme; fragrant.
THYROID, *thi'-royd*, a. Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, sometimes called Adam's apple.
THYRSE, *thirs*, } s. In *bot.*, a species of inflores-
THYRSUS, *thir'-sus*, } cence; a panicle.
THYRSOID, *thir'-soyd*, a. Resembling a thyrse or thyrsus.
THYRSUS, *thir'-sus*, s. A staff entwined with ivy, which formed part of the accoutrement of a Bacchanal.
THYSANURANS, *this-an-yu'-ranz*, s.pl. An order of apterous insects with six feet.
THYSELF, *thi-self'*, pron. Used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis.
TIARA, *ti-a'-rà*, s. An ornament of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban; an ornament worn by the Jewish high priest; the pope's triple crown.—In *zool.*, a genus of mollusca.
TIBIA, *tib'-e-à*, s. The shin-bone.
TIBIAL, *tib'-e-al*, a. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg; pertaining to a pipe or flute.
TIBURO, *tib'-yu-ro*, s. A fish of the shark kind.
TIC-DOULOUREUX, *tik-dol-u-rew'*, s. (Fr.) A painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head.
TICE,‡ *tise*, v.a. To entice;—s. ‡ *Ticement*.
TICHORHIN, *tik'-or-rine*, s. A fossil rhinoceros.
TICK, *tik*, s. Credit; trust; a little insect that infests sheep, dogs, &c.; the cover or case of a bed.—*Tick-bean*, a small bean employed in feeding horses and other animals.—*Tick-seed*, a plant of the genus *coriospermum*.
– v.a. To run upon score; to trust.
— v.n. To beat; to pat; to make a small noise, as a watch.
TICKEN, *tik'-en*, s. Cloth for bedticks, or cases for beds.
TICKET, *tik'-et*, s. A piece of paper or a card, which gives the holder some specific right; a certificate that something is due to the holder.—*Ticket-porter*, a licensed porter, wearing a ticket, by which he may be identified.
— v.a. To distinguish by a ticket.
TICKING, *tik'-ing*, s. A closely woven cloth used to contain the feathers or other materials of beds.
TICKLE, *tik'l*, v.a. To touch lightly, and cause a peculiar sensation; to please by slight gratification.
– v.n. To feel titillation.
—‡ a. Tottering; wavering; unstable;—s. *Tickleness*.
TICKLER, *tik'-ler*, s. One who tickles or pleases
TICKLING, *tik'-ling*, s. The act of affecting with titillation.
TICKLISH, *tik'-lish*, a. Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; tottering; unfixed; critical;—ad. *Ticklishly*;—s. *Ticklishness*.
TICKTACK, *tik'-tak*, s. A game at tables.
TID, *tid*, a. Tender; soft; nice.—*Tid-bit*, a delicate or tender piece.
TIDAL, *ti'-dal*, a. Pertaining to tides; periodically flowing and ebbing.
TIDDLE,‡ *tid'l*, v.a. To use with tenderness; to fondle.
TIDE, *tide*, s. Time, season, the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith; stream; course.—*Spring-tides* are the result of the attractive force of the sun and moon when they act in a straight line.—*Neap-tides* occur when they act at right angles to each other.—*Tide-gate*, a gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.—*Tide-gauge*, a contrivance for registering the state of the tide continuously at every instant of time.—*Tide-mill*, a mill that is moved by tide-water.—*Tide-waiter*, an officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.—*Tide-way*, the channel in which the tide sets.
— v.a. To drive with the stream.
— v.n. To work in or out of a river or harbour by favour of the tide.
TIDELESS, *tide'-les*, a. Having no tide.
TIDINESS, *ti'-de-nes*, s. Neatness without richness or elegance.
TIDINGLESS, *ti'-ding-les*, a. Having no tidings.
TIDINGS, *ti'-dingz*, s.pl. News; intelligence; account of what has taken place.
TIDY, *ti'-de*, a. Being in proper time; neat; dressed with neat simplicity;—ad *Tidily*.
— v.a. To make neat; to put in good order.
TIE, *ti*, v.a. To bind; to fasten or restrain; to complicate; to confine.—In *music*, to unite notes by a curve line drawn over them.
TIE, s. A knot; fastening; bond, obligation; a knot of hair; an equality in numbers, as of votes, &c.—In *arch.*, a piece of timber or metal for binding two bodies together.—In *music*, a character to connect syncopated notes; also a thick line which unites the tails of notes, and distinguishes quavers, semiquavers, &c., from crotchets.—*Tie-beam*, the beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters.
TIED, *tide*, pp. of the verb *to tie*.—In *music*, *tied-notes* are notes over the heads of which a curve is drawn, to signify that they are to be slurred.
TIER, *teer*, s. A row; a rank; especially when one or two rows are placed above each other.
TIERCE, *teerse*, s. A cask whose content is one-third of a pipe.—In *music*, the interval of a third.—In *gaming*, a sequence of three cards of the same colour.—A thrust in *fencing*.—In *heraldry*, a field divided into three parts.
TIERCEL, *teer'-sel*, s. In *falconry*, a male hawk.
TIERCET, *teer'-set*, s. In *poetry*, a triplet.
TIERS-ETAT, *teerz'-ay-tä*, s. (Fr.) In *French hist.*, the third branch or commonalty of the legislative assembly.
TIFF, *tif*, s. A fit of peevishness; a slight altercation a small draught of liquor (*vulg.*)
— v.n. To be in a pet (*low.*)
TIFFANY, *tif'-fà-ne*, s. A species of gauze or very thin silk.
TIFFIN, *tif'-fin*, s. A slight repast between breakfast and dinner.
TIG, *tig*, s. A game among children.
TIGE, *teej*, s. The shaft of a column.
TIGER, *ti'-gur*, s. A fierce beast of the feline kind; a jaguar.—*Tiger-beetle*, an insect of the family *Cincindelidæ*.—*Tiger-bittern*, a bird belonging to the genus *tigrisoma*.—*Tiger-cat*, a striped and spotted feline quadruped.—*Tiger-footed*, hastening to devour.—*Tiger-shell*, a red shell, with large white spots, of the genus *cypræa*.—*Tiger's-foot*, a plant of the genus *ipomœa*.
TIGERISH, *ti'-gur-ish*, a. Like a tiger.
TIGHT, *tite*, a. Close; compact; not loose or open; not admitting air; sitting close to the body, as clothes parsimonious; saving; closely; not slack or loose;—ad. *Tightly*.
TIGHTEN, *tite'n*, v.a. To daw tighter; to straiten.
TIGHTENED, *tite'nd*, pp. or a Drawn tighter.
TIGHTER, *ti'-ter*, comp. of *tight*; more tight.
— a. More tight.
—+ s. A ribbon or string for drawing clothes closer.
TIGHTNESS, *tite'-nes*, s. Closeness of joints; compactness, straitness; parsimoniousness.
TIGLINE, *tig'-lin*, s. The acrid principle of the seeds of the *croton tiglium*.
TIGRESS, *ti'-gres*, s. The female of the tiger.
TIGRINE, *ti'-grin*, a. Like a tiger.
TIGRISH, *ti'-grish*, a. Resembling a tiger.
TIKE, *tike*, s. A tick, or body insect; a countryman or clown; a dog; a cur.
TILBURY, *til'-ber-re*, s. A two-wheeled carriage, without a top.
TILE, *tile*, s. A piece of baked clay or earthenware, used for covering the roofs of buildings, or for forming drains.—In *met.*, a small, flat piece of dried earth, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.—*Tile-earth*, a species of strong, clayey earth.—*Tile-ore*, a variety of octahedral red copper ore.
— v.a. To cover with tiles.
TILED, *til'd*, pp. or a. Covered with tiles.
TILER, *ti'-ler*, s. A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.
TILGATE BEDS, *til'-gate beds*, s.pl. In *geol.*, the great series of strata in the weald of Kent and Sussex, which contains many interesting organic remains.
TILIACEÆ, *til-e-a'-se-e*, s.pl. An order of exogenous plants, of which the *Tilia*, or Lime-tree, is the type.
TILING, *ti'-ling*, s. A roof covered with tiles; tiles in general.
TILL, *til*, s. A money-box in a shop; a drawer.
— prep. or ad. To the time or time of.—*Till now*, to the present time.—*Till then*, to that time.
— conj. To the time when; to the degree that.
— v.a. To cultivate; to plough and prepare for seed.
TILLABLE, *til'-là-bl*, a. Capable of being tilled; arable.
TILLAGE, *til'-laje*, s. The operation, practice, or art of preparing land for seed; cultivation; husbandry.
TILLED, *till'd*, pp. of the verb *to till* Cultivated.
TILLER, *til'-ler*, s. One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a ploughman; the bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship; a small drawer; a till

—Among *farmers*, the shoot of a plant, springing from the original stalk.—*Tiller-rope*, among *seamen*, is the rope which forms a communication between the fore-end of the tiller and the wheel.

— v.n. To put forth new shoots from the original stalk.

TILLERING, *til'-ler-ing*, s. The act of sending forth young shoots from the root of the original stalk.

TILLING, *til'-ling*, s. The operation of cultivating land; culture.

TILLYFALLY,‡ *til'-le-fal-le*, interj. Ridiculous! stuff!

TILMUS, *til'-mus*, s. In *path.*, a symptom of the fatal termination of some disorder; floccillation.

TILT, *tilt*, s. A tent; a covering overhead; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; the cover of a boat; a thrust; formerly a military exercise on horseback; a large hammer; inclination forward.—*Tilt-boat*, a boat covered with canvas or other cloth.—*Tilt-hammer*, a heavy hammer, used in iron-works, which is lifted by a wheel.

— v.a. To incline; to raise one end, as of a cask, for discharging liquor; to point or thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge; to cover with a tilt.

— v.n. To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to rush, as in combat; to play unsteadily; to lean; to cover with a cloth or awning.

TILTED, *tilt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to tilt*.

TILTER, *tilt'-er*, s. One who tilts. *See* TILT.

TILTH, *tilth*, s. The state of the soil in respect to ploughing, manuring, &c.; that which is tilled.

TILTING, *tilt'-ing*, s. The process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile.

TIMBAL, *tim-bal*, s. A kettle-drum. *See* TYMBAL.

TIMBER, *tim'-ber*, s. Wood fit for building, tools, furniture, &c.; the body or stem of a tree; the materials.—In *ships*, a *timber* is a rib or curving piece of wood.—*Timber-head*, the top end of a timber, rising above the gunwale.—*Timber-lode*, a feudal service by which the tenants were obliged to carry timber to the lord's mansion.—*Timber-saw*, a worm in wood.—*Timber-tree*, a tree suitable for timber.—*Timber-yard*, a yard or place where timber is deposited.

— v.a. To furnish with timber.

TIMBERED, *tim'-berd*, pp. or a. Furnished with timber.

TIMBRE, *tim'-ber*, s. A crest on a coat-of-arms.

TIMBREL, *tim'-brel*, s. A kind of drum, tabour, or tabret, usually with bells round the rim; an instrument of high antiquity.

TIME, *time*, s. The measurement of duration, whether past, present, or future; period; a proper time; season; age.—In *music*, the measure of sounds in regard to their continuance or duration; as, *common time*, *triple time*, &c.—In *gram.*, a tense.—*In time*, in good season; sufficiently early.—*At times*, at distinct intervals.—*Time enough*, early enough.—*To lose time*, to delay.—*Apparent time*, in *astr.*, true solar time. *Mean time*, a mean or average of apparent time. *Sidereal time* is that which is shown by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars.—*Time-honoured*, honoured for a long time.—*Time-keeper*, a clock, watch, or other chronometer.—*Time-killing*, adapted to kill time.—*Time-piece*, a clock or watch; a chronometer.—*Time-pleaser*, one who complies with the prevailing opinions.—*Time-sanctioned*, sanctioned by long use.—*Time-scorner*, one who scorns time.—*Time-server*, one who adapts his opinions and manners to the times, or obsequiously complies with the ruling powers.—*Time-table*, in *music*, a tabular representation of the different notes, and their relative lengths.—In *rail. manage.*, *Time-tables* are printed lists of the times of starting and arrival at each station or terminus.—*Time-wasting*, wasting time.—*Time-worn*, impaired by time.

— v.a. To adapt to the time or occasion; to regulate as to time; to measure, as in music or harmony.

TIMEFUL, *time'-ful*, a. Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early

TIMEIST, *time'-ist*, s. In *music*, a performer who keeps good time; ‡ a time-server.

TIMELESS,‡ *time'-les*, a. Unseasonable; done at an improper time; untimely;—ad. *Timelessly*.

TIMELY, *time'-le*, a. Seasonable, opportune; being in good time, keeping time;—ad. *Timely*, and ‡ *Timeously*;—s. *Timeliness*.

TIMID, *tim'-id*, a. Wanting courage to meet danger; fearful; timorous;—ad. *Timidly*;—s. *Timidness*.

TIMIDITY, *te-mid'-e-ty*, s. Fearfulness; pusillanimity.

TIMOCRACY, *ti-mok'-rā-se*, s. Government by men of property or honourable position.

TIMONEER, *tim'-o-neer*, s. (Fr.) A helmsman.

TIMOROSO, *tim-o-ro'-so*, ad. (Ital.) In *music*, a style expressive of awe or fear.

TIMOROUS, *tim'-or-us*, a. Fearful of danger; timid; full of scruples;—ad. *Timorously*;—s. *Timorousness*.

TIMOTHY GRASS, *tim'-o-the grās*, s A valuable grass, the *phleum pratense*.

TIMOUS, *ti'-mus*, a. Early; timely;—ad. *Timously*.

TIN, *tin*, s. A white metal, with a slight tinge of yellow, and a constituent of pewter, britannia, bell-metal, bronze, &c.; a thin plate of iron covered with tin.—*Tin-glass*, bismuth.—*Tin-mine*, a mine where tin is obtained.—*Tin-plate*, thin sheet-iron, coated with tin.—*Tin-pyrites*, a native sulphuret of tin.—*Tin-worm*, an insect.

— v.a To cover with tin, or overlay with tinfoil.

TINCAL, *tingk'-al*, s. Crude borax, as imported from the East.

TINCHEL, *tin'-tchel*, s. A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding an extensive space, and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer and game within a narrow compass

TINCT,‡ *tingkt*, v.a. To stain or colour; to imbue.

—‡ s. Stain; colour.

TINCTORIAL, *tingk-to'-re-al*, a. That which colours.

TINCTURE, *tingkt'-yur*, s. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent.—In *med.*, spirit containing medicinal substances in solution; a tinge or shade of colour.—In *heraldry*, a term applied to metals, colours, and furs.

— v.a. To tinge; to impregnate with some extraneous matter; to imbue the mind.

TIND,‡ *tind*, v.a. To kindle.

TINDER, *tin'-der*, s. Something very inflammable.—*Tinder-box*, a box in which tinder is kept.

TINE,‡ *tine*, v.a To kindle; to set on fire; to shut or enclose; to fill.

— s. The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong.

—‡ v.n. To rage; to smart; to fight.

TINEIDÆ, *tin-e-i'-de*, s.pl. A family of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, of which the *Tinea*, or moth, is the type.

TINET,‡ *ti'-net*, s. Brushwood and thorns for repairing hedges.

TINFOIL, *tin'-foyl*, s. Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

TING,‡ *ting*, s. A sharp sound. *See* TINGLE.

—‡ v.n. To sound or ring.

TINGE, *tinj*, v.a. To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to colour or stain.

— s. A slight degree of some colour or taste infused into another substance; tincture; colour; dye.

TINGENT,† *tin'-jent*, a. Having the power to tinge.

TINGLE, *ting'l*, v.n. To feel a kind of thrilling sound.

TINGLING, *ting'l-ing*, s. A thrilling sensation.

TINK, *tingk*, v.n. To make a shrill noise; to tinkle.

TINKER, *tingk'-er*, s. A mender of brass kettles, pans, &c.

TINKERING, *tingk'-er-ing*, s. The act or employment of a tinker.

TINKERLY, *tingk'-er-le*, ad. In the manner of a tinker.

TINKLE, *tingk'l*, v.n. To make or to hear small, sharp sounds.

— v.a. To cause to clink or make sharp, quick sounds.

TINKLING, *tink'l-ing*, ppr. or a. Making a small, quick noise.

— s. A small, sharp sound.

TINMAN, *tin'-man*, s. A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tinware.

TINNED, *tin'd*, pp. or a. Covered with tin.

TINNER, *tin'-ner*, s. One who works in the tin mines.

TINNIENT,‡ *tin'-ne-ent*, a. Emitting a clear sound.

TINNING, *tin'-ning*, s. The art of covering or lining anything with melted tin or with tinfoil.

TINNY, *tin'-ne*, a, Abounding with tin.

TINSEL, *tin'-sel*, s. Something very shining and gaudy, a kind of lace.

— a. Gaudy; showy to excess; specious.

— v.a. To adorn with something glittering and showy, without much value.

TINSTONE, *tin'-stone*, s. A native oxide of tin, found in Cornwall.

TINT, *tint*, s. A dye; a colour; a slight colouring or tincture.

— v.a. To tinge; to give a slight colouring to.

TINTAMAR,‡ *tin-tā-mär'*, s. A hideous or confused noise.

TINTING, *tint'-ing*, s. A forming of tints.

TINTINNABULARY, *tin-tin-nab'-yu-lā-re* a. Having or making the sound of a bell.

TINTINNALOGIA, *tin-tin-nā-lo'-je-ā*, s. The art of ringing bells.

TINY, *ti'-ne*, a. Very small; puny.

TIP, *tip*, s. The point or extremity of anything small.—In *bot.*, an anther.—*Tip-staff*, an officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable.—*Tip-toe*, the end of the toe.—*Tip-top*, the highest or utmost degree.
— v.a. To form a point with something; to cover the tip, top, or end, to tap; to lower one end.—*To tip the wink*, to wink to another for notice.
— v.n. To fall headlong; to die.

TIPT, *tipt*, pp. of the verb *to tip*.

TIPPET, *tip'-pet*, s. A narrow garment or covering for [the neck.

TIPPING, *tip'-ping*, ppr. or a. In *music*, a distinct articulation given to the flute, by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth.

TIPPLE, *tip'l*, v.n. or v.a. To indulge in the frequent use of spirituous liquors; to drink in excess.
— s. Drink, liquor taken in tippling.

TIPPLED, *tip'ld*, pp. Drank in excess.
— a. Intoxicated; inebriated.

TIPPLER, *tip'-pler*, s. One who habitually indulges in spirituous liquors.

TIPPLING, *tip'-pling*, s. The habitual practice of drinking spirituous liquors.—*Tippling-house*, a house in which liquors are sold in small quantities.

TIPSILY, *tip'-se-le*, ad. In a tipsy manner.

TIPSTAFF. *See* TIP.

TIPSY, *tip'-se*, a. Overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated;—ad. *Tipsily*.

TIPULARY, *tip'-yu-là-re*, a. Pertaining to insects of the genus *tipula*, or crane-fly kind.

TIRADE, *te-rade'*, s. A series of violent declamation.—In *music*, a strain or flight.

TIRAILLEUR, *te-ral'-yur*, s. (Fr.) A French skirmishing [soldier.

TIRE, *tire*, s. A row or rank; a tier; a head-dress; attire; a band or hoop of iron, used to bind the fellies of wheels.—In *mil.* matters, great guns, shot, shells, &c., placed in a regular form.—*Tire-woman*, a female head-dresser.
— v.a. To exhaust the strength by toil or labour; to weary, fatigue, or exhaust; to attire; to adorn; to dress the head.
— v.n. To become weary; to be fatigued.

TIRED, *tire'd*, pp. or a. Wearied; fatigued;—s. *Tiredness*.

TIRESOME, *tire'-sum*, a. Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious;—s. *Tiresomeness*.

TIRING-ROOM, *ti'-ring-room*, s. The place where players [dress for the stage.

TIRONIAN, *ti-ro'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to the shorthand of Roman antiquity.

TIRRET, *tir'-ret*, s. In *her.*, a manacle or handcuff.

TIRRIT,‡ *tir'-rit*, s. Terror; affright.

TIRWIT, *tir'-wit*, s. A bird; the lapwing.

'TIS, *tiz*, a contraction of *it is*.

TISIC, *tiz'-ik*, s. Consumption; morbid waste.

TISICAL, *tiz'-e-kal*, a. Consumptive.

TISRI, *tiz'-ri*, s. The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical.

TISSUE, *tish'-yu*, s. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours.—In *anat.* and *bot.*, texture or organization of parts; a connected series.—*Tissue paper*, very thin gauze-like paper.
— v.a. To form tissue; to interweave.

TIT, *tit*, s. A small horse; a woman (*in contempt*); a small bird; a titmouse.

TITANIC, *ti-tan'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or containing titanium.—*Titanic acid*, the peroxide of titanium, which [ing titanium.

TITANIFEROUS, *ti-tan-if'-er-us*, a. Containing or affordsee.

TITANITE, *ti'-tan-ite*, s. A mineral; sphene.

TITANIUM, *ti-ta'-ne-um*, s. In *min.*, a metal of a deep blue colour, found in small cubical crystals in the blast furnaces of iron works.

TIT-BIT, *tit'-bit*, s. A tender piece. *See* TID-BIT.

TITHABLE, *ti'-thà-bl*, a. Subject to the payment of [tithes.

TITHE, *tithe*, s. The tenth part of the increase of land and stock, allotted to the clergy.
— v.a. To tax to the amount of a tenth.
— v.n. To pay tithes.

TITHING, *ti'-thing*, s. A decennary; an ancient territorial division, generally attributed to Alfred, which consisted of ten householders, who were sureties or free pledges for each other.—*Tithing-man*, the chief man of a tithing; a peace-officer or under-constable.

TITHONIC, *ti-thon'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects;—s. *Tithonicity*.

TITILLATE, *tit'-il-late*, v.n. To tickle.

TITILLATING, *tit'-il-la-ting*, ppr. or a. Tickling.

TITILLATION, *tit-il-la'-shun*, s The act of tickling; any slight pleasure

TITLARK, *tit'-lärk*, s. A small bird of the lark kind.

TITLE, *ti'tl*, s. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work; a title-page; an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence; an appellation; right; that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; the instrument which is evidence of a right; a title-deed.—In the *canon law*, that by which a beneficiary holds a benefice.
— v.a. To name; to call; to entitle.

TITLED, *ti'tld*, pp. or a. Named; having a title.

TITLELESS,‡ *ti'tl-les*, a. Not having a title or name.

TITMOUSE, *tit'-mouse*, s.; pl. TITMICE. A small bird of the genus *parus*.—*Titmice warblers* are small birds of the genus *sylvicola*.

TITTER, *tit'-ter*, v.n. To laugh with restraint
— s. A restrained laugh; a weed.

TITTERING, *tit'-ter-ing*, s. Restrained laughter.

TITTLE, *tit'tl*, s. A small particle; a minute part; an iota.

TITTLE-TATTLE, *tit'tl-tat'tl*, s. Idle talk; empty prattle; an idle, trifling talker.
— v.n. To talk idly; to prate;—s. *Tittle-tattling*.

TITUBATE,‡ *tit'-yu-bate*, v.n. To stumble.

TITUBATION, *tit-yu-ba'-shun*, s. The act of stumbling.—In *path.*, a fidgety state of restlessness.

TITULAR, *tit'-yu-lar*, a. Nominal; having or conferring the title only; as a titular bishop;—ad. *Titularly*.
— s. A person invested with a title, by virtue of which he holds an office or benefice.

TITULARITY, *tit-yu-lar'-e-te*, s. State of being titular.

TITULARY, *tit'-yu-là-re*, a. Consisting in or pertaining to a title. [sheep. (*Local.*)

TIVER, *tiv'-er*, s. A kind of ochre used in marking
— v.a. To mark sheep with tiver.

TIVY, *tiv'-e*, ad. With great speed, a huntsman's word. *See* TANTIVY.

TMESIS, *me'-sis*, s. A figure by which a compound word is separated by the intervention of one or more words.

TO, *too*, prep. or ad. Noting motion toward a place, or direction; toward an object, purpose, or thing; opposed to *from*; noting addition, as a sign of the infinitive, it precedes the radical verb.—*To* notes extent, degree, or end; as, he languishes *to* death, it is often used *adverbially*, to modify the sense of verbs; as, to *come to*, to *heave to*.—*To-day*, *to-night*, *to-morrow*, are peculiar phrases; in the first two, *to* has the sense or force of *this*; *this day*, *this night*.—*To-morrow* is equivalent to *in* or *on* the morrow.—*To and fro*, backward and forward.—*To the face*, in presence of.

TOAD, *tode*, s. A batrachian reptile of the genus *bufo*.—*Toad-eater*, a vulgar name given to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant.—*Toad-fish*, a fish allied to the angler, or fishing frog.—*Toad-flax*, a plant, *linaria vulgaris*.—*Toad-spittle*, same as cuckoo-spittle.—*Toad-stone*, in *min.*, a variety of trap rock.—*Toad-stool*, a mushroom-looking fungus.

TOADISH,‡ *to'-dish*, a. Like a toad.

TOADY, *to'-de*, s. A toad-eater (*Vulgar.*)

TOAST, *toaste*, v.a. To dry and scorch by the heat of the fire; to drink to the health or honour of.
— s. Bread dried and scorched by the fire; he or that which is named in honour in drinking.

TOASTED, *to'-sted*, pp. or a. Scorched by heat; named in drinking the health.

TOASTER, *to'-ster*, s. One who toasts; an instrument for toasting bread or cheese.

TOBACCO, *to-bak'-ko*, s. A plant, a native of America, of the genus *nicotiana*, much used for smoking, and in snuff.—*Tobacco-pipe*, a pipe used for smoking tobacco—*Tobacco-pipe clay*, a species of clay used in making tobacco-pipes.—*Tobacco-pipe fish*, the needle-fish.—*Tobacco-stopper*, an instrument for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe.

TOBACCONIST, *to-bak'-ko-nist*, s. A dealer in or manufacturer of tobacco.

TOBINE, *to'-bin*, s. A stout twilled silk, used for dresses

TOCCATA, *tok-kä'-tà*, s. (It.) In *music*, a prelude.—*Toccatina*, a short prelude.

TOCKAY, *tok'-a*, s. A species of gecko or spotted lizard.

TOCOLOGY, *to-kol'-o-je*, s. The science of obstetrics or midwifery; whence *Tocologist*.

TOCSIN, *tok'-sin*, s. (Fr.) An alarm-bell.

TOD, *tod*, s. A quantity of wool of twenty-eight pounds ‡ a bush or thick shrub; a bushy-tailed fox
—‡ v.a. To weigh; to produce a tod.

TO-DAY, *to-day'*, s. The present day.

TODDLE, *tod'l*, v.n. To walk or move with short steps.
TODDY, *tod'-de*, s. A juice drawn from the palm-tree; a mixture of spirit and water sweetened.
TODY, *to'-de*, s. An insectivorous bird, of the genus *todus*
TOE, *to*, s. One of the small extremities of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand; the fore-part of the hoof of a horse, or of any other hoofed animal; any prolongation like to toe.
TOED, *tode*, a In *compounds*, having toes; as, narrow-*toed*; thick-*toed*; slender-*toed*, &c.
TOFORE,‡ *to-fore'*, pret. or ad. Before; formerly.
TOFT, *toft*, s. A grove of trees.—In *law*, a place where a messuage has once stood; whence *Toftman*, the owner of a toft.
TOGATED, *to-ga'-ted*, } a. Dressed in or wearing a gown.
TOGED, *toag'd*, }
TOGETHER, *to-geth'-er*, ad. In company; in the same place; in concert.—*Together with*, in union with.
TOGGEL, *tog'-gel*, s. A small wooden pin tapering towards both ends.—*Toggel-joint*, an elbow or knee-joint, consisting of two bars that may be brought into a straight line.
TOGGERY, *tog'-ger-e*, s. Clothes; garments. (*Low.*)
TOIL, *toyl*, v.n. or v.a. To labour; to work.—*To toil out*, to work out.
— s. Labour with pain and fatigue, drudgery; a net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey.
TOILER, *toyl'-er*, s. One who toils or labours with pain.
TOILET, *toyl'-et*, s. A covering spread over a table in a dressing-room; a dressing-table; mode of dressing.—To *make one's toilet*, to adjust one's dress with care.
TOILINETTE, *toy-le-net'*, s. (Fr.) A cloth, the weft of which is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and
TOILLESS, *toyl'-les*, a. Free from toil. [silk.
TOILSOME, *toyl'-sum*, a. Laborious; wearisome;—ad. *Toilsomely*;—s. *Toilsomeness*.
TOISE, *toyz*, s. (Fr.) A French measure of length, about six and a-half feet English; a term frequently used in *mil.* surveying and fortification.
TOKAY, *to-ka'*, s. A wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary.
TOKEN, *to'kn*, s. A sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship; a piece of money not coined by authority, but current by sufferance.—In *printing*, 10½ quires of
—‡ v.a. To make known. [paper.
TOKENED, *toke'nd*, a. Having marks with spots.
TOL *tole*, v.a. In *law*, to take away. *See* TOLL, and TOLL-BOOTH.
TOLA, *to'-là*, s. In *India*, a weight for gold and silver.
TOLD, *tole'd*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to tell*.
TOLE, *tole*, v.a. To draw; to allure by some bait.
TOLEDO, *to-le'-do*, s. A sword of the finest temper.
TOLERABLE, *tol'-er-à-bl*, a. That may be endured; supportable; passable; moderately good, though not very excellent;—ad. *Tolerably*;—s. *Tolerableness*.
TOLERANCE, *tol'-er-anse*, s. The power or capacity of enduring. [tion.
TOLERANT, *tol'-er-ant*, a. Enduring; favouring toleraTOLERATE, *tol'-er-ate*, v.a. To suffer to be; to admit; to allow.
TOLERATION, *tol-er-a'-shun*, s. The act of tolerating; the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship.
TOLETAN, *tol'-e-tan*, a. Applied to certain astronomical tables produced at Toledo in the 10th century.
TOLL, *tole*, s. A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for travelling over a road, bridge, &c.; custom; import; duty; payment to the corporation of a town, or to the owner of a market or fair, on the sale of goods; a miller's compensation for grinding corn; the solemn sounding of a bell.—*Toll-bar*, a bar or beam used for stopping boats on a canal, or on a road for stopping passengers.—*Toll-booth*, a place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll; a prison.—*Toll-bridge*, a bridge where toll is paid for passing it.—*Toll-dish*, a dish for measuring toll in mills.—*Toll-gate*, a gate where toll is taken.—*Toll-gatherer*, the man who takes toll.—*Toll-house*, a house or shed in which the man who takes the toll remains.
— v.n. To pay toll or tallage; to sound or ring as a bell.
— v.a To cause a bell to sound with strokes slowly repeated.—In *law*, to take away; to vacate.
TOLLER, *tole'-er*, s. A toll-gatherer; one who tolls a bell.
TOLMEN, *tol'-men*, s. In *antiq.*, a name given to large excavated stones, supposed to be druidical.
TOLSEY, *tol' se*, s. A toll-booth; a kind of market or exchange.
TOLT, *tole't*, s. In *law*, the precept of a sheriff on a writ of right; a tribute or exaction.
TOLU BALSAM, *to-lu' bawl'-sam*, s. A resin or oleo-resin produced by the *myrospermum toluifera*.
TOLUTATION,‡ *tol-u-ta'-shun*, s. An ambling pace.
TOMAHAWK, *tom'-à-hawk*, s. An Indian hatchet.
— v.a. To cut or kill with a tomahawk.
TOMATO, *to-ma'-to*, or *to-mä'-to*, s. The plant *lycopersicum esculentum*, or love-apple, much used in cookery.
TOMB, *toom*, s. A grave; a supulchre; a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.
— v.a. To bury; to inter.
TOMBAC, *tom'-bak*, s. An alloy of copper and zinc.
TOMBED, *toomd*, a. Deposited in a tomb.
TOMBLESS, *toom'-les*, a. Destitute of a sepulchral monument.
TOMBNORRY, *toom'-nor-re*, s. A Shetland bird, the puffin
TOMBOY, *tom-boy'*, s. A boisterous boy; a romping girl (*Vulgar.*)
TOMCOD, *tom'-kod*, s. A small fish of the cod kind.
TOMBSTONE, *toom'-stone*, s. A stone erected over a grave; a monument.
TOME, *tome*, s. (Fr.) A book; a volume.
TOMFOOL, *tom'-fool*, s. A great fool; a trifler.
TOMFOOLERY, *tom-fool'-er-e*, s. Foolish trifling.
TOMENTOSE, *to-men-toze'*, } a. In *bot.*, downy; nappy
TOMENTOUS, *to-men'-tus*, } cottony; or flocky.
TOMENTUM, *to-men'-tum*, s. In *anat.*, the small vessels on the surface of the brain.—In *bot.*, a species of soft pubescence. [about three carats.
TOMIN, *to'-min*, s. Among *jewellers*, a weight equal to
TOMNODDY, *tom'-nod-de*, s. A sea-bird, the puffin.
TO-MORROW, *to-mor'-ro*, s. The day after the present.
TOMPION, *tom'-pe-on*, s. The stopper of a cannon; the iron bottom to which grape-shot are fixed.
TOMRIG, *tom'-rig*, s. A rude, wanton girl; a tomboy.
TOMTIT, *tom'-tit*, s. A little bird, the titmouse.
TOMTOM, *tom'-tom*, s. A large flat drum, used by the Hindoos.
TON, *tun*, s. A measure of weight, 20 cwts., or 2240 lbs. —In *ship-measuring*, 40 cubic feet. As a termination, it signifies the name of a *town*, or some village or hill.
TON, *toan'g*, s. (Fr.) The prevailing fashion.
TONE, *tone*, s. Sound; accent; a particular inflexion of the voice, adapted to express emotion, passion or feeling; a whine; a mournful strain of voice.—In *music*, an interval of sound; peculiar sound of an instrument with regard to softness, &c.—In *med.*, that state of a body in which the animal functions are healthy.—In *paint.*, the harmonious relation of the colours of a picture in light and shade.—*Tone-syllable*, an accented syllable. [tone.
— v.a. To utter with an affected tone; to tune; to inTONED, *tone'd*, a. Having a tone.—Used in *composition*; as, *full-toned*, *soft-toned*, &c.
TONELESS, *tone'-les*, a. Having no tone; unmusical.
TONG,‡ *tong*, s. The catch of a buckle. *See* TONGUE.
TONGS, *tongz*, s.pl. An iron utensil consisting of two long shafts, used for handling fire or heated metals.
TONGUE, *tung*, s. The organ of taste in animals, and more especially of speech in man; utterance; speech, a language; idiom; dialect; a people or nation; a point, as of a buckle; a projecting point of land; the taper point of anything.—*To hold the tongue*, to be silent.—*Tongue-grafting*, inserting the end of a cion in a particular manner.—*Tongue-tied*, having an impediment in the speech; unable to speak freely.
— v.a. To chide; to scold.
— v.n. To talk; to prate.
TONGUED, *tungd*, a. Having a tongue.
TONGUELESS, *tung'-les*, a. Having no tongue; speechless.
TONGUING, *tung'-ing*, s. In *hort.*, a particular mode of engrafting.
TONIC, *ton'-ik*, a. Increasing strength; elastic; obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.—*Tonic spasm*, a continuous spasmodic contraction.
— s. A medicine that increases the strength, and gives vigour of action to the system.—In *music*, the key-note of any composition; the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension.
TONICA, *ton'-e-ka*, s. In *pharm.*, medicines which tend to brace the nerves. [fibres.
TONICITY, *to-nis'-e-te*, s. Elasticity of the muscular
TO-NIGHT, *to-nite'*, s. The night after the present day.
TONKA BEAN, *ton'-ka been*, } s. The fruit of the *dip-*
TONQUIN BEAN, *ton'-kwin been*, } *teris odorata*, a shrubby plant of Guiana, employed in the scenting of snuff.

TONNAGE, *tun'-naje*, s. An impost on every ton carried in a boat or ship; the cubical content or burden of a ship in tons; a duty or toll on goods carried by canal.
TONSIL, *ton'-sil*, s. In *anat.*, a glandular body in the throat or fauces.
TONSILE, *ton'-sil*, a. That may be clipped.
TONSILLAR, *ton'-sil-lar*, } a. Pertaining to the ton-
TONSILITIC, *ton-sil-lit'-ik*, } sils. [tonsils.
TONSILITIS, *ton-sil-li'-tis*, s. Inflammation of the
TONSORIAL, *ton-so'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a barber or to shaving.
TONSURE, *ton'-shure*, s. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head.—In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the corona or crown which priests wear, as a mark of their order.
TONTINE, *ton-teen'*, s. An annuity on survivorship; a loan raised on life-annuities.
TONY, *to'-ne*, s. A simpleton.
TOO, *too*, ad. Over; more than enough; likewise.
TOOK, *took*, pret. of the verb *to take*.
TOOL, *tool*, s. An instrument of manual operation; a person used as an instrument by another person.
— v.a. To shape with a tool. [tool.
TOOLING, *tool'-ing*, s. Workmanship performed with a
TOOM, *toom*, a. Empty. (*Local.*)
TOON-WOOD, *toon'-wood*, s. A wood of a reddish-brown colour; the *cedrela toona* of botanists.
TOOT, *toot*, v.n. To make a particular noise with the tongue articulating with the root of the upper teeth, at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner; to peep; to look narrowly; ‡ to stand out prominently.
— v.a. To sound; as, to *toot* the horn.
TOOTER, *toot'er*, s. One who plays upon a pipe or horn.
TOOTH, *tooth*, s.; pl. TEETH. A bony substance growing out of the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication; taste; palate; a tine; a prong. —*Tooth and nail*, by all possible means.—*To the teeth*, in open opposition.—*To cast in the teeth*, to retort reproachfully.—*In spite of the teeth*, in defiance of opposition.—*To show the teeth*, to threaten.—*Tooth-drawing*, the act of extracting a tooth.—*Tooth-edge*, tingling uneasiness.—*Tooth-pick*, an instrument for picking the teeth.—*Tooth-wort*, a plant of various genera.—*Toothache*, pain in the teeth.—*Toothache-tree*, an evergreen shrub of the genus *xanthoxylum*.
— v.a. To furnish with teeth; to indent; to jagg; to lock into each other. [jaggs.—In *bot.*, dentate.
TOOTHED, *toothed* or *toothe'd*, pp. or a. Having teeth or
TOOTHFUL,‡ *tooth'-ful*, a. Palatable.
TOOTHLESS, *tooth'-les*, a. Having no teeth.
TOOTHLETED, *tooth'-let-ed*, a. In *bot.*, denticulate.
TOOTHSOME, *tooth'-sum*, a. Grateful to the taste;—s. *Toothsomeness*.
TOOTHY, *tooth'-e*, a. Toothed; having teeth.
TOP, *top*, s. The highest part of anything; summit; surface; upper side; the chief; the highest rank; an inverted conoid which children play with by whirling it on its point.—In *ship-building*, a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides, for the convenience of the men. —As a compound, *top*, is in frequent use in nautical phraseology; as, *Top-armour*, *Top-block*, *Top-chain*, *Top-mast*, *Top-gallant-mast*, *Top-man*, *Top-rope*, *Top-sail*, *Top-tackle*, &c. — *Top-dressing*, a dressing of manure laid on the surface of sand.—*Top-heavy*, having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower. —*Top-knot*, a knot worn by females on the top of the head.—*Top-proud*, proud to the highest degree.—*Top-shaped*, in *bot.*, turbinate.—*Top-soiling*, taking off the top soil of land before a canal is begun.—*Top-stone*, a stone which forms the top.
— v.n. To rise aloft; to be eminent. [the top of.
— v.a. To cover on the top; to cap; to crop; to rise to
TOPAN, *to'-pan*, s. The horned Indian rhinocerous bird.
TOPARCH, *to'-pärk*, s. The principal man in a place or country. [a toparch.
TOPARCHY, *to'-pärk-e*, s. A petty country governed by
TOPAZ, *to'-paz*, s. A mineral, one of the gems which occurs in rhombic prisms, and consists of silica, alumina, and fluoric acid.
TOPAZOLITE, *to-paz'-o-lite*, s. A variety of precious garnet of a topaz-yellow colour.
TOPE, *tope*, s. A fish of the shark family, resembling the dog-fish.—In *Hindostan*, a grove or clump of trees.
— v.n. To drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.
TOPER, *to'-per*, s. One who drinks to excess; a drunkard
TOPET, *top'-et*, s A small bird, the crested titmouse.
TOPFUL, *top'-ful*, a. Full to the brim.
TOPH, *tof*, } s. In *min.*, a kind of sandstone. *See*
TOPHIN, *tof'-in*, } TUFA.
TOPHACEOUS, *to-fa'-shus*, a. Gritty; sandy.
TOPHET, *to'-fet*, s. The Hebrew name for hell, so-called from a place east of Jerusalem, where children were burned to Moloch. [*topiary work*.
TOPIARY, *top'-e-ä-re*, a. Shaped by cutting; as,
TOPIC, *top'-ik*, s. Any subject of discourse or argument; principle of persuation.—In *med.*, a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body.
TOPICAL, *top'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to a place; limited; local; pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse;—ad. *Topically*. [scalp.
TOPINARIA, *top-e-na'-re-ä*, s. In *path*, a tumour of the
TOPLESS, *top'-les*, a. Having no top. [sawing.
TOPMAN, *top'-man*, s. The man who stands above in
TOPMOST, *top'-most*, a. Highest; uppermost.
TOPOGRAPHER, *to-pog'-rä-fer*, s. One who describes a particular place, town, city, or tract of land.
TOPOGRAPHICAL, *top-o-graf'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place;—ad. *Topographically*.
TOPOGRAPHY, *to-pog'-rä-fe*, s. The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land.
TOPPED, } *topt*, { pp. or a. Covered on the top; capped;
TOPT, } { surpassed; cropped.
TOPPING, *top'-ping*, ppr. Covering the top, capping.
— a. Fine; gallant.
— s. In *naut.* language, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other.—*Topping-lift*, a large, strong tackle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a mainsail, in a brig or schooner.
TOPPLE, *top'-pl*, v.n. To pitch or tumble down.
— v.a. To throw down.
TOPSY-TURVY, *top'-se-tur'-ve*, ad. In an inverted posture.
TOQUET, *to-ka'*, s. (Fr.) A kind of bonnet or head-dress for women.
TOR, *tor*, s. (Sax.) A tower or high pointed hill.
TORCH, *tawrtch*, s. A flambeau or large light, formed of some combustible substance. — *Torch-bearer*, one whose office is to carry a torch.—*Torch-light*, the light of torches.—*Torch-thistle*, a prickly plant of the cactus tribe.—*Torch-wort*, a plant.
TORE, *tore*, pret. of the verb *to tear*.
— s. The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring.—In *arch.*, a large, round moulding on the base of a column; a torus.
TOREUMATOGRAPHY, *to-rew-mä-tog'-rä-fe*, s. A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos; whence *Toreumatology*. [polished.
TOREUTIC, *to-roo'-tik*, a. In *sculp.*, highly finished or
TORMENT, *tawr'-ment*, s. Extreme pain; anguish; that which gives pain or misery.
TORMENT, *tor-ment'*, v.a. To put to extreme pain or anguish; to distress; to tease; to harass.
TORMENTIL, *tawr'-men-til*, s. A plant whose root is used in medicine as a powerful astringent, the *Septfoil*.
TORMENTING, *tor-ment'-ing*, ppr. or a. Paining to an extreme degree; teasing;—ad. *Tormentingly*.
— s. In *agric.*, an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing.
TORMENTOR, } *tor-men'-ter*, { s. He or that which tor-
TORMENTER, } { ments.—In *agric.*, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil, resembling a harrow.
TORMINA, *tawr'-me-nä*, s. In *path.*, griping.
TORN, *tawrn*, pp. of the verb *to tear*.—In *her.*, a spinning-wheel. [whirling tempest
TORNADO, *tor-na'-do*, s. A violent gust of wind; a
TOROSE, *to-rose'*, } a. In *nat. hist.*, protuberant; swell-
TOROUS, *to'-rus*, } ing in knobs.
TORPEDINÆ, *tawr-ped'-e-ne*, s.pl. A sub-family of fishes, the *torpedo rays*.
TORPEDO, *tawr-pe'-do*, s. The cramp-fish or electric ray; an engine invented for the purpose of blowing up shipping.
TORPEFY, *tawr'-pe-fi*, v.a. To make torpid.
TORPENT, *tawr'-pent*, a. Benumbed; torpid.
— s. In *med.*, that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions. [torpidness
TORPESCENSE, *tawr-pes'-sense*, s. A state of insensibility,
TORPESCENT, *tawr-pes'-sent*, a. Becoming torpid.
TORPID, *tawr'-pid*, a. Having lost the power of exertion and feeling; benumbed; destitute of sensibility dull; stupid;—ad. *Torpidly*;—s. *Torpidness*, *Torpidity* and *Torpitude*, insensibility, inactivity, or stupidity.

Torpor, *tawr'-pur*, s. Numbness; inactivity; loss of motion; dullness; laziness. [torpor.
Torporific, *tawr-po-rif'-ik*, a. Tending to produce
Torque, *tawrk*, s. In *antiq.*, a collar or chain of gold or silver, worn by soldiers who had distinguished themselves.
Torqued, *tawrk'd*, a. In *her.*, wreathed.
Torrefaction, *tor-re-fak'-shun*, s. The operation of drying by a fire.—In *metal*, the operation of roasting ores.—In *pharm.*, the drying or roasting of drugs on a metalline plate.
Torrified, *tor'-re-fide*, pp. or a. Dried; roasted.
Torrefy, *tor'-re-fi*, v.a. To dry by a fire, to roast or scorch.—In *pharm.*, to dry or parch, as drugs. *See* Torrefaction. [colour.
Torrelite, *tor'-re-lite*, s. A mineral of a dull vermilion
Torrent, *tor'-rent*, s. A violent rushing stream of water; a strong current.
— a. Rushing in a rapid stream.
Torricellian, *tor-re-sel'-le-an*, a. Pertaining to Torricelli, and applied to the barometrical tube, as indicative of the amount of atmospheric pressure. *See* Barometer.
Torrid, *tor'-rid*, a. Parched; dried with heat; violently hot.—*Torrid zone*, that zone or part of the earth between the tropics and on both sides of the equator; —s. *Torridness.*
Torse, *tawrse*, s. In *her.*, a wreath.
Torsel, *tawr'-sel*, s. Anything in a twisted form.
Torsion, *tawr'-shun*, s. Act of turning or twisting.—*Torsion balance*, an instrument for estimating very minute forces, by the action of two fine wires or threads, which twist round each other.
Torso, *tawr'-so*, s. The trunk of a statue deprived of head and limbs. [colour.
Torsten, *tawr'-sten*, s. An iron ore of a bluish-black
Tort, *tawrt*, s. In *law*, any wrong or injury.
Torteau, *tawr'-to*, s. In *her.*, a red roundel.
Tortfeason, *tawrt'-fe-zun*, s. In *law*, a wrong doer.
Tortile, *tawr'-til*, a. Twisted; wreathed; coiled.
Tortion,‡ *tawr'-shun*, s. Torment; pain.
Tortious, *tawr'-shus*, a. Injurious.
Tortive, *tawr'-tiv*, a. Twisted; wreathed.
Tortoise, *tor'-tis*, s. An animal of the order *chelonia*, covered with a shell or crust.—In the *mil. art.*, a defence formed by bucklers, held over the heads of the soldiers.—*Tortoise-shell*, the shell, or horny plates of the tortoise, used in various manufactures.
Tortricidæ, *tawr-tris'-e-de*, s.pl A family of beautiful little moths, of which the *tortrix*, is the type.
Tortulous, *tawr'-tu-lus*, a. Bulged out at intervals like a cord having knots.
Tortuosity, *tawrt-yu-os'-e-te*, s. The state of being twisted or wreathed.
Tortuous, *tawrt'-yu-us*, a. Twisted; wreathed; winding.—*Fig.*, deceitful; crooked;—ad. *Tortuously*;—s. *Tortuousness.*
Torture, *tawr'-tchur*, s. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; torment; severe pain inflicted judicially, often for the sake of extorting confession.
— v.a. To torment; to punish with torture; to put to the rack; to harass.
Torturer, *tawr'-tchur-er*, s. One who tortures; a tormentor.
Torturingly, *tawr'-tchur-ing-le*, ad. So as to torture or torment.
Torturous‡, *tawr'-cthur-us*, a. Tormenting.
Torulose, *tor-u-loze'*, a. In *bot.*, cylindrical, with swells and contractions.
Torus, *to'-rus*, s. In *arch.*, a large moulding used in the bases of columns.—In *bot.*, the part of the flower on which the carpels are seated. [countenance.
Torvity, *tawr'-ve-te*, s. Sourness or severity of
Torvous, *tawr'-vus*, a. Sour of aspect; stern.
Tory, *to'-re*, s. A supporter of the high church and state party, as opposed to the whigs and radicals; a conservative.
— a. Pertaining to the tories.
Toryism, *to'-re-izm*, s. Principles of the tories.
Tose,‡ *toze*, v.a. To tease wool.
Toss, *tos*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *tossed* or *tost*. To throw with the hand; to throw with violence; to shake or agitate; to fling.—*To toss the oars* in a boat, is to throw them with their blades up in a perpendicular direction, as a salute.
— v.n. To fling; to roll and tumble, to writhe; to be in violent commotion.—*To toss up*, to throw a coin into the air and wager on which side it will fall.
Toss, s. A throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing; a throwing up of the head.—*Toss-pot*, a toper.
Tossed, **Tost**, } *tost*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to toss.*
Tossel, *tos'-sel*, s. *See* Tassel.
Tosser, *tos'-ser*, s. One who tosses.
Tossing, *tos'-sing*, s. Act of throwing upward; a rolling and tumbling. [*Totally*;—s. *Totalness.*
Total, *to'-tal*, a. Whole; complete; entire;—ad. — s. The whole; the whole amount.
Totality, *to-tal'-e-te*, s. The whole sum or amount.
Tote, *tote*, s. The entire body, or all. (*Coll.*)
T'other, *tuth'-er*, a contracted form of *the other.*
Totter, *tot'-ter*, v.n. To shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger. [—ad. *Totteringly.*
Tottering, *tot'-ter-ing*, ppr. or a. Shaking; vacillating;
Tottery, *tot'-ter-e*, } a. Shaking; trembling; un-
Totty, *tot'-te*, } steady. (*Vulgar.*)
Toucan, *too'-kan*, s. A bird of tropical America, remarkable for the size of its bill.—In *astron.*, a small southern constellation.
Touch, *tutch*, v.a. To come in contact with; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to come to; to reach; to attain to; to handle slightly; to move; to soften; to melt; to mark.—*To touch up*, to repair.
— v.n. To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction; to treat of slightly in discourse.
— s. Contact; the junction of two bodies at the surface so that there is no space between them; the act of touching; the sense of feeling; the single act of a pencil, &c.—In *music*, the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers; as, a *hard* or *soft touch*, or a *good touch*, when the keys of an instrument act freely and smoothly.—*Touch-hole*, the vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms.—*Touch-me-not*, a plant of the genus *impatiens.*—*Touch-needles*, small bars of gold and silver, prepared for trying gold and silver by the touch-stone, which is a variety of extremely compact silicious schist, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone. —*Irish touch-stone*, is the basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's Causeway.—*Touch-wood*, decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark.
Touchable, *tutch'-a-bl*, a. That may be touched; tangible.
Touchiness, *tutch'-e-nes*, s. Peevishness; irritability.
Touching, *tutch'-ing*, ppr. Coming in contact with.
— a. Affecting; pathetic;—ad. *Touchingly.*
— s. Touch; the sense of feeling.
Touchy, *tutch'-e*, a. Peevish; irritable;—ad. *Touchily.* (*Inelegant.*)
Tough, *tuf*, a. Flexible; without brittleness; firm, strong; not easily broken; tenacious; viscous;—ad. *Toughly*;—s. *Toughness.*
Toughen, *tuf'n*, v.n. or v.a. To grow or make tough.
Toughish, *tuf'-ish*, a. Tough in a slight degree.
Toupee, **Toupet**, } *too-pa'*, } s. A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair.
Tour, *toor*, s. A turn; a journey; a ramble; circuit, excursion.—In *mil.* matters, the *tour of duty* is that which is done by succession.
Tourbillion, *toor-bil'-yon*, s. (Fr.) An ornamental revolving firework.
Tourist, *toor'-ist*, s. One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.
Tourmaline, *toor'-ma-lin*, s. A mineral, occurring usually in black prisms of three or six sides, terminated by three-sided pyramids.
Tourn, *turn*, s. The sheriff's turn or court; also, a spinning-wheel.
Tournament, *turn'-a-ment*, s. A tilt; a mock encounter.
Tourney, *turn'-e*, s. A tournament.
— v.n. To tilt; to perform tournaments.
Tourniquet, *tur'-ne-ket*, s. (Fr.) A surgical instrument or bandage, which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hemorrhages.
Touse, *towz*, v.a. To pull, to haul; to tear.
— s. A pulling; a disturbance.
Tousle, *tow'zl*, v.a. To put into disorder; to tumble.
Tout, *toot*, v.n. To ply or seek for customers.
Touter, *tow'-ter*, s. One who touts for an inn.
Tow, *to*, v.a. To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope.—*Tow-boat*, a boat which is drawn by a tow-line or towed.—*Tow-line*, a small hawser used to tow a ship, &c.—*Tow-rope*, any rope used in towing ships or boats.
— s. The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp.

Towage, *to'-aje*, s. The act of towing, or the price paid for it.

Toward, *to'ard*, } prep. In the direction to; with
Towards, *to'ards*, } respect to; nearly.
— ad. Near at hand; in a state of preparation.

Toward, *to'-ard*, } a. Ready to do or learn; not
Towardly, *to'-ard-le*, } froward; docile; compliant with duty; tractable;—s. *Towardness* and *Towardliness*. [&c.

Towel, *tow'-el*, s. A cloth used for wiping the hands,

Toweling, *tow'-el-ing*, s. Cloth or towels.

Tower, *tow'-er*, s. A lofty building, either square or circular; a citadel; a fortress; high flight; elevation. The *Tower of London* is an ancient citadel, containing an arsenal, &c.—In *fort.*, the *Tower-bastions* are small towers made in the form of bastions.
— v.n. To rise and fly high; to soar.

Towered, *tow'-erd*, a. Adorned or defended by towers.

Towering, *tow'-er-ing*, ppr. Rising aloft; soaring.
— a. Very high; elevated.

Tower-mustard, *tow'-er-mus'-tard*, s. An annual plant of the genus *turritis*.

Towery, *tow'-er-e*, a. Adorned or defended by towers.

Towing-path, *to'-ing-path*, s. A path used by men or horses that tow boats.

To-wit, *too-wit'*, ad. Namely.

Town, *town*, s. A collection of houses larger than a village, to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city; the inhabitants of a town; the metropolis; the court end of London.—*Town-clerk*, an officer who keeps the records of a town.—*Town-crier*, one who makes proclamation.—*Town-hall*, a public room or building for transacting the business of a town.—*Town-house*, the house where the public business of the town is transacted; a house in town, in opposition to a house in the country.—*Town-major*, an officer employed about the commander of a garrison.—*Town-talk*, the subject of common conversation.

Townish, *town'-ish*, a. Like a town.

Townless, *town'-les*, a. Having no town. [town.

Township, *town'-ship*, s. The district or territory of a

Townsman, *townz'-man*, s. One of the same town with another.

Towser, *tow'-zer*, s. The name of a dog.

Toxical,† *toks'-e-kal*, a. Poisonous.

Toxicodendron, *toks-e-ko-den'-drun*, s. The poison oak, *rhus toxicodendron*.

Toxicology, *toks-e-kol'-o-je*, s. A discourse or treatise on poisons, whence *Toxicologist*;—a. *Toxicological*;—ad. *Toxicologically*. [quadruped, now extinct.

Toxodon, *toks'-o-don*, s. A gigantic pachydermatous

Toxophilite, *toks-of'-e-lite*, s. A lover of archery.

Toy, *toy*, s. A plaything for children; a thing of little value or utility; a bawble; a trifle; folly; amorous dalliance.—*Toy-man*, one who deals in toys.—*Toy shop*, a shop where toys are sold.
— v.n. To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.
—‡v.a. To treat foolishly.

Toyer, *toy'-er*, s. One who is full of trifling tricks.

Toyful, *toy'-ful*, a. Full of trifling play.

Toyish, *toy'-ish*, a. Trifling; wanton;—s. *Toyishness*.

Toze, *toze*, v.a. To pull by violence.

Trabeation, *tra-be-a'-shun*, s. In *arch.*, the same as entablature.

Trace, *trase*, s. A mark; a footstep; a track; a vestige; one of the straps or ropes attached to carriage harness.
— v.a. To mark out, to draw or delineate with marks; to follow by footsteps or tracks.

Traceable, *tra'-sa-bl*, a. That may be traced;—ad. *Traceably*;—s. *Traceableness*.

Traced, *trayst*, pp. of the verb *to trace*. [marks.

Tracer, *tra'-ser*, s. One who traces or follows by

Tracery, *tra'-ser-e*, s. In *Gothic arch.*, ornamental stonework, which forms the enrichment of Gothic windows.

Trachea, *tra'-ke-a*, s. In *anat.*, the windpipe.

Tracheæ, *tra'-ke-e*, s.pl. The spiral vessels of leaves and insects [windpipe.

Tracheal, *tra'-ke-al*, a. Pertaining to the trachea or

Trachearia, *tra-ke-a'-re-e*, s.pl. In *zool.*, an order of the class *Arachnides*.

Trachelipod, *trâ-kel'-e-pod*, s. A univalve mollusk with a spiral shell;—a. *Trachelipodous*

Tracheocele, *tra'-ke-o-sele*, s. An enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Tracheotomy, *tra-ke-ot'-o-me*, s. In *surg.*, the operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

Trachites, *tra-ki'-tes* s. Inflammation of the trachea

Trachyte, *tra'-kite*, s. A nearly compact feldspathi volcanic rock;—a. *Trachytic*.

Tracing, *tra'-sing*, s. Course; regular track or path.—*Tracing-paper*, a thin transparent paper for tracing drawings or engravings

Track, *trak*, s. A mark left by something that has passed along; an impression left behind; a road; a beaten path.—*Track-road*, a towing-path.
— v.a. To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps; to tow; to draw a vessel by a line

Trackage, *trak'-aje*, s. A drawing or towing, as of a boat.

Trackless, *trak'-les*, a. Having no track; untrodden;—ad. *Tracklessly*;—s. *Tracklessness*.

Tract, *trakt*, s. Something drawn out or extended; a quantity of land or water; a written discourse or dissertation; extent; region; district.—In *hunting*, the trace or footing of a wild animal.
— v.a. To trace out; to draw out. [ness.

Tractability, *trakt-â-bil'-e-te*, s. Docility; tractable-

Tractable, *trakt'-â-bl*, a. That may be easily led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable;—ad. *Tractably*;—s. *Tractableness*.

Tractarian, *trak-ta'-re-an*, s. A term applied to the writers of the Oxford Tracts.

Tractate,‡ *trak'-tate*, s. A treatise; a tract.

Tractation, *trak-ta'-shun*, s. Treatment or handling of a subject.

Tractatrix, *trak-ta'-triks*, s. In *geom.*, a curve line.

Tractile, *trak'-til*, a. Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. [tile; ductility.

Tractility, *trak-til'-e-te*, s. The quality of being trac

Traction, *trak'-shun*, s. Act of drawing, or state of being drawn; attraction, a drawing toward.

Tractitious, *trak-tish'-us*, a. Treating of; handling.

Tractive, *trak'-tiv*, a. Having the power necessary to drag anything along any surface.

Tractor, *trak'-tur*, s. That which draws, or is used for drawing.—*Metallic tractors*, small bars of metal supposed to possess magnetic powers.

Tractory, *trak'-tur-e*, } s. A curve whose tangent is
Tractrix, *trak'-triks*, } always equal to a given line.

Trade, *trade*, s. The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; commerce; traffic; the business which a person has learned; profession; occupation; custom; standing practice.—*Trade-sale*, an auction by and for booksellers.—*Trade-wind*, a name given to winds in the torrid zone, and often a little beyond it, which blow from the same quarter throughout the year.—*Trades-folk*, people employed in trade.—*Tradesman*, a shopkeeper.
— v.n. To barter, or to buy and sell; to traffic; to carry on commerce as a business.
— v.a. To sell or exchange in commerce.

Traded,† *tra'-ded*, a. Practised in trade.

Tradeful, *trade'-ful*, a. Commercial; busy in traffic.

Trader, *tra'-der*, s. One engaged in trade or commerce, merchant; tradesman. [commerce.

Trading, *tra'-ding*, s. The business of carrying on
— a. Carrying on commerce; bartering.

Tradition, *trâ-dish-un*, s. Delivery; that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication.

Traditional, *trâ-dish'-un-al*, } a. Delivered orally
Traditionary, *trâ-dish'-un-â-re*, } from father to son, transmitted from age to age without writing;—ad. *Traditionally* and *Traditionarily*.

Traditionary, *trâ-dish'-un-â-re*, s. One who acknowledges the authority of traditions.

Traditioner, *trâ-dish'-un-er*, } s. One who adheres to
Traditionist, *trâ-dish'-un-ist*, } tradition.

Traditive, *trad'-e-tiv*, a. Transmissible from age to age by oral communication.

Traditor, *trad'-e-tur*, s. A deliverer; a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of their Church to their persecutors to save their lives.

Traduce, *trâ-duse'*, v.a. To condemn; wilfully to misrepresent and abuse; to calumniate.

Traducement,† *trâ-duse'-ment*, s. Misrepresentation, ill-founded censure.

Traducent, *trâ-du'-sent*, a. Slandering; slanderous.

Traducer, *trâ-du'-ser*, s. One who traduces; a calumniator. [rived.

Traducible,† *trâ-du'-se-bl*, a. That may be orally de-

Traducingly, *trâ-du'-sing-le*, ad. Slanderously.

Traduct,‡ *trâ-dukt'*, v.a. To derive.

Traduction, *trâ-duk'-shun*, s. Derivation from one of the same kind; tradition; art of transferring.

TRADUCTIVE, *trà-duk'-tiv*, a. Derivable, that may be deduced. [barter.
TRAFFIC, *traf'-fik*, s. Commerce; trade; exchange; — v.n. To trade; to barter; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce.
— v.a. To exchange in traffic.
TRAFFICABLE,‡ *traf'-fik-à-bl*, a. Marketable.
TRAFFICKER, *traf'-fik-er*, s. One who carries on commerce; a trader.
TRAFFICKLESS, *traf'-fik-les*, a. Destitute of trade.
TRAGACANTH, *trag'-à-kanth*, s. A plant of the genus *astragalus*; goat's thorn; a kind of adhesive gum.
TRAGACANTHINE, *trag'-à-kan'-thin*, s. A kind of gum.
TRAGALISM, *trag'-à-lizm*, s. Goatishness from high feeling. [tragedy.
TRAGEDIAN, *trà-je'-de-an*, s. A writer or an actor of
TRAGEDY, *traj'-e-de*, s. A serious drama, generally historical; a fatal and mournful event.
TRAGIC, *traj'-ik*, } a. Of the nature or character
TRAGICAL, *traj'-e-kal*, } of tragedy, fatal to life; mournful;—ad. *Tragically*;—s. *Tragicalness*.
TRAGI-COMEDY, *traj-e-kom'-e-de*, s. A drama in which serious and comic scenes are blended.
TRAGI-COMIC, *traj-e-kom'-ik*, } a. Partaking of a
TRAGI-COMICAL, *traj-e-kom'-e-kal*, } mixture of grave and comic scenes;—ad. *tragi-comically*.
TRAIL, *trale*, v.a. To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground.—In *mil.* matters, to carry the firelock in an oblique forward position, with the butt just above the ground.
— v.n. To be drawn out in length.
— s. The track followed by the hunter; the scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; a train; the entrails of a fowl.—In *gunnery*, the end of a travelling carriage, upon which the carriage slides when unlimbered.
TRAILED, *trale'd*, pp. or a. Hunted by the tracks; drawn along on the ground.
TRAIN, *trane*, v.a. To draw along; to entice; to allure; to discipline; to teach; to educate; to breed.—In *hort.*, to form to a wall or espalier; also to lop and prune.—In *mining*, to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head.—*To train up*, to educate; to teach.—To *train* a gun, is to point it at some object.
— s. Artifice; stratagem of enticement, the tail of a bird; a retinue; a series; process; a procession; a line of gunpowder to lead fire to a charge; a continuous line of cars on a railroad.—In *mil.* matters, all the apparatus and implements of war; *train of artil.*, any number of cannon, mortars, &c.—*Train-band*, a band or company of militia.—*Train-bearer*, one who holds up a train.—*Train-oil*, the oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.—*Train-road*, in *mines*, a slight railway for small wagons.—*Train-tackle*, a tackle hooked to the train of a gun, to hold it to its place.
TRAINABLE, *trane'-à-bl*, a. That may be trained.
TRAINED, *trane'd*, pp. or a. Drawn; educated.
TRAINER *trà'-ner*, s. One who trains up; an instructor.
TRAINING *trane'-ing*, s. The act of drawing or educating; the preparing men for athletic exercises; the disciplining of troops.—In *hort.*, the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier.
TRAINY,‡ *trà'-ne*, a. Belonging to train oil. (*Low.*)
TRAIPSE, *trayps*, v.n. To walk sluttishly or carelessly.
TRAIT, *tray*, s. A stroke; a touch; a feature.
TRAITOR, *trà'-tur*, s. One guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to her enemy; one who betrays his trust.
TRAITOROUS, *trà'-tur-us*, a. Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious.
TRAITOROUSLY, *trà'-tur-us-le*, ad. In violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously;—s. *traitorousness*.
TRAITRESS, *trà'-tres*, s. A female who betrays her country or her trust.
TRAJECT, *tra-jekt'*, v.a. To throw or cast through.
TRAJECT, *traj'-ekt*, s. A ferry, a passage over water with boats. [darting through.
TRAJECTION, *trà-jek'-shun*, s. The act of casting or
TRAJECTORY, *trà-jek'-tur-e*, s. The curve which a body describes in space. [word.
TRALATION, *trà-là'-shun*, s. A change in the use of a
TRALATITIOUS, *tral-a-tish'-us*, a. Metaphorical; not literal;—ad. *Tralatitiously*.
TRALINEATE,‡ *trà-lin'-e-ate*, v.a. To deviate from any direction.
TRALUCENT, *tra-lu'-sent*, a. Transparent clear.
TRAM, *tram*, s. The shaft of a cart or carriage; the local name of a coal-waggon; whence *Tram-way*, or *Tram-road*, a road laid with narrow tracts of stone, wood, or iron, for *trams*, or wagons; the iron tram-rail having a flank on the side, to prevent wagons from running off the track.
TRAMBLING, *tram'-bling*, s. In *metal.*, the process of washing tin ore very clean with a suitable frame and shovel.
TRAMMEL, *tram'-mel*, s. A long net for catching birds or fishes; shackles for a horse.—In *mech.*, a joiner's instrument for drawing ovals.
— v.a. To catch; to intercept; to shackle.
TRAMMELED, *tram'-mel'd*, pp. of the verb *to trammel*.
TRAMONTANE, *trà-mon'-tane*, a. Lying beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.
— s. One living beyond the mountains; a stranger.
TRAMP, *tramp*, v.a. To tread.
— v.n. To travel; to wander or stroll.
TRAMPER, *tramp'-er*, s. A stroller; a vagrant.
TRAMPLE, *tram'-pl*, v.a. or v.n. To tread under foot, to prostrate by treading; to treat with contempt.
— s. Act of treading under foot. [down.
TRAMPLER, *tram'-pler*, s. One who tramples or treads
TRANATION, *trà-na'-shun*, s. Act of passing over by swimming.
TRANCE, *träns*, s. An ecstacy; a rapture.—In *med.* catalepsy. In *ecstacy*, the muscles are rigid, and the body inflexible.
— v.a. To entrance.
TRANCED, *tränst*, a. Lying in a trance or ecstacy.
TRANGRAM,‡ *tran'-gram*, s. An intricate contrivance.
TRANNEL, *tran'-nel*, s. *See* TREENAIL.
TRANQUIL, *trang'-kwil*, a. Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful;—ad. *Tranquilly*;—s. *Tranquilness*.
TRANQUILIZATION, *trang-kwil-e-za'-shun*, s. State of being tranquilized. [agitated, to quiet.
TRANQUILIZE, *trang'-kwil-ize*, v.a. To allay when
TRANQUILIZER, *trang'-kwil-i-zer*, s. A kind of chair, in which a raving maniac may be so fixed as to be motionless.
TRANQUILIZING, *trang'-kwil-i-zing*, ppr. or a. Quieting composing;—ad. *Tranquilizingly*.
TRANQUILITY, *trang-kwil'-e-te*, s. A calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation; quiet.
TRANS, *tranz*, a Latin preposition, extensively used as a prefix, and signifying *over*, or *beyond*, or denoting a complete change; as, to *transform*; to *transfer*, &c.
TRANSACT, *trans'-akt*, v.a. or v.n. To do; to perform; to conduct matters; to manage.
TRANSACTION, *trans-ak'-shun*, s. The doing or performing of any business; an affair.—In the *civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute. [conducts any business.
TRANSACTOR, *trans-ak'-tur*, s. One who performs or
TRANSALPINE, *trans-al'-pine*, a. Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.
TRANSANIMATE, *trans-an'-e-mate*, v.a. To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body. [tion.
TRANSANIMATION, *trans-an-e-ma'-shun*, s. Transmigra-
TRANSATLANTIC, *trans-at-lan'-tik*, a. Lying or being beyond the Atlantic.
TRANSCEND, *trans-send'*, v.a. To rise above; to surmount; to surpass; to excel.
—‡ v.n. To climb.
TRANSCENDENCE, *tran-send'-ense*, } s. Superior excell-
TRANSCENDENCY, *tran-send'-en-se*, } ence; super-eminence.
TRANSCENDENT, *trans-sen'-dent*, } a. Very excell-
TRANSCENDENTAL, *trans-sen-dent'-al*, } ent; super-eminent; surpassing others.—In the *Kantian phil.*, transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge.—In *alg.*, applied to any quantity which can not be represented by an algebraic expression of a finite number of terms;—ad. *Transcendently* and *Transcendentally*;—s. *Transcendentness*.
TRANSCENDENTALISM, *tran-sen-dent'-al-izm*, s. In the *Kantian phil.*, the transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge; whence *Transcendentalist*, a believer in the doctrine.
TRANSCOLATE, *trans'-ko-late*, v.a. To strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander. [again.
TRANSCRIBE, *tran-skribe'*, v.a. To copy; to write over
TRANSCRIBER, *tran-skrì'-ber*, s. A copier.
TRANSCRIPT, *tran'-skript*, s. A copy of any kind.
TRANSCRIPTION, *tran-skrip'-shun*, s. The act of copying.
TRANSCRIPTIVELY, *tran-skript'-iv-le*, ad. In manner of a copy

Transcur,† *trans'-kur*, v.n. To run or rove to and fro.
Transcurrence, *trans-kur'-rense*, s. A roving hither and thither.
Transcursion, *trans-kur'-shun*, s. A rambling; extraordinary deviation.
Transduction, *trans-duk'-shun*, s. Act of conveying over.
Transe, *transe*, s. Ecstacy. *See* Trance.
Transelementation, *trans-el-e-men-ta'-shun*, s. The change of the elements of one body into those of another; transubstantiation.
Transept, *tran'-sept*, s. The transverse portion of a cruciform church or cathedral.
Transfer, *trans-fer'*, v a. To convey from one place or person to another; to make over; to sell, give, or alienate.
Transfer, *trans'-fer*, s. The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another; conveyance of the right or title to property.—In *mil.* matters, *transfers* are the soldiers taken out of one company and placed in another.
Transferable, *trans-fer'-à-bl*, a. That may be transfered from one place or person to another; negotiable.
Transferography, *trans-fer-og'-rà-fe*, s. A mode of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, &c.
Transferred, *trans-ferd'*, pp. of the verb *to transfer*.
Transferree, *trans-fer-ree'*, s. The person to whom a transfer is made.
Transferrence, *trans-fer'-rense*, s. Act of transferring.
Transferrer, *trans-fer'-rer*, s. One who makes a transfer.
Transfiguration, *trans-fig-yu-ra'-shun*, s. Change of form; the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount; a feast held by the Roman Catholic Church.
Transfigure, *trans-fig'-ur*, v.a. To change the outward form.
Transfix, *trans-fiks'*, v.a. To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.
Transfluent, *trans'-flu-ent*, a. Flowing through.—In *her.*, applied to water passing through a bridge.
Transforate, *trans'-fur-ate*, v.a. To bore through.
Transforation, *trans-fur-a'-shun*, s. The act of boring through.
Transform, *trans-fawrm'*, v.a. To change the form of; to change the shape or appearance; to metamorphose.—In *alg.*, to change an equation into another of a different form, without destroying the equality of its members.
— v.n. To be changed in form.
Transformation, *trans-for-ma'-shun*, s. The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosis; transmutation; transubstantiation.—In *theology*, a change of heart in man.
Transformative, *trans-fawrm'-à-tiv*, a. Having power or a tendency to transform.
Transformed, *trans-fawrmd'*, pp. of the verb *to transform*.
Transforming, *trans-fawrm'-ing*, a. Effecting or able to effect a change of form.
Transfreight,‡ *trans'-frate*, v.n. To pass over the sea.
Transfretation,‡ *trans-fre-ta'-shun*, s. The passing over a strait or narrow sea.
Transfuge, *trans'-fewj*, s. In *mil.* matters, a turncoat, deserter, or runaway; one who goes over to the enemy.
Transfund,‡ *trans-fund'*, v.a. To transfuse.
Transfuse, *trans-fuze'*, v.a. To pour out of one vessel into another; to transfer, as blood, from one animal to another; to cause to be instilled.
Transfusible, *trans-fu'-ze-bl*, a. That may be transfused, &c.
Transfusion, *trans-fu'-zhun*, s. Act of pouring out of one vessel into another; the act of transferring the blood of one animal into another.
Transgress, *trans-gres'*, v.a. To pass over or beyond any limit; to surpass; to break or violate a law.
— v.n. To offend by violating a law.
Transgression, *trans-gresh'-un*, s. Act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; a wrong or injurious action; offence; crime.
Transgressional, *trans-gresh'-un-al*, a. That violates a law or rule of duty.
Transgressive, *trans-gres'-siv*, a. Faulty; culpable;—ad. *transgressively*.
Transgressor, *trans-gres'-sur*, s. One who breaks a law or violates a command; a sinner.
Tranship, *tran-ship'*, v.a. To convey from one ship to another.
Transhipment, *tran-ship'-ment*, s. Act of transferring goods from one ship to another.
Transient, *tran'-shent*, a. Passing; of short duration; transitory; temporary; fleeting;—ad. *Transiently*;—s. *Transientness*.
Transilience, *tran-sil'-e-ense*, **Transiliency,** *tran-sil'-e-en-se*, s. A leaping from thing to thing.
Transire, *tran-si'-re*, s. (Lat.) In *law*, a custom-house warrant for permitting goods to pass.
Transit, *tran'-sit*, s. A passing over or through; conveyance.—In *astron.*, the passing of an inferior planet across the sun's disk; the culmination of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place.—*Transit-duty*, a duty paid on goods that pass through a country.—*Transit instrument*, a telescope for observing transits.
Transition, *tran-sizh'-un*, s. Passage from one place or state to another; change.—*Transition rocks*, in *geol.*, a name applied to the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks.
Transitional, *tran-sizh'-un-al*, a. Pertaining to transition.
Transitive, *tran'-se-tiv*, a. Having the power of passing.—In *gram.*, a *transitive* verb is one which is or may be followed by an object;—ad. *Transitively*;—s. *Transitiveness*.
Transitory, *trans'-e-tur-e*, a. Passing without continuance; fleeting; speedily vanishing;—ad. *Transitorily*;—s. *Transitoriness*.
Translatable, *trans-la'-tà-bl*, a. Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.
Translate, *trans-late'*, v.a. To bear, carry, or remove from one place to another; to transfer; to express the sense of one language in the words of another; to explain.
Translation, *trans-la'-shun*, s. Act of removing or conveying from one place to another; removal; the removal of a bishop from one see to another; act of turning into another language; interpretation; version.
Translatitious, *trans-là-tish'-us*, a. Transposed; transported.
Translative, *trans-la'-tiv*, a. Taken from others.
Translator, *trans-la'-tur*, s. One who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.
Translatory, *trans-la'-tur-e*, a. Transferring, serving to translate.
Translatress, *trans-la'-tres*, s. A female translator.
Translocation, *trans-lo-ka'-shun*, s. Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; substitution of one thing for another.
Translucence, *trans-loo'-sense*, **Translucency,** *trans-loo'-sen-se*, s. The property of transmitting rays of light; transparency.
Translucent, *trans-loo'-sent*, a. Transmitting rays of light; transparent; clear;—ad. *Translucently*.
Translucid, *trans-loo'-sid*, a. Transparent.
Transmarine, *trans-mà-reen'*, a. Lying or being beyond the sea.
Transmew,‡ *trans-mew'*, v.a. To transmute; to metamorphose.
Transmigrant, *trans'-me-grant*, a. Migrating; passing into another country, or into another form.
— s. One who migrates, or leaves his own country and passes into another.
Transmigrate, *trans'-me-grate*, v.n. To migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another; to pass from one body into another.
Transmigration, *trans-me-gra'-shun*, s. The passing of men from one country to another, for the purpose of residence; the passing of a thing into another state; the passing of the soul into another body, according to the doctrines of Pythagoras.
Transmigrator, *trans'-me-gra-tur*, s. One who transmigrates.
Transmigratory, *trans-mi'-grà-tur-e*, a. Passing from one place, body, or state to another.
Transmissibility, *trans-mis-se-bil'-e-te*, s. The quality of being transmissible.
Transmissible, *trans-mis'-se-bl*, a. That may be transmitted or passed from one to another.
Transmission, *trans-mish'-un*, s. The act of sending from one place or person to another; the passing of a substance through any body.
Transmissive, *trans-mis'-siv*, a. Transmitted; derived from one to another.
Transmit, *trans-mit'*, v.a. To send from one person or place to another; to suffer to pass through.
Transmittal, *trans-mit'-tal*, s. Transmission.
Transmitted, *trans-mit'-ted*, pp. or a. Sent from one person or place to another.
Transmitter, *trans-mit'-ter*, s. One who transmits.
Transmittible, *trans-mit'-te-bl*, a. That may be transmitted.
Transmutability, *trans-mew-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. Susceptibility of change.
Transmutable, *trans-mew'-tà-bl*, a. Capable of being changed into a different substance;—ad. *Transmutably*.

TRANSMUTATION, *trans-mew-ta'-shun*, s. The change of anything into another substance; the change of baser metals into gold, according to the doctrine of the alchemists; whence *Transmutationist*, one who believes in the doctrine.—In *geom.*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form; the change of colours.—In the *vegetable econ.*, the change of a plant into another form.

TRANSMUTE, *trans-mewt'*, v.a. To change from one nature or substance into another.

TRANSMUTER, *trans-mew'-ter*, s. One who transmutes.

TRANSOM, *tran'-sum*, s. A beam or timber extended across the stern-post of a ship, to strengthen the aft-part and give it due form.—In *arch.*, a horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window; or a lintel over a door; the vane of a cross-staff.—In *artillery*, *transoms* are pieces of wood which join the cheeks of gun-carriages; whence *transom-plates*, *transom-bolts*, &c.

TRANSPARENCY, *trans-pa'-ren-se*, s. That state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it; a picture prepared on very thin cloth, and with semi-transparent materials, to be exhibited by light passing through it from behind.

TRANSPARENT, *trans-pa'-rent*, a. Having the property of transmitting rays of light; pervious to light; clear; bright;—ad. *Transparently*;—s. *Transparentness*.

TRANSPASS,† *trans-pas'*, v.a. or v.n. To pass over; to pass by or away.

TRANSPICUOUS, *trans-pik'-yu-us*, a. Transparent; pervious to the sight. [penetrate.

TRANSPIERCE, *trans-peerse'*, v.a. To pierce through; to

TRANSPIRABLE, *trans-pi'-rà-bl*, a. Capable of being emitted through pores.

TRANSPIRATION, *trans-pe-ra'-shun*, s. Act or process of passing off through the excretories of the skin.

TRANSPIRE, *trans-pire'*, v.a. To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour.

— v.n To be emitted through the excretories of the skin, to exhale; to become public; to happen or come to pass.

TRANSPLANT, *trans-plant'*, v.a. To remove and plant in another place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, *trans-plan-ta'-shun*, s. Act of transplanting; removal; conveyance from one to another.

TRANSPLANTED, *trane-plant'-ed*, pp. or a. Removed and planted in another place.

TRANSPLANTER, *trans-plant'-er*, s. One who transplants; a machine for transplanting trees.

TRANSPLENDENCY, *trans-plen'-den-se*, s. Super-eminent splendour.

TRANSPLENDENT, *trans-plen'-dent*, a. Highly resplendent,—ad. *Transplendently*.

TRANSPORT, *trans-porte'*, v.a. To carry or convey from one place to another; to banish as a criminal; to elevate the soul to ecstacy.

TRANSPORT, *trans'-porte*, s. Carriage; conveyance; a ship employed for transporting the munitions of war, troops, &c.; rapture; ecstacy; a convict transported.

TRANSPORTABLE, *trans-porte'-à-bl*, a. That may be transported.

TRANSPORTATION, *trans-pore-ta'-shun*, s. The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another; banishment for crime; transmission; conveyance.

TRANSPORTEDNESS, *trans-port'-ed-nes*, s. A state of rapture. [removes.

TRANSPORTER, *trans-port'-er*, s. One who transports or

TRANSPORTING. *trans-port'-ing*, ppr. Conveying from one place to another.

— a. Ravishing with delight; ecstatic.

TRANSPORTINGLY, *trans-port'-ing-le*, ad. Ravishingly.

TRANSPORTMENT,† *trans-port'-ment*, s. Transportation

TRANSPOSAL, *trans-po -zal*, s. Act of changing the places of things.

TRANSPOSE, *trans-poze'*, v.a. To change the place or order of things; to put out of place.—In *gram.*, to change the natural order of words.—In *music*, to change the key.

TRANSPOSITION, *trans-po-zish'-un*, s. A changing of the places of things or of words. *See* TRANSPOSE.

TRANSPOSITIONAL, *trans-po-zish'-un-al*, a. Pertaining to transposition.

TRANSPOSITIVE, *trans-poz'-e-tiv*, a. Made by transposing.

TRANSSHAPE, *trans-shape'*, v.a. To change into another form.

TRANSUBSTANTIATE, *tran-sub-stan'-she-ate*, v.a. To change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *tran-sub-stan-she-a'-shun*, s. Change of substance.—In *Romish theol.*, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ; whence *Transubstantiator*, a believer in the doctrine.

TRANSUDATION, *tran-su-da'-shun*, s. The act or process of passing off through the pores. [sudation.

TRANSUDATORY, *tran-su'-dà-tur-e*, a. Passing by tran-

TRANSUDE, *tran-sude'*, v.n. To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter.

TRANSUME,† *tran-sume'*, v.a. To take from one to another. [of a record.

TRANSUMPT,‡ *tran-sumpt'*, s. A copy or exemplification

TRANSUMPTION,† *tran-sump'-shun*, s. The act of taking from one place to another. [another.

TRANSUMPTIVE, *tran-sump'-tiv*, a. Taking from one to

TRANSVECTION, *trans-vek'-shun*, s. Act of conveying or carrying over.

TRANSVERSAL, *trans-ver'-sal*, a. Running or lying across;—ad. *Transversally*.

— s. In *geom.*, a straight or curved line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines.

TRANSVERSE, *trans-verse'*, a. Lying or being across or in a cross direction.—In *bot.*, a *transverse* partition, in a pericarp, is at right angles with the valves;—ad. *Transversely*.

—† v.a. To change; to overturn. [ellipse.

TRANSVERSE, *trans'-verse*, s. The longer axis of an

TRANSVOLATION, *trans-vo-la'-shun*, s. Act of flying over.

TRANTER, *tran'-ter*, s. A hawker of fish. (*Local.*)

TRAP, *trap*, s. An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for catching vermin or game; an ambush; a stratagem; a little machine used for playing at trap and ball.—In *geol.*, a heavy, igneous rock, consisting of a mixture of feldspar and hornblende; also called *green-stone*.—*Trap-door*, a door which shuts close, like a valve.—*Trap-stick*, a stick used by boys at the game of trap.—*Trap-tufa* or *Trap-tuff*, a kind of sandstone from trap-rocks.

— v.a. To catch in a trap; to insnare; to take by stratagem; to dress with ornaments.

—'v.n.† To set traps for game. [gem.

TRAPAN, *trà-pan'*, v.a. To insnare; to catch by strata-

— s. A snare; a stratagem.

TRAPANNER, *trà-pan'-ner*, s. One who insnares.

TRAPE,† *trape*, v.n. To traipse; to walk sluttishly.

TRAPES, *trayps*, s. A slattern; an idle, sluttish woman.

TRAPEZIAN, *trà-pe'-ze-an*, a. In *cryst.*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums. [a trapezium.

TRAPEZIFORM, *trà-pe'-ze-fawrm*, a. Having the form of

TRAPEZIUM, *tra-pe'-ze-um*, s.; pl. TRAPEZIA or TRAPEZIUMS. (Lat.) In *geom.*, a plane figure contained under four right lines, of which both the opposite pairs are not parellel.—In *anat.*, a bone of the carpus.

TRAPEZOHEDRON, *tra-pe-zo-he'-drun*, s. A solid, bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums.

TRAPEZOID, *trap'-e-zoyd*, s. A plane, four-sided figure, like a trapezium. [trapezoid.

TRAPEZOIDAL, *trap-e-zoyd'-al*, a. Having the form of a

TRAPPEAN, *trap'-pe-an*, a. Pertaining to or denoting trap-rock.

TRAPPER, *trap'-per*, s. One whose occupation it is to entrap wild animals, usually for furs.

TRAPPINGS, *trap'-pingz*, s.pl. Ornaments; dress; external decorations.

TRAPPIST, *trap'-pist*, s. One of a strict religious order, first founded in the valley of La Trappe. [trap.

TRAPPOUS, *trap'-pus*, a. Pertaining to or resembling

TRAPS, *traps*, s.pl. Goods, furniture, &c. (*Vulgar.*)

TRASH, *trash*, s. Any waste or worthless matter; loppings of trees, &c.; a worthless person.

—† v.a. To lop; to crop; to crush; to humble; to hinder.

— † v.n. To follow with violence and trampling.

TRASHY, *trash'-e*, a. Waste; rejected; worthless.

TRASS, *tras*, s. A volcanic earth or sand rock, used as a cement.

TRAULISM, *traw'-lizm*, s. A stammering.

TRAUMATE, *traw'-mate*, s. (Fr In *zool.*, a term for the grauwache.

TRAUMATIC, *traw-mat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or applied to wounds; vulnerary.

—s. A medicine useful in curing wounds.

TRAVAIL, *trav'-il*, v.n. To labour with pain; to toil; to suffer the pangs of childbirth

—‡ v.a. To harass; to tire.

— s. Labour with pain; parturition.

TRAVAILING, *trav'-il-ing*, ppr. or a. Being in parturition.

TRAVE, *trave,* } s. A wooden frame to confine a horse
TRAVIS, *trav'-is,* } while the smith is shoing him, a beam; a lay of joists; a traverse.

TRAVEL, *trav'-el,* v.n. To walk, to go or march on foot; to journey, to go to a distant country.
— v.a. To pass; to journey over.
— s. A passing on foot; journey; a tour; toil; + pains of parturition. *See* TRAVAIL.—*Travels,* an account of occurrences and observations made during a jour-

TRAVELLED, *trav'eld,* a. Having made journeys. [ney.

TRAVELLER, *trav'-el-er,* s. One who travels or visits foreign countries.—*Traveller's-joy,* the *clematis vitalba,* a climbing plant with white flowers.

TRAVELLING, *trav'-el-ing,* a. Pertaining to or connected with travel. [ing a journey.
— s. A passing from place to place; the act of perform-

TRAVERS,‡ *trav'-erse,* ad. (Fr.) Across; athwart.

TRAVERSABLE, *trav'-erse-à-bl,* a. That may be traversed or denied.

TRAVERSE, *trav'-erse,* ad. Athwart; cross-wise.
— + prep. Through; cross-wise.
— a. Lying across.
— s. Anything laid or built across; something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; a turning; a trick.—In *fort.,* a parapet made across the covert-way to prevent its being enfiladed.—In *arch.,* a gallery or loft of communication in any large building.—In *nav., traverse-sailing* is the mode of computing the place of a ship by reducing several short courses to one larger course.—In *law,* a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings.—*Traverse-board,* in a *ship,* a small board hung in the steerage, and bored full of holes upon lines, showing the points of compass upon it.—*Traverse-table,* in *nav.,* a table of difference of latitude and departure.
— v.a. To lay in a cross direction; to thwart, to obstruct: to survey carefully; to turn and point in any direction.—In *law pleadings,* to deny what the opposite party has alleged.
— v.n. To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel.—In the *manege,* to cut the tread crosswise.—In *fencing,* to use the posture or motions of opposition.

TRAVERSER, *trav'-er-ser,* s. A term in *law,* for one who traverses or opposes a plea. [limestone.

TRAVERTINE, *trav'-er-tin,* s. A white concretionary

TRAVESTIED, *trav'es-tid.* pp. or a. Disguised; turned into ridicule. [ridiculous.

TRAVESTY, *trav'-es-te,* . Disguised by dress so as to be
— s. A parody; a burlesque translation of a work.
— v.a. To translate so as to render a subject ridiculous.

TRAWLER, *trawl'-er,* s. A fishing-vessel which drags a net behind it.—*Trawler-men,* fishermen who use unlawful nets.

TRAY, *tra,* s. A shallow trough-like vessel or waiter, used for domestic or culinary purposes.—*Tray-trip,* a kind of game at tables or draughts.

TRE, *tra,* a. (Ital.) In *music,* applied to three voices.

TREACHER,‡ *treetch'-er,* s. (Fr.) A traitor.

TREACHEROUS, *tretch'-er-us,* a. Violating allegiance or faith; traitorous to the state or sovereign; faithless; perfidious;—ad. *Treacherously;*—s. *Treacherousness.*

TREACHERY, *tretch'-er-e,* s. Violation of allegiance or faith.

TREACLE, *tre'-kl,* s. A viscid syrup which drains from the sugar refiner's moulds; a saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices of certain vegetables.—*Treacle-mustard,* an annual plant of the genus *thlaspi.*—*Treacle-water,* a compound cordial, containing a mixture of the Venice treacle or theriac.

TREAD, *tred,* v.n.; pret. *trod;* pp. *trod, trodden.* To walk or go; to walk with form or state; to copulate, as fowls.—*To tread* or *tread on,* to trample.
— v.a. To step or walk on; to press under the feet; to trample in contempt.
— s. A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; the act of copulation in birds; manner of stepping.—In *arch.,* the horizontal part of a step on which the foot is placed.—*Tread-mill,* a prison mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wheel.

TREADER, *tred'-er,* s. One who treads.

TREADING, *tred'-ing,* s. Act of pressing with the foot.

TREADLE, } *tred'-dl,* } s. The part of a loom or other
TREDDLE, } machine which is moved by the foot; the albuminous cords which unite the yelk of the egg to the white.

TREAGUE,‡ *treeg,* s. A truce.

TREASON, *tre'-zn,* s. Offence of attempting to overthrow the sovereign, or subvert the government of the state to which the offender belongs.—*High treason* immediately affects the king.—*Petit treason* involves a breach of fidelity.

TREASONABLE, *tre'zn-à-bl,* a. Pertaining to or consisting of treason; treacherous;—ad. *Treasonably;*—s. *Treasonableness.*

TREASURE, *trezh'-ur,* s. Wealth accumulated; something very much valued; great abundance.—*Treasurecity,* a city for stores and magazines.—*Treasure-house,* a house or building where treasures and stores are kept.—*Treasure-trove,* any money, bullion, and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known. [future use.
— v.a. To hoard; to collect money or other things for

TREASURER, *trezh'-ur-er,* s. One who has the care of treasure; an officer who receives the money of the public, or of private companies, corporations, or societies;—s. *Treasurership.* [of treasure.

TREASURESS, *trezh'-ur-es,* s. A female who has charge

TREASURY, *trezh'-ur-e,* s. A place or building where the public revenues are deposited and kept; the officer or officers of the treasury department; a repository of abundance.

TREAT, *treet,* v.a. To handle; to manage; to discourse on; to give food or drink, as a compliment or expression of regard; to negociate; to manage in the application of remedies.
— v.n. To discourse; to make discussions; to come to terms of accommodation; to give food or drink as a compliment.
— s. An entertainment given as an expression of regard; something given for entertainment; an entertainment. [ad. *Treatably.*

TREATABLE, *treet'-a-bl,* a. Moderate; not violent;—

TREATER, *treet'-er,* s. One who discourses on; one who entertains. [ticular subject.

TREATISE, *treet'-is,* s. A written composition on a par-

TREATMENT, *treet'-ment,* s. Management; manipulation; manner of using; good or bad behaviour toward; manner of applying remedies to.

TREATY, *treet'-e,* s. Negotiation; a formal agreement, league, or contract.—*Treaty-making,* authorized to make or form treaties. [sharp.

TREBLE, *treb'l,* a. Three-fold; triple.—In *music,* acute,
— s. The highest of the *parts* in singing, usually performed by women and children; the one who plays or sings the treble;—ad. *Trebly;*—s. *Trebleness.*
— v.a. To make three-fold.
— v.n. To become three-fold.

TREBLE-CLIFF, *treb'l-klif,* s. In *music,* the character which determines the pitch and names of the highest parts. [a kind of trap.

TREBUCKET, *tre'-buk-et,* s. A cucking-stool; a tumbrel;

TREE, *tre,* s. A large and branchy plant whose stem or stock is woody and perennial.—In *ship-building,* pieces of timber are called *chess-trees, cross-trees, roof-trees, tressel-trees,* &c.—*Tree-frog* or *Tree-toad,* a batrachian reptile of the genus *hyla.*—*Tree-germander,* a plant of the germander kind.—*Tree-louse,* an insect of the genus *aphis.*—*Tree-moss,* a species of lichen.—*Tree-nail,* a long wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.—*Tree-of-life,* an evergreen tree of the genus *thuja.*

TREELESS, *tre'-les,* a. Destitute of trees.

TREFLE, *tref'l,* s. In *fort.,* a term used in mining for certain lodgments, of a trefoil shape.

TREFOIL, *tre'-foyl,* s. The common name for many species of *trifolium,* especially clover.—In *arch.,* an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.

TREILLAGE, *trel' laje,* s. (Fr.) In *gard.,* a sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails.

TRELLIS, *trel'-lis,* s. A structure or frame of cross-barred or lattice work.—*Trellis-work,* small bars nailed together, and crossing each other, used for verandahs, summer-houses, &c.

TRELLISED, *trel'-list,* a. Having trellises.

TREMANDO, *tre-man'-do,* ad. (Ital.) In *music,* a trembling, or general shaking of the whole cord.

TREMBLE, *trem'-bl,* v.n. To shake involuntarily, as with fear or weakness; to quake; to shudder; to shiver.

TREMBLEMENT, *trem'-bl-ment,* s. (Fr.) In *music,* a trill or shake.

TREMBLER, *trem'-bler,* s. One who trembles.

TREMBLING, *tremb'-ling,* s. The act or state of shaking involuntarily; tremour; trepidation;—ad. *Tremblingly.*—*Trembling-poplar,* the aspen-tree.

TREMELLA, *tre-mel'-la,* s. A genus of fungi.

TREMENDOUS, *tre-men'-dus*, a. Such as may excite fear or terror; violent; astonishing; terrible; dreadful; —ad. *Tremendously*;—s. *Tremendousness*.

TREMOLITE, *trem'-o-lite*, s. A mineral; a white variety of hornblende.

TREMOLO, *trem'-o-lo*, ad. (Ital.) In *music*, a word intimating that the notes are to be drawn out with a tremulous motion.

TREMOR, *trem'-ur*, s. An involuntary trembling or [shivering.

TREMULOUS, *trem'-yu-lus*, a. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity; shivering;—ad. *Tremulously*;—s *Tremulousness*.

TREN,† *tren*, s. A fish spear.

TRENCH, *trentch*, v.a. To cut or dig a channel for water; to fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart; to intrench; to furrow.

— v.n. To encroach.

— s. A long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.—In *fort.*, a deep ditch cut for defence.—In *sieges*, *trenches* are deep cuttings made by besiegers to enable them to approach the place attacked with more security.—*To open the trenches*, is to begin to dig, or to form the lines of approach.—*Trench-plough* or *plow*, a kind of plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.

TRENCHANT, *trentch'-ant*, a. Cutting; sharp.

TRENCHER, *trentch'-er*, s. A wooden plate; the table; food; pleasures of the table.—*Trencher-fly*, one who haunts the table of others; a parasite.—*Trencher-friend*, one who frequents the tables of others; a sponger. — *Trencher-mate*, a table companion; a parasite.

TRENCHING, *trentch'-ing*, s. Digging deep and exposing [the soil.

TREND, *trend*, v.n. To run; to stretch; to tend;—s. *Trender*. (*Local.*)

— s. Inclination in a particular direction.

— v.a. In *rural econ.*, to free wool from its filth.

TRENDING, *trend'-ing*, s. Inclination; stretching; the operation of freeing wool from its filth.

TRENDLE, *tren'-dl*, s. Anything round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.

TRENTAL, *tren'-tal*, s. An office for the dead in the *Romish service*, consisting of thirty masses.

TREPAN, *tre-pan'*, s. In *surg.*, a circular saw for perforating the skull; a snare.

— v.a. To perforate the skull, and take out a piece, to relieve the brain from pressure; to ensnare; to entrap.

TREPANG, *tre-pang'*, s. A kind of food used by the Chinese.

TREPANNER, *tre-pan'-ner*, s. One who trepans.

TREPANNING, *tre-pan'-ning*, s. The operation of making an opening in the skull, for relieving the brain from compression.

TREPHINE, *tre-feen'*, s. An instrument or saw for trepanning; a kind of trepan, but simpler.

— v.a. To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

TREPID,‡ *trep'-id*, a. Trembling; quaking.

TREPIDATION, *trep-e-da'-shun*, s. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering; a trembling of the limbs; agitation; emotion.

TRESPASS, *tres'-pas*, v.n. To pass beyond; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another; to do any act that injures or annoys another; to intrude.—In a *moral sense*, to violate any known rule of duty.

— s. In *law*, an unlawful act, committed with violence on the person, property, or rights of another; transgression.

TRESPASSER, *tres'-pas-ser*, s. One who enters upon another's land or violates his rights; an offender; a sinner.

TRESS, *tres*, s. A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet.

TRESSED, *trest*, a. Having tresses; curled.

TRESSEL, TRESTLE, *tres'l*, s. The frame of a table; a movable form for supporting any thing.—*Trestle trees*, in *mast-making*, are two strong bars of timber fitted horizontally on the opposite sides of the mast-head.

TRESSURE, *tresh'-ur*, s. In *her.*, a border running parallel with the sides of the escutcheon.

TRET, *tret*, s. In *com.*, an allowance to purchasers, for refuse matter, of four pounds on every 104.

TRETHINGS, *treth'-ingz*, s.pl. Taxes; imposts.

TREVET, *trev'-et*, s. A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs.

TREY, *tra*, s. A card of three spots.

TRI, a prefix to words of Greek and Latin origin, signifying *three*.

TRIABLE, *tri'-a-bl*, a. That may be subjected to trial or test; that may undergo a judicial examination; that may properly come under the cognizance of a court.

TRIABLENESS, *tri'-a-bi-nes*, s. The state of being triable.

TRIACONTAHEDRAL, *tri-a-kon-ta-he'-dral*, a. Having thirty sides.—In *min.*, bounded by thirty rhombs.

TRIAD, *tri'-ad*, s. The union of three.—In *music*, the common chord, consisting of a note sounded along with its third and fifth.—In *myth.*, the mysterious union of three deities.

TRIAL, *tri'-al*, s. Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect; experience test; examination; endeavour; temptation; affliction.—In *law*, the judicial examination of a cause between parties.—*Trial at bar*, a species of trial in difficult cases, which takes place before all the judges at the bar of the court.

TRIALITY,† *tri-al'-e-te*, s. Union of three.

TRIANDRIA, *tri-an'-dre-a*, s. In *bot.*, the third class of the Linnæan system, consisting of plants with three distinct and equal stamens. [*triandria*.

TRIANDRIAN, *tri-an'-dre-an*, a. Belonging to the class

TRIANGLE, *tri'-ang'l*, s. In *geom.*, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles; a steel instrument of percussion in music, bent into the form of a triangle.—In *mil. punishments*, three halberts or poles stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers are bound when flogged.

TRIANGLED, *tri'-ang'ld*, a. Having three angles.

TRIANGULAR, *tri-ang'-gu-lar*, a. Having three angles.—*Triangular numbers*, the series of numbers formed by the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression, of which the common difference is 1.—*Triangular compasses*, compasses with three legs, used in the construction of maps, charts, &c.

TRIANGULATION, *tri-ang-gu-la'-shun*, s. Use of a series of triangles in a trigonometrical survey.

TRIARCHY, *tri'-ar-ke*, s. Government by three persons.

TRIARIAN, *tri-a'-re-an*, a. Occupying the third post.

TRIAS, *tri'-as*, s. In *geol.*, a name sometimes given to the upper new red sandstone. [trias.

TRIASSIC, *tri-as'-sik*, a. Pertaining to or composed of

TRIBAL, *tri'-bal*, a. Belonging to a tribe.

TRIBE, *tribe*, s. A family, race, or series of generations descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel; a division; a nation of savages.—In *zool.* and *bot.*, a division intermediate between *order* and *genus*.

TRIBLET, *trib'-let*, s. A goldsmith's tool for making rings.

TRIBOMETER, *tri-bom'-e-ter*, s. In *mech.*, an instrument for measuring the force of friction. [syllables.

TRIBRACH, *tri'-brak*, s. A poetic foot of three short

TRIBRACTEATE, *tri-brak'-te-ate*, a. Having three bracts.

TRIBULATION, *trib-u-la'-shun*, s. Severe affliction; vexations. [on which the judges are seated.

TRIBUNAL, *tre-bew'-nal*, s. A court of justice; the bench

TRIBUNARY, *trib'-u-na-re*, a. Pertaining to tribunes.

TRIBUNE, *trib'-yune*, s. An ancient Roman officer selected by the people to defend their liberties; a bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered; whence *Tribuneship* and *Tribunate*;—a. *Tribunician*.

TRIBUTARY, *trib'-u-ta-re*, a. Paying tribute; subordinate; yielding supplies of any thing;—ad. *Tributarily*;—s. *Tributariness*. [submission.

— s. One who pays tribute as an acknowledgment of

TRIBUTE, *trib'-ute*, s. An annual sum paid by one nation to another; a personal contribution.

— v.a. To pay as tribute.

TRICAPSULAR, *tri-kap'-su-lar*, a. In *bot.*, three-capsuled.

TRICE, *trise*, v.a. In *naut.* language, to haul up by means of a rope.

— s. A very short time; an instant.

TRICENNIAL, *tri-sen'-ne-al*, a. Denoting thirty years.

TRICEPS, *tri'-seps*, s. In *anat.*, the three-headed muscle which occupies all the exterior part of the *os humeri*.

TRICHOPTERA *tre-kop'-ter-a*, s.pl. In *entom.*, the case flies.

TRICHORD, *tri'-kawrd*, s. A three-stringed lyre.

TRICHOTOMOUS, *tre-kot'-o-mus*, a. Divided by threes.

TRICHOTOMY, *tre-kot'-o-me*, s. Division into three parts.

TRICHROISM, *tri'-kro-izm*, s. Quality of presenting three different colours.

TRICK, *trik*, s. An artifice for the purpose of deception; a fraudulent contrivance; stratagem; deception; a dextrous artifice; legerdemain; a particular habit fraud.

Trick, v.a. To deceive; to impose on; to dress; to decorate; to adorn fantastically.
— v.n. To live by deception and fraud.
Tricker, *trik'-er*, s. *See* Trigger. [stratagem.
Trickery, *trik'-er-e*, s. Art of dressing up; artifice;
Tricking, *trik'-ing*, s. Dress; ornament.
Trickish, *trik'-ish*, a. Artful in making bargains; deceptive; knavish;—ad. *Trickishly*;—s. *Trickishness.*
Trickle, *trik'l*, v.n. To flow in a small, gentle stream.
Trickling, *trik'-ling*, s. Act of flowing in a gentle stream.
Trickment,‡ *trik'-ment*, s. Decoration.
Trickster, *trik'-ster*, s. One who tricks; a deceiver.
Tricksy,† *trik'-se*, a. Pretty; brisk. [gammon.
Trick-track, *trik'-trak*, s. A game resembling back-
Triclinate, *trik'-le-nate*, a. In *min.*, a term applied to crystals in which the three axes are all obliquely inclined to one another. [or triclinium.
Triclinary, *tri-klin'-e-à-re*, a. Pertaining to a couch
Triclinium, *tri-klin'-e-um*, s. (Lat.) A couch for reclining at meals, usually for three persons.
Tricoccous, *tri-kok'-kus*, a. Applied to a three-grained capsule which swells out in three protuberances.
Tricolour, *tre'-kul-lur*, s. The national French banner of three colours.
Tricoloured, *tre'-kul-lurd*, a. Having three colours.
Tricornigerous, *tri-kawr-nij'-er-us*, a. Having three horns.
Tricorporal, *tri-kawr'-po-ral*, a. Having three bodies.
Tricuspid, *tri-kus'-pid*, a. Having three points, as the *tricuspid* valve.
Tricuspidate, *tri-kus'-pe-date*, a. In *bot.*, three-pointed.
Tridactylous, *tri-dak'-til-us*, a. Having three toes.
Tride, *tride*, a. Among *hunters*, short and ready.
Trident, *trí'-dent*, s. In *myth.*, a kind of sceptre or spear with three prongs; as represented in the hands of Neptune, as god of the sea; and also of Britannia, as holding the control of the ocean.
— a. Having three teeth or prongs. [of Trent.
Tridentine, *tri-den'-tin*, a. Pertaining to the Council
Tridiapason, *tri-di-à-pa'-zun*, s. In *music*, a triple octave.
Tridodecahedral, *tri-do-dek-à-he'-dral*, a. In *cryst.*, presenting three ranges of faces, each containing twelve faces. [pening every third day.
Triduan,† *trid'-u-an*, a. Lasting three days, or hap-
Triennial, *tri-en'-ne-al*, a. Continuing three years, as a parliament; happening every three years;—ad. *Triennially.*
Trier, *trí'-er*, s. One who tries or makes experiments; a judge who tries a person or cause; a test.
Trierarch, *trí'-er-ärk*, s. The ancient commander of a trireme; whence *Trierarchy.*
Trifallow, *trí'-fal-lo*, v.a. To plough land the third time before sowing.
Trifarious, *tri-fa'-re-us*, a. Arranged in three rows.
Trifid, *trí'-fid*, a. In *bot.*, three-cleft.
Trifistulary, *tri-fis'-tu-là-re*, a. Having three pipes.
Trifle, *trí'-fl*, s. A thing of very little value or importance; a cake.
— v.n. To act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusements.—*To trifle with*, to play the fool with; to spend in vanity;—ad. *Triflingly*; s. *Triflingness.*
Trifler, *trí'-fler*, s. One who trifles or acts with levity.
Trifling, *trí'-fling*, ppr. Acting or talking with levity.
— a. Of small value; trivial; worthless.
— s. Employment about things of no importance.
Triflorous, *tri-flo'-rus*, a. Bearing three flowers.
Trifoliate, *tri-fo'-le-ate*, a. Having three leaves.
Trifoliolate, *tri-fo'-le-o-late*, a. Having three folioles.
Trifoly, *trí'-fo-le*, s. Sweet trefoil.
Triforium, *tri-fo'-re-um*, s. (Lat.) The gallery or open space between the vaulting and the roof of the aisles of a church.
Triform, *trí'-fawrm*, a. Having a triple form.
Trifurcated, *tri-fur'-ka-ted*, a. Having three branches or forks.
Trig,‡ *trig*, v.a. To fill; to stuff; to stop, as a wheel.
–‡ a. Full; trim; neat.
Trigamous, *trig'-à-mus*, a. In *bot.*, having three sorts of flowers in the same head.
Trigamy, *trig'-à-me*, s. State of being married three times; having three husbands or wives at the same time.
Trigger, *trig'-ger*, s. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity; the catch of a musket or pistol; the part which, when pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.
Trigintals, *tri-jin'-talz*, s.pl. *See* Trental.
Triglyph, *trig'-lif*, s. A sculptured ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals;—a. *Triglyphic.*
Trigon, *trí'-gon*, s. A triangle; an ancient triangular lyre or harp;—a. *Trigonal.*
Trigonometrical, *trig-o-no-met'-re-kal*, a. Pertaining to trigonometry;—ad. *Trigonometrically.*
Trigonometry, *trig-o-nom'-e-tre*, s. The science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given.
Trigrammatic, *tri-gram-mat'-ik*, a. Containing three sets of characters or letters.
Trigrammic, *tri-gram'-mik*, a. Consisting of three letters.
Trigraph, *trí'-graf*, s. A name given to three letters having one sound.
Trigynia, *tri-jin'-e-à*, s. In *bot.*, an order of plants having three styles;—a. *Trigynian.*
Trihedron, *tri-he'-dron*, s. A figure having three equal sides —a. *Trihedral.* [third.
Trihemitone, *tre-hem'-e-tone*, s. In *music*, a minor
Trijugous, *tri-ju'-gus*, a. In *bot.*, having three pairs of leaflets. [*Trilaterally.*
Trilateral, *tri-lat'-er-al*, a. Having three sides;—ad.
Trilingual, *tri-ling'-gwal*, a. Consisting of three languages. [three letters.
Triliteral, *tri-lit'-er-al*, s. or a. A word consisting of
Trilithon, *tril'-e-thon*, s. Three stones placed together like door-posts and a lintel. [ing.
Trill, *tril*, s. A quaver; a shake of the voice in sing-
— v.a. To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake.
— v.n. To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle; to shake or quaver.
Trillando, *tre-lan'-do*, ad. In *music*, with shakes or quavers.
Trillion, *tril'-yun*, s. The product of a million involved to the third power, and expressed by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.
Trilobate, *tri-lo'-bate*, a. Having three lobes.
Trilobite, *trí'-lo-bite*, or *tril'-o-bite*, s. One of an extinct family of crustacea, found in the earliest fossiliferous strata.
Trilocular, *tri-lok'-yu-lar*, a. In *bot.*, three-celled.
Trilogy, *tril'-o-je*, s. A series of three dramas, bearing an historical or mutual relation to each other.
Triluminar, *tri-lu'-me-nar*, } a. Having three lights.
Triluminous, *tri-lu'-me-nus*, }
Trim, *trim*, a. Firm; compact; being in good order.
— v.a. To dress; to decorate; to make neat; to adjust to rebuke, or reprove sharply; to adjust the cargo of a ship; to arrange in due order of sailing.—In *carp.* to dress or make smooth.—*To trim in*, in *carp.*, to fit.—*To trim up*, to dress; to put in order.
— v.n. To balance; to fluctuate between parties.
— s. Dress; gear; ornaments; the state of a vessel with reference to the disposition of her cargo, &c.
Trimerous, *trí'-mer-us*, a. In *ent.*, having three pieces or articulations. [months
Trimester, *tri-mes't-er*, s. A term or period of three
Trimeter, *trim'-e-ter*, s. A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures;—a. *Trimetrical.*
Trimetric, *tri-met'-rik*, a. In *min.*, a term applied to crystals with the axes of three kinds.
Trimly, *trim'-le*, ad. Nicely; neatly; in good order.
Trimmer, *trim'-mer*, s. One who trims; a time-server, a small beam. [*Trimmingly.*
Trimming, *trim'-ming*, ppr. Putting in due order;—ad.
— s. Ornamental appendages to a garment. [order.
Trimness, *trim'-nes*, s. Neatness; state of being in good
Trinal, *trí'-nal*, } a. Three-fold.
Trine, *trine*, } [other 120 degrees.
— s. In *astrol.*, the aspect of planets distant from each
— v.a. To put in the aspect of a trine.
Trinervate, *tri-ner'-vate*, } a. Three-nerved. In *bot.*,
Trinerved, *trí'-nerv'd*, } having three unbranched nerves extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.
Tringle, *tring'-gl*, s. In *arch.*, a little square member or ornament. [Trinity, or the doctrine.
Trinitarian, *trin-e-ta'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to the
— s. One who believes the doctrines of the Trinity whence *Trinitarianism.*
Trinity, *trin'-e-te*, s. In *theol.*, the union of three persons in one Godhead—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—a word first used by Theophilus, of Antioch, in the second century.—*Trinity-house*, an institution in London for the promotion of commerce and navigation.—*Trinity-Sunday*, the Sunday next after Whit-Sunday.

TRINKET, *tringk'-et*, s. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, or bracelet; a thing of little value; tackle.
TRINKETRY, *tringk'-et-re*, s. Ornaments of dress; trinkets.
TRINOMIAL, *tri-no'-me-al*, a. or s. In *math.*, applied to a quantity consisting of three terms.
TRIO, *tri'o*, or *tre'o*, s. (Ital.) Three united.—In *music*, a composition in three parts.
TRIOBOLAR, *tri-ob'-o-lar*, a. Of the value of three oboli; [worthless.
TRIOCTAHEDRAL, *tri-oc-tà-hé'-dral*, a. In *crys.*, presenting three ranges of faces, each range containing eight faces.
TRIOCTILE, *tri-ok'-til*, s. or a. In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when three-eights of a circle distant from each other.
TRIOLET, *tri'-o-let*, s. A stanza of eight lines, in which [the first line is thrice repeated.
TRIONES, *tri'-o-nes*, s.pl. In *astron.*, the seven principal stars in the constellation of Ursa-Major or Charles's Wain.
TRIOR, *tri'-ur*, s. In *law*, a person appointed to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors is just.
TRIP, *trip*, v.a. To supplant; to overthrow; to catch; to detect.
— v.n. To stumble; to strike the foot against something, so as to stumble and fall; to err; to fall; to run or step lightly.
— s. A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist; a false step; a stumble; a mistake; a brief journey or voyage.—*Fig.*, a slight error arising from haste.—In *nav.*, a single board in plying to windward.—*Trip-hammer*, a large hammer used in forges.—*Trip-madam*, a plant.
TRIPARTITE, *trip'-ar-tite*, a. Divided into three parts.—In *music*, applied to scores in three parts.
TRIPARTITION, *trip'-är-tish'-un*, s. A division by three.
TRIPE, *tripe*, s. The large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.—In *ludic. lan.*, the belly.—*Tripe-man*, a man who sells tripe.
TRIPEDAL, *trip'-e-dal*, a. Having three feet.
TRIPENNATE, *tri-pen'-nate*, } a. In *bot.*, a species of
TRIPINNATE, *tri-pin'-nate*, } supra-decompound leaf, when a petiole has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it.
TRIPERSONAL, *tri-per'-so-nal*, a. Consisting of three persons in one Godhead;—s. *Tripersonality*.
TRIPETALLOUS, *tri-pet'-a-lus*, a. In *bot.*, three-petaled.
TRIPHANE, *tri'-fane*, s. A mineral, spodumene.
TRIPHTHONG, *trip'-thong*, s. A coalition of three vowels in one compound sound, as *adieu*;—a. *Triphthongal*.
TRIPHYLINE, *trif'-e-lin'*, s. A mineral of a grayish-green colour.
TRIPHYLLOUS, *trif'-il-us*, a. In *bot.*, three-leaved.
TRIPLE, *trip'l*, a. Three-fold, consisting of three united. *See* TREBLE.—*Triple-time*, in *music*, a species of time so called from the bars being divisible into three equal parts.—*Triple progression*, in *old music*, a series of perfect fifths.—*Triple salt*, in *chemistry*, a salt in which two bases are combined with one acid.—*Triple-crowned*, having three crowns.—*Triple-headed*, having three heads.
— v.a. To make three-fold.
TRIPLET, *trip'-let*, s. Three united.—In *poetry*, three verses rhyming together.—In *music*, three notes sung or played in the time of two.
TRIPLICATE, *trip'-le-kate*, a. Made thrice as much; three-fold.—*Tripl. ratio*, in *math.*, the ratio of cubes to each other.
— s. A third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.—*Triplicate-ternate*, in *bot.*, thrice ternate.
TRIPLICATION, *trip-le-ka'-shun*, s. The act of trebling or making three-fold.—In *civil law*, the same as *surrejoinder* in *common law*. [fold.
TRIPLICITY, *tri-plis'-e-te*, s. The state of being three-
TRIPLING, *trip'-ling*, s. The act of making three-fold.
TRIPLITE, *trip'-lite*, s. An imperfectly crystallized mineral.
TRIPOD, *trī'-pod*, or *trip'-od*, s. A bench, stool, or seat supported by three legs, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles.
TRIPOLI, *trip'-o-le*, s. In *min.*, a mineral originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals.
TRIPOS, *trī'-pos*, s.; pl. TRIPOSES. A tripos-paper, or the person who prepares the paper, which, at Cambridge, is a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical honours.—*Classical tripos examination* is the final university examination for classical honours.
TRIPPER, *trip'-per*, s. One who trips or supplants; one who walks nimbly.
TRIPPING, *trip'-ping*, ppr. Supplanting; stumbling.
— a. Quick, nimble;—ad. *Trippingly*.
— s. The act of tripping; a light dance; the loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable.
TRIPSIS, *trip'-sis*, s. The technical term for shampooing.
TRIPTOTE, *trip'-tote*, s. In *gram.*, a name or noun having three cases only.
TRIPUDIARY, *tri-pu'-de-à-re*, a. Pertaining to dancing.
TRIDUDIATE, *tri-pu'-de-ate*, v.n. To dance.
TRIPUDIATION, *tri-pu-de-a'-shun*, s. Act of dancing.
TRIPYRAMID, *tri-pir'-à-mid*, s. In *min.*, a genus of spars, with pyroxidal crystals.
TRIQUETROUS, *tri-kwe'-tus*, a. Having three plain sides;—ad. *Triquetrously*.
TRIRADIATED, *tri-ra'-de-a-ted*, a. Having three rays.
TRIREME, *trī'-reme*, s. A galley or vessel with three benches of oars on a side. [rhombic faces or sides.
TRIRHOMBOIDAL, *tri-rom-boyd'-al*, a. Having three
TRISACRAMENTARIAN, *tri-sak-rà-men-ta'-re-an*, s. One who admits of three sacraments.
TRISAGION, *tris-ay'-e-on*, s. In the *Gr. Church*, a hymn in which the word *holy* is repeated three times.
TRISECT, *tri-sekt'*, v.a. To cut or divide into three equal parts. [into three parts.
TRISECTION, *tri-sek'-shun*, s. The division of a thing
TRISEPALOUS, *tri-sep'-à-lus*, a. In *bot.*, having three sepals or small bracts of a calyx.
TRISOCTAHEDRON, *tris-ok-trà-hé'-dron*, s. A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces.
TRISPASTON, *tri-spas'-tun*, s. In *mech.*, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights.
TRISPERMOUS, *tri-sper'-mus*, a. Three-seeded.
TRIST,‡ *trist*, } a. Sad; sorrowful; gloomy;—
TRISTFUL,‡ *trist'-ful*, } ad. *Tristfully*.
TRISTITIATE,‡ *tris-tish'-ate*, v.a. To make sad.
TRISULCATE, *tri-sul'-kate*, a. Having three furrows.
TRISYLLABLE, *tris-sil'-à-bl*, s. A word consisting of three syllables;—a. *Trisyllubic* and *Trisyllabical*.
TRITE, *trite*, a. Worn out; common; stale;—ad. *Tritely*; —s. *Triteness*.
TRITERNATE, *tri-ter'-nate*, a. Three times ternate In *bot.*, applied to a trebly-divided petiole.
TRITHEISM, *trī'-the-izm*, s. The doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct persons in the Godhead; whence *Tritheist* and *Tritheite*;—a. *Trithe-istic*.
TRITHING, *trī'-thing*, s. One of three divisions of the county of York, now called *Riding*.
TRITON, *trī'-ton*, s. In *myth.*, a fabled sea demi-god; a mollusk; a genus of batrachian reptiles or aquatic salamanders.
TRITONE, *trī'-tone*, s. In *music*, a false concord.
TRITOXIDE, *tri-tok'-sid*, s. In *chem.*, a non-acid compound of one equivalent of a base with three equivalents of oxygen.
TRITURABLE, *trit'-yu-rà-bl*, a. Capable of being reduced to a fine powder. [very fine powder.
TRITURATE, *trit'-yu-rate*, v.a. To rub or grind to a
TRITURATION, *trit-yu-ra'-shun*, s. Act of reducing to a fine powder.
TRITURE,‡ *trit'-yure*, s. A rubbing or grinding.
TRITURIUM, *tri-tew'-re-um*, s. A chemical vessel for separating liquors of different densities.
TRIUMPH, *trī'-umf*, s. State of being victorious; conquest; joy or exultation for success.—Among the *ancient Romans*, a pompous ceremony performed in honour of a victorious general.
— v.n. To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.
TRIUMPHAL, *trī-umf'-al*, a. Pertaining to triumph used in a triumph.
— s. A token of victory.
TRIUMPHANT, *trī-umf'-ant*, a. Celebrating victory victorious; graced with conquest; exulting in success; —ad. *Triumphantly*. [tory.
TRIUMPHER, *trī'-um-fer*, s. One who rejoices for vic-
TRIUMVIR, *trī-um'-vir*, s.; pl. TRIUMVIRI, or TRIUMVIRS. One of three men united in office; a title more especially applied to a Roman tribunal, possessing supreme authority. [men in coalition.
TRIUMVIRATE, *trī-um'-ve-rate*, s. Government by three
TRIUNE, *trī'-yune*, a. Three in one; an epithet expressive of the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons
TRIUNITY,‡ *trī-yu'-ne-te*, s. Trinity.
TRIVALVULAR, *trī-valv' yu-lar*, a. Three-valved.
TRIVANT, *trīv'-ant*, s. A truant.

TRIVERBIAL, *tri-ver'-be-al*, a. Applied to juridical or court days among the ancient Romans.
TRIVET, *triv'-et*, s. A three-legged support.
TRIVIAL, *triv'-e-al*, a. Trifling; of little worth or importance; worthless; common; light; vulgar;—ad. *Trivially*;—s. *Trivialness* and †*Triviality*.
TRIVIUM, *triv'-e-um*, s. (Lat.) A name applied to the three arts of Grammar, Logic and Rhetoric.
TROAT, *trote*, v.n. To cry, as a buck in rutting time.
TROCAR, *tro-kär'*, s. (Fr.) A surgical instrument for tapping dropsical persons.
TROCHAIC, *tro-ka'-ik*, a. In *poetry*, consisting of trochees. *See* TROCHEE.
TROCHANTER, *tro-kan'-ter*, s. In *anat.*, one of the two processes of the thigh-bone at the upper end, called *major* and *minor*.
TROCHE, *tro'-ke*, s. (Gr.) In *med.*, a small lozenge or cake generally composed of sugar and mucilage.
TROCHEE, *tro'-kee*, s. In *poetry*, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.
TROCHETER, *tro-ke'-ter*, s. In *anat.*, a name given to the great tuberosity of the scapular extremity of the *os brachii*.
TROCHIDÆ, *trok'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of testaceous mollusca, the shells of which are generally trochiform. —Sub-family, *Trochinæ*; of which the *trochus* is the type.
TROCHILIC, *tro-kil'-ik*, a. Having power to turn round.
TROCHILICS, *tro-kil'-iks*, s. The science of rotary motion.
TROCHILUS, *trok'-e-lus*, } s. In *zool.*, the humming bird
TROCHIL, *tro'-kil*, } or honey-sucker.—In *arch.*, a hollow ring round a column; an aquatic bird, with long legs; a name given to the golden-crowned wren.
TROCHINGS, *tro'-kingz*, s.pl. The small branches on the top of a deer's head.
TROCHISCH, *tro'-kish*, s. A kind of tablet or lozenge.—*See* TROCHE.
TROCHITE, *tro'-kite*, s. A name given to the separate joints of the stem of a fossil encrinite.
TROCHLEA, *trok'-le-ä*, s. (Lat.) A pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes;—a. *Trochleary*. [of a pulley.
TROCHLEATE, *trok'-le-ate*, a. In *bot.*, twisted in the form
TROCHOID, *tro'-koyd*, s. In *geom*, the curve described by any point in a wheel rolling straight forward on a level, a cycloid.
TROCHOIDES, *tro-koy'-des*, s. In *anat.*, a species of movable connexion of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another. [old pret. *trode*.
TROD, *trod*, pret. of the verb *to tread*; pp. *trod*, *trodden*;
TRODE,‡ *trode*, s. Tread; footing.
TROGLODYTES, *trog'-lo-dites*, s. A name given to several races of men, chiefly resident in Africa, who dwelt in caves, and fed on reptiles. The Troglodytes Gorilla, or "Hairy Man of the Woods," is one of the same type.
TROGONIDÆ, *tro-gon'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of Fissirostral birds, with short bills and short wings, of which the *trogon* is the type.
TROLL, *trol*, v.a. To move in a circular direction, to roll; to move volubly; to turn; to drive about; to sing or take up in succession, as a catch.
— v.n. To roll; to run about.—Among *anglers*, to fish, as for pikes, with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley.
TROLLOP, *trol'-lop*, s. A stroller; a loiterer; a slattern.
TROLMYDAMES, *trol'-me-daymz*, s. (Fr.) The game of nine-holes.
TROMBA, *trom'-bä*, s. (It.) In *music*, a trumpet, of which the *Trombetta* is the diminutive.
TROMBLON, *trom'-blun*, s. (Fr.) In the *mil.* art, a fire-arm which has a rest, and from which several balls may be discharged.
TROMBONE, *trom'-bone*, s. (It.) A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes. *Trombone picciolo* is a small sacbut.
TROMP, *tromp*, s. A blowing machine formed of a hollow tree, used in furnaces.
TROMPIL, *trom'-pil*, s. An aperture in a tromp.
TRONA, *tro'-nä*, s. A native sesquicarbonate of soda.
TRONAGE, *tro'-naje*, s. *Formerly*, a toll for weighing wool; whence *Tronator*, the officer who weighed it.
TRONCO, *tron'-ko*, s. (It.) In *music*, a note or sound to be cut short.
TRONE, *trone*, s. A small drain; a steelyard. (*Local*).
TRONE-WEIGHT, *trone'-wate*, s. The most ancient of Scottish weights, now disused.
TROOP, *troop*, s. A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude; a company of stage-players.—In the *army*, a body of soldiers; a company of cavalry, light-horse, or dragoons;—pl. *Troops*, soldiers in general.
— v.n. To collect in numbers; to march in a body.
TROOPER, *troop'-er*, s. A private in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier
TROPE, *trope*, s. In *rhet.*, a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly signifies.
TROPHI, *tro'-fi*, s.pl. In *entom.*, the parts employed in feeding.
TROPHIED, *tro'-fid*, a. Adorned with trophies.
TROPHONIAN, *tro-fo'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to the Grecian architect Trophonius, or his architecture.
TROPHOSPERM, *trof'-o-sperm*, s. In *bot.*, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise.
TROPHY, *tro'-fe*, s. A pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy; the representation of such a pile in marble; anything taken or preserved as a memorial of victory; something that is evidence of victory. —In *arch.*, an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged with arms and military weapons.—*Trophy-money*, a duty formerly paid by housekeepers toward providing military accoutrements for the militia.
TROPICS, *trop'-iks*, s. In *geog.* and *astron.*, the lines at which the sun reverts his course towards the equator being 23° 28′ north and south; the space between the *torrid zone*.—*Tropic-bird*, an aquatic fowl of the gull family.
TROPICAL, *trop'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to, or being within the tropics; figurative.—*Tropical-year*, the time between the sun's leaving a tropic and its return to it;—ad. *Tropically*. [of speech.
TROPIST, *tro'-pist*, s. One who deals in tropes or figures
TROPOLOGY, *tro-pol'-o-je*, s. A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes;—a. *Tropological*.
TROT, *trot*, v.n. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped; to walk fast.
— s. The pace of a horse or other quadruped faster than a walk; an old woman.
TROTH, *troth*, s. Belief; faith; fidelity; truth; veracity. —*Troth-plight*, the act of betrothing or plighting faith. *Troth-plighted*, having fidelity; pledged.
TROTHLESS,† *troth'-les*, a. Faithless; treacherous.
TROTTER, *trot'-ter*, s. A beast that trots; a sheep's foot.
TROTTING, *trot'-ting*, ppr. or a. Moving with a trot; walking fast.
TROUBADOUR, *troo'-bä-door*, s. A name given in the Middle Ages to the poets of Provence and Normandy.
TROUBLE, *trub'bl*, v.a. To agitate; to disturb; to put into confused motion; to perplex; to busy; to give occasion for labour; to sue for a debt.
— s. Disturbance of mind; commotion of spirits; distress; misfortune; annoyance or vexation.
TROUBLED, *trub'bld*, pp. or a. Disturbed; agitated.
TROUBLER, *trub'-bler*, s. One who disturbs; a disturber.
TROUBLESOME, *trub'bl-sum*, a. Giving trouble or inconvenience; uneasy; vexatious; perplexing; annoying; importunate;—ad. *Troublesomely*;—s. *Troublesomeness*. [in commotion.
TROUBLING, *trub'-bling*, s. Act of disturbing or putting
TROUBLOUS, *trub'-blus*, a. Agitated; tumultuous; full of commotion.
TROU-DE-RAT, *troo-de-rä'*, s. (Fr.) In *mil.* art, a disadvantageous position into which troops are imprudently driven.
TROUÉE, *troo-a'*, s. (Fr.) In *mil.* strategy, an opening or gap applied to any passage made through a wood, hedge, or abattis.
TROUGH, *trawf*, s. A long, hollow, longitudinal vessel; a tray; a canoe.—*Trough of the sea*, the space between two high waves.
TROUNCE, *trounse*, v.a. To punish or beat severely. (*Low.*)
TROUNCING, *trouns'-ing*, s. A severe beating.
TROUSSEAU, *troo-so'*, s. (Fr.) The collective lighter equipments of a lady when about to be married.
TROUT, *trowt*, s. The name of various fresh-water fishes, of the salmon kind.—*Trout-coloured*, white, with variegated spots.—*Trout-fishing*, the fishing for trout. —*Trout-stream*, a stream in which trout breed.
TROVER, *tro'-ver*, s. In *law*, the gaining possession of any goods by finding or other means; an action for goods found and not delivered on demand.
TROW,† *tro*, v.n. To believe; to trust; to suppose.
—‡ interj., used as a word of inquiry.
TROWEL, *trow'-el*, s. A masón's or gardener's tool.

TROWELED, *trow'-el'd*, a. Formed with a trowel.
TROWSERS, *trow'-serz*, s.pl. A loose garment for the legs, worn by males.
TROY, *troy*, } s. A weight of 12 ozs. to the
TROY-WEIGHT, *troy-wate*, } lb., by which gold and silver, jewels, medicines, &c., are weighed.
TRUANT, *troo'-ant*, a. Idle; loitering, as a *truant* boy; —ad. *Truantly*;—s. *Truantship*.
— s. An idler; an idle boy.
— v.n. To idle away time.
TRUCE, *troos*, s. In *war*, a temporary cessation of hostilities; a short quiet.—*Truce-breaker*, one who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement.
TRUCHMAN, *trutch'-man*, s. An interpreter.
TRUCIDATION, *troo-se-da'-shun*, s. Act of killing.
TRUCK, *truk*, v.n. To exchange commodities; to barter. (*Vulgar.*)
— v.a. To exchange; to give in exchange. (*Vulgar.*)
— s. Exchange of commodities; barter; a small wheel; a low carriage for carrying goods, stone, &c.—In *mil.* matters, low wooden wheels for the carriage of cannon, &c.—In a *ship*, a small wooden cap at the summit of a flag-staff or mast-head.—*Truck-system*, the practice of paying wages in goods instead of money.
TRUCKAGE, *truk'-aje*, s. Practice of bartering goods.
TRUCKER, *truk'-er*, s. One who traffics by exchange of goods.
TRUCKLE, *truk'l*, s. A small wheel or castor.
— v.n. To bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit.—*Truckle-bed*, a bed that runs on wheels; a trundle-bed.
TRUCULENCE, *truk'-u-lense*, s. Savageness of manners; ferociousness.
TRUCULENT, *truk'-u-lent*, a. Fierce; savage; of a ferocious aspect; destructive;—ad. *Truculently*.
TRUDGE, *truj*, v.n. To travel on foot, or march with labour.
TRUE, *troo*, a. Conformable to fact; genuine; pure; not counterfeit; faithful; sincere; honest; upright.—*True-bill*, words indorsed on a bill of indictment, when a grand jury are of opinion that there is sufficient cause for putting the accused on trial.—*True-blue*, applied to a person of inflexible honesty.—*True-born*, of genuine birth.—*True-bred*, of a genuine or right breed.—*True-hearted*, being of a faithful heart.—*True-love*, one really beloved.—*True-love knot*, a knot composed of lines united with many involutions.—*True-penny*, a familiar phrase for an honest fellow.
TRUENESS, *troo'-nes*, s. Faithfulness; sincerity.
TRUFFLE, *truf'fl*, s. A kind of fungus, about the size of an apple, of a peculiar smell, and much esteemed in cookery.—*Truffle-worm*, a worm found in truffles.
TRUGG, *trug*, s. A hod for mortar.
TRUISM, *troo'-izm*, s. An undoubted or self-evident truth.
TRULL, *trul*, s. A low, vagrant strumpet.
TRULLISATION, *trul-le-za'-shun*, s. The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.
TRULY, *troo'-le*, ad. In fact; in reality; according to truth; sincerely; honestly.
TRUMP, *trump*, v.a. To take with a trump card; to obtrude.—*To trump up*, to devise.
— v.n. To blow a trumpet.
— s. A trumpet; a wind instrument of music; a winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits.—*To put to the trumps*, to reduce to the last expedient.—*Trump-like*, resembling a trumpet.
TRUMPERY, *trum'-per-e*, s. Falsehood; empty talk; things worn out and cast aside.
TRUMPET, *trum'-pet*, s. A very loud wind instrument of music, chiefly used in military exercises; one who praises or propagates praise.—A *speaking-trumpet* is a long tubular body for conveying the articulate sounds of the voice to a distance.—*Trumpet-call*, a call at the sound of the trumpet.—*Trumpet-fish*, a sea-fish, so named from its tubular muzzle.—*Trumpet-flower*, a flower belonging to the genus *bignonia*, so called from its shape.—*Trumpet-honeysuckle*, a twining plant of the honeysuckle kind.—*Trumpet-shell*, the name of a genus of univalvular shells of the form of a trumpet. *Trumpet-tongued*, having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.
— v.a. To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.
TRUMPETER, *trum'-pet-er*, s. One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a variety of the domestic pigeon; a bird of tropical America.
TRUNCAL, *trungk'-al*, a. Pertaining to the trunk or body.
TRUNCATE, *trungk'-ate*, v.a. To cut off; to lop; to maim.
TRUNCATE, a. In *bot.*, appearing as if cut off at the tip.
TRUNCATED, *trungk'-a-ted*, pp. or a. Cut off; cut short; maimed.
TRUNCATION, *trung-ka'-shun*, s. The state of being truncated
TRUNCHEON, *trun'-shun*, s. A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a baton, or military staff of command.
— v.a. To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel.
TRUNCHEONEER, *trun-shun-eer'*, s. A person armed with a truncheon.
TRUNDLE, *trun'dl*, v.n. To roll, as on little wheels; to roll, as a hoop.
— s. A round body; a little wheel, or low cart.—*Trundle-bed*, a bed that is moved on little wheels.—*Trundle-head*, the wheel that turns a millstone.—*Trundle-tail*, a round tail; a dog so called from his tail.
— v.a. To roll, as a thing on little wheels.
TRUNK, *trungk*, s. The stem or body of a tree; the body of an animal without the limbs; the main body of anything; the snout or proboscis of an elephant.—In *arch.*, the shaft of a column; a box or chest for containing clothes, &c.—*Trunk-hose*, large breeches, formerly worn.
— v.a. To lop off; to curtail; to truncate.
TRUNNION, *trun'-yun*, s. (Fr.) Knobs in guns which project from the sides, and serve to support the gun on the cheeks of the carriage.—*Trunnion-plates* are two plates in guns, &c., which go under the trunnions.—*Trunnion-ring*, a ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.
TRUSION, *tru'-zhun*, s. The act of pushing or thrusting.
TRUSS, *trus*, s. A bundle.—In *surg.*, a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia or rupture.—Among *bot.*, a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants.—In *nav.*, the rope used to keep the centre of a yard to the mast.—In *arch.*, a framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam.
— v.a. To bind or pack close; to skewer; to make fast.—*To truss up*, to make close or tight.
TRUSSED, *trust*, a. In *farr.*, having large and well-formed thighs, as applied to a horse.—In *arch.*, a *trussed roof* is one so constituted as to support the principal rafters and tie-beam to given points.
TRUSSEL, *trus'-sel*, s. A prop for the support of any thing, consisting of three or four legs, with a horizontal piece at top.
TRUSSING, *trus'-sing*, a. In *arch.*, applied to those timbers in a roof which are in a state of compression.
TRUST, *trust*, s. Confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, or sound principle of another; belief; faith; hope; credit given without examination, or on promise of payment special reliance on supposed honesty; care; management.—In *law*, an estate held for the use of another.
— v.a. To place confidence in; to believe; to credit; to intrust; to sell to upon credit.
— v.n. To be confident of something present or future, to be credulous.
TRUSTED, *trus'-ted*, pp. Confided in; relied on.
TRUSTEE, *trus-tee'*, s. A person to whom property is legally committed in trust.
TRUSTER, *trus'-ter*, s. One who trusts or gives credit.
TRUSTFUL, *trust'-ful*, a. Faithful; honest;—ad. *Trustfully*;—s. *Trustfulness*.
TRUSTINESS, *trust'-e-nes*, s. That quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity faithfulness; honesty.
TRUSTINGLY, *trust'-ing-le*, ad. With trust or implicit confidence.
TRUSTLESS, *trust'-les*, a. Not worthy of trust;—s. *Trustlessness*. — *Trust-worthiness*, quality of being trustworthy.—*Trust-worthy*, worthy of trust or confidence.
TRUSTY, *trust'-e*, a. That may be safely trusted; faithful;—ad. *Trustily*.
TRUTH, *trooth*, s. Conformity to fact or reality; veracity; purity from falsehood; habitual disposition to speak truth; fidelity; constancy; honesty; virtue.—*In truth*, in reality; in fact.—*Of a truth*, in reality certainly. — *Truth-speaking*, uttering truth. — *Truth-teller*, one who tells the truth.
TRUTHFUL, *trooth'-ful*, a. Full of truth;—ad. *Truthfully*;—s. *Truthfulness*.
TRUTHLESS, *trooth'-les*, a. Wanting truth; faithless;—s *Truthlessness*
TRUTINATION, † *troo-te-na'-shun*, s Act of weighing.
TRUTTACEOUS, *trut-ta'-shus*, a. Pertaining to or belonging to the trout kind.
TRY, *tri*, v.n. To endeavour; to make an effort.
— v.a. To examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment; to experience; to prove by or

act upon as a test .to examine judicially by witnesses; to essay; to attempt; to purify; to refine.—*To try on*, to fit on an article of dress.—*To try out*, to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained.—*Try-sail*, a sail set on the fore and main masts, and rigged like a spanker —† s. A trial. [on the mizzen.

TRYGON, *trī'-gon*, s. The name of a genus of fishes, to which the sting-ray belongs

TRYING, *trī'-ing*, ppr. Exerting strength; attempting. — a. Adapted to try, or put to severe trial.

TRYST, *trist*, s. (Sc.) An appointed meeting;—a. *Trysting*.

TUB, *tub*, s. A cylindrical wooden vessel formed with staves and hoops; a small cask.—*Tub-fish*, a species of *trigla*, or gurnard.—*Tub-man*, in the *Exchequer*, a barrister so called.

— v.a. To plant or set in a tub

TUBA, *tū'-bà*, s. A wind instrument used by the Hebrews, called by them the *Trumpet of the Jubilee*.

TUBE, *tewb*, s. A pipe; a siphon; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder.—In *chem.*, a tubular glass instrument.—In *bot.*, the narrow, hollow part of a monopetalous corol.—In *artil.*, an instrument of tin, used in quick firing.—*Tube-form*, in the form of a tube.

— v.a. To furnish with a tube.

TUBER, *tew'-ber*, s. (Lat.) In *bot.*, a knob in roots.

TUBERCLE, *tew'-ber-kl*, s. A small swelling or tumour on animal bodies; a little knob, like a pimple, on plants, especially on the leaves of some lichens.

TUBERCULAR, *tu-ber'-ku-lar*, } a. Full of knobs or tuber-
TUBERCULOUS, *tu-ber'-ku-lus*, } cles.

TUBERCULATE, *tu-ber'-ku-late*, a. Having small knobs or tubercles. [tubers.

TUBERIFEROUS, *tew-ber-if'er-us*, a. Producing or bearing

TUBEROSE, *tew-ber-ose*, s. A plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower; the plant of the *Polianthes tuberosa*, a native of the East Indies.

TUBEROSITY, *tew-ber-os'-e-te*, s. The state of being knobbed or protuberant.

TUBEROUS, *tew'-ber-us*, a. Knobbed.—In *bot.*, consisting of roundish, fleshy tubers.

TUBICOLÆ, *tu-bik'-o-le*, s.pl. A family of Annelides.

TUBICORN, *tew'-be-kawrn*, s. One of a family of ruminant animals.

TUBILARII, *tu-be-la'-re-i*, s.pl. A family of Polypiaria, the polypi of which inhabit tubes.

TUBIPORE, *tew'-be-pore*, s. One of a genus of coral zoophytes, organ-pipe coral.

TUBIPORITE, *tew'-be-po-rite*, s. A fossil tubipore.

TUBULAR, *tew'-bu-lar*, a. Having the form of a tube or pipe; fistular.

TUBULATED, *tew'-bu-la-ted*, } a. Made in the form of a
TUBULOUS, *tew'-bu-lus*, } small tube.

TUBULE, *tew'-bule*, s. A small pipe or fistular body.

TUBULIBRANCHIATA, *tu-bu-le-brang-ke-a'-tà*, s.pl. In *malacology*, a tribe of Bivalve shells.

TUBULIFLORÆ, *tu-bu-le-flo'-re*, s.pl. In *bot.*, a suborder of composite plants; as the daisy. [a tube.

TUBULIFORM, *tu-bu'-le-fawrm*, a. Having the form of

TUBULOUS, *tew'-bu-lus*, a. Longitudinally hollow; containing tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets.

TUCK, *tuk*, s. A long, narrow sword; a rapier; a kind of net; a horizontal fold made in a garment; a pull; a tug. [pass.

— v.a. To fold under; to press into a narrower com-

—‡ v.n. To contract; to draw together.

TUCKER, *tuk'-er*, s. A small piece of linen for shading the breast of women; an ornamental fold to a female's dress. [collop.

TUCKET, *tuk'-et*, s. A flourish in music; a steak; a

TUCKETSONANCE,† *tuk'-et-so'-nans*, s. The sound of the tucket.

TUEFALL, *tew'-favl*, s. A building with a sloping roof on one side only.

TUESDAY, *tuze'-de*, s. The third day of the week.

TUFA, *tew'-fà*, } s. A soft or porous stone formed by de-
TUFF, *tuf*, } positions from water, usually calcareous; a volcanic sand rock; also trap or basaltic material.

TUFACEOUS, *tu-fa'-she-us*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of tufa. [See TYPHOON.

TUFFOON, *tuf'-foon*, s. A violent tempest or tornado.

TUFT, *tuft*, s. A collection of small things in a knot or bunch; a cluster; a clump.—In *bot.*, a head of flowers. —*Tuft-hunter*, a cant term in the universities for a hanger-on to persons of quality.

— v.a. To separate into tufts; to adorn with tufts.

TUFTAFFETA,‡ *tuf-taf'-fe-tà*, s. A villous kind of silk.

TUFTED, *tuf'-ted*, pp. or a. Adorned with a tuft.

TUFTY, *tuft'-e*, a. Abounding with tufts; growing in clusters.

TUG, *tug*, v.a. To pull or draw with great effort; † haul along; to pull.

— v.n. To pull with great effort; to labour.

— s. A pull with effort; a sort of carriage; a steam vessel used to tow ships; a steam-tug.

TUGGER, *tug'-ger*, s. One who tugs or pulls with effort

TUGGING, *tug'-ging*, s. Laborious pulling

TUGGINGLY, *tug'-ging-le*, ad. With laborious pulling.

TUISCO, *tu-is'-ko*, s. In *Scand. myth.*, the God of War, to whose worship Tuesday was the day set apart.

TUITION, *tu-ish'-un*, s. Guardianship; superintending care over a young person; instruction; business of teaching the various branches of learning

TUITIONARY, *tu-ish'-un-à-re*, a. Pertaining to tuition.

TULIP, *tew'-lip*, s. A bulbous plant with beautiful bell-shaped flowers, of the genus *tulipa*.—*Tulip-tree*, a large tree bearing flowers like the tulip.

TULIPOMANIA, *tew-lip-o-ma'-ne-à*, s. A violent passion for the acquisition of tulips, which was the rage in the 17th century

TULLE, *tool*, s. (Fr.) A kind of silk open-work or lace.

TUMBLE, *tum'-bl*, v.n. To roll about; to fall; to come down suddenly; to play mountebank tricks.

— v.a. To turn over; to disturb; to rumple.

— s. A fall.

TUMBLER, *tum'-bler*, s. One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank; a large drinking glass; a variety of the domestic pigeon; a sort of dog

TUMBLING, *tum'-bling*, s. Act of tumbling; performances of a tumbler.

TUMBREL, *tum'-brel*, s A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds; a rough cart, a cart or carriage which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying ammunition, tools, &c. [lows, &c.

TUMBRIL, *tum'-bril*, s. A kind of cage of osiers, wil-

TUMEFACTION, *tu-me-fak'-shun*, s. Act or process of swelling or rising into a tumour; a swelling.

TUMEFIED, *tu'-me-fide*, pp. or a. Swelled; enlarged.

TUMEFY, *tu'-me-fi*, v.a. or v.n. To swell, or cause to swell; to rise in a tumour.

TUMID, *tew'-mid*, a. Being swelled, enlarged, or distended; protuberant; falsely sublime; bombastic;—ad. *Tumidly*;—s. *Tumidness*.

TUMOUR, *tew'-mur*, s. (Lat.) In *surg.*, a swelling; a morbid enlargement; affected pomp; bombast in language.

TUMOURED, *tew'-murd*, a. Distended; swelled.

TUMOUROUS, *tew'-mur-us*, a. Swelling; protuberant; TUMP, *tump*, s. A little hillock. [bombastic.

— v.a. In *hort.*, to form a mass of earth round a plant.

TUMULAR, *tew'-mu-lar*, a. Consisting in a heap, formed in a heap.

TUMULATE,‡ *tew'-mu-late*, v.n. To swell.

TUMULOSITY, *tew-mu-los'-e-te*, s. Hilliness.

TUMULOUS, *tew'-mu-lus*, a. Full of hills.

TUMULT, *tew'-mult*, s. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds, high excitement; uproar; — v.n. To be in commotion. [ferment.

TUMULTUARY, *tu-mult'-yu-à-re*, a. Disorderly; confused restless; agitated; unquiet;—ad. *Tumultuarily*;—s. *Tumultuariness*.

TUMULTUATE,‡ *tu-mult'-yu-ate*, v.n. To make a tumult.

TUMULTUATION, *tu-mult-yu-a'-shun*, s. Commotion disorderly movement.

TUMULTUOUS, *tu-mult'-yu-us*, a. Greatly agitated; full of tumult and disorder; noisy; turbulent;—ad. *Tumultuously*;—s. *Tumultuousness*.

TUMULUS, *tew'-mu-lus*, s. (Lat.) An artificial mound raised over those who were buried in ancient times.

TUN, *tun*, s. A large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle; a certain measure for liquids, as for wine, oil, &c.; a quantity of wine, consisting of 252 gallons. In *com.*, the weight of twenty hundreds gross, each hundred consisting of 112 lbs.=2,240 lbs.; a certain quantity of timber.—*Proverb.*, a large quantity.—*Tun-dish*, a tunnel.—*Tun-bellied*, having a large, protuberant belly.—At the end of proper names, *tun*, *ton*, or *don* signifies *town*, vilage, or hill.

— v.a. To put into casks.

TUNABLE, *tew'-nà-bl*, a. Harmonious; musical; melodious; that may be put in tune;—ad. *Tunably*;—s. *Tunableness*.

TUNE, *tewn*, s. A series of musical notes in some particular measure, and of a given length; melody harmony; concert of parts; right disposition; fit temper or humour.

Tune, v.a. To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; to sing with melody or harmony. — v.n. To form one sound to another; to utter inarticulate harmony with the voice. [*Tunefully.*

Tuneful, *tewn'-ful*, a. Harmonious; melodious;—ad. **Tuneless**, *tewn'-les*, a. Unmusical; unharmonious.

Tuner, *tewn'-er*, s. One who tunes musical instruments.

Tung-tung, *tung'-tung*, s. A troublesome insect of South America, which inserts its eggs in the human skin. [acid and a base.

Tungstate, *tung'-state*, s. A salt formed of tungstic

Tungsten, *tung'-sten*, s. A metal of a grayish colour, nearly as hard as steel.—*Tungstic-acid* is an acid composed of one equivalent of tungsten and three of oxygen.

Tunic, *tew'-nik*, s. A loose garment; an under garment worn by both sexes in the East; a long under garment worn by the Romish clergy.—In *anat.*, a membrane that covers some organ; a natural covering; an integument.

Tunicary, *tew'-ne-ka-re*, s. An animal of the molluscan tribe, enveloped with a double tunic.

Tunicated, *tew'-ne-ka-ted*, a. In *bot.*, covered with a tunic or membrane. [ment.

Tunicle, *tew'-ne-kl*, s. A natural covering; an integu-

Tuning-fork, *tewn'-ing-fawrk*, s. A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, used for tuning stringed instruments.—*Tuning-hammer*, an instrument for tuning the harpsichord and the pianoforte.

Tunnage, *tun'-naje*, s. The amount of tuns that a ship will carry; the content or burden of a ship; the duty charged on ships according to their burden; a duty laid on liquors according to their measure; a duty paid to mariners by merchants for unloading their ships; the whole amount of shipping, estimated by the tuns.

Tunnel, *tun'-nel*, s. A broad-mouthed tubular vessel for conveying liquor into casks, &c.; the opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; a funnel, an artificial arch or passage for conducting canals or railways under elevated ground, constructing sewers, drains, &c.—*Tunnel-kiln*, a lime-kiln in which coal is burned.—*Tunnel-net*, a net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.—*Tunnel-pit*, a shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.
— v.a. To form like a tunnel; to catch in a net called a tunnel-net; to form with net-work; to make an opening or way for passage through a hill or mountain, or under a river.

Tunny, *tun'-ne*, s. A fish allied to the mackerel, sometimes weighing one thousand pounds. Called in rams.

Tup, *tup*, s. A ram. (*Local.*) —*Tup-man*, a man who — v.a. To butt as a ram (*local*); to cover as a ram.

Tupelo, *tew'-pe-lo*, s. A North American tree of the genus *nyssa*.

Turban, *tur'-ban*, s. A head-dress worn by the Orientals, a head-dress worn by ladies.—In *conch.*, the whirls of a shell.—*Turban-crowned*, crowned with a turban.—*Turban-shell*, a popular name given to echini, or sea-urchins.—*Turban-top*, an agaric or mushroom of the genus *helvella*.

Turbaned, *tur'-ban'd*, a. Wearing a turban.

Turbary, *tur'-ba-re*, s. In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land; the place where turf is dug.

Turbid, *tur'-sid*, a. Muddy; thick; foul with extraneous matter;—ad. + *Turbidly*;—s *Turbidness*.

Turbidæ, *tur'-be-de*, s.pl. A family of univalve Mollusca, of which the Turbinæ, or Winkles, are a sub-

Turbillion, *tur-bil'-yun*, s. A whirl, a vortex. [family.

Turbinate, *tur'-bin-ate*, } a. In *conch.*, spiral, or
Turbinated, *tur'-bin-a-ted*, } wreathed conically.—In *bot.*, shaped like a top or cone inverted; whirling.

Turbination, *tur-bin-a'-shun*, s. Act of spinning or whirling. [*turbo.*

Turbinite, *tur'-bin-ite*, s. A petrified shell of the genus

Turbit, *tur'-bit*, s. A variety of the domestic pigeon, the turbot.

Turbot, *tur'-bot*, s. A flat-fish with a body nearly circular; much used for food.

Turbulence, *tur'-bu-lense*, } s. A disturbed state; a
Turbulency, *tur-bu'-len-se*; } state of violent commotion; agitation, tumult.

Turbulent, *tur'-bu-lent*, a. Being in violent commotion; restless; disposed to insubordination; agitated; tumultuous;—ad. *Turbulently*.

Turcism, *turk'-izm*, s. The religion of the Turks

Tureen, *tu-reen'*, s. A vessel for holding soup

Turf, *turf*, s. A clod, or upper stratum of earth covered with grass and other small plants; peat; a peculiar kind of earthy substance used as fuel; race-ground, or horse-racing.—*Turf-clad*, or *Turf-covered*, covered with turf.—*Turf-drain*, a drain filled with turf or peat.—*Turf-hedge*, a hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds. — *Turf-house*, a house or shed formed of turf.—*Turf-moss*, a tract of turfy or boggy-land. — *Turf-spade*, a spade for cutting and digging turf.
— v.a. To cover with earth or sod.

Turfen, *turf'n*, a. Made of turf or covered with turf.

Turfiness, *turf'-e-nes*, s. The consistence or qualities of turf.

Turfing, *turf'-ing*, s. Operation of laying down turf.—*Turfing-iron*, an implement for paring off the turf.—*Turfing-spade*, an instrument for under-cutting turf when marked out by the plough. [turf.

Turfy, *turf'-e*, a. Abounding or having the qualities of

Turgent, *tur'-jent*, a. Swelling; tumid.

Turgescence, *tur-jes'-sense*, } s. The act of swelling,
Turgescency, *tur-jes'-sen-se*, } state of being swelled; pompousness; inflation.

Turgescent, *tur-jes'-sent*, a. Swelling; growing big.

Turgid, *tur'-jid*, a. Swelled; bloated; distended; tumid, pompous; bombastic;—ad. *Turgidly*;—s. *Turgidness* and *Turgidity*.

Turioniferous, *tu-re-o-nif'-er-us*, a. Producing shoots.

Turkey, *tur'-ke*, s. A large gallinaceous fowl, the *meleagris gallopavo*, a native of North America, domesticated in Europe.—*Turkey-buzzard*, a common species of vulture having resemblance to a turkey.—*Turkey-red*, a fine, durable red, dyed with madder.—*Turkey-stone*, a name for oil-stone.—*Turkey-wheat*, a species of the *Zea* of Linnæus.

Turkish, *turk'-ish*, a. Pertaining to the Turks.—*Turk's-cap*, a plant of the genus *lilium*.—*Turk's-head*, a plant of the genera *mammillaria*.—*Turk's-turban*, a plant of the genus *ranunculus*.

Turkois, *tur-keez'*, s. A gem from Persia, of a peculiar bluish green colour.

Turlupins, *tur'-lu-pinz*, s.pl. (Fr.) A nickname for the precursors of the Reformation.

Turma, *turma*, s. A troop.

Turmalin, *tur'-ma-lin*, s. An electric stone.

Turmeric, *tur'-mer-ik*, s. The root of the East Indian plant *curcuma longa*, which affords a yellow powder used as a dye. [labour.

Turmoil, *tur-moyl'*, s. Disturbance; tumult; harassing
— v.a. To harass with commotion; to disquiet.
— v.n. To be disquieted; to be in commotion.

Turn, *turn*, v.a. To cause to move in a circular course; to change, or transform; to metamorphose; to put upside down; to alter position, as the posture of the body; to form on a lathe; to make round, to make giddy; to infatuate; to move from a direct course or straight line; to cause to deviate, to reverse; to make acid, to sour, as wines; to dissuade from a purpose, or cause to change sides.—*To turn aside*, to avert.—*To turn away*, to dismiss; to discard.—*To turn down*, to fold or double down.—*To turn in*, to fold or double.—*To turn off*, to dismiss contemptuously; to deflect.—*To be turned of*, to be advanced beyond.—*To turn out*, to expel.—*To turn over*, to change sides; to overset.—*To turn to*, to have recourse to.—*To turn upon*, to retort.—*To turn the back*, to flee.—*To turn the back upon*, to quit with contempt; to forsake.—*To turn the die*, to change fortune.
— v.n. To move round; to have a circular motion; to be directed, to move the body round; to revolve; to deviate; to become giddy, to change a course of life, to repent.—*To turn about*, to move the face to another quarter.—*To turn away*, to deviate.—*To turn in*, to bend inward; to go to bed.—*To turn off*, to deviate from a course.—*To turn on*, to reply or retort —*To turn out*, to move from its place, to rise from bed; to prove in the result.—*To turn over*, to turn from side to side, to tumble; to change sides.—*To turn to*, to be directed.—*To turn under*, to bend or be folded downward.—*To turn up*, to bend or be doubled upward.
— s. The act of turning; a revolution; a winding; a meandering course; a bend or bending, a walk to and fro; change of direction, chance, hap, incidental opportunity; form, shape, or manner, new position of things.—In *mining*, a pit sunk in some part of a drift.—The *sheriff's turn* is a court of record held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county.—*By turns*, alternately.—*To take turns*, to

take each other's places alternately.—*Turn-bench*, a kind of iron lathe.—*Turn-cap*, a chimney-top which turns round with the wind.—*Turn-coat*, one who forsakes his party or principles.—*Turn-out*, a quitting of employment; the place in a railway where cars turn out of the way.—*Turn-serving*, the practice of serving one's turn.—*Turn-stick*, giddy.—*Turn-stone*, a bird of the snipe family.—*Turn-table*, a large revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c., into a different direction.

TURNER, *turn'-er*, s. One who turns wood or ivory in a lathe; one who practises gymnastic exercises; a gymnast.

TURNERITE, *turn'-er-ite*, s. A rare mineral resembling [sphene in its crystals.

TURNERY, *turn'-er-e*, s. Articles turned by a lathe; the act of forming into a cylindrical shape.

TURNING, *turn'-ing*, s. A winding; a bending course; flexure; deviation from the proper course.—*Turning-point*, the point which decides a case.

TURNINGNESS,‡ *turn'-ing-nes*, s. Tergiversation.

TURNIP, *tur'-nip*, s. A bulbous root or plant, the *brassica rapa* and *brassica campestris*.

TURNOVER, *turn'-o-ver*, s. A piece of white linen cloth, formerly worn by cavalry over their stocks; an apprentice turned over from one master to another.—*Turnover-table*, a table which can be turned upwards when out of use.

TURNKEY, *turn'-kee*, s. One who keeps the keys of a [prison.

TURNPIKE, *turn'-pike*, s. A gate set across a road to stop travellers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair.—In *mil. affairs*, a sort of *cheval-de-frize*, to impede the advance of an enemy.—*Turnpike-road*, a road on which turnpikes or tollgates are established by law.

TURNSOL, *turn'-sol*, s. A plant, the heliotrope, so called because its flowers are said to turn towards the sun.

TURNSPIT, *turn'-spit*, s. A person who turns a spit; a variety of the dog. [path.

TURNSTILE, *turn'-stile*, s. A revolving frame in a foot-

TURPENTINE, *tur'-pen-tine*, s. A transparent, resinous substance flowing from several species of trees, as the pine, larch, &c.—*Turpentine-tree*, a tree of the genus *pistacia*, which yields turpentine.

TURPETH, *tur'-peth*, s. The root of *ipomæa turpethum*, a plant which has a cathartic power.—*Turpeth-mineral*, a name applied to the *diproto-sulphate of mercury*, a salt composed of two equivalents of the *protoxyd of mercury* and one equivalent of *sulphuric acid*.

TURPITUDE, *tur'-pe-tewd*, s. Inherent baseness or vileness of principle; shameful wickedness.

TURQUOISE, *tur' keez*, s *See* TURKOIS.

TURREL, *tur'-rel*, s. A tool used by coopers.

TURRET, *tur'-ret*, s. A little tower; a small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it.

TURRETED, *tur'-ret-ed*, a. Formed like a tower; furnished with turrets.

TURRILITE, *tur'-ril-ite*, s. A fossil belonging to an extinct genus of turreted chambered shells, allied to the *Ammonites*.

TURTLE, *tur'-tl*, s. A gallinaceous bird of the genus *columba*; the turtle-dove; a name given to the tortoise.—*Turtle-dove*, a species of dove or pigeon, celebrated for the constancy of its affection.—*Turtle-shell*, a shell, a beautiful species of *murex*. [*tles*.

TURTUR, *tur' tur*, s. (Lat.) A family of birds, the *Tur-*

TURVES, pl. of TURF.

TUSCAN, *tus'-kan*, a. Pertaining to Tuscany; applied to the simplest order of architecture.

TUSH! *tush*, interj. An *exclamation*, indicating rebuke.

TUSK, *tusk*, s. A tooth; the long, pointed tooth of carnivorous animals.

—‡ v.n. To gnash the teeth, as a boar.

TUSKED, *tusk'd*, a. Furnished with tusks.

TUSSLE, *tus'sl*, s. A struggle; a conflict. (*Vulgo*

TUSSOCK,‡ *tus'-sok*, s. A tuft of grass or twigs

TUT! *tut*, interj. An *exclamation*, used for checking or rebuking.

TUTELAGE, *tew'-te-laje*, s. Guardianship; protection.

TUTELAR, *tew'-te-lar*, } a. Having the guardianship

TUTELARY, *tew'-te-là-re*, } of a person or thing.

TUTENAG, *tew'-te-nag*, s. Chinese copper.—In *India*, zinc or spelter.

TUTOR, *tew'-tur*, s. One who has the charge of instructing another in various branches of learning.

— v.a. To teach; to instruct; to treat with authority; to correct.

TUTORAGE, *tew'-tur-aje*, s. In *law*, guardianship, the charge of a pupil and his estate.

TUTORED, *tew'-turd*, pp. of the verb *to tutor*. Instructed; disciplined. [tress.

TUTORESS, *tew'-tur-es*, s. A female tutor: an instruc-

TUTORIAL, *tu-to'-re-al*, a. Belonging to or exercised by a tutor. [cation.

TUTORING, *tew'-tur-ing*, s. The act of instructing; edu-

TUTORSHIP, *tew'-tur-ship*, s. Office of a tutor.

TUTRIX, *tew'-triks*, s. A female guardian.

TUTSAN, *tut'-san*, s. A plant of the genus *hypericum*.

TUTTI, *toot'-te*, s. In *music*, a direction for all to play in full concert.

TUTTY, *tut'-te*, s. An impure protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting-furnaces.

TUYERE, *twe'-are*, s. The tew iron in blast furnaces.

TWADDLE, *twod'-dl*, s. Foolish or trifling discourse.

— v.n. To talk in a trifling manner. (*Colloq.*)

TWADDLER, *twod'-dler*, s. One who talks in a foolish, imbecile manner. (*Colloq.*)

TWADDY, *twod'-de*, s. Idle trifling; insignificant talk.

TWAIN, *twane*, a. or s. Two.

TWAITE, *twate*, s. In *ichth.*, a species of shad; woodland converted into arable land. (*Local.*) [noise

TWANG, *twäng*, v.n. To sound with a quick, sharp

— v.a. To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly.

— s. A sharp, quick sound; a kind of nasal sound.

TWANGING, *twäng'-ing*, a. Making a sharp sound; contemptibly noisy.

TWANGLE, *twäng'gl*, v.n. To twang.

TWANK, *twüngk*, a corruption of *twang*.

TWANKAY, *twäng'-kay*, s. A sort of green tea.

'TWAS, *twoz*, a contraction of *it was*.

TWATTLE, *twot'-tl*, v.n. To prate; to gabble.

— v.a. To pet; to make much of.

TWATTLING, *twot'-ling*, ppr. or a. Prating; gabbling.

— s. The act of prating; idle talk.

TWAY,‡ *tway*, for *twain*, two. [*ovata*.

TWAY-BLADE, *tway'-blade*, s. A British plant, *listera*

TWEAK, *tweek*, v.a. To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk.

— s. Distress; a pinching condition. [wardly

TWEEDLE, *twee'-dl*, v.a. To handle lightly or awk-

TWEEL, *tweel*, v.a. To weave with multiplied leashes in the harness; to twill. [blast-pipe.

TWEER, *tweer*, s. In a *smelting-furnace*, the point of the

TWEEZERS, *twee'-zerz*, s pl. Nippers; small pinchers used to pluck out hairs.—*Tweezer-case*, a case for carrying tweezers.

TWELFTH, *twelfth*, a. The ordinal of twelve.—*Twelfth-tide*, the twelfth day after Christmas, or Epiphany, twelfth day.

TWELVE, *twelv*, s. The sum of two and ten; a dozen.—*Twelve-month*, a year.—*Twelve-pence*, a shilling.—*Twelve-penny*, worth a shilling.—*Twelve-score*, twelve times twenty.

TWENTIETH, *twen'-te-eth*, a. The ordinal of twenty.

TWENTY, *twen'-te*, a. Twice ten.—*Twenty-fold*, twenty times as many. [mattock

TWIBILL, *twi'-bil*, s. A kind of halbert; formerly a

TWICE, *twise*, ad. Two times; double; used in *composition*, as in *twice*-told.

TWIDDLE, *twid'l*, v.a. *See* TWEEDLE.

TWIFALLOW, *twi'-fal-lo*, v.a. To plough a second time land that is fallowed.

TWIFALLOWING, *twi'-fal-lo-ing*, s. The operation of ploughing a second time.

TWIFOLD,‡ *twi'-fold*, a. Two-fold. [other plant.

TWIG, *twig*, s. A small shoot or branch of a tree or

TWIGGEN, *twig'gn*, a. Made of twigs; wicker.

TWIGGY, *twig'-ge*, a. Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.

TWILIGHT, *twi'-lite*, s. The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise.

— a. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated

TWILL, *twil*, v.a. To weave in ribs or ridges.

TWILLED, *twil'd*, pp. or a Woven in ribs or ridges.

TWILT, *twilt*, s. A quilt. (*Local.*)

TWIN, *twin*, s. One of two produced at birth.—The *Twins*, pl., a sign of the zodiac; Gemini.

— a. Noting one of two born at a birth; very much resembling.—In *bot.*, swelling out into two protuberances.—*Twin-born*, born at the same birth.—*Twin-likeness*, near resemblance.

— v.n. To be born at the same birth; to bring two at [once.

— v.a. To separate into two parts.

TWINE, *twine*, v.a. or v.n. To twist; to wind; to unite closely; to embrace; to gird; to make turns; to turn round.

Twine, s. A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a twist; a convolution; act of winding round.

Twinge, *twinj*, v.a. To affect with a sharp sudden pain; to pinch or tweak; to pull with a jerk.

— v.n. To suffer a keen, darting, or shooting pain; as, the side *twinges*.

— s. A sudden, sharp pain; a darting, of momentary continuance; a sharp rebuke of conscience; a pinch; a tweak.

Twinging, *twinj'-ing*, s. The act of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sudden, sharp, local pain.

Twining, *twi'-ning*, ppr. or a. Twisting; winding round.

Twinkle, *twingk'l*, v.n. To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to open; to play irregularly

Twinkle, *twingk'l*, } s. A sparkling; a shining
Twinkling, *twingk'-ling*, } with intermitted light; a motion of the eye; a moment; an instant.

Twinkling, *twingk'-ling*, ppr. or a. Sparkling.

Twinling, *twin'-ling*, s. A twin lamb.

Twinned, *twinnd*, a. Produced at one birth, like twins.

Twinner, *twin'-ner*, s. A breeder of twins.

Twinter, *twin'-ter*, s. A beast two winters old. (*Local.*)

Twire,† *twire*, v.n. To take shorts flights; to flutter; to twitter. [round.

Twirl, *twurl*, v.a. To move rapidly round; to whirl

— v.n. To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.

— s. A rapid circular motion; quick rotation.

Twist, *twist*, v.a. To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another; to form into a thread from many fine filaments; to contort; to writhe; to encircle; to unite by intertexture of parts; to pervert; to turn from a straight line.

— v.n. To be contorted or united by winding round each other.

— s. A cord, thread, or anything flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other; a cord; a string; a little roll of tobacco.

Twisted, *twis' ted*, pp. or a. Formed by winding threads or strands round each other.

Twister, *twis'-ter*, s. One who twists; the instrument of twisting.

Twit, *twit*, v.a. To reproach; to upbraid. [snatch.

Twitch, *twitch*, v.a. To pull with a sudden jerk; to

— s. A pull with a jerk; a short, spasmodic contraction of the fibres or muscle.—*Twitch-grass*, couch-grass; applied to various species of grass.

Twitcher, *twitch'-er*, s. One who twitches.

Twitching, *twitch'-ing*, s. Act of pulling with a jerk; act of suffering short spasmodic contractions.

Twitter, *twit'-ter*, v.n. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises.

— s. One who twits or reproaches; a small, intermitted noise; a slight trembling of the nerves.

Twittering, *twit'-ter-ing*, s. The act of uttering a succession of small, interrupted sounds.

Twittingly, *twit'-ting-le*, ad. With upbraiding.

Twittle-twattle, *twit'-tl-twot'-tl*, s. Tattle; gabble. (*Vulgar.*)

Twixt, *twikst*, a contraction of *betwixt*. (*Poet.*)

Two, *too*, a. One and one.—*In two*, into two parts. *Two* is of general use as a prefix to numerous adjectives; as, *Two-celled*, *Two-cleft*, *Two-edged*, *Two-flowered*, *Two-forked*, *Two-leaved*, *Two-lobed*, *Two-masted*, *Two-parted*, *Two-penny*, *Two-petaled*, *Two-seeded*, *Two-valved*, &c.

Two-fold, *too'-fold*, a. In a double degree.

Two-handed, *too' hand-ed*, a. Having two hands; used with both hands; strong. [pennies.

Two-pence, *tup'-pens*, s. A small coin, worth two

Two-ply, *too'-pli*, a. Consisting of two thicknesses.

Two-tongued, *too'-tungd*, a. Double-tongued; deceitful.

Tye, *ti*, v.a.; ppr. *Tying*. *See* Tie.

Tyke, *tike*, s. A dog; a contemptible fellow. *See* Tike.

Tymbal *tim'-bal*, s. A kind of kettle-drum.

Tympan, *tim'-pan*, s. A parchment frame on which the sheets are laid for printing.

Tympanize, *tym'-pan-ize*, v.n. To act the part of a drummer.

— v.a. To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum.

Tympanum, *tim'-pâ-num*, s. (Lat.) The drum of the ear.—In *mech.*, a wheel placed round an axis for raising weights; the area of a pediment; the panel of a door; a triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch.

Tympany, *tim'-pâ-ne*, s. A flatulent distension of the abdomen; whence *Tympanitis*;—a. *Tympanitic*.

Type, *tipe*, s. An emblem; a sign; a symbol; a stamp or mark; a figure of something to come.—In *printing*, a letter in metal or other hard material.—In *med.*, some peculiarity in the form of a disease.—In *nat. hist.*, that which prominently combines the several characteristics of a group.—*Type-metal*, a compound of lead and antimony, used in making types.

— v.n. To prefigure.

Typhoid, *ti'-foyd*, a. Resembling typhus; weak; low.

Typhomania, *ti-fo-ma'-ne-â*, s. A complication of delirium with typhus fever. [ology.

Typhon, *ti'-fon*, s. The evil genius in Egyptian myth-

Typhoon, *ti-foon'*, s. The name given to a violent tornado or hurricane; also to the hot winds from the African deserts.

Typhous, *ti'-fus*, a. Relating to typhus.

Typhus, *ti'-fus*, s. A form of fever, in which low nervous symptoms predominate.

Typic, *tip'-ik*, } a. Emblematic; figurative. *See*
Typical, *tip'-e-kal*, } **Type**.—*Typic fever* is one that is regular in its attacks;—ad. *Typically*;—s. *Typicalness*.

Typify, *tip'-e-fi*, v.a. To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance. [world.

Typocosmy,† *tip'-o-koz-me*, s. A representation of the

Typographer, *ti-pog'-râ-fer*, s. A printer.

Typographic, *ti-po-graf'-ik*, } a. Pertaining to
Typographical, *ti-po-graf'-e-kal*, } printing; emblematic; figurative;—ad. *Typographically*.

Typography, *ti-pog'-râ-fe*, s. The art of printing; emblematical or hieroglyphic representation.

Typolite,† *tip'-o-lite*, s. In *nat. hist.*, a fossil stone, with figures of plants and animals on it.

Tyrannical, *ti-ran'-ne-kal*, a. Pertaining to a tyrant, arbitrary; imperious; despotic; cruel;—ad. *Tyrannically*;—s. *Tyrannicalness*.

Tyrannicide, *ti-ran'-ne-side*, s. The act of killing a tyrant; or one who kills him.

Tyrannize, *tir'-an-nize*, v.n. To act the tyrant; to rule with unjust severity.

Tyrannous, *tir'-an-nus*, a. Tyrannical; arbitrary.

Tyranny, *tir'-an-ne*, s. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel government or discipline; absolute monarchy cruelly administered; severity; rigour.

Tyrant, *ti'-rant*, s. A monarch or ruler who oppresses his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority; a despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor. [*Tyrian* dye.

Tyrian, *tir'-e-an*, a. Being of a purple colour; as

Tyro, *ti'-ro*, s. A beginner in learning; a novitiate; a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

Tythe, *tithe*, s. *See* Tithe, Tithing, &c.

Tzar, *zär*, s. The Emperor of Russia. *See* Czar and Czarina.

U.

U is the fifth vowel and the twenty-first letter of the English Alphabet. It has four distinct vocal sounds; the first is short and acute, as in *hut*; the second a little longer, as in *truth*; the third long and close, as in *mute*; and the fourth short and obscure, as in *fur*, *ful*, &c. In many words it takes the sound of *yu*, as in *union*; and sometimes of *oo*, as *rule*.

Uberous,† *yu'-ber-us*, a. Fruitful; copious.

Uberty, *yu'-ber-te*, s. Abundance; fruitfulness.

Ubication, *yu-be-kâ'-shun*, } s. Local relation.
Ubiety, *yu-bi'-e-te*, }

Ubiquitary, *yu-bik'-we-ter-re*, a. and s. Existing everywhere.

Ubiquitous, *yu-bik'-we-tus*, a. Existing or being everywhere;—s. *Ubiquity*.

Udal, *yu'-dal*, s. In *law*, the same as alloidal.

Udder, *ud'-der*, s. The breast of a female; the dugs of a cow.

Uddered, *ud'-derd*, a. Furnished with udders.

Udometer, *yu-dom'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain.

Ugliness, *ug'-le-nes*, s. Total want of beauty; deformity of person; turpitude of mind, loathsomeness.

Ugly, *ug'-le*, a. Deformed; offensive to the sight; hateful;—ad. *Uglily*. [rial order.

Ukase, *yu-kase'*, s. In *Russia*, a proclamation or impe-

Ulans, *yu'-lanz*, s.pl. A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars.

Ulcer, *ul'-ser*, s. A dangerous running sore.
Ulcerate, *ul'-ser-ate*, v.n. To become ulcerous.
— v.a. To affect with ulcers.
Ulcerated, *ul'-ser-a-ted*, pp. or a. Affected with ulcers.
Ulceration, *ul-ser-a'-shun*, s. Process of becoming ulcerous; a morbid sore that discharges pus or other
Ulcered, *ul'-serd*, a. Having become an ulcer. [fluid.
Ulcerous, *ul'-ser-us*, a. Having the nature or character of an ulcer;—s. *Ulcerousness.*
Ulcuscule, *ul-kus'-kule*, s. A little ulcer.
Ule, *yule*, s. An elastic gum, the produce of the Ule-tree, of Mexico.
Ulema, *yu-'e'-mà*, s. A corporation in Turkey composed of the hierarchy, doctors of law, and the cadis.
Uliginous, *yu-li'-e-nus*, a. Muddy; oozy; slimy.
Ullage, *ul'-laje*, s. In *commerce*, what a cask wants of being full.
Ullaloo, *ul-là-loo'*, intérj. One of the vocal deplorations of the Irish over the dead.
Ulmaceæ, *ul-ma'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of the Exogenous plants, of which the *Ulmus*, or Elm, is the type.
Ulmaceous, *ul-ma'-she-us*, a. Pertaining to the elm.
Ulmic acid, *ul'-mik as'-sid*, s. A vegetable acid, exuding spontaneously from the elm, chesnut, oak, &c.
Ulna, *ul'-nà*, s. (Lat.) The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm, which forms the point of the elbow;—a. *Ulnar.*
Ulodendron, *yu-lo-den'-dron*, s. A genus of fossil plants from the coal formation.
Ult., *ult.* Last; a contraction from *ultimo.*
Ulterior, *ul-te'-re-ur*, a. On the further side of any boundary; most distant or remote. [argument.
Ultima Ratio, *ul'-te-mà ra'-she-o.* (Lat.) The last
Ultimate, *ul'-te-mate*, a. Furthest; most remote; extreme; final; being at the furthest point;—ad. *Ultimately.*
Ultimatum, *ul-te-ma'-tum*, s.; pl. **Ultimata.** (Lat.) In *diplom.*, a final proposition or condition as the basis of a treaty.—In *mil.* negociations, the final conditions on which any proposition can be ratified.
Ultimity,† *ul-tim'-e-te*, s. The last stage or consequence.
Ultimo, *ul'-te-mo*, s. The month preceding the present.
Ultra, *ul'-trà*, a. (Lat.) Beyond; extreme; as, *ultra* principles. [extreme measures.
Ultraism, *ul'-trà-izm*, s. The principles that advocate
Ultramarine, *ul-trà-mà-reen'*, a. Situated or being beyond the sea.
— s. A beautiful and durable sky-blue colour, formed of the mineral called *lapis lazuli*; azure-stone.
Ultramontane, *ul-trà-mon'-tane*, a. Being beyond the mountains or Alps; foreign.—In *theol.*, ultramontane doctrines are the extreme views of the pope's rights and supremacy.
— s. A foreigner; one who resides beyond the mountains; whence *Ultramontanism* and *Ultramontist.*
Ultramundane, *ul-trà-mun'-dane*, a. Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.
Ultroneous,‡ *ul-tro'-ne-us*, a. Spontaneous; voluntary.
Ululate, *ul'-yu-late*, v.n. To howl, as a dog or wolf.
Ululation, *ul-yu-la'-shun*, s. Act of howling.
Umbel, *um'-be.*, s. In *bot.*, a particular mode of inflorescence, in which the pedicels all proceed from a single point.
Umbellar, *um'-bel-lar*, a. Pertaining to or having the form of an umbel. [an umbel.
Umbellate, *um'-bel-late*, a. Bearing or consisting of
Umbelliferæ, *um-bel-lif-e'-re*, s.pl. A natural order of plants, comprising the parsnip, celery, &c., of which the *Umbel* is the type.
Umbellule, *um'-bel-lule*, s. A little or partial umbel.
Umbelliferous, *um-bel-lif'-er-us*, a. Bearing umbels.
Umber, *um'-ber*, s. In *min.*, an ochreous ore of iron, used as a pigment; also, a variety of peat or brown coal, of a similar colour; an African bird of the heron family; a fish, the grayling.
— v.a. To colour with umber; to shade or darken.
Umbered, *um -berd*, a. Shaded; clouded; painted with umber.
Umbilic, *um-bil'-ik*, s. The navel; the centre.—In *conch.*, a conical depression at the base of a univalve
— a. Pertaining to the navel. [shell.
Umbilical, *um-bil'-e-kal*, or *um-be-li'-kal*, a. Pertaining to the navel.—*Umbilical cord*, the navel string that proceeds from the navel of the fœtus to the centre of the placenta.—*Umbilical hernia*, is hernia of the bowels at the navel.—*Umbilical region* is that part of the abdominal parietes, about two inches round the navel.
Umbilicate, *um-bil'-e-kate*, a. Navel-shaped; formed in the middle like a navel.
Umbilicus, *um-be-li'-kus*, s. (Lat.) In *anat.*, the navel.—In *bot.*, a genus of plants, the *navel-wort*, of the order *Crássulaceæ*; also the small cord-like process which attaches the seed to the placenta.—In *conch.*, the hollow in a spiral shell, as in the *trochus*, or top-shell.
Umbles, *um'-blz*, s.pl. (Fr.) The entrails of a deer.
Umbo, *um'-bo*, s. (Lat.) The boss or protuberant part of a shield.—In *conch.*, the point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge.
Umbonate, *um'-bo-nate*, } a. In *bot.*, having a boss
Umbonated, *um'-bo-na-ted*, } or elevated point in the middle.
Umbra, *um'-brà*, s. (Lat.) A shadow.—In *astr.*, a term applied to the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite to the sun.
Umbraculiform, *um-brak-u'-le-fawrm*, a. Having the form of an umbraculum or arbour.
Umbrage, *um'-braje*, s. A shade; a screen of trees; shadow; suspicion of injury; offence.
Umbrageous, *um-brà'-je-us*, a. Forming a shade; shady obscure;—ad. *Umbrageously*;—s. *Umbrageousness.*
Umbrate, *um'-brate*, v.a. To shade; to shadow.
Umbratic, *um-brat'-ik*, a. Shadowy; typical.
Umbratile,† *um'-brà-til*, a. Being in the shade; unsubstantial. [trust.
Umbratious,† *um-brà'-shus*, a. Suspicious; apt to dis-
Umbrella, *um-brel'-là*, s. A shade, screen, or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.
Umbriere, *um-breer'*, s. The vizor of a helmet.
Umbriferous, *um-brif'-er-us*, a. Casting or making a
Umbrosity,† *um-bros'-e-te*, s. Shadiness. [shade
Umpirage, *um'-pe-raje*, s. The power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide; the decision of an umpire.
Umpire, *um'-pire*, s. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred.—In *law*, a third person called in to decide a controversy
—† v.a. To arbitrate; to decide as umpire.
Un, *un*, a Saxon privative or negative particle, prefixed to numerous words of English origin, as *undoubted*, not doubted; but in words of Latin derivation, the particle *in* is usually prefixed, as *indecent*, not decent; *indecorous*, not decorous, &c.—*Un* may be used as a prefix to almost every adjective or adverb, or noun formed from an adjective; and sometimes it is prefixed to verbs, as *unbind*, and before substantives ending in *ness*, as *unfitness*.—In the following collection of words, those only are given which are in most general use; and even then they are generally confined to the mere pronunciation and leading definitions of each. For further explanation the primary words can be consulted.
Unabandoned, *un-à-ban'-dond*, a. Not abandoned.
Unabased, *un-à-bayst'*, a. Not abased; not humbled.
Unabashed, *un-à-basht'*, a. Not abashed; not confused with shame, or by modesty.
Unabated, *un-à-bà'-ted*, a. Not abated.
Unabbreviated, *un-ab-bre'-ve-a-ted*, a. Not abbreviated.
Unabetted, *un-à-bet'-ted*, a. Not abetted.
Unabiding, *un-à-bide'-ing*, a. Not abiding or permanent, —ad. *Unabidingly*;—s. *Unabidingness.*
Unabjured, *un-ab-joord'*, a. Not abjured.
Unable, *un-a'-ble*, a. Not able; impotent; weak; not having adequate knowledge or skill.
Unabolished, *un-à-bol'-isht*, a. Not abolished; remaining in force.
Unabraded, *un-ab-ra'-ded*, a. Not worn by friction.
Unabridged, *un-à-bridjd'*, a. Not shortened.
Unabrogated, *un-ab'-ro-ga-ted*, a. Not annulled.
Unabsolved, *un-ab-solvd'*, a. Not acquitted or forgiven.
Unabsorbed, *un-ab-sawrbd'*, a. Not imbibed.
Unabused, *un-a-bewzd'*, a. Not abused.
Unaccelerated, *un-ak-sel'-er-a-ted*, a. Not hastened.
Unaccented, *un-ak-sent'-ed*, a. Having no accent.
Unacceptable, *un-ak-sep'-tà-bl*, a. Not acceptable; not pleasing.
Unaccepted, *un-ak-sept'-ed*, a. Not accepted · rejected.
Unacclimated, *un-ak-kli'-ma-ted*, a. Not inured to the climate. [or adapted.
Unaccommodated, *un-ak-kom'-o-da-ted*, a. Not fitted
Unaccommodating, *un-ak-kom'-o-da-ting*, a. Not ready to oblige; uncompliant.
Unaccompanied, *un-ak-kum'-pà-nid*, a. Not attended having no appendages.

Unaccomplished, *un-ak-kom'-plisht*, a. Not finished; incomplete.

Unaccordant, *un-ak-kawrd'-ant*, a. Not accordant or harmonious. [being unaccountable.

Unaccountability, *un-ak-kownt-à-bil'-e-te*, s. State of

Unaccountable, *un-akkownt'-à-bl*, a. Not to be accounted for; not explicable; not responsible.

Unaccredited, *un-ak-kred'-e-ted*, a. Not received; not authorized. [—s. *Unaccurateness.*

Unaccurate, *un-ak'-ku-rate*, a. Not correct or exact;

Unaccused, *un-ak-kewzd'*, a. Not charged with crime.

Unaccustomed, *un-ak-kus'-tumd*, a. Not accustomed; not habituated. [done.

Unachievable, *un-à-tcheev'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be

Unachieved, *un-à-tcheevd'*, a. Not accomplished or performed.

Unaching, *un-ake'-ing*, a. Not aching; not giving pain.

Unacknowledged, *un-ak-nol'-edjd*, a. Not recognized; not owned. [knowledge.

Unacquaintance, *un-ak-kwaynt'-anse*, s. Want of

Unacquainted, *un-ak-kwayn'-ted*, a. Not having familiar knowledge.

Unacquired, *un-ak-kwire'd*, a. Not gained. [cent.

Unacquitted, *un-ak-kwit'-ted*, a. Not declared inno-

Unacted, *un-ak'-ted*, a. Not performed.

Unactuated, *un-akt'-yu-a-ted*, a. Not moved.

Unadapted, *un-à-dapt'-ed*, a. Not suited;—s. *Unadaptedness.*

Unaddicted, *un-ad-dikt'-ed*, a. Not given or devoted.

Unaddressed, *un-ad-drest'*, a. Not addressed.

Unadhesive, *un-ad-he'-siv*, a. Not adhesive.

Unadjudged, *un-ad-judjd'*, a. Not judicially decided.

Unadjusted, *un-ad-just'-ed*, a. Not settled; not liquidated. [tered.

Unadministered, *un-ad-min'-is-terd*, a. Not adminis-

Unadmired, *un-ad-mire'd*, a. Not regarded with respect.

Unadmiring, *un-ad-mire'-ing*, a. Not admiring.

Unadmonished, *un-ad-mon'-isht*, a. Not cautioned.

Unadopted, *un-à-dop'-ted*, a. Not received as one's own.

Unadored, *un-à-dore'd*, a. Not worshipped.

Unadorned, *un-à-dawrnd'*, a. Not decorated.

Unadulterated, *un-à-dul'-ter-a-ted*, a. Genuine; pure.

Unadulterous, *un-à-dul'-ter-us*, a. Not guilty of adultery;—ad. *Unadulterously.*

Unadventurous, *un-ad-vent'-yu-rus*, a. Not bold.

Unadvisable, *un-ad-vi'-zà-bl*, a. Not advisable; not expedient;—ad. *Unadvisably.*

Unadvised, *un-ad-vize'd*, a. Not prudent; not discreet; rash;—ad. *Unadvisedly*;—s. *Unadvisedness.*

Unaerated, *un-a'-er-a-ted*, a. Not combined with carbonic acid.

Unaffable, *un-af'-fà-bl*, a. Not free to converse.

Unaffected, *un-af-fek'-ted*, a. Plain; natural; not artificial, not hypocritical;—ad. *Unaffectedly*;—s. *Unaffectedness.* [affected.

Unaffectible, *un-af-fek'-te-bl*, a. That cannot be

Unaffecting, *un-af-fekt'-ing*, a. Not pathetic.

Unaffectionate, *un-af-fek'-shun-ate*, a. Wanting affection.

Unaffirmed, *un-af-furmd'*, a. Not affirmed.

Unafflicted, *un-af-flikt'-ted*, a Free from trouble.

Unaffrighted, *un-af-frì'-ted*, a. Not frightened.

Unaggravated, *un-ag'-grà-va-ted*, a. Not aggravated.

Unagitated, *un-aj'-e-ta-ted*, a. Calm.

Unagreeable, *un-à-gre'-à-bl*, a. Not consistent; unsuitable;—s. *Unagreeableness.*

Unaided, *un-a'-ded*, a. Not assisted.

Unaiming, *un-a'-ming*, a. Having no particular aim or direction.

Unaired, *un-ayrd'*, a. Not aired.

Unalarmed, *un-à-lärmd'*, a. Not disturbed with fear.

Unalarming, *un-à-lärm'-ing*, a. Not alarming.

Unalienable, *un-ale'-yen-à-bl*, a. That cannot be alienated;—ad. *Unalienably.*

Unalienate, *un-ale'-yen-ate*, a. Not alienate.

Unalienated, *un-ale'-yen-a-ted*, a. Not transferred.

Unallayed, *un-al-lade'* a. Not appeased or quieted.

Unalleviated, *un-al-le'-ve-a-ted*, a. Not mitigated.

Unalliable, *un-al-lì'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be allied or connected in amity.

Unallied, *un-al-lide'*, a. Having no alliance or connection; having no powerful relation. [allowed.

Unallowable, *un-al-low'-à-bl*, a. That may not be

Unallowed, *un-al-lowd'*, a. Not permitted.

Unalloyed, *un-al-loyd'*, a. Not alloyed or reduced by foreign admixture.

Unallured, *un-al-lure'd*, a. Not allured; not enticed.

Unalluring, *un-al-lu'-ring*, a. Not temping;—ad. *Unalluringly.*

Unalterable, *un-awl'-ter-à-bl*, a. Unchangeable;

Unaltered, *un-awl'-terd*, immutable; not altered or changed;—ad. *Unalterably*;—s. *Unalterableness* and *Unalterability.*

Unamazed, *un-à-maze'd*, a. Free from astonishment.

Unambiguous, *un-am-big'-yu-us*, a. Not of doubtful meaning;—ad. *Unambiguously*;—s. *Unambiguousness.*

Unambitious, *un-am-bish'-us*, a. Free from ambition; not showy;—ad. *Unambitiously*;—s *Unambitiousness.*

Unamenable, *un-à-me'-nà-bl*, a. Not amenable or responsible. [emendation.

Unamendable, *un-à-mend'-à-bl*, a. Not capable of

Unamended, *un-à-mend'-ed*, a. Not amended; not rectified.

Unamiable, *un-a'-me-à-bl*, a. Not adapted to gain affection;—s. *Unamiableness.*

Unamused, *un-à-mewzd'*, a. Not entertained.

Unamusing, *un-à-mewz'-ing*, a. Not affording entertainment;—ad. *Unamusingly.* [ment.

Unamusive, *un-à-mew'-siv*, a. Not affording amuse-

Unanalogical, *un-an-à-loj'-e-kal*, a. Not analogical.

Unanalogous, *un-an-al'-o-gus*, a. Not agreeable to.

Unanalyzed, *un-an'-a-lize'd*, a. Not resolved into simple parts. [moored.

Unanchored, *un-ank'-urd*, a. Not anchored; not

Unaneled, *un-à-neeld'*, a. Not having received extreme unction.

Unangular, *un-ang'-gu-lar*, a. Having no angles.

Unanimalized, *un-an'-e-mal-ize'd*, a. Not formed into animal matter.

Unanimated, *un-an'-e-ma-ted*, a. Not possessed of life; not enlivened; dull. [dull.

Unanimating, *un-an'-e-ma-ting*, a. Not animating;

Unanimity, *yu-nà-nim'-e-te*, s. Agreement in opinion or determination.

Unanimous, *yu-nan'-e-mus*, a. Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion;—ad. *Unanimously*; s. *Unanimousness.* [suddenly cooled.

Unannealed, *un-an-neeld'*, a. Not tempered by heat;

Unannexed, *un-an-nekst'*, a. Not annexed or joined.

Unannounced, *un-an-nownst'*, a. Not announced or proclaimed. [moded.

Unannoyed, *un-an-noyd'*, a. Not annoyed or incom-

Unanointed, *un-à-noyn'-ted*, a. Not having received extreme unction.

Unanswerable, *un-an'-ser-à-bl*, a. Not capable of refutation; not answerable;—ad. *Unanswerably*;—s. *Unanswerableness.* [futed.

Unanswered, *un-an'-serd*, a. Not answered; not re-

Unanticipated, *un-an-tis'-e-pa-ted*, a. Not anticipated.

Unappalled, *un-ap-pawld'*, a. Not daunted.

Unapparelled, *un-ap-par'-eld*, a. Not apparelled or clothed. [scure.

Unapparent, *un-ap-pa'-rent*, a. Not apparent; ob-

Unappealable, *an-ap-pe'-là-bl*, a. Admitting no appeal

Unappeasable, *un-ap-pe'-zà-bl*, a. Not to be pacified.

Unappeased, *un-ap-peezd'*, a. Not pacified.

Unapplauded, *un-ap-plawd'-ed*, a. Not applauded; whence *Unapplauding* and *Unapplausive.*

Unapplied, *un-ap-plide'*, a. Not used according to the intention.

Unappreciated, *un-ap-pre'-she-a-ted*, a. Not duly estimated or valued. [understood.

Unapprehended, *un-ap-pre-hen'-ded*, a. Not taken; not

Unapprehensible, *un-ap-pre-hen'-se-bl*, a. Not capable of being understood;—s. *Unapprehensibleness.*

Unapprehensive, *un-ap-pre-hen'-siv*, a. Not fearful or suspecting; not intelligent;—ad. *Unapprehensively*;—s. *Unapprehensiveness.*

Unapprized, *un-ap-prize'd*, a. Not previously informed.

Unapproachable, *un-ap-pro'tch-à-bl*, a. Inaccessible, ad. *Unapproachably*;—s. *Unapproachableness.*

Unapproached, *un-ap-proatcht'*, a. Not to be approached.

Unappropriated, *un-ap-pro'-pre-a-ted*, a. Not applied to any specific object. [approbation.

Unapproved, *un-ap-proovd'*, a. Not having received

Unapproving, *un-ap-proov'-ing*, a. Not approving;—ad. *Unapprovingly.*

Unapt, *un-apt'*, a. Not ready to learn; unfit; not qualified, dull; unready;—ad. *Unaptly*;—s. *Unaptness.*

Unargued, *un-är'-gude*, a. Not debated or disputed.

Unarm, *un-ärm'*, v.a. To disarm; to strip of arms.

Unarmed, *un-ärmd'*, a. Not having arms, not equipped.

Unarraigned, *un ar-raynd'*, a. Not brought to trial.

Unarranged, *un-ar-raynjd'*, a. Not disposed in order.

Unarrayed, *un-ar-rade'*, a. Not disposed in order.
Unarrested, *un-ar-res'-ted*, a. Not apprehended.
Unartful, *un-art'-ful*, a. Artless; wanting skill;—ad. *Unartfully*.
Unarticulated, *un-är-tik'-yu-la-ted*, a. Not articulated.
Unartificial, *un-är-te-fish'-al*, a. Not formed by art; not artificial;—ad. *Unartificially*.
Unartist-like, *un-är'-tist-like*, a. Not like an artist.
Unascendible, *un-as-sen'-de-bl*, a. That cannot be ascended.
Unascertainable, *un-as-ser-tane'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be reduced to certainty. [certainty.
Unascertained, *un-as-ser-taynd'*, a. Not known with
Unashamed, *un-à-shaymd'*, a. Not ashamed. [treaty.
Unasked, *un-äskt'*, a. Unsolicited, not sought by en-
Unaspective, *un-as-pek'-tiv*, a. Not having a view to; inattentive.
Unaspirated, *un-as'-pe-ra-ted*, a. Having no aspirate.
Unaspiring, *un-as-pire'-ing*, a. Not aspiring or ambitious;—ad. *Unaspiringly*.
Unassailable, *an-as-sa'-là-bl*, a. That cannot be assaulted;—ad. *Unassailably*.
Unassailed, *un-as-sale'd*, a. Not attacked by violence.
Unassaulted, *un-as-sawlt'-ed*, a. Not attacked.
Unassayed, *un-as-sade'*, a. Not attempted; not tested, as applied to metals.
Unassembled, *un-as-sem'-bld*, a. Not congregated.
Unasserted, *un-as-sert'-ed*, a. Not affirmed or vindicated.
Unassessed, *un-as-sest'*, a. Not assessed or rated.
Unassignable, *un-as-si'-nà-bl*, a. That cannot be transferred by assignment;—ad. *Unassignably*.
Unassigned, *un-as-sine'd*, a. Not transferred.
Unassimilated, *un-as-sim'-e-la-ted*, a. Not made to resemble.—In *physiol.*, not united with; not animalized, as food. [lating.
Unassimilating, *un-as-sim'-e-la-ting*, a. Not assimi-
Unassisted, *un-as-sist'-ed*, a. Not aided or helped.
Unassisting, *un-as-sist'-ing*, a. Giving no help.
Unassociated, *un-as-so'-she-a-ted*, a. Not united with a society. [sorts.
Unassorted, *un-as-sor'-ted*, a. Not distributed into
Unassuaged, *un-as-swayjd'*, a. Not appeased.
Unassumed, *un-as-sewm'd'*, a. Not assumed.
Unassuming, *un-as-sewm'-ing*, a. Not arrogant; modest.
Unassured, *un-à-shure'd*, a. Not assured; not confident.
Unatonable, *un-à-to'-nà-bl*, a. Not to be appeased.
Unatoned, *un-à-tone'd*, a. Not expiated.
Unattached, *un-at-tatcht'*, a. Not arrested; not closely adhering; having no fixed interest; not united by affection.
Unattackable, *un-at-tak'-à-bl*, a. Not attackable.
Unattacked, *un-at-takt'*, a. Not assaulted.
Unattainable, *un-at-ta'-nà-bl*, a. Not to be obtained; —ad. *Unattainably*;—s. *Unattainableness*.
Unattained, *un-at-taynd'*, a. Not attained or reached.
Unattaining, *un-at-tane'-ing*, a. Not attaining.
Unattainted, *un-at-tane'-ted*, a. Not attainted or corrupted. [mixture.
Unattempered, *un-at-tem'-perd*, a. Not tempered by
Unattempted, *un-at-tempt'-ed*, a. Not tried or essayed.
Unattended, *un-at-ten'-ded*, a. Not accompanied; having no retinue.
Unattending, *un-at-tend'-ing*, a. Not being attentive.
Unattentive, *un-at-ten'-tiv*, a. Not regarding; inattentive.
Unattenuated, *un-at-ten'-yu-a-ted*, a. Not attenuated.
Unattested, *un-at-tes'-ted*, a. Having no attestation.
Unattired, *un-at-tire'd*, a. Not adorned. [traction.
Unattracted, *un-at-trak'-ted*, a. Not affected by at-
Unattractive, *un-at-trak'-tiv*, a. Not attractive.
Unau, *yu-naw'*, s. An edentate mammal, the two-toed sloth.
Unaudited, *un-awd'-it-ed*, a. Not audited or adjusted.
Unaugmented, *un-aug-men'-ted*, a. Not augmented or increased.
Unauthentic, *un-aw-then'-tik*, a. Not genuine or true.
Unauthenticated, *un-aw-then'-te-ka-ted*, a. Not made certain by authority.
Unauthoritative, *un-aw-thor'-e-ta-tiv*, a. Not authoritati73;—ad. *Unauthoritatively*. [proper authority.
Unauthorized, *un-aw'-thur-ized*, a. Not warranted by
Unavailable, *un-à-va'-là-bl*, a. Not effectual; vain; useless; without avail;—ad. *Unavailably*;—s. *Unavailableness*.
Unavailing, *un-à-va'-ling*, a. Ineffectual; useless; vain;—ad. *Unavailingly*.
Unavengeable, *un-à-venj'-à-bl* a. Not avengeable.
Unavenged, *un-à-venjd'*, a. Not having obtained satisfaction; not punished.
Unaverted, *un-à-vert'-ed*, a. Not turned away.
Unavoidable, *un-à-voyd'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be made null or void; inevitable;—ad. *Unavoidably*;—s. *Unavoidableness*.
Unavoided, *un-à-voyd'-ed*, a. Not avoided or shunned.
Unavowed, *un-à-vowd'*, a. Not acknowledged or confessed.
Unawakened, *un-à-wa'-knd*. a. Not aroused from sleep, or spiritual sleep. [tive
Unaware, *un-à-wayr'*, a Without thought; inatten-
Unaware, *un-à-wayr'*, } ad. Suddenly; unexpect
Unawares, *un-à-wayrz'*, } edly; without premeditation.
Unawed, *un-awd'*, a. Not restrained by fear.
Unbacked, *un-bakt'*, a. Not taught to bear a rider, unsupported.
Unbaffled, *un-baf'-fld*, a. Not defeated or confounded.
Unbaked, *un-bake'd*, a. Not baked.
Unbalanced, *un-bal'-anst*, a. Not poised; not adjusted, not settled; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; not restrained by equal power.
Unballast, *un-bal'-ast*, v.n. To free from ballast.
Unballasted, *un-bal'-as-ted*, a. Not furnished with ballast; unsteady.
Unbandaged, *un-ban'-dajd*, a. Not bandaged.
Unbanded, *un-ban'-ded*, a. Stripped of a band; having no band.
Unbannered, *un-ban'-nerd*, a. Having no banner.
Unbaptized, *un-bap-tize'd*, a. Not baptized.
Unbar, *un-bär*, v.a. To remove a bar; to unfasten to open.
Unbarked, *un-barkt'*, a. Stripped of its bark.
Unbashful, *un-bash'-ful*, a. Bold; impudent.
Unbated, *un-bay'-ted*, a. Not repressed; not blunted.
Unbathed, *un-baythd'*, a. Not bathed; not wet.
Unbattered, *un-bat'-terd*, a. Not battered or bruised.
Unbay,+ *un-ba'*, v.a. To open; to free from restraint.
Unbearable, *un-bayr'-à-bl*, a. Not to be borne or endured. [less.
Unbearded, *un-beerd'-ed*, a. Having no beard; beard-
Unbearing, *un-bayr'-ing*, a. Bearing or producing no fruit. [trod.
Unbeaten, *un-be'-tn*, a. Not treated with blows; un-
Unbeauteous, *un-bew'-te-us*, a. Having no beauty;—ad. *Unbeauteously*. [adorned.
Unbeautified, *un-bew'-te-fide*, a. Not beautified or
Unbecome, *un-be-kum'*, v.a. Not to be suitable to; to misbecome.
Unbecoming, *un-be-kum'-ing*, a. Unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent; indecorous;—ad. *Unbecomingly*;—s. *Unbecomingness*.
Unbed, *un-bed'*, v.a. To raise or rouse from bed.
Unbefitting, *un-be-fit'-ting*, a. Unsuitable; unbecoming. [friends.
Unbefriended, *un-be-frend'-ed*, a. Not supported by
Unbegot, *un-be-got'*, } a. Eternal; not begotten or
Unbegotten, *un-be-got'tn*, } generated.
Unbeguile, *un-be-gile'*, v.a. To undeceive.
Unbegun, *un-be-gun'*, a. Not begun.
Unbeheld, *un-be-held'*, a. Not beheld; not visible.
Unbelief, *un-be-leef'*, s. Incredulity; infidelity; scepticism; disbelief in the truth of the Gospel.
Unbelieve, *un-be-leev'*, v.a. To discredit.
Unbeliever, *un-be-leev'-er*, s. An incredulous person an infidel; one who discredits revelation.
Unbelieving, *un-be-leev'-ing*, a. Incredulous.
Unbeloved, *un-be-luvd'*, a. Not loved.
Unbemoaned, *un-be-moand'*, a. Not lamented.
Unbend, *un-bend'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *unbent*. To free from flexure; to make straight; to relax.—In *seamanship*, to take the sails from their yards and stays; to untie one rope from another. [remitting.
Unbending, *un-bend'-ing*, ppr. Relaxing from a strain — a. Not suffering flexure; unyielding; resolute; inflexible;—ad. *Unbendingly*.
Unbeneficed, *un-ben'-e-fist*, a. Not enjoying a benefice.
Unbenefited, *un-ben'-e-fit-ted*, a. Not having received benefit. [not kind.
Unbenevolent, *un-be-nev'-o-lent*, a. Not benevolent,
Unbenighted, *un-be-nite'-ed*, a. Never visited by darkness.
Unbenign, *un-be-nine'*, a. Not benign; malignant.
Unbent, *un-bent'*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to unbend*. Relaxed; remitted; not strained; unstrung; not subdued.—In *naut.* language, taken from the yards; loosed
Unbequeathed, *un-be-kweetha'd*, a. Not given by legacy

Unbeseeming, *un-be-seem'-ing*, a. Unbecoming; not befitting;—ad. *Unbeseemingly*;—s. *Unbeseemingness*.
Unbesought, *un-be-sawt'*, a. Not sought by petition or entreaty. [ordered beforehand.
Unbespoken, *un-be-spo'-ken*, a. Not bespoken, or
Unbestarred, *un-be-stärd'*, a. Not adorned or distinguished by stars.
Unbestowed, *un-be-stode'*, a. Not given; not disposed of.
Unbetrayed, *un-be-trade'*, a. Not betrayed.
Unbewailed, *un-be-wayld'*, a. Not bewailed; not lamented.
Unbewitch, *un-be-witch'*, v.a. To free from fascination.
Unbias, *un-bi'-as*, v.a. To free from bias or prejudice.
Unbiased, *un-bi'-ast*, pp. Freed from prejudice or — a. Impartial; unprejudiced. [bias.
Unbid, *un-bid'*, } a. Not bid; not commanded;
Unbidden, *un-bid'-dn*, } spontaneous; uninvited.
Unbigoted, *un-big'-ot-ed*, a. Free from bigotry.
Unbind, *un-bind'*, v.a. To untie; to unfasten; to set free. [orders.
Unbishop, *un-bish'-op*, v.a. To deprive of episcopal
Unbit, *un-bit'*, a. Not bitten.
— v.a. In *seamanship*, to unbridle.
Unblamable, *un-bla'-mà-bl*, a. Not culpable; faultless;—ad. *Unblamably*;—s. *Unblamableness*.
Unblamed, *un-blaymd'*, a. Free from censure.
Unblasted, *un-blast'-ed*, a. Not blasted; not made to wither.
Unbleached, *un-bleetcht'*, a. Not whitened. [blood.
Unbleeding, *un-bleed'-ing*, a. Not suffering loss of
Unblemishable, *un-blem'-ish-à-bl*, a. Not capable of being blemished.
Unblemished, *un-blem'-isht*, a. Not blemished; free from turpitute or reproach; free from deformity; blameless; spotless; irreproachable.
Unblenched, *un-blentcht'*, a. Not disgraced; not injured by stain or soil. [flinching; firm.
Unblenching, *un-blentcht'-ing*, a. Not shrinking or
Unblended, *un-blend'-ed*, a. Not blended; not mingled.
Unblest, *un-blest'*, a. Excluded from benediction; unhappy.
Unblighted, *un-bli'-ted*, a. Not blighted; not blasted,—ad. *Unblightedly*.
Unblooded, *un-blud'-ded*, a. Not stained with blood.
Unbloody, *un-blud'-de*, a. Not stained with blood; not cruel. [blossoms.
Unblossoming, *un-blos'-som-ing*, a. Not producing
Unblotted, *un-blot'-ted*, a. Not blotted.
Unblown, *un-blone'*, a. Not blown; not having the bud expanded; not inflated with wind.
Unblunted, *un-blunt'-ed*, a. Not made obtuse or dull.
Unblushing, *un-blush'-ing*, a. Destitute of shame; impudent;—ad. *Unblushingly*.
Unboasted, *un-boast'-ed*, a. Not boasted.
Unboastful, *un-boast'-ful*, a. Unassuming, modest;—ad. *Unboastfully*. [corporeal.
Unbodied, *un-bod'-id*, a. Having no material body; in-
Unboiled, *un-boyld'*, a. Not boiled. [fasten.
Unbolt, *un-boalt'*, v.a. To remove a bolt from; to un-
Unbolted, *un-boalt'-ed*, pp. or a. Freed from fastening by bolts.
— a. Unsifted; not having the bran separated.
Unbonneted, *un-bon'-net-ed*, a. Having no bonnet on.
Unbookish, *un-book'-ish*, a. Not cultivated by erudition.
Unboot, *un-boot'*, v.a. To take off boots from.
Unbooted, *un-boot'-ed*, pp. Stripped of boots.
— a. Not having boots on. [life; future.
Unborn, *un-bawrn'* or *un'-bawrn*, a. Not brought into
Unborrowed, *un-bor'-rode*, a. Not borrowed; genuine; one's own.
Unbosom, *un-boo'-zm*, v.a. To disclose one's secret feelings; to reveal in confidence. [tion.
Unbottomed, *un-bot'-tmd*, a. Having no solid foundaUnbought, *un-bawt'*, a. Obtained without money or purchase. [cover.
Unbound, *un-bownd'*, a. Not bound; loose; wanting a
— pp. of the verb *to unbind*.
Unbounded, *un-bownd'-ed*, a. Having no bound or limit; having no check or control; boundless; infinite;—ad. *Unboundedly*;—s. *Unboundedness*.
Unbounteous, *un bown'-te-us*, a. Not bounteous; not
Unbow, *un-bo'*, v.a. To unbend. [liberal
Unbowed, *un-bode'*, a. Not bent; not arched
Unbowel, *un-bow'-el*, v.a. To deprive of the entrails; to eviscerate.
Unbrace, *un-brase'*, v.a. To loose; to relax.
Unbraid, *un-brade'*, v.a. To separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle.
Unbranched, *un-brántcht'*, a. Not shooting into branches. [branches.
Unbranching, *un-brántch'-ing*, a. Not dividing into
Unbreast, *un-brest'*, v.a. To disclose or lay open.
Unbreatable, *un-breeth'-à-bl*, a. Not breathable or respirable.
Unbreathed, *un-breeth'd*, a. Not exercised.
Unbreathing, *un-breeth'-ing*, a. Unanimated.
Unbred, *un-bred'*, a. Not polished in manners; ill educated.
Unbreeched, *un-britcht'*, a. Having no breeches.
Unbrewed, *un-brood'd*, a. Not mixed; pure; genuine.
Unbribed, *un-bri'bd*, a. Not corrupted by money.
Unbridged, *un-brijd'*, a. Not crossed by a bridge.
Unbridle, *un-bri'dl*, v.a. To free from the bridle.
Unbridled, *un-bri'dld*, a. Unrestrained; licentious.
Unbrightened, *un-brite'nd*, a. Not brightened.
Unbroke, *un-broke'*, } a. Not broken; not violated,
Unbroken, *un-bro'kn*, } not subdued; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke.
Unbrotherly, *un-bruth'-er-le*, a. Not becoming a brother; unkind. [hurt.
Unbruised, *un-broozd'*, a. Not bruised; not crushed or
Unbuckle, *un-buk'l*, v.a. To loose from buckles; to unfasten. [raze
Unbuild, *un-bild'*, v.a. To demolish what is built; to
Unbuilt, *un-bilt'*, a. Not yet built; not erected.
Unbuoyed, *un-boyd'* a. Not buoyed or borne up.
Unburdensome, *un-bur'dn-sum*, a. Not oppressive.
Unburied, *un-ber'-rid*, a. Not buried; not interred.
Unburned, *un-burnd'*, } a. Not consumed or injured by
Unburnt, *un-burnt'*, } fire; not baked. [fire.
Unburning, *un-burn'-ing*, a. Not consuming away by
Unburthen, *un-bur'-thn*, } v.a. To rid of a load; to
Unburden, *un-bur'dn*, } free from a burden; to relieve the mind by disclosure.
Unbusied, *un-biz'-zid*, a. Not employed; idle.
Unbusinesslike, *un-biz'-nes-like*, a. Not business-like.
Unbutton, *un-but'tn*, v.a. To loose from being fastened by buttons.
Uncage, *un-kaje'*, a. To loose from a cage.
Uncalcined, *un-kal'-sind*, a. Not calcined.
Uncalculated, *un-kal'-ku-la-ted*, a. Not subjected to calculation.
Uncalculating, *un-kal'-ku-lat-ing*, a. Not making calculations;—ad. *Uncalculatingly*.
Uncalled, *un-kawld'*, a. Not summoned or invited.—*Uncalled for*, not required.
Uncalm, *un-käm'*, v.a. To disturb.
Uncalumniated, *un-ka-lum'-ne-a-ted*, a. Not defamed.
Uncancelable, *un-kan'-sel-à-bl*, a. That can not be canceled. [erased.
Uncanceled, *un-kan'-seld*, a. Not canceled; not
Uncandid, *un-kan'-did*, a. Not candid; not frank or sincere;—ad. *Uncandidly*.
Uncanonical, *un-kà-non'-e-kal*, a. Not acknowledged as authentic; not canonical;—ad. *Uncanonically*;—s. *Uncanonicalness*. [authority.
Uncanonize, *un-kan'-on-ize*, v.a. To deprive of canonical
Uncanopied, *un-kan'-o-pid*, a. Not covered by a canopy.
Uncanvassed, *un-kan'-vast*, a. Not canvassed. [open.
Uncap, *un-kap'*, v.a. To remove a cap or cover; to
Uncape, *un-kape'* ‡ v.a. Among *huntsmen*, to let a fox out of a bag for the purpose of being chased.
Uncaptivated, *un-kap'-te-va-ted*, a. Not captivated.
Uncared *for*, *un-kayrd'*, a. Not regarded; not heeded.
Uncaressed, *un-kà-rest'*, a. Not caressed.
Uncarnate, *un-kär'-nate*, a. Not fleshly. [carpet.
Uncarpeted, *un-kär'-pet-ed*, a. Not covered with a
Uncase, *un-kase'*, v.a. To disengage from a covering, to take off or out.—In *mil.* matters, to display or exhibit the colours of a regiment.
Uncatechised, *un-kat'-e-kize'd*, a. Untaught.
Uncaught, *un-kawt'*, a. Not yet caught or taken.
Uncaused, *un-kawzd'*, a. Having no precedent cause.
Unceasing, *un-sees'-ing*, a. Not ceasing; continual; uninterrupted;—ad. *Unceasingly*.
Unceded, *un-seed'-ed*, a. Not ceded; not granted or transferred. [solemnized.
Uncelebrated, *un-sel'-e-bra-ted*, a. Not celebrated, or
Uncelestial, *un-se-lest'-yal*, a. Not heavenly.
Uncemented, *un-se-ment'-ed*, a. Not cemented.
Uncensurable, *un-sen'-shur-à-bl*, a. Not worthy of censure;—ad. *Uncensurably*. [from blame.
Uncensured, *un-sen'-shurd*, a. Not censured, exempt
Uncentrical, *un sen'-tre-kal*, a. Not central.
Unceremonial, *un-ser-e-mo'-ne-al*, a. Not ceremonial.

Unceremonious, *un-ser-e-mo'-ne-us*, a. Without ceremony;—ad. *Unceremoniously.*
Uncertain, *un-ser'-tin*, a. Not certain or sure; not confident; unsettled; doubtful; precarious;—ad. *Uncertainly.*
Uncertainty, *un-cer'-tin-te*, s. Doubtfulness; dubiousness; want of certainty or precision.
Unchain, *un-tchayn'*, v.a. To free from chains or slavery.
Unchallengeable, *un-tchal'-lenj-à-bl*, a. That cannot be challenged;—ad. *Unchallengeably.*
Unchangeable, *un-tchaynj'-à-bi*, a. Not capable of change; immutable;—ad. *Unchangeably;* s. *Unchangeableness.*
Unchanged, *un-tchaynjd'*, a. Not altered; not alterable.
Unchanging, *un-tchaynj'-ing*, a. Suffering no alteration;—ad. *Unchangingly.*
Uncharacteristic, *un-kar-ak-ter-is'-tik*, a. Not exhibiting a character;—ad. *Uncharacteristically.*
Uncharged, *un-tchärjd'*, a. Not charged; not loaded.
Uncharitable, *un-tchar'-e-tà-bl*, a. Contrary to charity, or to Christian love;—ad. *Uncharitably;*—s. *Uncharitableness.*
Uncharm, *un-tchärm'*, v.a. To release from some charm, or secret power.
Uncharmed, *un-tchärmd'*, a. Not fascinated.
Uncharming, *un-tchärm'-ing*, a. Not charming.
Uncharted, *un-chärt'-ed*, a. Not delineated on a chart.
Unchartered, *un-tchärt'-erd*, a. Having no charter.
Unchary, *un-tcha'-re*, a. Not wary; not frugal.
Unchaste, *un-tchayst'*, a. Not continent; libidinous; lewd;—ad. *Unchastely.*
Unchastisable, *un-tchas-tí'-zà-bl*, a. That cannot be chastised.
Unchastised, *un-tchas-tize'd*, a. Not punished or corrected.
Unchastity, *un-tchas'-te-te*, s. Incontinence; lewdness.
Uncheated, *un-tcheet'-ed*, a. Not cheated.
Unchecked, *un-tchekt'*, a. Not restrained or hindered.
Unchekered, *un-tchek'-erd*, a. Not diversified.
Uncheered, *un-tcheerd'*, a. Not cheered.
Uncheerful, *un-tcheer'-ful*, a. Not cheerful; sad.—ad. *Uncheerfully;*—s. *Uncheerfulness.*
Uncheery, *un-tcheer'-e*, a. Dull; not enlivening.
Unchewed, *un-tchood'*, a. Not masticated.
Unchided, *un-tchi'-ded*, a. Not rebuked.
Unchild,‡ *un-tchi'ld*, v.a. To bereave of children.
Unchivalrous, *un-tchiv'-al-rus*, a. Not according to chivalry;—ad. *Unchivalrously.*
Unchristened, *un-kris'nd*, a. Not baptized and named.
Unchristian, *un-krist'-yan*, a. Contrary to the laws of Christianity; not evangelized;—ad. *Unchristianly;*—s. *Unchristianness.*
— v.a. To deprive of the constituent qualities of the Christian faith.
Unchronicled, *un-kron'-e-kld*, a. Not recorded in a chronicle.
Unchurch, *un-tchurtch'*, v.a. To expel from a church.
Uncial, *un'-shal*, a. and s. Applied to large, round characters, or letters, used in ancient manuscripts.
Unciform, *un'-se-fawrm*, a. Hook-shaped; having the form of a hook.
Uncinate, *un'-se-nate*, a. In *bot.*, hooked at the end.
Uncircumcised, *un-sur'-kum-sizd*, a. Not circumcised.
Uncircumcision, *un-sur-kum-sizh'-un*, s. Absence of circumcision.
Uncircumscribed, *un-sur-kum-skribe'd*, a. Not bounded or limited.
Uncircumspect, *un-sur'-kum-spekt*, a. Not circumspect or cautious;—ad. *Uncircumspectly.*
Uncivil, *un-siv'-il*, a. Not complaisant or courteous in manners; not polite;—ad. *Uncivilly.*
Uncivilization, *un-siv-il-e-za'-shun*, s. A state of savageness.
Uncivilized, *un-siv'-il-ize'd*, a. Not reclaimed from savage life; coarse.
Unclad, *un-klad'*, a. Not clothed.
Unclaimed, *un-klaymd'*, a. Not demanded.
Unclarified, *un-klar'-e-fide*, a. Not purified; not depurated by a separation of feculent or foreign matter.
Unclasp, *un-kläsp'*, v.a. To open what is fastened with a clasp.
Unclassical, *un-klas'-se-kal*, a. Not according to the best models of writing; not classical;—ad. *Unclassically.*
Uncle, *ung'-kl*, s. The brother of one's father or mother.
Unclean, *un-kleen'*, a. Not clean; foul; dirty; unchaste.
Uncleanable, *un-kleen'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be cleansed.
Uncleanliness, *un-klen'-le-nes*, s. Want of cleanliness; filthiness.
Uncleanly, *un-klen'-le*, a. Foul; dirty, indecent.
Uncleanness, *un-kleen-nes*, s. Foulness; filthiness, moral impurity; lewdness.
Uncleansed, *un-klenzd'*, a. Not purified.
Uncleavable, *un-kleev'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be split.
Unclew, *un-kloo'*, v.a. To undo; to unwind.
Unclinch, *un-klintch'*, v.a. To open the closed hand.
Unclipped, *un-klipt'*, a. Not diminished or shortened by clipping.
Uncloaked, *un-kloakt'*, a. Not covered or disguised.
Unclog, *un-klog'*, v.a. To disencumber of obstructions; to free from anything that retards motion.
Unclogged, *un-klogd'*, pp. or a. Disencumbered.
Uncloister, *un-kloy'-ster*, v.a. To release from a cloister or from confinement.
Unclose, *un-kloze'*, v.a. To break the seal of; to disclose or lay open.
Unclosed, *un-kloze'd*, pp. or a. Not separated by inclosures; open; not finished; not concluded; not closed.
Unclothe, *un-klothe'*, v.a. To strip of clothes; to make naked.
Unclothing, *un-klothe'-ing*, s. Act of taking off clothes.
Uncloud, *un-klowd'*, v.n. To clear from obscurity or clouds.
Unclouded, *un-klowd'-ed*, a. Free from clouds; not obscured;—s. *Uncloudedness.*
Uncloudy, *un-klowd'-e*, a. Not cloudy; free from clouds.
Unclutch, *un-klutch'*, v.a. To open something closely shut.
Uncoagulable, *un-ko-ag'-yu-là-bl*, a. That cannot be coagulated.
Uncoagulated, *un-ko-ag'-yu-la-ted*, a. Not coagulated or concreted.
Uncoated, *un-ko'-ted*, a. Not covered with a coat.
Uncocked, *un-kokt'*, a. Not cocked, as a gun: not made into cocks, as hay; not set up, as the brim of a hat.
Uncoffined, *un-kof'-find*, a. Not furnished with a coffin.
Uncogent, *un-ko'-jent*, a. Not cogent or forcible.
Uncoif, *un-koyf'*, v.a. To pull the cap off.
Uncoifed, *un-koyft'*, a. Not wearing a coif.
Uncoil, *un-koyl'*, v.a. To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope.
Uncoined, *un-koynd'*, a. Not coined, as *uncoined* silver.
Uncollected, *un-kol-lek'-ted*, a. Not collected or received; not recovered from confusion or wandering;—s. *Uncollectedness.*
Uncollectible, *un-kol-lek'-te-bl*, a. That cannot be collected or levied.
Uncoloured, *un-kul'-lurd*, a. Not stained or dyed; not heightened in description.
Uncombed, *un-kome'd*, a. Not dressed with a comb.
Uncombinable, *un-kom-bi'-nà-bl*, a. Not capable of combining or of being combined;—ad. *Uncombinably.*
Uncombined, *un-kom-bine'd*, a. Not combined; simple.
Uncomeliness, *un-kum'-le-nes*, s. Want of beauty or grace.
Uncomely, *un-kum'-le*, a. Wanting grace; unseemly.
Uncomfortable, *un-kum'-furt-à-bl*, a. Affording no comfort; gloomy; giving uneasiness;—ad. *Uncomfortably;*—s. *Uncomfortableness.*
Uncommanded, *un-kom-mänd'-ed*, a. Not required by precept, order, or law.
Uncommendable, *un-kom-men'-dà-bl*, a. Not worthy of commendation.
Uncommended, *un-kom-men'-ded*, a. Not praised.
Uncommemorated, *un-kom-mem'-o-ra-ted*, a. Not commemorated.
Uncommercial, *un-kom-mer'-shal*, a. Not carrying on commerce;—ad. *Uncommercially.*
Uncommiserated, *un-kom-miz'-er-a-ted*, a. Not pitied.
Uncommissioned, *un-kom-mish'-und*, a. Not having a commission.
Uncommitted, *un-kom-mit'-ted*, a. Not referred to a committee; not pledged by anything said or done.
Uncommon, *un-kom'-mun*, a. Unusual; not frequent, rare; singular;—ad. *Uncommonly;*—s. *Uncommonness.*
Uncommunicated, *un-kom-mew'-ne-ka-ted*, a. Not disclosed or delivered to others.
Uncommunicating, *un-kom-mew'-ne-ka-ting*, a. Not making communication.
Uncommunicative, *un-kom-mew'-ne-ka-tiv*, a. Reserved.
Uncompact, *un-kom-pakt'*, a. Not firm or of close texture.
Uncompacted, *un-kom-pakt'-ed*, a. Not compact or firm;—ad. *Uncompactedly*
Uncompanied, *un-kum'-pà-nid*, a. Having no companion.
Uncompanionable, *un-kum-pan'-yun-à-bl*, a. Not sociable.
Uncompassionate, *un-kom-pash'-un-ate*, a. Having no mercy.
Uncompassioned, *un-kom-pash'-und*, a. Unpitied.

UNCOMPELLABLE, *un-kom-pel'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be forced or compelled. [compulsion.
UNCOMPELLED, *un-kom-peld'*, a. Not forced; free from
UNCOMPENSATED, *un-kom'-pen-sa-ted*, a. Not rewarded. [murmur.
UNCOMPLAINING, *un-kom-pla'-ning*, a. Not disposed to
UNCOMPLAISANT, *un-kom'-pla-zant*, a. Not civil or courteous;—ad. *uncomplaisantly*.
UNCOMPLETE, *un-kom-pleet'*, } a. Not complete; not
UNCOMPLETED, *un-kom-pleet'-ed*, } finished.
UNCOMPLICATED, *un-kom'-ple-ka-ted*, a. Not complicated; simple.
UNCOMPLIMENTARY, *un-kom-ple-ment'-à-re*, a. Not complimentary.
UNCOMPLYING, *un-kom-pli'-ing*, a. Not yielding to request or command; unbending.
UNCOMPOSED, *un-kom-poze'd*, a. Not composed,
UNCOMPOUNDED, *un-com-pound'-ed*, a. Not mixed; simple;—s. *Uncompoundedness*.
UNCOMPREHENSIVE, *un-kom-pre-hen'-siv*, a. Not comprehensive; unable to comprehend.
UNCOMPRESSED, *un-kom-prest'*, a. Not compressed; free from compression.
UNCOMPROMISING, *un-kom'-pro-mi-zing*, a. Not admitting of compromise; not yielding.
UNCONCEALABLE, *un-kon-seel'-à-bl*, a. Not concealable.
UNCONCEALED, *un-kon-seeld'*, a. Not concealed.
UNCONCEIVABLE, *un-kon-seev'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be comprehended;—s. *Unconceivableness*.
UNCONCEIVED, *un-kon-seevd'*, a. Not thought or imagined.
UNCONCERN, *un-con-sern'*, s. Want of concern; absence of anxiety.
UNCONCERNED, *un-kon-sernd'*, a. Not anxious; having no interest in; indifferent;—ad. *Unconcernedly*;—s. *Unconcernedness*.
UNCONCERTED, *un-kon-sert'-ed*, a. Not concerted.
UNCONCILIATED, *un-kon-sil'-e-a-ted*, a. Not reconciled.
UNCONCILIATING, *un-kon-sil'-e-a-ting*, a. Not disposed to reconciliation. [conciliate.
UNCONCILIATORY, *un-kon-sil'-e-a-to-re*, a. Not tending to conciliate.
UNCONCLUDING, *un-kon-klewd'-ing*, a. Not decisive.
UNCONCOCTED, *un-kon-kok'-ted*, a. Not digested.
UNCONDEMNED, *un-kon-demd'*, a. Not judged guilty; not disapproved; not criminal.
UNCONDENSABLE, *un-kon-den'-sà-bl*, a. That cannot be condensed;—s. *Uncondensableness*.
UNCONDENSED, *un-kon-denst'*, a. Not condensed.
UNCONDITIONAL, *un-kon-dish'-un-al*, a. Absolute, unreserved;—ad. *Unconditionally*.
UNCONDUCING, *un-kon-dew'-sing*, a. Not leading to.
UNCONDUCTED, *un-kon-duk'-ted*, a. Not led; not guided.
UNCONFESSED, *un-kon-fest'*, a. Not acknowledged.
UNCONFESSING, *un-kon-fes'-sing*, a. Not making confession. [strained.
UNCONFINABLE, *un-kon-fi'-nà-bl*, a. That cannot be re-
UNCONFINED, *un-kon-fine'd*, a. Free from restraint or control; unbounded;—ad. *Unconfinedly*.
UNCONFIRMED, *un-kon-fermd'*, a. Not fortified by resolution; weak; not confirmed according to the Church ritual.
UNCONFORMABLE, *un-kon-fawrm'-à-bl*, a. Not consistent; not conforming;—ad. *Unconformably*.
UNCONFORMITY, *un-kon-fawrm'-e-te*, s. Incongruity; inconsistency.
UNCONFOUNDED, *un-kon-fownd'-ed*, a. Not confounded.
UNCONFUSED, *un-kon-fewzd'*, a. Not embarrassed;—ad. *Unconfusedly*.
UNCONFUTABLE, *un-kon-few'-tà-bl*, a. Not to be refuted [or overthrown.
UNCONGEALABLE, *un-con-jeel'-à-bl*, a. Not capable of being congealed.
UNCONGEALED, *un-con-jeeld'*, a. Not frozen or congealed.
UNCONGENIAL, *un-kon-je'-ne-al*, a. Not congenial.
UNCONJUGAL, *un-kon'-ju-gal*, a. Not suitable to matrimonial faith. [joined.
UNCONJUNCTIVE, *un-kon-junk'-tiv*, a. That cannot be
UNCONNECTED, *un-kon-nek'-ted*, a. Not united; separate; not coherent; loose; vague.
UNCONNIVING, *un-kon-ni'-ving*, a. Not overlooking or winking at.
UNCONQUERABLE, *un-konk'-er-à-bl*, a. That cannot be overcome in contest; invincible; insuperable;—ad. *Unconquerably*.
UNCONQUERED, *un-konk'-erd*, a. Not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued.
UNCONSCIENTIOUS, *un-kon-she-en'-shus*, a. Not regulated or restrained by conscience.
UNCONSCIONABLE, *un-kon'-shun-à-bl*, a. Unreasonable; forming unreasonable expectations; not influenced by conscience; enormous;—ad. *Unconscionably*;—s. *Unconscionableness*.
UNCONSCIOUS, *un-kon'-shus*, a. Not conscious; having no mental perception; not perceiving;—ad. *Unconsciously*;—s. *Unconsciousness*.
UNCONSECRATED, *un-kon'-se-kra-ted*, a. Not set apart for sacred use;—s. *Unconsecratedness*.
UNCONSENTED *to*, *un-kon-sent'-ed*, a. Not yielded. [sent.
UNCONSENTING, *un-kon-sent'-ing*, a. Not yielding con-
UNCONSIDERED, *un-kon-sid'-erd*, a. Not considered or attended to. [forted.
UNCONSOLED, *un-kon-sole'd'*, a. Not consoled or com-
UNCONSOLIDATED, *un-kon-sol-e-da'-ted*, a. Not made solid.
UNCONSOLING, *un-kon-sole'-ing*, a. Affording no comfort.
UNCONSTITUTIONAL, *un-kon-ste-tew'-shun-al*, a. Not authorized by the constitution, or contrary to its principles;—ad. *Unconstitutionally*;—s. *Unconstitutionality*.
UNCONSTRAINED, *un-kon-strane'd*, a. Free from constraint; voluntary;—ad. *Unconstrainedly*.
UNCONSTRAINT, *un-kon-straynt'*, s. Freedom from restraint; ease. [sulted.
UNCONSULTED, *un-kon-sult'-ed*, a. Not asked or con-
UNCONSULTING, *un-kon-sult'-ing*, a. Taking no advice; imprudent. [or dissipated.
UNCONSUMED, *un-kon-sewmd'*, a. Not consumed, wasted,
UNCONSUMMATE, *un-kon-sum'-mate*, a. Not consummated.
UNCONTEMNED, *un-kon-temd'*, a. Not despised. [plated.
UNCONTEMPLATED, *un-kon-tem'-pla-ted*, a. Not contem-
UNCONTENDED, *un-kon-tend'-ed*, a. Not disputed.
UNCONTENDING, *un-kon-tend'-ing*, a. Not contesting.
UNCONTENTED, *un-kon-tent'-ed*, a. Not satisfied.
UNCONTESTABLE, *un-kon-test'-à-bl*, a. Indisputable.
UNCONTESTED, *un-kon-test'-ed*, a. Not contested; not disputed. [not be contradicted.
UNCONTRADICTABLE, *un-kon-trà-dikt'-à-bl*, a. That can-
UNCONTRADICTED, *un-kon-trà-dikt'-ed*, a. Not denied.
UNCONTRITE, *un-kon'-trite*, a. Not penitent.
UNCONTRIVED, *un-kon-trive'd*, a. Not formed by design.
UNCONTRIVING, *un-kon-trive'-ing*, a. Improvident.
UNCONTROLLABLE, *un-kon-tro'-là-bl*, a. That cannot be controlled; ungovernable; indisputable; irresistible;—ad. *Uncontrollably*.
UNCONTROLLED, *un-kon-trole'd*, a. Not governed or restrained; unopposed;—ad. *Uncontrolledly*.
UNCONTROVERTED, *un-kon'-tro-vert-ed*, a. Not disputed or contested.
UNCONVERSABLE, *un-kon-ver'-sà-bl*, a. Not free in conversation; unsocial. [quainted with.
UNCONVERSANT, *un-kon'-ver-sant*, a. Not familiarly ac-
UNCONVERTED, *un-kon-vert'-ed*, a. Not changed in opinion; not turned from one faith to another; not regenerated. [changed in form.
UNCONVERTIBLE, *un-kon-vert'-e-bl*, a. That cannot be
UNCONVINCED, *un-kon-vinst'*, a. Not convinced.
UNCONVINCING, *un-kon-vins'-ing*, a. Not sufficient to convince.
UNCONVULSED, *un-kon-vulst'*, a. Not convulsed.
UNCORD, *un-kawrd'*, v.a. To unfasten or unbind.
UNCORDIAL, *un-kawrd'-e-al*, a. Not cordial; not hearty.
UNCORK, *un-kawrk'*, v.a. To draw the cork from.
UNCORONETED, *un-kor'-o-net-ed*, a. Not honoured with a coronet.
UNCORPULENT, *un-kawr'-pu-lent*, a. Not fleshy.
UNCORRECTED, *un-kor-rekt'-ed*, a. Not revised; not reformed. [firmed.
UNCORROBORATED, *un-kor-rob'-o-ra-ted*, a. Not con-
UNCORRUPT, *un-kor-rupt'*, a. Not vitiated; pure;—ad. *Uncorruptly*;—s. *Uncorruptness*.
UNCORRUPTED, *un-kor-rupt'-ed*, a. Not vitiated;—s. *Uncorruptedness*. [corrupted.
UNCORRUPTIBLE, *un-kor-rupt'-e-bl*, a. That cannot be
UNCOUNSELABLE, *un-kown'-sel-à-bl*, a. Not to be advised.
UNCOUNSELED, *un-kown'-seld*, a. Not having advice
UNCOUNTABLE, *un-kownt'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be counted
UNCOUNTED, *un-kownt'-ed*, a. Not numbered. [raged.
UNCOUNTENANCED, *un-kown'-te-nanst*, a. Not encou-
UNCOUNTERFEIT, *un-kown'-ter-fit*, a. Not spurious genuine. [terfeited.
UNCOUNTERFEITED, *un-kown'-ter-fit-ed*, a. Not coun-
UNCOUNTERMANDED, *un-kown-ter-mänd'-ed*, a. Not countermanded.
UNCOUPLE, *un-kup'-pl*, v.a. To loose; to disjoin.

UNCOURTEOUS, *un-kurt'-e-us*, a. Uncivil; unpolite;—ad. *Uncourteously*;—s. *Uncourteousness*.
UNCOURTLINESS, *un-korte'-le-nes*, s. Unsuitableness of manners to a court. [unpolite.
UNCOURTLY, *un-korte'-le*, a. Not elegant in manners;
UNCOUTH, *un-kooth'*, a. Odd; strange; awkward; clumsy;—ad. *Uncouthly*;—s. *Uncouthness*.
UNCOVENANTED, *un-kuv'-e-nant-ed*, a. Not promised by covenant.
UNCOVER, *un-kuv'-er*, v.a. To divest of a cover; to remove any covering from; to deprive of clothes; to strip, to unroof, as a building; to take off the hat or cap; to strip off a veil; to disclose to view.—In *mil.* evolutions, to march out from the right or left of the column.
UNCOWL, *un-kowl'*, v.a. To deprive of a cowl.
UNCRAMPED, *un-krampt'*, a. Not confined or fettered.
UNCREATE, *un-kre-ate'*, v.a. To deprive of existence.
UNCREATED, *un-kre-a'-ted*, pp. Reduced to nothing.—a. Not yet created.
UNCREDIBLE, *un-kred'-e-bl*, a. Not entitled to credit.
UNCREDITABLE, *un-kred'-e-tà-bl*, a. Not in good credit or reputation; not reputable;—s. *Uncreditableness*.
UNCREDITED, *un-kred'-e-ted*, a. Not believed.
UNCRITICAL, *un-krit'-e-kal*, a. Not critical, or according to the just rules of criticism;—ad. *Uncritically*.
UNCROPPED, *un-kropt'*, a. Not cropped or gathered.
UNCROSSED, *un-krost'*, a. Not crossed or canceled; not thwarted. [pressed.
UNCROWDED, *un-krowd'-ed*, a. Not crowded or com-
UNCROWN, *un-krown'*, v.a. To deprive of a crown; to dethrone. [crown; not crowned.
UNCROWNED, *un-krownd'*, pp. or a. Deprived of a
UNCRUSHED, *un-krusht'*, a. Not crushed.
UNCRYSTALLINE, *un-kris'-tal-line*, a. Not having the character of a chrystal.
UNCRYSTALLIZABLE, *un-kris'-tal-li-zà-bl*, a. Not susceptible of crystallization.
UNCRYSTALLIZED, *un-kris'-tal-lize'd*, a. Not crystallized.
UNCTION, *unk'-shun*, s. The act of anointing; unguent; ointment; warmth of address; Divine or sanctifying grace.—*Extreme unction*, the Papal rite of anointing with the sacred oil on the approach of death.
UNCTUOUS, *unkt'-gu-us*, a. Oily; greasy; having a resemblance to oil;—s. *Unctuousness* and *Unctuosity*.
UNCULLED, *un-kuld'*, a. Not gathered; not selected.
UNCULPABLE, *un-kul'-pà-bl*, a. Not blameable or faulty.
UNCULTIVABLE, *un-kul'-te-và-bl*, a. Not capable of being cultivated.
UNCULTIVATED, *un-kul'-te-va-ted*, a. Not tilled; not instructed; uncivilized; rough in manners;—s. *Uncultivatedness*. [barrassed.
UNCUMBERED, *un-ku m'-berd*, a. Not burdened; not em-
UNCURABLE, *un-kewr'-à-bl*, a. Incurable.
UNCURBABLE,† *un-kurb'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be curbed.
UNCURBED, *un-kurbd'*, a. Not restrained; licentious.
UNCURL, *un-kurl'*, v.a. To loose from ringlets.—v.n. To fall from curls; to become straight.
UNCURLED, *un-kurld'*, pp. or a. Loosed from ringlets; not curled. [payment.
UNCURRENT, *un-cur'-rent*, a. Not passing in common
UNCURSE,† *un-kurs'*, v.a. To free from any execration.
UNCURSED, } *un-kurst'*, a. Not cursed; not exe-
UNCURST, } crated.
UNCURTAILED, *un-kur-tayld'*, a. Not shortened. [from.
UNCURTAIN, *un-kur'-tin*, v.a. To remove a covering
UNCUSTOMARY, *un-kus'-tum-à-re*, a. Not customary; not usual;—ad. *Uncustomarily*;—s. *Uncustomariness*.
UNCUSTOMED, *un-kus'-tumd*, a. Not subjected to customs or duty; that has not been charged with customs.
UNCUT, *un-kut'*, a. Not cut; as trees or paper. [tion.
UNDAM, *un-dam'*, v.a. To free from a dam or obstruc-
UNDAMAGED, *un-dam'-ajd*, a. Not made worse.
UNDAMPED, *un-dampt'*, a. Not damped or depressed.
UNDARKENED, *un-därk'-nd*, a. Not darkened or obscured. [waves.
UNDATED, *un'-da-ted*, a. Waved; rising and falling in
UNDATED, *un-date'-ed*, a. Having no date.
UNDAUNTABLE, *un-dawn'-tà-bl*, a. Not to be daunted.
UNDAUNTED, *un-dawnt'-ed*, a. Not subdued or depressed by fear; bold; courageous;—ad. *Undauntedly*;—s. *Undauntedness*.
UNDAWNING, *un-dawn'-ing*, a. Not yet growing light.
UNDAZZLED, *un-daz'zld*, a. Not confused by splendour.
UNDEBARRED, *un-de-bärd'*, a. Not debarred.
UNDEBASED, *un-de-bayst'*, a. Not adulterated.
UNDEBAUCHED, *un-de-bawtcht'* a. Not corrupted; pure
UNDECAGON, *un-dek'-à-gon*, s. A figure of eleven angles and eleven sides. [accident,
UNDECAYED, *un-de-kade'*, a. Not impaired by age or
UNDECAYING, *un-de-ka'-ing*, a. Not suffering diminution or decline; immortal.
UNDECEITFUL, *un-de-seet'-ful*, a. Not deceitful.
UNDECEIVABLE, *un-de-seev'-à-bl*, a. Not subject to deception. [mistake.
UNDECEIVE, *un-de-seev'*, v.a. To free from deception or
UNDECEIVED, *un-de-seevd'*, pp. Disabused; not deceived.
UNDECENARY, *un-des'-en-à-re*, a. Eleventh; occurring once in eleven years
UNDECEPTIVE, *un-de-sep'-tiv*, a. Not deceptive.
UNDECIDABLE, *un-de-side'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be decided. [mined.
UNDECIDED, *un-de-side'-ed*, a. Not decided; not deter-
UNDECIPHERABLE, *un-de-si'-fer-à-bl*, a. That cannot be deciphered. [explained.
UNDECIPHERED, *un-de-si'-ferd*, a. Not deciphered or
UNDECISIVE, *un-de-si'-siv*, a. Not decisive; not conclusive.
UNDECK, *un-dek'*, v.a. To divest of ornaments.
UNDECKED, *un-dekt'*, pp. Deprived of ornaments.—a. Not decked or adorned.
UNDECLARED, *un-de-klayrd'*, a. Not declared; not avowed. [declined or avoided.
UNDECLINABLE, *un-de-kli'-nà-bl*, a. That cannot be
UNDECLINED, *un-de-kline'd*, a. Not deviating; not varied in termination.
UNDECLINING, *un-de-kline'-ing*, a. Not declining.
UNDECOMPOSABLE, *un-de-kom-po'-zà-bl*, a. Not admitting decomposition. [or separated.
UNDECOMPOSED, *un-de-kom-poze'd*, a. Not decomposed
UNDECOMPOUNDED, *un-de-kom-pownd'-ed*, a. Not decompounded. [bellished
UNDECORATED, *un-dek'-o-ra-ted*, a. Not adorned or em-
UNDEDICATED, *un-ded'-e-ka-ted*, a. Not dedicated or consecrated; not inscribed to a patron. [action.
UNDEEDED, *un-deed'-ed*, a. Not signalized by any great
UNDEFACEABLE, *un-de-fase'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be defaced.
UNDEFACED, *un-de-fayst'*, a. Not deprived of its form or disfigured;—*Undefacedness*.
UNDEFEASIBLE, *un-de-feez'-e-bl*, a. Not defeasible.
UNDEFENDED, *un-de-fen'-ded*, a. Not protected or vindicated; open to assault.
UNDEFENDING, *un-de-fend'-ing*, a. Not making defence.
UNDEFIED, *un-de-fide'*, a. Not set at defiance or challenged. [vitiated.
UNDEFILED, *un-de-file'd*, a. Not defiled, polluted, or
UNDEFINABLE, *un-de-fine'-à-bl*, a. Not capable of being described or limited;—s. *Undefinableness*.
UNDEFINED, *un-de-fine'd*, a. Not described by definition or explanation, [vitiated.
UNDEFLOWERED, *un-de-flowrd'*, a. Not debauched or
UNDEFORMED, *un-de-fawrmd'*, a. Not deformed or disfigured.
UNDEFRAUDED, *un-de-frawd'-ed*, a. Not defrauded.
UNDEFRAYED, *un-de-frayd'*, a. Not defrayed or paid.
UNDEGRADED, *un-de-gra'-ded*, a. Not degraded.
UNDEIFIED, *un-de'-e-fide*, pp. Reduced from the state of Deity. [Deity.
UNDEIFY, *un-de'-e-fi*, v.a. To reduce from the state of
UNDELAYED, *un-de-layd'*, a. Not delayed.
UNDELAYING, *un-de-lay'-ing*, a. Not making delay.
UNDELEGATED, *un-del'-e-ga-ted*, a. Not deputed.
UNDELIBERATE, *un-de-lib'-er-ate*, a. Not deliberate;—s. *Undeliberateness*. [considered.
UNDELIBERATED, *un-de-lib'-er-a-ted*, a. Not carefully
UNDELIBERATING, *un-de-lib'-er-a-ting*, a. Not deliberating or hesitating. [pleased.
UNDELIGHTED, *un-de-li'-ted*, a. Not delighted or well
UNDELIGHTFUL, *un-de-lite'-ful*, a. Not giving great pleasure. [required.
UNDEMANDED, *un-de-mänd'-ed*, a. Not demanded; not
UNDEMOLISHED, *un-de-moi'-isht*, a. Not pulled down or destroyed.
UNDEMONSTRABLE, *un-de-mon'-strà-bl*, a. Not capable of fuller evidence;—ad. *Undemonstrably*.
UNDEMONSTRATED, *un-de-mon'-stra-ted*, a. Not proved by demonstration.
UNDENIABLE, *un-de-ni'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be denied indubitable; indisputable;—ad. *Undeniably*.
UNDEPENDING, *un-de-pend'-ing*, a. Not dependent
UNDEPLORED, *un-de-plore'd*, a. Not lamented.
UNDEPOSABLE, *un-de-po'-zà-bl*, a. That cannot be deposed from office.
UNDEPRAVED, *un-de-prayvd'*, a. Not corrupted or vitiated.

UNDEPRECATED, *un-dep'-re-ka-ted*, a. Not deprecated.
UNDEPRECIATED, *un-de-pre'-she-a-ted*, a. Not depreciated.
UNDEPRIVED, *un-de-prive'd*, a. Not divested of by authority.
UNDER, *un'-der*, ad. and prep. Beneath, below; less than; in a degree inferior to; in a state of oppression; during the time of; attested or signed by; in subordination to.—To *keep under*, to hold in subjection.—*Under way*, in *naut.* language, in a condition to make progress.—*Under the lee*, to the leeward.—*Under* is much used as a prefix in composition, and most of the compounds are self-explanatory; as, *Under-agent, Under-chamberlain, Under-clerk, Under-farmer, Under-keeper, Under-labourer, Under-master, Under-officer, Under-secretary, Under-servant, Under-sheriff, Under-tenant, Under-treasurer, Under-worker, Under-workman*, &c.
UNDERACTION, *un-der-ak'-shun*, s. Subordinate action, not essential to the main story.
UNDERANGED, *un-de-raynjd'*, a. Not deranged.
UNDERBEAR, *un-der-bayr'*, v.a. To support; to endure.
UNDERBEARER, *un-der-bayr'-er*, s. In *funerals*, one who sustains the corpse.
UNDERBID, *un-der-bid'*, v.a. To bid or offer less than another, as in auctions.
UNDERBRED, *un'-der-bred*, a. Of inferior breeding or manners.
UNDERBRUSH+, *un'-der-brush*, s. Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest.
UNDERCROFT,+ *un'-der-kroft*, s. A vault under the choir or chancel of a church.
UNDERCURRENT, *un-der-kur'-rent*, s. A current below the surface of water.
UNDERDITCH, *un-der-ditch'*, v.a. To form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land.
UNDERDO, *un-der-doo'*, v.n. To act below one's abilities.
UNDERDONE, *un-der-dun'*, pp. Done less than is requisite.
UNDERDOSE, *un'-der-dose*, s. A quantity less than a dose.
UNDERDRAIN, *un'-der-drayn*, s. A train or trench below the surface of the ground.
— v.a. To drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface.
UNDERFACTION, *un-der-fak'-shun*, s. A subordinate faction.
UNDERFELLOW, *un'-der-fel-lo*, s. A mean, sorry wretch.
UNDERFOOT, *un-der-foot'*, ad. Beneath.
— a. Low; base; abject.
UNDERFURNISH, *un-der-fur'-nish*, v.a. To supply with less than enough.
UNDERFURROW, *un-der-fur'-ro*, ad. In *agricul.*, to *sow underfurrow* is to plough in seed.
UNDERGIRD, *un-der-gurd'*, v.a. To bind below; to gird round the bottom.
UNDERGO, *un-der-go'*, v.a. To suffer; to endure something burdensome; to pass through; to sustain without sinking.
UNDERGONE, *un-der-gon'*, pp. Borne; sustained.
UNDERGRADUATE, *un-der-grad'-yu-ate*, s. A student or member of a university who has not taken his first degree; whence *Undergraduateship*.
UNDERGROUND, *un-der-grownd'*, s. A place or space beneath the surface of the ground.
— a. and ad. Beneath the surface of the earth.
UNDERGROWTH, *un'-der-groath*, s. That which grows under trees.
UNDERHAND, *un'-der-hand*, a. or ad. Clandestine; by secret means; by fraud.
UNDERHANDED, *un-der-hand'-ed*, a. Underhand; clandestine.
UNDERIVED, *un-de-rive'd*, a. Not borrowed.
UNDERLAID, *un-der-lade'*, pp. or a. Having something laid beneath.
UNDERLAY, *un-der-la'*, v.a. To support by something laid under.
UNDERLEAF, *un'-der-leef*, s. A sort of apple good for cider.
UNDERLET, *un-der-let'*, v.a. To let below the value; to let under a lease.
UNDERLETTER, *un-der-let'-ter*, s. A tenant who leases.
UNDERLETTING, *un-der-let'-ting*, s. Practice of letting lands by leases.
UNDERLIE, *un'-der-li*, v.n. To lie beneath.
UNDERLINE, *un-der-line'*, v.a. To mark with a line below the word, sometimes called *scoring*.
UNDERLING, *un'-der-ling*, s. An inferior person or agent.
UNDERLOCK,+ *un'-der-lok*, s. A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.
UNDERMASTED, *un-der-mäst'-ed*, a. Denoting vessels with masts under the usual dimensions.
UNDERMEAL, *un'-der-meel*, s. A repast before dinner.
UNDERMINE, *un-der-mine'*, v.a. To sap; to excavate the earth beneath; to remove the foundation or support of anything by clandestine means.
UNDERMINER, *un-der-mine'-er*, s. One who saps, or excavates the earth beneath anything; one who secretly overthrows.
UNDERMOST, *un'-der-moast*, a. Lowest in place beneath others.
UNDERNEATH, *un-der-neeth'*, ad. or prep. Beneath; under; below.
UNDEROGATORY, *un-de-rog'-à-to-re*, a. Not derogatory
UNDERPART, *un'-der-pärt*, s. A subordinate part.
UNDERPETTICOAT, *un-der-pet'-te-kote*, s. A petticoat worn under another petticoat.
UNDERPIN, *un-der-pin'*, v.a. To lay stones under the sills of a building, on which it is to rest; to support by some solid foundation.
UNDERPINNING, *un-der-pin'-ning*, s. Act of laying stones under sills; the stones on which a building immediately rests.
UNDERPLOT, *un'-der-plot*, s. A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story; a clandestine scheme.
UNDERPRAISE, *un-der-praze'*, v.a. To praise below desert.
UNDERPRIZE, *un-der-prize'*, v.a. To undervalue.
UNDERPROP, *un-der-prop'*, v.a. To support; to uphold.
UNDERPROPPED, *un-der-propt'*, a. Having props underneath.
UNDERRATE, *un-der-rate'*, v.a. To rate too low; to undervalue.
UNDERRUN, *un-der-run'*, v.a. To pass under in a boat.
UNDERSELL, *un-der-sel'*, v.a. To sell at a lower price than another.
UNDERSET, *un-der-set'*, v.a. To prop, to support.
UNDERSET, *un'-der-set*, s. A current of water below the surface.
UNDERSHOT, *un'-der-shot*, a. Moved by water passing under the wheel.
UNDERSHRUB, *un'-der-shrub*, s. A low shrub.
UNDERSIGN, *un-der-sine'*, v.a. To write one's name at the foot.
UNDERSIGNED, *un-der-sine'd*, s. One who undersigns.
UNDERSIZED, *un-der-size'd*, a. Being of a size less than common.
UNDERSOIL, *un'-der-soyl*, s. Soil beneath the surface, subsoil.
UNDERSTAND, *un-der-stand'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *understood*. To have just ideas of; to comprehend; to know; to know what is not expressed; to learn; to be informed.
— v.n. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be informed; to learn.
UNDERSTANDING, *un-der-stand'-ing*, ppr. Comprehending.
— a. Knowing; skilful;—ad. *Understandingly*.
— s. The faculty of the mind by which it apprehends the real state of things; knowledge; exact comprehension; intellect; intelligence, comprehension, conception.
UNDERSTATE, *un-der-state'*, v.a. To represent less strongly than the truth will bear.
UNDERSTOOD, *un-der-stood'*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to understand*.
UNDER-STRAPPER, *un'-der-strap'-per*, s. An inferior agent; a petty fellow.
UNDERTAKE, *un-der-take'*, v.a.; pret. *undertook*; pp. *undertaken*. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform; to contract to do; to attempt.
— v.n. To take upon or assume any business or province; to venture; to hazard.
UNDERTAKER, *un-der-ta'-ker*, s. One who engages in any project or business; one who manages funerals.
UNDERTAKING,+ *un-der-take'-ing*, s. Any business or project which a person engages in; enterprise.
UNDERTOOK, *un-der-took'*, pret. of the verb to *undertake*.
UNDERVALUATION, *un-der-val-yu-a'-shun*, s. Act of undervaluing.
UNDERVALUE, *un-der-val'-yu*, v.a. To value below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to despise.
— s. A price less than the real worth.
UNDERVALUER, *un-der-val'-yu-er*, s. One who esteems lightly.
UNDERWENT, *un-der-went'*, *pret.* of the verb *to undergo*.
UNDERWOOD, *un'-der-wood*, s. Small trees, coppice, or brush-wood.
UNDERWORK, *un'-der-wurk*, s. Subordinate work, petty affairs.
UNDERWORK, *un-der-wurk'*, v.a. To destroy by clandestine measures; to work at a less price than others.
UNDERWRITE, *un-der-rite'*, v.a. To write under something else; to subscribe one's name for insurance.
— v.n. To practice insuring.
UNDERWRITER, *un-der-ri'-ter*, s. One who insures; an insurer, who underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.
UNDERWRITING, *un-der-rite'-ing*, s. Act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.

UNDESCENDIBLE, *un-de-send'-e-bl*, a Not descendible.
UNDESCRIBABLE, *un-de-skri'-bâ-bl*, a. That cannot be described.
UNDESCRIBED, *un-de-skribe'd*, a. Not described.
UNDESCRIED, *un-de-skride'*, a. Not discovered.
UNDESERVED, *un-de-zerv'd'*, a. Not merited;—ad. *Undeservedly*;—s. *Undeservedness*.
UNDESERVING, *un-de-zerv'-ing*, a. Not having merit; not meriting;—ad. *Undeservingly*.
UNDESIGNATED, *un-des'-ig-na-ted*, a. Not designated.
UNDESIGNED, *un-de-sine'd*, a. Not designed or intended;—ad *Undesignedly*;—s. *Undesignedness*.
UNDESIGNING, *un-de-si'-ning*, a. Not acting with set purpose sincere; upright. [not pleasing.
UNDESIRABLE, *un-de-zire'-â-bl*, a. Not to be wished;
UNDESIRED, *un-de-zire'd*, a. Not desired, or not solicited.
UNDESIRING, *un-de-zi'-ring*, a. Not desiring or wishing.
UNDESIROUS, *un-de-zi'-rus*, a. Not desirous. [despair.
UNDESPAIRING, *un-de-spayr'-ing*, a. Not yielding to
UNDESPOILED, *un-de-spoyld'*, a. Not despoiled.
UNDESTINED, *un-des'-tind*, a. Not destined.
UNDETACHED, *un-de-tatcht'*, a. Not separated.
UNDETECTED, *un-de-tekt'-ed*, a. Not discovered.
UNDETERMINABLE, *un-de-term'-in-â-bl*, a. That cannot be determined.
UNDETERMINATE, *un-de-ter'-me-nate*, a. Not determinate or settled;—s. *Undeterminateness* and *Undetermination*.
UNDETERMINED, *un-de-ter'-mind*, a. Not determined; not settled; indeterminate.
UNDETERRED, *un-de-terd'*, a. Not restrained by fear.
UNDEVELOPED, *un-de-vel'-opt*, a. Not opened or unfolded.
UNDEVIATING, *un-de'-ve-a-ting*, a. Not departing from the way, or from principle; steady; regular;—ad. *Undeviatingly*. [*viously*.
UNDEVIOUS, *un-de'-ve-us*, a. Not devious; ad. *Unde-*
UNDEVOTED, *un-de-vote'-ed*, a. Not devoted.
UNDEVOURED, *un-de-vowrd'*, a. Not devoured. [votion.
UNDEVOUT, *un-de-vowt'*, a. Not devout; having no de-
UNDEXTROUS, *un-deks'-trus*, a. Not dextrous; clumsy.
UNDIADEMED, *un-di'-a-demd*, a. Not adorned with a diadem.
UNDIAPHANOUS, *un-di-af'-â-nus*, a. Not transparent.
UNDID, *un-did'*, *pret.* of the verb *to undo*.
UNDIFFUSED, *un-dif-fewzd'*, a. Not diffused.
UNDIGENOUS, *un-dij'-e-nus*, a. Generated by water.
UNDIGESTED, *un-de-jest'-ed*, a. Not subdued by the stomach; crude. [mon.
UNDIGNIFIED, *un-dig'-ne-fide*, a. Not dignified; com-
UNDIMINISHABLE, *un-de-min'-ish-â-bl*, a. Not capable of diminution.
UNDIMINISHED, *un-de-min'-isht*, a. Not diminished.
UNDIMINISHING, *un-de-min'-ish-ing*, a. Not becoming less.
UNDINE, *un-deen'*, s. A water spirit.
UNDINTED, *un-dint'-ed*, a. Not impressed by a blow.
UNDIPLOMATIC, *un-dip-lo-mat'-ik*, a. Not according to diplomatic rules.
UNDIPPED, *un-dipt'*, a. Not dipped or plunged.
UNDIRECTED, *un-di-rekt'-ed*, a. Not directed; not superscribed.
UNDISCERNED, *un-diz-zernd'*, a. Not seen; not observed.
UNDISCERNIBLE, *un-diz-zern'-e-bl*, a. That cannot be discerned or discovered; invisible;—ad. *Undiscernibly*;—s. *Undiscernibleness*. [wanting judgment.
UNDISCERNING, *un-diz-zern'-ing*, a. Not discerning;—s. Want of discernment.
UNDISCHARGED, *un-dis-tchärjd'*, a. Not discharged.
UNDISCIPLINED, *un-dis'-se-plind*, a. Not duly exercised and taught; not instructed. [vealed.
UNDISCLOSED, *un-dis-kloze'd*, a. Not disclosed; not re-
UNDISCOURAGED, *un-dis kur'-ajd*, a. Not disheartened.
UNDISCOVERABLE, *un-dis-kuv'-er-â-bl*, a. That cannot be discovered;—ad. *Undiscoverably*. [seen.
UNDISCOVERED, *un-dis-kuv'-erd*, a. Not discovered; not
UNDISCRIMINATING, *un-dis-krim'-e-na-ting*, a. Not discriminating.
UNDISCUSSED, *un-dis-kust'*, a. Not discussed.
UNDISGRACED, *un-dis-grase'd*, a. Not disgraced or dishonoured. [guised.
UNDISGUISABLE, *un-dis-gui'-zâ-bl*, a. That cannot be dis-
UNDISGUISED, *un-dis-guize'd*, a. Not disguised; open; frank; plain.
UNDISHEARTENED, *un-dis-härt'-nd*, a. Not discouraged.
UNDISHONOURED, *un-diz-on'-urd*, a. Not dishonoured.
UNDISMAYED, *un-dis-made'*, a. Not disheartened by fear.

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UNDISORDERED, *un-dis-awr'-derd*, a. Not disturbed.
UNDISPENSED, *un-dis-penst'*, a. Not freed from obligation. [dispensed with
UNDISPENSING, *un-dis-pens'-ing*, a. Not allowing to be
UNDISPERSED, *un-dis-perst'*, a. Not scattered.
UNDISPLAYED, *un-dis-plade'*, a. Not unfolded. [stowed.
UNDISPOSED, *un-dis-poze'd*, a. Not disposed; not be-
UNDISPUTABLE, *un-dis'-pu-tâ-bl*, a. Not disputable;—s. *Undisputableness*.
UNDISPUTED, *un-dis-pewt'-ed*, a. Not contested.
UNDISQUIETED, *un-dis-kwi'-et-ed*, a. Not disturbed.
UNDISSEMBLED, *un-dis-sem'-bld*, a. Undisguised; unfeigned.
UNDISSEMBLING, *un-dis-sem'-bling*, a. Not exhibiting a false appearance; truthful.
UNDISSIPATED, *un-dis'-se-pa-ted*, a. Not scattered.
UNDISSOLVABLE, *un-diz-zolv'-â-bl*, a. That cannot be dissolved or melted.
UNDISSOLVED, *un-diz-zolvd'*, a. Not dissolved or melted.
UNDISTEMPERED, *un-dis-tem'-perd*, a. Not diseased; free from malady.
UNDISTENDED, *un-dis-ten'-ded*, a. Not enlarged.
UNDISTILLED, *un-dis-tild'*, a. Not distilled.
UNDISTINGUISHABLE, *un-dis-ting'-gwish-â-bl*, a. Not to be distinguished; not to be known;—ad. *Undistinguishably*.
UNDISTINGUISHED, *un-dis-ting'-gwisht*, a. Not distinguished; not plainly discerned; not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect. [no difference.
UNDISTINGUISHING, *un-dis-ting'-gwish-ing*, a. Making
UNDISTORTED, *un-dis-tawrt'-ed*, a. Not perverted.
UNDISTRACTED, *un-dis-trakt'-ed*, a. Not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thoughts;—ad. *Undistractedly*;—s. *Undistractedness*. [or allotted.
UNDISTRIBUTED, *un-dis-trib'-u-ted*, a. Not distributed
UNDISTURBED, *un-dis-turbd'*, a. Free from interruption; not molested, or agitated; calm; tranquil, serene;—ad. *Undisturbedly*;—s. *Undisturbedness*.
UNDISTURBING, *un-dis-turb'-ing*, a. Not disturbing.
UNDIVERSIFIED, *un-de-ver'-se-fide*, a. Not varied; uniform. [amused.
UNDIVERTED, *un-de-vert'-ed*, a. Not turned aside; not
UNDIVIDABLE, *un-de-vi'-dâ-bl*, a. That cannot be divided; not separable.
UNDIVIDED, *un-de-vide'-ed*, a. Not separated or disunited; unbroken;—ad. *Undividedly*.
UNDIVORCED, *un-de-vorst'*, a. Not divorced or separated.
UNDIVULGED, *un-de-vulj'd'*, a. Not revealed or disclosed.
UNDO, *un-doo'*, v.a.; pret. *Undid*; pp. *Undone*. To reverse what has been done; to annul; to loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to ruin; to bring to poverty; to ruin in reputation.
UNDOCK, *un-dok'*, v.a. To take out of dock.
UNDOER, *un-doo'-er*, s. One who reverses what has been done; one who brings destruction.
UNDOING, *un-doo'-ing*, s. The reversal of what has been done; ruin; destruction.
UNDOMESTIC, *un-do-mes'-tik*, a. Not domestic.
UNDOMESTICATED, *un-do-mes'-te-ka-ted*, a. Not accustomed to a family life; not tamed.
UNDONE, *un-dun'*, pp. Reversed; annulled; ruined. — a. Not performed; not executed.
UNDOUBTED, *un-dowt'-ed*, a. Not called in question; indubitable;—ad. *Undoubtedly*. [evident.
UNDOUBTFUL, *un-dowt'-ful*, a. Not doubtful; plain
UNDOUBTING, *un-dowt'-ing*, a. Not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating;—ad. *Undoubtingly*.
UNDRAINED, *un-drane'd*, a. Not freed from water.
UNDRAMATIC, *un-drâ-mat'-ik*, a. Not according to the rules of the drama.
UNDRAPED, *un-drape't*, a. Not covered with drapery.
UNDRAWN, *un-drawn'*, a. Not drawn or pulled by an external force; not allured.
UNDREADED, *un-dred'-ed*, a. Not feared.
UNDREADING, *un-dred'-ing*, a. Fearless.
UNDREAMED, *un-dreemd'*, a. Not thought of.
UNDRESS, *un-dres'*, v.a. To divest of clothes; to strip, to disrobe.
— s. A loose, negligent dress.
UNDRESSED, *un-drest'*, pp. Divested of dress; disrobed. — a. Not dressed; not attired.
UNDRIED, *un-dride'*, a. Not dried; wet
UNDRILLED, *un-drild'*, a. Not drilled.
UNDRINKABLE, *un-drink'-â-bl*, a. Not drinkable.
UNDRIVEN, *un-driv'n*, a. Not driven; not impelled.
UNDROOPING, *un-droop'-ing* a. Not drooping; not despairing.

UNDROSSY, *un-dros'-se*, a. Free from dross or recrement.
UNDROWNED, *un-drownd'*, a. Not drowned.
UNDUBITABLE, *un-dew'-be-tà-bl*, a. Unquestionable.
UNDUE, *un-dew'*, a. Not due; not yet demandable of right; not agreeable to a rule or standard; not proportioned; excessive.
UNDULARY, *un'-du-là-re*, a. Playing like waves; waving.
UNDULATE, *un'-du-late*, v.a. To move up and down, as waves, to cause to vibrate.
— v.n. To vibrate, to wave.
UNDULATE, *un'-du-late*, } a. Wavy; waved obtusely
UNDULATED, *un'-du-la-ted*, } up and down.
UNDULATING, *un'-du-la-ting*, ppr. Waving; vibrating.
— a. Wavy; rising and falling;—ad. *Undulatingly*.
UNDULATION, *un-du-la'-shun*, s. A waving motion or vibration.—In *music*, a rattling or jarring of sounds.—In *surg.*, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed.
UNDULATORY, *un'-du-la-tur-e*, a. Moving in the manner of waves.—In *optics*, the *undulatory theory* is the phenomena of light produced by undulatory motions.
UNDULY, *un-dew'-le*, ad. Not according to duty or propriety.
UNDURABLE, *un-dew'-rà-bl*, a. Not lasting.
UNDUTEOUS, *un-dew'-te-us*, } a. Not obedient; not
UNDUTIFUL, *un-dew'-te-ful*, } performing duty; wanting in respect;—ad. *Undutifully*;—s. *Undutifulness*.
UNDYING, *un-di'-ing*, a. Not dying or perishing; immortal.
UNEARNED, *un-ernd'*, a. Not merited by labour.
UNEARTH, *un-erth'*, v.a. To drive from the earth; to uncover.
UNEARTHED, *un-erthd'*, a. Driven from a den or cavern.
UNEARTHLY, *un-erth'-le*, a. Not terrestrial.
UNEASILY, *un-é'-ze-le*, ad. With uneasiness or pain.
UNEASINESS, *un-é'-ze-nes*, s. A moderate degree of pain; restlessness; disquietude.
UNEASY, *un-é'-ze*, a. Feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet; constrained; not graceful; disagreeable.
UNEATABLE, *un-eet'-à-bl*, a. Not fit to be eaten.
UNEATEN, *un-eet'n*, a. Not eaten.
UNEDIFYING, *un-ed'-e-fi-ing*, a. Not improving to the mind.
UNEDUCATED, *un-ed'-u-ka-ted*, a. Not educated; illiterate.
UNEFFACED, *un-ef-fayst'*, a. Not obliterated.
UNEFFECTED, *un-ef-fek'-ted*, a. Not effected or performed.
UNEFFECTUAL, *un-ef-fekt'-yu-al*, a. Ineffectual.
UNELABORATE, *un-e-lab'-o-rate*, a. Finished with little labour or study.
UNELASTIC, *un-e-las'-tik*, a. Not having the property of recovering its original state when bent.
UNELATED, *un-e-la'-ted*, a. Not elated; not puffed up.
UNELBOWED, *un-el'-bode*, a. Not attended by any at the elbow.
UNELECTED, *un-e-lek'-ted*, a. Not elected; not preferred.
UNELIGIBLE, *un-el'-e-je-bl*, a. Not proper to be chosen; ineligible.
UNEMANCIPATED, *un-e-man'-se-pa-ted*, a. Not emancipated.
UNEMBALMED, *un-em-bàmd'*, a. Not embalmed.
UNEMBARRASSED, *un-em-bar'-rast*, a. Not perplexed in mind; not confused.
UNEMBITTERED, *un-em-bit'-terd*, a. Not aggravated.
UNEMBODIED, *un-em-bod'-id*, a. Free from a corporeal body; not embodied.
UNEMBROIDERED, *un-em-broy'-derd*, a. Not embroidered.
UNEMPHATIC, *un-em-fat'-ik*, a. Having no emphasis;—ad. *Unemphatically*.
UNEMPLOYED, *un-em-ployd'*, a. Not occupied; at leisure.
UNEMPOWERED, *un-em-pow'-erd*, a. Not empowered or authorized.
UNEMULATING, *un-em'-u-la-ting*, a. Not striving to excel.
UNENCHANTED, *un-en-tchànt'-ed*, a. Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted.
UNENCOUNTERED, *un-en-kown'-terd*, a. Not encountered.
UNENCUMBER, *un-en-kum'-ber*, v.a. To free from encumbrance.
UNENCUMBERED, *un-en-kum'-berd*, pp. Disengaged from encumbrance
a. Not encumbered or burdened.
UNENDEARED, *un-en-deerd*, a. Not attended with endearment.
UNENDEAVOURING, *un-en-dev'-ur-ing*, a. Making no effort.
UNENDED, *un-end'-ed*, a. Not ended.
UNENDING, *un-end'-ing*, a. Not ending.
UNENDOWED, *un-en-dowd'*, a. Not endowed; not furnished with funds.
UNENDURABLE, *un-en-dew'-rà-bl*, a. Not to be endured; intolerable;—ad. *Unendurably*.
UNENDURING, *un-en-dew'-ring*, a. Of temporary duration.
UNENERVATED, *un-en'-er-va-ted*, a. Not weakened.
UNENFEEBLED, *un-en-fe'-bld*, a. Not enfeebled.
UNENGAGED, *un-en-gayd'*, a. Not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation; unemployed; unoccupied, not appropriated.
UNENGAGING, *un-en-gà'-jing*, a. Not adapted to win the affections.
UNENGLISH, *un-ing'-glish*, a. Not English.
UNENJOYED, *un-en-joyd'*, a. Not obtained.
UNENJOYING, *un-en-joy'-ing*, a. Having no fruition.
UNENLARGED, *un-en-lärjd'*, a. Not enlarged; narrow.
UNENLIGHTENED, *un-en-lite'nd*, a. Not enlightened, illuminated.
UNENLIVENED, *un-en-live'nd*, a. Not enlivened.
UNENSLAVED, *un-en-slave'd*, a. Not enslaved; free.
UNENTANGLE, *un-en-tang'l*, v.a. To disentangle.
UNENTANGLED, *un-en-tang'ld*, pp. Disentangled.
— a. Not entangled or complicated.
UNENTERPRISING, *un-en-ter-pri'-zing*, a. Not adventurous;—ad. *Unenterprisingly*.
UNENTERTAINING, *un-en-ter-tà'-ning*, a. Not entertaining or amusing;—ad. *Unentertainingly*;—s. *Unentertainingness*.
UNENTHRALLED, *un-en-thrawld'*, a. Not enslaved or reduced to thraldom.
UNENTOMBED, *un-en-toomd'*, a. Not buried or interred.
UNENVIED, *un-en'-vid*, a. Not envied; exempt from envy.
UNENVIOUS, *un-en'-ve-us*, a. Not envious; free from envy.
UNENVYING, *un-en'-ve-ing*, a. Not envying.
UNEQUABLE, *un-é'-kwà-bl*, a. Different at different times; not uniform.
UNEQUAL, *un-é'-kwal*, a. Not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, &c.; inferior; inadequate; disproportioned; ill-matched; not regular;—ad. *Unequally*;—s. *Unequalness*.
UNEQUALED, *un-é'-kwald*, a. Unparalleled, unrivaled.
UNEQUIPPED, *un-e-kwipt'*, a. Not equipped.
UNEQUIVOCAL, *un-e-kwiv'-o-kal*, a. Not doubtful; clear evident;—ad. *Unequivocally*;—s. *Unequivocalness*.
UNERRABLE, *un-er'-rà-bl*, a. Infallible;—s. *Unerrableness*.
UNERRING, *un-er'-ring*, a. Committing no mistake; certain;—ad. *Unerringly*.
UNESCUTCHEONED, *un-es-kutch'-und*, a. Not having a coat of arms.
UNESPIED, *un-es-pide'*, a. Not espied; not seen.
UNESSAYED, *un-es-sade'*, a. Unattempted.
UNESSENTIAL, *un-es-sen'-shal*, a. and s. Not absolutely necessary; void of real being; something not constituting essence;—ad. *Unassentially*.
UNEVANGELICAL, *un-e-van-jel'-e-kal*, a. Not orthodox.
UNEVEN, *un-e'-vn*, a. Not level or equal; not uniform; not smooth.—*Uneven number*, an odd number;—ad. *Unevenly*;—s. *Unevenness*.
UNEVENTFUL, *un-e-vent'-ful*, a. Not eventful.
UNEXACTED, *un-egz-ak'-ted*, a. Not taken by force
UNEXAGGERATED, *un-egz-aj'-jer-a-ted*, a. Not exaggerated.
UNEXAMINABLE, *un-egz-am'-in-à-bl*, a. Not to be examined.
UNEXAMINED, *un-egz-am'-ind*, a. Not interrogated; not inquired into or investigated.
UNEXAMPLED, *un-egz-am'-pld*, a. Having no example or similar case; unprecedented.
UNEXCEPTED, *un-ek-sep'-ted*, a. Not excepted.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *un-ek-sep'-shun-à-bl*, a. Not liable to any exception; unobjectionable;—ad. *Unexceptionably*;—s. *Unexceptionableness*.
UNEXCISED, *un-ek-size'd*, a. Not charged with duty of excise.
UNEXCITED, *un-ek-site'-ed*, a. Not roused.
UNEXCLUDED, *un-eks-kloo'-ded*, a. Not excluded.
UNEXCLUSIVE, *un-eks-kloo'-siv*, a. Not exclusive.
UNEXCOMMUNICATED, *un-eks-kom-mew'-ne-ka-ted*, a. Not excommunicated.
UNEXECUTED, *un-eks'-e-ku-ted*, a. Not performed; not done.
UNEXEMPLARY, *un-egz'-em-plà-re*, a. Not exemplary; not according to example.
UNEXEMPLIFIED, *un-egz-em'-ple-fide*, a. Not exemplifide; not illustrated by example.
UNEXEMPT, *un-egz-empt'*, a. Not exempt; not free by privilege.
UNEXERCISED, *un-eks'-er-size'd*, a. Not exercised; not disciplined.
UNEXERTED, *un-egz-ert'-ed*, a. Not called into action; not exerted.
UNEXHAUSTED, *un-egz-hawst'-ed*, a. Not exhausted; not drained.
UNEXISTENT, *un-egz-ist'-ent*, a. Not existing

Unexisting, *un-egz-ist'-ing*, a. Not existing.
Unexorcised, *un-eks'-or-size'd*, a. Not cast out by exorcism.
Unexpanded, *un-eks-pand'-ed*, a. Not spread out.
Unexpected, *un-eks-pek'-ted*, a. Not looked for; sudden, taken by surprise;—ad. *Unexpectedly*;—s. *Unexpectedness*. [laid out.
Unexpended, *un-eks-pend'-ed*, a. Not expended; not
Unexpensive, *un-eks-pen'-siv*, a. Not costly.
Unexperimental, *un-eks-per-e-ment'-al*, a. Not experimental. [—ad. *Unexpertly*.
Unexpert, *un-eks-pert'*, a. Wanting skill; not ready;
Unexpired, *un-eks-pire'd*, a. Not ended.
Unexplored, *un-eks-plore'd*, a. Not searched or examined; unknown.
Unexplosive, *un-eks-plo'-siv*, a. Not explosive.
Unexported, *un-eks-port'-ed*, a. Not exported.
Unexposed, *un-eks-poze'd*, a. Not laid open to view; concealed.
Unexpounded, *un-eks-pownd'-ed*, a. Not explained.
Unexpressed, *un-eks-prest'*, a. Not mentioned or named.
Unexpressive, *un-eks-pres'-siv*, a. Not having the power of expressing; unutterable;—ad. *Unexpressively*.
Unexpunged, *un-eks-punjd'*, a. Not expunged.
Unextended, *un-eks-tend'-ed*, a. Having no dimensions.
Unextinct, *un-eks-tinkt'*, a. Not extinct; not having perished.
Unextinguishable, *un-eks-ting'-gwish-à-bl*, a. That cannot be extinguished; unquenchable.
Unextinguished, *un-eks-ting'-gwisht*, a. Not quenched.
Unextirpated, *un-eks-ter'-pa-ted*, a. Not rooted out.
Unextorted, *un-eks-tawrt'-ed*, a. Not wrested.
Unextracted, *un-eks-trakt'-ed*, a. Not drawn out.
Unfaded, *un-fa'-ded*, a. Not faded; unwithered.
Unfading, *un-fa'-ding*, a. Not liable to lose freshness of colouring or liable to wither;—ad. *Unfadingly*;—s. *Unfadingness*. [*failableness*.
Unfailable, *un-fa'-lâ-bl*, a. That cannot fail;—s. *Un-*
Unfailing, *un-fa'-ling*, a. Not liable to fail; certain;—ad. *Unfailingly*;—s. *Unfailingness*.
Unfainting, *un-fane'-ting*, a. Not sinking; not failing under toil.
Unfair, *un-fare'*, a. Not honest or just; disingenuous; inequitable;—ad. *Unfairly*;—s. *Unfairness*.
Unfaithful, *un-fayth'-ful*, a. Not observant of promises, allegiance, or duty; perfidious; disloyal;—ad. *Unfaithfully*;—s. *Unfaithfulness*.
Unfalcated, *un-fal'-ka-ted*, a. Not curtailed.
Unfallen, *un-fawl'n*, a. Not fallen.
Unfallowed, *un-fal'-lode*, a. Not fallowed.
Unfaltering, *un-fawl'-ter-ing-le*, ad. Unhesitatingly.
Unfamiliar, *un-fâ-mil'-yar*, a. Not accustomed; not common. [liarity.
Unfamiliarity, *un-fâ-mil-yar'-e-te*, s. Want of fami-
Unfashionable, *un-fash'-un-à-bl*, a. Not according to the prevailing mode;—ad. *Unfashionably*;—s. *Unfashionableness*. [shapeless.
Unfashioned, *un-fash'-und*, a. Not modified by art;
Unfast, *un-fâst'*, a. Not safe or secure.
Unfasten, *un-fâs'n*, v. a. To loose; to unfix. [unkind.
Unfatherly, *un-fâ'-ther-ly*, a. Not becoming a father;
Unfathomable, *un-fath'-um-à-bl*, a. That cannot be sounded by a line; too deep for fathoming;—ad. *Unfathomably*;—s. *Unfathomableness*.
Unfathomed, *un-fath'-umd*, a. Not to be sounded.
Unfatigued, *un-fà-teegd'*, a. Not wearied.
Unfaulty, *un-fawl'-te*, a. Free from fault; innocent.
Unfavourable, *un-fa'-vur-à-bl*, a. Not favourable or propitious; not kind or obliging; discouraging;—ad. *Unfavourably*;—s. *Unfavourableness*. [sisted.
Unfavoured, *un-fa'-vurd*, a. Not favoured; not as-
Unfeared, *un-feerd'*, a. Not feared or dreaded.
Unfearful, *un-feer'-ful*, a. Not fearful; courageous.
Unfearing, *un-feer'-ing*, a. Not fearing;—ad. *Unfearingly*.
Unfeasible, *un-fe'-ze-bl*, a. Impracticable.
Unfeathered, *un-feth'-erd*, a. Having no feathers; unfledged. [tures; deformed.
Unfeatured, *un-fe'-tchurd*, a. Wanting regular fea-
Unfed, *un-fed'*, a. Not fed; not supplied with food.
Unfeed, *un-feed'*, a. Not retained by a fee.
Unfeeling, *un-feel'-ing*, a. Insensible; void of sensibility; callous;—ad. *Unfeelingly*;—s. *Unfeelingness*.
Unfeigned, *un-faynd'*, a. Not counterfeit or hypocritical; sincere;—ad. *Unfeignedly*. [felicity.
Unfelicitating, *un-fe-lis'-e-ta-ting*, a. Not producing
Unfellowed, *un-fel'-lode*, a. Not matched.
Unfelt, *un-felt'*, a. Not felt; not perceived
Unfeminine, *un-fem'-e-nin*, a. Not according to the female character.
Unfence, *un-fens'*, v.a. To strip or remove a fence.
Unfenced, *un-fenst'*, pp. or a. Deprived of a fence; not inclosed; defenceless.
Unfermented, *un-fer-ment'-ed*, a. Not having undergone the process of fermentation; not leavened.
Unfertile, *un-fer'-tile*, a. Not fertile; not rich; barren; unfruitful;—s. *Unfertileness*. [unchain.
Unfetter, *un-fet'-ter*, v.a. To loose from fetters; to
Unfettered, *un-fet'-terd*, pp. or a. Unchained; freed from restraint. [form.
Unfigured, *un-fig'-urd*, a. Representing no animal
Unfilial, *un-fil'-yal*, a. Undutiful; not becoming a child;—ad. *Unfilially*.
Unfilled, *un-fild'*, a. Not fully supplied.
Unfilmed, *un-filmd'*, a. Not covered with a film.
Unfinished, *un-fin'-isht*, a. Not complete; imperfect.
Unfired, *un-fire'd*, a. Not inflamed
Unfirm, *un-ferm'*, a. Weak; feeble; unstable.
Unfirmness, *un-ferm'-nes*, s. A weak state; instability.
Unfit, *un-fit'*, a. Not qualified; improper, unsuitable; unworthy; incompetent;—ad. *Unfitly*.
— v.a. To disable; to make unsuitable; to disqualify.
Unfitness, *un-fit'-nes*, s. Want of suitable qualifications; want of propriety or adaptation to character or place.
Unfitting, *un-fit'-ing*, a. Improper; unbecoming.
Unfix, *un-fiks'*, v.a. To loosen; to detach from anything; to unsettle; to unhinge; to dissolve.
Unfixed, *un-fikst'*, pp. Unsettled; loosened.
— a. Wandering; erratic; having no settled view; inconstant;—s. *Unfixedness*. [taining strength.
Unflagging, *un-flag'-ging*, a. Not drooping; main-
Unflattered, *un-flat'-terd*, a. Not flattered.
Unflattering, *un-flat'-ter-ing*, a. Not concealing the truth, not gratifying with obsequious behaviour;—ad. *Unflatteringly*.
Unflawed, *un-flawd'*, a. Having no flaw.
Unfledged, *un-fledjd'*, a. Not yet furnished with feathers; young.
Unfleshed, *un-flesht'*, a. Not seasoned to blood; raw.
Unflinching, *un-flinsh'-ing*, a. Not flinching; determined.
Unflitting, *un-flit'-ting*, a. Not flitting.
Unflowering, *un-flow'-er-ing*, a. Not flowering.
Unfoiled, *un-foyld'*, a. Not vanquished.
Unfold, *un-fole'd*, v.a. To expand; to spread out; to display; to disclose; to declare; to release from a fold or pen. [closing.
Unfolding, *un-fole'-ding*, s. Act of expanding, or dis-
Unfollowed, *un-fol'-lode*, a. Not followed.
Unforbearing, *un-for-bare'-ing*, a. Not forbearing.
Unforbid, *un-for-bid'*, **Unforbidden**, *un-for-bid'-dn*, } a. Not forbid; not prohibited; allowed.
Unforced, *un-forst'*, a. Not compelled; not constrained; not urged; not feigned; not violent; easy; natural. [strength.
Unforcible, *un-fore'-se-bl*, a. Wanting force or
Unfordable, *un-fore'-dà-bl*, a. That cannot be forded or passed by wading.
Unforesoding, *un-fore-bo'-ding*, a. Giving no omens.
Unforeknown, *un-fore-noan'*, a. Not previously foreseen.
Unforeseen, *un-fore-seen'*, a. Not foreseen or foreknown.
Unforetold, *un-fore-tole'd*, a. Not predicted.
Unforewarned, *un-fore-wawrnd'*, a. Not previously warned.
Unforfeited, *un-fawr'-fit-ed*, a. Not forfeited. [doned.
Unforgiven, *un-for-giv'n*, a. Not forgiven; not par
Unforgiving, *un-for-giv'-ing*, a. Not disposed to pardon offences. [not neglected
Unforgotten, *un-for-got'n*, a. Not lost to memory;
Unform, *un-fawrm'*, v.a. To destroy; to unmake.
Unformal, *un-fawrm'-al*, a. Not ceremonious. [shape.
Unformed, *un-fawrmd'*, a. Not moulded into regular
Unforsaken, *un-for-sake'n*, a. Not deserted; not entirely neglected.
Unfortified, *un-fawrt'-e-fide*, a Not secured from attack; not guarded; defenceless.
Unfortunate, *un-fawr'-tchu-nate*, a. Not successful or prosperous;—ad. *Unfortunately*.
Unfossilized, *un-fos'-sil-ize'd*, a. Not fossilized.
Unfostered, *un-fos'-terd*, a. Not nourished; not patronized.
Unfought, *un-fawt'*, a. Not fought
Unfouled, *un-fowld'*, a. Not polluted; not soiled.

UNFOUND, *un-fownd'*, a. Not found; not met with.
UNFOUNDED, *un-fownd'-ed*, a. Having no foundation; vain; idle.
UNFRAGRANT, *un-fra'-grant*, a. Not fragrant.
UNFRAMED, *un-frame'd*, a. Not fitted for erection; not formed.
UNFRATERNAL, *un-frà-ter'-nal*, a. Not brotherly.
UNFREE, *un-fre'*, a. Not free. [unfrequent.
UNFREQUENCY, *un-fre'-kwen-se*, s. The state of being
UNFREQUENT, *un-fre'-kwent*, a. Not frequent; not common;—ad. *Unfrequently*.
UNFREQUENTED, *un-fre-kwent'-ed*, a. Rarely visited.
UNFRIABLE, *un-fri'-à-bl*, a. Not easily crumbled.
UNFRIENDED, *un-frend'-ed*, a. Wanting friends.
UNFRIENDLINESS, *un-frend'-le-nes*, s. Want of kindness.
UNFRIENDLY, *un-frend'-le*, a. Not kind or benevolent; not favourable.
UNFROCK, *un-frok'*, v.a. To divest.
UNFROZEN, *un-fro'-zn*, a. Not congealed.
UNFRUGAL, *un-froo'-gal*, a. Not saving or economical.
UNFRUITFUL, *un-froot'-ful*, a. Not producing fruit; barren; unproductive; — ad. *Unfruitfully*;—s. *Unfruitfulness*. [frustrated.
UNFRUSTRABLE, *un-frus'-trà-ble*, a. That cannot be
UNFULFILLED, *un-fool-fild'*, a. Not accomplished.
UNFUMED, *un-fewmd'*, a. Not fumigated; not burned.
UNFUNDED, *un-fund'-ed*, a. Not funded; having no permanent funds.
UNFURL, *un-furl*, v.a. To loose and unfold; to expand.
UNFURNISH, *un-fur'-nish*, v.a. To strip of furniture; to divest. [furniture; empty.
UNFURNISHED, *un-fur-nisht'*, a. Not supplied with
UNFUSED, *un-fewzd'*, a. Not melted.
UNGAINABLE, *un-gane'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be gained.
UNGAINFUL, *un-gane'-ful*, a. Unprofitable. [wardness.
UNGAINLINESS, *un-gane'-le-nes*, s. Clumsiness; awk-
UNGAINLY, *un-gane'-le*, a. Not expert or dextrous; clumsy.
UNGALLANT, *un-gal'-lant* or *un-gal-lant'*, a. Discourteous; rude;—ad. *Ungallantly*.
UNGALLED, *un-gawld'*, a. Unhurt; not galled.
UNGARLANDED, *un-gär'-land-ed*, a. Not crowned with a garland. [adorned.
UNGARNISHED, *un-gär'-nisht*, a. Not furnished; un-
UNGARRISONED, *un-gar'-ris'nd*, a. Not furnished with troops for defence.
UNGARTERED, *un-gär'-terd*, a. Being without garters.
UNGATHERED, *un-gath'-erd*, a. Not gathered; not cropped.
UNGEAR, *un-geer'*, v.a. To unharness; to strip of gear.
UNGENERATED, *un-jen'-er-a-ted*, a. Having no beginning; unbegotten.
UNGENERATIVE, *un-jen'-er-a-tiv*, a. Begetting nothing.
UNGENEROUS, *un-jen'-er-us*, a. Not liberal; dishonourable;—ad. *Ungenerously*. growth.
UNGENIAL, *un-je'-ne-al*, a. Not favourable to natural
UNGENTEEL, *un-jen-teel'*, a. Not consistent with polite manners;—ad. *Ungenteelly*.
UNGENTLE, *un-jen'til*, a. Harsh; rude. [gentleman.
UNGENTLEMANLIKE, *un-jen'til-man-like*, a. Not like a
UNGENTLEMANLINESS, *un-jen'til-man-le-nes*, s. Quality of being ungentlemanlike. [gentleman.
UNGENTLEMANLY, *un-jen'til man-le*, a. Not becoming a
UNGENTLENESS, *un-jen'til-nes*, s. Harshness; rudeness; unkindness.
UNGENTLY, *un-jent'-le*, ad. Harshly; rudely.
UNGEOMETRICAL, *un-je-o-met'-re-kal*, a. Not agreeable to rules of geometry. [faculties.
UNGIFTED, *un-ghift'-ed*, a. Not endowed with peculiar
UNGILDED, *un-guild'-ed*, } a. Not gilt; not overlaid with
UNGILT, *un-guilt'*, } gold.
UNGILDING, *un-guild'-ing*, a. Not gilding.
UNGIRD, *un-guerd'*, v.a. To loose from a girdle or band.
UNGIRT, *un-guert'*, pp. or a. Unbound; loosely dressed.
UNGIVEN, *un-ghiv'n*, a. Not given or bestowed.
UNGIVING, *un-ghiv'-ing*, a. Not bringing gifts.
UNGLADDENED, *un-glad'nd*, a. Not gladdened.
UNGLAZE, *un-glaze'*, v.a. To remove the glass from windows.
UNGLAZED, *un-glaze'd*, a. Not furnished with glass; wanting glass windows. [praise or adoration.
UNGLORIFIED, *un-glo'-re-fide*, a. Not honoured with
UNGLORIOUS, *un-glo'-re-us*, a. Bringing no glory.
UNGLOVE, *un-gluv'*, v.a. To take off the gloves.
UNGLOVED, *un-gluv'd*, a. Without glove or gloves.
UNGLUE, *un-gloo'*, v.a. To separate anything that is glued.
UNGOADED *un gode'-ed*, a. Not goaded.
UNGODLINESS, *un-god'-le-nes*, s. Impiety; disregard of God and his commands.
UNGODLY, *un-god'-le*, a. Wicked; impious; neglecting the worship of God; sinful; polluted by wickedness.
UNGORED, *un-gore'd*, a. Not wounded with a horn.
UNGORGED, *un-gawrjd'*, a. Not filled; not sated.
UNGOT, *un-got'*, } a. Not gained; not begotten.
UNGOTTEN, *un-got'n*, }
UNGOVERNABLE, *un-guv'-ern-à-bl*, a. That cannot be governed; unruly; refractory;—ad. *Ungovernably*.
UNGOVERNED, *un-guv'-ernd*, a. Not subjected to laws or principles; unbridled; licentious. [gyman.
UNGOWN, *un-gown'*, v.a. To strip of a gown, as a clerUNGOWNED, *un-gownd'*, a. Not having, or not wearing a gown.
UNGRACED, *un-grayst'*, a. Not graced.
UNGRACEFUL, *un-grase'-ful*, a. Not marked with ease or dignity; wanting elegance and beauty;—ad. *Ungracefully*;—s. *Ungracefulness*.
UNGRACIOUS, *un-gra'-shus*, a. Wicked; odious; hateful; offensive; unpleasing;—ad. *Ungraciously*.
UNGRAMMATICAL, *un-gram-mat'-e-kal*, a. Not according to the established rules of grammar;—ad. *Ungrammatically*.
UNGRANTED, *un-grànt'-ed*, a. Not bestowed; not transferred by deed or gift; not conceded.
UNGRATEFUL, *un-grate'-ful*, a. Not feeling thankful for favours; making no returns for culture, unpleasing; unacceptable;—ad. *Ungratefully*;—s. *Ungratefulness*. [indulged.
UNGRATIFIED, *un-grat'-e-fide*, a. Not compensated; not
UNGRAVELY, *un-grave'-le*, ad. Without gravity or seriousness.
UNGREGARIOUS, *un-gre-gare'-e-us*, a. Not gregarious.
UNGROUNDED, *un-grownd'-ed*, a. Having no foundation or support;—ad. *Ungroundedly*;—s. *Ungroundedness*.
UNGRUDGED, *un-grujd'*, a. Not grudged.
UNGRUDGING, *un-grujj'-ing*, a. Freely giving;—ad. *Ungrudgingly*.
UNGUAL, *un'-gwal*, a. Applied to the nails, claws, or hoofs of animals.
UNGUARDED, *un-gärd'-ed*, a. Not watched or defended, careless; negligent;—ad. *Unguardedly*.
UNGUENT, *un'-gwent*, s. Ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy for sores, &c.
UNGUENTARY, *un'-gwent-à-re*, } a. Like unguent, or par-
UNGUENTOUS, *un-gwen'-tus*, } taking of its qualities.
UNGUESSED, *un-guest'*, a. Not obtained by conjecture.
UNGUEST-LIKE, *un-guest'-like*, a. Not becoming a guest.
UNGUICAL, *ung'-gwe-kal*, a. Pertaining to or like a claw.
UNGUICULATE, *ung-gwik'-yu-late*, } a. Clawed; having
UNGUICULATED, *ung-gwik'-yu-la-ted*, } claws.
UNGUIDED, *un-gui'-ded*, a. Not led or conducted; not regulated;—ad. *Unguidedly*.
UNGUIFORM, *ung'-gwe-fawrm*, a. Shaped like a claw.
UNGUILTILY, *un-guilt'-e-le*, ad. Without guilt.
UNGUILTY, *un-guilt'-e*, a. Not stained with crime, innocent. [fat or oil.
UNGUINOUS, *un'-gwin-us*, a. Unctuous; consisting of
UNGULA, *ung'-gu-là*, s. In *geom.*, a section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution.
UNGULATE, *ung'-gu-late*, a. Shaped like a hoof.
UNHABITABLE, *un-hab'-e-tà-bl*, a. That cannot be inhabited by human beings.
UNHABITUATED, *un-hà-bit'-yu-a-ted*, a. Not accustomed.
UNHACKED, *un-hackt'*, a. Not cut, notched, or mangled.
UNHACKNEYED, *un-hak'-nid*, a. Not much used or practiced.
UNHALE, *un-hale'*, a. Unsound; not healthy.
UNHALLOW, *un-hal'-lo*, v.a. To profane; to desecrate.
UNHALLOWED, *un-hal'-lode*, pp. Deprived of its sacred character.
— a. Profane; unholy; wicked. [let go.
UNHAND, *un-hand'*, v.a. To loose from the hand; to
UNHANDILY, *un-hand'-e-le*, ad. Awkwardly; clumsily.
UNHANDINESS, *un-hand'-e-nes*, s. Want of dexterity; clumsiness.
UNHANDLED, *un-hand'ld*, a. Not handled; not treated.
UNHANDSOME, *un-han'-sum*, a. Ungraceful; not beautiful, illiberal, uncivil; unpolite;—ad. *Unhandsomely*;—s. *Unhandsomeness*. [awkward, clumsy.
UNHANDY, *un-hand'-e*, a. Not dexterous or skilful;
UNHANG, *un-hang'*, v.a. To divest of hangings, as a room; to take from the hinges.
UNHANGED, *un-hangd'*, } a. Not hung upon a gallows;
UNHUNG, *un-hung'*, } not punished by hanging.
UNHAPPILY, *un-hap'-pe-le*, ad. Unfortunately; miserably; calamitously

UNHAPPINESS, *un-hap'-pe-nes*, s. Misfortune; ill-luck; infelicity; misery; mischievous prank.
UNHAPPY, *un-hap'-pe*, a. Unfortunate; unlucky; afflicted; miserable; wretched;—ad. *Unhappily*;—s. *Unhappiness*.
UNHARASSED, *un-har'-ast*, a. Not harassed; not vexed.
UNHARBOUR, *un-här'-bur*, v.a. To drive from harbour or shelter.
UNHARBOURED, *un-här'-burd*, a. Not sheltered.
UNHARDENED, *un-härd'nd*, a. Not indurated, as metal; not made obdurate.
UNHARDY, *un-här'-de*, a. Feeble; not able to endure fatigue; timorous.
UNHARMED, *un-härmd'*, a. Uninjured; unimpaired.
UNHARMFUL, *un-härm'-ful*, a. Not doing harm; harmless.
UNHARMONIOUS, *un-här-mo'-ne-us*, a. Not having symmetry or congruity; discordant;—ad. *Unharmoniously*.
UNHARNESS, *un-här'-nes*, v.a. To strip of harness; to divest of armour.
UNHATCHED, *un-hatcht'*, a. Not having left the egg, [not matured.
UNHAZARDED, *un-haz'-ard-ed*, a. Not put in danger; not exposed to loss.
UNHAZARDOUS, *un-haz'-ard-us*, a. Not hazardous.
UNHEAD, *un-hed'*, v.a. To take out the head of a cask.
UNHEALTHFUL, *un-helth'-ful*, a. Injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome, morbid; sickly;—ad. *Unhealthfully*;—s. *Unhealthfulness*.
UNHEALTHY, *un-helth'-e*, a. Wanting health; habitually weak or indisposed; unsound; sickly; insalubrious; unwholesome;—ad. *Unhealthily*;—s. *Unhealthiness*.
UNHEARD, *un-herd'*, a. Not perceived by the ear; not admitted to audience; unheard of; obscure; not known by fame; unprecedented.
UNHEATED, *un-heet'-ed*, a Not made hot.
UNHEAVENLY, *un-hev'n-le*, a. Not heavenly.
UNHEDGED, *un-hedjd'*, a. Not surrounded by a hedge.
UNHEEDED, *un-heed'-ed*, a. Disregarded; neglected;—ad. *Unheededly*. [ad. *Unheedfully*.
UNHEEDFUL, *un-heed'-ful*, a. Inattentive; careless;—
UNHEEDING, *un-heed'-ing*, a. Careless; negligent;—ad. *Unheedingly*.
UNHEEDY, *un-heed'-e*, a. Precipitate; sudden.
UNHELM, *un-helm'*, v.a. To deprive of a helm or guide.
UNHELMED, *un-helmd'*, pp. or a. Having no helm.
UNHELMET, *un-hel'-met*, v.a. To deprive of a helmet.
UNHELPED, *un-helpt'*, a. Unassisted; unsupported.
UNHELPFUL, *un-help'-ful*, a. Affording no aid;—ad. *Unhelpfully*.
UNHEROIC, *un-he-ro'-ik*, a. Not brave.
UNHESITATING, *un-hez'-e-ta-ting*, a. Not remaining in doubt; prompt;—*Unhesitatingly*.
UNHEWN, *un-hewn'*, a. Not hewn; rough.
UNHINDERED, *un-hin'-derd*, a. Not opposed.
UNHINGE, *un-hinj'*, v.a. To take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix. [hinged.
UNHINGEMENT,† *un-hinj'-ment*, s. State of being un-
UNHIRED, *un-hire'd*, a. Not hired.
UNHISTORICAL, *un-his-tor'-e-kal*, a. Not historical.
UNHIVE, *un-hive'*, v.a. To drive from a hive; to deprive of habitation. [scatter.
UNHOARD, *un-hoard'*, v.a. To steal from a hoard; to
UNHOLY, *un-ho'-le*, a. Not renewed and sanctified; profane; not hallowed; impious;—s. *Unholiness*.
UNHONOURED, *un-on'-urd*, a. Not honoured; not celebrated.
UNHOOK, *un-hook'*, v.a. To loose from a hook. [hope.
UNHOOP, *un-hoop'*, v.a. To strip of hoops.
UNHOPED, *un-hope't*, a. Not so probable as to excite
UNHOPEFUL, *un-hope'-ful*, a. Leaving no room for hope;—ad. *Unhopefully*.
UNHORNED, *un-havrnd'*, a. Having no horns.
UNHORSE, *un-havrse'*, v.a. To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount. [enemy.
UNHOSTILE, *un-hos'-til*, a. Not belonging to a public
UNHOUSE, *un-howz'*, v.a. To drive from house or habitation; to dislodge.
UNHOUSED, *un-howzd'*, a. Wanting a house; homeless, destitute of shelter [sacrament.
UNHOUSELED, *un-how'-zld*, a. Not having received the
UNHUMANIZE, *un-yu'-man-ize*, v.a. To render inhuman or barbarous.
UNHUMBLED, *un-hum'-bld*, a. Not affected with shame;
UNHUNG, *un-hung'*, a. Not hanged. [not contrite.
UNHUNTED, *un-hunt'-ed*, a. Not hunted.
UNHURT, *un-hurt'*, a. Not harmed, free from injury.
UNHURTFUL, *un-hurt'-ful*, a. Harmless; innoxious;—ad. *Unhurtfully*.
UNHUSBANDED, *un-huz'-band-ed*, a. Deprived of support; neglected.
UNHUSKED, *un-huskt'*, a. Not being stripped of husks.
UNIAXAL, *yu-ne-ak'-sal*, a. In *miner.*, having but one axal.
UNICAPSULAR, *yu-ne-kap'-su-lar*, a. Having one capsule to each flower.
UNICORN, *yu'-ne-kavrn*, s. An animal with one horn, the monoceros.—In *her.*, the fabulous unicorn is represented with the figure of a horse and a single horn.—The *Sea-unicorn* is a fish of the whale kind, called *Narwhal*, which has a horn growing out of its nose.
UNICORNOUS, *yu-ne-kavrn'-us*, a. Having only one horn.
UNIDEAL, *un-i-de'-al*, a. Not ideal; real.
UNIFACIAL, *yu-ne-fa'-she-al*, a. Having only one face or front surface.
UNIFLOROUS, *yu-ne-flo'-rus*, a. Bearing one flower only.
UNIFORM, *yu'-ne-favrm*, a. Having the same form or manner; not variable; consistent with itself; not different; equable; regular;—ad. *Uniformly*.—s. A dress of the same kind, by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same body, the regulation full-dress of an officer or soldier.
UNIFORMITY, *yu-ne-favrm'-e-te*, s. Resemblance of one to another; conformity; consistency; similitude.—*Act of Uniformity*, the Act which regulates the form of public prayers and rites to be observed in all churches.
UNIGENITURE, *yu-ne-jen'-e-tchur*, s. State of being the only begotten. [genus.
UNIGENOUS, *yu-nij'-e-nus*, a. Of one kind; of the same
UNILABIATE, *yu-ne-lab'-e-ate*, a. In *bot.* having one lip only.
UNILATERAL, *yu-ne-lat'-er-al*, a. Being on one side.
UNILITERAL, *yu-ne-lit'-er-al*, a. Consisting of one letter.
UNILLUMINATED, *un-il-lew'-me-na-ted*, a. Not enlightened; dark; ignorant.
UNILLUMINED, *un-il-lew'-mind*, a. Not illumined.
UNILLUSTRATED, *un-il-lus'-tra-ted*, a. Not illustrated, not made plain.
UNILLUSTRATIVE, *un-il-lus'-trâ-tiv*, a. Not illustrative.
UNILOCULAR, *yu-ne-lok'-u-lar*, a. Having one cell or chamber only.
UNIMAGINABLE, *un-im-aj'-in-â-bl*, a. Not to be conceived;—ad *Unimaginably*.
UNIMAGINATIVE, *un-im-aj'-in-a-tiv*, a. Not imaginative.
UNIMAGINED, *un-im-aj'-ind*, a. Not conceived.
UNIMBITTERED, *un-im-bit'-terd*, a. Not aggravated.
UNIMBUED, *un-im-bewd'*, a. Not tinctured.
UNIMITABLE, *un-im'-e-tâ-bl*, a. That cannot be imitated.
UNIMITATED, *un-im'-e-ta-ted*, a. Not imitated.
UNIMPAIRABLE, *un-im-pare'-â-bl*, a. Not liable to waste or diminution. [minished.
UNIMPAIRED, *un-im-payrd'*, a. Not impaired; not di-
UNIMPASSIONATE, *un-im-pash'-un-ate*, a. Not impassionate;—s. *Unimpassionateness*.
UNIMPASSIONED, *un-im-pash'-und*, a. Not endowed with passions; calm.
UNIMPEACHABLE, *un-im-peetch'-â-bl*, a. That cannot be accused; free from guilt;—ad. *Unimpeachably*.
UNIMPEACHED, *un-im-peetcht'*, a. Not charged or accused.
UNIMPEDED, *un-im-pe'-ded*, a. Not hindered.
UNIMPLICATED, *un-im'-ple-ka-ted*, a. Not involved.
UNIMPLIED, *un-im-plide'*, a. Not included by fair inference.
UNIMPLORED, *un-im-plore'd*, a. Not solicited.
UNIMPORTANCE, *un-im-pavrt'-tanse*, s. Want of importance.
UNIMPORTANT, *un-im-pavrt'-ant*, a. Not of great moment; insignificant; immaterial.
UNIMPORTUNED, *un-im-por-tewnd'*, a. Not solicited.
UNIMPOSING, *un-im-poze'-ing*, a. Not commanding respect; voluntary. [nated.
UNIMPREGNATED, *un-im-preg'-na-ted*, a. Not impreg-
UNIMPRESSIBLE, *un-im-pres'-se-bl*, a. Not impressible.
UNIMPRESSIVE, *un-im-pres'-siv*, a. Not forcible; not adapted to awaken the passions;—ad. *Unimpressively*.
UNIMPRISONED, *un-im-priz'nd*, a. Not confined in prison.
UNIMPROPRIATED, *un-im-pro'-pre-a-ted*, a. Not put into the hands of a layman.
UNIMPROVABLE, *un-im-proov'-â-bl*, a. Not capable of improvement, culture, or tillage;—ad. *Unimprovably*;—s. *Unimprovableness*.
UNIMPROVED, *un-im-proovd'*, a. Not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge; not cultivated.

UNIMPROVING, *un-im-proov'-ing*, a. Not tending to advance or instruct. [chargeable to.
UNIMPUTABLE, *un-im-pew'-tà-bl*, a. Not imputable or
UNIMUSCULAR, *yu-ne-mus'-ku-lar*, a. Having one muscle only, as some bivalve mollusks.
UNINCREASED, *un-in-kreest'*, a. Not increased.
UNINCUMBERED, *un-in-kum'-berd*, a. Not burdened; free from mortgage, or other charge.
UNINDEBTED, *un-in-det'-ted*, a. Not indebted.
UNINDORSED, *un-in-dawrst'*, a. Not indorsed or assigned.
UNINDUCED, *un-in-dewst'*, a. Not induced.
UNINDUSTRIOUS, *un-in-dus'-tre-us*, a. Not diligent in labour or study. [corrupted.
UNINFECTED, *un-in-fek'-ted*, a. Not contaminated; not
UNINFECTIOUS, *un-in-fek'-shus*, a. Not foul; not capable of communicating disease.
UNINFESTED, *un-in-fes'-ted*, a. Not infested.
UNINFLAMED, *un-in-flaymd'*, a. Not set on fire; not highly provoked.
UNINFLAMMABLE, *un-in-flam'-mà-bl*, a. Not capable of being set on fire.
UNINFLUENCED, *un-in'-flu-enst*, a. Not persuaded or moved by others; acting freely. [fluence.
UNINFLUENTIAL, *un-in-flu-en'-shal*, a. Not having in-
UNINFORMED, *un-in-fawrmd'*, a. Not instructed; untaught.
UNINGENIOUS, *un-in-je'-ne-us*, a. Not ingenious; dull.
UNINGENUOUS, *un-in-jen'-yu-us*, a. Not frank or candid; disingenuous;—s. *Uningenuousness*.
UNINHABITABLE, *un-in-hab'-e-tà-ble*, a. That in which men cannot live;—s. *Uninhabitableness*. [tants.
UNINHABITED, *un-in-hab'-it-ed*, a. Having no inhabi-
UNINITIATED, *un-in-ish'-e-a-ted*, a. Not initiated.
UNINJURED, *un-in'-jurd*, a. Not hurt; suffering no harm.
UNINJURIOUS, *un-in-jew'-re-us*, a. Not injurious.
UNINQUIRING, *un-in-kwire'-ing*, a. Not disposed to inquire.
UNINQUISITIVE, *un-in-kwis'-e-tiv*, a. Not curious to search and enquire.
UNINSCRIBED, *un-in-skribe'd*, a. Having no inscription.
UNINSPIRED, *un-in-spire'd*, a. Not having received supernatural instruction.
UNINSPIRITED, *un-in-spir'-it-ed*, a. Not inspirited.
UNINSTITUTED, *un-in'-ste-tu-ted*, a. Not instituted.
UNINSTRUCTED, *un-in-struk'-ted*, a. Not educated; not furnished with instructions.
UNINSTRUCTING, *un-in-strukt'-ing*, a. Not instructing.
UNINSTRUCTIVE, *un-in-strukt'-iv*, a. Not conferring improvement;—ad. *Uninstructively*.
UNINSULATED, *un-in'-su-la-ted*, a. Not being separated or detached.
UNINSULTED, *un-in-sult'-ed*, a. Not insulted.
UNINSURED, *un-in-sheurd'*, a. Not assured against loss.
UNINTELLECTUAL, *un-in-tel-lek'-tchu-al*, a. Not intellectual.
UNINTELLIGENT, *un-in-tel'-le-jent*, a. Not possessing understanding; dull.
UNINTELLIGIBLE, *un-in-tel'-le-je-bl*, a. That cannot be understood;—ad. *Unintelligibly*;—s. *Unintelligibleness* and *Unintelligibility*.
UNINTENDED, *un-in-ten'-ded*, a. Not designed.
UNINTENTIONAL, *un-in-ten'-shun-al*, a. Done or happening without design;—ad. *Unintentionally*.
UNINTERESTED, *un-in-ter-est'-ed*, a. Not having any interest or property in.
UNINTERESTING, *un-in-ter-est'-ing*, a. Not capable of exciting interest;—ad. *Uninterestingly*.
UNINTERMISSION, *un-in-ter-mish'-un*, s. Failure of intermission. [continued.
UNINTERMITTED, *un-in-ter-mit'-ted*, a. Not interrupted;
UNINTERMITTING, *un-in-ter-mit'-ting*, a. Not ceasing for a time; continuing;—ad. *Unintermittingly*.
UNINTERMIXED, *un-in-ter-mikst'*, a. Not mingled.
UNINTERPOLATED, *un-in-ter'-po-la-ted*, a. Not inserted subsequent to the original writing.
UNINTERRED, *un-in-terd'*, a. Not buried.
UNINTERRUPTED, *un-in-ter-rup'-ted*, a. Not disturbed by intrusion or avocation; unceasing; unintermitted;—ad. *Uninterruptedly*. [cating.
UNINTOXICATING, *un-in-tok'-se-ka-ting*, a. Not intoxi-
UNINTRENCHED, *un-in-trentcht'*, a. Not defended by intrenchments.
UNINTRODUCED, *un-in-tro-dewst'*, a. Not introduced; not properly conducted. [practice.
UNINURED, *un-in-yeord'*, a. Not hardened by use or
UNINVENTED, *un-in-vent'-ed*, a. Not found out.
UNINVESTED, *un-in-vest'-ed*, a. Not invested; not converted into real property.
UNINVESTIGABLE, *un-in-ves'-te-gà-bl*, a. That cannot be investigated or searched out.
UNINVIDIOUS, *un-in-vid'-e-us*, a. Not invidious.
UNINVITED, *un-in-vite'-ed*, a. Not requested.
UNINVITING, *un-in-vite'-ing*, a. Not inviting.
UNINVOKED, *un-in-voke't*, a. Not invoked.
UNIO, *yu'-ne-o*, s. (Lat.) A genus of fresh-water bivalves, or fresh-water clams.
UNION, *yune'-yun*, s. The act of joining two or more things into one; the junction or coalition of things; connection; concord; alliance; coalition; confederacy.—The *Union* flag of Great Britain consists of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick united.
UNIPAROUS, *yu-nip'-à-rus*, a. Producing one at a birth.
UNIQUE, *yu-neek'*, a. (Fr.) Sole; without an equal; without another of the same kind;—ad. *Uniquely*.
UNIRADIATED, *yu-ne-ra'-de-a-ted*, a. Having one ray.
UNIRRITATED, *un-ir'-re-ta-ted*, a. Not fretted; not provoked or angered.
UNIRRITATING, *un-ir'-re-ta-ting*, a. Not provoking.
UNISEXUAL, *yu-ne-sek'-su-al*, a. In *bot.*, having one sex only.
UNISON, *yu'-ne-sun*, s. Sameness or coincidence of sound; accordance; agreement.—In *music*, an accordance of sounds.—*In unison*, in harmony.
— a. Sounding alone.
UNISONANCE, *yu-nis'-o-nanse*, s. Accordance of sounds.
UNISONANT, *yu-nis'-o-nant*, a. Being in unison; having
UNISONOUS, *yu-nis'-o-nus*, the same degree of gravity or acuteness.
UNIT, *yu'-nit*, s. One; a word which denotes a single thing or person.—In *math.*, any known determinate quantity.—In *elect.*, *Unit-jar* is a small insulated Leyden jar, placed between the electrical machine and a larger jar or battery.
UNITARIAN, *yu-ne-ta'-re-an*, s. One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only; whence *Unitarianism*.
— a. Pertaining to Unitarians.
UNITE, *yu-nite'*, v.a. To put together; to join; to connect; to make to agree; to cause to adhere; to join in affection. [mixed.
— v.n. To join in an act; to concur; to coalesce; to be
UNITED, *yu-nite'-ed*, pp. or a. Joined; made to agree, cemented.
UNITER, *yu-ni'-ter*, s. The person or thing that unites.
UNITION,† *yu-nish'-un*, s. Junction; act of uniting.
UNITIVE,† *yu'-ne-tiv*, a. Having the power of uniting.
UNITY, *yu'-ne-te*, s. The state of being one; concord; conjunction; agreement; uniformity. In the *Greek drama*, the three *unities* were *action*, *time*, and *place*.—In *law*, *unity* of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles.
UNIVALVE, *yu'-ne-valv*, a. Having one valve only.
— s. A mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece. [only.
UNIVALVULAR, *yu-ne-val'-vew-lar*, a. Having one valve
UNIVERSAL, *yu-ne-ver'-sal*, a. All; general; comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space; total; whole.—*Universal-joint*, a contrivance for giving motion obliquely to certain instruments.
— s. A general proposition, including a certain class of propositions; the whole.
UNIVERSALISM, *yu-ne-ver'-sal-izm*, s. In *theol.*, the doctrine that all men will be eventually saved; whence *Universalist*, a believer in the doctrine.
UNIVERSALITY, *yu-ne-ver-sal'-e-te*, s. State of extending to the whole. [versal.
UNIVERSALIZE, *yu-ne-ver'-sal-ize*, v.a. To make uni-
UNIVERSALLY, *yu-ne-ver'-sal-le*, ad. With extension to the whole; without exception.
UNIVERSALNESS,† *yu-ne-ver'-sal-nes*, s. Universality.
UNIVERSE, *yu'-ne-verse*, s. The collective name of heaven and earth; the whole system of created things.
UNIVERSITY, *yu-ne-ver'-se-te*, s. An assemblage of colleges, or a general school for teaching the liberal arts and the various branches of learning, where degrees are conferred.
UNIVOCAL, *yu-niv'-o-kal*, a. Having one meaning or unison of sounds; certain; regular;—ad. *Univocally*.
UNIVOCATION, *yu-niv-o-ka'-shun*, s. Agreement of name and meaning.
UNJARRING, *un-jär'-ring*, a. Not discordant. [trust-
UNJEALOUS, *un-jel'-us*, a. Having no unreasonable mis-
UNJOINED, *un-joynd'*, a Not joined.
UNJOINT, *un-joynt'*, v.a. To disjoint. [joints.
UNJOINTED, *un-joynt'-ed*, a. Disjointed; having no

UNJOYOUS, *un-joy'-us*, a. Not joyous or cheerful;—ad. *Unjoyously*.
UNJUDGED, *un-jujd'*, a. Not judged.
UNJUST, *un-just'*, a. Acting contrary to the standard of right; wrongful;—ad. *Unjustly*.
UNJUSTIFIABLE, *un-just'-te-fi-â-bl*, a. That cannot be proved to be right; indefensible;—ad. *Unjustifiably*; —s. *Unjustifiableness*.
UNJUSTIFIED, *un-just'-e-fide*, a. Not justified; not pardoned.
UNKENNEL, *un-ken'-nel*, v.a. To drive from his hole; to rouse from secrecy; to release from a kennel.
UNKENT,‡ *un-kent'*, a. Unknown.
UNKEPT, *un-kept'*, a. Not retained or preserved; not observed.
UNKERCHIEFED, *un-ker'-chift*, a. Not having on a kerchief.
UNKERNELED, *un-kern'-ld*, a. Destitute of a kernel.
UNKIND, *un-kine'd*, a. Not benevolent or favourable; not obliging.
UNKINDLINESS, *un-kine'd-le-nes*, s. Unfavourableness.
UNKINDLY, *un-kine'd-le*, a. Unfavourable; malignant. — ad. Without kindness or affection.
UNKINDNESS, *un-kine'd-nes*, s. Want of kindness or natural affection.
UNKING, *un-king'*, v.a. To deprive of royalty.
UNKINGLY, *un-king'-le*, a. Unbecoming a king.
UNKNIT, *un-nit'*, v.a. To separate threads that are knit; to open.
UNKNOT, *un-not'*, v.a. To free from knots; to untie.
UNKNOWING, *un-no'-ing*, a. Not knowing; ignorant;—ad. *Unknowingly*.
UNKNOWN, *un-none'*, a. Not known; uncalculated, not having had cohabitation or communication.
UNLABOURED, *un-lâ'-burd*, a. Not produced or cultivated by labour; not tilled; spontaneous; voluntary; easy; natural.
UNLABORIOUS, *un-lâ-bo'-re-us*, a. Not difficult to be done.
UNLACE, *un-lase'*, v.a. To loose from lacing; to loose a woman's dress; to divest of ornaments.
UNLAID, *un-lade'*, v.a. To unload; to take out a cargo.
UNLADEN, *un-lade'n*, pp. of the verb *to unlade*.
UNLADE, *un-lade'*, a. Not placed or fixed; not allayed.
UNLAMENTED, *un-lâ-ment'-ed*, a. Not deplored.
UNLANCHED, *un-länchi*, a. Not lanched.
UNLAP, *un-lap'*, v.a. To unfold.
UNLARDED, *un-lärd'-ed*, a. Not intermixed; not stuffed with lard.
UNLATCH, *un-latch'*, v.n. To open or loose by lifting the latch.
UNLAUNCHED, *un-läntcht'*, a. Not launched.
UNLAURELED, *un-lawr'ld*, a. Not crowned with laurel.
UNLAVISH, *un-lav'-ish*, a. Not lavish or profuse.
UNLAWFUL, *un-law'-ful*, a. Contrary to law; illegal;—ad. *Unlawfully*;—s. *Unlawfulness*.
UNLEARN, *un-lern'*, v.a. To forget what has been learned.
UNLEARNED, *un-lern'-ed*, *un-lernd'*, or *un-lernt'*, pp. or a. Forgotten; not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not suitable to a learned man;—ad. *Unlearnedly*.
UNLEAVENED, *un-lev'nd*, a. Not raised by leaven or yeast.
UNLECTURED, *un-lek'-tchurd*, a. Not taught by lecture.
UNLED, *un-led'*, a. Not led or conducted.
UNLENT, *un-lent'*, a. Not lent.
UNLESS, *un-les'*, conj. Except; supposing that not.
UNLESSENED, *un-les'nd*, a. Not diminished.
UNLESSONED, *un-les'nd*, a. Not taught; not instructed.
UNLETTERED, *un-let'-terd*, a. Unlearned; untaught.
UNLEVELED, *un-lev'-eld*, a. Not leveled; not laid even.
UNLICENSED, *un-li'-senst*, a. Not having permission by authority.
UNLICKED, *un-likt'*, a. Shapeless; not formed to smoothness.
UNLIGHTED, *un-lite'-ed*, a. Not illuminated; not kindled or set on fire.
UNLIGHTSOME, *un-lite'-sum*, a. Dark; wanting light.
UNLIKE, *un-like'*, a. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.
UNLIKELIHOOD, *un-like'-le-hood*, UNLIKELINESS, *un-like'-le-nes*, s. Improbability.
UNLIKELY, *un-like'-le*, a. Improbable; not promising success. — ad. Improbably.
UNLIKENESS, *un-like'-nes*, s. Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.
UNLIMBER, *un-lim'-ber*, a. Not flexible; not yielding. — v.a. In *mil.* language, to take off the limbers.
UNLIMITABLE, *un-lim'-it-â-bl*, a. Admitting no limits; boundless.
UNLIMITED, *un-lim'-it-ed*, a. Not limited; having no bounds; undefined; indefinite; not restrained;—ad. *Unlimitedly*;—s. *Unlimitedness*.
UNLINEAL, *un-lin'-e-al*, a. Not coming in the order of succession.
UNLINK, *un-link'*, v.a. To separate links; to unfasten; to untwist.
UNLIQUIDATED, *un-lik'-we-da-ted*, a. Not settled; unpaid; unadjusted.
UNLIQUEFIED, *un-lik'-we-fide*, a. Unmelted; not dissolved.
UNLIQUORED, *un-lik'-urd*, a. Not moistened; not smeared with liquor.
UNLISTENING, *un-lis'n-ing*, a. Not hearing or regarding
UNLIVELINESS, *un-live'-li-ness*, s. Want of life; dullness.
UNLIVELY, *un-live'-le*, a. Not lively; dull.
UNLOAD, *un-lode'*, v.a. To take the load from; to disburden.
UNLOCATED, *un-lo'-ka-ted*, a. Not fixed in a place.
UNLOCK, *un-lok'*, v.a. To unfasten what is locked; to open.
UNLOCKED, *un-lokt*, a. Not made fast with a lock.
UNLOOKED *for*, *un-lookt'*, a. Not expected; not foreseen
UNLOOSE, *un-loos'*, v.a. To loose. — v.n. To fall in pieces; to lose all connection.
UNLOVELINESS, *un-luv'-le-nes*, s. Unamiableness.
UNLOVELY, *un-luv'-le*, a. Not lovely or not amiable.
UNLOVING, *un-luv'-ing*, a. Not loving; not fond;—ad. *Unlovingly*.
UNLOVINGLY, *un-luv'-ing-le*, ad. In an unloving manner.
UNLUBRICATED, *un-lew'-bre-ka-ted*, a. Not lubricated.
UNLUCKINESS, *un-luk'-e-nes*, s. Misfortune; mishap; inauspiciousness.
UNLUCKY, *un-luk'-e*, a. Unfortunate; not successful; unhappy; ill-omened; inauspicious;—ad. *Unluckily*.
UNLUSTROUS, *un-lus'-trus*, a. Not shining;—ad. *Unlustrously*.
UNLUSTY, *un-lus'-te*, a. Not stout; weak.
UNLUTE, *un-lewt'*, v.a. To separate things cemented or luted.
UNMADE, *un-made'*, a. Not yet formed; omitted to be made.
UNMAGNETIC, *un-mag-net'-ik*, a. Not having magnetic properties
UNMAIDENLY, *un-ma'dn-le*, a. Not becoming a maiden.
UNMAIMED, *un-maymd'*, a. Not disabled in any limb: sound.
UNMAINTAINABLE, *un-mane-tane'-â-bl*, a. That cannot be supported
UNMAKABLE, *un-make'-â-bl*, a. Not possible to be made.
UNMAKE, *un-make'*, v.a. To deprive of the form or qualities before possessed.
UNMALLEABLE, *un-mal'-le-â-bl*, a. Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate;—s. *Unmalleability*.
UNMAN, *un-man'*, v.a. To deprive of the qualities of a man; to emasculate; to dishearten; to dispeople.
UNMANAGEABLE, *un-man'-aje-â-bl*, a. Not easily restrained or directed; not controllable;—ad. *Unmanageably*.
UNMANAGED, *un-man'-ajd*, a. Not tutored; not educated; not broken in.
UNMANLY, *un-man'-ly*, a. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; cowardly;—s. *Unmanliness*.
UNMANNED, *un-mand'*, pp. Deprived of the qualities of a man.
UNMANNERED, *un-man'-nerd*, a. Uncivil; rude.
UNMANNERLY, *un-man'-ner-le*, a. or ad. Ill-bred; uncivil; rude;—s. *Unmannerliness*.
UNMANTLED, *un-man'-tld*, a. Not furnished with a mantle.
UNMANUFACTURED, *un-man-yu-fak'-tchurd*, a. Not wrought into proper form for use.
UNMANURED, *un-mâ-newrd'*, a. Not enriched by manure; uncultivated.
UNMARKED, *un-märkt'*, a. Having no mark; unobserved; undistinguished,
UNMARRED, *un-märd'*, a. Not injured or spoiled.
UNMARRIAGEABLE, *un-mar'-rij-â-bl*, a. Not fit to be married;—s. *Unmarriageableness*.
UNMARRIED, *un-mar'-rid*, a. Having no husband or wife
UNMARRY, *un-mar'-re*, v.a. To divorce.
UNMARSHALED, *un-mär'-shald*, a. Not disposed or arranged in order.
UNMASCULATE, *un-mas'-ku-late*, v.a. To emasculate.
UNMASCULINE, *un-mas'-ku-lin*, a. Not manly; effeminate.
UNMASK, *un-mäsk'*, v.a. To strip of any disguise. — v.n. To put off a mask.
UNMASKED, *un-mäskt'*, a. Open; exposed to view.
UNMASTERED, *un-mäs'-terd*, a. Not conquered.
UNMASTICABLE, *un-mas'-te-kâ-bl*, a. Not capable being chewed.
UNMATCHABLE, *un-match'-â-bl*, a. That cannot be equalled; unparalleled.
UNMATCHED, *un-matcht'*, a. Matchless; having no equal
UNMEANING, *un-meen'-ing*, a. Having no signification not expressive;—ad. *Unmeaningly*;—s. *Unmeaningness*.
UNMEANT, *un-ment'*, a. Not meant; not intended.

UNMEASURABLE, *un-mezh'-ur-à-bl*, a. Unbounded, boundless;—ad. *Unmeasurably*.
UNMEASURED, *un-mezh'-urd*, a. Plentiful beyond measure; infinite.
UNMECHANICAL, *un-me-kan'-e-kal*, a. Not according to the principles of mechanics;—ad. *Unmechanically*.
UNMECHANIZED, *un-mek'-an-ize'd*, a. Not formed by design or art. [not touched.
UNMEDDLED *with*, *un-med'-dld*, a. Not meddled with;
UNMEDDLING, *un-med'-dling*, a. Not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious;—ad. *Unmeddlingly*. [previous thought.
UNMEDITATED, *un-med'-e-ta-ted*, a. Not prepared by
UNMEET, *un-meet'*, a. Not fit or worthy;—ad. *Unmeetly*;—s. *Unmeetness*.
UNMELLOWED, *un-mel'-lode*, a. Not fully matured.
UNMELODIOUS, *un-me-lo'-de-us*, a. Wanting melody;—ad. *Unmelodiously*.
UNMELTED, *un-melt'-ed*, a. Undissolved; not softened.
UNMENTIONABLE, *un-men'-shun-à-bl*, a. Not to be mentioned.
UNMENTIONED, *un-men'-shund*, a. Not named.
UNMERCANTILE, *un-mer'-kan-til*, a. Not according to rules of commerce. [the market.
UNMERCHANTABLE, *un-mer'-tchant-à-bl*, a. Not fit for
UNMERCIFUL, *un-mer'-se-ful*, a. Inhuman; exorbitant; cruel; hard-hearted;—ad. *Unmercifully*;—s. *Unmercifulness*.
UNMERITED, *un-mer'-it-ed*, a. Not deserved; unjust.
UNMETALLIC, *un-me-tal'-lik*, a. Not having the properties of metal. [tary rules.
UNMILITARY, *un-mil'-e-tà-re*, a. Not according to mili-
UNMILKED, *un-milkt'*, a. Not milked.
UNMILLED, *un-mild'*, a. Not indented or grained.
UNMINDED, *un-mine'd-ed*, a. Not heeded.
UNMINDFUL, *un-mine'd-ful*, a. Not heedful; regardless;—ad. *Unmindfully*;—s. *Unmindfulness*.
UNMINGLE, *un-ming'gl*, v.a. To separate things mixed.
UNMINGLED, *un-ming'gld*, a. Not mixed, pure; not vitiated.
UNMINISTERIAL, *un-min-is-te'-re-al*, a. Not ministerial,—ad. *Unministerially*.
UNMISSED, *un-mist'*, a. Not perceived to be gone or lost.
UNMISTAKABLE, *un-mis-take'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be mistaken.
UNMISTAKEN, *un-mis-take'n*, a. Not mistaken; sure.
UNMISTRUSTING, *un-mis-trust'-ing*, a. Unsuspicious.
UNMITAGABLE, *un-mit'-e-gà-bl*, a. Not capable of being mitigated.
UNMITIGATED, *un-mit'-e-ga-ted*, a. Not softened in severity or harshness.
UNMIXED, UNMIXT, *un-mikst'*, a. Not mingled; pure, unadulterated; unalloyed.
UNMOANED, *un-moand'*, a. Not lamented.
UNMODIFIABLE, *un-mod'-e-fi-à-bl*, a. That cannot be altered in form.
UNMODIFIED, *un-mod'-e-fide*, a. Not altered in form.
UNMODISH, *un-mode'-ish*, a. Not according to custom.
UNMODULATED, *un-mod'-yu-la-ted*, a. Not modulated.
UNMOIST, *un-moyst'*, a. Not humid; dry. [humid.
UNMOISTENED, *un-moys'nd*, a. Not made moist or
UNMOLESTED, *un-mo-lest'-ed*, a. Not disturbed.
UNMOOR, *un-moor'*, v.a. In *sea language*, to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor; to loose from anchorage.
UNMORALIZED, *un-mor'-al-ize'd*, a. Untutored by morality. [pledged.
UNMORTGAGED, *un-mawr'-gajd*, a. Not mortgaged or
UNMORTIFIED, *un-mawr'-te-fide*, a. Not subdued by sorrow.
UNMOULD, *un-moald'*, v.a. To change the form.
UNMOULDED, *un-moald'-ed*, a. Not shaped or formed.
UNMOUNTED, *un-mownt'-ed*, a. Not mounted.
UNMOURNED, *un-moarnd'*, a. Not lamented.
UNMOVABLE, *un-moov'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be moved; firm; immovable;—ad. *Unmovably*.
UNMOVED, *un-moov'd*, a. Not transferred from one place to another; not changed in purpose; unshaken; firm.
UNMOVING, *un-moov'-ing*, a. Not exciting emotion.
UNMUFFLE, *un-muf'fl*, v.a. To take a covering from the face; to remove the muffling of a drum.
UNMURMURED, *un-mur'-murd*, a. Not murmured at.
UNMURMURING, *un-mur'-mur-ing*, a. Not complaining.
UNMUSICAL, *un-mew'-ze-kal*, a. Not harmonious; harsh;—ad. *Unmusically*. [member; entire.
UNMUTILATED, *un-mew'-te-la-ted*, a. Not deprived of a
UNMUZZLE, *un-muz'zl*, v.a. To loose from a muzzle.

UNNAMED, *un-naymd'*, a. Not mentioned.
UNNATURAL, *un-nat'-yu-ral*, a. Contrary to the laws of nature; not in conformity to nature;—ad. *Unnaturally*.
UNNAVIGABLE, *un-nav'-e-gà-bl*, a. Not navigable.
UNNAVIGATED, *un-nav'-e-ga-ted*, a. Not navigated.
UNNECESSARILY, *un-nes'-es-sà-re-le*, ad. Without necessity; needlessly.
UNNECESSARY, *un-nes'-es-sà-re*, a. Not necessary; needless; useless;—ad. *Unnecessarily*;—s *Unnecessariness*.
UNNECESSITATED, *un-ne-ses'-se-ta-ted*, a. Not required by necessity.
UNNEEDED, *un-need'-ed*, a. Not needed.
UNNEEDFUL, *un-need'-ful*, a. Not needful; not wanted,—ad. *Unneedfully*.
UNNEIGHBOURLY, *un-na'-bur-le*, a. or ad. Not suitable to the duties of a neighbour; not kind and friendly.
UNNERVE, *un-nerv'*, v.a. To deprive of nerve; to weaken; to enfeeble.
UNNERVED, *un-nervd'*, a. Weak; feeble.
UNNOBLE, *un-no'-bl*, a. Ignoble; mean.
UNNOTED, *un-no'-ted*, a. Not observed; not distinguished; not regarded.
UNNOTICED, *un-no'-tist*, a. Not taken notice of; not hospitably entertained.
UNNUMBERED, *un-num'-berd*, a. Innumerable, not numbered.
UNNUTRITIOUS, *un-nu-trish'-us*, a. Not affording nourishment.
UNOBJECTED, *un-ob-jek'-ted*, a. Not charged as a fault.
UNOBJECTIONABLE, *un-ob-jek'-shun-à-bl*, a. Not liable to objection;—ad. *Unobjectionably*.
UNOBLIGING, *un-o-bli'-jing*, a. Not disposed to oblige.
UNOBSCURED, *un-ob-skewrd'*, a. Not darkened.
UNOBSEQUIOUS, *un-ob-se'-kwe-us*, a. Not servile.
UNOBSERVABLE, *un-ob-zer'-và-bl*, a. Not discoverable.
UNOBSERVANCE, *un-ob-zer'-vanse*, s. Inattention; regardlessness. [less.
UNOBSERVANT, *un-ob-zer'-vant*, a. Not attentive; heed-
UNOBSERVED, *un-ob-zervd'*, a. Not noticed; not regarded.
UNOBSERVING, *un-ob-zer'-ving*, a. Inattentive; heedless.
UNOBSTRUCTED, *un-ob-struk'-ted*, a. Not filled with impediments; not hindered. [any obstacle.
UNOBSTRUCTIVE, *un-ob-struk'-tiv*, a. Not presenting
UNOBTAINABLE, *un-ob-tane'-à-bl*, a. Not within reach or power. [quired.
UNOBTAINED, *un-ob-taynd'*, a. Not obtained; not re-
UNOBTRUSIVE, *un-ob-troo'-siv*, a. Not forward; modest.
UNOBVIOUS, *un-ob'-ve-us*, a. Not readily occurring to the understanding.
UNOCCUPIED, *un-ok'-yu-pide*, a. Not possessed; not engaged in business. [offence.
UNOFFENDED, *un-of-fend'-ed*, a. Not having taken
UNOFFENDING, *un-of-fend'-ing*, a. Not giving offence;
UNOFFENSIVE, *un-of-fen'-siv*, a. harmless; free from sin. [ance.
UNOFFERED, *un-of'-ferd*, a. Not proposed for accept-
UNOFFICIAL, *un-of-fish'-al*, a. Not official; not pertaining to office. [meddling.
UNOFFICIOUS, *un-of-fish'-us*, a. Not forward or inter-
UNOPENED, *un-ope'nd*, a. Not opened.
UNOPERATIVE, *un-op'-er-à-tiv*, a. Producing no effect.
UNOPERCULATED, *un-o-per'-kew-la-ted*, a. Having no
UNOPPOSED, *un-poze'd*, a. Not resisted. [cover.
UNOPPRESSED, *un-op-prest'*, a. Not unduly burdened; not oppressive.
UNORDERED, *un-awr'-derd*, a. Not ordered.
UNORDERLY, *un-awr'-der-le*, a. Disorderly; irregular.
UNORGANIZED, *un-awr'-gan-ize'd*, a. Not organized not having organic structure or vessels.
UNORIGINAL, *un-o-rij'-e-nal*, a. Derived; ungenerative.
UNORIGINATED, *un-o-rij'-e-na-ted*, a. Having no birth or creation.
UNORNAMENTAL, *un-awr-nà-ment'-al*, a. Plain; undecorated.
UNORNAMENTED, *un-awr-nà-ment'-ed*, a. Not adorned.
UNORTHODOX, *un-awr'-tho-doks*, a. Not orthodox.
UNOSTENTATIOUS, *un-os-ten-ta'-shus*, a. Not boastful, modest, not showy.
UNOWED, *un-ode'*, a. Not due. [owner.
UNOWNED, *un-oand'*, a. Not owned; having no known
UNOXYGENATED, *un-oks'-e-jen-a-ted*, a. Not having
UNOXYGENIZED, *un-oks'-e-jen-ize'd*, oxygen in combination.
UNPACIFIC, *un-pà-sif'-ik*, a. Not disposed to peace.
UNPACIFIED, *un-pas'-e-fide*, a. Not appeased.
UNPACK, *un-pak'*, v.a. To open to disburden.

Unpacked, *un-pakt'*, a. Not packed.
Unpaid, *un-pade'*, a. Not discharged, as a debt, not having received what is due.—*Unpaid for*, taken on credit.
Unpained, *un-paynd'*, a. Suffering no pain.
Unpainful, *un-payn'-ful*, a. Giving no pain.
Unpainted, *un-paynt'-ed*, a. Not painted. [greeable.
Unpalatable, *un-pal'-à-tà-bl*, a. Not palatable; disa-
Unpalled, *un-pau'ld'*, a. Not deadened.
Unpanoplied, *un pan'-o-pld*, a. Destitute of panoply.
Unparadise, *un-par'-à-dise*, v.a. To deprive of happiness. [matched.
Unparagoned, *un-par'-à-gond*, a. Unequaled; un-
Unparalleled, *un-par'-al-leld*, a. Having no parallel or equal.
Unpardonable, *un-pär'dn-à-bl*, a. Not to be forgiven.
Unpardoned, *un-pär'-dnd*, a. Not forgiven; not having received a legal pardon. [don.
Unpardoning, *un-pär'dn-ing*, a. Not disposed to par-
Unparliamentary, *un-pär-le-ment'-à-re*, a. Contrary to the rules of proceeding in parliament, or to the usages of legislative bodies.
Unparted, *un-pärt'-ed*, a. Not parted; not divided.
Unpassioned, *un-pash'-und*, a. Not excited by passion; calm. [manners.
Unpastoral, *un-päs'-to-ral*, a. Not suitable to pastoral
Unpatented, *un-pat'-ent-ed*, a. Not granted by patent.
Unpathed, *un-päthd'*, a. Unmarked by passage; not trodden. [the passions.
Unpathetic, *un-pà-thet'-ik*, a. Not adapted to move
Unpatriotic, *un-pa-tre-ot'-ik*, a. Not patriotic.
Unpatronized, *un-pa'-tron-ize'd*, a. Not supported by friends. [equal.
Unpatterned, *un-pat'-ternd*, a. Having no pattern or
Unpaved, *un-payvd'*, a. Not covered with stone.
Unpawned, *un-pawnd'*. a. Not pledged.
Unpeaceable, *un-pese'-à-bl*, **Unpeaceful**, *un-pese'-ful*, a. Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet; quarrelsome.
Unpeg, *un-peg'*, v.a. To loose from pegs; to open.
Unpen, *un-pen'*, v.a. To let out or suffer to escape.
Unpenal, *un-pe'-nal*, a. Not subject to a penalty.
Unpenetrable, *un-pen'-e-trà-bl*, a. Not to be penetrated. [pierced.
Unpenetrated, *un-pen'-e-tra-ted*, a. Not entered or
Unpensioned, *un-pen'-shund*, a. Not rewarded by a pension. [depopulate.
Unpeople, *un-pe'pl*, v.a. To deprive of inhabitants; to
Unperceivable, *un-per-seev'-à-bl*, a. Not to be perceived.
Unperceived, *un-per-seevd'*, a. Not observed or noticed.
Unperforated, *un-per'-fo-ra-ted*, a. Not penetrated by openings. [filled.
Unperformed, *un-per-fawrmd'*, a. Not done; not ful-
Unperforming, *un-per-fawrm'-ing*, a. Not performing.
Unperjured, *un-per'-jurd*, a. Free from the crime of perjury. [durable.
Unpermanent, *un-per'-mà-nent*, a. Not permanent or
Unpermitted, *un-per-mit'-ted*, a. Not permitted.
Unpersecuted, *un-per'-se-kewted*, a. Free from persecution.
Unpersuadable, *un-per-swa'-dà-bl*, a. That cannot be persuaded or influenced.
Unperturbed, *un-per-turbd'*, a. Not disturbed.
Unperverted, *un-per-vert'-ed*, a. Not wrested or turned to a wrong use.
Unperused, *un-pe-roozd'*, a. Not read. [stone.
Unpetrified, *un-pet'-re-fide*, a. Not converted into
Unphilosophical, *un-fil-o-sof'-e-kal*, a. Contrary to philosophy.
Unphilosophize, *un-fe-los'-o-fize*, v.a. To degrade from the character of a philosopher.
Unphrenological, *un-fre-no-loj'-e-kal*, a. Not pertaining to phrenology. [pierced.
Unpierceable, *un-peers'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be
Unpierced, *un-peerst'*, a. Not penetrated.
Unpillared, *un-pil'-lard*, a. Deprived of pillars.
Unpillowed, *un-pil'-lode*, a. Having no pillow.
Unpin, *un-pin'*, v.a. To unfasten what is held together by pins.
Unpinked, *un-pinkt'*, a. Not marked with eyelet holes.
Unpitied, *un-pit'-id*, a. Not compassionated.
Unpitiful, *un-pit'-e-ful*, **Unpitying**, *un-pit'-e-ing*, a. Having no pity; showing no compassion.
Unplaced, *un-playst'*, a. Having no office or employment under government.
Unplagued, *un-playgd'*, a. Not harassed.
Unplanted, *un-plant'-ed*, a. Of spontaneous growth.
Unplausible, *un-plaw'-ze-bl*, a. Not having a fair appearance. [applauding.
Unplausive, *un-plaw'-siv*, a. Not approving; no
Unpleadable, *un-pleed'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be pleaded.
Unpleasant, *un-plez'-ant*, a. Not affording pleasure; disagreeable;—ad. *Unpleasantly*;—s. *Unpleasantness*.
Unpleased, *un-pleezd'*, a. Displeased.
Unpleasing, *un-pleez'-ing*, a. Offensive; disgusting.
Unpledged, *un-plejd'*, a. Not mortgaged.
Unpliable, *un-pli'-à-bl*, **Unpliant**, *un-pli'-ant*, a. Not easily bent; stiff not readily yielding.
Unploughed, *un-plowd'*, a. Not ploughed.
Unplume, *un-ploom'*, v.a. To strip of plumes; to degrade. [stripped.
Unplundered, *un-plun'-derd*, a. Not plundered or
Unpoetical, *un-po-et'-e-kal*, a. Not having the beauties of verse;—ad. *Unpoetically*.
Unpointed, *un-poynt'-ed*, a. Having no point or sting not having the marks of punctuation.
Unpoised, *un-poyzd'*, a. Not balanced
Unpolarized, *un-po'-lar-ize'd*, a. Not having polarity.
Unpolicied, *un-pol'-e-sid*, a. Not having civil polity.
Unpolished, *un-pol'-isht*, a. Not made bright by attrition; not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude.
Unpolite, *un-po-lite'*, a. Not refined in manners; not civil or courteous; unmannerly;—ad. *Unpolitely*;—*Unpoliteness*.
Unpolled, *un-pole'd*, a. Not registered as a voter; not stripped. [rupted.
Unpolluted, *un-pol-loo'-ted*, a. Not defiled or cor
Unpopular, *un-pop'-yu-lar*, a. Not popular; not pleasing the people;—ad. *Unpopularly*;—s. *Unpopularity*. [ried.
Unportable, *un-pore'-tà-bl*, a. Not fit for being car-
Unportioned, *un-pore'-shund*, a. Not furnished with a portion or fortune.
Unportuous, *un-pore'-tu-us*, a. Having no ports.
Unpossessed, *un-poz'-zest*, a. Not held; not occupied.
Unpossessing, *un-poz-zes'-sing*, a. Having no possessions.
Unpotable, *un-po'-ta-bl*, a. Not drinkable.
Unpracticed, *un-prak'-tist*, a. Not skilled; not having experience; raw.
Unpraised, *un-prayzd'*, a. Not celebrated.
Unprecarious, *un-pre-ka'-re-us*, a. Not dependent on another.
Unpreceded, *un-pre-seed'-ed*, a. Not preceded.
Unprecedented, *un-pres-e-dent'-ed*, a. Having no precedent or example;—ad. *Unprecedentedly*.
Unprecise, *un-pre-sise'*, a. Not precise; not exact.
Unpredestined, *un-pre-des'-tind*, a. Not previously determined.
Unprejudiced, *un-pred'-ju-dist*, a. Not prejudiced, free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial; not warned. [prelate.
Unprelatical, *un-pre-lat'-e-kal*, a. Unsuitable to a
Unpremeditated, *un-pre-med'-e-ta-ted*, a. Not previously prepared in the mind; not done by design;—ad. *Unpremeditatedly*.
Unprepared, *un-pre-payrd'*, a. Not ready; not prepared by holiness of life for death.
Unpreparedness, *un-pre-payrd'-nes*, s. State of being unprepared. [not partial.
Unprepossessed, *un-pre-poz-zest'*, a. Not prepossessed,
Unprepossessing, *un-pre-poz-zes'-sing*, a. Not having a winning appearance. [preserved.
Unpreservable, *un-pre-zerv'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be
Unpressed, *un-prest'*, a. Not pressed or enforced.
Unpresumptuous, *un-pre-zumpt'-yu-us*, a. Not presumptuous; submissive. [tinction.
Unpretending, *un-pre-tend'-ing*, a. Not claiming dis-
Unprevailing, *un-pre-vale'-ing*, a. Being of no force, vain.
Unprevalent, *un-prev'-à-lent*, a. Not prevalent.
Unpreventable, *un-pre-vent'-à-bl*, a. Not preventable.
Unprevented, *un-pre-vent'-ed*, a. Not hindered.
Unpriestly, *un-preest'-le*, a. Unsuitable to a priest.
Unprince, *un-prinse'*, v.a. To deprive of sovereignty.
Unprincely, *un-prinse'-le*, a. Unbecoming a prince.
Unprincipled, *un-prin'-se-pld*, a. Having no settled principles; destitute of virtue; profligate.
Unprinted, *un-print'-ed*, a. Not printed, as a literary work, not stamped.
Unprisoned, *un-priz'-nd*, a. Set free from confinement.
Unprivileged, *un-priv'-e-lejd*, a. Not enjoying a particular immunity. [mation.
Unprizable, *un-pri'-zà-bl*, a. Not valued; not of esti-

UNPRIZED, *un-prize'd*, a. Not valued.
UNPROCLAIMED, *un-pro-klaymd'*, a. Not notified by public declaration.
UNPRODUCTIVE, *un-pro-duk'-tiv*, a. Barren; not making profitable returns for labour; not efficient;—ad. *Unproductively*,—s. *Unproductiveness.*
UNPROFANED, *un-pro-faynd'*, a. Not violated.
UNPROFESSIONAL, *un-pro-fesh'-un-al*, a. Not belonging to a profession.
UNPROFICIENCY, *un-pro-fish'-en-se*, s. Want of proficiency or improvement.
UNPROFITABLE, *un-prof'-e-tâ-bl*, a. Bringing no profit; producing no improvement or advantage; useless; bringing no glory to God;—ad. *Unprofitably*;—s. *Unprofitableness.*
UNPROFITED, *un-prof'-it-ed*, a. Not having profit or gain.
UNPROGRESSIVE, *un-pro-gres'-siv*, a. Not advancing.
UNPROJECTED, *un-pro-jek'-ted*, a. Not planned.
UNPROLIFIC, *un-pro-lif'-ik*, a. Not prolific; barren; not producing fruit; not producing in abundance.
UNPROMISING, *un-prom'-e-sing*, a. Not affording a favourable prospect of success. [gated.
UNPROMPTED, *un-promp'-ted*, a. Not dictated or instiUNPRONOUNCEABLE, *un-pro-nownse'-â-bl*, a. That cannot be pronounced.
UNPRONOUNCED, *un-pro-nownst'*, a. Not uttered.
UNPROP, *un-prop'*, v.a. To deprive of support.
UNPROPHETIC, *un-pro-fet'-ik*, a. Not foreseeing future events. [auspicious.
UNPROPITIOUS, *un-pro-pish'-us*, a. Not favourable; inUNPROPORTIONABLE, *un-pro-pore'-shun-â-bl*, } a. Want-
UNPROPORTIONATE, *un-pro-pore'-shun-ate*, } ing due proportion; disproportionate; unfit.
UNPROPORTIONED, *un-pro-pore'-shund*, a. Not proportioned or suitable.
UNPROPOSED, *un-pro-poze'd*, a. Not proposed; not offered.
UNPROPPED, *un-propt'*, a. Not supported.
UNPROSELYTED, *un-pros'-e-li-ted*, a. Not made a convert.
UNPROSPEROUS, *un-pros'-per-us*, a. Not attended with success.
UNPROSTITUTED, *un-pros'-te-tu-ted*, a. Not debased.
UNPROTECTED, *un-pro-tek'-ted*, a. Not defended; not supported.
UNPROTECTING, *un-pro-tekt'-ing*, a. Not defending.
UNPROTRACTED, *un-pro-trak'-ted*, a. Not drawn out in length. [established as true.
UNPROVED, *un-proovd'*, a. Not known by trial; not
UNPROVIDED, *un-pro-vide'-ed*, a. Not provided; unfurnished.
UNPROVOKED, *un-pro-voke't*, a. Not incited; not proceeding from provocation.
UNPROVOKING, *un-pro-voke'-ing*, a. Giving no offence.
UNPRUNED, *un-proond'*, a. Not lopped.
UNPUBLISHED, *un-pub'-lisht*, a. Not made public; secret; private.
UNPUNCTUAL, *un-punk'-tu-al*, a. Not exact in time.
UNPUNCTUATED, *un-punk'-tu-a-ted*, a. Not punctuated; not pointed. [punished.
UNPUNISHABLE, *un-pun'-ish-â-bl*, a. That may not be
UNPUNISHED, *un-pun'-isht*, a. Suffered to pass with impunity. [be bought.
UNPURCHASEABLE, *un-pur'-tchas-â-bl*, a. That cannot
UNPURCHASED, *un-pur'-tchast*, a. Not bought.
UNPURGED, *un-purjd'*, a. Unpurified.
UNPURIFIED, *un-pew' re-fide*, a. Not freed from foul matter; unsanctified. [signed.
UNPURPOSED, *un-pur'-posd*, a. Not intended; not deUNPURSUED, *un-pur-sewd'*, a. Not followed; not prosecuted.
UNPUTREFIED, *un-pew'-tre-fide*, a. Not corrupted.
UNQUAFFED, *un-kwäft*, a. Not quaffed; not drank.
UNQUAILING, *un-kwale'-ing*, a. Not sinking; firm.
UNQUAKING, *un-kwake'-ing*, a. Not shaking or trembling.
UNQUALIFIED, *un-kwal'-e-fide*, a. Not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments; not having taken the requisite oath or oaths. [queen.
UNQUEEN, *un-kween'*, v.a. To divest of the dignity of
UNQUELLABLE, *un-kwel'-lâ-bl*, a. That cannot be quelled.
UNQUELLED, *un-kweld'*, a. Not subdued.
UNQUENCHABLE, *un-kwensh'-â-bl*, a. That cannot be quenched; inextinguishable;—s. *Unquenchableness.*
UNQUENCHED, *un-kwensht'*, a. Not extinguished.
UNQUESTIONABLE, *un-kwest'-un-â-bl*, a. Not to be doubted;—ad. *Unquestionably.*
UNQUESTIONED, *un-kwest'-und*, a. Not called in question, or not doubted not interrogated.
UNQUESTIONING, *un-kwest'-un-ing*, a. Not calling in question; not doubting.
UNQUICKENED, *un-kwik'-nd*, a. Not matured to vitality.
UNQUIET, *un-kwi'-et*, a. Not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; troublesome; turbulent;—ad. *Unquietly*;—s. *Unquietness.*
UNRACKED, *un-rakt'*, a. Not poured from the lees.
UNRAISED, *un-raze'd*, a. Not elevated or raised.
UNRAKED, *un-rake'd*, a. Not raked together; not raked up as fire. [order.
UNRANGED, *un-raynjd'*, a. Not reduced to rank or
UNRANSACKED, *un-ran'-sakt*, a. Not searched; not pillaged.
UNRANSOMED, *un-rans'md*, a. Not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment.
UNRAVAGED, *un-rav'-aje'd*, a. Not wasted or destroyed.
UNRAVEL, *un-rav'l*, v.a. To disentangle or extricate; to free; to unfold or develop, as the plot in a drama;—s. *Unravelment.*
— v.n. To be unfolded; to be disentangled.
UNRAZORED, *un-ra'-zurd*, a. Unshaven.
UNREACHED, *un-reetcht'*, a. Not attained to.
UNREAD, *un-red'*, a. Not recited; not perused; untaught; not learned in books. [be read.
UNREADABLE, *un-reed'-â-bl*, a. Not legible; that cannot
UNREADY, *un-red'-e*, a. Not prepared; not fit; awkward; ungainly;—ad. *Unreadily*;—s. *Unreadiness.*
UNREAL, *un-re'-al*, a. Not substantial; having appearance only,—s. *Unreality.*
UNREAPED, *un-reept'*, a. Not reaped.
UNREASONABLE, *un-re'zn-â-bl*, a. Not agreeable to reason; immoderate; exorbitant; irrational;—ad. *Unreasonably*;—s. *Unreasonableness.*
UNREASONED, *un-re'znd*, a. Not derived from reasoning.
UNREASONING, *un-re'zn-ing*, a. Not having reasoning faculties. [to unravel.
UNREAVE, *un-reev'*, v.a. To unwind; to disentangle;
UNREBATED,‡ *un-re-bate'-ed*, a. Not blunted.
UNREBUKABLE, *un-re-bew'-kâ-bl*, a. Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure.
UNREBUKED, *un-re-bewk'd*, a. Not rebuked.
UNRECANTED, *un-re-kant'-ed*, a. Not retracted.
UNRECEIVED, *un-re-seevd'*, a. Not received; not come into possession. [rated.
UNRECKONED, *un-rek'nd*, a. Not reckoned or enumeUNRECLAIMABLE, *un-re-klame'-â-bl*, a. That cannot be reclaimed or domesticated.
UNRECLAIMED, *un-re-klame'd*, a. Not reclaimed; not brought to a domestic state. [be recognized.
UNRECOGNIZABLE, *un-rek-og-ni'-zâ-bl*, a. That cannot
UNRECOGNIZED, *un-rek'-og-nize'd*, a. Not acknowledged or known.
UNRECOMPENSED, *un-rek'-om-penst*, a. Not rewarded.
UNRECONCILABLE, *un-rek-on-si'-lâ-bl*, a. That cannot be reconciled; implacable; irreconcilable (the proper word).
UNRECONCILED, *un-rek'-on-sile'd*, a. Not reconciled; not appeased.—In *theol.*, not having laid aside opposition and enmity to God.
UNRECORDED, *un-re-kawrd'-ed*, a. Not registered; not kept in remembrance. [lated or recited.
UNRECOUNTED, *un-re-kownt'-ed*, a. Not told; not reUNRECOVERABLE, *un-re-kuv'-er-â-bl*, a. That cannot be recovered; past recovery.
UNRECOVERED, *un-re-kuv'-erd*, a. Not recalled into possession; not regained.
UNRECTIFIED, *un-rek'-te-fide*, a. Not corrected.
UNREDEEMABLE, *un-re-deem'-â-bl*, a. That cannot be redeemed
UNREDEEMED, *un-re-deemd'*, a. Not ransomed; not paid.
UNREDRESSED, *un-re-drest'*, a. Not relieved from injustice; not reformed. [amount.
UNREDUCED, *un-re-dewst'*, a. Not lessened in size or
UNREDUCIBLE, *un-re-dew'-se-bl*, a. Not capable of reduction. [cocoons.
UNREELED, *un-reeld'*, a. Not reeled or wound from
UNREEVE. *See* UNREAVE.
UNREFINED, *un-re-fine'd*, a. Not refined or purified; not polished in manners.
UNREFORMABLE, *un-re-fawrm'-â-bl*, a. That cannot be reformed or amended.
UNREFORMED, *un-re-fawrmd'*, a. Not reclaimed from vice; not amended; not freed from error.
UNREFRACTED, *un-re-frak'-ted*, a. Not refracted, as rays of light. [fatigue.
UNREFRESHED, *un-re-fresht'*, a. Not relieved from
UNREFRESHFUL, *un-re-fresh'-ful*, a. Not adapted to refresh.

Unrefreshing, *un-fresh'-ing*, a. Not invigorating; not cooling.
Unrefuted, *un-re-few'-ted*, a. Not proved to be false.
Unregarded, *un-re-gärd'-ed*, a. Not heeded; neglected.
Unregardful, *un-re-gärd'-ful*, a. Not giving attention; heedless.
Unregeneracy, *un-re-jen'-er-à-se*, s. State of being unregenerate.
Unregenerate, *un-re-jen'-er-ate*, a. Not regenerated; not renewed in heart.
Unregistered, *un-rej'-is-terd*, a. Not registered; not recorded.
Unregretted, *un-re-gret'-ted*, a. Not lamented.
Unregulated, *un-reg'-u-la-ted*, a. Not reduced to order.
Unrehearsed, *un-re-herst'*, a. Not recited or repeated.
Unreigned, *un-rane'd*, a. Unrestrained; unbridled.
Unrejoicing, *un-re-joy'-sing*, a. Unjoyous; gloomy; sad.
Unrelated, *un-re-la'-ted*, a. Not related by blood or affinity.
Unrelaxing, *un-re-laks'-ing*, a. Not abating in severity or attention.
Unrelenting, *un-re-lent'-ing*, a. Having no pity; hard; cruel; relentless.
Unrelievable, *un-re-leev'-à-bl*, a. Admitting of no relief.
Unrelieved, *un-re-leevd'*, a. Not eased or delivered from pain; not succoured; not released from duty.
Unremarkable, *un-re-märk'-à-bl*, a. Not worthy of particular notice.
Unremarked, *un-re-märkt*, a. Unobserved.
Unremediable, *un-re-me'-di-à-bl*, a. That cannot be cured; admitting no remedy.
Unremedied, *un-rem'-e-did*, a. Not cured; not remedied.
Unremembered, *un-re-mem'-berd*, a. Not retained in the mind.
Unremitted, *un-re-mit'-ted*, a. Not remitted; not forgiven; not relaxed.
Unremitting, *un-re-mit'-ting*, a. Not relaxing; incessant;—ad. *Unremittingly*.
Unremovable, *un-re-moov'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be removed; fixed.
Unremoved, *un-re-moovd'*, a. Not taken away; not capable of being removed.
Unrenewed, *un-re-newd'*, a. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit.
Unrenowned, *un-re-nownd'*, a. Not celebrated or eminent.
Unrepaid, *un-re-pade'*, a. Not compensated.
Unrepaired, *un-re-payrd'*, a. Not repaired or mended.
Unrepealed, *un-re-peeld'*, a. Not revoked or abrogated.
Unrepentant, *un-re-pent'-ant*, } a. Not penitent; not
Unrepenting, *un-re-pent'-ing*, } contrite for sin.
Unrepented, *un-re-pent'-ed*, a. Not repented of.
Unrepining, *un-re-pine'-ing*, a. Not repining or complaining.
Unreplenished, *un-re-plen'-isht*, a. Not filled or adequately supplied.
Unreported, *un-re-pore'-ted*, a. Not reported.
Unrepresented, *un-rep-re-zent'-ed*, a. Having no one to act in one's stead.
Unrepressed, *un-re-prest'*, a. Not crushed, or not subdued.
Unrepressible, *un-re-pres'-se-bl*, a. That cannot be repressed.
Unreprievable, *un-re-preev'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be respited from death.
Unreprieved, *un-re-preevd'*, a. Not reprieved; not respited.
Unreproachable, *un-re-proatsh'-à-bl*, a. Not deserving blame or censure, irreproachable (the proper word).
Unreproached, *un-re-proatsh'd*, a. Not upbraided.
Unreprovable, *un-re-proov'-à-bl*, a. Not deserving reproof.
Unreproved, *un-re-proovd'*, a. Not reproved; not censured; not liable to reproof or blame.
Unrepugnant, *un-re-pug'-nant*, a. Not repugnant; not opposite.
Unreputable, *un-rep'-yu-tà-bl*, a. Not reputable.
Unrequested, *un-re-kwest'-ed*, a. Not asked.
Unrequired, *un-re-kwire'd*, a. Not demanded.
Unrequitable, *un-re-kwi'-tà-bl*, a. Not to be retaliated.
Unrequited, *un-re-kwite'-ed*, a. Not recompensed.
Unrescued, *un-res'-kewd*, a. Not delivered.
Unresented, *un-re-zent'-ed*, a. Not regarded with anger.
Unresenting, *un-re-zent'-ing*, a. Not regarding with anger.
Unreserve, *un-re-zerv'*, s. Absence of reserve; frankness.
Unreserved, *un-re-zervd'*, a. Not retained when a part is granted; not limited; open; frank; free;—ad. *Unreservedly*;—s. *Unreservedness*.
Unresigned, *un-re-zine'd*, a. Not surrendered; not submissive to God's will.
Unresisted, *un-re-zist'-ed*, a. Not opposed; resistless.
Unresisting, *un-re-zist'-ing*, a. Not making resistance; submissive; humble;—ad. *Unresistingly*.
Unresolvable, *un-re-zolv'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be solved.
Unresolved, *un-re-zolvd'*, a. Not resolved; not determined; not cleared.
Unresolving, *un-re-zolv'-ing*, a. Undetermined.
Unrespected, *un-re-spek'-ted*, a. Not regarded with respect.
Unrespirable, *un-re-spire'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be breathed.
Unrespited, *un-res'-pit-ed*, a. Not respited; admitting no intermission.
Unrested, *un-rest'-ed*, a. Not rested; not laid on for support.
Unresting, *un-rest'-ing*, a. Continually in motion;—ad. *Unrestingly*.
Unrestored, *un-re-stoard'*, a. Not restored; not having recovered health.
Unrestrainable, *un-re-strane'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be restrained.
Unrestrained, *un-re-strane'd*, a. Not restrained or controlled.
Unrestraint, *un-re-straynt'*, s. Freedom from restraint.
Unrestricted, *un-re-strik'-ted*, a. Not restricted or limited.
Unretracted, *un-re-trak'-ted*, a. Not retracted or recalled.
Unreturned, *un-re-turnd'*, a. Not returned.
Unrevealed, *un-re-veeld'*, a. Not discovered.
Unrevenged, *un-re-venjd'*, a. Not vindicated by just punishment.
Unrevengeful, *un-re-venj'-ful*, a. Not disposed to revenge.
Unrevered, *un-re-veerd'*, a. Not revered.
Unreversed, *un-re-verst'*, a. Not annulled by a counter decision.
Unreverted, *un-re-vert'-ed*, a. Not reversed or turned back.
Unrevised, *un-re-vize'd*, a. Not reviewed; not corrected.
Unrevived, *un-re-vive'd*, a. Not recalled into life.
Unrevoked, *un-revoke'd*, a. Not recalled or annulled.
Unrewarded, *un-re-waurd'-ed*, a. Not compensated.
Unriddle, *un-rid'-dl*, v.a. To solve or explain.
Unrifled, *un-ri'fld*, a. Not rifled; not robbed or stripped.
Unrig, *un-rig'*, v.a. To strip of rigging.
Unrighteous, *un-ri'-tchus*, a. Not righteous; not just evil; wicked; contrary to law and equity;—ad. *Unrighteously*;—s. *Unrighteousness*.
Unring, *un-ring'*, v.a. To deprive of a ring or of rings.
Unrip, *un-rip'*, v.a. To rip.
Unripe, *un-ripe'*, a. Not ripe or mature; not seasonable.
Unripened, *un-ripe'nd*, a. Not matured.
Unripeness, *un-ripe'-nes*, s. Want of ripeness; immaturity.
Unrivaled, *un-ri'-vald*, a. Having no competitor; peerless.
Unrivet, *un-riv'-et*, v.a. To loose from rivets; to unfasten.
Unrobe, *un-robe'*, v.a. To stripe of a robe; to undress.
Unroll, *un-role*, v.a. To open what is rolled; to display.
Unromantic, *un-ro-man'-tik*, a. Not romantic or fanciful.
Unroof, *un-roof'*, v.a. To strip off the roof of a house.
Unroosted, *un-roost'-ed*, a. Driven from the roost.
Unroot, *un-root'*, v.a. To tear up by the roots; to extirpate.
— v.n. To be torn up by the roots.
Unrounded, *un-rownd'-ed*, a. Not made round.
Unrouted, *un-rowt'-ed*, a. Not thrown into disorder.
Unroyal, *un-roy'-al*, a. Not royal.
Unroyally, *un-roy'-a-le*, ad. Not like a king.
Unruffle, *un-ruf'-fl*, v.n. To cease from being ruffled or agitated.
Unruffled, *un-ruf'-fld*, a. Calm; not agitated.
Unruled, *un-rould'*, a. Not governed; not directed by superior power.
Unruly, *un-roo-le*, a. Disregarding restraint; disposed to break fences; ungovernable; refractory; turbulent; licentious;—s. *Unruliness*.
Unruminated, *un-roo'-me-na-ted*, a. Not well digested.
Unrumple, *un-rum'-pl*, v.a. To free from rumples.
Unsadden, *un-sad'n*, v.a. To relieve from sadness.
Unsaddle, *un-sad'-dl*, v.a. To strip of a saddle
Unsaddled, *un-sad'ld*, a. Not saddled; not having a saddle on.
Unsafe, *un-safe'*, a. Not free from danger; exposed to harm; hazardous;—ad. *Unsafely*;—s. *Unsafeness* and *Unsafety*.
Unsaid, *un-sed'*, pp. or a. Not spoken or uttered.
Unsailable, *un-sale'-à-bl*, a. Not navigable.
Unsaint, *un-saynt'*, v.a. To deprive of saintship.
Unsaleable, *un-sale'-à-bl*, a. Not saleable; not in demand.
Unsalted, *un-sawlt'-ed*, a. Not pickled; fresh.
Unsaluted, *un-sà-loo'-ted*, a. Not saluted; not greeted.
Unsanctified, *un-sangk'-te-fide*, a. Not sanctified; unholy; not consecrated.

Unsanctioned, *un-sangk'-shund*, a. Not ratified or approved.
Unsated, *un-sa'-ted*, a. Not satisfied or satiated.
Unsatiable, *un-sa'-she-à-bl*, a. That cannot be satisfied.
Unsating, *un-sate'-ing*, a. Not sating or filling.
Unsatisfactory, *un-sat-is-fak'-tur-e*, a. Not giving satisfaction; causing discontent;—ad. *Unsatisfactorily*; —s. *Unsatisfactoriness*.
Unsatisfiable, *un-sat'-is-fi-à-bl*, a. That cannot be satisfied.
Unsatisfied, *un-sat'-is-fide*, a. Not filled; not gratified to the full; not content; not settled in opinion; not convinced; not fully paid.
Unsatisfying, *un-sat'-is-fi-ing*, a. Not affording full gratification.
Unsaturated, *un-sat'-yu-ra-ted*, a. Not supplied to the full.
Unsavoury, *un-sa'-vur-e*, a. Tasteless; unpleasing; disgusting;—s. *Unsavouriness*.
Unsay, *un-sa'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *Unsaid*. To recant or recall what has been said; to retract.
Unscaly, *un-ska'-le*, a. Having no scales.
Unscanned, *un-skand'*, a. Not computed.
Unscared, *un-skayrd'*, a. Not frightened away.
Unscarred, *un-skärd'*, a. Not marked with scars or wounds.
Unscathed, *un-skaythd'*, a. Uninjured.
Unscattered, *un-skat'-turd*, a. Not dispersed or thrown into confusion.
Unsceptered, *un-sep'-trd*, a. Having no sceptre or royal authority.
Unscholarly, *un-skol'-ar-le*, a. Not suitable to a scholar.
Unscholastic, *un-sko-las'-tik*, a. Not bred to literature.
Unschooled, *un-skoold*, a. Not taught; illiterate.
Unscientific, *un-si-en-tif'-ik*, a. Not scientific;—ad. *Unscientifically*.
Unscorched, *un-skawrtcht'*, a. Not affected by fire.
Unscorified, *un-sko'-re-fide*, a. Not converted into dross.
Unscoured, *un-skowrd'*, a. Not cleaned by rubbing.
Unscratched, *un-skratcht'*, a. Not scratched or torn.
Unscreened, *un-skreend'*, a. Not covered; not sheltered or protected; not sifted.
Unscrew, *un-skroo'*, v.a. To loose from screws; to unfasten.
Unscriptural, *skrip'-tu-ral*, a. Not agreeable to the Scriptures;—ad. *Unscripturally*.
Unscrupulous, *un-skroo'-pu-lus*, a. Having no scruples; —ad. *Unscrupulously*;—s. *Unscrupulousness*.
Unscutcheoned, *un-skutch'-und*, a. Not honoured with a coat-of arms.
Unseal, *un-seel'*, v.a. To break or remove the seal of.
Unsealed, *un-seeld'*, a. Not sealed; having no seal.
Unseam, *un-seem'*, v.a. To rip; to cut open.
Unsearchable, *un-sertch-à-bl*, a. That cannot be searched, or explored; inscrutable;—s. *Unsearchableness*.
Unsearched, *un-sertcht'*, a. Not explored or critically examined.
Unsearching, *un-sertch'-ing*, a. Not penetrating.
Unseared, *un-seerd'*, a. Not hardened.
Unseasonable, *un-se'-zn-à-bl*, a. Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; late; not agreeable to the time of the year;—ad. *Unseasonably*; —s. *Unseasonableness*.
Unseasoned, *un-se'-znd*, a. Not inured; not accustomed; unformed; not qualified by use or experience; not salted or seasoned, as *unseasoned* meat.
Unseat, *un-seet'*, v.a. To throw from the seat.
Unseated, *un-seet'-ed*, pp. or a. Not seated; not settled with inhabitants.
Unseconded, *un-sek'-und-ed*, a. Not seconded or supported.
Unsecret, *un-se'-kret*, a. Not secret; not trusty.
Unsectarian, *un-sek-tare'-e-an*, a. Not sectarian.
Unsecular, *un-sek'-yu-lar*, a. Not worldly.
Unsecularize, *un-sek'-yu-lar-ize*, v.a. To detach from secular things, or alienate from the world.
Unsecure, *un-se-kewr'*, a. Not secure; insecure.
Unsedentary, *un-sed'-en-tà-re*, a. Not accustomed to sit much.
Unseduced, *un-se-dewst'*, a. Not seduced.
Unseeded, *un-seed'-ed*, a. Not seeded; not sown.
Unseeing, *un-see'-ing*, a. Wanting the power of vision; not seeing.
Unseemly, *un-seem'-le*, a. and ad. Not fit or becoming; uncomely; indecent;—s. *Unseemliness*.
Unseen, *un-seen'*, a. Not discovered; invisible.
Unseized, *un-seezd'*, a. Not apprehended; not taken into possession.
Unselfish, *un-sel'-fish*, a. Not selfish;—ad. *Unselfishly*.
Unsensualized, *un-sen'-su-al-ize'd*, a. Not sensualized.
Unsent, *un-sent'*, a. Not sent; not despatched.
Unseparated, *un-sep'-à-ra-ted*, a. Not separated or parted.
Unsepulchered, *un-sep'-ul-kerd*, a. Having no grave; unburied.
Unserved, *un-serv'd*, a. Not served.
Unserviceable, *un-ser'-vis-à-bl*, a. Not bringing advantage; useless;—ad. *Unserviceably*;—s. *Unserviceableness*.
Unset, *un-set'*, a. Not placed; not sunk below the horizon.
Unsettle, *un-set'tl*, v.a. To unfix; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to overthrow; to disconcert or discompose.
— v.n. To become unfixed.
Unsettled, *un-set'tld*, a. Not fixed; not determined, unsteady, or wavering; not having a legal settlement in a parish; having no fixed place of abode; turbid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants.
Unsettlement, *un-set'tl-ment*, s. Unsettled state, irresolution.
Unsevered, *un-sev'-erd*, a. Not parted or divided.
Unsex, *un-sex'*, v.a. To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.
Unshackle, *un-shak'l*, v.a. To unfetter; to set free.
Unshaded, *un-shade'-ed*, a. Not overspread with shade or darkness; not clouded.
Unshadowed, *un-shad'-ode*, a. Not clouded; not darkened.
Unshaken, *un-shake'n*, a. Not agitated; firm; fixed not moved in resolution.
Unshamed, *un-shame'd*, a. Not ashamed; not abashed.
Unshamefaced, *un-shame'-fayst*, a. Wanting modesty, impudent;—s. *Unshamefacedness*.
Unshapable, *un-shape'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be shaped.
Unshape, *un-shape'*, v.a. To throw out of form or into disorder.
Unshapen, *un-shape'n*, a. Misshapen; deformed; ugly.
Unshared, *un-shayrd'*, a. Not enjoyed in common.
Unsheathe, *un-sheethe'*, v.a. To draw from the sheath or scabbard.
Unshed, *un-shed'*, a. Not spilt.
Unsheeted, *un-sheet'-ed*, a. Not furnished with sheets.
Unsheltered, *un-shelt'-erd*, a. Not sheltered; not screened.
Unsheltering, *un-shelt'-er-ing*, a. Not protecting.
Unshielded, *un-sheeld'-ed*, a. Not protected; exposed.
Unshifting, *un-shift'-ing*, a. Not changing place or expedients.
Unship, *un-ship'*, v.a. To take out of a ship or other water craft; to remove from the place where it is fitted.
Unshocked, *un-shokt'*, a. Not shocked or disgusted.
Unshod, *un-shod'*, a. Having no shoes.
Unshook, *un-shook'*, a. Not agitated.
Unshorn, *un-shorn'*, a. Not sheared or clipped.
Unshot, *un-shot'*, a. Not hit by shot; not discharged.
— v.a. To take the ball out of a piece of ordnance.
Unshowered, *un-show'-erd*, a. Not watered or sprinkled by showers.
Unshrined, *un-shrine'd*, a. Not deposited in a shrine.
Unshrinking, *un-shrink'-ing*, a. Not shrinking or recoiling.
Unshrunk, *un-shrunk'*, a. Not contracted.
Unshunned, *un-shund'*, a. Not avoided.
Unshut, *un-shut'*, a. Not shut; open; unclosed.
Unsifted, *un-sift'-ed*, a. Not separated by a sieve untried.
Unsightly, *un-site'-le*, a. Disagreeable to the eye; deformed;—s. *Unsightliness*.
Unsignalized, *un-sig'-nal-ize'd*, a. Not signalized or distinguished.
Unsilvered, *un-sil'-verd*, a. Not covered with quicksilver.
Unsinew, *un-sin'-ew*, v.a. To deprive of strength.
Unsinewed, *un-sin'-newd*, pp. or a. Deprived of strength or force.
Unsinged, *un-sinjd'*, a. Not singed; not scorched.
Unsingled, *un-sing'-gld*, a. Not singled; not separated
Unsinking, *un-sink'-ing*, a. Not failing.
Unsinning, *un-sin'-ning*, a. Committing no sin; impeccable.
Unsizable, *un-size'-à-bl*, a. Not being of the proper size or bulk.
Unsized, *un-size'd*, a. Not sized or stiffened.
Unskilled, *un-skild'*, a. Wanting skill or dexterity destitute of practical knowledge.
Unskillful, *un-skil'-ful*, a. Wanting skill and dexterity;—ad. *Unskilfully*;—s. *Unskilfulness*.
Unslacked, *un-slakt'*, a. Not saturated with water.
Unslackened, *un-slak'nd*, a. Not made more slack.
Unslaked, *un-slake'd*, a. Not slaked · unquenched.

Unsling, *un-sling'*, v.a. To release from the slings of a cask, &c. [slumbering.
Unslumbering, *un-slum'-ber-ing*, a. Never sleeping or
Unsmirched, *un-smurtcht'*, a. Not soiled or blacked.
Unsmoked, *un-smoke't*, a. Not dried in smoke.
Unsmooth, *un-smoothe'*, a. Not smooth; rough.
Unsociable, *un-so'-she-à-bl*, a. Not suitable to society; not free in conversation; reserved;—ad. *Unsociably.*
Unsocial, *un-so'-she-al*, a. Not adapted to society.
Unsocket, *un-sok'-et*, v.a. To loose or take from a socket. [tainted, as character.
Unsoiled, *un-soyld'*, a. Not stained; unpolluted; not
Unsold, *un-sole'd*, a. Not transferred for a consideration.
Unsoldiered, *un-sole'-jerd*, a. Not having the qualities of a soldier.
Unsoldierlike, *un-sole'-jer-like*, } a. Unbecoming a
Unsoldierly, *un-sole'-jer-le*, } soldier.
Unsolicited, *un-so-lis'-it-ed*, a. Not requested; unasked. [anxious.
Unsolicitous, *un-so-lis'-e-tus*, a. Not solicitous; not
Unsolid, *un-sol'-id*, a. Not firm; not substantial.
Unsolvable, *un-solv'-à-bl*, a. Inexplicable.
Unsolved, *un-solvd'*, a. Not explained.
Unsophisticated, *un-so-fis'-te-ka-ted*, a. Not adulterated, not counterfeit; pure. [wailed.
Unsorrowed, *un-sor'-rode*, a. Not lamented; not be-
Unsorted, *un sawrt'-ed*, a. Not separated into sorts.
Unsought, *un-sawt'*, a. Not searched for; had without searching. [standing.
Unsoul, *un-sole'*, v.a. To deprive of mind or under-
Unsouled, *un-soald'*, a. Without soul; without intellectual principle.
Unsound, *un-sownd'*, a. Not sound; defective; infirm; sickly, not orthodox; not faithful; not to be trusted; not real; not substantial; not compact; not well established;—ad. *Unsoundly*;—s. *Unsoundness.*
Unsounded, *un-sownd'-ed*, a. Not tried with the lead.
Unsoured, *un-sowrd'*, a. Not made sour or morose.
Unsown, *un-sone'*, a. Not scattered on land for seed; not propagated by seed.
Unsparing, *un-spare'-ing*, a. Not parsimonious; liberal; profuse;—ad. *Unsparingly*;—s. *Unsparingness.*
Unsparkling, *un-spärk'-ling*, a. Not emitting sparks; not glittering [has been spoken.
Unspeak, *un-speek'*, v.a. To recant; to retract what
Unspeakable, *un-speek'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be uttered or expressed; unutterable;—ad. *Unspeakably.*
Unspeaking, *un-speek'-ing*, a. Not uttering words.
Unspecified, *un-spes'-e-fide*, a. Not particularly mentioned.
Unspecious, *un-spe'-shus*, a. Not plausible.
Unspeculative, *un-spek'-yu-là-tiv*, a. Not theoretical.
Unspent, *un-spent'*, a. Not used or wasted; not exhausted.
Unsphere, *un-sfeer'*, v.a. To remove from its orb.
Unspied, *un-spide'*, a. Not searched; not explored; not discovered.
Unspilt, *un-spilt'*, a. Not spilt; not shed.
Unspiritual, *un-spir'-it-u-al*, a. Not spiritual; worldly.
Unspiritualize, *un-spir'-it-u-al-ize*, v.a. To deprive of spirituality.
Unsplit, *un-split'*, a. Not split.
Unspoiled, *un-spoyld'*, a. Not corrupted; not rendered useless; not plundered.
Unspoken, *un-spo'-kn*, a. Not spoken or uttered.
Unsportsman-like, *un-sports'-man-like*, a. Not like a sportsman.
Unspotted, *un-spot'-ted*, a. Free from spot or from moral stain; unblemished; immaculate;—s. *Unspottedness.*
Unspread, *un-spred'*, a. Not stretched or extended.
Unsquared, *un-skwayrd'*, a. Not regular; not formed.
Unsquire, *un-skwire'*, v.a. To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire.
Unstable, *un-sta'-bl*, a. Not fixed or steady; inconstant; irresolute; changeable;—s. *Unstableness.*
Unstaid, *un-stade'*, a. Not steady; mutable; volatile; unfixed;—s. *Unstaidness.*
Unstained, *un-staynd'*, a. Not dyed; not poluted; not tarnished or dishonoured. [as blood.
Unstanched, *un-stänsht'*, a. Not stanched; not stopped,
Unstate, *un-state'*, v.a. To deprive of dignity.
Unstatesman-like, *un-stayts'-man-like*, a. Not becoming a statesman. [statute.
Unstatutable, *un-stat'-yu-tà-bl*, a. Not warranted by
Unsteadfast, *un-sted'-fast*, a. Not fixed; not firm; unstable or inconstant;—ad. *Unsteadfastly*;—s. *Unsteadfastness.*

Unsteadied, *un-sted'-id*, s. Not supported; not kept from shaking.
Unsteady, *un-sted'-e*, a. Not steady; not constant, irresolute; mutable; variable; changeable;—ad. *Unsteadily*;—s. *Unsteadiness.*
Unsteeped, *un-steept'*, a. Not steeped; not soaked.
Unstimulated, *un-stim'-yu-la-ted*, a. Not stimulated, not excited.
Unsting, *un-sting'*, v.a. To disarm of a sting.
Unstinted, *un-stint'-ed*, a. Not stinted; not limited.
Unstirred, *un-sturd'*, a. Not stirred; not agitated.
Unstitch, *un-stitch'*, v.a. To open by picking out stitches.
Unstop, *un-stop'*, v.a. To free from a stopple or from any obstruction; to open. [housed.
Unstored, *un-store'd*, a. Not laid up in store; not ware-
Unstoried,† *un-sto'-rid*, pp. or a. Not related in story.
Unstormed, *un-stawrmd'*, a. Not assaulted; not taken by assault. [natural.
Unstrained, *un-straynd'*, a. Not strained; easy,
Unstraitened, *un-strate'-nd*, a. Not straitened; not contracted. [in strata or layers.
Unstratified, *un-strat'-e-fide*, a. Not formed or being
Unstrengthened, *un-strength'nd*, a. Not strengthened; not supported.
Unstring, *un-string'*, v.a. To relax tension; to loosen to deprive of strings.
Unstruck, *un-struk'*, a. Not struck; not impressed.
Unstrung, *un-strung'*, pp. or a. Relaxed in tension, loosed; applied to any instrument from which the strings have been taken. [tated; natural.
Unstudied, *un-stud'-id*, a. Not studied or premedi-
Unstudious, *un-stew' de-ous*, a. Not diligent in study.
Unstuffed, *un-stuft'*, a. Not stuffed; not crowded.
Unsubdued, *un-sub-dewd'*, a. Not conquered.
Unsubmissive, *un-sub-mis'-siv*, a. Disobedient;—ad. *Unsubmissively.* [collusion.
Unsuborned, *un-sub-awrnd'*, a. Not procured by secret
Unsubsidized, *un-sub'-se-dize'd*, a. Not engaged in another's service by subsidies. [real.
Unsubstantial, *un-sub-stan'-shal*, a. Not solid; not
Unsubverted, *un-sub-vert'-ed*, a. Not overthrown.
Unsuccessful, *un-suk-ses'-ful*, a. Not successful; unfortunate; unfavourable;—ad. *Unsuccessfully*;—s. *Unsuccessfulness.* [regular succession.
Unsuccessive, *un-suk-ses'-siv*, a. Not proceeding by
Unsucked, *un-sukt'*, a. Not having the breasts drawn.
Unsufferable, *un-suf'-fer-à-bl*, a. Not to be endured, intolerable;—ad. *Unsufferably.* [sugar.
Unsugared, *un-shoog'-ard*, a. Not sweetened with
Unsuitable, *un-sewt'-à-bl*, a. Unfit; not adapted; unbecoming;—ad. *Unsuitably*;—s. *Unsuitableness.*
Unsuited, *un-sewt'-ed*, a. Not suited; not adapted.
Unsuiting, *un-sewt'-ing*, a. Not fitting or becoming.
Unsullied, *un-sul'-lid*, a. Not stained or tarnished, not disgraced.
Unsung, *un-sung'*, a. Not celebrated in verse.
Unsunned, *un-sund'*, a. Not having been exposed to the sun. [by stratagem.
Unsupplanted, *un-sup-plant'-ed*, a. Not overthrown
Unsuppliable, *un-sup-pli'-à-bl*, a. Not to be supplied.
Unsupplied, *un-sup-plide'*, a. Not furnished with things necessary. [upheld.
Unsupported, *un-sup-port'-ed*, a. Not supported; not
Unsure, *un-shure'*, a. Not fixed; not certain.
Unsurgical, *un-sur'-je-kal*, a. Not in a surgical manner.
Unsurmountable, *un-sur-mownt'-à-bl*, a. Insuperable.
Unsurpassed, *un-sur-päst'*, a. Not exceeded.
Unsurrendered, *un-sur-ren'-derd*, a. Not yielded to others.
Unsusceptible, *un-sus-sep'-te-bl*, a. Unfeeling; callous
Unsuspected, *un-sus-pek'-ted*, a. Not considered as likely to have done an evil act;—ad. *Unsuspectedly.*
Unsuspecting, *un-sus-pek'-ting*, a. Free from suspicion;—ad. *Unsuspectingly.* [delayed
Unsuspended, *un-sus-pen'-ded*, a. Not hung up; not
Unsuspicious, *un-sus-pish'-us*, a. Having no suspicion; not to be suspected;—ad. *Unsuspiciously.*
Unsustainable, *un-sus-tane'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be maintained.
Unsustained, *un-sus-tane'd*, a. Not supported.
Unsustaining, *un-sus-tane'-ing*, a. Not sustaining.
Unswathe, *un-swaythe'*, v.a. To relieve from a bandage
Unswayable,† *un-swa'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be influenced by another.
Unswayed, *un-swade'*, a. Not biased or influenced.
Unswear, *un sware'*, v.a. To recant or recal an oath.

UNSWEPT, *un-swept'*, a. Not cleaned with a broom.
UNSWERVING, *un-swerv'-ing*, a. Not deviating from a certain standard;—ad. *Unswervingly*.
UNSWORN, *un-swoarn'*, a. Not bound by an oath.
UNSYMMETRICAL, *un-sim-met'-re-kal*, a. Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts. [order.
UNSYSTEMATIC, *un-sis-te-mat'-ik*, a. Not having regular
UNTACK, *un-tak'*, v.a. To separate what is tacked; to disjoin.
UNTAINTED, *un-tane'-ted*, a. Not rendered impure by admixture; not sullied or stained; unblemished; not charged with crime. [not swallowed.
UNTAKEN, *un-take'n*, a. Not seized or apprehended;
UNTAMABLE, *un-tame'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be tamed or domesticated.
UNTAMED, *un-tame'd*, a. Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated.
UNTANGLE, *un-tang'gl*, v.a. To disentangle.
UNTARNISHED, *un-tär'-nisht*, a. Not soiled or tarnished.
UNTASKED, *un-täskt'*, a. Not tasked. [tongue.
UNTASTED, *un-tayst'-ed*, a. Not tried by the taste or
UNTASTEFUL, *un-tayst'-ful*, a. Having no taste; being without taste.
UNTAUGHT, *un-tawt'*, a. Not taught or educated; illiterate; unskilled. [accused.
UNTAXED, *un-takst'*, a. Not charged with taxes; not
UNTEACH, *un-teetch'*, v.a.; pret. and p.p. *untaught*. To cause to forget what has been taught.
UNTEACHABLE, *un-teetch-à-bl*, a. That cannot be taught or instructed; indocile;—s. *Unteachableness*.
UNTEMPERED, *un-tem'-perd*, a. Not duly mixed for use.
UNTEMPTED, *un-temp'-ted*, a. Not tried by enticements or persuasions. [or allure.
UNTEMPTING, *un-temp'-ting*, a. Not adapted to tempt
UNTENABLE, *un-ten'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be held in possession; not defensible.
UNTENANTABLE, *un-ten'-ant-à-bl*, a. Not in suitable repair for a tenant. [tenant.
UNTENANTED, *un-ten'-ant-ed*, a. Not occupied by a
UNTENDED, *un-tend'-ed*, a. Not having any attendant.
UNTENDER, *un-ten'-der*, a. Not soft; wanting sensibility or affection;—ad. *Untenderly*.
UNTENDERED, *un-ten'-derd*, a. Not offered.
UNTENTED, *un-tent'-ed*, a. Not having a tent applied.
UNTERRIFIED, *un-ter'-re-fide*, a. Not affrighted or daunted.
UNTESTED, *un-test'-ed*, a. Not tried by a standard.
UNTHANKED, *un-thangkt'*, a. Not repaid with acknowledgments.
UNTHANKFUL, *un-thangk'-ful*, a. Not making acknowledgments for good received; ungrateful;—ad. *Unthankfully*;—s. *Unthankfulness*.
UNTHAWED, *un-thawd'*, a. Not melted or dissolved.
UNTHINKING, *un-think'-ing*, a. Not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate;—ad. *Unthinkingly*.
UNTHORNY, *un-thawrn'-e*, a. Free from thorns.
UNTHOUGHTFUL, *un-thawt'-ful*, a. Thoughtless; heedless.
UNTHOUGHT *of*, *un-thawt'-ov*, a. Not regarded.
UNTHREAD, *un-thred'*, v.a. To draw a thread from; to loose
UNTHREATENED, *un-thret'nd*, a. Not menaced.
UNTHRIFT, *un-thrift'*, s. One who wastes his estate by extravagance.
UNTHRIFTY, *un-thrift'-e*, a. Prodigal; lavish; profuse; not thriving;—ad. *Unthriftily*;—s. *Unthriftiness*.
UNTHRIVING, *un-thrive'-ing*, a. Not prospering.
UNTHRONE, *un-throne'*, v.a. To dethrone.
UNTIDY, *un-ti'-de*, a. Not neatly dressed; not in good order; unseasonable;—ad. *Untidily*;—s. *Untidiness*.
UNTIE, *un-ti'*, v.a To loosen; to disengage the parts that form a knot, to unbind; to unfold.
UNTIED, *un-tide'*, pp. or a. Separated; not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose.
UNTIL, *un-til'*, prep. and conj. To; used of time, or of objects; to the degree that. *See* TILL.
UNTILE, *un-tile'*, v.a. To uncover by removing tiles.
UNTILED, *un-tile'd*, pp or a. Stripped of tiles.
UNTILLED, *un-tild'*, a. Not tilled or cultivated.
UNTIMBERED, *un-tim'-berd*, a. Not furnished with timber.
UNTIMELY, *un-time'-le*, a. or ad. Happening before the usual time; premature; inopportune.
UNTINCTURED, *un tingk'-tchurd*, } a. Not tinged; not
UNTINGED, *un-tinjd'*, } stained; not discoloured.
UNTIRABLE, *un-tire'-à-bl*, a. Indefatigable; unwearied.
UNTIRED, *un tire'd*, a. Not exhausted by labour
UNTIRING, *un-tire'-ing*, a. Not becoming exhausted.—ad. *Untiringly*.
UNTITHED, *un-tithe'd*, a. Not subjected to tithes.
UNTITLED, *un-ti'-tld*, a. Having no title.
UNTO, *un'-too*, prep. A compound of *un* and *to*, chiefly confined to the Scriptures, and sometimes used in poetry. *See* To.
UNTOLD, *un-tole'd*, a. Not related; not revealed.
UNTOMB, *un-toom'*, v.a. To disinter.
UNTOUCHABLE, *un-tutch'-à-bl*, a. Not to be touched.
UNTOUCHED, *un-tutcht'*, a. Not reached; not hit; no affected.
UNTOWARD, *un-to'-ard*, a. Froward; perverse; refractory; awkward, ungainly;—s. *Untowardness*.
UNTOWARDLY, *un-to'-ard-le*, a. and ad. Awkward, perverse; froward.
UNTRACEABLE, *un-trase'-à-bl*, a. That cannot be traced.
UNTRACED, *un-trayst'*, a. Not marked out.
UNTRACKED, *un-trackt'*, a. Not marked by footsteps.
UNTRAINED, *un-trane'd*, a. Not trained or disciplined; not skillful.
UNTRAMMELED, *un-tram'-mld*, a. Not shackled.
UNTRANSFERABLE, *un-trans'-fer-à-bl*, a. Not to be transferred or passed to another.
UNTRANSLATABLE, *un-trans-late'-à-bl*, a. Not capable of being translated. [another language.
UNTRANSLATED, *un-trans-late'-ed*, a. Not rendered into
UNTRANSPARENT, *un-trans-pare'-ent*, a. Opaque.
UNTRAVELED, *un-trav'-eld*, a. Not trodden by passengers; having never seen foreign countries.
UNTRAVERSED, *un-trav'-erst*, a. Not passed over.
UNTREASURED, *un-trezh'-urd*, a. Not laid up; not repositied. [shaking; firm; steady.
UNTREMBLING, *un-trem'-bling*, a. Not trembling or
UNTRIED, *un-tride'*, a. Not attempted; not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law.
UNTRIMMED, *un-trimd'*, a. Not pruned or dressed; not put in order. [powder.
UNTRITURATED, *un-trit'-yu-ra-ted*, a. Not reduced to
UNTROD, *un-trod'*, } a. Not having been trod;
UNTRODDEN, *un-trod'-dn*, } not passed over.
UNTROLLED, *un-trole'd*, a. Not trolled; not rolled along.
UNTROUBLED, *un-trub'ld*, a. Not disturbed by care or business; free from trouble; not agitated; not foul or turbid.
UNTRUE, *un-troo'*, a. Contrary to the fact; not faithful to another; false; disloyal; inconstant, as a lover;—ad. *Untruly*. [out.
UNTRUSS, *un-trus'*, v.a. To loose from a truss; to let
UNTRUSSED, *un-trust'*, a. Not tied up.
UNTRUSTINESS, *un-trust'-e-ness*, n. Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust. [of confidence.
UNTRUSTWORTHY, *un-trust'-wur-the*, a. Not deserving
UNTRUSTY, *un-trust'-e*, a. Not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.
UNTRUTH, *un-trooth'*, s. Falsehood; want of veracity.
UNTRUTHFUL, *un-trooth'-ful*, a. Wanting in veracity, —ad. *Untruthfully*;—s. *Untruthfulness*.
UNTUCK, *un-tuk'*, v.a. To unfold or undo a tuck.
UNTUCKERED, *un-tuk'-erd*, a. Having no tucker.
UNTUMBLED, *un-tum'-bld*, a. Not rolled; not rumpled.
UNTUNABLE, *un-tewn'-à-bl*, a. Not musical; not capable of making music;—s. *Untunableness*.
UNTUNE, *un-tewn'*, v.a. To make incapable of harmony; to disorder.
UNTURBANED, *un-tur'-band*, a. Not wearing a turban.
UNTURNED, *un-turnd'*, a. Not turned.
UNTUTORED, *un-tew'-turd*, a. Uninstructed; untaught.
UNTWINE, *un-twine'*, v.a. To untwist; to disentangle; to separate.
UNTWIST, *un-twist'*, v.a. To separate and open; to turn back that which is twisted, to disentangle.
UNUPHELD, *un up-held'*, a. Not sustained
UNURGED, *un-urjd'*, a. Not pressed with solicitation.
UNUSED, *un-yewzd'*, a. Not put to use; not employed; not accustomed. [purpose.
UNUSEFUL, *un-yuse'-ful*, a. Useless, serving no good
UNUSUAL, *un yu'-zhu-al*, a. Not usual; not common; —ad. *Unusually* [sible.
UNUTTERABLE, *un-ut'-ter-à-bl*, a. Ineffable, inexpres-
UNVACATED, *un-va'-ka-ted*, a. Not made vacant.
UNVAIL, *un-vale'*, v.a. To remove a vail from; to uncover. [neglected.
UNVALUED, *un-val'-yude*, a. Not valued; not prized;
UNVANQUISHABLE, *un-van'-kwish-à-bl*, a. That cannot be conquered.
UNVANQUISHED, *un-vank'-wisht*, a. Not conquered.
UNVARIABLE, *un-vare'-e-à bl*, a. Not changeable.

Unvaried, *un-vare'-id*, a. Not altered or diversified.
Unvariegated, *un-va'-re-e-ga-ted*, a. Not diversified.
Unvarnished, *un-vär'-nisht*, a. Not artificially coloured or adorned; plain.
Unvarying, *un-va'-re-ing*, a. Not liable to change.
Unveil, *un-vaie'*, v.a. To uncover, to divest of a veil.
Unvenerable, *un-ven'-er-à-bl*, a. Not worthy of veneration.
Unventilated, *un-ven'-te-la-ted*, a. Not purified by a free current of air.
Unverdant, *un-ver'-dant*, a. Not green.
Unversed, *un-verst'*, a. Not skilled; unacquainted.
Unvexed, *un-vekst'*, a. Not troubled or disturbed.
Unvindicated, *un-vin'-de-ka-ted*, a. Not defended.
Unviolated, *un-vi'-o-la-ted*, a. Not injured; not broken.
Unvizard, *un-viz'-ard*, v.a. To unmask.
Unvisited, *un-viz'-it-ed*, a. Not resorted to.
Unvitiated, *un-vish'-e-a-ted*, a. Not corrupted.
Unvitrified, *un-vit'-re-fide*, a. Not converted into glass.
Unvolatilized, *un-vol'-à-til-ize'd*, a. Not volatilized.
Unvouched, *un-vowtcht'*, a. Not fully tested.
Unvowed, *un-vowd'*, a. Not consecrated by promise.
Unvoweled, *un-vow'-ld*, a. Having no vowels.
Unvoyageable, *un-voy'-aje-à-bl*, a. Not to be navigated.
Unvulnerable, *un-vul'-ner-à-bl*, a. Not vulnerable.
Unwakened, *un-wake'nd*, a. Not roused from sleep.
Unwalled, *un-wawld'*, a. Not surrounded by a wall.
Unwarily, *un-wa-re-ie*, ad. Without vigilance; heedlessly. [caution.
Unwariness, *un-wa'-re-nes*, s. Want of vigilance or
Unwarlike, *un-wawr'-like*, a. Not used to war; not military.
Unwarmed, *un-wawrmd'*, a. Not warmed or excited.
Unwarned, *un-wawrnd'*, a. Not cautioned.
Unwarp, *un-wawrp'*, v.a. To reduce back what is warped. [impartial.
Unwarped, *un-wawrpt'*, a. Not warped; not biased;
Unwarping, *un-wawrp'-ing*, a. Unyielding; not deviating. [illegal.
Unwarrantable, *un-wor'-rant-à-bl*, a. Not defensible;
Unwarrantableness, *un-wor'-rant-à-bl-nes*, s. State of being unwarrantable.
Unwarrantably, *un-wor'-rant-à-ble*, a. In a manner that cannot be justified.
Unwarranted, *un-wor'-rant-ed*, a. Not authorized; not assured or certain. [guarded.
Unwary, *un-wa'-re*, a. Not vigilant or cautious; un-
Unwashed, *un-wosht'*, **Unwashen**, *un-wosh'n*, a. Not cleansed by water.
Unwasted, *un-wayst'-ed*, a. Not lost by extravagance or negligence; not dissipated; not lost by exhaustion, evaporation, or other means. [decaying.
Unwasting, *un-wayst'-ing*, a. Not growing less; not
Unwatched, *un-wotcht'*, a. Not guarded with vigilance.
Unwatchful, *un-wotch'-ful*, a. Not vigilant.
Unwatered, *un-waw'-terd*, a. Not watered; dry.
Unwavering, *un-wa'-ver-ing*, a. Not wavering, firm.
Unweakened, *un-week'-nd*, a. Not enfeebled.
Unweaned, *un-weend'*, a. Not withdrawn from the mother's milk. [weapons.
Unweaponed, *un-wep'nd*, a. Not furnished with
Unweariable, *un-wee'-re-à-bl*, a. Indefatigable.
Unwearied, *un-wee'-rid*, a. Not tired; indefatigable.
Unweary, *un-wee'-re*, a. Not tired. [woven.
Unweave, *un-weev'*, v.a. To undo what has been
Unwed, *un-wed'*, **Unwedded**, *un-wed'-ded*, a. Unmarried; remaining single.
Unweeded, *un-weed'-ed*, a. Not cleared of weeds.
Unweighed, *un-wade'*, a. Not having the weight ascertained. [less.
Unweighing, *un-wa'-ing*, a. Inconsiderate thoughtless.
Unwelcome, *un-wel'-kum*, a. Not well received.
Unwell, *un-wel'*, a. Not well; indisposed.
Unwept, *un-wept'*, a. Not lamented; not mourned.
Unwhipt, *un-hwipt'*, a. Not corrected with the rod.
Unwhispered, *un-hwis'-perd*, a. Not whispered.
Unwholesome, *un-hole'-sum*, a. Unfavourable to health; insalubrious;—s. *Unwholesomeness*.
Unwieldy, *un-weeld'-e*, a. That is moved with difficulty, unmanageable; ponderous;—ad. *Unwieldily*; —s. *Unwieldiness*.
Unwilled, *un-wild'*, a. Not produced by the will.
Unwilling, *un-wil'-ling*, a. Not willing; averse; reluctant;—ad *Unwillingly*;—s. *Unwillingness*.
Unwind, *un-wine'd*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *Unwound*. To wind off; to loose or separate what is wound; to disentangle.
Unwind, v.n. To admit evolution.
Unwise, *un-wize'*, a. Not wise; defective in or not dictated by wisdom;—ad. *Unwisely*.
Unwithdrawing, *un-with-draw'-ing*, a. Not withdrawing; continually liberal.
Unwithered, *un-with'-erd*, a. Not withered or faded.
Unwithering, *un-with'-er-ing*, a. Not liable to wither.
Unwithstood, *un-with-stood'*, a. Not opposed.
Unwitnessed, *un-wit-nest'*, a. Not attested by witnesses. [ignorantly.
Unwittingly, *un-wit'-ting-le*, ad. Without knowledge;
Unwitty, *un-wit'-te*, a. Destitute of wit;—ad. *Unwittily*.
Unwomanly, *un-woom'-an-le*, a. Unbecoming a woman.
Unwont, *un-wunt'*, **Unwonted**, *un-wunt'-ed*, a. Unaccustomed, unused; uncommon, unusual.
Unwooded, *un-wood'-ed*, a. Destitute of trees, timber, or wood.
Unwooed, *un-woo'd*, a. Not courted.
Unworkmanlike, *un-wurk'-man-like*, a. Unskilful.
Unworldly, *un-wurld'-le*, a. Not worldly;—s. *Unworldliness*.
Unworn, *un-woarn'*, a. Not worn or impaired.
Unworried, *un-wur'-rid*, a. Not worried.
Unworshipped, *un-wur'-shipt*, a. Not worshipped or adored.
Unworthy, *un-wur'-the*, a. Undeserving; worthless, wanting merit; unbecoming; contemptible; not suitable; inadequate;—ad. *Unworthily*;—s. *Unworthiness*. [twisted.
Unwound, *un-woond*, pp. of the verb *to unwind*. Un-
Unwounded, *un-woond'-ed*, a. Not wounded; not hurt or injured.
Unwoven, *un-wo'-vn*, a. Not woven.
Unwrap, *un-rap'*, v.a. To open what is folded.
Unwreath, *un-wreethe'*, v.a. To untwist or untwine.
Unwrenched, *un-rentcht'*, a. Not strained or distorted.
Unwritten, *un-rit'n*, a. Not reduced to writing; verbal.—*Unwritten law* is that which does not consist in statutes, but in the common law. [factured.
Unwrought, *un-rawt'*, a. Not laboured; not manu-
Unwrung, *un-rung'*, a. Not pinched.
Unyielded, *un-yeeld'-ed*, a. Not conceded.
Unyielding, *un-yeeld'-ing*, a. Unbending, unpliant; obstinate. [to disjoin.
Unyoke, *un-yoke'*, v.a. To loose or free from a yoke,
Unyoked, *un-yoke'd*, pp. Freed from the yoke.
— a. Not having worn the yoke; unrestrained.
Unzoned, *un-zone'd*, a. Not bound with a girdle.
Up, *up*, ad. Aloft; on high; out of bed; having risen from a seat; above the horizon; to a state of excitement; to a state of advance or proficiency; in a state of elevation; in a state of climbing or ascending; in a state of insurrection.—*Up and down*, from one place to another; backward and forward.—*Up to*, to a degree or point adequate.—*Up with*, raise; lift.—*Upside down*, in complete disorder; with the lower part turned above the higher. [hill.
— prep. From a lower to a higher place; as, go *up* the *Up* is much used as a prefix to modify the actions expressed by verbs; as in the following words, most of which are self-explanatory;— *Upbind*, to bind up; *Upblow*, to blow up; *Updraw*, *Upfill*, *Upfling*, *Uplift*, *Upheld*, *Uprise*, *Upturn*, *Upwhirl*, *Upwind*, *Upheave*, *Uphoard*, *Uplay*, *Upload*, *Uplock*, *Upraise*, *Uprear*, *Uproll*, *Uproot*, *Uprouse*, *Upspring*, *Uptrain*, *Uptear*, &c.
Upas, *yu'-pas*, s. A tree common in the forests of Java and of the neighbouring isles, the secretions of which are poisonous.
Upbear, *up-bare'*, v.a.; pret. *upbore*, pp. *upborne*. To raise aloft, to elevate.
Upbraid, *up-brade'*, v.a. To charge with something wrong; to reprove, to reproach.
Upbraiding, *up-brade'-ing*, s. A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; act of reproaching; reproaches of conscience;—ad. *Upbraidingly*.
Upcast, *up-kast'*, a. Cast up; thrown upward.
Upcoiled, *up-koyld'*, a. Made into a coil.
Uphand, *up'-hand*, a. Lifted by the hand.
Upheld, *up-held'*, pret. and pp. of *uphold*. Sustained.
Uphill, *up' hil*, a. Difficult, like ascending a hill.
Uphold, *up-hole'd*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *upheld*. To lift on high; to elevate; to sustain; to support or keep from falling.
Upholder, *up-hole'-der*, s. A supporter, a defender. ‡ an undertaker.

UPHOLSTERER, *up-hole'-ster-er*, s. One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains, &c. [by upholsterers.
UPHOLSTERY, *up-hole' ster-e*, s. Furniture supplied
UPLAND, *up'-land*, s. High land; ground elevated above the meadows, and intervals on the banks of rivers.
— a. Higher in situation; pertaining to uplands.
UPLANDISH, *up-land'-ish*, a. Dwelling on high lands or moantains.
UPMOST, *up'-moast*, a. Highest; topmost.
UPON, *up-on'*, prep. Not under or beneath; resting or being on the surface; in a state of resting or dependence; relating to; in consideration of; during the time of; noting dependence for subsistence —*To take upon*, to assume.
UPPER, *up'-per*, a. (comp. from *up.*) Higher in place; superior in rank —*Upper-works*, in a *ship*, the parts above water when the ship is properly balanced for a voyage.—*Upper-leather*, the leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.—*Upper-hand*, ascendancy; superiority.
UPPERMOST, *up-per'-moast*, a.superl. Highest in place or authority; predominant.
UPPISH, *up'pish*, a. Proud; arrogant. (*Low.*)
UPRAISING, *up-raze'-ing*, s. A raising or elevation.
UPRIGHT, *up'-rite*, a. Erect; perpendicular; erect in person, or portly; honest; just; conformable to moral rectitude;—ad. *Uprightly*;—s. *Uprightness.*
— s. Something standing erect or perpendicular.—In *arch.*, a representation of the front of a building.
UPRIGHTEOUS, *up-ri'-tchus*, a. Just and honourable;—ad. *Uprighteously.* [ward.
UPRISING, *up-rize'-ing*, s. Act of rising; a rising up-
UPROAR, *up'-rore*, s. Great tumult; violent disturbance.
UPROARIOUS, *up-ro'-re-us*, a. Making a great noise and tumult.
UPSET, *up-set'*, v.a. To overturn, to overthrow.
— s. An overturn.
UPSHOT, *up'-shot*, s. Final issue; conclusion.
UPSNATCHING, *up-snatch'-ing*, a. Snatching up; seizing.
UPSTART, *up'-stärt*, s. One who suddenly rises from low life to wealth or honour; something that springs up suddenly.
— a. Suddenly raised.
UPSTAY, *up-stä'*, v.a. To sustain; to support.
UPWARD, *up'-ward*, a. Directed to a higher place.
— ad. Toward a higher place; toward heaven; toward the source.
URANIA, *yu-rä'-ne-ä*, s. In *myth.*, the Muse of astronomy.
URANITE, *yu'-ran-ite*, s. An ore of uranium of a bright yellow-green colour;—ad. *Uranitic.*
URANIUM, *yu-rä'-ne-um*, s. A metal of a reddish brown colour, commonly obtained in a crystalline form.
URANOGRAPHY, *yu-ran-og'-rä-fe*, s. A description of the heavens.
URANOLOGY, *yu-ran-ol'-o-je*, s. The science of astronomy.
URANOSCOPY, *yu-ran-os'-ko-pe*, s. Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.
URANUS, *yu-rä'-nus*, s. In *myth.*, a deity, the father of Saturn; one of the primary planets, discovered by Herschel, also called the Georgium Sidus.
URAO, *yu-rä'-o*, s. A sesquicarbonate of soda, found in South America.
URATE, *yu'-rate*, s. A compound of uric acid and a base.
URBAN, *ur'-ban*, a. Belonging to a city. [polite.
URBANE, *ur-bane'*, a. Civil; courteous in manners;
URBANITY, *ur-ban'-e-te*, s. Civility or courtesy of manners; politeness; elegance; affability; courtesy.
URBANIZE, *ur'-ban-ize*, v.a. To render courteous; to polish. [like a pitcher.
URCEOLATE, *ur'-se-o-late*, a. In *bot.* and *conch.*, shaped
URCHIN, *ur'-tchin*, s. The hedgehog; a troublesome child. [obtained from urine.
UREA, *yu'-re-ä*, s. A crystalline, pearly substance,
URETER, *yu-re'-ter*, s. The excretory duct which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder.
URETERITIS, *yu-re-ter-i'-tis*, s. In *path.*, inflammation of the ureter.
URETHRA, *yu-re'-thrä*, s. The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.
URETHRAL, *yu-re' thräl*, a. Pertaining to the urethra.
URETHRITIS, *yu-re-thri'-tis*, s. In *path.*, inflammation of the urethra.
URETIC, *yu-ret'-ik*, s. or a. In *path.*, a medicine which increases the secretory action of the kidneys.
URGE, *urj*, v.a. To press; to push; to drive; to apply force to; to provoke; to follow close; to importune; to incite or encourage.
URGE, v.n. To press forward. [solicitation.
URGENCY, *ur'-jen-se*, s. Pressure; importunity; earnest
URGENT, *ur'-jent*, a. Pressing with importunity; vehement;—ad. *Urgently.*
URGER, *ur'-jer*, s. One who urges or importunes.
URGING, *urj'-ing*, ppr. Pressing; impelling.
— a. Pressing with solicitations, importunate.
URIASIS, *yu-ri'-ä-sis*, s. In *path.*, the formation of morbid concretions, as urinary calculi.
URIC ACID, *yu'-rik as'-sid*, s. A white, tasteless, and inodorous acid, contained in urine.
URIM, *yu'-rim*, s. The *Urim* and *Thummim*, among the *Israelites*, signify lights and perfections. [urine.
URINAL, *yu'-rin-al*, s. A glass vessel for containing
URINARY, *yu'-re-nä-re*, a. Pertaining to urine.
— s. A reservoir or place for the reception of urine, &c., for manure.
URINATIVE, *yu'-re-nä-tiv*, a. Provoking urine
URINATOR, *yu-re-nä'-tur*, s. (Lat.) A diver.
URINE, *yu'-rin*, s. An animal fluid, secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and discharged through the urethra.
— v.n. To discharge urine.
URINOUS, *yu'-re-nus*, a. Pertaining to or partaking of the qualities of urine.
URN, *urn*, s. A kind of vase, of a roundish and swelling form; a vessel for containing hot water, particularly at the tea-table; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept.—*Urn-shaped*, having the shape of an urn.
— v.a. To inclose in an urn.
UROSCOPY, *yu-ros'-ko-pe*, s. Judgment of diseases by inspection of urine.
URRY, *ur'-re*, s. A sort of blue clay, lying near a vein of coal. (*Local.*)
URSA, *ur'-sä*, s. (Lat.) A she-bear.—*Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole.—*Ursa Minor*, the constellation containing the pole-star, which is situated in the extremity of the tail.
URSIDÆ, *ur'-si-de*, s.pl. In *zool.*, a family of plantigrade animals, of which the *Ursus*, or Bear, is the type.
URSIFORM, *ur'-se-fawrm*, a. In the shape of a bear.
URSINE, *ur'-sin*, a. Pertaining to or resembling a bear.
URSULINE, *ur'-su lin*, a. or s. Belonging to an order of nuns, so called from their institutress, St. Ursula, who devote themselves to the purposes of charity and education.
URTICACEÆ, *ur-te-kä'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of exogenous plants, of which the *Urtica*, or Nettle, is the type.
URTICATION, *ur-te-kä'-shun*, s. The act of flagellation with nettles, sometimes applied in paralysis.
URUBU, *yu'-ru-bu*, s. The Turkey buzzard.
URUS, *yu'-rus*, s. The wild bull or bison.
US, *us*, pron. Objective case of *we.*
USABLE, *yu'-sä-bl*, a. That may be used.
USAGE, *yu'-zaje*, s. (Fr.) Treatment; long-continued use; custom, practice.
USANCE, *yu'-zänse*, s. (Fr.) Use; proper employment; usury; interest paid for money; payment of a bill of exchange, according to commercial usage.
USE, *yuse*, s. Habit; custom; practice; employment, application of anything to a purpose, good or bad; premium paid for borrowed money.—In *law*, the benefit or profit of lands and tenements.—In *use*, in employment; in customary practice or observance
— v.a To employ; to handle for some purpose; to waste or exhaust by employment; to accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice
— v.n. To be accustomed to, to practice customarily, to be wont; to frequent; to inhabit.
USEFUL, *yuse'-ful*, a. Producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable;—ad. *Usefully*;—s. *Usefulness.*
USELESS, *yuse'-les*, a. Having no use; unserviceable;—ad *Uselessly*;—s. *Uselessness.*
USER, *yu'-zer*, s. One who uses or occupies.
USHER, *ush'-er*, s. An officer whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under-teacher or assistant in a school; whence *Usher-ship.*
— v.a. To introdnce; to forerun. [spirit.
USQUEBAUGH, *us'-kwe-baw'*, s. A compound distilled
USTION, *ust'-yun*, s. Act of burning; state of being burned. [burning.
USTORIOUS, *us-to'-re-us*, a. Having the quality of

USTULATE, *us-'tu-late*, a. Blackened, as if burnt.
USTULATION, *us-tu-la'-shun*, s. The act of burning or searing.—In *met.* the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat.—In *phar.* the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing.
USUAL, *yu'-zhu-al*, a. Customary; common; frequent; —ad. *Usually*;—s. *Usualness*.
USUCAPTION, *yu-zu-kap'-shun*, s. In *civil law*, the acquisition of property by uninterrupted possession for a certain period.
USUFRUCT, *yu'-su-frukt*, s. In *law*, the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements which belong to another.
USUFRUCTUARY, *yu-su-fruk'-tu-à-re*, s. A person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title.
USURE,† *yu' zhure*, v.n. To practice usury.
USURER, *yu'-zhu-rer*, s. One who lends money at an illegal rate of interest.
USURIOUS, *yu-zhu'-re-us*, a. Taking exorbitant interest for the use of money; partaking of or containing usury,—ad. *Usuriously*;—s. *Usuriousness*.
USURP, *yu-zurp'*, v.a. To seize and hold possession without right; to arrogate; to assume or appropriate.
USURPATION, *yu-zur-pa'-shun*, s. Act of seizing or occupying power or property without right.
USURPATORY, *yu-zurp'-à tur-e*, a. Usurping; marked by usurpation.
USURPED, *yu-zurpt'*, pp. or a. Seized and enjoyed by violence, or without right.
USURPER, *yu-zurp'-er*, s. One who seizes or occupies the power or property of another without right.
USURPING, *yu-zurp'-ing*, ppr. or a. Seizing or occupying power or property without right;—ad. *Usurpingly*.
USURY, *yu'-zhu-re* s. Interest of money beyond the rate established by law.
UT, *ut*. In *music*, the first of the musical syllables.
UTENSIL, *yu-ten'-sil*, s. An instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.
UTERINE, *yu'-ter-in*, a. Pertaining to the womb.—*Uterine* brother or sister is one born of the same mother.
UTEROGESTATION, *yu'-te-ro-ges-ta'-shun*, s. Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.
UTERUS, *yu'-te-rus*, s. (Lat.) The womb.
UTILITARIAN, *yu-til-e-ta'-re-an*, a. Consisting in or pertaining to utility.
—s. One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.
UTILITARIANISM, *yu-til-e-ta'-re-an-izm*, s. The doctrine that utility is the end of morality, and that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions.
UTILITY, *yu-til'-e-te*, s. Usefulness; production of good; advantage.
UTILIZATION, *yu-til-e-za'-shun*, s. A making profitable; a gaining.
UTILIZE, *yu'-til-ize*, v.a. To gain profit; to acquire; to turn to profitable account. [bustle.
UTIS,‡ *yu-tis*, s. The eighth day after any festival;
UTMOST, *ut'-moast*, a. Extreme; at the furthest extremity, or in the highest degree. [or effort.
s. The most that can be; the greatest power, degree,
UTOPIA, *yu-to'-pe-à*, s. A state of ideal perfection.
UTOPIAN, *yu-to'-pe-an*, a. Ideal; chimerical; fanciful; whence *Utopianism*.
UTRICLE, *yu'-tre-kl*, s. A little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap.
UTRICULAR, *yu-trik'-yu-lar*, a. Containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags, as plants.
UTTER, *ut'-ter*, a. Situated on the outside, or remote from the centre; extreme; complete; total; final; peremptory; perfect; quite.—*Utter Barrister*, one recently admitted as barrister, but not permitted to plead within the bar.
— v.a. To speak; to pronounce; to express; to disclose; to divulge.—In the *law style*, to sell; to vend; to put or send into circulation; to put off, as currency.
UTTERABLE, *ut'-ter-à-bl*, a. That may be uttered or expressed
UTTERANCE, *ut'-ter-anse*, s. Act of uttering words; pronunciation, manner of speaking.
UTTERED, *ut'-turd*, pp. of the verb *to utter*.
UTTERER, *ut'-ter-er*, s. One who utters or pronounces; one who divulges or discloses; one who puts into circulation; a seller; a vender.
UTTERLY *ut'-ter-le*, ad. To the full extent; totally.
UTTERMOST, *ut'-ter'-moast*, a. Extreme; being in the furthest or highest degree.
— s. The greatest.—*To the uttermost*, in the most extensive degree; fully.
UVEOUS, *yu'-ve-us*, a. Resembling a grape.—The *uvea*, or *uveous* coat of the eye, is the posterior lamina of the iris.
UVULA, *yu'-vu-là*, s. (Lat.) A soft, conical body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis;—a. *Uvular*.
UXORIOUS, *ug-zo'-re-us*, a. Submissively fond of a wife, partaking of connubial dotage;—ad. *Uxoriously*;—s. *Uxoriousness*.

V.

V is the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing *av, ev, ov, vain*. It is nearly allied to *f*, being formed by the same organs; but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate. As a Roman numeral, *v* stands for 5, and with a dash over it for 5,000.
VA, *vä*, v.n. (Ital.) In *music*, go on increasing.
VACANCY, *va'-kan-se*, s. Empty space; vacuity; chasm, want of the regular officer to officiate in a place; time of leisure; intermission of business; listlessness inanity; a place or office not occupied.
VACANT, *va'-kant*, a. Not filled; empty; void; uncrowded; unengaged with business or care; not filled or occupied; thoughtless; not occupied with study;—ad. *Vacantly*.
VACATE, *va'-kate*, v.a. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority; to make vacant.
VACATION, *và-ka'-shun*, s. Act of making void, intermission of judicial proceedings; the intermission of regular studies and exercises of a college or seminary, the time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant; leisure.—In *law*, the recess between one term and another.
VACCARY,‡ *vak'-kà-re*, s. A cow-house, dairy-house, or cow-pasture.
VACCINA, *vak-si'-nà*, } s. In *path.*, the cow-pox; the
VACCIOLA, *vak-si'-o-là*, } disease resulting from vaccination, intended to avert the virulence of the small-pox.
VACCINATE, *vak'-sin-ate*, v.a. To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus taken from cows.—*Cow-pox* is small-pox modified.
VACCINATION, *vak-sin-a'-shun*, s. The act of inoculating with the cow-pox.
VACCINE, *vak'-sin*, a. Pertaining to cows; derived from cows, as the *vaccine* disease.
VACHERY, *vak'-er-e*, s. A pen or inclosure for cows.
VACILLANCY, *vas'-il-lan-se*, s. A state of wavering, fluctuation. [unsteady.
VACILLANT, *vas'-il-lant*, a. Wavering; fluctuating,
VACILLATE, *vas'-il-late*, v.n. To waver; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant.
VACILLATING, *vas'-il-la-ting*, ppr. Wavering; reeling, fluctuating.
— a. Unsteady; inclined to fluctuate.
VACILLATINGLY, *vas-il-la'-ting-le*, ad. Unsteadily.
VACILLATION, *vas-il-la'-shun*, s. A wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another. [making void.
VACUATION,† *vak-yu-a'-shun*, s. Act of emptying or
VACUIST, *vak'-yu-ist*, s. One who holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature.
VACUITY, *và-kew'-e-te*, s. Emptiness; a state of being unfilled; inanity; want of reality.
VACUOUS, *vak'-yu-us*, a. Empty; unfilled; void;—s. *Vacuousness*.
VACUUM, *vak'-yu-um*, s. (Lat.) Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.
VADE,‡ *vade*, v.n. To pass away or vanish.
VADE-MECUM, *va'-de-me'-kum*, s. A book or manual for ready reference.
VAFROUS, *va'-frus*, a. Crafty; cunning.
VAGABOND, *vag'-à-bond*, a. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; driven to and fro.

VAGABOND, s. A vagrant; one who wanders from place to place, having no certain dwelling or visible means of living; whence *Vagabondage, Vagabondism, Vagabondry.*

VAGABONDIZE, *vag'-à-bond-ize*, v.a. To wander about in idleness.

VAGARY, *và-ga'-re*, s. A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak.

VAGINA, *và-ji'-nà*, s. In *anat.*, the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus or womb.—In *bot.*, the leaf-stalk of those plants in which it becomes thin and rolls round the stem, to which it then forms a sheath.

VAGINAL, *va-ji'-nal*, a. Resembling a sheath; pertaining to the vagina.

VAGINANT, *va-ji'-nant*, } a. In *bot.*, sheathing, or
VAGINATED, *vaj'-e-na-ted*, } furnished with a sheath.

VAGINOPENNOUS, *vaj-e-no-pen'-nus*, a. Having the wings covered with a hard sheath; sheath-winged.

VAGOUS,† *va'-gus*, a. Wandering; unsettled.

VAGRANCY, *va'-gran-se*, s. State of wandering without a settled home.

VAGRANT, *va'-grant*, a. Wandering from place to place; unsettled.
—s. An idle wanderer; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar;
—ad. *Vagrantly.*

VAGUE, *vage*, a. Wandering; not settled, definite, or precise; undetermined.

VAIL, *vale*, s. A network covering, used by females to cover their faces.
— v.a. To cover; to hide from the sight. *See* VEIL.
—*Vails*, money given to servants; ‡ to let fall; to lower.
—‡ v.n. To yield or recede; to give place.

VAIN, *vane*, a. Having no substance, value, or importance; proud of trifling attainments; conceited; empty; worthless; delusive; ostentatious; self-conceited; having no efficacy.—*In vain*, to no purpose;
—ad. *Vainly*;—s. *Vainness.*

VAINGLORIOUS, *vane-glo'-re-us*, a. Elated beyond due measure; boastful; proceeding from vanity;—ad. *Vaingloriously*;—s. *Vaingloriousness.*

VAINGLORY, *vane-glo'-re*, s. Ostentatious vanity; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

VAIR, *vare*, s. In *her.*, a kind of fur, represented by little bell-shaped pieces, alternately of two colours.

VAIR, *vare*, } a. Of the pattern *Vair.*—In *her.*,
VAIRY, *vare'-e*, } charged with vair.

VAIVODE, *va'-vode*, s. A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VAKEEL, *và-keel'*, s. In *India*, a subordinate envoy or ambassador.

VALANCE, *val'-anse*, s. A piece of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed, or from the head of window-curtains.
— v.a. To decorate with hanging fringes.

VALE, *vale*, s. A tract of low ground between hills; a valley; a dingle or dell.—*Vales*, money given to servants.

VALEDICTION, *val-e-dik'-shun*, s. A farewell; a bidding farewell.

VALEDICTORY, *val-e-dik'-tur-e*, a. Bidding farewell.

VALENCES, *val'-en-sis*, s. In *naut.* matters, a trough by which the water runs from the pump along the ship's side.

VALENTINE, *val'-en-tine*, s. A sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day; a love-letter or caricature, sent on that day.—*Valentine's-day*, a day sacred to St. Valentine, February 14th.

VALERIAN, *và le'-re-an*, s. A plant of the genus *valeriana*, of the natural order *valerianaceæ.*

VALET, *val'-let*, s. (Fr.) A servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

VALETUDINARIAN, *val-e-tu-de-na'-re-an*, a. Sickly; seeking to recover health.
— s. A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; whence, *Valetudinarianism.*

VALHALLA. *See* WALHALLA.

VALIANCE,‡ *val'-yans*, s. Bravery; valour.

VALIANT, *val'-yant*, a. Brave; courageous; heroic; intrepid in danger;—ad. *Valiantly*;—s. *Valiantness.*

VALID, *val'-id*, a. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; sound; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities;—ad. *Validly*;—s. *Validness.*

VALIDATION, *val-id-a'-shun*, s. Act of giving validity to.

VALIDITY, *và-lid'-e-te*, s. Strength or force to convince; justness; soundness; legal strength or force.

VALINCH, *val' insh*, s A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole.

VALISE, *và-leese'*, s. (Fr.) A small leather sack or case, opening on the side, for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveller.

VALLANCY, *val'-lan-se*, s. A large wig that shades the face.

VALLATION, *val-la'-shun*, s. A rampart or entrenchment.

VALLEY, *val'-le*, s.; pl. VALLEYS. A hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains; a dale; or dingle.—In *building*, the gutter or internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof.

VALLUM, *val'-lum*, s. (Lat.) A rampart, trench, or wall.

VALONIA, *và-lo'-ne-à*, s. A species of acorn, produced in the Morea and the Levant, and used by tanners.

VALOUR, *val'-ur*, s. Strength of mind in regard to danger; bravery; courage; intrepidity.

VALOUROUS, *val'-ur-us*, a. Brave; courageous; intrepid
—ad. *Valourously.*

VALUABLE, *val'-yu-à-bl*, a. Having value or worth, deserving esteem; costly; estimable;—s. *Valuableness.*

VALUATION, *val-yu-a'-shun*, s. The act of setting a price, apprizement; estimated worth.

VALUATOR, *val-u-a'-tur*, s. One who sets a value; an apprizer.

VALUE, *val'-yu*, s. That property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; worth; importance; efficacy in producing effects; import, precise signification.
— v.a. To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to apprize; to have in high esteem; to compute; to esteem; to respect.

VALUED, *val'-yude*, pp. or a. Estimated at a certain rate.

VALUELESS, *val'-yu-les*, a. Being of no value; having no worth.

VALUER, *val'-yu-er*, s. One who values; an apprizer.

VALVATE, *val'-vate*, a. Having or resembling a valve; valvular.

VALVE, *valv*, s. A folding-door; a lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction and close it in the other.—In *bot.*, a name given to the pieces into which a pericarp naturally separates when it bursts.

VALVED, *valvd*, a. Having or composed of valves.

VALV_ET, *valv'-let*, } s. A little valve. In *bot.*, one of
VALVULA, *val'-vu-là*, } the pieces which compose the
VALVULE, *val'-vule*, } outer covering of a pericarp.

VALVULAR, *valv'-yu-lar*, a. Containing valves.

VAMBRACE, *vam'-brase*, s. In *plate armour*, the piece which protected the arm below the elbow.

VAMP, *vamp*, s. The upper leather of a shoe.
— v.a. To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair.

VAMPED, *vampt*, pp. Pieced; repaired.

VAMPER, *vamp'-er*, s. One who pieces an old thing with something new.

VAMPIRE, *vam'-pire*, s. In *myth.*, an imaginary demon, fabled to suck the blood of persons during the night.—In *zool.*, a name applied to the great bat of Madagascar, and to the bats of other countries.—*Fig.*, one who lives upon another; a bloodsucker; whence *Vampirism.*

VAMPLATE, *vam'-plate*, } s. A round plate of iron on a
VAMPLET, *vamp'-let*, } tilting spear, to protect the hand.

VAMPS, *vamps*, s.pl. A sort of stocking or hose formerly used, which only came up to the ancles.

VAN, *van*, s. The front of an army, or the foremost division of a fleet.—Among *farmers*, a fan for winnowing grain.—In *mining*, the cleansing of ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel.—A large light-covered wagon, for transporting goods, &c.—*Van-courier*, a light-armed soldier sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy; a precursor.—*Van-foss*, in *fort.*, a ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.—*Van-guard*, the troops who march in front of an army.
—‡ v.a. To fan. *See* FAN.

VANADATE, *van'-à-date*, } s. A compound of vanadic
VANADIATE, *va-na'-de-ate*, } acid and a base.

VANADINITE, *va-nad'-in-ite*, s. The mineral vanadate of lead.

VANADIUM, *va-na'-de-um*, s. An extremely brittle metal which resembles silver in appearance.

VANDAL, *van'-dal*, s. The name of one of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded Rome in the 5th century, and applied to any one hostile to the arts and literature, or who is ignorant and ferocious; whence *Vandalism.*

VANDALIC, *van-dal'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the Vandals; ferocious.

VANDYKE, *van-dike'*, s. A small round covering for the neck, with indentations and points.
— v.a. To ornament by forming indentations of pattern.

VANE, *vane*, s. A plate placed on a spindle at the top of a spire, for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows.

VANG, *vang*, s. In *naut.* matters, a sort of brace to steady the peak of a gaff.

VANILLA, *vȧ-nil'-lȧ*, s. A genus of orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical America, the capsule of *vanillȧ aromatica* being remarkable for its fragrant odour.

VANISH, *van'-ish*, v.n. To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state. [existence.

VANISHED, *van'-isht*, pp. or a. Having no perceptible

VANISHING, *van'-ish-ing*, ppr. or a. Disappearing; passing from the sight.—*Vanishing line*, in *perspective*, the intersection of the parallel of any original plane and the picture.—*Vanishing point*, the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation.

VANISHMENT, *van'-ish-ment*, s. A vanishing.

VANITY, *van'-e-te*, s. Want of substance to satisfy desire; inanity; fruitless desire; empty pleasure; vain pursuit; ostentation; inflation of mind; overweening conceit.

VANNING, *van'ning*, s. In *mining*, a rocking motion given to a shovel containing the ore.

VANQUISH, *vank'-wish*, v.a. To subdue in battle, as an enemy; to conquer; to defeat in any contest; to refute in argument. [quered.

VANQUISHABLE, *vank'-wish-ȧ-bl*, a. That may be con-

VANQUISHED; *vank'-wisht*, pp. or a. Overcome in battle; subdued.

VANQUISHER, *vank'-wish-er*, s. A conqueror; a victor.

VANSIRE, *van'-sire*, s. A small carnivorous quadruped, inhabiting Madagascar and the Isle of France.

VANTAGE, *vȧn'-tage*, s. Superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defence than another; opportunity.—*Vantage-ground*, the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

VAPID, *vap'-id*, a Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless;—ad. *Vapidly*;—s. *Vapidness*.

VAPIDITY, *vȧ-pid'-e-te*, s. Want of life or spirit; deadness; flatness.

VAPORABLE, *vap'-o-rȧ-bl*, a. Capable of being converted into vapour by the agency of caloric;—s. *Vapourability* [EVAPORATE.

VAPORATE, *vap'-o-rate*, v.n. To emit vapour. *See*

VAPORATION, *vap-o-rȧ'-shun*, s. Act or process of converting into vapour.

VAPORIFIC, *vap-o-rif'-ik*, a. Forming into vapour; converting into steam.

VAPORIZABLE, *vap'-o-ri-zȧ-bl*, a. Capable of being converted into vapour. [tion of vapour.

VAPORIZATION, *vap-o-ri-zȧ'-shun*, s. Artificial forma-

VAPORIZE, *vap'-ur-ize*, v.a. To convert into vapour by the application of heat.

—v.n. To pass off in vapour.

VAPOUR, *vȧ'-pur*, s. An invisible, elastic fluid, rendered aeriform by heat, and capable of being condensed, or brought back to the liquid or solid state, by cold; wind; flatulence; vain imagination; unreal fancy.—In the pl., *Vapours* are diseases caused by flatulence or nervous debility, when a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible.—*Vapour-Bath*, the application of vapour to the body in a close place.—In *chem.*, an apparatus for heating bodies by the vapour of water.

—v.n. To pass off in fumes or a moist, floating substance; to be exhaled; to evaporate; to bully; to vaunt; to brag.

—v.a. To emit, or scatter in fumes or steam.

VAPOURED, *vȧ'-purd*, a. Moist; wet with vapours; splenetic; peevish.

VAPOURER, *vȧ'-pur-er*, s. A boaster; a braggart. [ner.

VAPOURINGLY, *vȧ'-pur-ing-ly*, ad. In a boasting man-

VAPOURISH, *vȧ'-pur-ish*, a. Full of vapours; hypochondriac, splenetic.

VAPOUROUS, *vȧ'-pur-us*, a. Full of vapours or exhalations, vain; unreal; windy; flatulent;—s. *Vapourousness*

VAPOURY, *vȧ'-pur-e*, a. Full of vapours; hypochondriac.

VAPULATION,‡ *vap-yu-lȧ'-shun*, s. Act of beating or whipping.

VARANIDÆ, *vȧ-ran'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of lizards, the broad-backed Saurians.

VARE,‡ *vare*, s. A wand or staff of justice.

VAREC, *var'-ek*, s. (Fr.) Incinerated seaweed; wrack.

VARI, *vȧ'-re*, s. A species of lemur found in Madagascar.

VARIABLE, *va-re-ȧ-bl*, a. That may vary or alter; mutable; fickle; wavering; susceptible of change.—*Variable* quantity, in *math.*, a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease;—ad. *Variably*;—s. *Variableness* and *Variability*.

VARIAMENTO, *var-e-ȧ-men'-to*, ad. (Ital.) In *music*, denoting that the movement is to be played in a free and varied manner,

VARIANCE, *vȧ'-re-anse*, s. Disagreement; discord; difference that produces dispute or controversy.—In *law*, a difference between a declaration and a writ.—At *Variance*, in a state of dissension or of enmity.

VARIANT, *vȧ'-re-ant*, a. Different; diverse.

VARIATE, *vȧ'-re-ate*, v.a. To alter; to make different to vary. (*Bad.*)

VARIATION, *va-re-ȧ'-shun*, s. A partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; alteration; difference; change from one to another; deviation.—In *astr.*, the *variation* of the moon is an inequality of the moon's motion depending on the angular distance of the moon from the sun.—In *geog.* and *nav.*, the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point; called also *declination*.—In *music*, the different manner of singing or playing the same air or tune; change; vicissitude; variety; mutation; deviation.

VARIAZEONE, *var-e-ȧ-tse-o'-ne*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, same as *variation*.

VARICELLA, *var-e-sel'-la*, s. In *path.*, chicken-pox.

VARICOCELE, *var'-e-ko-sele*, s. In *surg.*, a varicose enlargement of the veins.

VARICOSE, *var'-e-kose*, } a. Preternaturally enlarged or
VARICOUS, *var'-e-kus*, } dilated, as applied to the veins.

VARIED, *vȧ'-rid*, pp. or a. Altered; partially changed.

VARIEGATE, *vȧ'-re-e-g ȧte*, v.a. To diversify in external appearance; to ma.. with different colours.

VARIEGATED, *vȧ'-re-e-ga-ted*, pp. or a. Diversified in colours or external appearance.

VARIEGATION, *va-re-e-gȧ'-shun*, s. Act of diversifying; diversity of colours.

VARIETY, *vȧ-rī'-e-te*, s. A succession of different things, difference; dissimilitude; diversity; variation; deviation; a medley.—In *nat. hist.*, a difference not permanent or invariable; subordinate to *species*; a different kind. [forms.

VARIFORM, *vȧ'-re-fawrm*, a. Having different shapes or

VARIFORMED, *vȧ'-re-fawrmd*, a. Formed with different shapes.

VARIOLA, *vȧ'-re-o-lȧ*, s. In *path.*, small-pox.

VARIOLITE, *va-rī'-o-lite*, s. A kind of porphyritic rock.

VARIOLOID, *va-rī'-o-loyd*, s. A particular variety of the small-pox. [the small-pox.

VARIOLOUS, *vȧ-rī'-o-lus*, a. Pertaining to or designating

VARIORUM, *va-re-o'-rum*, s. (Lat.) A term applied to those editions of the Latin classics, which contain the notes of various commentators.

VARIOUS, *vȧ'-re-us*, a. Different; manifold; changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike each other; diversified;—ad. *Variously*.

VARISSE, *vȧ-ris'*, s. (Fr.) In *farr.*, an imperfection on the inside of the ham in horses.

VARIUS, *vȧ'-re-us*, s. In *anat.*, the corboid bone.

VARIX, *vȧ'-riks*, s. (Lat.) An uneven dilatation of a vein.

VARLET, *vär'-let*, s. *Anciently*, a servant or footman; a scoundrel; a rascal.

VARLETRY,‡ *var'-let-re*, s. The rabble; the crowd.

VARNISH, *vär'-nish*, s. A glossy, resinous liquid, laid on work by painters and others to give a glossy surface; an artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.—*Varnish-tree*, a large shrub or small tree of Japan, the *rhus vernicifera*.

—v.a. To cover with a liquid, for giving any thing a glossy surface; to give a fair external appearance; to gloss; to palliate.

VARNISHED, *vär'-nisht*, pp. or a. Covered with varnish, made glossy.

VARNISHER, *vär'-nish-er*, s. One whose occupation is to varnish; one who disguises or palliates. [nish.

VARNISHING, *vär'-nish-ing*, s. The act of laying on var-

VARVELS, *vär'-velz*, s.pl. In *falc.*, silver rings about the legs of a hawk.

VARVICITE, *vär'-ve-site*, s. An ore of manganese.

VARY, *vȧ'-re*, v.a. To alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to diversify; to variegate.

—v.n. To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to become different; to alter or change in succession; to disagree; to be at variance.

—‡, s. Alteration; change.

VAS, *vas*, s. In *anat.*, a term applied to arteries, ducts, veins, &c., as *vas deferens*.

VASCULAR, *vas'-ku-lar*, a. Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies as arteries, veins, &c.

VASCULARIES, *vas-ku-la'-reze*, s.pl. Plants which have stamens, pistils, and spiral vessels. [cular.
VASCULARITY, *vas-ku-lar'-e-te*, s. State of being vas-
VASCULIFEROUS, *vas-ku-lif'-er-us*, a. In *bot.*, applied to plants which have seed-vessels divided into cells.
VASE, *vaze*, s. A vessel for domestic use; an ancient vessel kept as a curiosity.—In *arch.*, an ornament of sculpture, placed on socles or pedestals.—Among *florists*, the calyx of a plant.—Among *goldsmiths*, the middle of a church candlestick.—A solid piece of ornamental marble.
VASSAL, *vas'-sal*, s. A feudatory; one who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him; a dependent; a bondman; a political slave; whence *Vassalage*.
— v.a. To subject to control; to enslave.
VASSALED, *vas'-sald*, pp. or a. Subject to absolute power.
VAST, *väst*, a. Being of great extent; very spacious or large; enormous; huge; very great in force or importance;—ad. *Vastly*.
—† s. An empty waste. [tion.
VASTATION, *vas-ta'-shun*, s. A laying waste; depopula-
VASTIDITY,‡ *vas-tid'-e-te*, VASTITUDE, *väs'-te-tewd*, VASTNESS, *väst'-nes*, } s. Immensity; great extent, magnitude, or amount.
VASTY,† *väst'-e*, a. Being of a great extent; very spacious.
VAT, *vat*, s. A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state; a square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan; a wine measure.—In *metal.*, a square, hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin ore is laid to dry.
VATICAN, *vat'-e-kan*, s. In *Rome*, a magnificent palace of the pope on the Vatican Hill.
VATICIDE, *vat'-e-side*, s. The murderer of a prophet.
VATICINAL, *vă-tis'-e-nal*, a. Containing prophecy.
VATICINATE,† *vă-tis'-e-nate*, v.n. To prophecy; to foretell. [phecy.
VATICINATION, *vă-tis-e-na'-shun*, s. Prediction; pro-
VAUDEVILLE, *vode'-vil*, s. (Fr.) In French poetry, a species of light song, generally of a comic or satirical nature; a dramatic piece, whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs.
VAULT, *vawlt*, s. An arched roof, of a circular, elliptical, or Gothic form; a cave or cavern; a repository for the dead.—In the *manege*, the leap of a horse.
— v.a. To arch; to form with a vault.
— v.n. To leap; to bound; to spring; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping. [cellar.
VAULTAGE,‡ *vawlt'-aje*, s. Vaulted work; an arched
VAULTED, *vawlt'-ed*, pp. or a. Arched; concave.—In *bot.*, arched like the roof of the mouth. [tumbler.
VAULTER, *vawlt'-er*, s. One who vaults; a leaper; a
VAULTY,‡ *vawlt'-e*, a. Arched; concave. [to brag.
VAUNT, *vawnt*, v.n. To boast; to make a vain display;
— v.a. To boast or make a vain display of.
— s. Boast; a vain display; ostentation from vanity; ‡ the first part. [*See* VAN-COURIER.
VAUNT-COURIER, *vawnt-koo'-re-er*, s. (Fr.) A precursor.
VAUNTED, *vawnt'-ed*, pp. or a. Vainly boasted of.
VAUNTER, *vawnt'-er*, s. A vain, conceited boaster; a braggart.
VAUNTFUL, *vawnt'-ful*, a. Boastful; vainly ostentatious.
VAUNTING, *vawnt'-ing*, s. Vainglorious boasting;—ad. *Vauntingly*.
VAUNTLAY, *vawnt'-la*, s. In *sporting*, a term applied to hounds which are suddenly turned off to precede the rest of the kennel. [the main wall.
VAUNT-MURE, *vänt'-mure*, s. A work raised in front of
VAUQUELINITE, *voke'-lin-ite*, s. (Fr.) Chromate of copper and lead, green of various shades.
VAVASOR, *vav'-a-sur*, s. Among our ancestors, a title next in dignity to a baron; whence *Vavasory*, the tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.
VAWARD,‡ *va'-ward*, s. The fore-part.
VAWMURE, *vaw'-mure*, s. In *mediæval fort.*, an outwork which served as a defence against an enemy.
VEADER, *ve'-ad-er*, s. The thirteenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.
VEAL, *veel*, s. The flesh of a calf killed for the table.
VECK,‡ *vek*, s. An old woman. [being carried.
VECTION,‡ *vek'-shun*, s. The act of carrying, or state of
VECTITATION,‡ *vek-te-ta'-shun*, s. A carrying.
VECTOR, *vek'-tur*, s. (Lat.) In *astron.*, a line supposed to be drawn from any planet moving round a centre or the focus of an ellipsis to that centre or focus, commonly called the *radius vector*.
VECTURE,† *vek'-tchur*, s. Conveyance by carrying.
VEDAS, *ve'-das*, s. The collective body of the sacred writings of the Hindoos, viz., Rig, Yajust, Saman, and Atharvan, which were considered as directly revealed by Brahma.
VEDETTE, *ve-det'*, s. (Fr.) A sentinel on horseback, employed to reconnoitre at the outposts of an army or encampment.
VEER, *veer*, v.n. To turn; to change direction.
— v.a. To turn; to change direction.—*To veer out*, to suffer to run, or to let out to a greater length.—*To veer away*, to let out or slacken.—*To veer and haul*, to pull tight and slacken alternately.
VEERABLE,‡ *veer'-à-bl*, a. Changeable; shifting.
VEERED, *veer'd*, pp. of the verb *to veer*.
VEERINGLY, *veer'-ing-le*, ad. Changingly, shiftingly.
VEGETABILITY, *vej-e-tà-bil'-e-te*, s. Vegetable nature the quality of growth without sensation.
VEGETABLE, *vej'-e-tà-bl*, s. (Fr.) A plant or organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores on its outer surface or vessels; a plant used for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle and sheep.
— a. Belonging to or consisting of plants; having the nature of plants.—*Vegetable-marrow*, the fruit of a species of gourd, *cucurbita ovifera*, used for culinary purposes.—*Vegetable-ivory*, a close-grained and hard vegetable substance, resembling the finest ivory, which is the product of a species of palm.—*Vegetable-earth*, in *hort.*, is called *humus*, or mould; and in *agric.*, the term is applied to the surface soil of hollows which contain soil beneath.—*Vegetable-kingdom* is a term applied to all vegetable creation, the grand divisions of which are the Exogens, Gymnosperms, Endogens, Rhizanths, and Acrogens;—which see.
VEGETAL, *vej'-e-tal*, a. Having power to cause growth.
—‡ s. A vegetable.
VEGETATE, *vej'-e-tate*, v.n. To sprout; to germinate; to grow, as plants.
VEGETATION, *vej-e-ta'-shun*, s. The process of growing, as plants, by means of nourishment derived from the elements; vegetables or plants in general.
VEGETATIVE, *vej'-e-ta-tiv*, a. Growing, or having the power to produce growth in plants;—s. *Vegetativeness*.
VEGETE,† *ve-jete'*, a. Vigorous; active. [plants.
VEGETIVE,‡ *vej'-e-tiv*, a. or s. Having the nature of
VEGETO-ANIMAL, *vej'-e-to-an'-e-mal*, a. Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter.
VEGETOUS,‡ *vej'-e-tus*, a. Vigorous; lively.
VEHEMENCE, *ve'-he-mense*, VEHEMENCY, *ve'-he-men-se*, } a. Violence; great force; violent ardour; animated fervour.
VEHEMENT, *ve'-he-ment*, a. Acting with great force or violence; very forcible; impetuous; passionate;—ad. *Vehemently*.
VEHICLE, *ve'-he-kl*, s. Any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners; that which is used as the instrument of conveyance; a substance in which medicine is taken.
VEHICLED, *ve'-he-kld*, a. Conveyed in a vehicle.
VEHICULAR, *ve-hik'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to a vehicle.
VEHMIC, *vem'-ik*, a. Pertaining to the *Vehm*, or secret tribunals of Germany during the Middle Ages.
VEIL, *va'e*, s. A cover; a curtain; a network covering used by females to cover the face; a disguise.
— v.a. To cover with a veil, to conceal, to hide.
VEIN, *vane*, s. A vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart.—In *plants*, a tube, or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted along the leaves.—In *geol.*, a seam of any substance intersecting a rock or stratum; a streak or wave of different colour, appearing in wood, marble, and other stones, variegation; tendency or turn of mind; a particular disposition or cast of genius, humour; particular temper or strain.—*Vein-stone*, the rock or mineral material which accompanies or incloses ores in veins.
VEINED, *vane'd*, a. Full of veins; streaked.—In *bot.*, having vessels branching over the surface of leaves.
VEINING, *va'-ning*, a. Forming veins
— s. A kind of needle-work, in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern.—In *weaving* a stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp.
tendency or turn of mind.
VEINLESS, *vane'-les*, a. In *bot.*, having no veins.
VEINY, *va'-ne*, a. Full of veins, as, *veiny* marble.
VELIFEROUS, *ve-lif'-er-us*, a. Bearing or carrying sails.

Velitation,‡ *vel-e-ta'-shun*, s. A dispute or contest.
Velivolent, *ve-liv'-o-lent*, a. Passing under full sail.
Vell, *vel*, s. A rennet bag. (*Local.*)
— v.n. To cut off the turf or sward of land. (*Local.*)
Velleity, *vel-le'-e-te*, s. The lowest degree of desire without energy to qualify it.
Vellicate, *vel'-le-kate*, v.a. To twitch; to stimulate; to cause to twitch convulsively.
Vellication, *vel-le-ka'-shun*, s. The act of twitching or of causing to twitch; convulsion of muscular fibre.
Vellicative, *vel'-le-ka-tiv*, a. Having the power of plucking or twitching.
Vellon, *vel'-lon*, s. (Sp.) A money in which accounts are kept in many parts of Spain; *lit.*, copper coin.
Vellum, *vel'-lum*, s. A finer kind of parchment or skin, rendered clear and white for writing.—*Vellum-post*, a particular sort of superior writing paper.
Vellumy, *vel'-lum-e*, a. Resembling vellum.
Veloce, *ve-lo'-tche*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, quick.
Velocipede, *ve-los'-e-pede*, s. (Lat. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, foot.) A sort of hand-carriage with two wheels, one before the other connected by a beam, on which the person sits astride, and propels the vehicle by striking the tips of his shoes against the ground; a name given to any swift car or boat.
Velocity, *ve-los'-e-te*, s. A moving with great rapidity, as the *velocity* of wind; swiftness; celerity; fleetness. —In *nat. phil.*, that affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a given time.
Velure,‡ *vel'-ewr*, s. (Fr.) Velvet.
Velvet, *vel'-vet*, s. A rich silk stuff, covered with a close and fine nap.—*Cotton velvet* is an imitation of velvet; also called *velveteen*.
— v.a. To paint velvet.
Velvet, Velveted, *vel'-vet, vel'-vet-ed*, a. Made of velvet; soft and delicate, like velvet.—*Velvet-paved*, paved with velvet.—*Velvet-pile*, a kind of carpet, with a long soft nap.
Velveteen, *vel'-ve-teen*, s. Cotton velvet.
Velveting, *vel'-vet-ing*, s. The fine shag of velvet.
Velvety, *vel'-vet-te*, a. Made of or like velvet; soft; smooth.
Venal, *ve'-nal*, a. Pertaining to or contained in the veins; mercenary; that may be bought or obtained for money; that may be sold or set to sale.
Venality, *ve-nal'-e-te*, s. State of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward.
Venary, *ven'-à-re*, a. Relating to hunting.
Venatic, Venatical, *ve-nat'-ik, ve-nat'-e-kal*, a. Used in hunting.
Venation, *ve-na'-shun*, s. Act or practice of hunting; state of being hunted.—In *bot.*, the manner in which the veins or leaves are arranged.
Vend, *vend*, v.a. To sell; to offer for sale, as applied to wares or merchandise.
Vendee, *ven-dee'*, s. The person to whom a thing is sold.
Vender, *ven'-der*, s. A seller; the person by whom a thing is sold.
Vendibility, Vendibleness, *ven-de-bil'-e-te, ven'-de-bl-nes*, s. The state of being vendible or saleable.
Vendible, *ven'-de-bl*, a. Saleable; that may be sold; —ad. *Vendibly*.
— s. Something to be sold or offered for sale.
Venditation, Vendition, *ven-de-ta'-shun, ven-dish'-un*, s. The act of selling, sale.
Vendor. *See* Vender.
Vendue, *ven-dew'*, s. A public sale of anything by an auctioneer.—*Vendue-master*, an auctioneer.
Veneer, *ve-neer'*, v.a. To inlay thin slices of a fine or superior wood over a coarse or inferior wood.
— s. A thin leaf of a superior wood for overlaying an inferior wood.
Veneering, *ve-neer'-ing*, s. Art of overlaying an inferior wood with thin leaves of superior wood.
Venefice,‡ *ven'-e-fis*, s. The practice of poisoning.
Venefical,† Veneficious,† *ven-e-fish'-al, ven-e-fish'-us*, a. Acting by poison; bewitching; —ad. *Veneficiously*.
Venenate, *ven'-e-nate*, v.a. To infect with poison.
Venenation, *ven-e-na'-shun*, s. Act of poisoning; poison.
Venene,‡ Venenose,‡ *ve-neen', ven'-e-nose*, a. Poisonous; venomous.
Venerable, *ven'-er-à-bl*, a. Worthy of veneration, reverence, or honour; rendered sacred by religious associations;—ad. *Venerably*;—s. *Venerableness*, and ‡ *Venerability*.
Venerate, *ven'-er-ate*, v.a. To regard with respect and reverence; to revere; to adore.
Venerated, *ven'-er-a-ted*, pp. or a. Treated with honour and respect.
Veneration, *ven-er-a'-shun*, s. Respect mingled with some degree of awe; reverence.
Venerator, *ven'-er-a-tur*, s. One who reverences.
Venereal, *ve-ne'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to love; connected with sexual intercourse; adapted to excite venereal desire.
Venerean,‡ *ve-ne'-re-an*, a. Venereal.
Venereous, *ve-ne'-re-us*, a. Lustful; libidinous.
Venerinæ, *ven-er-i'-ne*, s.pl. A sub-family of bivalved Mollusca, of the family *Tellinidæ*.
Venery, *ven'-er-e*, s. Sexual intercourse; the act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.
Venesection, *ven-e-sek'-shun*, s. The act of opening a vein; blood-letting; phlebotomy.
Venetian, *ve-ne'-she-an*, a. Belonging to or produced in Venice.—*Venetian chalk*, a white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, &c.—*Venetian door*, a door having long, narrow windows on the sides.—*Venetian-window*, one consisting of a main window with a long and narrow window on each side.—*Venetian blind*, a blind for windows, doors, &c., made of thin laths set in a frame.—*Venetian red*, a bright red ore, usually prepared from sulphate of iron.
Veney,‡ *ven'-e*, s. A thrust; a turn at fencing.
Venge,‡ *venj*, v.a. To avenge; to punish;—s. *Vengement*, and ‡ *Venger*.
Vengeable,‡ *venj'-à-bl*, a. Revengeful.
Vengeance, *venj'-anse*, s. The infliction of pain on another in return for injury.—*With a vengeance*, with great vehemence.
Vengeful, *venj'-ful*, a. Vindictive; retributive; revengeful;—ad. *Vengefully*.
Veniable,‡ *ve'-ne-à-bl*, a. Venial; pardonable;—ad. [*Veniably*
Venial, *ve'-ne-al*, a. That may be forgiven; pardonable;—ad. *Venially*;—s. *Venialness*.
Venire Facias, *ve-ni'-re fa'-she-as*, s. (Lat.) In *law*, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon jurors in a particular case.
Venison, *ven'-e-zn* or *ven'-zn*, s. The flesh of deer or of edible beasts of chase.
Venom, *ven'-um*, s. Matter fatal or injurious to life poison; malice, or spite.
— v.a. To poison; to infect with venom.
Venomed, *ven'-umd*, pp. of the verb *to venom*.
Venomous, *ven'-um-us*, a. Poisonous; noxious to animal life; full of malignity; mischievous; spiteful;—ad. *Venomously*;—s. *Venomousness*.
Venous, *ve'-nus*, a. Pertaining to or contained in veins. —In *bot.*, veined.
Vent, *vent*, s. A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; the opening in a cannon or other piece of artillery through which the fire is communicated to the powder; passage from secresy to notice; publication; emission; passage; escape from confinement; sale, as the *vent* of commodities.—In *birds*, the place for the discharge of excrement.—*To give vent to*, to pour forth.
— v.a. To let out at a small aperture; to suffer to escape; to pour forth.
Ventage,‡ *vent'-aje*, s. A small hole.
Ventail, *ven'-tale*, s. (Fr.) The visor of a helmet.
Ventanna,‡ *ven-tan'-nà*, s. (Sp.) A window.
Venter, *ven'-ter*, s. One who utters, reports, or publishes.—In *anat.*, the abdomen; the womb; the belly of a muscle.
Ventiduct, *ven'-te-dukt*, s. In *building*, a passage for [wind or air.
Ventilate, *ven'-te-late*, v.a. To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air; to winnow; to fan; ‡ to investigate.
Ventilated, *ven'-te-la-ted*, pp. or a. Exposed to the action of the air; winnowed; discussed.
Ventilation, *ven-te-la'-shun*, s. Act of ventilating or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust; † vent; utterance; refrigeration.
Ventilator, *ven'-te-la-tur*, s. A contrivance or machine for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.
Ventosity, *ven-tos'-e-te*, s. Windiness; flatulence.
Ventral, *ven'-tral*, a. Belonging to the belly.
Ventricle, *ven'-tre-kl*, s. A small cavity in an animal body, applied particularly to certain cavities in the heart and brain.
Ventricose, Ventricous, *ven'-tre-kose, ven'-tre-kus*, a. In *nat. hist.*, bellied; distended.

Ventricular, *ven-trik'-u-tur*, a. Pertaining to a ventricle.

Ventriculous, *ven-trik'-u-lus*, a. Somewhat distended [in the middle.

Ventrilocution, *ven-tril-o-ku'-shun*, s. A speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist.

Ventriloquial, *ven-tre-lo'-kwe-al*, a. Pertaining to [ventriloquism.

Ventriloquism, *ven-tril'-o-kwizm*, } s. Act of speaking
Ventriloquy, *ven-tril'-o-kwe*, } in such a manner that the voice appears to come from a distance; whence *Ventriloquist*, one who practices ventriloquism;—a. *Ventriloquous*.

Venture, *vent'-yur*, s. A hazard; an undertaking of chance or danger; chance; contingency.—*At a venture*, without seeing the end or mark.

— v.n. To dare; to run a hazard or risk.—*To venture at*, to dare to engage in.

— v.a. To expose; to hazard; to risk.

Venturer, *vent'-yur-er*, s. One who ventures or puts to hazards.

Venturesome, *vent'-yur-sum*, a. Daring, intrepid;—ad. *Venturesomely*;—s. *Venturesomeness*.

Venturine, *vent'-yu-rin*, s. A powder made of fine gold wire, which is strewed upon the first layer of varnishing laid in japanning. [hazarding.

Venturing, *vent'-yur-ing*, s. Act of putting to risk; a

Venturous, *vent'-yur-us*, a. Daring; bold, fearless; intrepid;—ad. *Venturously*;—s. *Venturousness*.

Venue, *ven'-ew*, s. In *law*; the place where an action is laid.

— s. A thrust. *See* Veney. [*Venus*.

Venulite, ‡ *ven'-u-lite*, s. A petrified shell of the genus

Venus, *ve'-nus*, s. (Lat.) In *myth.*, the goddess of beauty or rather the deification of love and beauty.—In *astr.*, one of the inferior planets, whose orbit is between the Earth and Mercury.—In the *old chem.*, a name given to copper.—In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, including the common clam.—*Venus di Medici*, one of the most celebrated and beautiful sculptures of Grecian art.—*Venus's Comb*, a plant of the genus *scandix*.—*Venus's Fly-Trap*, a plant, *dionœa muscipula Venus's Looking-Glass*, an annual trailing plant of the genus *campanula*.—*Venus's Navel-wort*, a plant of the genus *cynoglossum*.—*Venus Sumach*, the wild olive.

Venust, ‡ *ve-nust'*, a. Beautiful.

Veracious, *ve-ra'-shus*, a. Observant of truth;—ad. *Veraciously*. [truth.

Veracity, *ve-ras'-e-te*, s. Habitual observance of

Veranda, *ve-ran'-dà*, s. A kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building.

Veratrine, *ve-ra'-trin*, s. A vegetable alkaloid, obtained from the roots and seeds of the *veratrum*.

Veratrum, *ve-ra'-trum*, s. A genus of very poisonous plants.

Verb, *verb*, s. In *gram.*, a part of speech that expresses action, motion, being, suffering, or doing anything; the name word of a sentence, without which the sense cannot be complete.

Verbal, *ver'-bal*, a. Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; oral; literal, or word for word.—In *gram.*, derived from a verb;—ad. *Verbally*.

— s. In *gram.*, a noun derived from a verb.

Verbalism, *ver'-bal-ism*, s. Something expressed orally. [expressions.

Verbality, *ver-bal'-e-te*, s. Mere words; bare literal

Verbalize, *ver'-bal-ize*, v.a. To convert into a verb.

Verbatim, *ver-ba'-tim*, ad. (Lat.) Word for word.

Verberate, ‡ *ver'-be-rate*, v.a. To beat; to strike.

Verberation, *ver'-ber-a-shun*, s. A beating or striking, blows.

Verbena, *ver-be'-nà*, s. Vervain; a genus of plants; type of the natural order *Verbenaceæ*.

Verbenate, *ver'-be-nate*, v.a. Strewed with vervain.

Verbiage, *ver'-be-aje*, s. (Fr.) Verbosity; use of many words without necessity.

Verbose, *ver-bose'*, a. Abounding in words; prolix; tedious from multiplicity of words;—ad. *Verbosely*;—s. *Verboseness* and *Verbosity*.

Verdancy, *ver'-dan-se*, s. Greenness.

Verdant, *ver'-dant*, a. Green; fresh; flourishing;—ad. *Verdantly*.

Verd-antique, *verd-an-teek'*, s. (Fr.) A term given to a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper; a mottled-green serpentine marble; a green porphyry used as marble.

Verdate, *ver'-date*, s. A salt, consisting of verdic acid with a salifiable base.

Verderer, *ver'-der-er*, s. An officer who has the charge of the king's forest.

Verdict, *ver'-dikt*, s. The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or military, committed to their trial and examination; decision; judgment; opinion pronounced.

Verdigris, *ver'-de-grese*, s. Diacetate of copper, used in an impure state as a green pigment.

Verditer, *ver'-di-ter*, s. A blue pigment formed from a sulphate or nitrate of copper.—*Green verditer* is formed by sea-salt and blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper. [green.

Verditure, ‡ *ver'-de-tewr*, s. The faintest and palest

Verdure, *verd'-yur*, s. Greenness; freshness of vegetation.

Verdurous, *verd'-yur-us*, a. Covered with green.

Verecund, † *ver'-e-kund*, a. Modest; bashful. [desty.

Verecundity, † *ver-e-kun'-de-te*, s. Bashfulness; mo-

Verge, *verj*, s. Something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean.—In *law*, the compass or extent of the king's court; the extreme side or end of anything.—In *hort.*, the edge or outside of a border.—A part of a timepiece; border; edge.

— v.n. To tend downward; to bend; to slope.

Verger, *ver'-jer*, s. He who carries the mace before the bishop, dean, &c.; an officer who carries a white wand before the judges; a pew-opener.

Veridical, ‡ *ve-rid'-e-kal*, a. Telling truth.

Verifiable, *ver'-e-fi-à-bl*, a. That may be verified or confirmed. [true.

Verification, *ver-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The proving to be

Verified, *ver'-e-fide*, pp. of the verb *to verify*. Proved.

Verifier, *ver'-e-fi-er*, s. One who makes appear to be true.

Verify, *ver'-e-fi*, v.a. To prove to be true; to confirm.

Verily, *ver'-e-le*, ad. In truth; in fact; certainly.

Verisimilar, *ver-e-sim'-e-lar*, a. Having the appearance of truth; probable.

Verisimilitude, *ver-e-se-mil'-e-tewd*, s. The appearance of truth; probability.

Verisimility, ‡ *ver-e-sim-il'-e-te*, s. Verisimilitude.

Veritable, *ver'-e-tà-ble*, a. True; agreeable to fact;—ad. *Veritably*.

Verity, *ver'-e-te*, s. Truth; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing; fact; moral truth.

Verjuice, *ver'-joos*, s. A liquor expressed from crab-apples, sour grapes, &c., used in sauces.

Vermeil. *See* Vermilion.

Vermeology, *ver-me-ol'-o-je*, s. That part of natural history which treats of worms, helminthology whence *Vermeologist*.

Vermes, *ver'-mees*, s.pl. (Lat.) In *nat. hist.*, and *path.*, a general term for worms.

Vermicelli, *ver-me-chel'-le*, or *ver-me-sel'-le*, s. (Ital.) In *cookery*, little rolls or threads of paste, or a composition of flour, eggs, sugar, and saffron, used in soups and pottages.

Vermiceous, *ver-mish'-e-us*, a. Pertaining to worms.

Vermicular, *ver-mik'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to or resembling the motion of a worm.

Vermiculate, *ver-mik'-u-late*, v.a. To form work by inlaying, which resembles the tracks of worms.

Vermiculated, *ver-mik'-u-la-ted*, pp. or a. Formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm

Vermiculation, *ver-mik-u-la'-shun*, s. The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm.

Vermicule, *ver'-me-kule*, s. A little worm or grub.

Vermiculose, *ver-mik'-u-lose*, } a. Full of worms or
Vermiculous, *ver-mik'-u-lus*, } grubs; having the resemblance of worms.

Vermiform, *ver'-me-fawrm*, a. Having the form or shape of a worm. [worms.

Vermifugal, *ver-mif'-u-gal*, a. Tending to expel

Vermifuge, *ver'-me-fuje*, s. A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies.

Vermil, *ver'-mil*, s. Vermilion.

Vermilion, *ver-mil'-yun*, s. A bright red sulphuret of mercury, used as a pigment; the cochineal; any beautiful red colour.

— v.a. To cover with a delicate red.

Vermilioned, *ver-mil'-yund*, pp. or a. Dyed or tinged with a bright red.

Vermin, *ver'-min*, s., sing. and pl. (Fr.) All sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; applied to noxious human beings in contempt.

Verminate, *ver'-min-ate*, v.n. To breed vermin.

Vermination, *ver-min-a'-shun*, s. The breeding of vermin; a griping of the bowels.

Verminly, *ver'-min-le*, a. Of the nature of vermin.

Verminous, *ver'-min-us*, a. Tending to breed vermin.
Vermiparous, *ver-mip'-a-rus*, a. Producing worms.
Vermivorous, *ver-miv'-o-rus*, a. Feeding on worms.
Vernacular, *ver-nak'-u-lar*, a. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth;—ad. *Vernacularly.*
Vernacularism, *ver-nak'-u-lar-ism*, s. A vernacular idiom. [spring of life.
Vernal, *ver'-nal*, a. Belonging to the spring, or to the
Vernant, *ver'-nant*, a. Flourishing, as in spring.
Vernate,‡ *ver'-nate*, v.n. To become young again.
Vernation, *ver-na'-shun*, s. In *bot.*, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud.
Vernier, *ver'-ne-er*, s. A graduated scale which subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale. [viour.
Vernility,‡ *ver-nil'-e-te*, s. Servility; fawning beha-
Veronica, *ve-ron'-e-kà*, s. A portrait or representation of the face of our Saviour on handkerchiefs.—In *bot.*, speedwell.
Verrucose, *ver'-ru-kose*, } a. Having little knobs
Verrucous, *ver'-ru-kus*, } or warts on the surface; warty.
Verruculose, *ver-ru'-ku-lose*, }
Versability,‡ *ver-sà-bil'-e-te*, } s. Aptness to be turned
Versableness,‡ *ver'-sà-bl-nes*, } round.
Versable,‡ *ver'-sà-bl*, a. That may be turned.
Versant, *ver'-sant*, a. Familiar.
Versatile, *ver'-sà-tile*, a. That may be turned round; liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady;—ad. *Versatilely;*—s. *Versatileness.*
Versatility, *ver-sà-til'-e-te*, s. The quality of being versatile; aptness to change.
Verse, *verse*, s. In *poetry*, a line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables; metrical language; a short division of any composition; a piece of poetry; a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part;—*Verse-honouring*, doing honour to poetry.—*Verse-monger*, a petty writer of verses.—*Blank verse*, verse without rhyme.—*Heroic verse* is a dignified kind of versification devoted to the celebration of heroic deeds, usually in Iambics of ten syllables, or five feet, as in Milton's "Paradise Lost." In Latin and Greek, heroic verse consists of hexameters of six feet, as in the Epics of Homer and Virgil.—*Fescennine verses*, among the ancient Romans, nuptial songs, or satirical pieces in uncouth verse.
— v.a. To relate poetically.—*To be versed*, to be well skilled.
Versed, *verst*, pp. or a. Skilled in anything.
Verser, *ver'-ser*, s. A maker of verses; a versifier.
Versetto, *ver-set'-to*, ad. (Ital.) The diminutive of verse; a little verse.
Versicle,† *ver'-sik'l*, s. A little verse.
Versicolour, *ver'-se-kul-lur*, } a. Having various
Versicoloured, *ver'-se-kul-lurd*, } colours; changeable in colour.
Versicular, *ver-sik'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.
Versification, *ver-se-fe-ka'-shun*, s. The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse.
Versificator,† *ver'-se-fe-ka-tur*, s. A versifier.
Versified, *ver'-se-fide*, pp. of the verb *to versify.*
Versifier, *ver'-se-fi-er*, s. One who makes verses, or expresses the ideas of another written in prose.
Versify, *ver'-se-fi*, v.n. To make verses. [verse.
— v.a. To relate or describe in verse; to turn into
Version, *ver'-shun*, s. A turning; a change or transformation; act of translating; that which is rendered from another language. [taining 3,500 feet.
Verst, *verst*, s. A Russian measure of length, con-
Versus, *ver'-sus*, pp. (Lat.) A law term, signifying against, as Jones *v.* Johnson.
Versute, *ver-sewt'*, a. Crafty; wily.
Vert, *vert*, s. In the *forest laws*, everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.—In *her.*, a green colour.
Vertebra, *ver'-te-brà*, s.; pl. **Vertebræ**. A joint of the spine or backbone of an animal.
Vertebral, *ver'-te-bral*, a. Pertaining to the joints of the spine or backbone; having a backbone.
— s. An animal of the class *Vertebrata*, which have a backbone.
Vertebrate, *ver'-te-brate*, s. An animal having a spine with joints.—The *Vertebrata* or *Vertebrates* include mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes.
Vertebrated, *ver'-te-bra-ted*, s. Having a backbone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow.
Vertex, *ver'-teks*, s. (Lat.) The crown or top of the head; the top of a hill or other thing; the point of a cone or pyramid.—*Vertex* of a *curve*, the extremity of the axis or diameter, or the point where the diameter meets the curve.—In *astron.*, the zenith or point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head.
Vertical, *ver'-te-kal*, a. Placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.—*Vertical circle*, in *astron.*, an azimuth circle. The *prime vertical* is that vertical circle which passes through the east and west points.—*Vertical plane*, in *conics*, a plane passing through the vertex and axis of a cone;—ad. *Vertically;*—s. *Verticalness.*
Verticil, *ver'-te-sil*, s. In *bot.*, a little whorl; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem.
Verticillate, *ver-tis'-se-late*, a. In *bot.*, whorled; growing in rings or whorls.—*Verticillate flowers* are such as grow in a whorl.
Verticity, *ver-tis'-e-te*, s. The power of turning; revolution; rotation.
Vertiginous, *ver-tig'-en-us*, a. Turning round; whirling; rotatory; giddy; affected with vertigo;—ad. *Vertiginously.*—s. *Vertiginousness.*
Vertigo, *ver-ti'-go*, or *ver'-te-go*, s. (Lat.) Giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head. [*See* Verbena.
Vervain, *ver'-van*, s. A plant of the genus *verbena.*
Vervain-mallow, *ver'-van-mal'-lo*, s. A species of mallow.
Vervels, *ver'-vels*, s.pl. Labels tied to a hawk.
Very, *ver'-e*, a. or ad. True; real.—As an adverb, or modifier of adjectives and adverbs, *very* denotes in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest;—as, a *very* cold day.
Vesculosa, *ves-ku-lo'-sà*, s.pl. A tribe of Dipterous insects, the Tanystoma.
Vesicant, *ves'-e-kant*, s. *See* Vesicatory.
Vesicate, *ves'-e-kate*, v.a. To raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin; to blister.
Vesication, *ves-e-ka'-shun*, s. The process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.
Vesicatory, *ves'-e-ka-tur-e*, s. A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic.
Vesicle, *ves'-e-kl*, s. A little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin and filled with some humour; any small membranous cavity in animals or vegetables.
Vesicular, *ve-sik'-u-lar*, } a. Pertaining to, or con-
Vesiculous, *ve-sik'-u-lus*, } sisting of vesicles; full of interstices; having little bladders or glands on the surface. [ders.
Vesiculate, *ve-sik'-u-late*, a. Bladdery; full of blad-
Vesper, *ves'-per*, s. (Lat.) The evening star; Venus; also, the evening.
Vespers, *ves'-pers*, s.pl. The evening service in the Roman Catholic Church.—In *hist.*, *Sicilian Vespers* is a term applied to the great massacre of the French in Sicily, in 1282. [family.
Vespertilionidæ, *ves-per-til-e-on'-e-de*, s.pl. The bat
Vespertine, *ves'-per-tine*, a. Pertaining to the evening. [*wasps, hornets*, &c.
Vespiary, *ves'-pe-à-re*, s. A nest or habitation of
Vespidæ, *ves'-pi-dæ*, s.pl. A tribe of Hymenopterous insects, of which the *Vespa* or Wasp, is the type.
Vessel, *ves'-sel*, s. A cask or utensil proper for holding liquors and other things; a ship. In *anat.*, any tube or canal in which the blood and other humours are contained, as the arteries, veins, &c.—In *bot.*, a canal or tube, in which the sap of plants is contained.—In *Scriptures*, the term is often spiritually applied to certain agents, as *Vessels* of wrath, *Vessels* of mercy, chosen *Vessels*, &c.
Vessets,‡ *ves'-sets*, s. A kind of cloth.
Vessicnon, *ves'-sik-non*, s. In *farr.*, a soft swelling on a horse's leg, sometimes called a *windgall.*
Vest, *vest*, s. An outer garment; a waistcoat or body garment, without sleeves, worn under the coat.
— v.a. To cover, surround, or encompass closely; to dress; to clothe with a long garment.—In *law*, to give an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment.—*To vest with*, to furnish with.—*To vest in*, to put in possession of.
— v.n. To come or descend to; to be fixed; to take effect.
Vesta, *ves'-ta*, s. (Lat.) In *myth.*, the virgin goddess of the hearth or fire.—In *astron.*, one of the asteroids, discovered in 1807. [pure; chaste.
Vestal, *ves'-tal*, a. Pertaining to the goddess Vesta,
— s. In *antig.*, a virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to watching the sacred fire.

VESTED, *vest'-ed*, pp. or a. Clothed; covered with a long garment; fixed; not in a state of contingency.—*A vested legacy* is a bequest which does not depend on contingencies nor become lapsed by death of the testator.

VESTIARY, *ves'-te-â-re*, s. A wardrobe.

VESTIBULAR, *ves-tib'-u-lar*, a. Pertaining to or like a vestibule.

VESTIBULE, *ves'-te-bule*, s. The porch or entrance into a house, or a large covered space before the door; a little antechamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment.—In *anat.* a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear.

VESTIGATE,‡ *ves'-te-gate*. *See* INVESTIGATE.

VESTIGE, *ves'-tij*, s. (Fr.) A track or footstep; the remains of something left behind, as the *vestiges* of creation.

VESTING, *vest'-ing*, s. Cloth for vests.

VESTMENT, *vest'-ment*, s. A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress.

VESTRY, *ves'-tre*, s. A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept; a parochial assembly, for conducting the affairs of a parish, so called because its meetings were formerly held in the vestry.—*Vestry-clerk* is an officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.—*Vestrymen* are a select number of persons in each parish, elected for the management of its temporal concerns.

VESTUARY, *ves'-tu-â-re*, s. A wardrobe.

VESTURE, *vest'-yur*, s. Dress; garments in general; clothing.

VESUVIAN, *ve-sew'-ve-an*, a. Pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano of Naples.—In *min.*, one of the names of the mineral *Idocrase*, so called because found among the lava of Vesuvius.

VETCH, *vetsh*, s. A name given to most of the leguminous plants of the genus *vicia*.

VETCHLING, *vetsh'-ling*, s. The name of a leguminous plant, the *lathyrus aphaca*.

VETCHY, *vetsh'-e*, s. Consisting of vetches or of pea-straw.

VETERAN, *vet'-e-ran*, a. Long practised or experienced. — s. One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service.

VETERINARIAN, *vet-er-e-na'-re-an*, s. One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals.

VETERINARY, *vet'-er-e-nâ-re*, a. Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, &c.

VETO, *ve'-to*, s.; pl. VETOES, *ve'-toze*. (Lat., I forbid.) The power possessed by the executive branch of a legislative body, to negative a bill which has passed the other branches of the legislature; any authoritative prohibition.

— v.a. To withhold assent to a bill for a law.

VETTURA, *vet-too'-râ*, s. (Ital.) An Italian four-wheeled carriage.—*Vetturino*, the driver or owner of a vettura.

VETUST,‡ *ve-tust'*, a. (Lat.) Old; ancient.

VEX, *veks*, v.a. To irritate; to torment; to harass; to disquiet; to chagrin; to persecute.

— v.n To be teased or irritated; to fret.

VEXATION, *veks-a'-shun*, s. Act of irritating or of disquieting; state of being irritated or disturbed in mind, disquiet, great uneasiness; affliction; a harassing by law.

VEXATIOUS, *veks-a'-shus*, a. Irritating; disturbing or agitating to the mind.—*Vexatious suit*, a suit at law instituted maliciously.—ad. *Vexatiously*;—s. *Vexatiousness*

VEXED, *vext*, pp. of the verb *to vex*.

VEXER, *veks'-er*, s One who vexes or troubles.

VEXIL, *veks'-il*, s. A flag or standard.

VEXILLARY, *veks'-il-lâ-re*, s. A standard-bearer. — a. Pertaining to an ensign or standard.

VEXILLATION, *veks-il-la'-shun*, s. A company of troops under one ensign.

VEXING, *veks'-ing*, ppr. or a. Provoking; irritating;—ad. *Vexingly*.

VIA, *vi'-â*, s. (Lat.) A way; often used in postage directions; as, *Via* London, *via* Marseilles, &c.—In *astr.*, *via lactea*, is the galaxy of the skies or milky way.

VIABILITY, *vi'-â-bil-e-te*, s. Capability of living, as an infant.

VIABLE, *vi'-â-bl*, a. Capable of living, as an infant;—s.

VIADUCT, *vi'-â-dukt*, s. A structure for conveying a carriage-way or railway from one road to another, either by raising mounds or a series of arched supports.

VIAGE, *vi'-aje*, s. *See* VOYAGE.

VIAL, *vi'-al*, s. A small bottle of thin glass, used by apothecaries and druggists; a phial.

VIAL, v.a. To put in a vial.

VIAND, *vi'-and*, VIANDS, *vi'-ands*, } s. Meat dressed; food.

VIARIAN, *vi-a'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to roads, or travelling by public ways; as, the *viarian* communications of a country by railway or otherwise.

VIARY, *vi'-â-re*, a. Happening in the way or on the roads.

VIATIC, *vi-at'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a journey or to travelling.

VIATICUM, *vi-at'-e-kum*, s. (Lat.) Provisions for a journey.—In the *Roman Catholic Church*, the communion or eucharist given to a dying person.

VIBRATE, *vi'-brate*, v.n. To swing; to oscillate; to quiver. — v.a. To brandish; to move to and fro.

VIBRATILE, *vi'-brâ-tile*, a. Adapted to or used in vibratory motion;—s. † *Vibratility*.

VIBRATION, *vi-bra'-shun*, s. The act of brandishing.—In *mech.*, a regular reciprocal motion of a body suspended; oscillation.—In *physics*, alternate or reciprocal motion.—In *music*, the motion of a chord.

VIBRATIUNCLE, *vi-bra'-te-un-kl*, s. A small vibration.

VIBRATIVE, *vi'-brâ-tiv*, a. That vibrates.

VIBRATORY, *vi'-brâ-tur-e*, a. Vibrating; consisting in vibration or oscillation.

VIBURNUM, *vi-bur'-num*, s. In *bot.*, the laurestine.

VICAR, *vik'-ar*, s. A person deputed to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office.—In the *canon law*, the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated.—*Apostolic vicar*, in the *Roman Catholic Church*, is an officer with power to decide in certain cases without instructions.—*Vicar-General*, an officer to oversee the affairs of the Church, but whose duties are now united in the Chancellor of the diocese.

VICARAGE, *vik'-ar-aje*, s. The benefice of a vicar.

VICARIAL, *vi-ka'-re-al*, a. Pertaining to a vicar; small.

VICARIATE, *vi-ka'-ri-ate*, a. Having delegated power, as a vicar.

— s. A delegated office or power.

VICARIOUS, *vi-ka'-re-us*, a. Deputed; delegated; acting for another; substituted in the place of another; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice;—ad. *Vicariously*.

VICARSHIP, *vik'-ar-ship*, s. The ministry of a vicar.

VICE, *vice*, s. (Fr.) A defect, fault, blemish, or imperfection.—In *ethics*, any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude; depravity of manners; a fault or bad trick in a horse; an iron press with a screw, for holding articles fast when filed, &c.; ‡ a gripe or grasp.

Vice is also a Latin word, often used as a prefix in composition, to denote inferiority of position, or one acting *in the place of*; as, *Vice-Admiral*, an officer next in rank and command to an admiral; also a civil officer, for exercising admiralty jurisdiction.—*Vice-Admiralty*, the office or court of a vice-admiral.—*Vice-Agent*, one who acts in the place of another.—*Vice-Chamberlain*, an officer next in command to the lord-chamberlain. — *Vice-Chancellor*, an officer in our English universities, who is elected to manage affairs in the absence of the chancellor.—*Vice-Consul*, one who acts in the place of a consul.—*Vice-Legate*, an officer of the pope, who acts in certain cities, where there is no legate or cardinal.—*Vice President*, an officer next in rank to a president, or one who at a general assembly acts subordinately to the president.

—‡, v.a To press or screw up a thing by violence.

VICED,‡ *vice'd*, a. Vicious; corrupt.

VICEGERENCY, *vice-je'-ren-se*, s. The office of a vicegerent; agency under another.

VICEGERENT, *vice-je'-rent*, s. A lieutenant; a vicar; an officer who is deputed by a superior.

— a. Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution.

VICENARY, *vis'-en-â-re*, a. Belonging to twenty.

VICE-REGAL, *vice-re'-gal*, a. Pertaining to a viceroy.

VICEROY, *vice'-roy*, s. The governor of a kingdom or country, who rules as the substitute of his sovereign whence *Viceroyalty* and *Viceroyship*, the dignity or office of a viceroy.

VICE-SUPPRESSING,‡ *vice-sup-pres'-sing*, a. Adapted to suppress vice.

VICIATE, *vish'-e-ate*, v.a. *See* VITIATE and its cognates.

VICINAGE, *vis'-en-aje*, s. The place or places adjoining or near; neighbourhood.

VICINAL,† *vis'-e-nal*, a. Near; neighbouring.

VICINITY, *vis-in'-ne-te*, s. Nearness in place; neighbourhood. [manners.
VICIOSITY, *vish-e-os'-e-te*, s. Depravity; corruption of
VICIOUS, *vish'-us*, a. Defective; imperfect; addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved, not genuine or pure; untainted; unruly, refractory; unbroken, as a *vicious horse*;—ad. *Viciously*;—s. *Viciousness*.
VICISSITUDE, *vis-sis'-se-tewd*, s. Regular change or succession; variation; revolution, as in human affairs.
VICISSITUDINARY, *vis-sis-e tew'-de-nà-re*, a. Changing in succession.
VICONTIEL, *vi-kon'-te-el*, a. In *law*, pertaining to the sheriff.—*Vicontiel rents*, are certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.
VICOUNT, *vi'-kownt*, s. *See* VISCOUNT.
VICTIM, *vik'-tim*, s. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of an object.
VICTIMATE, *vik'-te-mate*, v.a. To sacrifice.
VICTIMIZE, *vik'-te-mize*, v.a. To make a victim of; to make the object of extreme infliction or exaction. (*Col.*)
VICTOR, *vik'-tur*, s. (Lat.) One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who vanquishes another in private combat or contest; one who gains the advantage.
VICTORESS, *vik'-tur-es*, s. A female who vanquishes.
VICTORIOUS, *vik-to'-re-us*, a. Having conquered in battle or contest; conquering; vanquishing; that produces conquest;—ad. *Victoriously*;—s. *Victoriousness*.
VICTORY, *vik'-tur-e*, s. Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; the advantage or superiority gained over spiritual enemies.
VICTRESS, *vik'-tres*, s. A female who conquers.
VICTUAL, *vit'-tl*, s. *See* VICTUALS.
—v.a. To supply with provisions for subsistence; to store with provisions.
VICTUALED, *vit'-tld*, pp. or a. Supplied with provisions.
VICTUALER, *vit'-tler*, s. One who furnishes provisions, or who keeps a house of entertainment; a provisionship.—*Victualing-house*, a house where provision is made for strangers to eat.
VICTUALS, *vit'-tlz*, s.pl. Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions.
VIDE, *vi'-de*, Lat. for *See*.
VIDELICET, *vi-del'-e-set*, ad. (Lat.) To wit; namely; abreviated *viz*.
VIDUAL,‡ *vid'-yu-al*, a. Belonging to the state of a widow.
VIDUITY, *vid-yu'-e-te*, s. Widowhood.
VIE, *vi*, v.n. To strive for superiority, to contend.
—‡ v.a. To show or practice in competition; to urge; to press.
VIEW, *vew* v.a. To survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention, to inspect; to explore; to perceive by the eye; to survey intellectually; to consider.
—s. Prospect; sight; reach of the eye; the whole extent seen; sight; power of seeing, or limit of sight; intellectual or mental sight; intellectual survey; mental examination; prospect of interest; intention; purpose; design.—*Point of view*, the direction in which a thing is seen.
VIEWED, *vewd*, pp. of the verb *to view*; seen or surveyed.
VIEWER, *vew'-er*, s. One who views, surveys, or examines. [ing.
VIEWING, *vew'-ing*, s. The act of beholding or surveying.
VIEWLESS, *vew'-les*, a. That cannot be seen; invisible.
VIEWLY,‡ *vew'-le*, a. Sightly; striking to the view.
VIGESIMATION, *vi-jes-e-ma'-shun*, s. The act of putting to death every twentieth man.
VIGIL, *vij'-il*, s. Watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep.—In *Church affairs*, the eve or evening before any feast; a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake; watch.
VIGILANCE, *vij'-e-lanse*, s. Forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake; watchfulness; circumspection.
VIGILANCY,‡ *vij'-e-lan-se*. *See* VIGILANCE.
VIGILANT, *vij'-e-lant*, a. Watchful; circumspect;—ad. *Vigilantly*
VIGINTIVIRATE, *vi-jin-tiv'-e-rate*, s. A body of officers of government, consisting of twenty men.
VIGNETTE, *vin-yet'*, s. (Fr.) A name given to small engraved embellishments with which books, banknotes, &c., are ornamented.
VIGOUR, *vig'-ur*, s. (Lat.) Active strength of body physical force; strength of mind · intellectual force energy.
VIGOUR,‡ v.a. To invigorate.
VIGOROSO, *vig-o-ro'-so*, ad. (Ital.) In *mus.*, with energy.
VIGOROUS, *vig'-ur-us*, a. Full of physical strength or active force; powerful, strong; forcible; active;—ad. *Vigorously*;—s. *Vigorousness*.
VILE, *vile*, a. Base; mean; worthless; despicable; morally base or impure; depraved; wicked;—ad. *Vilely*;—s. *Vileness*.
VILED,‡ *vile'd*, a. Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.
VILIFICATION, *vil-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Act of vilifying or defaming.
VILIFIED, *vil'-e-fide*, pp. Defamed; traduced.
VILIFIER, *vil'-e-fire*, s. One who defames or traduces.
VILIFY, *vil'-e-fi*, v.a. To make vile; to debase; to degrade; to defame.
VILIPEND,‡ *vil'-e-pend*, v.a. To despise.
VILITY,‡ *vil'-e-te*, s. Vileness; baseness.
VILL, *vil*, s. A village; a small collection of houses.
VILLA, *vil'-là*, s. A country seat; a suburban residence.
VILLAGE, *vil'-laje*, s. A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city
VILLAGER, *vil'-la-jer*, s. An inhabitant of a village.
VILLAGERY, *vil'-la-jer-e*, s. A district of villages.
VILLAIN, *vil'-len*, s. A vile, wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes.—In *feudal law*, a *villain* or *villein* is one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, or in *villenage*.
VILLAINOUS, *vil'-len-us*, a. Base; wicked; extremely depraved; vile; mischievous;—ad. *Villainously*;—s. *Villainousness*.
VILLAINY, *vil'-len-e*, s. Extreme depravity: atrocious wickedness; a crime; an action of deep depravity.
VILLAINAGE, *vil'-len-aje*, s. The state of a villain; a base tenure of lands, sometimes written *villenage*; baseness; infamy.
VILLAINIZE,† *vil'-len-ize*, v.n. To debase; to degrade.
VILLAINIZER, *vil'-len-i-zer*, s. One who degrades or defames.
VILLARSITE, *vil'-lar-site*, s. A yellowish crystallized mineral found in Piedmont.
VILLATIC, *vil-lat'-ik*, a. Pertaining to a village.
VILLEIN. *See* VILLAIN.
VILLENAGE, *vil'-len-aje*, s. A tenure of lands and tenements by base services.
VILLI, *vil'-li*, s.pl. (Lat.) In *anat.*, fine small fibres.—In *bot.*, fine hairs on plants.
VILLOUS, *vil'-lus*, a. Abounding with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy; shaggy.—In *bot.*, covered with soft hairs. [twigs; producing twigs.
VIMINAL, *vim'-e-nal*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of
VIMINEOUS, *vi-min'-e-us*, a. Made of twigs or shoots.
VINACEOUS, *vi-na'-shus*, a. Belonging to wine or grapes, of the colour of wine.
VINAIGRETTE, *vin-a-gret'*, s. (Fr.) A small silver box with perforations on the top, for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, and used like a smelling-bottle.
VINCIBLE, *vin'-se-bl*, a. Conquerable; that may be overcome or reduced to sumission;—s. *Vincibleness* and *Vincibility*.
VINCTURE,‡ *vink'-tchur*, s. A binding.
VINCULUM, *vin'-ku-lum*, s. (Lat.) A bond of union — In *math.*, a straight mark placed over several members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation.
VINDEMIAL, *vin-de'-me-al*, a. Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.
VINDEMIATE, *vin-de'-me-ate*, v.n. To gather the vintage.
VINDEMIATION, *vin-de-me-a'-shun*, s. Operation of gathering grapes.
VINDICABLE, *vin'-de-kà-bl*, a. That may be vindicated, justified, or supported;—s. *Vindicability*.
VINDICATE, *vin'-de-kate*, v.a. To defend; to justify; to defend with success; to prove to be just or valid; ‡ to avenge; to punish.
VINDICATED, *vin'-de-ka-ted*, pp. of the verb *to vindicate*.
VINDICATION, *vin de-ka'-shun*, s. Justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations; the act of supporting by proof or legal process.
VINDICATIVE, *vin'-de-ka-tiv*, a. Tending to vindicate; revengeful.
VINDICATOR, *vin'-de-ka-tur*, s. One who vindicates or who justifies or maintains; one who defends.
VINDICATORY, *vin'-de-ka-tur-e*, a. Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging; justificatory.
VINDICTIVE, *vin-dik'-tiv*, a. Given to revenge · revengeful—ad. *Vindictively*;—s. *Vindictiveness*.

VINE, *vine*, s. A climbing plant, which produces the grape, of the genus *vitis*. There are several varieties; but the term is sometimes applied to the long, slender stem of any plant that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object. —*Vine-clad*, clad or covered with vines.—*Vine-dresser*, one who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines. —*Vine-fretter*, a small insect that infests vines, an aphis or puceron.—*Vine-grub*, a little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron.

VINED, *vine'd*, a. Having leaves like those of the vine.

VINEGAR, *vin'-e-gar*, s. An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, &c., by acetous fermentation; anything really or metaphorically sour.

VINER, *vi'-ner*, s. A trimmer of vines.

VINERY, *vi'-ner-e*, s. In *hort.*, an erection for supporting vines and exposing them to artificial heat.

VINEYARD, *vin'-yard*, s. A plantation of vines producing grapes.

VINNEWED,‡ *vin'-newd*, } a. Mouldy; musty.
VINNY,‡ *vin'-ne*, }

VINOLENCY,‡ *vi'-no-len-se*, s. Drunkenness.

VINOLENT,‡ *vi'-no-lent*, a. Given to wine.

VINOSITY, *vi-nos'-e-te*, s. State or quality of being vinous.

VINOUS, *vi'-nus*, a. Having the qualities of or pertaining to wine.

VINTAGE, *vin'-taje*, s. The produce of the vine for the season; the time of gathering the crop of grapes; the wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.—*Vintage-spring*, a wine-fount.

VINTAGER, *vin'-ta-jer*, s. One who gathers the vintage

VINTNER, *vint'-ner*, s. One who deals in wine; a wine seller.

VINTRY, *vin'-tre*, s. A place where wine is sold.

VINY, *vi'-ne*, a. Belonging to vines, producing grapes; abounding in vines.

VIOL, *vi'-ol*, s. A stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger.—Among *seamen*, a large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor.

VIOLA, *vi'-o-là*, s. (Ital.) A tenor violin.

VIOLABLE, *vi'-o-là-bl*, a. That may be violated or injured.

VIOLACEOUS, *vi-o-la'-she-us*, a. Resembling violets.

VIOLACEÆ, *vi-o-la'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of herbaceous flowering plants.

VIOLATE, *vi'-o-late*, v.a. To break in upon or set aside in a violent manner; to injure; to do violence to; to treat with irreverence; to compress by force; to deflower.

VIOLATED, *vi'-o-la-ted*, pp. or a. Injured; ravished.

VIOLATION, *vi-o-la'-shun*, s. The act of violating or injuring; infringement; transgression; act of irreverence; profanation; rape.

VIOLATIVE, *vi'-o-la-tiv*, a. Violating, or tending to violate.

VIOLATOR, *vi'-o-la-tur*, s. One who violates or disturbs; one who infringes or transgresses; one who profanes or treats with irreverence; a ravisher.

VIOLENCE, *vi'-o-lense*, s. Physical force; strength of action or motion; vehemence; fierceness; highly excited feeling; crime of any kind; the act of breaking in upon; rape.—*To do violence to*, to attack; to outrage; to injure.

—† v.a. To assault; to injure.

VIOLENT, *vi'-o-lent*, a. Acting with physical strength, fierce; vehement; characterized by great force or violence; outrageous; produced by or acting by violence;—ad. *Violently*.

VIOLESCENT, *vi-o-les'-sent*, a. Tending to a violet colour.

VIOLET, *vi'-o-let*, s. An herbaceous plant and flower of the genus *viola*, of many species.

— s. Dark blue, inclining to red.

VIOLIN, *vi'-o-lin*, s. A musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle.

VIOLINIST, *vi'-o-lin-ist*, s. A person skilled in playing on a violin.

VIOLIST, *vi'-o-list*, s. A player on the viol.

VIOLONCELLIST, *ve-o-lon-sel'-list*, s. One who plays on a violoncello.

VIOLONCELLO, *ve-o-lon-chel'-lo* or *ve-o-lon-sel'-lo*, s. (Ital.) A stringed instrument of music; a bass-violin with long large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin.

VIOLONO, *ve-o-lo'-no*, s. (Ital.) A large three stringed instrument of the violin kind.

VIPER, *vi'-per*, s. A European serpent, whose bite is venomous; a person or thing mischievous or malignant.—*Viper's bugloss*, a plant of the genus *echium*.—*Viper's grass*, a plant of the genus *scorzonera*.

VIPERINE, *vi'-per-in*, a. Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.

VIPEROUS, *vi'-per-us*, a. Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.

VIRAGINIAN,‡ *vir-à-jin'-e-an*, a. Having the qualities of a virago.

VIRAGINITY, *vir-à-jin'-e-te*, s. The qualities of a virago.

VIRAGO, *ve-rà'-go*, s. A female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man.—In *coll. language*, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

VIRENT, *vi'-rent*, a. Green; verdant; fresh.

VIRESCENT, *ver-es'-sent*, a. Slightly green; beginning to be green.

VIRGATE, *ver'-gate*, a. In *bot.*, having the shape of a rod or wand.

— s. A yardland.

VIRGILIAN, *ver-jil'-e-an*, a. Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet; resembling the style of Virgil.

VIRGIN, *ver'-jin*, s. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a person of either sex who has not been married; the sign VIRGO.—*Virgin's-bower*, a plant of the genus *clematis*.

— a. Becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; pure; chaste; unadulterated, as *Virgin gold*; fresh and pure, as *Virgin soil*.

VIRGINAL, *ver'-gin-al*, a. Pertaining to a virgin;

— s. A keyed instrument of one string, resembling a spinet, now fallen into disuse.

— v.n. To pat; to strike as on a virginal. (*A cant word.*)

VIRGINITY, *ver-jin'-e-te*, s. Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.

VIRGO, *ver'-go*, s. (Lat.) A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters in August.

VIRIDITY, *ve-rid'-e-te*, s. Greenness; verdure.

VIRILE, *vi'-ril* or *vir'-il*, a. Pertaining to a man; belonging to the male sex; masculine.

VIRILITY, *vi-ril'-e-te*, s. Manhood; the power of procreation.

VIRMILION, *vur-mil'-yun*, s. *See* VERMILION.

VIRTU, *ver'-too*, s. (Ital.) A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

VIRTUAL, *vert'-yu-al*, a. Potential; having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part; being in essence or effect, not in fact. —*Virtual focus*, in *optics*, the point from which rays appear to issue.—*Virtual velocity*, in *mech.*, the velocity which a body in equilibrium would actually acquire during the first instant of its motion in case of the equilibrium being disturbed;—ad. *Virtually*;—s. *Virtuality*.

VIRTUATE,‡ *vert'-yu-ate*, v.a. To make efficacious.

VIRTUE, *vert'-yu*, s. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties; a particular moral excellence; something efficacious; secret agency; that which constitutes value and merit; legal efficacy or power; authority; that substance or quality of physical bodies by which they act and produce effects on other bodies; bravery, valour.—In *virtue*, by the efficacy or authority.

VIRTUELESS, *vert'-yu-les*, a. Destitute of virtue.

VIRTUOSO, *ver-tu'-o-so*, s. (Ital.) A man skilled in the fine arts, or in antiquities, curiosities, and the like; whence *Virtuosoship*.

VIRTUOUS, *vert'-yu-us*, a. Morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law; chaste;—ad. *Virtuously*; —s. *Virtuousness*.

VIRULENCE, *vir'-u-lense*, } s. That quality of a thing
VIRULENCY, *vir'-u-len-se*, } which renders it extremely active in doing injury; acrimony; malignity.

VIRULENT, *vir'-u-lent*, a. Very poisonous or venomous; bitter in enmity; malignant; active in doing injury; —ad. *Virulently*.

VIRUS, *vi'-rus*, s. (Lat.) Active or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; poison.

VIS, *vis*, s. (Lat.) Force; power; as, *vis vitæ*, the vital power.—In *physics*, any natural force or power.—In *mech.*, *vis inertiæ* is the resistance of matter to change, as respects motion; inertness or inactivity.—*Vis viva*, active force.—*Vis mortua*, ineffective endeavour to move.

VISAGE, *viz'-aje*, s. The countenance or look of a person, or of other animals.

VISAGED, *viz'-aje'd*, a. Having a vizage or countenance.

VIS-À-VIS, *viz-à-vé'*, s. (Fr.) A carriage in which two persons sit face to face; the opposite partner in quadrille dancing.

VISCERA, *vis'-se-rà*, s. pl. of VISCUS. (Lat.) The bowels, the contents of the abdomen, thorax, and cranium.

VISCERAL, *vis'-se-ral*, a. Pertaining to the viscera feeling.

VISCERATE, *vis'-se-rate*, v.a. To exenterate; to deprive of the entrails or viscera.

VISCID, *vis'-sid* a. Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCIDITY, *vis-sid'-e-te*, s. Glutinousness, tenacity; stickiness.

VISCOSITY, *vis-kos'-e-te*, } s. Glutinousness; tenacity;
VISCOUSNESS, *vis'-kus-nes*, } viscidity.

VISCOUNT, *vi'-kownt*, s. A degree or title of nobility next in rank above a baron and below an earl; ‡the sheriff of a county, or *vice-comes*.

VISCOUNTESS, *vi-kownt'-es*, s. The lady of a vicount; a peeress of the fourth order.

VICOUNTSHIP, *vi'-kownt-ship*, } s. The quality and office
VISCOUNTY, *vi'-kownt-e*, } of a viscount.

VISCOUS, *vis'-kus*, a. Glutinous; clammy, adhesive.

VISCUS, *vis'-kus*, s.; pl. VISCERA. (Lat.) An entrail; one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen.

VISÉ, *ve'-za*, s. (Fr.) An indorsement made by the police-officers in France, Belgium, &c., on the back of a passport.

VISHNU, *vish'-noo*, s. In *myth.*, the name of one of the deities of the Triad or Trinity of the Hindoos; the preserver.

VISIBILITY, *viz-e-bil'-e-te*, s. The state or quality of being perceivable to the eye; conspicuousness.

VISIBLE, *viz'-e-bl*, a. Perceivable by the eye; that can be seen; open to observation; easy to be discerned; apparent; obvious; manifest.—*Visible Horizon*, *see* HORIZON;—ad. *Visibly*;—s. *Visibleness*.

VISIGOTH, *viz'-e-goth*, s. The name of the western Goths who settled in Dacia.

VISION, *vizh'-un*, s. The act of seeing external objects; the faculty of seeing; sight; anything which is the object of sight; an apparition; a phantom.—In *Scripture*, a revelation from God; something imaginary.

VISIONAL, *vizh'-un-al*, a. Pertaining to a vision.

VISIONARINESS, *vizh'-un-ā-re-nes*, s. The quality of being visionary.

VISIONARY, *vizh'-un-ā-re*, a. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; imaginary; fantastical; having no solid foundation; [siast.
—s. *Visionariness*.
— s. One who forms impracticable schemes; an enthu-

VISIONLESS, *vizh'-un-les*, a. Destitute of visions.

VISIT, *viz'-it*, v.a. To go or come to see; to attend; to salute with a present.—*To visit*, in the *Scriptures*, denotes to bestow good or evil; as, to *visit* in mercy or in wrath.
— v.n. To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; to practice going to see others.
— s. The act of going to see another, or of calling at his house; the act of going to view or inspect.

VISITABLE, *viz'-it-ā-bl*, a. Liable or subject to be visited.

VISITANT, *viz'-e-tant*, s. One who goes or comes to see another; a visitor.

VISITATION, *viz-e-tā'-shun*, s. The act of visiting.—In *law*, the act of a superior or superintending officer, who visits a corporation, college, church, or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted.—In *Scripture*, and in a *religious sense*, the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins; exhibition of Divine goodness and mercy; a church festival in honour of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth.

VISITATORIAL, *viz-e-ta-to'-re-al*, a *See* VISITORIAL.

VISITED, *viz'-et-ed*, pp. of the verb *to visit*. Waited on; attended; inspected; subjected to suffering; favoured with relief or mercy.

VISITING, *viz'-it-ing*, ppr. Attending on, as a physician; inspecting officially; showing mercy to.
— a. Authorized to visit and inspect. [tion.
— s. The act of going to see or of attending; visita-

VISITOR, *viz'-e-tur*, s. One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship; a superior or person authorized to visit any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed.

VISITORIAL, *viz'-e-to-re-al*, a. Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

VISIVE, *vi'-siv*, a. Pertaining to the power of seeing.

VISNE, *veen*, s. Neighbourhood.

VISNOMY, ‡ *viz'-no-me*, s. (Fr.) Face; countenance.

VISOR, *viz'-ur*, s. A perforated part of a helmet; a head-piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise.

VISORED, *viz'-urd*, a. Wearing a visor; masked; disguised.

VISTA, *vis'-tā*, s. (Ital.) A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees. [quick.

VISTOMENTE, *vis-to-men'-te*, ad. (Ital.) In *music*, very

VISUAL, *vizh'-u-al*, a. Pertaining to sight, serving as the instrument of seeing.—*Visual angle*, in *optics*, the angle under which an object is seen.—*Visual point*, in *perspective*, a point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite.—*Visual* ray, a line of light supposed to come from a point of the object to the eye.

VISUALIZE, *vizh'-u-al-ize*, v.a. To make visual.

VITACEÆ, *vit-ā'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of plants, of which the *vitis*, or vine, is the type.

VITAL, *vi'-tal*, a. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; contributing to or necessary to life; being that on which life depends; highly important; essential.—*Vital air*, oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.

VITALITY, *vi-tal'-e-te*, s. The principle of animation or of life; the act of living.

VITALIZATION, *vi-tal-e-zā'-shun*, s. The act or process of infusing the vital principle.

VITALIZE, *vi'-tal-ize*, v.a. To give life; to furnish with the vital principle. [vital principle.

VITALIZED, *Vi'-tal-ize'd*, pp. or a. Supplied with the

VITALLY, *vi'-tal-le*, ad. In such a manner as to give life; essentially.

VITALS, *vi'-tals*, s.pl. Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera.

VITELLARY, ‡ *vit'-el-lā-re*, s. The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

VITIATE, *vish'-e-ate*, v.a. To injure the substance or qualities of a thing; to render defective; to contaminate; to defile. [impure.

VITIATED, *vish'-e-a-ted*, pp. or a. Depraved; rendered

VITIATION, *vish-e-ā'-shun*, s. The act of vitiating; contamination; depravation.

VITILITIGATE, ‡ *vit-e-lit'-e-gate*, v.n. To contend in law litigiously;—s. *Vitilitigation*. [vation.

VITIOSITY, *vish-e-os'-e-te*, s. A corrupted state; depra-

VITIOUS, *vish'-us*, a. *See* VICIOUS and its derivatives.

VITIS, *vi'-tis*, s. (Lat.) The vine, of the natural order *Vitaceæ*.

VITREO-ELECTRIC, *vit-re-o-e-lek'-trik*, a. Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass.

VITREOUS, *vit'-re-us*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of glass; resembling glass; as the *vitreous* humour.

VITREOUSNESS, *vit'-re-us-nes*, s. The quality or state of being vitreous.

VITRESCENCE, *ve-tres'-sense*, s. Glassiness, or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass.

VITRESCENT, *ve-tres'-sent*, a. Capable of being formed into glass.

VITRESCIBLE, *ve-tres'-se-bl*, a. That can be vitrified.

VITRIFACTION, *vit-re-fac'-shun*, s. Operation of converting into glass by heat.

VITRIFIABLE, *vit-re-fī'-ā-bl*, a. Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion.

VITRIFICATION, *vit-re-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Vitrifaction.

VITRIFIED, *vit'-re-fide*, pp. or a. Converted into glass.

VITRIFORM, *vit'-re-fawrm*, a. Having the form or resemblance of glass.

VITRIFY, *vit'-re-fi*, v.a. To convert into glass by fusion.
— v.n. To become glass.

VITRIOL, *vit'-re-ol*, s. A name given to certain combinations of sulphur and oxygen, or of these with the metals; thus, sulphuric acid is called *oil of vitriol*; copperas or green sulphate of iron is called *green vitriol*; a red sulphate of iron is *red vitriol*, or *vitriol of Mars*; sulphate of copper, *blue vitriol*; a white sulphate of zinc, *white vitriol*; a sulphate of cobalt is *cobalt vitriol*.

VITRIOLATE, *vit'-re-o-late*, v.a. To convert into a vitriol or sulphate.

VITRIOLATION, *vit-re-o-la'-shun*, s. Act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VITRIOLIC, *vit-re-ol'-ik*, a. Pertaining to, or having the qualities of vitriol.—*Vitriolic acid* is sulphuric acid.

VITRIOLIZABLE, *vit-re-o-lī'-zā-bl*, a. Capable of being converted into vitriol or a sulphate.

VITRIOLIZE, *vit'-re-o-lize*, v.a. *See* VITRIOLATE.

VITULINE, *vit'-u-lin*, a. Belonging to a calf, or to veal.

VITUPERABLE, ‡ *ve-tu'-per-ā-bl*, a. Blameworthy, censurable.

VITUPERATE, *ve-tu'-per-ate*, v.a. To blame; to censure.

VITUPERATION, *ve-tu-per-ā'-shun*, s. Blame; censure.

VITUPERATIVE, *ve-tu'-per-a-tiv*, a. Uttering or writing censure;—ad. *Vituperatively*.

VITUPERIOUS, *Vit-u-pe'-re-us*, a. Vile; disgraceful.

VIVACE, *ve-vā'-cha*. (Ital.) In *music*, brisk and lively —*Vivacissimo*, extremely lively.

VIVACIOUS, *ve-vā'-shus*, a. Having great liveliness and activity; having vigorous powers of life; sprightly; animated; light-hearted;—ad. *Vivaciously*;—s. *Vivaciousness*.

VIVACITY, *ve-vas'-se-te*, s. Liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behaviour; life; animation; spirits.

VIVARY, *vi'-vā-re*, s. A place for keeping living animals.

VIVE, *veev*. (Fr.) Long live; success to; as, *vive la bagatelle*, success to trifles.

VIVE,‡ *vive*, a. Lively; forcible;—ad. *Vively*.

VIVENCY,‡ *vi'-ven-se*, s. Manner of supporting life or vegetation.

VIVERRINÆ, *vi-ver-ri'-ne*, s.pl. A sub-family of the gennels, or musk weasels, of which the *Viverra*, or Weasel, is the type.

VIVES, *vives*, s. A disease of brute animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glands under the ear.

VIVIANITE, *viv'-e-an-ite*, s. A crystallized mineral, the phosphate of iron.

VIVID, *viv'-id*, a. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colours; clear; lucid; bright; glowing;—ad. *Vividly*;—s. *Vividness* and *Vividity*.

VIVIFIC, *vi-vif'-ik*, } a. Giving life; reviving; en-
VIVIFICAL, *vi-vif'-e-kal* } livening.

VIVIFICATE, *vi-vif'-e-kate*, v.a. To give life to; to animate. In *chem.*, to give to natural bodies new lustre. *See* REVIVE.

VIVIFICATION, *viv-e-fe-ka'-shun*, s. Act of giving life; revival.

VIVIFICATIVE, *viv'-e-fe-ka-tiv*, a. Able to animate or give life.

VIVIFIED, *viv'-e-fide*, pp. of the verb *to vivify*.

VIVIFY, *viv'-e-fi*, v.a. To endue with life; to animate.

VIVIPAROUS, *vi-vip'-ā-rus*, a. Producing young in a living state; opposed to *oviparous*.—In *bot.*, producing its offspring alive.

VIVISECTION, *viv-e-sek'-shun*, s. The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making some physiological discovery.

VIVO, *ve'-vo*, ad. (Ital.) With life and animation.

VIXEN, *viks'-en*, s. A froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman.

VIXENLY, *viks'-en-le*, a. Having the qualities of a vixen.

VIZ, *viz*. A contraction of *videlicet*; to wit; that is; namely.

VIZARD, *viz'-ard*, s. A mask. *See* VISOR.

— v.a. To mask.

VIZIER, *viz'-yer*, s. (Ar.) A councillor of state or title of honour.—The *grand vizier* is the chief minister of the Turkish Empire; whence *Vizierate*, the office of vizier.

VOCABLE, *vo'-kā-bl*, s. A word; a term; a name.

VOCABULARY, *vo-kab'-u-lar-e*, s. A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order and explained; a dictionary or lexicon;—whence *Vocabulist*, a compiler of vocabularies; a lexicographer or linguist.

VOCAL, *vo'-kal*, a. Having a voice; made to speak; uttered or modulated by the voice.—*Vocal music*, music made by the voice, or composed to be sung, in distinction from *instrumental music*;—ad. *Vocally*.

VOCALIST, *vo'-kal-ist*, s. A public singer, distinguished for his vocal powers.

VOCALITY, *vo-kal'-e-te*, s. Quality of being utterable by the voice.

VOCALIZE, *vo'-kal-ize*, v.a. To form into voice to make vocal.

VOCATION, *vo-ka'-shun*, s. Employment; calling; occupation; trade; designation or destination to a particular state or profession.—Among *divines*, a calling by the will of God; summons; call; inducement.

VOCATIVE, *vok'-ā-tiv*, a. Relating to calling; denoting that case of the noun in which a person is addressed.

— s. In *gram.*, the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin language; or the case, in any language, when applied to the person addressed.

VOCE, *vo' tche*, s. (Ital.) The voice, a term of frequent use in musical phraseology; as, *voce di petto*, the natural voice; *voce solo*, a solo voice; *voce di testa*, a falsetto or feigned voice.

VOCIFERATE, *vo-sif'-er-ate*, v.n. To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim, bawl, or clamour.

— v.a. To utter with a loud voice.

VOCIFERATION, *vo-sif-er-a'-shun*, s. A violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice; exclamation; clamour; bawling.

VOCIFEROUS, *vo-sif'-er-us*, a. Making a loud outcry; clamorous, turbulent or noisy;—ad. *Vociferously*;—s. *Vociferousness*.

VOGUE, *voag*, s. The way or fashion of people at any particular time; temporary mode, custom or practice.

VOICE, *voyse*, s. Sound uttered by the mouth through the agency of air expelled from the lungs; any sound made by the breath; language; words; expression.—In *Scripture*, command; precept.—In *gram.*, a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs.

— v.a. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; †to rumour.—In *organ music*, to *voice a pipe* is to bring it to its intended tone and power.

—‡ v.n. To clamour; to exclaim.

VOICED, *voyst*, pp. Fitted to produce the proper tones.

— a. Furnished with a voice.

VOICELESS, *voys'-les*, a. Having no voice.

VOICING, *voys'-ing*, s. Act of giving to an organ-pipe its proper quality of tone.

VOID, *voyd*, a. Not occupied with any visible matter; empty; vacant; without inhabitants or furniture; having no legal or binding force; null; unsubstantial; vain.—*Void space*, in *physics*, a vacuum.—*To make void*, to render useless or of no effect.

— s. An empty space; a vacuum.

— v.a. To quit; to leave; to render of no validity or effect; to make or leave vacant.

— v.n. To be emitted or evacuated.

VOIDABLE, *voyd'-ā-bl*, a. That may be annulled or made void; that may be evacuated.

VOIDANCE, *voyd'-anse*, s. Act of emptying; ejecting from a benefice; evasion.

VOIDED, *voyd'-ed*, pp. Thrust out; evacuated.

— a. In *her.*, an epithet for any ordinary which seems to be cut in the middle, and only the outside strips left.

VOIDER, *voyd'-er*, s. A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table; one who evacuates; one who nullifies.—In *her.*, one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch or flask.—In *agric.*, the provincial name of a kind of shallow basket of open work.

VOIDING, *voyd'-ing*, ppr. Ejecting; evacuating.

— a. Receiving what is ejected.

VOIDNESS, *voyd'-nes*, s. Emptiness; vacuity; destitution.

VOITURE,† *vwaw'-ture*, s. (Fr.) A carriage.

VOLA, *vo'-là*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, a rapid flight of notes.

VOLACIOUS, *vo-lā'-shus*, a. Apt or fit to fly.

VOLALKALI, *vol-al'-ka-le*, s. Volatile alkali.

VOLANT, *vo'-lant*, a. (Fr.) Flying; passing through the air; nimble; active.—In *her.*, represented as flying.

VOLATA, *vo-là'-tà*, s. In *music*, a rapid flight of notes.

VOLATILE, *vol'-ā-tile*, a. Passing through the air on wings; having the power to fly; easily passing into the aeriform state; fugacious; lively; gay; full of spirit; fickle; apt to change.—*Volatile alkali*, an old name for ammonia.—*Volatile salt*, carbonate of ammonia.

—† s. A winged animal.

VOLATILENESS, *vol'-a-tile-nes*, } s. Capability of evapo-
VOLATILITY, *vol-ā-til-e-te*, } ration; great sprightliness; mutability of mind; lightness; levity; giddiness.

VOLATILIZABLE, *vol-ā-til-li'-zā-bl*, a. That may be volatilized.

VOLATILIZATION, *vol-ā-til-li-za'-shun*, s. The act or process of rendering volatile.

VOLATILIZE, *vol'-ā-til-ize*, v.a. To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate.

VOLCANIC, *vol-kan'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or produced by a volcano.

VOLCANICITY, *vol-kā-nis'-e-te*, s. State of being volcanic, volcanic power.

VOLCANIST, *vol'-kā-nist*, s. One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes; one who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

VOLCANITY, *vol-kan'-e-te*, s. The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin.

VOLCANIZATION, *vol-kan-e-za'-shun*, s. The process of undergoing volcanic heat.

VOLCANIZE, *vol-kan-ize*, v.a. To subject to, or cause to undergo, volcanic heat.

VOLCANO, *vol-kā'-no*, s. (Ital.) In *geol.*, an opening in the surface of the earth or in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava, or other substances are ejected; the mountain that ejects fire, smoke, &c., a burning mountain.

VOLE, *vole*, s. (Fr.) A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

VOLEE, *vo-la'*, s. (Fr.) A rapid flight of notes in music.

VOLERY, *vo'-ler-e*, s. A flight of birds; a large bird-cage in which the birds have room to fly.

VOLITATION, *vo-le-tā'-shun*, s. Act of flying; flight.
VOLITION, *vo-lish'-un*, s. Act of willing, or of determining choice; power of willing or determining.
VOLITIVE, *vol'-e-tive*, a. Having the power to will.
VOLLEY, *vol'-le*, s.; pl. VOLLEYS. The discharge of many small arms at once; a burst or emission of many things at once.
— v.a. To discharge with a volley.
— v.n. To throw out or discharge at once.
VOLLEYED, *vol'-lid*, a. Discharged with a sudden burst.
VOLT, *voalt*, s. In the manège, a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.—In *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.
VOLTA, *vol'-tà*. (Ital.) In *music* signifies that the part is to be repeated.
VOLTAIC, *vol-tā'-ik*, a. Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of voltaism.—*Voltaic apparatus*, apparatus for accumulating voltaic or galvanic electricity.—*Voltaic pile*, a pile or column composed of metallic plates, as of zinc and silver.—*Voltaic battery*, voltaic apparatus of considerable size.—*Voltaic electricity*, the kind of electricity which is evolved by voltaic apparatus.
VOLTAISM, *vol'-ta-izm*, s. That branch of electrical science which has its source in the chemical action between metals and different liquids; more properly called *galvanism*, which see.
VOLTAMETER, *vol-tam'-e-ter*, s. An instrument for measuring the voltaic electricity passing through it
VOLTAPLAST, *vol'-tà-plast*, s. A galvanic battery adapted for electrotyping. [typing.
VOLTATYPE, *vol'-tà-tipe*, s. Another name for electro-
VOLTI, *vol'-te*, s. (Ital.) In *music*, turn over; *olti subito*, turn over quickly. [dragoon.
VOLTIGEUR, *vol'-te-zhur*, s. (Fr.) A light horseman or
VOLTZITE, *volt'-zite*, s. A mineral whose principal constituents are sulphuret of zinc and its oxides.
VOLUBILATE, *vo-lu'-be-late*, } a. In *gard.*, pertaining to
VOLUBILE, *vol'-u-bil*, } stems that climb by winding round another body.
VOLUBILITY, *vol-u-bil'-e-te*, s. The capacity of being rolled; aptness to roll; the act of rolling; fluency of speech.
VOLUBLE, *vol'-u-bl*, a. Formed so as to roll with ease; apt to roll, having quick motion; nimble; active; having fluency of speech;—ad. *Volubly*. [*voluta*.
VOLULITE, *vol'-u-lite*, s. A petrified shell of the genus
VOLUME, *vol'-yum*, s. A roll or turn; as much as is included in a roll or coil; dimensions; compass; space occupied; a swelling or spherical body; a book; a covered or bound collection of sheets of printed or written paper.—In *music*, the compass of a voice.
VOLUMED, *vol'-yumd*, a. Having the form of a volume or roll, as a *volumed* mist.
VOLUMINOUS, *vo-lu'-men-us*, a. Consisting of many coils or convolutions; consisting of many volumes or books; copious; diffusive;—ad. *Voluminously*;—s. *Voluminousness*; whence, ‡ *Volumist*, an author, or one who writes a volume.
VOLUNTARY, *vol'-un-tā-re*, a. Acting by choice, without being influenced or impelled by another; not being under restraint; proceeding from choice or free will; spontaneous; subject to the will, as the *voluntary* muscles, or those muscles which are thrown into action in obedience to the will.—*Voluntary conveyance*, in *law*, is the transfer of property without any adequate consideration;—ad. *Voluntarily*;—s. *Voluntariness*.
— s. One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer.—In *music*, a piece played expemporarily, according to the musician's fancy; a composition for the organ.
VOLUNTEER, *vol-un-teer'*, s. A person who enters into military or other service of his own free-will.
— a. Voluntarily entering into service.
— v.a. To offer or bestow voluntarily.
— v.n. To enter into any service of one's free-will, without solicitation or compulsion.
VOLUPTUARY, *vo-lupt'-yu-à-re*, a. A man addicted to luxury, or the gratification of sensual pleasures; an epicure; a sensualist.
VOLUPTUOUS, *vo-lupt'-yu-us*, a. Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure, indulging in sensuality;—ad. *Voluptuously*;—s. *Voluptuousness*
VOLUTATION, † *vol-u-tā'-shun*, a. A wallowing; a rolling of the body on the earth.
VOLUTE, *vol'-ute*, s. In *arch.*, a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals: the number of volutes in the Ionic order is four; in the Composite, eight.—In *nat. his.*, a name given to the molusks of the genus *voluta*, which are prized for their rarity and beauty.
VOLUTED, *vo-lu'-ted*, a. Having a volute or spiral scroll.
VOLUTIDÆ, *vo-lu'-te-de*, s.pl. In *conch.*, a family of Gasteropods, of which the *volute* is the type.
VOLUTION, *vo-lu'-shun*, s. A spiral turn or wreath.
VOLUTITE, *vol'-u-tite*, s. A petrified shell of the genus *voluta*.
VOMER, *vo'-mer*, s. In *anat.*, a thin bone, which constitutes the inferior posterior part of the septum of the nasal fossæ.—In *archæol.*, a plough-share.
VOMICA, *vom'-e-kà*, s. (Lat.) An abscess in the lungs.—*Nux vomica*, the seed of the *strychnos vomica*, an East Indian plant.
VOMIT, *vom'-it*, v.n. or v.a. To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to discharge anything from the stomach; to eject with violence from any hollow place.
— s. The matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic.
VOMITED, *vom'-it-ed*, pp, Ejected from the stomach.
VOMITING, *vom'-it-ing*, s. Act of ejecting the contents of the stomach; the act of throwing out substances with violence from a deep hollow, as a volcano, &c.
VOMITION, *vo-mish'-un*, s. The act or power of vomiting.
VOMITIVE, *vom'-e-tiv*, } a. Causing the ejection of
VOMITORY, *vom'-e-tur-e*, } matter from the stomach, emetic. [worst form.
VOMITO, *vo-me'-to*, s. (Span.) The yellow fever in its
VOMITORY, *vom'-e-tur-e*, s. An emetic; principal entrance of a large building.
VOMITURITION, *vom-e-tu-rish'-un*, s. An unavailing effort to relieve the stomach by vomiting.
VORACIOUS, *vo-rā'-shus*, a. Greedy for eating, very hungry; rapacious; eager to devour;—ad. *Voraciously*;—s. *Voraciousness* and *Voracity*.
VORAGINOUS, *vo-raj'-in-us*, a. Full of gulfs.
VORANT, *vo'-rant*, a. In *her.*, an epithet applied to the representation of a fish devouring any live animal.
VORTEX, *vor'-teks*, s.; pl. VORTICES or VORTEXES. (Lat.) A whirlpool; a whirling or circular motion of water, a whirling of the air; a whirlwind.—In the *Cartesian system*, a collection of particles of matter forming an ether or fluid, endowed with a rapid rotatory motion around an axis.
VORTICAL, *vor'-te-kal*, a. Whirling; turning.
VORTICEL, *vor'-te-sel*, s. A little whirl; a genus of certain wheel-animalcules, which, by the rapid rotary motion of the organs round the mouth, create a vortex in the water, and obtain their food; also, a genus of Polypiaria.
VOTARESS, *vo'-tà-res*, s. A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.
VOTARIST, *vo'-tà-rist*, s. *See* VOTARY. [or promise.
VOTARY, *vo'-tà-re*, a. Devoted; consecrated by a vow
— s. One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise to some particular service or state of life.
VOTE, *vote*, s. Suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice, either *viva voce* or by ballot, &c., in regard to any measure proposed; a ballot; a ticket, &c.; expression of will by a majority.
— v.n. To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, in electing men to office, or in passing laws, &c.
— v.a. To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will. [give his suffrage.
VOTER, *vo'-ter*, s. One who has a legal right to vote or
VOTING, *vo'-ting*, s. Act of expressing the mind, will, or preference by vote or suffrage.
VOTIVE, *vo'-tiv*, a. Given by vow; devoted.—A *votive medal* is one struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event; a *votive offering* is a tablet, picture, &c., dedicated in consequence of the vow of a worshipper;—ad. *Votively*.
VOUCH, *vowtch*, v.a. To call upon solemnly to witness; to maintain by affirmations; to establish proof; to obtest, declare, or affirm.
— v.n. To bear witness; to give testimony.
— s. Warrant; attestation.
VOUCHED, *vowcht*, pp. or a. Called to witness; affirmed or fully attested.
VOUCHEE, *vowtch'-ee*, s. In *law*, the person who is vouched or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery.
VOUCHER, *vowtch'-er*, s. One who gives witness or full attestation to anything.—In *law*, the act of calling in

a person to make good his warranty of title; a book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts; the tenant in a writ of right.

Vouchsafe, *vowtch'-safe*, v.a. To permit to be done without danger; to condescend to grant.
— v.n. To deign to condescend. [descension.

Vouchsafement, *vowtch-safe'-ment*, s. Grant in con-

Voussoir, *voos'-wär*, s. (Fr.) In *arch.*, a wedge-like stone forming part of an arch.

Vow, *vow*, s. A solemn promise made to God.—*Vow-fellow*, + one bound by the same vow. [promise.
— v.a. To consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn
— v.n. To make vows or solemn promises.

Vowel, *vow'-el*, s. In *gram.*, a sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or organs, as the sound of *a*, *e*, *o*; the letter or character representing a simple sound.
— a. Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

Voweled, *vow'-eld*, a. Furnished with vowels.

Vower, *vow'-er*, s. One who makes a vow.

Voyage, *voy'-aje*, s. A passage by sea or water from one place or country to another. [pass over.
— v.n. or v.a. To sail or pass by water; to travel; to

Voyager, *voy'-a-jer*, s. One who sails or passes by sea or water. [weighing the anchor.

Voya, *voy'-à*, s. Among *seamen*, a large rope used in

Vulcan, *vul'-kan*, s. In *myth.*, the god who presided over the working of metals.

Vulcanian, *vul-kā'-ne-an*, a. Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, &c.—In *geol.*, the same as *Plutonian*, which see.

Vulgar, *vul'-gar*, a. Pertaining to the unlettered people; vernacular; national; common; rustic; clownish; rude.—*Vulgar-fraction* in *arith.*, a fraction written with a numerator and denominator, as $\frac{3}{4}$.—ad. *Vulgarly*;—s. *Vulgarism*, grossness of manners; vulgarity of expression.
— s. The common people.

Vulgarity, *vul-gar'-e-te*, } s. Grossness or clownish-
Vulgarness, *vul'-gar-nes*, } ness of manners or language; coarseness of expression.

Vulgarize, *vul'-gar-ize*, v.a. To make vulgar.

Vulgate, *vul'-gate*, s. A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. [tures.
— a. Pertaining to the old Latin version of the Scrip-

Vulnerability, *vul-ner'-à-bil-e-te*, s. State of being vulnerable.

Vulnerable, *vul'-ner-à-bl*, a. That may be wounded; susceptible of wounds; liable to injury.

Vulnerary, *vul'-ner-à-re*, a. Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries.
s. Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.

Vulnerate,‡ *vul'-ner-ate*, v.a. To wound; to hurt.

Vulneration,‡ *vul-ner-à'-shun*, s. Act of wounding.

Vulpine, *vul'-pine*, a. Pertaining to the fox; cunning.

Vulpinite, *vul'-pin-ite*, s. A variety of anhydrite.

Vulture, *vult'-yur*, s. An accipitrine bird of the genus *vultur*; type of the family *Vulturidæ*.

Vulturine, *vult'-yur-in* a. Belonging to or having the qualities of the vulture; apacious.

Vulturish, *vult'-yur-ish*, } a. Like a vulture; rapa-
Vulturous, *vult'-yur-us*, } cious.

Vulva, *vul'-và*, s. (Lat.) In *conch.*, a spatulate mark in shells of the genus *Venus*. In *anat.*, an orifice.

Vulviform, *vul'-ve-fawrm*, a. In *bot.*, like a cleft with projecting edges.

Vying, *vi'-ing*, ppr. of the verb *to vie*. Competing.

W.

W is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, which takes its written form and its name from the union of two V's, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U. W is precisely the *ou* of the French, and the *u* of the Spaniards, Italians, and Germans. With the other vowels it forms dipthongs; as, in *well*, *want*, *will*, *dwell*, pronounced *ooell*, *ooänt*, *oill*, *dooell*.—At the end of words, after *a* and *o* W is often silent, as in *law*, *saw*, *low*, *sow*. As an abbreviation, W. stands for west; W.N.W. for west-northwest; W.S.W. for west-southwest, &c.

Wabble, *wob'-bl*, v.n. To move from one side to the other; to vacillate.

Wabble, s. A hobbling, unequal motion.

Wabbling, *wob'-bling*, ppr. or a. Having an irregular motion, backward and forward.

Wacke, } *wak'-ke*, } s. A rock nearly allied to basalt.
Wacky, } *See* Graywacke.

Wad, *wod*, s. A little mass of some soft or flexible material.—In *gunnery*, a substance made of hay or tow rolled in a ball, and rammed into the gun to keep down the powder.—*Wad-hook*, a strong iron screw to draw out the wads or cartridges remaining in the guns.

Wad, } *wod*, } s. In *min.*, an earthy oxide of manga-
Wadd, } nese.

Wadded, *wod'-ded*, a. Formed into a wad or mass.

Wadding, *wod'-ding*, s. A wad, or the materials for wads; a kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments.

Waddle, *wod'-dl*, v.n. To walk with a waddling motion; to vacillate.

Waddler, *wod'-dler*, s. One who waddles.

Waddling, *wod'-dling*, ppr. or a. Moving from side to side in walking;—ad. *Waddingly*.

Wade, *wade*, v.n. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet; to move or pass with difficulty or labour;—ppr. or a. *Wading*.
— v.a. To pass by walking on the bottom.

Wader, *wa'-der*, s. One who wades.—*Waders* are an order of birds that wade in water for their prey.

Wadsett, *wod'-set*, s. In *Scottish law*, a kind of pledge or mortgage as a satisfaction for debt or obligation: whence *Wadsetter*, one who holds such a pledge.

Wady, *wod'-e*, s. The channel of a water-course, which is dry except in the rainy season. (*Local.*)

Wafer, *wa'-fer*, s. A thin small cake, especially that given at the eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church, made of flour and water; it is sometimes coloured, and used in sealing letters.
— v.a. To seal or close with a wafer.

Waffle, *wof'-fl*, s. A cake baked on coals in an iron instrument.—*Waffle-iron*, a utensil for baking waffles.

Waft, *wäft*, v.a. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air; to convey, as ships.
— v.n. To pass in a buoyant medium; to float.
— s. A floating body; also, a signal displayed from a ship's stern.

Waftage,‡ *wäf'-tage*, s. Conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air or water.

Wafted, *wäft'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to waft*.

Wafter, *wäf'-ter*, s. He or that which wafts; a passage-boat.

Wafting, *wäft'-ing*, s. A bearing or floating in a fluid.

Wafture,‡ *wäft'-yur*, s. The act of waving.

Wag, *wag*, v.a. To move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way, and then turn the other way; as, to *wag* the head.
— v.n. To be quick in ludicrous motion; to stir; to pack off; to be moved one way and the other.
— s. A droll; a man full of low sport and humour; a ludicrous fellow.

Wage, *waje*, v.a. To lay; to bet; to throw down, as a pledge; to stake; to put at hazard on the event of a contest; to venture; to make; to begin; to carry on, as to *wage war*. [*laurus marinus*.

Wagel, *wa'-jel*, s. The great black-backed gull, or

Wager, *wa'-jer*, s. Something deposited, laid, or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet; subject on which bets are laid.—In *law*, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness.—*Wager of battle*, an ancient law by which disputes were to be settled by personal contest, but which is now abolished.
— v.n. To offer a wager.

Wagerer, *wa'-jer-er*, s. One who wagers or lays a bet.

Wages, *wa'-jes*, s. Hire; reward; stipend; recompense; that which is paid or stipulated for services, chiefly of a mechanical or military character.

Waggery, *wag'-er-e*, s. Mischievous merriment; sarcasm in good humour.

Waggish, *wag'-ish*, a. Mischievous in sport, wantonly merry or frolicsome;—ad. *Waggishly*;—s. *Waggishness*.

Waggle, *wag'-gl*, v.n. To waddle; to reel or move from side to side.
— v.a. To move one way and the other.

Waggon, } *wag'-gun* { s. A heavy vehicle drawn by
Wagon, } { horses on four wheels, and used for the transportation of heavy commodities.
— v.a. To transport in a waggon.

Waggon, v.n. To practice the transportation of goods in a waggon. [in a waggon.
Waggonage, *wag'-gun-aje*, s. Money paid for carriage
Waggoner, *wag'-gun-er*, s. One who conducts a waggon; a constellation, Charles's Wain.
Waggoning, *wag'-gun-ing*, s. The business of transporting in a waggon.
Wagtail, *wag'-tale*, s. A small bird, belonging to the genus *motacilla*, and named from the incessant motion of its long tail.
Wahabee, *wä-hä'-be*, s. A follower of Abdel Wahab, a reformer of Mohammedanism, about 1760, whose doctrines prevail in most parts of Arabia.
Waid,‡ *wade*, a. Crushed.
Waif, *wafe*, s. Goods found, of which the owner is not known, anything found without an owner.—In *law*, stolen goods *waived* or scattered by a thief in his flight.
Wail, *wale*, v.a. To lament; to bewail.
— v.n. To weep; to express sorrow audibly.
— s. Loud weeping; violent lamentation.
Wailful, *wale'-ful*, a. Sorrowful; mournful.
Wailing, *wale'-ing*, s. Cries of sorrow; deep lamentation;—ad. *Wailingly*.
Wailment, *wale'-ment*, s. Lamentation.
Wain, *wane*, s. A waggon; a carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels; a constellation, Charles's *Wain*.—*Wain-Bote*, timber for waggons or carts—*Wain-House*, a house or shed for waggons and carts.—*Wain-Rope*, a rope for binding a load on a waggon; a cart-rope.
Wainage, *wane'-aje*, s. A finding of carriages.
Wainscot, *wanes'-kut*, s. In *building*, a wooden lining or boarding of walls, made in panels.
— v.a. To line with boards; to line with different materials.
Wair,‡ *ware*, s. In *carp.*, a piece of plank.
Waist, *wayste*, s. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; that part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and forecastle.—*Waistband*, the band, or upper part of trowsers, which encompasses the waist.—*Waistcloths*, coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and forecastle.
Waistcoat, *wayst'-kote*, s. A short coat or garment for men, covering the waist; a vest. [a ship.
Waister, *wayst'-er*, s. A man stationed in the waist of
Wait, *wate*, v.n. To stay or rest in expectation; to remain; to continue by reason of hinderance; to lie in ambush; to attend, as a servant.—*To wait at*, to perform service at.—*To wait for*, to watch, as an enemy.
— v.a. To await; to stay for, or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of; to attend; to accompany with submission.
— s. Ambush.—*To lie in wait*, to lie in ambush.
Waiter, *wate'-er*, s. One who waits; an attendant; a servant in attendance; salver; a vessel on which tea-furniture, &c., is carried.
Waiting, *wate'-ing*, ppr. or a. Staying in expectation. —*Waiting-maid*, or *Waiting-woman*, an upper servant who attends on a lady.—ad. *Waitingly*.
—s. Act of staying; attendance.
Waits, *wates*, s. pl. Itinerant musicians, who give notice of the approach of Christmas by their nocturnal performances in the public streets. [the law.
Waive, *wave*, s. A woman put out of the protection of
— v.a. To put off.—In *law*, to relinquish; not to insist upon, as a privilege.
Waiver, *wa'-ver*, s. In *law*, the act of waiving or not insisting on some right.
Waiwode, *wa'-wode*. *See* **Waywode**.
Wake, *wake*, v.n. To be awake; to cease to sleep, to awake, to be alive or active; to be excited from a torpid state.
— v.n. To rouse from sleep.
— s. The annual commemoration of the dedication of a church; vigils; state of forbearing sleep; the sitting up of persons with a dead body.—*Wake of a ship*, the track it leaves in the water, formed by the meeting of the water behind. [*maculatum*.
Wake-robin, *wake'-rob-in*, s. A European plant, *arum*
Wakeful, *wake'-ful*, a. Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep; watchful;—ad. *Wakefully*;—s. *Wakefulness*.
Waken, *wake'n*, v.n. To wake; to cease to sleep.
— v.a. To rouse from sleep; to excite to action or motion.
Wakener, *wake'-ner*, s. One who rouses from sleep.
Waker, *wa'-ker*, s. One who watches or who rouses from sleep.
Waking, *wa'-king*, ppr. or a. Being awake; not exciting into motion or action.—*Waking hours*, the hours when one is awake.
— s. The period of being awake. [boyna.
Walan, *wa'-lan*, s. The name of a large tree in Am-
Waldenses, *wäl-den'-ses*, s.pl. A sect of Presbyterian Christians, who reside in the valleys of Piedmont.
Wale, *wale*, s. A ridge or streak in cloth, rising above the rest; the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh —*Wales of a ship*, an assemblage of strong planks, extending along a ship's sides.
— v.a. To mark with stripes.
Waled, *wale'd*, pp. or a. Marked with stripes.
Walhalla, *wäl-hal'-la*, s. In *Scand. myth.*, the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle; also the name of an architectural monument near Ratisbon, consecrated to the distinguished worthies of Germany.
Walk, *wawk*, v.n. To move or step slowly along, to move off; to depart; to pursue a particular course of life.
— v.a. To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace, as *to walk* a horse.
— s. The act of walking or of moving on the feet with a slow pace; manner of walking; gait; step; carriage; an avenue set with trees; way; road; range, place of wandering; course of life or pursuit; the slowest pace of a horse, ox, or other quadruped.—*A sheep-walk*, high and dry land where sheep pasture.—*Walk-mill*, a fulling mill.
Walkable,† *wawk'-a-bl*, a. Fit to be walked on.
Walker, *wawk'-er*, s. One who walks; a fuller; a forester; one who deports himself in a particular manner.
Walking, *wawk'-ing*, s. Act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.—*Walking-staff* or *Walking-stick*, a staff or stick carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking.
Wall, *wawl*, s. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other material intended for secrecy or defence; in the plural, fortifications in general.—*To take the wall*, to take the upper or most honourable place.
Wall, as a prefix, has a variety of compounds; as, *Wall-creeper*, a small bird of the genus *certhia*, which frequents rocks and walls.—*Wall-cress*, a plant of the genus *arabis*; also of the genus *turritis*.—*Wall-eye*, in *horses*, an eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour; glaucoma.—*Wall-flower*, a plant of the genus *cheiranthus*, which grows on old walls, &c.—*Wall-fruit*, fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.—*Wall-knot*, among *seamen*, a knot formed at the end of a rope by untwisting the strands and interweaving them.—*Wall-louse*, an insect or small bug.—*Wall-moss*, a species of moss growing on walls.—*Wall-pellitory*, a plant, *parietaria officinalis*, growing on old walls.—*Wall-pennywort*, a plant of the genus *cotyledon*.—*Wall-pepper*, a plant of the genus *sedum*.—*Wall-pie*, a species of *asplenium*.—*Wall-plate*, a piece of timber placed horizontally upon a wall, on which joists, &c., rest.—*Wall-rue*, an herb, *asplenium ruta-muraria*.—*Wall-sided*, having sides nearly perpendicular.—*Wall-spring*, a spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.—*Wall-wort*, a plant; the dwarf-elder, or dane-wort.
— v.a. To inclose with or defend by a wall.
Walled, *wawl'd*, pp. or a. Inclosed or fortified with a wall.
Waller, *wawl'-er*, s. One who builds walls in the country. [clay.
Wallerite, *wawl'-er-ite*, s. A mineral, or variety of
Wallet, *wol'-let*, s. A bag for carrying the neccessaries for a journey or march; a knapsack; any thing protuberant and swagging. [for walls.
Walling, *wawl'-ing*, s. Walls in general; materials
Wallop, *wol'-lop*, v.n. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise to move in a rolling cumbersome manner;—ppr. or a. *Walloping*.
Wallow, *wol'-lo*, v.n. To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other substance; to move heavily and clumsily; to live in filth or gross vice.
— v.a. To roll one's body.
— s. A kind of rolling walk.
Wallower, *wol'-lo-er*, s. One who rolls in mire, a wheel that turns the trundle-head in a mill.
Wallowish,‡ *wol'-lo-ish*, a. Filthy.

WALNUT, *wawl'-nut*, s. A tree and its fruit, of the genus *juglans*.
WALRUS, *wawl'-rus*, s. The morse or sea-horse; a large amphibious and carnivorous mammal of the Arctic seas; also called the morse, sea-elephant, sea-horse, and waltron.
WALTZ, *wawlz*, s. A German national dance, originally used in Swabia, and now very fashionable in England; also the triple-time music by which it is accompanied.
— v.n. To dance a waltz.
WALTZER, *wawlt'-zer*, s. A person who waltzes.
WALTZING, *wawlt'-zing*, s. The act of dancing a waltz.
WAMBLE, *wom'-bl*, v.n. To be disturbed with nausea.—*Wamble-cropped*, sick at the stomach. (*Vulgar.*)
WAMPEE, *wawm'-pe*, s. A tree of the genus *Cookia*, and its fruit.
WAMPUM, *wawm'-pum*, s. Small beads made of different coloured shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.
WAN, *wawn*, a. Pale; pallid; having a sickly hue.
WAND, *wawnd*, s. A small stick; a rod; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurers and harlequins.
WANDER, *wawn'-der*, v.n. To ramble; to leave home; to depart; to roam; to migrate; to depart from the line of discussion.—In a *moral sense*, to depart from duty or rectitude; to be delirious.
— v.a. To travel over without a certain course.
WANDERER, *wawn'-der-er*, s. A rambler; one who roves or deviates from duty; a vagrant; an itinerant.
WANDERING, *wawn'-der-ing*, ppr. or a. Roving; deviating from duty;—ad. *Wanderingly*.
— s. Peregrination; aberration; deviation from rectitude; roving of the mind; uncertainty.
WANDEROO, *wawn'-der-oo*, s. A baboon of Ceylon and Malabar.
WANDY, *wawn'-de*, a. Long and flexible, like a wand.
WANE, *wane*, v.n. To be diminished; to decrease; to
—‡ v.a. To cause to decrease. [decline.
— s. Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; decline; diminution.
WANG,† *wang*, s. The jaw or cheek-bone.—*Wang-tooth*, a jaw tooth.
WANGHEE, *wawng'-he*, s. A kind of tough, flexible cane, imported from China.
WANHOPE,‡ *wawn'-hope*, s. Want of hope. [*feria.*
WANHORN, *wawn'-horn*, s. A plant of the genus *kaempf.*
WANKLE, *wonk'l*, a. Weak; unstable; changeable.
WANLY, *wawn'-le*, ad. In a pale manner.
WANNED, *wawnd*, a. Made wan or pale.
WANNESS, *wawn'-nes*, s. Paleness; a sallow, dead, pale colour.
WANT, *wawnt*, s. Destitution; need; necessity; poverty; penury; indigence.
— v.a. To be destitute; to be deficient in; not to have, to fall short; to need; to have occasion for; to wish for, to desire. [short.
— v.n. To be deficient; to fail; to be lacking; to fall
WANTAGE,† *wawn'-taje*, s. Deficiency; that which is wanting.
WANTED, *wawnt'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to want*. Needed.
WANTING, *wawnt'-ing*, ppr. Needing; desiring.
— a. Absent; deficient.
WANTLESS, *wawnt'-les*, a. Having no want; abundant.
WANTON, *wawn'-tun*, a. Wandering or roving in gaiety or sport, playing in the wind; unchaste; lascivious; loose, unrestrained; luxuriant; extravagant;—ad. *Wantonly*.
— s. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman; a trifler; an insignificant flutterer; a word of slight endearment.
— v.n. To rove and ramble without restraint; to revel; to play loosely; to play lasciviously.
—‡ v.a. To make wanton.
WANTONIZE,‡ *wawn' tun-ize*, v.n. To behave wantonly.
WANTONNESS, *wawn'-tun-nes*, s. Reckless sport; licentiousness; negligence of restraint; lasciviousness; levity; frolic; sportiveness. [a simpleton.
WANTWIT,† *wawt'-wit*, s. One destitute of wit or sense;
WANTY, *wawn'-te*, s. A broad strap of leather, for binding a load on the back of a beast. (*Local.*)
WAPACUT, *wap'-a-kut*, s. The spotted owl of Hudson's Bay.
WAPED,‡ *wape'd*, a. Dejected; cast down.
WAPENTAKE, *wap'-en-take*, s. A division or district, answering to the hundred in other counties; thus Yorkshire is divided into *wapentakes* instead of hundreds.
WAPINSCHAW, *wawp'-in-shaw*, s. An exhibition of arms made at certain seasons. (*Scot.*) [stag
WAPITI, *wap'-e-te*, s. The name of the North American
WAPP, *wap*, s. In a *ship*, the rope with which the shrouds are set taught in wall-knots.
WAPPE, *wap'-pe*, s. A species of cur or watchdog.
WAPPER, *wap'-per*, s. A name given to the smaller species of the river-gudgeon.
WAR, *wawr*, s. A contest between nations or states, carried on by force; the profession of arms; art of war; hostility; enmity; disposition to contention.—*Man-of-war*, in *naval affairs*, a national armed ship of large size.—*War-beaten*, worn down in war.—*War-bereaved*, bereaved by war.—*War-council*, a council of war.—*War-field*, field of battle.—*War-horse*, a trooper's horse; a charger.—*War-insurance*, insurance on vessels in time of war.—*War-office*, an office in which the military affairs of a country are managed.—*Warplume*, a plume worn in war.—*War-torch*, the torch that kindles war.—*War-wasted*, wasted by war—*Warworn*, worn with military service.
— v.n. To make war; to invade or attack a nation or state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; to strive violently, to be in a state of opposition.
— v.a. To carry on a contest.
WARBLE, *wawr'-bl*, v.a. To quaver the voice; to modulate with turns or variations; to be modulated.
— v.n. To be quavered or modulated; to sing.
— s. A quavering modulation of the voice, as in birds; a song.
WARBLED, *wawr'-bld*, pp. of the verb to *warble*.
WARBLER, *wawr'-bler*, s. A songster.—*Warblers* is the common name of a group of singing birds.
WARBLES, *wawr'-bls*, s.pl. In *farr.*, small, hard tumours on the backs of horses; also, small tumours on the bodies of cattle, caused by parasitic larvæ. [ing.
WARBLING, *wawr'-bling*, pp. Quavering the voice; sing-
— a. Filled with musical notes, as a grove;—ad. *Warblingly*.
— s. The act of shaking or modulating notes, singing
WARD, *wawrd*, v.a. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside anything mischievous that approaches; ‡ to guard, or keep in safety. [guard.
— v.n. To act on the defensive with a weapon; ‡ to keep
— s. Guard made by a weapon in fencing; a fortress; a stronghold; one whose business is to guard, watch, and defend; a certain district, division, or quarter of a town or city; confinement under guard; a minor or person under the care of a guardian; the state of a child under a guardian; guardianship; right over orphans; the division of a hospital; the part of a lock which corresponds to its proper portion of the key, ‡ act of guarding; watch troops to defend a fort.—*Ward-penny*, money paid for watch and ward.—*Wardmote*, a court or assembly held in each ward of a city or town, especially in London.—*Ward-room*, in a *ship*, a room over the gun-room, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess.—*Ward-staff*, a constable's or watchman's staff.
WARDAGE, *wawr'-daje*, s. In our *old laws*, a certain tax paid for watch and ward.
WARDCORN, *wawrd-kawrn*, s. In *feudal* times, the duty of watching and warding a castle, or blowing a horn on occasions of surprise.
WARDED, *wawrd'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to ward*. Guarded.—*Warded off*, fended off; repelled; turned aside from injuring.
WARDEN, *wawr'dn*, s. A keeper; a guardian.—*Warden of the Cinque Ports*, an officer who has the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports.—*Warden of a college* is the master or president.—*Wardenship* or *Wardenry*, the office or jurisdiction of a warden.
WARDER, *wawr' der*, s. A keeper; a guard; ‡ a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.—*Warders of the Tower* of London are officers who attend state prisoners.
WARDROBE, *wawrd'-robe*, s. A room where clothes are kept; a portable closet for hanging up clothes; wearing apparel in general.
WARDSHIP, *ward'-ship*, s. Guardianship; care and protection of a ward; pupilage; state of being under a guardian.
WARDWIT, *wawrd'-wit*, s. A quittance of payment for the keeping of wards. [wors.
WARE, *ware*, old pret. of the verb *to wear*, now written
— a. Provided against; wary; cautious; the old word
—‡ v.n. To take heed of. [for *aware*
— v.a. In *seamanship*. *See* WEAR.

WARES, s.; pl. WARES.—Goods; commodities; merchandise; sometimes used in compounds, as *earthen-ware*, *iron-ware*, &c.—*Sea-ware*, a marine plant, a species of *fucus*.

WAREFUL,‡ *ware'-ful*, a. Wary; watchful; cautious;—s. *Warefulness*.

WAREHOUSE, *ware'-hous*, s. A store-house for goods.

WAREHOUSE, *ware'-howz*, v.a. To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

WAREHOUSED, *ware'-howz'd*, pp. of the verb *to warehouse*.

WAREHOUSING, *ware-howz'-ing*, s. The act of placing goods in a warehouse, or in a custom-house store.—*Warehousing system*, an arrangement for lodging imported articles in the custom-house stores, without payment of duties, until they are taken out for home consumption.

WARELESS, *ware'-les*, a. Unwary; incautious; suffered unawares.

WARELY,‡ *ware'-le*, ad. Cautiously. *See* WARILY.

WARFARE, *wawr'-fare*, s. Military service; war; contest; struggle with spiritual enemies. [wars.

— v.n. To lead a military life; to carry on continual

WARFARING, *wawr'-fa-ring*, ppr. or a. Leading a military life.

WARHABLE,‡ *wawr'-hà-bl*, a. Fit for war.

WARHOOP, *wawr'-hoop*, s. The savage yell of war; a war-whoop. [prudence.

WARILY, *wa'-re-le*, ad. Cautiously; with timorous

WARINE, *wawr'-in*, s. A South American monkey of the sapajou group.

WARINESS, *wa'-re-nes*, s. Prudent care to foresee and guard against evil; caution; watchfulness.

WARK, *wärk*,‡ s. Work; a building, whence *bulwark*.

WARLIKE, *wawr'-like*, a. Pertaining to or disposed for war; having the appearance of war; martial; soldierly;—s. *Warlikeness*.

WARLING,‡ *wawr'-ling*, s. One often quarreled with.

WARLOCK,‡ *wawr'-luk*, s. A male witch; a wizard.

WARM, *wawrm*, a. Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold.—*Fig.*, having a lively interest; ardent; busy, or heated in action; fanciful; enthusiastic; vigorous; sprightly.—In *painting*, *warm colours* are those which have yellow or yellow-red for their basis.—*Warm-hearted*, affectionate, cordial, or sincere.

— v.a. To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to interest; to engage.

— v.n. To become moderately heated; to become ardent or animated. [rately heated.

WARMED, *wawrmd*, pp. of the verb *to warm*. Mode-

WARMER, *wawrm'-er*, s. A vessel to heat beer, &c.

WARMING, *wawrm'-ing*, ppr. or a. Making moderately hot.—*Warming-pan*, a covered pan with a long handle for warming a bed.—*Warming-stone*, a stone dug in Cornwall, which retains heat a great while.

WARMLY, *wawrm'-le*, ad. With gentle heat; earnestly; ardently.

WARMNESS, *wawrm'-nes*, } s. Gentle heat; a state of
WARMTH, *wawrmth*, } lively and excited interest; zeal; ardour; earnestness; excitement; some degree of anger; fancifulness; enthusiasm.—In *painting*, that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours.

WARN, *wawrn*, v.a. To give notice of probable danger or evil; to caution; to admonish of any duty; to notify by authority; to summon.

WARNED, *wawrnd*, pp. of the verb *to warn*. Cautioned against danger; notified.

WARNER, *wawrn'-er*, s. An admonisher.

WARNING, *wawrn'-ing*, s. Caution against danger; admonition; previous notice.

WARP, *wawrp*, s. In *weaving*, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the weft from the shuttle.—In a *ship*, a rope employed in drawing, towing, or removing a ship or boat; a towing-line.—In *agric.*, a slimy substance deposited on land by marine tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed.—In *cows*, a premature casting of the young. (*Local.*)

— v.n. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction; to deviate; to sink: to cast the young prematurely, as in cows. (*Local.*)

— v.a. To turn or twist out of shape; to turn aside from the true direction; to pervert.—In *naut.* language, to tow or move with a line or warp.—In *rural econ.*, to cast the young prematurely (*local*).—In *agric.*, to let in the tide for the purpose of fertilizing the ground.—In *rope-making*, to run the yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred.

WARPED, *warpt*, pp. of the verb *to warp*.

WARPING, *wawrp'-ing*, ppr. or a. Turning or twisting.—*Warping-hook*, a hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on, when warping into hauls for tarring.—*Warping-post*, a strong post used in warping rope-yarn.

WARPROOF, *wawr'-proof*, s. Valour tried by war.

WARRANT, *wär'-rant*, v.a. To authorize, to maintain; to support by authority or proof; to justify; to privilege.—In *law*, to secure to a grantee an estate granted; to assure; to secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold. *See* WARRANTY.

— s. An act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; authority, power that justifies any act; a voucher; right, a writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.—In *mil.* matters, a writ of authority inferior to a commission.—*Warrant of attorney*, a written authority given by a client to his attorney to appear for him.—*Warrant-officer*, in the *navy*, an officer next below a commissioned officer, acting under a warrant from the navy department, as a midshipman, master, boatswain, &c.

WARRANTABLE, *wär'-rant-à-bl*, a. Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable;—ad. *Warrantably*;—s. *Warrantableness*. [fied.

WARRANTED, *wär'-ran-ted*, pp. or a. Authorized; justi-

WARRANTEE, *wär'-ran-tee*, s. The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

WARRANTER, *wär'-ran-ter*, s. One who gives authority, or legally empowers; one who contracts to secure another in a right.

WARRANTING, *wär'-rant-ing*, ppr. or a. Authorizing, empowering.

WARRANTISE,‡ *wär'-ran-tis*, s. Authority, security.

WARRANTOR, *wär-rant-ur'*, s. One who warrants.

WARRANTY, *wär'-ran-te*, s. In *law*, a promise or deed, to secure the bargainee and his heirs in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted; authority; justificatory mandate or precept; security.

— v.a. To warrant; to guaranty.

WARRAY,‡ *wär'-ra*, v.a. To make war upon.

WARRE,‡ *wawr*, a. Worse.

WARREN, *wär'-ren*, s. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.—In *law*, a franchise or place privileged for keeping hares, rabbits, partridges, or pheasants; a place for keeping fish in a river.

WARRENER, *wär'-ren-er*, s. The keeper of a warren.

WARRIOR, *wawr'-re-ur*, s. A man engaged in military life; a brave man; a good soldier.

WAR-SCOT, *wawr'-skot*, s. *Anciently*, a contribution made towards the supply of armour and the material of war.

WARRIORESS, *wawr'-e-ur-es*, s. A female warrior.

WART, *wawrt*, s. A firm, hard extuberance, found chiefly on the hands.—In *horses*, spongy excrescences on the hinder pasterns; a sessile gland or protuberance on trees.—*Warted*, in *bot.*, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose.—*Wartwort*, a plant having a warty surface, of the genus *euphorbia*.

WARTH, *wawrth*, s. A customary payment in the middle ages for castle guard.

WARTLESS, *wawrt'-les*, a. Having no warts. [warts.

WARTY, *wawrt'-e*, a. Full of warts; of the nature of

WARY, *wa'-re*, a. Avoiding danger; timorously prudent; cautious; circumspect.

WAS, *wos*. The first and third person singular of the past tense of the verb *to be*; plural, *were*.

WASE, *wase*, s. A wreath of straw or cloth upon the head to relieve the pressure of burdens.

WASH, *wosh*, v.a. To cleanse by ablution or by rubbing in water; to wet; to overflow; to scrub in water; to separate extraneous matter from; to cleanse by a current of water; to overlay with a thin coat of metal; to purify from the pollution of sin.—In *water-colour painting*, to spread or float colours thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture.

— v.n. To perform the act of ablution.

— s. Alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by water; a bog; a marsh; a fen; a cosmetic; a lotion; a superficial stain or colour; waste liquor of a kitchen for hogs; act of washing the clothes of a family; the fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted; the shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea; the blade of an oar—the thin part which enters the water, and by whose impulse the boat is

moved; a colour spread or floated thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture; a substance laid on boards or other work, for beauty or preservation; a thin coat of metal.—*Wash-ball*, a ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.—*Wash-board*, a broad, thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; a board in a room next to the floor.—*Wash-leather*, a preparation of leather that will bear to be washed.—*Wash-pot*, a vessel in which anything is washed.—*Wash-stand*, a small table or frame on which a vessel is placed to be used in washing the hands or face.—*Wash-tub*, a tub in which clothes are washed.

—† a. Weak; washy.

WASHED, *wosht*, pp. or a. Cleansed in water; purified; overflowed; covered over with a thin coat.

WASHER, *wash'-er*, s. One who washes; an iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin; a piece of iron, leather, &c., at the base of a screw or nut, to prevent the surfaces from being injured.—*Washer-woman*, a woman who washes clothes for others or for hire; a laundress.

WASHING, *wosh'-ing*, s. Act of cleansing with water; ablution; a wash; or the clothes washed.—*Washing-machine*, a machine used in washing clothes, &c.

WASHY, *wosh'-e*, a. Watery; damp; soft; weak.

WASP, *wosp*, s. A well-known hymenopterous insect of the genus *vespa*, whose sting is very painful.—*Wasp-bite*, the bite of a wasp.—*Wasp-fly*, a species of fly resembling a wasp, but stingless.

WASPISH, *wosp'-ish*, a. Quick to resent any trifling affront; having a very slender waist, like a wasp; snappish; petulant; irascible;—ad. *Waspishly*;—s. *Waspishness*.

WASSAIL, *wos'-sil*, s. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, formerly much in use; a drunken bout; a merry song.—*Wassail-bowl*, or *cup*, a vessel containing *wassail* for the use of the company.

—v.n. To hold a merry, drinking meeting.

WASSAILER, *wos'-sil-er*, s. A toper; a drunkard.

WAST, *wost*, past tense and second pers. sing. of the verb *to be*.

WASTE, *wayst*, v.a. To diminish by gradual dissipation or loss; to squander, dissipate, or lavish; to cause to be lost through wantonness or negligence; to destroy in enmity; to impair strength gradually; to wear out; to spend; to consume.—In *law*, to damage, impair, or injure, as an estate, by suffering the buildings, fences, &c., to go to decay; to exhaust.

—v.n. To lose bulk or substance gradually; to be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption, or evaporation.

—a. Destroyed; ruined; desolate; uncultivated, as lands laid *waste*; superfluous; worthless; valueless, as *waste* paper; untilled.—*Laid waste*, desolated; ruined.

—s. The act of squandering; dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, luxury, to negligence; useless expense; prodigality, or dissipation; a desolate or uncultivated country; land untilled; region ruined and deserted; mischief; destruction.—In *law*, spoil, destruction, or injury done to houses, woods, &c., to the prejudice of the heir.—*Waste-book*, among *merchants*, a book in which rough entries of transactions are made, previous to their being carried into the journal.—*Waste-gate*, a gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted.—*Waste-pipe*, a pipe for conveying off waste water, &c.—*Waste-weir*, an overfall or weir for the superfluous water of a canal.

WASTED, *wayst'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to waste*. Expended without necessity or use.

WASTEFUL, *wayst'-ful*, a. Expending that which is valuable, without necessity or use; lavish; profuse; prodigal; † desolate; unoccupied; untilled; uncultivated;—ad. *Wastefully*;—s. *Wastefulness*.

WASTEL, *wos'-tel*, s. A particular sort of bread; fine bread

WASTENESS, *wayst'-nes*, s. A desolate state; solitude.

WASTER, *wayst'-er*, s. One who squanders property or consumes extravagantly; a kind of cudgel.

WASTETHRIFT, *wayst'-thrift*, s. A spendthrift.

WASTING, ppr. Lavishing prodigally; laying waste.

—a. Diminishing by dissipation or by great destruction.

WASTREL, *wayst'-trel*, s. A state of waste or common, anything cast away as bad. (*Local.*)

WATCH, *wotch*, s. Forbearance of sleep; attention close observation; guard; a watchman or watchmen set for a guard; the place where a guard is kept, post or office of a watchman; a certain period of the night in which one person or one set of persons stand as sentinels; a small time-piece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person.—*To be on the watch*, to be looking steadily for some event.—*Watch-box*, a sentry-box.—*Watch-dog*, a house-dog; a dog kept to guard the premises.—*Watch-glass*, a concavo-convex glass for covering the dial-plate of a watch;—in *ships*, a half-hour glass, for measuring the time of a watch on deck.—*Watch-guard*, a ribbon or chain worn round the neck, and attached to a watch.—*Watch-house*, a house in which a watch or guard is placed.—*Watch-light*, a candle with a rush wick.—*Watch-maker*, one whose occupation is to make and repair watches. (*See* WATCHMAKING.)—*Watch-tower*, a tower on which a sentinel is place, to watch for enemies or the approach of danger.—*Watch-word*, the word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy.

—v.n. To be awake; to be attentive; to look with expectation; to keep guard; to act as sentinel.—*To watch over*, to be cautiously observant of.

—v.a. To guard; to have in keeping; to observe in ambush; to lie in wait for; to tend; to guard.

WATCHED, *wotcht*, pp. of the verb *to watch*.

WATCHER, *wotch'-er*, s. One who sits up or continues awake; † a diligent observer.

WATCHET,‡ *wotch'-et*, a. Pale or light blue.

WATCHFUL, *wotch'-ful*, a. Careful to observe; guarding with caution; vigilant; attentive, wakeful;—ad. *Watchfully*;—s. *Watchfulness*.

WATCHING, *wotch'-ing*, s. Wakefulness; inability to sleep.

WATCH-MAKING, *wotch'-make-ing*, s. The art of making watches, chronometers, or other time-pieces, with which various trades or professions are connected; as the Watch-dial silverer; the Watch-glass maker; the Watch-tool maker; Watch-balance-wheel maker; Watch-barrel maker; Watch-cap maker; Watch-case maker; Watch-engraver; besides the makers or manufacturers of the chains, dial-plates, escapements, fusees, keys, movements, pinions, screws, springs, wheels, &c.

WATCHMAN, *wotch'-man*, s. A sentinel; a guard; a night policeman.—A *watchman's rattle* is an instrument which produces, on being whirled round, a loud, rattling sound. To *spring a rattle* is to put this instrument in motion for the sake of calling in the aid of others.

WATER, *waw'-ter*, s. A colourless, inodorous, transparent fluid, compounded of hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion, by weight, of one of oxygen, and eight of hydrogen; the ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond or other precious stone, as a diamond of the first *water*; the serum, or any liquid humour in animal bodies, as *water* of the brain, the pericardium, dropsy, &c.

Water forms a prefix to a variety of useful compounds; of which a few only can can be here given.—*Water-bailiff*, an officer of the customs for searching ships.—*Water-beaten*, beaten by water or waves.—*Water-bellows*, a machine for blowing air into a furnace by means of a column of water.—*Water-borne*, floated.—*Water-calamint*, a species of mint or *mentha*.—*Water-carriage*, transportation or conveyance by water.—*Water-cart*, a cart bearing a large cask of water for watering the roads.—*Water-cement*, a cement made of a peculiar kind of lime, which hardens beneath water.—*Water-clock*, the clepsydra; a machine to measure time by the fall of water.—*Water-closet*, a closet for easing nature, with pipes for carrying off the water, &c.—*Water colours*, in *painting*, colours mixed with gum-water and made up into small cakes.—*Water-course*, a stream of water; a channel or canal for the conveyance of water.—*Water-craft*, vessels and boats plying on water.—*Water-cress*, a small creeping plant growing in watery places, the *nasturtium officinale*.—*Water-crowfoot*, a plant, the *ranunculus aquatilis*.—*Water-deck*, a painted piece of canvass, made sufficiently large to cover the saddle and bridle, girths, &c., of a dragoon's horse.—*Water-drainage*, the draining off of water.—*Water-drop*, a drop of water.—*Water-engine*, an engine to raise water.—*Water-fall*, a perpendicular

descent of the water of a river or stream; a cascade, or a cataract.—*Water-flag*, water flower-de-luce.—*Water-flood*, an inundation.—*Water-fly*, an insect that is seen on the water.—*Water-fowl*, a bird that frequents the water; an aquatic fowl.—*Water-fox*, a name given to the carp.—*Water-furrow*, a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground;—v.a. To plough or open water-furrows.—*Water-gall*, a cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water. *Water-gilding*, the gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat.—*Water-gruel*, a liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal.—*Water-gauge*, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water.—*Water-hammer*, a column of water in a vacuum, which, not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of the vessel.—*Water-hen*, a water-fowl, the gallinule.—*Water-hog*, a rodent quadruped of South America, nearly allied to the Guinea-pig.—*Water-level*, the level formed by the surface of still water.—*Water-lily*, the common name of the aquatic plants of the genera *nymphæa* and *nuphar*.—*Water-line*, a horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom, at the surface of the water.—*Water-logged*, lying like a log on the water.—*Water-man*, a boatman; a ferryman.—*Water-mark*, the mark or limit of the rise of a flood.—*Water-measure*, a measure for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, &c.—*Water-melon*, a plant and its fruit, of the genus *cucurbita*.—*Water-mill*, a mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a windmill.—*Water-music*, music expressly composed for performance upon the water, and performed by wind instruments, particularly the flute, the horn, the bassoon, and the hautboy.—*Water-newt*, an animal of the lizard tribe, the *lacerta aquatica*.—*Water-ousel*, a bird allied to the thrushes.—*Water-parsnip*, an umbelliferous aquatic plant of the genus *sium*.—*Water-plant*, a plant that grows in water.—*Water-poa*, a valuable species of grass, the *poa aquatica*.—*Water-poise*, a hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.—*Water-pot*, a vessel for holding or conveying water.—*Water-proof*, impervious to water.—*Water-radish*, a species of *sisymbrium*.—*Water-rail*, a wading bird of the genus *rallus*.—*Water-ram*, a machine by which water is raised much above its level by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised.—*Water-rat*, a species of rat which frequents the banks of rivers and ponds.—*Water-rocket*, a species of *sisymbrium*.—*Water-sail*, a small sail used under a studding-sail or driver-boom.—*Water-sapphire*, iolite, a kind of blue precious stone.—*Water-shed*, a range of high land that casts the water in different directions.—*Water-snake*, a snake that frequents the water.—*Water-soldier*, an aquatic plant with long sword-like leaves.—*Water-spaniel*, a dog so called.—*Water-spout*, a remarkable natural phenomenon usually observed over the sea, but sometimes over the land; it often discharges great quantities of water; whence its name.—*Water-table*, in *arch.*, a string-course, molding, or other projection in the wall of a building, to throw off the water.—*Water-tath*, a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds.—*Water thermometer*, an instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water ceases to be condensed.—*Water-tight*, so tight as to retain or not to admit water.—*Water-trefoil*, a plant, *menyanthes trifoliata*.—*Water-violet*, an aquatic plant of the genus *Hottonia*.—*Water-way*, in a *ship's deck*, a piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers.—*Water-wheel*, a wheel moved by water; an engine for raising water in large quantities.—*Water-wings*, walls erected on the banks of rivers, next to bridges, to secure the foundation from the action of the current.—*Water-works*, hydraulic machines or engines for raising water, or forming artificial fountains, &c.—*Water-wort*, an aquatic plant of the genus *elatine*.

— v.a. To irrigate to overflow with water, or to wet with water, as to *water land*; to supply with water; to give a wavy appearance to.

— v.n To shed water or liquid matter; to get or take in water.—*The mouth waters*, a phrase denoting that a person has a longing desire.

WATERAGE, *waw'-ter-aje*, s. Money paid for transportation by water.

WATERER *waw'-ter-er*, s. One who waters.

WATERED, *waw'-terd*, pp. or a. Overspread or sprinkled with water; supplied with water.

WATERINESS, *waw'-ter e-nes*, s. Moisture; humidity.

WATERING, *waw'-ter-ing*, s. Act of overflowing or sprinkling with water; the place where water is supplied.—*Watering-call*, in *mil.* matters, a trumpet sounding, on which the cavalry assemble to water their horses.—*Watering place*, a place where water may be obtained; a place to which people resort for mineral or sea-water.—*Watering-trough*, a trough in which cattle and horses drink.

WATERISH, *waw'-ter-ish*, a. Resembling water; thin; somewhat watery; moist;—s. *Waterishness*.

WATERLESS, *waw'-ter-les*, a. Destitute of water.

WATERY, *waw'-ter-e*, a. Resembling water; aqueous, humid; thin or transparent, as a liquid; tasteless; insipid; vapid; abounding with water.

WATTLE, *wot'-tl*, s. A flexible rod; a hurdle made of rods, or by weaving twigs together; the fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish; a rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.

— v.a. To bind with twigs; to twist or interweave twigs one with another; to plat.

WATTLED, *wot'-tld*, pp. or a. Bound or interwoven with twigs.—In *bot.*, having processes like the wattles of a cock.

WAUL, *wawl*, v.n. To cry, as a cat.

WAVE, *wave*, s. A moving swell or volume of water; a billow, or surge; unevenness; inequality of surface; the line or streak of lustre on cloth, watered and calendered.—*Wave-loaf*,† a loaf for a wave-offering.—*Wave-offering*, an offering made with waving towards the four cardinal points.—*Wave-subjected*, subject to be overflowed.—*Wave-worn*, worn by the waves.

— v.n. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to undulate; to fluctuate; to waver.

— v.a. To raise into inequalities of surface; to move one way and the other; to brandish; to waft; to beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion, to cast away; to reject; to quit; to depart from; to put off; to relinquish, as a right or privilege; usually written *waive*.

WAVED, *wave'd*, pp. or a. Moved one way and the other; put off; omitted; variegated in lustre.—In *nat. his.*, having on the margin a succession of arched segments or incisions.

— a. In *her.*, wavily indented.

WAVELESS, *wave'-les*, a. Free from waves; undisturbed.

WAVELIKE, *wave'-like*, a. Resembling a wave; undulating.

WAVELITE, *wa'-vel-ite*, s. A mineral, chiefly consisting of phosphate of alumina, so called from its discoverer, Dr. Wavel; phosphate of alumina.

WAVER, *wa'-ver*, v.n. To play or move to and fro; to be unsettled in opinion; to hesitate; to be undetermined; to totter; to reel.

— s. A sapling or young timber-tree. (*Local.*)

WAVERER, *wa'-ver-er*, s. One who wavers; one who is unsettled in faith or opinion.

WAVERING, *wa'-ver-ing*, ppr. or a. Fluctuating; being in doubt;—ad. *Waveringly*.

WAVERINGNESS, *wa'-ver-ing-nes*, s. Act or state of being unsettled.

WAVESON, *wave'-sun*, s. A name given to goods which after shipwreck appear floating on the sea.

WAVING, *wave'-ing*, ppr. or a. Moving as a wave; playing to and fro.

WAVURE, *wave'-yur* s. The act of waving or putting off.

WAVY, *wa'-ve*, a. Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; playing to any fro; undulating.

WAWL,† *wawl*, v.n. To cry; to howl.

WAX, *waks*, s. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees, and employed in the construction of their cells; a substance excreted in the ear; a substance secreted by certain plants, forming a silvery powder on the leaves and fruit; a substance used in sealing letters, called *sealing-wax*; a thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.—*Wax-bill*, a bird of the genus Loxia.—*Wax-candle*, a candle made of wax.—*Wax-chandler*, a maker of wax-candles.—*Wax-end*, a thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax.—*Wax-moth*, the bee-moth.—*Wax-myrtle*, a shrub, from whose berries a substance resembling wax is obtained.—*Wax-palm*, a large species of palm, whose stem is covered with a thick coating of resin and wax.—*Wax-wing*, a bird of the genus *bombycilla*.—

Wax-work, figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.

— v.a. To smear or rub with wax.

- v.n.; pret. *waxed*; pp. *waxed* or *waxen*. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger; to become.

WAXEN, *waks'n*, a. Made of wax; resembling wax.

WAXING, *waks'-ing*, s. In *chem.*, the preparation of any matter to render it fit for melting; the process of stopping out colours in calico-printing.

WAXY. *waks'-e*, a. Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive.

WAY, *wa*, s. A passage; the place of passing; hence, a road of any kind; a highway; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle, or other animals; course; route; passage; room for passing; manner of doing anything; method; scheme of management; particular turn of opinion; method or plan of life and conduct; among *seamen*, progress.—*Ways*, the timbers on which a ship is launched.—*To make way*, to give room for passing, or to make a vacancy.—*To give way*, to recede; to make room, or to yield.—*To make one's way*, to advance in life by efforts.—*By-the-way, en passant*, as we proceed.—*To go one's way*, or *to come one's way*, to go or come along.—*In the way*, a phrase noting obstruction.—*To be under way*, in *seamen's language*, to be in motion.—*Milky Way*, in *astron.*, the galaxy.—*Ways and means*, in *legislation*, means for raising money.—*Way-baggage*, the baggage or luggage of a way-passenger on a rail-road, &c.—*Way-bill*, a list of the passengers in a stage-coach, &c.—*Way-bread*, the herb plantain, *plantago major*.—*Way-maker*, one who makes a way; a precursor.—*Way-mark*, a mark to guide in travelling.—*Way-thistle*, a perennial weed.—*Way-wiser*, an instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on the road; called, also, *pedometer*.

WAYFARER, *wa'-far-er*, s. A traveller; a passenger.

WAYFARING, *wa'-far-ing*, a. Travelling; being on a journey.—*Wayfaring-tree*, a shrub allied to the laurestine and the snow-ball.

WAYLAY, *wa-la'*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *waylaid*. To watch insidiously in the way with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in ambush.

WAYLAYER, *wa-la'-er*, s. One who waits for another in ambush with hostile intentions.

WAYLESS, *wa'-les*, a. Having no road or path; pathless; trackless.

WAYMENT,‡ *wa'-ment*, v.n. To lament.

WAYWARD, *wa'-ward*, a. Froward; peevish; perverse;—ad. *Waywardly*;—s. *Waywardness*.

WAIWODE, *wa'-wode*, } s. In Turkey and Poland, the
WAIWODE, *wa'-wode*, } governor of a Turkish province or city; a name originally given to military commanders in various Sclavonic countries, and afterward to governors of towns or provinces;—s. *Waywodeship*.

WAYWORN, *wa'-worn*, a. Wearied by travelling.

WE, *we*, pron.; the first person pl. of I. A word denoting the person speaking, and another or others with him; used to express men in general; everybody.

WEAK, *week*, a. Having little physical strength; feeble; infirm; not healthy; enervated; debilitated; not able; feeble of mind, wanting spirit; not politically powerful; not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by argument; unfortified; accessible.—*Weak-eyed*, having weak eyes.—*Weak-headed*, having a weak intellect.—*Weak-hearted*, having little courage.—*Weak-sighted*, having weak sight.—*Weak-spirited*, having low spirits.

—‡ v.a. To make weak.

—‡ v.n. To become weak.

WEAKEN, *wee'kn*, v.a. To lessen or deprive of strength; to debilitate.

WEAKENED, *week'nd*, pp. or a. Debilitated.

WEAKENER, *week'-ner*, s. He or that which weakens.

WEAKLING, *week'-ling*, s. A feeble creature.

WEAKLY, *week'-le*, a. Not strong of constitution; infirm;—ad. With little physical strength; with feebleness of mind or intellect.

WEAKNESS, *week'-nes*, s. Want of physical strength; want of sprightliness; unhealthiness; want of moral force; want of judgment; feebleness of mind; foolishness

WEAL, *wee'l*, s. A sound state of a person or thing; a state; not declining prosperity; happiness; republic; the mark of a stripe.

WEALD, *weeld*, } s. A wood or forest; a valley, or
WOLD, *woald*, } tract of country.

WEALDEN, *weel'-den*, a. Pertaining to the wealds of Kent and Sussex; a term applied to certain strata of the upper part of the oolitic series.

WEALSMAN,† *weels'-man*, s. A name given sneeringly to a politician.

WEALTH, *welth*, s. Prosperity; large possessions of money, goods, or land; riches; affluence.—*Wealth-giving*, yielding wealth.

WEALTHY, *welth'-e*, a. Rich; having large possessions, opulent; affluent;—ad. *Wealthily*;—s. *Wealthiness*.

WEAN, *ween*, v.a. To accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast; to detach or alienate; to reconcile to the want or loss of anything.

WEANED, *weend*, pp. or a. Accustomed or reconciled to the want of the breast or other object of desire.

WEANEL, *we'-nel*, } s. A child or other animal newly
WEANLING, *ween'-ling*, } weaned.

WEAPON, *wep'n*, s. Any instrument of offence or defence, or for combating enemies.

WEAPONED, *wep'nd*, a. Armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped.

WEAPONLESS, *wep'n-les*, a. Unarmed; having no weapon.

WEAR, *ware*, v.a.; pret. *wore*; pp. *worn*. To waste or impair by attrition; to lessen or diminish by time, use, or instruments; to affect by degrees.—*To wear away*, to consume or diminish.—*To wear off*, to diminish by attrition.—*To wear out*, to render useless by attrition or decay; to harass.—In *nav.*, *to wear*, is to put the ship on the other tack by turning her round, stern toward the wind.

— v.n. To be wasted; to be diminished by attrition; to be consumed by slow degrees.—*To wear off*, to pass away by degrees.

— s. The act of wearing; diminution by friction; the thing worn; a dam in a river.—*Wear and tear*, the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use. *See* WEIR.

WEARABLE, *wa'-rà-bl*, a. That can be worn.

WEARD, *weerd*, s. A warden, used in the composition of names signifying watchfulness or care.

WEARER, *wa'-rer*, s. One who wears or carries as an appendant to the body; that which wastes or diminishes.

WEARIED, *we'-rid*, pp. or a. Tired; fatigued.

WEARILY, *we'-re-le*, ad. In a tired or weary manner.

WEARINESS, *we'-re-nes*, s. The state of being weary or tired; fatigue; lassitude.

WEARING, *wa'-ring*, ppr. Diminishing by friction,

— a. Denoting what is worn.

— s. Clothes; garments.

WEARISH,‡ *we'-rish*, a. Boggy; watery; weak; washy.

WEARISOME, *we'-re-sum*, a. Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious;—ad. *Wearisomely*;—s. *Wearisomeness*.

WEARY, *we'-re*, a. Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement; causing weariness; tired; fatigued.

— v.a. To reduce or exhaust the physical strength; to harass by anything irksome.—*To weary out*, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue; to tire; to fatigue.

WEASAND, } *we'-zand*, s. The wind-pipe or trachea.
WESAND, }

WEASEL, *we'-zl*, s. A small quadruped of the genus *mustela*, which feeds on small birds or mice.—*Weasel-faced*, having a thin sharp face like a weasel.

WEATHER, *weth'-er*, s. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat, cold, wetness, dryness, cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena; change of the state of the air.—*Stress of weather*, violent winds; force of tempests.

Weather is used in composition with various nautical words, signifying toward the wind, or windward; as, *weather*-bow, *weather*-braces, *weather*-gage, *weather*-lifts, *weather*-quarter, *weather*-shrouds, *weather*-side, *weather*-shore, &c.—It is also of frequent use as a prefix in composition; *Weather-beaten*, beaten or harassed by the weather.—*Weather-bit*, a turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the knight-heads.—*Weather-board*, that side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side; a board forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath.—*Weather-boarding*, the act of nailing up boards lapping one over another.—*Weather-boards*, pieces of plank placed in the ports of a ship when laid up in ordinary.—*Weather-bound*, delayed by bad weather.—*Weather-cloths*, long pieces of canvas or tarpauling used to preserve the hammocks from

injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray.—*Weather-cock*, a vane or weather-vane; any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.—*Weather-driven*, driven by winds or storms.—*Weather-fend*, to shelter.—*Weather-glass*, an instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere; a barometer.—*Weather-helm*, applied to a ship when she is inclined to come too near the wind.—*Weather-most*, being furthest to the windward.—*Weather-proof*, proof against rough weather.—*Weather-roll*, the roll of a ship to the windward.—*Weather-spy*, a star-gazer.—*Weather-tide*, the tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to the windward.—*Weather-wise*, skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

— v.a. To expose to the air.—In *naut.* language, to sail to the windward of something else; to bear up against, as to *weather* the storm; to *weather a point*, to gain or accomplish it against opposition.

WEATHERED, *weth'-erd*, pp. Passed to the windward, or with difficulty.

— a. Applied to rocks which are said to be *weathered* when the surface is altered in colour, texture, or composition, or their edges are rounded off by exposure to the elements.

WEATHERING, *weth'-er-ing*, s. The action of the elements in altering the surface of rocks.

WEAVE, *weev*, v.a.; pret. *wove*; pp. *woven*. To unite threads of any kind in such a manner as to form cloth; to unite any thing flexible; to unite by intermixture or close connection; to interpose; to insert.

— v.n. To practise weaving; to work with a loom.

WEAVER, *we'-ver*, s. One whose occupation is to weave; the common name of the passerine birds of the genus *ploceus*, natives of Africa and the East Indies.—*Weaver-fish*, a fish of the perch family.

WEAVING, *we'-ving*, s. The act or art of forming cloth in a loom, by the union or intertexture of threads.

WEAZEN, *we'-zn*, a. Thin: sharp.

WEB, *web*, s. Texture of threads; plexus; any thing woven; the hemp given to a weaver; a dusky film that forms over the eye and hinders the sight; suffusion; some part of a sword.—In *anat.*, applied to certain parts resembling a web.—In *ship-building* the thin partition on the inside of the rim and between the spokes of an iron sheave.—In *ornith.*, the membrane which unites the toes of many waterfowls.—*Web-footed*, having webbed feet; palmiped.

WEBBED, *webd*, a. Having the toes united by a membrane or web

WEBBING, *web'-bing*, s. A strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide, made for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

WEBSTERITE, *web'-ster-ite*, s. A mineral which occurs in renifer masses; the sub-sulphate of alumina.

WED, *wed*, v.n. To marry; to contract matrimony.

— v.a. To marry; to join in marriage; to unite closely in affection; to attach firmly; to espouse.

WEDDED, *wed'-ded*, pp. or a. Married; closely attached.

WEDDING, *wed'-ding*, s. Marriage; nuptial ceremony; wedding festivities.—The word admits of various compounds; as, *Wedding-cake*, *Wedding-card*, *Wedding-chamber*, *Wedding-clothes*, *Wedding-day*, *Wedding-favour*, *Wedding-feast*, *Wedding-ring*, &c., all of which are self-explanatory.

WEDGE, *wej*, s. A tapered piece of metal or wood, used in splitting woods, rocks, &c., the wedge being one of the mechanical powers.—In *geom.*, a solid of five sides, viz., a rectangular base, two rhomboidal sides meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends.—*Wedge-shaped*, having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform

— v.a To cleave with a wedge; to drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely; to fix in the manner of a wedge.

WEDGED, *wejd*, pp. of the verb *to wedge*. Split with a wedge; closely compressed.

WEDGEWOOD-WARE, *wej' wood-ware*, s. A kind of semi-vitrified pottery, capable of receiving all kinds of colours by means of metallic oxides and ochres.

WEDLOCK, *wed'-lok*, s. Marriage; matrimony.

—‡ v.a To marry

WEDLOCKED, *wed'-lokt*, pp. United in marriage.

WEDNESDAY, *wenz' de*, s. The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday

WEE,† *we*, a. Small, little.

WEECHELM,† *weetch'-elm*, s. A species of elm.

WEED, *weed*, s. The general name of any useless or troublesome plant; any kind of unprofitable substance among ores in mines (*local*); a garment, used only in the plural, as a widow's *weeds*.—*Weed-grown*, overgrown with weeds.

— v.a. To free from noxious plants, or from anything hurtful or offensive; to root out vice.

WEED-HOOK, *weed'-hook*, } s. A hook used for
WEEDING-HOOK, *weed'-ing-hook*, } cutting away or extirpating weeds.

WEEDED, *weed'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to weed*.

WEEDER, *weed'-er*, s. One who weeds or frees from anything noxious. [of weeds.

WEEDERY, *weed'-er-e*, s. Weeds; a place for the growth

WEEDING, *weed'-ing*, s. Operation of freeing from weeds, or anything noxious.—*Weeding-chisel*, a tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.—*Weeding-forceps* or *Weeding-tongs*, an instrument for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding.—*Weeding-fork*, a strong, three-pronged fork, used in cleaning ground of weeds.—*Weeding-rhim*, an implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel-barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, &c. [matter.

WEEDLESS, *weed'-les*, s. Free from weeds or noxious

WEEDS, *weeds*, s.pl. A widow's mourning habiliments.

WEEDY, *weed'-e*, a. Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds.

WEEK, *week*, s. The space of seven days.—In *Scripture*, a prophetic week is a week of years, or seven years.—*Week-day*, any day of the week except the Sabbath.

WEEKLY, *week'-le*, a. Happening or done once a week; hebdomadary;—ad. *Weekly*.

WEEL, *weel*, } s. A kind of twiggen trap or snare
WEELY, *weel'e*, } for fish; ‡ a whirlpool.

WEEN, *ween*, v.n. To think; to imagine.

WEEP, *weep*, v.n. or v.a.; pret. and pp. *wept*. To express sorrow, grief, or anguish; to shed tears from any passion; to lament; to complain; to bemoan; to shed moisture.

WEEPER, *weep'-er*, s. One who weeps or sheds tears; a white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat; a South American monkey of the sapajou group.

WEEPING, *weep'-ing*, ppr. or a. Lamenting; shedding tears.—*Weeping-rock*, a porous rock from which water gradually issues.—*Weeping-spring*, a spring that slowly discharges water.—*Weeping-willow*, a species of willow, whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

— s. Lamentation; grief.

WEEPINGLY, *weep'-ing-le*, ad. With weeping; in tears.

WEESEL, *weez'l*, s. The more proper spelling of *weasel*.

WEET,‡ *weet*, v.n. To know.

WEETLESS‡ *weet'-les*, a. Unknowing; unsuspected.

WEEVER, *we'-ver*, s. A fish of several species belonging to the perch family.

WEEVIL, *weev'l*, s. A small insect of the beetle tribe with a long snout.

WEEVILY, *weev'-le*, a. Infested with weevils.

WEEZEL, *weez'l*, s. *See* WEASEL.

WEFT,‡ *weft*, old pret. of *wave*. From *Weave*.

WEFT, *weft*, s. The woof of cloth: the threads that cross the warp from selvedge to selvedge; a web; a thing woven; ‡ a thing waved, waived, or cast away.

WEFTAGE, *weft'-aje*, s. Texture.

WEIGH, *wa*, v.a. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight; to be equivalent to in weight; to raise; to lift, as an anchor from the ground, or any other body; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to ponder in the mind; to compare by the scales; to consider as worthy of notice.—*To weigh down*, to overbalance; to depress.

— v.n. To have weight; to be considered as important; to bear heavily; to press hard.—*To weigh down*, to sink by its own weight

— s. A certain quantity. *See* WEY.

WEIGHABLE, *wa'-à-bl*, a. That may be weighed.

WEIGHAGE, *wa'-ij*, s. or a. A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise.

WEIGHED, *wade*, pp or a. Examined by the scales, considered, ‡ experienced.

WEIGHER, *wa'-er*, s. One who weighs; an officer whose duty is to weigh commodities

WEIGHING, *wa'-ing*, s. Act of ascertaining weight; as much as is weighed at once.—*Weighing-cage*, a cage in which small living animals may be conveniently

weighed.—*Weighing-house*, a building furnished with a dock and other conveniences for weighing commodities.—*Weighing-machine*, a machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel-carriages, cattle, &c.

WEIGHT, *wate*, s. The quantity of a body, ascertained by the balance; gravity; a mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; a standard of weight; as, troy *weight*, apothecaries' weight, &c.—In *mech.*, that which receives motion; a ponderous mass; something heavy; that which weighs down and overburdens; as, a *weight* of care; that which is highly important, or worthy of consideration; ponderousness, gravity.

WEIGHTLESS, *wate'-less*, a. Having no weight; light.

WEIGHTY, *wa'-te*, a. Having great weight; heavy; ponderous; burdensome; important; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince;—ad. *Weightily*;—s. *Weightiness*.

WEIR, *weer*, s. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, &c.; a fence of stakes or twigs, set in a stream for taking fish.

WEIRD, *weerd*, s. A spell.

—a. Skilled in witchcraft.

WEISSITE, *wise'-ite*, s. An ash-grey mineral found in Sweden, and so called in honour of Professor Weiss, of Berlin.

WEIVE.‡ *See* WEAVE.

WELLAWAY, *wel'-à-wa*, a. An exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas*.

WELCOME, *wel'-kum*, a. Received with gladness; admitted willingly; acceptable; agreeable; producing gladness in its reception, as a *welcome* present; free to have or enjoy gratuitously; often.—*To bid welcome*, to receive with professions of kindness, used elliptically for *you are welcome*;—ad. *Welcomely*;—s. *Welcomeness*.

—s. Salutation or kind reception of a guest or newcomer.

—v.a. To salute a new-comer with kindness; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully.

WELCOMED, *wel'-kumd*, pp. of the verb *to welcome*.

WELCOMER, *wel'-kum-er*, s. One who salutes or receives kindly a new-comer.

WELD, *weld*, } s. A plant, the *reseda luteola*, used by
WOLD, *woald*, } dyers to give a yellow colour, and sometimes called *dyer's weed*.

WELD, *weld*, v.a. To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron, when heated almost to fusion; ‡to wield.

WELDED, *weld'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to weld*.

WELDER, *weld'-er*, s. One who welds iron; ‡an actual occupant.

WELDING, *weld'-ing*, s. The act or process of uniting iron by intense heat.—*Welding-heat*, the heat necessary for welding iron bars.

WELFARE, *wel'-fare*, s. Personal exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and prosperity; well-being; applied to states, the ordinary blessings of society and civil government.

WELK,‡ *welk*, v.n. To decline; to fade; to decay

—‡ v.a. To contract; to shorten.

WELKED,‡ *welkt*, pp. or a. Contracted into wrinkles or ridges.

WELKIN, *wel'-kin*, s. The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven.—*Welkin-eye*, a blue eye; a rolling or languishing eye.

WELL, *wel*, s. A spring; a fountain; a pit or cylindrical hole, sunk perpendicularly into the earth to reach a supply of water.—In *ships*, an inclosure round the pumps in the middle of a ship's hold.—In *mining* and the *mil.* art, a hole or excavation in the earth, from which run branches or galleries.—*Well-boat*, a fishing-boat having a well in its hold for the reception of fish.—*Well-drain*, a drain or vent for water, serving to discharge the water of wet land.—*Well-hole*, in a *flight of stairs*, the open space in the middle, beyond the ends of the stairs.—*Well-room*, in a *boat*, a place in the bottom where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop.—*Well-spring*, a source of continual supply.—*Well-water*, the water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.

—v.n To spring from; to issue forth, as water from the earth.

—v.a. To pour forth.

—a. Being in health; having a sound body; fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy.

WELL, ad. In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly; skilfully; with due art; sufficiently; abundantly; to a degree that gives pleasure; favourably; with praise; conveniently; suitably; advantageously; to a sufficient degree; perfectly; thoroughly; fully; adequately.—*As well as*, together with; one as much as the other.—*Well enough*, in a moderate degree.

Well is an adverbial prefix to numerous words, expressing what is right, laudable, or complete; and the following is a summary of words thus compounded, but which, as being self-explanatory, require no explanation:—Well-accoutred; well-adjusted; well-aimed; well-appointed, well-authenticated; well-balanced; well-being; well-beloved; well-born; well-bred; well-built; well-complexioned; well-conditioned; well-couched; well-defined; well-described, well-devised; well-digested; well-discerned, well-disposed; well-doer; well-doing, well-done; well-drawn, well-dressed; well-educated; well-established; well-favoured; well-flavoured; well-formed; well-founded; well-grounded; well-husbanded; well-informed; well-instructed; well-intended; well-intentioned; well-known; well-mannered; well-meaner; well-meaning; well-meant, well-met; well-minded; well-moralized; well-natured; well-nigh; well-ordered; well-painted; well-polieied; well-polished; well-read; well-regulated; well-set; well-settled; well-sinker; well-sped; well-spent; well-spoken; well-stored; well-sweep; well-tempered; well-timed; well-trained; well-tried, well-willer; well-wish; well-wisher.

WELLADAY, *wel'-à-da*, interj. Alas; alackaday.

WELL-NIGH, *wel'-ni*, ad. Almost; nearly.

WELSH, *welsh*, a. Pertaining to the Welsh nation.

—s. The language of Wales or of the Welsh; the general name of the inhabitants of Wales.—*Welsh-onion*, the plant *allium fistulosum*, grown chiefly as a spring salad.—*Welsh-poppy*, the plant *meconopsis cambrica*.—*Welsh-lumps*, a kind of fire-brick made in Wales, similar to *Windsor-bricks*.—*Welsh-rags*, a kind of slate.—*Welsh-rabbit*, cheese melted into a mass, and spread over slices of toasted bread.

WELT, *welt*, s. A small cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them.

—v.a. To furnish with a welt.

WELTED, *welt'-ed*, pp or a. Furnished with a welt.

WELTER, *welt'-er*, v.n. To roll, as the body of an animal; to roll or wallow in some foul matter.

WELTERING, *wel'-ter-ing*, ppr. or a. Rolling; wallowing, as in mire, or other filthy matter.

WELTING, *welt'-ing*, s. The act of putting on a welt, or the welt put on.

WEM,‡ *wem*, s. A spot; a scar.

—‡ v.a. To corrupt.

WEN, *wen*, s. An encysted tumour, which is moveable, pulpy, and often elastic to the touch.

WENCH, *wensh*, s. A young woman; a low strumpet.—*Wench-like*, after the manner of wenches.

—v.n. To frequent the company of women of ill fame.

WENCHER, *wensh'-er*, s. A lewd man.

WEND, *wend*, v.n.; pret. *went*. To go; to pass to or from. (*Poet.*)

WENNEL,‡ *wen'-nel*, s. *See* WEANEL.

WENNISH, *wen'-nish*, } a. Having the nature of a
WENNY, *wen'-ne*, } wen.

WENT, *went*, pret. of the poetic verb *to wend*, and also of the irregular verb *to go*.

—‡ s. Way; course; path.

WEPT, *wept*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to weep*.

WERE, *wer*; the imperfect tense plural of the neuter verb *to be*; as, we *were*, you *were*, they *were*; and the first and third persons singular of the subjunctive mood of the same verb—if I *were*, &c.

WERGILD, *wer'-guild*, s. In *archæo.*, the price of homicide; a compensation paid partly to the king and partly to the next of kin.

WERNERIAN, *wer-ne'-re-an*, a. Pertaining to Werner, the German mineralogist and geologist, who classified minerals according to their external characters, and advocated the theory that the strata of the earth's crust were formed by depositions from water.

WERNERITE, *wer'-ner-ite*, s. The same mineral with scapolite.

WERT, *wert*, v.n. The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of the verb *to be*.

WERTH, } *wurth*, { In *names*, signifies a farm, court, or
WORTH, } { village.

WESLEYAN, *wes'-la-an*, s. or a. One belonging to the sect of Arminian Methodists, founded by John Wesley; whence *Wesleyanism*.

WEST, *west*, s. One of the four cardinal points, being that opposite the east, and at which the sun sets at the equinoxes; a country situated in the region toward the sunsetting, with respect to another; as, *far west*.

— a. Being in a line toward the point in the horizon where the sun sets when in the equator; coming or moving from the west or western regions; as, a *west* wind.

— ad. To the western region; at the westward; more westward.

—‡ v.n. To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.

WESTERING,‡ *west'-er-ing*, a. Passing to the west.

WESTERLY, *wes'-ter-le*, a. Being toward the west; situated in the western region.

— ad. Tending toward the west.

WESTERN, *west'-ern*, a. Being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west, or where the sun sets.

WESTING, *west'-ing*, s. Space or distance westward, or departure westward.

WESTWARD, *west'-ward*, } ad. In a direction toward the west.
WESTWARDLY, *west'-ward-le*, }

WET, *wet*, a. Containing water, or having water or other liquid upon the surface; rainy.—*Wet-nurse*, a nurse who suckles a child.—*Wet-shod*, wet over the shoes.

— s. Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree; rainy weather.

— v.a.; pret. and pp. *wet*; but *wetted* is sometimes used. To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle; to dip or soak in liquor; to moisten with drink.

WETHER, *weth'-er*, s. A ram castrated.

WETNESS, *wet'-nes*, s. The state of being wet; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy, or misty.

WETTISH, *wet'-tish*, a. Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

WEX, *weks*, v.a. or v.n. To grow; to wax.

WEY, *wa*, s. In *weights and measures*, a certain quantity which differs in different articles; a *wey* of wool of 6½ tods, or 182 lbs; a *wey* of corn or salt is 40 bushels; a *wey* of oats or barley, 48 bushels.

WEZAND, *we'-zand*. *See* WEASAND.

WHACK, *hwak*, v.a. To strike. (*Vulgar.*)

WHALE, *hwale*, s. The general name of an order of Mammalia, under the name of *Cetacea*. The Greenland *whale* is of the genus *balæna*, and when fully grown is from 50 to 70 feet in length, and from 30 to 40 feet in its greatest circumference.—*Whale-boat*, a long and sharp-built boat used by whalemen.—*Whale-fishery*, the fishery or occupation of taking whales.—*Whalebone*, a firm, elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the whale.—*Whaleman*, a man employed in the whale-fishery.

WHALER, *hwa'-ler*, s. A ship employed in the whale-fishery.

WHALING, *hwa'-ling*, s. The business of taking whales.

WHALL, } *hwawl*, } s. A greenish white state of the eyes. *See* WALL-EYE.
WHAUL, }

WHALY, *hwa'-le*, a. Having greenish white eyes.

WHAME, *hwame*, s. A species of fly, the burrel-fly.

WHANG,‡ *hwang*, s. A leather thong.

—‡ v.a. To beat.

WHAP, *hwap*, s. A blow; a sudden fall. *See* WHOP and WHOPPER. (*Vulgar.*)

WHARF, *hwawrf*, s.; pl. *wharfs* or *wharves*. A perpendicular bank or mound of timber, or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbour, river, canal, &c., for the convenience of lading and unlading.

— v.a. To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone.

WHARFAGE, *hwawrf'-aje*, s. The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods, &c.

WHARFING, *hwawf'-ing*, s. Wharves in general.

WHARFINGER, *hwawrf'-in-jer*, s. A man who has the care of a wharf, or the proprietor of a wharf.

WHAT, *hwot*, pron. That which; the thing that; which part. *What* is much used in asking questions.—*What time*, at the time when.—*What* is used interrogatively and elliptically, as equivalent to *what will be the consequence?*—*What though*, that is, grant this or that; allow it to be so.—*What ho*, an exclamation of calling.

WHAT,‡ s. Fare; things; matter.

WHATEVER, *hwat-ev'-er*, } pron. Being this or
WHATSOEVER, *hwat-so-ev'-er*, } that; being of one nature or another; all that; the whole that; all particulars that.—*Whatso* is obsolete.

WHEAL, *hweel*, s. A pustule. *See* WEAL.

WHEAT, *hweet*, s. A plant of the genus *triticum*, which furnishes a white flour for bread.—*Wheat-bird*, a bird that feeds on wheat.—*Wheat-ear*, a small bird common in Europe, allied to the stonechat and whinchat.—*Wheat-fly*, a name given to several insects injurious to wheat.—*Wheat-moth*, an insect whose grubs devour wheat chiefly after it is harvested.—*Wheat-plum*, a sort of plum.

WHEATEN, *hweet'n*, a. Made of wheat.

WHEEDLE, *hwee'dl*, v.a. or v.n. To entice by soft words, to flatter; to cajole.

— v.n To coax

WHEEDLED, *hweed'ld*, pp. of the verb *to wheedle*.

WHEEDLER, *hweed'-ler*, s. One who wheedles.

WHEEDLING, *hweed'-ling*, s. The act of flattering or enticing.

WHEEL, *hweel*, s. A circular frame of wood, iron, or other metal, consisting of a nave or hob, into which are inserted spokes, which sustain a rim or felly; or of a solid circular piece of wood or metal, the whole turning on an axis. The wheel and axis constitute one of the mechanical powers. An instrument for torturing criminals, a machine for spinning thread of various kinds; rotation, revolution; a turning about.—In *pottery*, a round board turned by a lathe in a horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped by the hand.—In *ships*, a large circular frame having handles on the periphery, and connected by tiller-ropes with the rudder, for the purpose of steering the ship.—*Wheel-animal*, or *Wheel-animalcule*, one of a class of animalcules, with arms for taking their prey, resembling wheels; a rotifer.—*Wheel-barrow*, a light frame with a box for conveying articles, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man.—*Wheel-boat*, a boat with wheels, to be used on water or upon inclined planes.—*Wheel-carriage*, a carriage moved on wheels.—*Wheel-cutting*, that branch of practical mechanics which comprehends the modes of cutting the teeth in the wheels used by clock and watch-makers, and general engineers.—*Wheel-race*, the place in which a water-wheel is placed.—*Wheel-shaped*, in *bot.*, rotate.—*Wheel-shell*, a shell of the family *Trochidæ*.—*Wheel-wright*, a man whose occupation is to to make wheels and wheel-carriages.

— v.a. To convey on wheels; to put into a rotary motion; to cause to turn round.

— v.n. To turn on an axis; to move round; to fetch a compass; to roll forward.—In *mil.* tactics, to move forward or backward in a circular manner.

WHEELD, *hweeld*, pp. of the verb *to wheel*.

WHEELER,‡ *hweel'-er*, s. A maker of wheels.

WHEELING, *hweel'-ing*, s. Act of conveying on wheels. a turning or circular movement of troops embodied: one of the most important operations of a squadron or company.

WHEELY, *hweel'-e*, a. Circular; suitable to rotation.

WHEEZE, *hweez*, v.n. To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.

WHEEZING, *hweez'-ing*, s. Act of breathing with difficulty and noise.

WHELK, *hwelk*, s. A wrinkle; inequality on the surface; a pustule; a mollusk, the *buccinum undatum*, with a univalvular, spiral, and gibbous shell.

WHELKY, *hwelk'-e*, a. Protuberant; embossed: rounded.

WHELM, *hwelm*, v.a. To cover with water or other fluid; to immerse deeply; to overburden.

WHELMED, *hwelmd*, pp. of the verb *to whelm*.

WHELP, *hwelp*, s. The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey, as lions, bears, &c.; a puppy; a son or a young man (*in contempt*).

— v.n. To bring forth young.

WHEN, *hwen*, ad. At the time; at what time; which time; after the time that.—*When as*, at the time when.

WHENCE, *hwense*, ad. From what place; from what source; from which premises, principles, or facts; how; by what way or means.—In *gen.*, from which person, cause, place, principle, or circumstance.—*From whence* may be considered as tautological

WHENCE-EVER, *hwense-ev'-er*, } ad. From what place
WHENCESOEVER, *hwense-so-ev'-er*, } soever; from what cause or source soever.

WHENEVER, *hwen-ev'-er*, ad. At whatever time.

WHENSOEVER, *hwen-so-ev'-er*, ad. At what time soever, at whatever time.
WHERE, *hware*, ad. At which place or places; at or in what place; at the place in which; whither.—*Anywhere*, in any place.
WHEREABOUT, *hware'-a-bout*, ad. Near what place; near which place; concerning which.—*Whereabouts* is also used.
WHEREAS, *hware-az'*, ad. When in fact or truth; the thing being so that; considering that things are so; but on the contrary.
WHEREAT, *hware-at'*, ad. At which; at what.
WHEREBY, *hware-bi'*, ad. By which; by what.
WHEREFORE, *hware'-fore*, ad. For which reason; why.
WHEREIN, *hware-in'*, ad. Into which; in which thing, time, &c., in what.
WHEREINTO,‡ *hware-in-to'*, ad. Into which.
WHERENESS,‡ *hware'-nes*, s. Ubiety; imperfect locality.
WHEREOF, *hware-of'*, ad. Of which; as, we are not guilty of the crime *whereof* we are accused.
WHEREON, *hware-on'*, ad. On which.
WHERESOEVER, *hware-so-ev'-er*, ad. In whatever place, or in any place indefinitely.—*Whereso* is obsolete.
WHERETHROUGH,‡ *hware'-throo*, ad. Through which.
WHERETO, *hware-too'*, } ad. To which; to what;
WHEREUNTO, *hware-un-too'*, } to what end.
WHEREUPON, *hware-up-on'*, ad. Upon which.
WHEREEVER, *hware-ev'-er*, ad. At whatever place.
WHEREWITH, *hware-with'*, } ad. With which;
WHEREWITHAL, *hware-with-awl'*, } with what
WHERRET, *hwer'-ret*, v.a. To hurry; to trouble; to fidget; to tease. (*Low.*)
—‡ s. A box on the ear.
WHERRY, *hwer'-re*, s. A shallow light boat, built very sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing; a liquor made from the pulp of crabs after the verjuice is expressed.
WHET, *hwet*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *whetted* or *whet*. To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge tool; to sharpen by attrition; to provoke; to stimulate; to make angry or acrimonious.
— s. The act of sharpening by friction; something that provokes the appetite.—*Whetstone*, a stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.—*Whetstone-slate*, or *Whet-slate*, a variety of slate used for sharpening instruments of iron.
WHETHER, *hweth'er*, pron. Which of two; when classed among *adverbs*, it denotes which of two alternatives, expressed by a sentence or the clause of a sentence, and followed by *or*; as, "resolve *whether* you will go *or* not."
WHETHERING, *hweth'-er-ing*, s. The retention of the after-birth in cows.
WHETTED, *hwet'-ted*, pp. of the verb *to whet*.
WHETTER, *hwet'-ter*, s. He or that which whets or sharpens.
WHEY, *hwa*, s. The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part.—*Whey-tub*, a tub in which whey stands for yielding cream, &c
WHEYEY, *hwa'-e*, } a. Partaking of or resembling
WHEYISH, *hwa'-ish*, } whey; having the qualities of whey.
WHICH, *hwitch*, pron. A pronoun or word of interrogation in all genders; as, *which* man? *which* woman? *which* house? It is also a relative pronoun in reference to things neuter; as, the plant or the dog *which*; that which; those which; as, take *which* you will.
WHICHEVER, *hwitch-ev'-er*, } pron. Whether one
WHICHSOEVER, *hwitch'-so-ev'-er*, } or the other.
WHIFF, *hwif*, s. A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff.—In *ichth.*, a flat-fish of the turbot groups.
— v.a. To puff; to throw out or consume in whiffs.
WHIFFLE, *hwif'-fl*, v.n. To start, shift, and turn; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.
— v.a. To disperse with a puff; to scatter.
— s. *Anciently*, a fife or small flute.
WHIFFLER, *hwif'-fler*, s. One who whiffles or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument, a trifler; a harbinger.
WHIFFLING, *hwif'-fling*, s. Prevarication.
WHIG, *hwig*, s. One of a political party which had its origin in the 17th century; those who supported the king in his high claims being *tories*, while the advocates of popular rights were called *whigs*; (Sax.) acidulated whey, used as a cooling beverage
WHIG, a. Pertaining to or composed of whigs.
WHIGGARCHY, *hwig'-ar-ke*, s. Government by whigs.
WHIGGERY, *hwig'-er-e*, s. The principles of a whig.
WHIGGISH, *hwig'-ish*, a. Partaking of the principles of whigs.
WHIGGISM, *hwig'-ism*, s. The principles of a whig.
WHILE, *hwile*, s. Time; space of time, or continued duration.—*Worth-while*, worth the time which it requires.
— ad During the time that; as long as.
— v.a To cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness.
— v.n To loiter.
WHILERE,‡ *while'-ere*, ad. A little while ago.
WHILK, *hwilk*, s. A kind of shell or shell-fish.
WHILOM,‡ *hwi'-lom*, ad. Formerly; once; of old.
WHILST, *hwile'st*, ad. *See* WHILE.
WHIM, *hwim*, s. A sudden turn or start of the mind; a capricious notion; a machine worked by horses, for raising water from the bottom of mines; freak; caprice.—*Whim-wham*, a plaything; a toy; an odd device; a reduplication of *whim*.
WHIMBREL, *hwim'-brel*, s. A bird closely allied to the [curlew.
WHIMPER, *hwim'-per*, v.n. To cry with a low, whining, broken voice.
WHIMPERING, *hwim'-per-ing*, s. A low, muttering cry.
WHIMPLED, *hwim'-pld*, a. Distorted with crying.
WHIMSEY, *hwim'-ze*, s. A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.
— v.a. To fill with whims.
WHIMSICAL, *hwim'-ze-kal*, a. Full of whims; having odd fancies; freakish; capricious; odd in temper;—ad. *Whimsically*;—s. *Whimsicalness* and *Whimsicality*.
WHIN, *hwin*, s. Gorse; furze; a plant of the genus *ulex*.—*Whin-chat*, a small singing bird.—*Whin-stone*, or *whin*, a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-coloured and hard unstratified rock which resists the pick.—*Whin-yard*, a sword.
WHINE, *hwine*, v.a. To express murmurs by a plaintive cry; to moan with a puerile noise.
— s. A plaintive tone; the nasal, puerile tone of mean [complaint.
WHINER, *hwi'-ner*, s. One who whines.
WHINING, *hwi'-ning*, ppr. or a. Expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive tone or cant;—ad. *Whiningly*.
WHINNY, *hwin'-ne*, v.n. To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.
— a. Abounding in whins.
WHIP, *hwip*, v.a. To strike with a lash or sweeping cord; to lash with sarcasm; to strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking; to sew lightly.—*To whip about* or *round*, to wrap; to inwrap.—*To whip out*, to draw nimbly; to snatch.—*To whip from*, to take away suddenly.—*To whip into*, to thrust in with a quick motion.—*To whip up*, to seize or take up with a quick motion.
— v.n. To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; or to turn and run.
— s. An instrument for driving horses or other teams, or for correction, consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod; a coachman or driver of a carriage, as, a good *whip*.—In *ships*, a small tackle with a single rope used to hoist light bodies.—*Whip and spur*, with the utmost haste.—*Whip-cord*, a kind of hard twisted or braided cord.—*Whip-grafting*, the act or practice of grafting by cutting the cion and stock with a slope, to fit each other.—*Whip-hand*, advantage over.—*Whip-lash*, the lash of a whip.—*Whip-saw*, a saw usually set in a frame for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons.—*Whip-staff*, in *ships*, a bar by which the rudder is turned.—*Whip-stock*, the rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.
WHIPPED, } *hwipt*, pp. of the verb *to whip*.
WHIPT, }
WHIPPER, *hwip'-per*, s. One who whips; an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.
WHIPPER-IN, *hwip'-per-in*, s. Among *huntsmen*, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and *whips them in* to the line of chase.—In the *House of Commons*, one who enforces party discipline among the supporters of the ministry.
WHIPPER-SNAPPER, *hwip'-per-snap'-per*, s. A diminutive, insignificant person.
WHIPPING, *hwip'-ping*, s. The act of striking with a whip, or of punishing.—*Whipping-post*, a post to which offenders are tied when whipped.

WHIPPLE-TREE, *hwip'-pl-tree*, s. The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plough, or other implement is drawn. (*Local.*)
WHIPSTER, *hwip'-ster*, s. A nimble fellow.
WHIPT, *hwipt'*, pp. *See* WHIPPED.
WHIP-STITCH, *hwip-stitsh*, v.a. To half-plough or [rafter land.
WHIR, *whur*, v.n. To whirl round with noise.
— v.a. To hurry.
WHIRL, *hwerl*, v.a. To turn round rapidly; to turn with velocity; to twirl or revolve.
— v.n. To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity.
— s. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration; any thing that moves or is turned with velocity.—In *bot.* and *conch*, *see* WHORL.—*Whirl-bat*, any thing moved with a whirl.—*Whirl-blast*, a whirling blast of wind.—*Whirl-bone*, the patella; the knee-pan.—‡ *Whirl-pit*, a whirlpool.
WHIRLED, *hwerld*, pp. of the verb *to whirl*.
WHIRLIGIG, *hwerl'-e-ghig*, s. A toy which children spin or whirl round.—In *mil. antiq.*, an instrument for punishing petty offenders; a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.
WHIRLING, *hwerl'-ing*, ppr. or a. Turning or moving round with velocity.—*Whirling-machine*, an apparatus for determining the resistance of air against bodies moving with velocity.—*Whirling-table*, a machine contrived for representing several phenomena of centrifugal force, by giving bodies a rapid rotation.
WHIRLPOOL, *hwerl'-pool*, s. An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves round in a circle.
WHIRLWIND, *hwerl'-wind*, s. A violent wind moving in a circle round its axis.
WHIRRING, *hwer'-ring*, s. The sound of a partridge's or pheasant's wings.
WHISK, *hwisk*, s. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush; a small culinary instrument for *whisking* certain articles, as the whites of eggs, &c., part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet.
— v.a. To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light rapid motion; to move with a quick, sweeping motion.
— v.n. To move nimbly and with velocity.
WHISKER, *hwisk'-er*, s. Long hair growing on the human cheek. [with whiskers.
WHISKERED, *hwisk'-urd*, a. Formed into or furnished
WHISKET, *hwis'-ket*, s. A basket. (*Local.*)
WHISKY, *hwis'-ke*, s. A spirit distilled from grain; a light carriage for rapid motion.
WHISPER, *hwis'-per*, v.n. To speak with a low, hissing, or sibilant voice; to plot secretly; to devise mischief.
— v.a. To address in a low voice; to prompt secretly.
— s. A low, soft, sibilant voice, or words uttered with such a voice; a cautious or timorous speech; a hissing or buzzing sound.
WHISPERED, *hwis'-perd*, pp. of the verb *to whisper*.
WHISPERER, *hwis'-per-er*, s. One who whispers; a tattler; one who tells secrets; a backbiter.
WHISPERING, *hwis'-per-ing*, ppr. or a. Speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting.—A *whispering gallery*, or *dome*, is one in which whispers are conveyed to a great distance;—ad. *Whisperingly*.
— s. Act of speaking with a low voice; a backbiting.
WHIST, *hwist*, a. Silent; mute; still.
— v.a. To hush or silence. Imper. *Whist*, be silent!
— s. A game at cards, so called because it requires silence or close attention.
WHISTLE, *hwis'-tl*, v.n. To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; to sound shrill, or like a pipe.
— v.a. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; to call by a whistle.
— s. A small wind instrument or the sound made thereby. sound made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips; a small pipe, used by a boatswain to summon the sailors to their duty; the boatswain's call, the shrill sound of winds passing among trees or through crevices, &c.; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.—*Whistle-fish*, a local name of a species of the cod family.
WHISTLED, *hwis'ld*, pp. Sounded with a pipe.
WHISTLER, *hwis'-ler*, s. One who whistles.
WHISTLING, *hwis'-ling*, ppr. or a. Uttering a musical sound through a small orifice of the lips; sounding with a pipe.
WHISTLING, s. A shrill sound of the lips or wind;—ad. *whistlingly*.
WHISTLY, *hwis'-le*, ad. Silently. [particle imaginable.
WHIT, *hwit*, s. A point; a jot; the smallest part or
WHITE, *hwite*, a. Being of the colour of pure snow; not dark; pale; destitute of colour in the cheeks; pure; unblemished.—In a *Scriptural sense*, purified from sin.—*To show the white feather*, to evince cowardice.
— s. A negative colour; one of the natural colours of bodies, but not strictly a colour; a white spot or thing; the mark at which an arrow is shot.—In *letter-press printing*, a space between two lines.—*White of the eye*, that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part.—*White of an egg*, the albumen or pellucid, viscous fluid which surrounds the vitellus or yolk.—*Spanish-white*, a substance used in painting, prepared from chalk.

White, as a prefix, admits of a variety of useful compounds, some of which are here given in alphabetical order:—*White bait*, a very small, delicate fish, of the herring kind.—*White-beam*, the common beam-tree of England.—*White-bear*, the bear that inhabits the polar regions, a large, fierce quadruped, of a white colour.—*White-boy*, a name given, in Ireland, to certain disturbers of the peace by night, so called from the colour of their clothes.—*White-brant*, a species of the goose kind.—*White-campion*, a grassy-looking plant, *silene stellata*.—*White-centaury*, an annual weed in woods, the *centaurea alba*.—*White-clover*, a small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers.—*White-copper*, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc; German silver.—*White-crop*, a term for crops of grain, as wheat, rye, &c., which turn from green to white in ripening.—*White-darnel*, a troublesome weed.—*White-ear* or *White-tail*, a bird, the fallow-finch, or wheat-ear.—*White-face* or *White-blaze*, a white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose.—*White-film*, a white film growing over the eyes of sheep.—*White-fish*, a small fish, allied to the herring; a fish of the salmon family, found in the lakes of North America.—*White-foot*, a white mark on the foot of a horse.—*White-horse-fish*, a fish of the ray kind.—*White-land*, a tough, clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry.—*White-lead*, a carbonate of lead, much used in painting white.—*White-limed*, whitewashed, or plastered with lime.—*White-livered*, having a pale look; feeble; cowardly; malicious.—*White-manganese*, carbonate of manganese.—*White-meat*, meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.—*White-poplar*, a tree of the poplar kind; the abele-tree, *populus alba*.—*White-poppy*, a species of poppy, *papaver somniferum*, from which opium is obtained.—*White-pot*, a kind of food made of milk, cream, sugar, eggs, &c., baked in a pot.—*White-precipitate*, a compound of ammonia and corrosive sublimate.—*White-pyrites*, a sulphuret of iron, of a pale bronze-yellow colour, occurring in prismatic crystals.—*White-rent*, a rent or duty payable by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.—*White-root*, the colic or pleurisy root, *asclepias tuberosa*.—*White-rump*, a bird of the genus *saxicula*.—*White-salt*, salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.—*White-stone*, a granite abounding in white feldspar.—*White-swelling*, a strumous or scrofulous inflammation around the knee-joint.—*White-tail*, in *ornith.*, the wheatear.—*White-thorn*, the hawthorn.—*White-throat*, a small singing-bird, a species of warbler, named from the colour of its throat.—*White-vitriol*, sulphate of zinc.—*White-water*, a disease of sheep.—*White-wax*, bleached wax.—*White-wine*, any wine of a clear, transparent colour, bordering on white, as Madeira, Lisbon, &c.—*Whitester*, a bleacher; a whitster.—*Whitewash*, a wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a composition of lime and water, for whitening the plaster of walls, &c.; a wash for making the skin fair.—*Whitewasher*, one who whitewashes the walls or plastering of apartments.—*White-wood*, a species of timber-tree growing in North America; the *liriodendron*, or tulip-tree.
— v.a. To make white; to whitewash.
WHITED, *hwi'-ted*, pp. or a. Made white; whitened.
WHITELY, ‡ *hwite'-le*, ad. Approaching to white.
WHITEN, *hwite'n*, v.a. To make white; to bleach; to blanch.
— v.n. To grow white; to turn or become white.
WHITENED, *hwite'nd*, pp. or a. Made white; bleached
WHITENER, *hwite'-ner*, s. One who bleaches or makes white.

WHITENESS, *hwite'-nes*, s. The state of being white; paleness; want of a sanguineous tinge in the face; purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.
WHITESTER, *hwite'-ster*, s. A bleacher; a whitener.
WHITES, *hwites*, s. The fluor albus, a disease of females.
WHITHER, *hwith'-er*, ad. To what place; to which place, to what point or degree. [place.
WHITHERSOEVER, *hwith'-er-so-ev'-er*, ad. To whatever
WHITING, *hwi'-ting*, s A sea-fish, allied to the cod, and valued as an article of food; ground chalk, carefully cleaned from all stony matter; Spanish white.
WHITISH, *hwi'-tish*, a. Somewhat white.—s. *Whitishness.*
WHITLEATHER, *hwit'-leth-er*, s. Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., remarkable for its pliability and toughness; a name popularly given to a broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds.
WHITLOW, *hwit'-low*, s. In *path.*, an inflammation commonly terminating in suppuration, and seated about the root of the nail of a finger, or in the periosteum, or in the bone of the last joint. In *sheep*, a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind.—*Whitlow-grass*, mountain knot-grass.
WHITSOUR, *hwit'-sow-er*, s. A sort of apple.
WHITSTER,‡ *hwit'-ster*, s. A whitener; a bleacher.
WHITSUL, *hwit'-sul*, s. A provincial name of milk, sour milk, cheese curds, and butter.
WHITSUN, *hwit'-sun*, a. Observed at Whitsuntide.
WHITSUNDAY, *hwit'-sun-da*, } s. The seventh Sunday
WHITSUNTIDE, *hwit'-sun-tide*, } after Easter; a festival of the Church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.
WHITTLE, *hwit'l*, s. A small pocket-knife; a white dress for a woman.
— v.a. To pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife; ‡ to sharpen.
WHITTLED, *hwit'ld*, pp. or a. Cut with a small knife.
WHITY-BROWN, *hwi'-te-brown*, a. Of a colour between white and brown.
WHIZ, *hwiz*, v.n. To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.
— s. A hissing sound.
WHIZZING, *hwiz'-zing*, ppr. or a. Making or denoting a humming or hissing sound;—ad. *Whizzingly.*
WHO, *hoo*. A relative pronoun always referring to persons, and much used in asking questions; as, *who* art thou?
WHOEVER, *hoo-ev'-er*, pron. Any person whatever.
WHOLE, *hole*, a. Containing the total amount or number, or the entire thing; all; total; complete; not defective or imperfect; not impaired, injured, or broken; sound; not hurt or sick; restored to health and soundness.—*Whole-blood*, a kinsman derived from the same couple of ancestors, as distinguished from *half-blood.*—*Whole-hoofed*, in *zool.*, having the hoof undivided, as in the horse.
— s. The entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts; a regular combination of parts; totality; aggregate.
WHOLENESS, *hole'-nes*, s. Entireness; totality.
WHOLESALE, *hole'-sale*, s. Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail.*
— a. Buying and selling by the piece or quantity.
WHOLESOME, *hole'-sum*, a. Tending to promote health; salubrious; sound; contributing to the health of the mind, favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity; useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue, or peace;—ad. *Wholesomely*;—s. *Wholesomeness.* [totally.
WHOLLY, *ho'-le*, ad. Entirely; completely; perfectly;
WHOM, *hoom*, the objective of *who.*
WHOMSOEVER, *hoom-so-ev'er*, pron. Any person, without exception.
WHOOP, *hoop*, ad. A shout of pursuit; a shout of war; a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack, the bird called *hoepoe* or *upupa.*
— v.n To shout with a particular voice.
— v.a. To insult with shouts.
WHOOPING-COUGH. *See* HOOPING-COUGH.
WHOOT. *See* HOOT.
WHOP, *hwop*, s. A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.
WHOPPER, *hwop'-per*, s. Any thing uncommonly large; applied particularly to a monstrous lie. (*Vulgar.*)
WHORE, *hore*, s. A woman who practices unlawful commerce with men; particularly one who does it for hire; a harlot; a courtesan. [lewdness.
— v.n. To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practice
WHORE, ‡ v.a. To corrupt by lewd intercourse.
WHOREDOM, *hore'-dum*, s. Lewdness; fornication; unlawful commerce with the other sex.—In *Scripture*, idolatry.
WHOREMASTER, *hore'-mast'r*, } s. One who practises
WHOREMONGER, *hore-mung'-ur*, } lewdness.
WHORESON, *hore'-sun*, s. A bastard.
WHORISH, *ho'-rish*, a. Lewd; unchaste; addicted to libidinous pleasures; incontinent;—ad. *Whorishly*;—s. *Whorishness.*
WHORL, *hwawrl*, s. In *bot.*, an arrangement of a number of leaves or flowers around a stem, in the same plane with each other.—In *conch.*, a volution or turn of the spire of a univalve.
WHORLEBUT,† *hwawrl'-but*, s. A kind of gauntlet, made with straps and leaden plummets, formerly used at athletic games.
WHORLED, *hwawrld*, a. Furnished with whorls.
WHORT, *hwawrt*, s. The fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub.
WHORTLEBERRY, *hwawr'tl-ber'-re*, s. A plant or shrub, and its fruit, of the genus *vaccinium.*
WHOSE, *hooz*. The possessive or genitive case of *who* or *which*; applied to persons or things.
WHOSE-SOEVER, *hooz-so-ev'-er*, pron. Of any person whatever.
WHOSO,‡ *hoo'-so*, pron. Any person whatever.
WHOSOEVER, *hoo-so-ev'-er*, pron. Any one; any person whatever. [much force.
WHUR, *hwur*, v.n. To pronounce the letter *r* with too
— s. The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity.
WHURT, *hwurt*, s. A whortleberry or bilberry.
WHY, *wi*, ad. For what cause or reason (*interrog.*), for which reason or cause (*relatively*); for what reason or cause (*rel.*)
WHYCALF, *hwi'-calf*, s. A cow calf. (*Local.*)
WHYNOT, *wi'-not*, s. A cant word for violent and peremptory procedure.
WI, *wi*. A Gothic prefix, denoting *holy*; as *Wibert*, holy bright.
WIC, *wik*. A termination, denoting jurisdiction, as in *bailiwick*; a village or mansion.
WICK, *wik*, s. A number of threads of cotton or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string, round which wax or tallow is applied.
WICKED, *wik'-ed*, a. Evil in principle or practice, deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice; sinful; criminal.—ad. *Wickedly*—s. *Wickedness.*
WICKEN, *wik'n*, } s. The *pyrus*, or *sorbus aucu*
WICKEN-TREE, *wik'n-tree*, } *paria*, mountain-ash.
WICKER, *wik'-er*, a. Made of twigs or oziers.
WICKET, *wik'-et*, s. A small gate or door; a bar or rod used in playing cricket.—In *fort.*, a small door in the gate of a fortified place.
WICLIFFITE, *wik'-lif-ite*, s. A follower of Wickliffe.
WIDE, *wide*, a. Broad; having a great distance or extent between the sides; remote; distant.—*Wide-branched*, having spreading branches.
— ad. At a distance; far; with great extent; *used chiefly in composition*, as *wide*-skirted meads.
WIDELY, *wide'-le*, ad. With great extent each way; to a great distance.
WIDEN, *wide'n*, v.a. To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth.
— v n. To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself. [breadth.
WIDENED, *wide'nd*, pp. or a. Made wide; extended in
WIDENESS, *wide'-nes*, s. Breadth; width; great extent between the sides.
WIDGEON, *wij'-un*, s. A water-fowl of the duck kind.
WIDOW, *wid'-o*, s. A woman who has lost her husband by death.—*Widow-bench*, that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure.—*Widow-hunter*, one who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune.—*Widow-maker*, one who makes widows by destroying lives.—*Widow-wail*, in *bot.*, a plant of the genus *cneorum.*
— v.a. To bereave of a husband; † to endow with a widow's right; to strip of anything good.
WIDOWED, *wid'-ode*, pp. or a. Bereaved of a husband by death; deprived of some good.
WIDOWER, *wid'-o-er*, s. A man who has lost his wife by death.
WIDOWHOOD, *wid'-o-hood*, s. State of being a widow, ‡ estate settled on a widow.
WIDTH, *width*, s. Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side.

Wield, *weeld*, v.a. To use with full command or power; to use or employ with the hand; to handle.—*To wield the sceptre*, to govern with supreme command.
Wielded, *weeld'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to wield*.
Wieldless, *weeld'-les*, a. Unmanageable.
Wieldy, *weeld'-e*, a. That may be wielded; manageable.
Wiery, *wi'-er-e*, a. Made of or having the properties of wire; ‡ wet; marshy.
Wife, *wife*, s.; pl. **Wives**. The lawful consort of a man; the correlative of *husband*; ‡ a woman of low employment.
Wifehood, *wife'-hud*, s. State and character of a wife.
Wifeless, *wife'-les*, a. Without a wife; unmarried.
Wifely, *wife'-le*, a. Becoming a wife.
Wig, *wig*, s. A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of net-work; a sort of cake.
Wigeon. *See* **Widgeon**.
Wigged, *wigd*, a. Having the head covered with a wig.
Wight, *wite*, s. A being; a person. (*Used ironically.*)
— ‡ a. Swift; nimble;—ad. *Wightly*.
Wigwam, *wig'-wam*, s. An Indian cabin or hut.
Wild, *wile'd*, a. Roving; wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field, not tamed or domesticated; growing without culture; desert; not inhabited; savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture; turbulent; tempestuous; irregular; licentious; inconstant; disorderly; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason; imaginary; fanciful.
Wild is a prefix to numerous words, and especially to the names of plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens; as *wild* basil, *wild* olive, &c.—*Wild-boar*, an animal of the hog kind, from which the domesticated swine are descended.—*Wild-born*, born in a wild state.—*Wild-cat*, the cat supposed to be the original stock of the domestic cat.—*Wild-cherry*, a large tree, the *cerasus Virginiana*, bearing a small astringent fruit resembling a cherry.—*Wild-eyed*, having eyes appearing wild.—*Wild-fire*, a composition of inflammable materials; a disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin; a kind of erysipelas.—*Wild-fowl*, fowls of the forest, or untamed.—*Wild-goose*, an aquatic fowl of the genus *anser*, a bird of passage.—*Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild-goose.—*Wild-honey*, honey that is found in the forest, in hollow trees or among rocks.—*Wild-indigo*, a plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, growing in the woods.—*Wild-land*, land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation.—*Wild-oats*, a tall, oat-like kind of soft grass; the *holcus avenaceus*.—To *sow one's wild oats*, is to pass through a season of wild and thoughtless dissipation.—*Wild-service*, a tree of the genus *cratægus*, or hawthorn kind.
— s. A desert; an uncultivated or uninhabited tract or region, a forest or sandy desert. In the plural *Wilds*; as, the "*woods and wilds*."
Willer, *wil'-der*, v.a. To loose or cause to lose the way or track; to bewilder.
Wildered, *wil'-derd*, pp. or a. Lost in a pathless tract; puzzled.
Wilderness, *wil'-der-nes*, s. A desert, a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings.—In *Scripture*, it is applied frequently to the deserts of Arabia; a wood in a garden resembling a forest.
Wilding, *wile'd'-ing*, s. A wild crab-apple; a young tree that is wild, or growing without cultivation.
Wildly, *wile'd'-le*, ad. Without cultivation, without tameness, with disorder, with perturbation or distraction, heedlessly; capriciously, irrationally; extravagantly.
Wildness, *wile'd'-nes*, s. Rudeness; rough, uncultivated state, inordinate disposition to rove; savageness, brutality, rudeness. alienation of mind.
Wilds, *wile'ds*, s. Among *farmers*, the part of a plough by which it is drawn (*Local.*) *See* **Wild**.
Wile, *wile*, s. A trick or stratagem practised for ensnaring or deception, a sly, insidious artifice.
— v.a. To deceive, to beguile.
Wilful, *wil'-ful*, a. Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; refractory; ad. *Wilfully*;—s. *Wilfulness*.
Wilily, *wi'-le-le*, ad. By stratagem; with insidious [art.
Wiliness, *wi'-le-nes*, s. Cunning; guile.
Whilk *wilk*, s. A species of mollusk. *See* **Whelk**.

Will, *wil*, s. That faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or forbear an action; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue, that state of mind or feeling which is directed or influenced by the *judgment*, choice, discretion; pleasure, command, direction, disposition, inclination, power, divine determination; moral purpose or counsel, the disposition of a man's estate, to take effect after his death.—*Good-will*, favour, kindness.—*Ill-will*, enmity, unfriendliness.—*To have one's will*, to obtain what is desired.—*At will*, to hold an estate *at will*, is to enjoy the possession at the will of another.—*Will-with-a-wisp*, Jack-with-a-lantern ignis fatuus.
— v.a. To determine; to decide in the mind that something shall be done or forborne; to command; to direct; to wish; to desire; to dispose of estate and effects by testament.—In *gram.*, an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense, admitting of different significations in different persons.
Willed, *wild*, pp. Determined; resolved; disposed of by will or testament.
Willemite, *wil'-le-mite*, s. A mineral of resinous lustre and yellowish colour, a silicate of zinc.
Willer, *wil'-ler*, s. One who wills.
Willing, *wil'-ling*, a. Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; not averse; desirous; ready; prompt; received; without reluctance; spontaneous; consenting.—*Willing-hearted*, well disposed;—ad. *Willingly*;—s. *Willingness*.
Willow, *wil'-lo*, s. A well-known tree, of the genus *salix*.—*Willow-gall*, a protuberance on the leaves of willows.—*Willow-herb*, the name of a number of plants, of the genus *epilobium*; also, the purple loosestrife, of the genus *lythrum*.—*Willow-tufted*, tufted with willows.—*Willow-weed*, a weed growing on wet, light lands, with a seed like buckwheat; the *polygonum lapathifolium*.
Willowed, *wil'-lode*, a. Abounding with willows.
Willowish, *wil'-low-ish*, a. Like the colour of the willow.
Willowy, *wil'-lo-e*, a. Abounding with willows.
Wilsome, *wil'-sum*, a. Obstinate; stubborn.
Wilt, *wilt*, second pers. sing. of the present indicative of the aux. verb *to will*.
— v.n. To begin to wither. [a green plant.
— v.a. To cause to begin to wither; to make flaccid, as
Wilted, *wilt'-ed*, pp. or a. Having become flaccid and lost its freshness, as a plant.
Wily, *wi'-le*, a. Using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; mischievously artful; cunning; insidious.
Wimble, *wim'-bl*, s. An instrument for boring holes turned by a handle.
—‡ a Active, nimble.
Wimbrel, *wim'-brel*, s. A bird of the curlew kind.
Wimple,‡ *wim'-pl*, s. A hood or veil.
—‡ v.a. To draw down, as a veil.
Win, *win*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *won*. To gain by success in competition or contest; to gain by solicitation or courtship, to obtain, to allure to kindness or compliance; to gain by persuasion.
— v.n. To gain the victory; to gain favour or influence; to gain ground.
Wince, *winse*, v.n. To shrink; to start back; to kick or flounce when uneasy or impatient of a rider, as a horse *winces*.
Wincer, *win'-ser*, s. One who winces, shrinks, or kicks.
Winch, *winsh*, s. The crank or handle by which the axis of machines is turned; an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly; ‡ the kick of a beast impatient of the rider or of pain.
— v.n To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness.
Wincopipe, *win'-ko-pipe*, s. The local name of a little flower that, when it opens in the morning, bodes a fair day, the *anagallis arvensis*.
Wind, *wind*, or *wine'd* (*poet*), s. Air in motion, a current of air.—The *four winds*, the four cardinal points of the heavens.—Breath, power of respiration, breath modulated by the organs or by an instrument; air impregnated with scent, anything insignificant or light as wind, flatulence; air generated in the stomach and bowels.—*Down the wind*, decaying; declining.—*To take* or *have the wind*, to gain or have the advantage.—*To take wind*, or *to get wind*, to be divulged; to become public.—*In the wind's eye*, in *naut.* language, signifies towards the direct point from

which the wind blows.—*Between wind and water*, denotes that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship or fluctuation of the water's surface.

Wind has a variety of compounds, as, *Wind-bound*, prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.—*Wind-dried*, dried in the wind.—*Wind-dropsy*, a swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines, tympanites.—*Wind-egg*, an addle egg.—*Wind-fallen*, blown down by the wind.—*Wind-flower*, a plant, the anemone.—*Wind-furnace*, a furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.—*Wind-gage*, an instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind.—*Wind-gall*, a soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse.—*Wind-gun*, an air-gun, a gun discharged by the force of compressed air.—*Wind-hatch*, in *mining*, the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth.—*Wind-hover*, a species of hawk.—*Wind-instrument*, an instrument of music, played by wind, chiefly by the breath, as a flute.—*Wind-mill*, a mill turned by the wind.—*Wind-pump*, a pump moved by wind.—*Wind-rode*, a term used by seamen to signify a ship when riding with wind and tide opposed to each other, driven to the leeward of her anchor.—*Wind-sail*, a wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship.—*Wind-seed*, a plant of the genus *arctotis*.—*Wind-shock*, a sort of bruise or shiver in a tree.—*Wind-tight*, so tight as to prevent the passing of wind.

WIND, *wine'd*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *wound*. To blow; to sound by blowing, as to *wind* the horn; to turn; to move, or cause to turn; to turn round some fixed object, to bind, or to form into a ball or coil by turning; to introduce by insinuation; to change; to vary; to entwist; to infold; to encircle.—*To wind off*, to unwind.—*To wind out*, to extricate.—*To wind up*, to bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread; to bring to a conclusion or settlement; to put in a state of renovated or continued motion.—To nose; to follow by the scent; to expose to the wind, to drive hard, so as to render scant of wind, as a horse; also to rest a horse, in order to recover wind.—*To wind a ship*, is to turn it end for end, so that the wind strikes it on the opposite side.

—v.n. To be convolved; to be turned around something; to crook; to bend.—*To wind out*, to be extricated; to escape.

WINDAGE, *win'-daje*, s. The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun or mortar or other piece, and that of a ball or shell.

WINDER, *wine'-der*, v.a. To fan; to clean grain with a fan.

— s. One who winds.

WINDFALL, *wind'-fawl*, s. Fruit blown off the tree by wind, an unexpected legacy or other gain.

WINDINESS, *win'-de-nes*, s. The state of being windy or tempestuous; fulness of wind; flatulence; tendency to generate wind; tumour; puffiness.

WINDING, *wine'-ding*, ppr. or a. Turning; binding about; bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface.—*Winding-engine*, an engine employed in *mining*, to draw up buckets from a deep pit.—*Winding-sheet*, a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.—*Winding-tackle*, a tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block.

— s. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander; a call by the boatswain's whistle.

WINDINGLY, *wine'-ding-le*, ad. In a winding or circuitous manner.

WINDLASS, *wind'-las*, s. A machine for raising weights, in which a rope or chain, with the weight attached, is wound about a cylinder or roller moved by a crank, shifting levers, or similar means; a handle by which anything is turned.

WINDLE, *win'dl*, s. A spindle; a kind of reel.—*Windle-straw*, a reed; a stalk of grass; a small slender straw.

WINDLESS, *wind'-les*, a. Wanting wind; out of breath.

WINDOW, *win'-do*, s. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, and of air when necessary; an aperture or opening; the frame or other thing that covers the aperture; lattice or casement.—*Window-blind*, a blind to intercept the light of a window.—*Window-frame*, the frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.—*Window-glass*, panes of glass for windows.—*Window-sash*, the sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

—‡ v.a. To furnish with windows; to place at a window.

WINDOWED, *win'-dode*, pp. or a. Furnished with windows.

WINDOWY, *win'-do-e*, a. Having little crossings like the sashes of a window.

WINDPIPE, *wind'-pipe*, or *wine'd'-pipe*, s. The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

WINDROW, *wind'-ro*, s. A line or row of hay ready to be rolled into cocks; the untilled border of a field.

WINDWARD, *wind'-ward*, s. The point from which the wind blows.—*To lay an anchor to windward*, to adopt previous measures for success or security.

— a. Being on the side toward the point from which the wind blows.

— ad. Toward the wind.

WINDY, *win'-de*, a. Consisting of wind; tempestuous; boisterous, puffy; flatulent; abounding with wind.

WINE, *wine*, the fermented juice of grapes; the juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar, sometimes with spirits, &c.; intoxication; drinking.—*Wine-bibber*, one who drinks much wine; a great drinker.—*Wine-cask*, a cask in which wine is or has been kept.—*Wine-glass*, a small glass in which wine is drunk.—*Wine-measure*, the measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.—*Wine-merchant*, a merchant who deals in wines.—*Wine-press*, a place where grapes are pressed.—*Wine-stone*, the deposit of crude tartar, or argal, on the interior of wine-casks.

WINELESS, *wine'-les*, a. Destitute of wine.

WING, *wing*, s. The limb of a bird by which it flies, and under which it protects its young; *fig.*, care and protection; the limb of an insect by which it flies; flight; passage by the wing; means of flying; acceleration; motive or incitement of flight; the flank or extreme body or part of an army; any side-piece.—In *bot.*, a leaf-like appendage; *Wings* being the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower, which stand opposite to each other.—In *gard.*, a side-shoot.—In *arch.*, a side-building, less than the main edifice.—In *fort.*, the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c.—In a *fleet*, the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle.—In a *ship*, the *wings* are those parts of the hold and orlop deck which are nearest the sides.—In *Scripture*, protection.—*Wing-case*, or *Wing-shell*, the case or shell which covers the wings of coleopterous insects, as the beetle, &c.—*Wing-covering*, covering the wings.—*Wing-footed*, having wings attached to the feet; as, *wing-footed* Mercury. Hence, swift; fleet.

— v.a. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity; to supply with side bodies; to transport by flight.—To *wing a flight*, to exert the power of flying.

WINGED, *wing'd* or *wing'-ed*, pp. Furnished with wings; transported by flying; having wings; swift; rapid; wounded.—In *bot.*, furnished with a leaf-like appendage.—In *her.*, represented with wings, or having wings of a different colour from the body, fanned with wings; swarming with birds.—*Winged-pea*, a plant.

WINGLESS, *wing'-les*, a. Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.

WINGLET, *wing'-let*, s. A little wing.

WINGY, *wing'-e*, a. Having wings; rapid; as, *wingy* speed.

WINK, *wingk*, v.n. To shut the eyes quickly; to close the eyelids with a quick motion; to give a hint by the motion of the eyelids; to close the eyelids, and exclude the light; to be dim.—*To wink at*, to connive at, to tolerate; to overlook.

— s. The act of closing the eyelids quickly; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

WINKER, *wingk'-er*, s. One who winks; a horse's blinder.

WINKING, *wingk'-ing*, ppr. Shutting the eyes quickly, conniving at;—ad. *Winkingly*.

WINNER, *win'-ner*, s. One who gains by success in competition or contest.

WINNING, *win'-ning*, ppr. Gaining by success in competition or contest.

— a. Attracting; adapted to gain favour; charming, —ad. *Winningly*.

— s. The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.

WINNOW, *win'-no*, v.a. To separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind; to fan; to beat, as with wings; to examine; to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth.

— v.n. To separate chaff from corn.

WINNOWED, *win'-node*, pp. of the verb *to winnow*.

WINNOWER, *win'-no-er*, s. One who winnows.

WINNOWING, *win'-no-ing*, ppr. or a. Separating from the chaff by wind; examining.
— s. The act of separating from chaff by wind. [*somely.*
WINSOME, *win'-sum*, a. Merry; cheerful;—ad. *Win-*
WINTER, *win'-ter*, s. The cold season of the year. In *astron* calculations, the winter commences when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in *ordinary discourse*, the three *winter* months are December, January, and February, the part of a printing-press which sustains the carriage.—*Winter* is frequently used as a compound in *bot.*, *hort.*, and *agric.*, as, *Winter-apple*, an apple that keeps well in winter.—*Winter-barley*, a kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.—*Winter-berry*, a low shrub of the genus *prinos*.—*Winter-bloom*, a plant of the genus *azalea*.—*Winter-cherry*, a plant of the genus *physalis*, and its fruit.—*Winter-citron*, a sort of pear.—*Winter-cress*, a plant of the genus *barbarea*.—*Winter-crop*, a crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.—*Winter-fallow*, ground that is fallowed in winter.—*Winter-garden*, an ornamental garden for winter.—*Winter-green*, a plant of the genus *pyrola*; also applied to plants of the genera *chimaphila* and *gaultheria*.—*Winter-killed*, killed by the winter, as grain.—*Winter lodge* or *winter-lodgment*, the hybernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter.—*Winter-pear*, any pear that keeps well in winter.—*Winter-quarters*, the quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.—*Winter-solstice*, the solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.
— v.n. To pass the winter.
— v.a. To feed or manure during the winter.
WINTERED, *win'-terd*, pp. or a. Kept through the winter; lived through the winter.
WINTERLY, *win'-ter-le*, a. Such as is suitable to winter.
WINTERY, *win'-ter-e*, a. Suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold, stormy.
WINY, *wi'-ne*, a. Having the taste or qualities of wine.
WINZE, *winze*, s. In *mining*, a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation.
WIPE, *wipe*, v.a. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing; to strike off gently; to cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful; to cheat; to defraud.—*To wipe away*, to cleanse by rubbing or tersion. *To wipe off*, to clear away.—*To wipe out*, to efface; to obliterate.
— s. The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning; a blow; a stroke; a gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm.
WIPED, *wipe't*, pp. of the verb *to wipe*.
WIPER, *wi'-per*, s. One who wipes; the instrument used for wiping.—In *mills*, a piece generally projecting from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers or heavy pistons, and leaving them to fall by their own weight.
WIRE, *wire*, s. A thread of metal; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread.—*Wire-draw*, to draw a metal into wire, which is done by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel; to draw into length, to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity.—*Wire-drawer*, one who draws metal into wire.—*Wire-drawn*, drawn out to great length or fineness.—*Wire-gauze*, a texture of finely interwoven wire, resembling gauze.—*Wire-grate*, a grate or contrivance of fine wirework to keep insects out of vineries, hot-houses, &c.—*Wire-heel*, a defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.—*Wire-pulling*, the act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; hence, secret influence or management; intrigue.
— v.a. To bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors.
WIRE-WORM, *wire'-wurm*, s. A name given to the root-destroying larvæ of various beetles, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness.
WIRY, *wi'-re*, a. Made of wire; like wire.
WIS,‡ *wis*, v.a. To think; to suppose; to imagine.
WISDOM, *wiz'-dum*, s. The right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means to accomplish them, prudence; the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good; quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution; natural instinct and sagacity.—In *Scripture*, human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences; godliness; piety.
WISE, *wize*, a. Having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false, or between what is proper and what is improper; discreet and judicious in the use or application of knowledge; learned; knowing; skilled in arts, science, or philosophy; judicious; well adapted to produce good effects; becoming a wise man; grave, discreet. — In *Scripture*, godly; pious. *Ironically*, skilled in magic or divination.
—+ s. Manner; way of being or acting. The word is often used in certain phrases, and also in composition; as, in any *wise*; on this *wise*; in no *wise*; *likewise*, *otherwise*, *lengthwise*, &c.—*Wise-hearted*, wise, knowing; skilful.—*Wise-sayer*, one who is noted for predicting the weather; one who makes pretensions to great wisdom.
WISEACRE, *wize'-a-ker*, s. One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in *contempt*, a simpleton; a dunce.
WISELING, *wize'-ling*, s. One who pretends to be wise.
WISELY, *wize'-le*, ad. Prudently; judiciously; discreetly; craftily; with art or stratagem.
WISENESS,‡ *wize'-nes*, s. Wisdom.
WISH, *wish*, v.n. To have a strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be obtainable; to be disposed or inclined; to have a feeling that sometimes partakes of hope or fear.
— v.a. To long for; to desire eagerly or ardently; to hanker after; to imprecate; to express desire.
— s. Eager desire; thing desired.
WISHED, *wisht*, pp. of the verb *to wish*.
WISHER, *wish'-er*, s. One who desires; one who expresses a wish.
WISHFUL, *wish'-ful*, a. Having desire, or ardent longing, showing desire;—ad. *Wishfully*.
WISKET, *wisk'-et*, s. A basket. [substance.
WISP, *wisp*, s. A small bundle of straw or other I ke
WIST,‡ pret. of *wis*.
WISTFUL, *wist'-ful*, a. Full of thoughts; earnest; attentive;—ad. *Wistfully*.
WISTIT, *wis'-tit*, s. The striated monkey, a small monkey of South America, having sharp claws and squirrel-like habits.
WISTLY,‡ *wist'-le*, ad. Earnestly.
WISTON-WISH, *wis'-tun-wish*, s. A rodent quadruped of America, the prairie-dog.
WIT, *wit*, v.n. To know; used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, that is *to say*.
— s. The understanding or mental powers; ingenuity, humour; satire, the association of ideas in a manner natural, but unusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure; a man of genius or fancy; sense; judgment; power of invention, faculty of the mind.—*Wits*, in the *plural*, soundness of mind.—*Wit-cracker*,+ one who breaks jests; a joker.—*Wit-craft*,+ contrivance; invention.—*Wit-snapper*,‡ one who affects repartee.—*Wit-starved*, barren of wit; destitute of genius.—*Wit-worm*, one who feeds on wit.
WITCH, *witsh*, s. A woman supposed to be in compact with the devil, who practises sorcery or enchantment; ‡ a winding, sinuous bank.—*Witch-elm*, a kind of elm, the *ulmus montana*, properly *wych-elm*.—*Witch-hazel*, a shrub, the *hamamelis virginica*, which flowers in autumn when its leaves are falling; the witch-elm or wych-elm.
— v.a. To bewitch; to fascinate.
WITCHCRAFT, *witsh'-kraft*, s. The practices of witches sorcery; enchantments; power more than natural.
WITCHED, *witsh'd*, ppr. of the verb *to witch*.
WITCHERY, *witsh'-er-e*, s. Sorcery; enchantment, fascination. [witchcraft.
WITCHING, *witsh'-ing*, a. Suited to enchantment or
WITE,‡ *wite*, v.a. To reproach; to blame.
— ‡ s. Blame; reproach.
WITELESS,‡ *wite'-les*, a. Blameless.
WITENAGEMOTE, *wit'-e-nà-ghem-ote*, s. (Sax.) A meeting of wise men; the national council or legislature of England, in the days of the Saxons.
WITH, *with*, prep. By, noting cause, instrument or means; on the side of, noting friendship or favour in opposition to; noting comparison; in the society of; in connexion; in mutual dealing; in partnership in consent, noting parity of state.—*With* and *by* are closely allied; but in general, *with* denotes the instrument or agent; as, he slew him *with* his sword he died *by* poison.—*With*, in *composition*, signifies sometimes opposition, privation; or separation, departure.

WITHAL, *with-awl'*, ad. With the rest; together with; likewise; at the same time.

†WITHAMITE, *with-am'-ite*, s. A red mineral, a variety of epidote.

WITHDRAW, *with-draw'*, v.a. To take away what has been enjoyed; to take from; to recall. [treat.
— v.n. To quit a company or place; to retire; to re-

WITHDRAWER, *with-draw'-er*, s. One who bereaves.

WITHDRAWING-ROOM, *with-draw'-ing-room*, s. A room behind another room for retirement; a drawing-room.

WITHDRAWMENT, *with-draw'-ment*, } s. The act of with-
WITHDRAWAL, *with-draw'-al*, } drawing, or taking back; a recalling from a certain position.

WITHDRAWN, *with-drawn'*, pp. of the verb *to withdraw*.

WITHE, *with*, s. A willow twig; a band consisting of a twig, or twigs twisted.

WITHED, *withi*, a. Bound with a withe.

WITHER, *with'-er*, v.n. To fade; to lose its native freshness; to become sapless; to dry; to waste; to pine away.
— v.a. To cause to fade and become dry.

WITHER-BAND, *with'-er-band*, s. A piece of iron laid under a saddle, near a horse's withers.

WITHERED, *with'-erd*, pp. or a. Faded; dried; shrunk;
—s. *Witheredness*.

WITHERINGLY, *with'-er-ing-le*, ad. In a manner tending to wither, or cause to shrink. [of baryta.

WITHERITE, *with'-er-ite*, s. In *min.*, a native carbonate

WITHERLOCK, *with'-er-lok*, s. That lock of the mane of a horse which the rider takes hold of when mounting.

WITHERNAM, *with'-er-nam*, s. In *law*, a second or reciprocal writ or distress; reprisal.

WITHERS, *with'-ers*, s.pl. The junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.

WITHHELD, *with-held'*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to withhold*. [to hinder.

WITHHOLD, *with-hoald'*, v.a. To hold back; to restrain;

WITHHOLDEN,‡ *with-hoal'-dn*. Old particle of *withheld*.

WITHHOLDER, *with-hoal'-der*, s. One who withholds.

WITHHOLDMENT, *with-hoald'-ment*, s. Act of withholding.

WITHIN, *with-in'*, prep. In the inner part, in the limits or compass of; not beyond; not reaching to anything external; not later than; in the reach of; not exceeding; in the house; in any enclosure.
— ad. In the inner part; inwardly; internally; in the mind.

WITHINSIDE, *with-in'-side*, ad. In the inner parts.

WITHOUT, *with-owt'*, prep. Not with; in a state of destitution or absence from; beyond; not within; independent of; not by the use of; on the outside of; unless; except.
— ad. Not on the inside; not within; out of doors.

WITHOUTEN,‡ *with-owt'n*, ad. Without.

WITHSTAND, *with-stand'*, v.a. To oppose; to resist.

WITHSTANDER, *with-stand'-er*, s. One who opposes; an opponent; a resisting power.

WITHSTOOD, *with-stud'*, pp. of the verb *to withstand*.

WITH-VINE, *with'-vine*, } s. A local name for the
WITH-WINE, *with'-wine*, } couch-grass.

WITHWIND, *with'-wine'd*, s. A plant of the class *convolculus* (*Local.*) [or twig.

WITHY, *with'-e*, s. A large species of willow; a withe
— a. Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

WITLESS, *wit'-les*, a. Destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought; indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment;—ad. *Witlessly*;
— s. *Witlessness*.

WITLING, *wit'-ling*, s. A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit.

WITNESS, *wit'-nes*, s. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event; that which furnishes evidence or proof; a person who knows or sees anything; one personally present; one who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it; one who gives testimony.
—*With a witness*, effectually; with great force.
— v.a. To see or know by personal presence; to attest, to give testimony to; to testify to something; to see the execution of an instrument.—In the *imperatives mood*, see, in evidence or proof.
— v.n. To bear testimony; to give evidence.

WITNESSED, *wit'-nest*, pp. of the verb *to witness*.

WITNEY-BLANKET, *wit'-na-blank'-et*, s. A superior kind of blanket.

WITTED, *wit'-ted*, a. Having wit or understanding.

WITTICISM, *wit'-te-sizm*, s. A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a low kind of wit.

WITTILY, *wit'-te-le*, ad. With wit; with a delicate turn or phrase; ingenicusly; cunningly; artfully.

WITTINESS, *wit'-te-nes*, s. The quality of being witty.

WITTINGLY, *wit'-ting-le*, ad. Knowingly; with knowledge.

WITTOL, *wit'-tol*, s. A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold;—ad. *Wittolly*.

WITTY, *wit'-te*, a. Possessed of wit; full of wit; judicious; ingenious; inventive; acute; smart.

WITWALL, *wit'-wawl*, s. A bird, the golden oriole also the great spotted woodpecker.

WIVE,‡ *wive*, v.n. To marry.
— v.a. To match to a wife; ‡ to take for a wife.

WIVEHOOD, *wive'-hood*, s. Behaviour becoming a wife.

WIVELESS, *wive'-les*, a. Not having a wife.

WIVELY, *wive'-le*, a. Pertaining to a wife.

WIVER, *wiv'-er*, } s. A kind of heraldic dragon.
WIVERN, *wiv'-ern*, }

WIVES, *wives*, pl. of WIFE. [chanter; a sorcerer.

WIZARD, *wiz'-ard*, s. (from *wise*.) A conjurer; an en-
— a. Enchanting; charming; haunted by wizards.

WIZEN, *wiz'n*, v.n. To wither; to dry.

WOAD, *wode*, s. A plant of the genus *isatis*, formerly much used for giving a permanent blue dye, but now chiefly superseded by indigo.—*Woad-mill*, a mill for bruising and preparing woad.

WOBEGONE, *wo'-be-gon*, a. Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

WODEN, *wo'-den*, s. An Anglo-Saxon deity supposed to correspond to Mercury of the ancients, from whom Wednesday derives its name.

WOE, *wo*, s. Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity, a curse.—*Woe-shaken*, shaken by woe;—ad. *Woefully* or *Wofully*;—s. *Woefulness* or *Wofulness*.

WOEFUL, } *wo'-ful*, { a. Sorrowful; distressed with
WOFUL, } { grief or calamity; afflicted
wretched; pitiful; mournful; calamitous; afflictive.

WOESOME, *wo'-sum*, a. Woeful.

WOLD, *woald*, s. The Saxon for *weald*, a wood.

WOLF, *woolf*, s. A ravenous animal of the genus *canis*, that kills sheep and other domestic animals; a small white worm or maggot; an eating ulcer.—*Wolf-dog*, a dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep.—*Wolf-fish*, a fierce, voracious fish, the *anarrhicas lupus*.—*Wolf-net*, a kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers.—*Wolf's-bane*, a poisonous plant; aconite.—*Wolf's-claw*, a cryptogamous plant of the genus *lycopodium*, or club-moss kind.—*Wolf's-peach*, a plant, the tomato or love-apple.

WOLFISH, *woolf'-ish*, a. Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf;—ad. *Wolfishly*.

WOLFRAM, *wol'-fram*, s. A brownish or greyish-black ore of tungsten. [spar

WOLLASTONITE, *wol'-las-tun-ite*, s. A variety of tabular

WOLVERENE, } *wol'-ver-in*, { s. A carnivorous quadru-
WOLVERINE, } { ped, the *gulo luscus*, allied to the glutton.

WOMAN, *woom'-un*, s.; pl. WOMEN. The female of the human race, grown to adult years; a female attendant or servant.—*Woman-hater*, one who has an aversion to the female sex.

WOMANED,‡ *woom'-und*, a. Accompanied or united with a woman.

WOMANHOOD, *woom'-un-hud*, s. The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.

WOMANIZE,‡ *woom'-un-ize*, v.a. To make effeminate.

WOMANISH, *woom'-un-ish*, a. Suitable to a woman having the qualities of a woman; feminine;—ad. *Womanishly*;—s. *Womanishness*.

WOMANKIND, *woom'-un-kine'd*, s. The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.

WOMAN-LIKE, *woom'-un-like*, a. Like a woman.

WOMANLY, *woom'-un-le*, a. Becoming a woman; femi-
— ad. In the manner of a woman. [nine.

WOMB, *woom*, s. The uterus of a female; that part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth; the place where anything is produced; any large or deep cavity.
—‡ v.a. To enclose; to breed in secret.

WOMBAT, *woom'-bat*, s. A marsupiate quadruped, of the opossum family.

WOMBY,‡ *woom'-y*, a. Capacious.

WOMEN, *wim'-en*, s.; pl. of WOMAN.

WON, *wun*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to win*; ‡ to dwell or inhabit.
— s. A dwelling; a habitation.

WONDER, *wun'-der*, s. That emotion which is excited

by novelty; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy; anything mentioned with surprise; a miracle.—*Wonder-struck*, struck with wonder, admiration, and surprise.—*Wonder-working*, doing wonders or surprising things

—v.n. To be affected by surprise or admiration

WONDERER, *wun'-der-er*, s. One who wonders.

WONDERFUL, *wun'-der-ful*, a. Adapted to excite wonder or admiration, strange; astonishing;—ad. *Wonderfully*;—s. *Wonderfulness*.

WONDERING, *wun'-der-ing*, ppr. or a. Indulging or feeling wonder;—ad. *Wonderingly*.

WONDERMENT, *wun'-der-ment*, s. Surprise; astonishment

WONDROUS, *wun'-drus*, a. Admirable; marvellous; such as may excite surprise.

—ad. In a wonderful or surprising degree.

WONDROUSLY, *wun'-drus-le*, ad. In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

WONT, *woant*, a contraction of *will not*, that is, *will not*.

WONT, *wunt*, a. Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily.

—‡s. Custom; habit; use.

—‡v.n. To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

WONTED, *wunt'-ed*, pp. or a. Accustomed; used; made familiar by use.

WONTEDNESS, *wunt'-ed-nes*, s. The state of being accustomed.

WONTLESS,‡ *wunt'-les*, a. Unaccustomed; unused.

WOO, *woo*, v.a. To court; to solicit in love; to invite with importunity,

—v.n. To court; to make love.

WOOD, *wood*, s. A large and thick collection of trees; a forest; the substance of trees, or the solid part which lies beneath the bark; trees cut or sawed for the fire; timber; trees cut for architectural purposes.—In *Scripture*, an idol.—*Wood* forms a prefix to a variety of compounds, as *Wood-anemone*, a plant, *anemone nemorosa*.—*Wood-ant*, a large ant living in society in woods and forests, and constructing large nests.—*Wood-ashes*, the remains of burned wood or plants.—*Wood-bine*, the honey-suckle.—*Wood-bound*, encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.—*Wood-chat*, a species of butcher-bird or shrike.—*Wood-choir*, songsters in a wood.—*Wood-coal*, charcoal; also lignite or brown coal.—*Wood-craft*, skill and practice in shooting and other sports in the woods.—*Wood-cut*, an engraving on wood.—*Wood-cutter*, a person who cuts wood.—*Wood-drink*, a decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.—*Wood-echo*, an echo from the wood.—*Wood-engraving*, the art of engraving on wood; xylography; an engraving on wood.—*Wood-fretter*, an insect or worm that eats wood.—*Wood-god*, a pretended sylvan deity.—*Wood-hole*, a place in which wood is laid up.—*Wood-house*, a house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.—*Woodland*, land covered with wood; a soil which, from its humidity and colour, resembles the soil in woods.—*Wood-lark*, a bird, a species of lark, the *alauda arborea*.—*Wood-layer*, a young oak or other timber-plant.—*Wood-lock*, in *ship-building*, a piece of elm, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising.—*Wood-louse*, an insect, the milleped.—*Wood-meil*, a coarse, hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war.—*Wood-mite*, a small insect found in old wood.—*Wood-monger*, a wood-seller.—*Wood-mote*, the ancient name of the forest court.—*Wood-nightshade*, a plant; woody nightshade.—*Wood-note*, wild music.—*Wood-nymph*, a fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad.—*Wood-offering*, wood burned on the altar.—*Wood-opal*, a striped variety of coarse opal.—*Wood-pigeon*, the ring-dove.—*Wood-puceron*, a small insect which penetrates into wood.—*Wood-reeve*, the steward or overseer of a wood.—*Wood-rock*, a compact variety of asbestus.—*Wood-roof*, a plant of the genus *asperula odorata*.—*Wood-sage*, a plant found in woods, *teucrium scorodonia*, having the smell of garlic.—*Wood-sere*, a kind of froth seen on herbs; froth-spit; cuckoo-spit.—*Wood-screw*, the ordinary screw made of iron, for uniting pieces of wood.—*Wood-sere*, the time when there is no sap in a tree.—*Wood-shock*, a North American quadruped, of the weasel tribe.—*Wood-soot*, soot from burned wood, which has been found useful as a manure.—*Wood-sorrel*, a plant of the genus *oxalis*, having an acid taste.—*Wood-spite*, a name given to the green woodpecker.—*Wood-stone*, a striped variety of horn-stone, somewhat resembling wood in appearance.—*Wood-tin*, a nodular variety of oxide of tin, of a brown colour.—*Wood-ward*, an officer of the forest, whose duty is to guard the woods.—*Wood-wash*, *Wood-wax*, or *Wood-waxen*, names applied to dyer's broom, or dyer's weed, *genista tinctoria*.—*Wood-work*, that part of any structure which is wrought of wood.—*Wood-worm*, a worm that is bred in wood.

—‡a. Mad; furious.

—v.a. To supply or get supplies of wood.

WOODCHUCK, *wood'-tchuk*, s. The name of a rudent; a burrowing quadruped, a species of the *marmot*.

WOODCOCK, *wood'-kok*, s. A bird allied to the snipes.—*Woodcock-shell*, a name given to the shells of certain mollusks of the genus *murex*.

WOODED, *wood'-ed*, a. Supplied or covered with wood.

WOODEN, *wood'n*, a. Made or consisting of wood, clumsy; awkward.

WOODLESS, *wood'-les*, a. Destitute of wood;—s. *Woodlessness*.

WOODLY, *wood'-le*, ad. Madly.

WOODMAN, *wood'-man*, s. A forest officer; a sportsman a hunter; one who cuts down trees.

WOODNESS,‡ *wood'-nes*, s. Anger; madness; rage.

WOODPECKER, *wood'-pek-er*, s. The name of numerous species of scansorial birds, of the genus *picus*.

WOODWORT, *wood'-wurt*, s. The common name of plants of the genus *stachys*.

WOODY, *wood'-e*, a. Abounding with or consisting of wood; ligneous; sylvan.—*Woody fibre* consists of slender membranous tubes, tapering at each end, in the tissue of plants.—*Woody-nightshade*, a plant bitter-sweet, *solanum dulcamara*.

WOOER, *woo'-er*, s. One who courts or solicits in love, a suitor or lover.

WOOF, *woof*, s. The threads that cross the warp in weaving, the weft; texture; cloth.

WOOFY, *woof'-e*, a. Having a close texture; dense.

WOOINGLY, *woo'-ing-le*, ad. Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay.

WOOL, *wool*, s. That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and other animals, which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur; short, thick hair.—In *bot.*, a sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs, on the surface of certain plants.—*Wool-ball*, a ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep.—*Wool-comber*, one whose occupation is to comb wool.—*Wool-driver*, one who buys wool and carries it to market.—*Wool-gathering*, a term applied to a vagrant or idle exercise of the imagination.—*Wool-grower*, a person who raises sheep for the production of wool.—*Wool-pack*, a pack or bag of wool, anything bulky without weight.—*Wool-sack*, a sack or bag of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor in the House of Lords.—*Wool-staple*, a city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.—*Wool-stapler*, one who deals in wool.—*Wool-trade*, the trade in wool.—*Wool-winder*, a person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles, to be packed for sale.

WOOLD, *woold*, v.a. To wind a rope round a mast or yard, where it has been fished or secured.

WOOLDED, *woold'-ed*, pp. Bound fast round with ropes.

WOOLDER, *woold'-er*, s. A stick used in woolding.

WOOLDING, *woold'-ing*, s. The act of winding, as a rope round a mast.

WOOLFEL, *wool'-fel*, s. A skin not stript of the wool.

WOOLLEN, *wool'-n*, a. Made or consisting of wool.

—s. Cloth made of wool.—*Woollen-draper*, one who deals in woollen goods.

WOOLLINESS, *wool'-e-nes*, s. The state of being woolly.

WOOLLY, *wool'-le*, a. Consisting of or resembling wool clothed with wool.—In *bot.*, clothed with a pubescence resembling wool.—*Woolly-lemur*, a quadrumanous animal, the *lemur lanizer* of naturalists.—*Woolly-pastinum*, a name given to a species of red orpiment or arsenic.

WOOLWARD,‡ *wool'-ward*, ad. In wool.—*To go woolward*, was to wear woollen next the skin, as a penance.

WOOP, *woop*, s. A bird. *See* WHOOP.

WOOS, *woos*, s. A plant; a seaweed.

WOOTS, *woots*, s. A kind of steel imported from Bengal, peculiarly excellent for some cutting instruments.

WORD, *wurd*, s. An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a term; a short discourse; talk; discourse; verbal contention; language; living speech, oral expression; promise; engagement; signal; order; command; account; tidings; message; decla-

ration, purpose expressed; divine revelation, or any part of it, as the *word* of God; a motto; a short sentence, a proverb.—*A good word*, commendation.—*In word*, in declaration only.—*Word-catcher*, one who cavils at words.

— † v.n. To dispute.

— v.a. To express in words.

WORDED, *wurd'-ed*, pp. Expressed in words.

WORDER,‡ *wur'-der*, s. A speaker.

WORDILY, *wur' de le*, ad. In a verbose or wordy manner.

WORDINESS, *wur'-de-nes*, s. The state or quality of [abounding with words.

WORDING, *wurd'-ing*, s. The act or manner of expressing in words.

WORDISH,‡ *wurd'-ish*, a. Respecting words.

WORDISHNESS,‡ *wur'-dish-nes*, s. Manner of wording.

WORDLESS, *wurd'-les*, a. Not using words; not speaking.

WORDY, *wurd'-e*, a. Using many words; verbose; full of words.

WORE, *wore*, pret. of the verb *to wear*.

WORK, *wurk*, v.n, pret. and pp. *worked* or *wrought*. To labour, to be occupied in performing manual labour, to carry on operations; to operate; to carry on business; to produce effects by action or influence; to act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic; to labour; to strain; to move heavily; to be tossed or agitated; to enter by working.—*To work on*, to act on; to influence.—*To work up*, to make way.—*To work to windward*, among *seamen*, to sail or ply against the wind.

— v.a. To move; to stir and mix; to form by labour; to shape, or manufacture; to manage; to lead; to produce by action, labour, or exertion; to embroider; to direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the wind, to put to labour; to exert; to cause to ferment, as liquor.—*To work out*; to effect by labour and exertion; to solve.—*To work up*; to raise; to excite; to expend in any work, as materials.

— s. An exertion of strength for accomplishing some end or object; manual labour; state of labour; employment, occupation; production, achievement; that which is made or done; embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle; any fabric or manufacture; the matter on which one is at work; some important deed; operation; effect; that which proceeds from agency; management; treatment, that which is produced by mental labour; a composition; a book.—*Works*, in the *plural*, walls, trenches, and the like, made for fortifications.—In *theology*, moral duties or external performances, as distinct from *grace*.—*To set to work*, or *to set on work*, to employ; to engage in any business.—*Work-bag*, a lady's reticule, or bag for holding work.—*Work-fellow*, one engaged in the same work with another.—*Work-folk*, persons that labour.—*Work-house*, a house in which the destitute poor of a parish are lodged at the public expense; a house where any manufacture is carried on.—*Work-master*, the performer of any work.—*Work-table*, a small table, containing drawers and other conveniences for ladies, in respect to their needlework.—*Work-woman*, a woman who performs any work, or one skilled in needlework.

WORKABLE, *wurk'-à-bl*, a. Capable of being worked, as a metal.

WORKED, *wurkt*, pp. of the verb *to work*.

WORKER, *wurk'-er*, s. One who works; one who performs.

WORKING, *wurk'-ing*, ppr. or a. Moving; operating.

— s. The act of labouring; fermentation; movement; operation.

WORKING-DAY, *wurk'-ing-da*, s. A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, festivals, &c.

— a. Plodding, hard-working.

WORKMAN, *wurk'-man*, s. Any man employed in labour.—*By way of eminence*, a skilful artificer or labourer.

WORKMAN-LIKE, *wurk'-man-like*, a. Skilful; well performed.

WORKMANLY, *wurk'-man-le*, a. Skilful; well performed.

— ad. In a skilful manner; in a manner becoming a workman.

WORKMANSHIP, *wurk'-man-ship*, s. Manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labour; that which is effected, made, or procured; the skill of a workman; the art of working.

WORKSHOP, *wurk'-shop*, s. A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

WORKY-DAY,‡ *wurk'-e-da*, s. A day not the Sabbath

WORLD, *wurld*, s. The earth; the terraqueous globe; the heavens, as the upper *world*; system of beings; present state of existence; a secular life, the attractions, enjoyments, and cares of the present life; public life or society; business or trouble of life; a great multitude or quantity; mankind; people in general; course of life, as to begin the *world*; universal empire; the customs and manners of men; the practice of life; the principal nations or countries of the earth; a large tract of country; a wide compass of things; the inhabitants of the earth; the human race; the carnal state or corruption of the earth; the ungodly part of the world; time, as *world* without end.—*In the world*, in possibility.—*For all the world*, exactly.—*World-hardened*, hardened by the love of worldly things.

WORLDLINESS, *wurld'-le-nes*, s. A predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments.

WORLDLING, *wurld'-ling*, s. A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

WORLDLY, *wurld-le*, a. Pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come; secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain.—*Worldly-minded*, devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments; — s. *Worldly-mindedness*.

— ad. With relation to this life.

WORM, *wurm*, s. Any small, creeping animal or reptile, either entirely without feet or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders, as the blind-worm, grubs, caterpillars, and other larvæ of insects, the glow-worm, the tape worm, and other intestinal worms or entozoa, the earth-worm, &c.; a spiral, worm-like instrument, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon and small arms; something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm, as the threads of a screw.—In *chem.* and *distil.*, a spiral, metallic pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapour passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed; a small, worm-like part, situated beneath a dog's tongue.—*Fig.*, remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments; a being debased and despised.—*Worm-eaten*, gnawed by worms old; worthless.—*Worm-fence*, a zigzag fence, made by placing the end of the rails upon each other.—*Worm-grass*, a plant of the genus *spigelia*, used as a vermifuge.—*Worm-hole*, a hole made by the gnawing of a worm.—*Worm-powder*, a powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.—*Worm seed*, a seed which has the property of expelling worms; a species of chenopodium.—*Worm-tincture*, a tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverised, and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of castor, and saffron.

— v.n. To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

— v.a. To expel or undermine by slow and secret means; to cut something, called a *worm*, from under the tongue of a dog, to draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm; to wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to wind a smaller rope with spun-yarn.—*To worm one's self into*, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations.

WORMED, *wurmd*, pp. or a. Cleared by a worm or screw

WORMING, *wurm'-ing*, s. Act or operation of cutting a worm-like ligament from under a dog's tongue.

WORM-LIKE, *worm'-like*, a. Resembling a worm; vermicular; spiral.

WORM-WOOD, *wurm'wood*, s. A plant of a bitter, nauseous taste, the *artemisia absinthium*.

WORMY, *wurm'-e*, a. Containing a worm; abounding with worms; earthy; groveling

WORN, *woarn*, pp. of the verb *to wear*.

WORN-OUT, *woarn'-owt*, pp. or a. Consumed or rendered useless by wearing.

WORNIL, *wawr'-nil*, s. A maggot that infests the backs [of cows.

WORREL, *wor'-rel*, s. An animal of the lizard kind found in Egypt.

WORRIED, *wur'-rid*, pp. Harassed; fatigued.

WORRIER, *wur'-re-er*, s. One who worries or harasses.

WORRY, *wur'-re*, v.a. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to fatigue; to harass by pursuit and barking; to tear; to mangle with the teeth; to vex; to persecute brutally

WORRYINGLY, *wur'-re-ing-le*, ad. Teasingly; harassingly.

Worse, *wurse*, a. The comparative of *bad*, as *worse*, *worst*, more evil; more depraved and corrupt.—In *path.*, more sick; more bad; less perfect or good.
— ad. In a manner more evil or bad.
— s. Something less good; as, I think not the worse of him for that disadvantage or loss.

Worse, ‡ *wurse*, } v.a. or v.n. To put to disadvantage;
Worsen, ‡ *wurs'n*, } to become worse.

Worsen, ‡ *wurs'n*, v.a. To worse.
— v.n. To become worse.

Worser, *wur'-ser*, a. A vulgar corruption of *worse*.

Worship, *wur'-ship*, s. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness; a title of honour, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of respectable character; a term of ironical respect; the act of paying divine honours to the Supreme Being; or the honours thus paid; the homage paid to idols or false gods, by pagans; honour; respect; civil deference; obsequious or submissive respect.
— v.a. To pay divine honours to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to adore; to respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence; to honour with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover.
— v.n. To perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service.

Worshipped, *wur'-shipt*, pp. or a. Adored; treated with divine honours.

Worshipper, *wur'-ship-er*, s. One who worships or pays divine honours to any being.

Worshipful, *wur'-ship-ful*, a. Claiming respect; worthy of honour from its character or dignity;—ad. *Worshipfully*.

Worst, *wurst*, a. Superlative of *worse*; most bad, or evil; most severe or dangerous; most difficult to heal; most afflictive, pernicious, or calamitous.
— s. The most evil state; the most severe or aggravated state; the height.
— v.a. To get the advantage over in contest, to defeat; to overthrow.

Worsted, *wurst'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to worst*.

Worsted, *wo͝orst'-ed* or *wo͝ost'-ed*, s. Yarn made of wool drawn out into long filaments by passing it, when oiled, through heated combs; a material used for stockings and various other fine fabrics.
— a. Consisting of worsted.

Wort, *wurt*, s. A plant; a herb; a plant of the cabbage kind, and often used in compounds; as, *liverwort*, *spleenwort*, *mugwort*, &c.; new beer, unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt.

Worth, *wurth*, s. That quality of a thing which renders it useful, or which will produce an equivalent good in some other thing; value of mental qualities; virtue; usefulness; comparative importance; valuable qualities; desert; merit; excellence.—As a termination in names it signifies a farm or court, as in *Wordsworth*.
— a. Equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of.—*Worthiest of blood*, an expression in *law*, denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates.
— ‡ v.a. To betide; as woe *worth* the day; woe *worth* the man, &c.

Worthily, *wur'-the-le*, ad. In a manner suited to; deservedly; according to merit; justly.

Worthiness, *wur'-the-nes*, s. State of being worthy or excellent; quality or state of deserving; desert; merit; excellence.

Worthite, *wurth'-ite*, s. A white and transparent mineral, the principal constituents of which are silica and magnesia.

Worthless, *wurth'-les*, a. Having no value; having no worth of character or virtue; having no dignity or excellence;—ad. *Worthlessly*;—s. *Worthlessness*.

Worthy, *wur'-the*, a. Deserving; meritorious; having worth or excellence; virtuous; estimable; suitable; having qualities suited to; equal in value; suitable to anything bad; deserving of ill.
— s. A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valour.

Wot, † *wot*, v.n. To know; to be aware.

Would, *wo͝od*, pret. of **Will**; used as an auxiliary verb in conditional forms of speech; as, "I *would* go, *if* I could."—*You would go*, or *he would go*, denotes simply an event, under a condition or supposition.—*Would* has the sense of *wish*, or *pray*, particularly in the phrases, "*would* to God," "*would* God we had died in Egypt."—*Would* is also used for *wish to do* or *to have*; as, what *wouldst* thou?

Woulding, ‡ *wo͝od'-ing*, s. Motion of desire.

Wound, *woond*, s. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and substance of a tree or other plant, caused by violence or external force; injury; hurt.
— v.a. To hurt by violence; as, to *wound* the head or arm.

Wound, *woond*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to wind*.

Wound-wort, *woond'-wurt*, s. A name of various plants supposed to be efficacious in healing wounds.

Wounded, *woond'-ed*, pp. or a. Hurt; injured.

Wounder, *woond'-er*, s. One who wounds.

Wounding, *woond'-ing*, s. Hurt; injury.

Woundless, *woond'-les*, a. Free from injury or hurt.

Woundy, *woond'-e*, a. Excessive. (*Vulgar.*)

Wourali, *woo͝r'-rä-le*, s. A powerful poison obtained from a species of strychnos.

Wove, *wove*, pret. of the verb *to weave*; of which *woven* is the past participle, or adjective.

Wrack, *rak*, s. A marine plant, the *fucus vesiculosus*, out of which kelp is made, sometimes called *Sea-wrack*, or *tangle*.

Wrackful, *rak'-ful*, a. Ruinous; destructive.

Wrain-bolt. *See* **Wring-bolt**.

Wraith, *rayth*, s. In Scotland, the supposed apparition of a person about to die.

Wrangle, *rang'-gl*, v.n. To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to altercate.
— † v.a. To involve in contention.
— s. An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel; bickering; altercation; controversy.

Wrangler, *rang'-gler*, s. One who disputes with heat or peevishness.—*Senior wrangler*, in the *University of Cambridge*, is the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house; then follow the *second* and *third wranglers*.

Wranglesome, *wrang'-gle-sum*, a. Contentious; quarrelsome.

Wrangling, *rang'-gling*, ppr. or a. Disputing or contending angrily.
— s. The act of disputing angrily.

Wrap, *rap*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *wrapped* or *wrapt*. To wind round; to wind or fold together; to involve; to hide; to comprise; to contain; to involve totally; to inclose; to snatch up; to transport.—*Wrap-rascal*, an old cant term for a coarse upper-coat.

Wrappage, *rap'-page*, s. That which wraps.

Wrapped, } *rapt*, } pp. of the verb *to wrap*. Folded;
Wrapt, } inclosed.

Wrapper, *rap'-per*, s. That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed; a loose garment; applied sometimes to a lady's undress, and sometimes to a loose overcoat.

Wrapping, *rap'-ping*, ppr. Winding; folding; involving.
— ‡ a. Used or designed for wrapping or covering.

Wrasse, *ras*. The name of a number of prickly-spined and hard-boned fishes inhabiting the rocky parts of the English coast, and belonging to the family *labridæ*.

Wrath, *räth*, s. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; fury; rage; indignation; the effects of anger; the just punishment of an offence or crime.—*God's wrath*, in *Scripture*, is his holy and just indignation against sin.

Wrathful, *räth'-ful*, a. Very angry; greatly incensed; furious; indignant; resentful;—ad. *Wrathfully*;—s. *Wrathfulness*.

Wrathless, *räth'-les*, a. Free from anger.

Wrathy, *räth'-e*, a. Very angry;—ad. *Wrathily*.

Wraul, *rawl*, v.n. To cry, as a cat.

Wreak, *reek*, v.a. To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive; to revenge.
— † s. Revenge; vengeance; furious passion.

Wreakful, *reek'-ful*, a. Revengeful; angry.

Wreakless, *reek'-les*, a. Unrevengeful; weak.

Wreath, *reeth*, s. Something twisted or curled; a garland; a chaplet.

Wreathe, *reethe*, v.a.; pret. *wreathed*; pp. *wreathed*, *wreathen*. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; to interweave; to entwine; to encircle, as a garland.
— v.n. To be interwoven or entwined.

Wreathed, *reeth'd*, pp. or a. Twisted; entwined; interwoven.

Wreathless, *reeth'-les*, a. Destitute of a wreath.

Wreathy, *reeth'-e*, a. Twisted; curled, spiral.

Wreck, *rek*, s. Destruction; the destruction of a ship or vessel on the shore; the ruins of a ship stranded, or dashed against rocks or land and broken; dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction; the remains of anything ruined; dead weeds and grass.—In *law*, goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon land by

the sea.—In *metal.*, the vessel in which ores are washed the third time.—*Wreck-master*, a person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., thrown on shore after a shipwreck.

– v.a. To strand, to drive against the shore, or dash against rocks, and break or destroy; to ruin.

v.n. To suffer wreck and ruin. [rocks.

WRECKED, *rekt*, pp. Dashed against the shore or on

WRECKER, *rek'-er*, s. One who seeks the wrecks of ships.

WRECKFUL, *rek'-ful*, a. Causing wreck.

WREN, *ren*, s. One of a group of small insessorial birds, who feed on insects, &c., and are often familiar with man.

WRENCH, *rench*, v.a. To pull with a twist; to twist or force by violence; to strain; to distort.

– s. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting; a sprain; an injury by twisting; an instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron-work.

WRENCHED, *rencht*, pp. of the verb *to wrench*.

WREST, *rest*, v.a. To twist or extort by violence; to force from; to distort; to turn from truth, or twist from its natural meaning; to pervert. [version.

– s. Distortion; violent pulling and twisting; per-

WRESTED, *rest'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to wrest*.

WRESTER, *rest'-er*, s. One who wrests or perverts.

WRESTLE, *res'l*, v.n. To strive with arms extended; to throw another by tripping up his heels; to struggle; to strive; to contend.

— v.a. To overcome in wrestling.

WRESTLER, *res'-ler*, s. One who wrestles; one skilful in wrestling.

WRESTLING, *res'-ling*, s. Strife; struggle; contention.

WRETCH, *retch*, s. A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress; a worthless mortal; a person sunk in vice.

WRETCHED, *retch'-ed*, a. Very miserable; sunk into deep affliction or distress; very afflicted; worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; despicable, vile or contemptible;—ad. *Wretchedly*; s. *Wretchedness*.

WRIG‡ *See* WRIGGLE.

WRIGGLE, *rig'-gl*, v.n. To move the body to and fro with short motions.

v.a. To put into a quick, reciprocating motion, to introduce by a shifting motion.

WRIGGLER, *rig'-gler*, s. One who wriggles.

WRIGGLING, *rig'-gling*, ppr. or a. Moving the body one way and the other with quick turns.

WRIGHT, *rite*, s. An artificer; one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; a workman; a manufacturer; frequently used in compounds; as, *shipwright*, *wheelwright*, &c.

WRING, *ring*, v.a.; pret. and pp. *wringed* and *wrung*. To twist; to squeeze; to press; to force by twisting; to writhe; to distress; to press with pain; to distort; to pervert; to persecute with extortion; to bend or strain out of its position.—*To wring off*, to force off or separate by wringing.—*To wring out*, to force out; to squeeze out by twisting; to free from water by wringing.—*To wring from*, to force from by violence; to extort.

— v.n. To writhe; to twist, as with anguish.

— s. Action of anguish.—*Wring-bolt*, a bolt used by ship-wrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree-nails.—*Wring-staves*, strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts.

WRINGED, *ring'd*, pp. of the verb *to wring*. Twisted; pressed.

WRINGER, *ring'-er*, s. One who wrings; one who forces water out of any thing by wringing.

WRINGING, *ring'-ing*, pp. or a. Twisting; exhorting; writhing.—*Wringing-wet*, so wet as to require wringing, or that water may be wrung out.

WRINKLE, *rink'l*, s. A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; corrugation; a crease; a fold or rumple in cloth; roughness; unevenness.

— v.a. To contract into furrows and prominences, to corrugate.

— v.n. To shrink into furrows and ridges.

WRINKLED, *rink'ld*, pp. or a. Contracted into ridges and furrows.

WRIST, *rist*, s. The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.—In the *manege*, the *bridle-wrist* is that of the cavalier's left hand.—*Wrist-band*, that band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRISTLET, *rist'-let*, s. An elastic band worn by ladies around the wrist, to confine the upper part of a glove.

WRIT, *rit*, s. That which is written.—In *law*, a precept issued from the proper authority to the sheriff, his deputy, or other subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act, as to summon a defendant into court to answer, and the like; a legal instrument.

— + pret. of the verb *to write*.

WRITE, *rite*, v.a; pret. *wrote*; pp. *writ*, *written*. To form by a pen on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone; to engrave; to impress durably; to compose or produce, as an author; to copy; to transcribe; to communicate by letter.

— v.n. To perform the act of forming characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas; to be employed as a clerk or an amanuensis; to play the author; to recite or relate in books; to send letters; to use the style of; to compose; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words.

WRITER, *ri'-ter*, s. One who writes or has written, an author; a clerk or amanuensis; a penman; a scribe.—*Writer to the signet*, one of a class of lawyers in Scotland answering to the highest class of attorneys in England.

WRITHE, *rithe*, v.a. To twist; to distort; to twist with violence; to wrest.

— v.n. To twist; to be distorted.

WRITHED, *rithe'd*, pp. of the verb *to writhe*.

WRITHLE, *rith'l*, v.a. To wrinkle.

WRITING, *ri'-ting*, ppr. Forming, as characters, with a pen or graver.

— a. Used or intended for writing.

— s. The act or art of forming letters and characters, for the purpose of recording or communicating ideas; anything written or expressed in letters; any legal instrument; any written composition; a pamphlet; an inscription.—*Writings*, pl., conveyance of lands, deeds, or any official papers.—*Writing-book*, a book for practice in penmanship.—*Writing-master*, one who teaches the art of penmanship.—*Writing-school*, a school for instruction in penmanship.

WRITTEN, *rit'n*, pp. or a. Expressed in letters.—*Written laws*, laws enacted and recorded; statutes, as contradistinguished from *unwritten* or *common* law.

WRONG, *rong*, a. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; not appropriate for use; not morally right, not just or equitable; not legal; not according to truth; injurious; unjust; faulty.—*Wrong-doer*, one who injures another; in *law*, one who commits a tort or trespass.—*Wrong-doing*, evil or wicked act or action.—*Wrong-headed*, wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding.—*Wrong-headedness*, perverseness; erroneousness.—*Wrong-timed*, done at an improper time.

— s. Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right.—*Wrongs* are *public* or *private*. *Private wrongs*, as defined by Blackstone, are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; *public wrongs* are crimes and misdemeanours which affect the community.

— ad. Not rightly, amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

— v.a. To injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly

WRONGED, *rong'd*, pp. or a. Treated unjustly; injured.

WRONGER, *rong'-er*, s. One who injures another.

WRONGFUL, *rong'-ful*, a. Injurious; unjust; contrary to moral law or justice.—ad. *Wrongfully*. [one.

WRONGLESSLY,‡ *rong'-les-le*, ad. Without injury to any

WRONGLY, *rong'-le*, ad. In a wrong manner; unjustly.

WRONGNESS, *rong'-nes*, s. Wrong disposition; error.

WROTE, *rote*, pret. of the verb *to write*.

WROTH, *rawth*, a. Very angry; much exasperated.

WROUGHT, *rawt*, pret. and pp. or a., from *work*. Worked, formed by work or labour; driven; actuated; formed; fitted; agitated; disturbed.—*Wrought-iron*, malleable iron deprived of its carbon.—*Wrought on*, influenced; prevailed on.—*Wrought to*, excited; inflamed.

WRUNG, *rung*, pret. and pp. of the verb *to wring*.

WRY, *ri*, a. Twisted; turned to one side; distorted; wrested; perverted.

—‡ v.n. To be writhed or distorted.

—‡ v.a. To distort; to wrest.

WRY-NECK, *ri'-nek*, s. A twisted or distorted neck; a disease of the spasmodic kind, in *sheep*. — In *ornith.*, a small bird of the eastern continent, related to the woodpeckers.

WRY-NECKED, *ri'-nekt*, a. Having a distorted neck.

WRYNESS, *ri'-nes*, s. The state of being wry or distorted.
WYCH-ELM, *witch'-elm*, s. A species of the elm, the *ulmus montana*.
WYND, *wine'd*, s. A narrow lane or alley.
WYVERN, *wi'-vern*, s. A kind of flying serpent, sometimes represented in coats of arms

X.

X is the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. In the middle and at the end of words it has the sound of *ks*, as in *wax*, *lax*, *luxury*. At the beginning of a word it has precisely the sound of *z*. It is used as an *initial* only in a few words borrowed from the Greek. As a *numeral*, X stands for ten; when horizontal, for 1,000; a dash over it, for ten thousand. As an *abbreviation*, X. stands for Christ, as in Xn., *Christian*.
XANGTE, *zang'-te*, s. The name of the Supreme Being among the Chinese.
XANTHIAN, *zan'-the-an*, a. Pertaining to or brought from Xanthus; as the *Xanthian marbles* in the British Museum.
XANTHIC, *zan'-thik*, a. Tending toward a yellow colour. *Xanthic-acid*, an acid consisting of bisulphuret of carbon, water, and oxide of ethyl, or ether.—*Xanthic-oxid*, a brown substance composing a urinary calculus.
XANTHID, *zan'-thid*, s. A supposed compound of xanthogen and some element.
XANTHIDIUM, *zan-thid'-e-um*, s. A name given to some of the minute organic bodies in the flint and chalk of England, supposed to be fossil infusoria.
XANTHINE, *zan'-thin*, s. The yellow dyeing matter contained in madder.
XANTHITE, *zan'-thite*, s. A light-gray or yellow mineral whose constituents are silica, alumina, lime, peroxide of iron, and manganese.
XANTHOGEN, *zan'-tho-jen*, s. A supposed acidifying and basifying compound principle, considered to be analogous to cyanogen, and believed to consist of sulphur and carbon.
XANTHOSIA, *zan-tho'-se-a*, s. A genus of plants covered with yellow down.
XANTHOPICRINE, *zan-tho-pik'-rin*, s. A bitter principle obtained from the bark of the *Xanthoxylon caribæum*.
XANTHORHIZA, *zan-tho-ri'-za*, s. In *bot.*, the yellow-root of the order *Ranunculaceæ*.
XANTIPPE, *zan-tip'-pe*, s. A scold; a quarrelsome woman; the name of Socrates' wife.
XEBEC, *ze'-bek*, s. A small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea.
XENODOCHY, *ze-nod'-o-ke*, s. Reception of strangers; hospitality.
XENOTIME, *zen'-o-time*, s. A native phosphate of yttria, having a yellowish-brown colour.
XEROCOLLYRIUM, *ze-ro-kol-liy'-e-um*, s. A dry collyrium or eye-salve.
XERODES, *ze-ro'-des*, s. Any tumour attended with dryness.
XEROMYRUM, *ze-ro-mi'-rum*, s. A dry ointment.
XEROPHAGY, *ze-rof'-a-je*, s. The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.
XEROPHTHALMIA, *ze-rof-thal'-me-a*, s. A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes.
XEROTES, *ze-ro'-teez*, s. A dry habit or disposition
XESTA, *zes'-ta*, s. A liquid measure of 20 oz.
XESTES, *zes'-tes*, s. A measure above a pint.
XIPHIAS, *zif'-e-as*, s. The sword-fish; a genus of fishes including the sword-fish; a comet shaped like a sword.
XIPHOID, *zif'-oyd*, a. Pertaining to a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone, called the *Xiphoid*, or *ensiform cartilage*.
XYLITE, *zi'-lite*, s. A liquid which exists in commercial pyroxylic spirit.
XYLOBALSAMUM, *zi-lo-bal'-sa-mum*, s. The wood of the balsam-tree.
XYLOGRAPHIC, *zi-lo-graf'-ik*, a. Belonging to xylography, or wood engraving.
XYLOGRAPHY, *zi-log'-ra-fe*, s. Wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood.
XYLOIDINE, *zi-lo'-e-din*, s. A name given to paper which has been immersed in strong nitric acid, and then washed in distilled water; it has then all the stiffness of parchment, and very combustible.
XYLOPHAGOUS, *zi-lof'-a-gus*, a. Eating or feeding on wood, as the wood-gnawing insects.
XYLOPYROGRAPHY, *zi-lo-per-og'-ra-fe*, s. The art or practice of engraving on charred wood.
XYNŒCIA, *zi-ne'-shea*, s. An Athenian festival.
XYPHIRRHYNCHUS, *zi-fir-ringh'-us*, s. A family of fishes, of which the swordfish is the type.
XYPHOSURA, *zi-fo-zu'-ra*, s. In *ichth.*, a family of *Entomostraca*.
XYST, *zist*, XYSTOS, *zis'-tos*, s. In *ancient arch.*, a long and open, or sometimes covered, court, with porticos for athletic exercises.
XYSTER, *zis'-ter*, s. A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, is taken from the Greek *v*. At the beginning of words, it is called an *articulation* or *consonant*. In the middle and at the end of words, *y* is precisely the same as *i*. It is sounded as *i* long, when accented, as in *defy*, *rely*; and as *i* short, when unaccented, as in *vanity*. At the beginning of words, *y* answers to the German and Dutch *j*.
YACHT, *yot*, s. A light and elegantly furnished vessel, used either for private parties of pleasure, or as a vessel of state to convey princes, &c., from one place to another.
YACHTING, *yot'-ing*, s. Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht
YACHTER, *yot'-ter*, s. One engaged in sailing a yacht.
YAGER, *yä'-ger*, s. One belonging to a body of light infantry armed with rifles.
YAHOO, *yä'-hoo*, s. A name given by Swift, in one of his satires, to a race of brutes having the form and all the degrading passions of man.
YAK, *yak*, s. A species of ox found in central Asia.
YAM, *yam*, s. A large esculent tuber or root of various climbing plants, of the genus *dioscorea*, growing in tropical climates.
YAMBOO, *yam'-boo*, s. A plant which produces fruit like a plum.
YANKEE, *yank'-e*, s. The popular name of the American citizens of New England, but applied indiscriminately to the inhabitants of the United States.
YANOLITE, *yan'-o-lite*, s. A mineral, whose crystals resemble an axe.
YAP,‡ *yap*, v.n. To bark like a cur.
YAPON, *yap'-un*, s. The cassine, or South Sea tea; an evergreen plant of the genus *ilex*.
YARD, *yärd*, s. A measure of three feet or thirty-six inches; a small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn.—In *ships*, a long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.—*Dock-yard*, a place where ships are laid up.—*Prison-yard*, an inclosure about a prison, or attached to it.—*Yard-arm*, either half of a ship's yard, from the centre or mast to the end.—*Yard-stick*, a stick, three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.—*Yard-wand*, a measure of a yard; now *yard-stick*.
— v.a. To confine cattle to the yard. (*Local.*)
YARE,‡ *yare*, a. Ready; dextrous; eager;—ad. ‡ *Yarely*.
YARN, *yärn*, s. Spun wool; woollen thread.—In *rope-making*, one of the threads of which a rope is composed.—Among *seamen*, a story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions (*low*).
YARR,‡ *yär*, v.n. To growl or snarl, as a dog.
YARRISH, *yär'-rish*, a Having a rough, dry taste. (*Local.*)
YARROW, *yär'-ro*, s. A plant of the genus *achillea*, the milfoil, or plant of a thousand leaves.
YATAGHAN, *yat'-ta-gan*, s. A long Turkish dagger.
YATE,‡ *yate*, s. A gate (still used in the *north of Engl.*)
YAULP, *yawp*, v.n. To yelp; to cry out like a child. (*Local.*)
YAW, *yaw*, v.n. To rise in blisters; to break in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works.—In *nav.*, to steer wild or out of the line of her course, as a ship.
YAWL, *yawl*, s. A small boat, belonging to a ship or other vessel, and usually rowed by four or six oars.
— v.n. To cry out or howl.
YAWN, *yawn*, v.n. To gape; to oscitate. to have the mouth open involuntarily, through drowsiness or dullness; to express desire by yawning.
— s. A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation; an opening wide.
YAWNED, *yawnd*, pp. of the verb *to yawn*.
YAWNING, *yawn'-ing*, ppr. or a. Gaping; opening wide.

YAWNING, a. Sleepy; drowsy; dull;—ad. *Yawningly.*
— s. The act of gaping or opening wide.
YAWS, *yaws*, s.pl. A disease characterized by cutaneous tumours, numerous and successive; a fungus excrescence.
Y-CLAD,‡ *e-klad'*, pp. Clad.
Y-CLEPED,‡ *e-klept'*, pp. Called; named.
Y-DRAD,‡ *e-drad'*, pp Dreaded.
YE, *ye*, pron. The nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular. It is now superseded by *you*, except in the solemn style.
YEA, *ye* or *ya*, ad. Yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent; not only so, but more.—In *Scripture*, used to denote certainty, consistency, and stability.
YEAD, *yeed*, v.n. To go; to march.
YEEN, *yeen*, v.n. To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb.
YEANED, *yeend*, pp. of the verb *to yean*.
YEANLING, *yeen'-ling*, s. The young of sheep, a lamb.
YEAR, *year*, s. A period of time, determined by astronomical observations, in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic, or whole circle, and returns to the same point. This is the *solar year*, which comprehends *twelve calendar months*, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 49 7-10ths seconds.—The *lunar year* is the space of twelve lunar months.—The *bissextile*, or *leap-year*, occurs every fourth year, when February has 29 days, instead of 28.—The *Sabbatic year*, among the Israelites, was every seventh year, when their land was suffered to lie untilled. The time in which any planet completes a revolution.—The *great year* is the time in which the fixed stars make a revolution.—*Years*, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to *age* or *old age*; as, a man in *years*.
YEAR-BOOK, *yeer'-book*, s. A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.
YEARED,‡ *yeered*, a. Containing years.
YEARLING, *yeer'-ling*, s. A young beast one year old.
— a. Being a year old; as, a *yearling* heifer.
YEARLY, *yeer'-le*, a. Annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year; lasting a year.
— ad. Annually; once a year.
YEARN, *yern*, v.n. To be strained; to be pained or distressed; to suffer; to feel an earnest desire.
— † v.n. To pain; to grieve; to vex.
YEARNFUL,‡ *yern'-ful*, a. Mournful; distressing.
YEARNING, *yern'-ing*, ppr. or a. Longing; having longing desire;—ad. *Yearningly.*
— s. Strong emotions of desire, tenderness, or pity.
YEAST, *yeest*, s. Barm; the foam, froth, or flower of beer or other liquor in fermentation; any preparation used for raising dough for bread, &c.
YEASTY, *yeast'-e*, a. Frothy; foamy; spumy; like yeast.
YELK, *yelk*, s. The yellow part of an egg; the yolk; the vitellus.
YELL, *yel*, v.n. To cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream, as with agony or horror.
— s. A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.
YELLING, *yel'-ling*, ppr. or a. Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking.
— s. The act of screaming hideously.
YELLOW, *yel'-lo*, a. Being of a bright colour; of the colour of gold, sulphur, &c.
— s. A bright colour, like that of gold, sulphur, &c., which, after white, reflects more light than any other colour. It forms a prefix to a variety of words, which have received their names from the characteristic of colour; as *Yellow Bachelor's Buttons*, the double garden variety of the plant *ranunculus repens*. *Yellow-bird*, a small singing bird of a rich yellow colour, common in the United States.—*Yellow-blossomed*, furnished or adorned with yellow flowers.—*Yellow-boy*, a gold coin (*vulgar.*)—*Yellow-earth*, a yellowish clay, coloured by iron.—*Yellow-fever*, a malignant febrile disease of warm climates, which is often attended with yellowness of the skin.—*Yellow-golds*, a flower.—*Yellow-haired*, having yellow hair.—*Yellow-hammer*, a bird of the genus *emberiza*; also called the yellow bunting.—*Yellow-rattle*, the common name of the plants of the genus *rhinanthus*.—*Yellow-root*, the plant *zanthoriza apifolia*.—*Yellow-Sultan*, the plant *centaurea suaveolens*.—*Yellow-wash*, a lotion for ulcers, formed by the composition of corrosive sublimate in lime-water.—*Yellow-wort*, the plant *chlora perfoliata*, so named from its dyeing yellow.
YELLOWISH, *yel'-lo-ish*, a. Somewhat yellow.
YELLOWISHNESS, *yel'-lo-ish-nes*, s. The quality of being somewhat yellow.
YELLOWNESS, *yel'-lo-nes*, s. The quality of being yellow ‡ jealousy.
YELLOWS, *yel'-lose*, s. A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes.
YELP, *yelp*, v.n. To bark, as a hound after his prey.
YENITE, *ye'-nite*, s. A black or brownish-black mineral of a submetallic lustre.
YEOMAN, *yo'-man*, s. A man of respectable class, next below the gentry; a freeholder; an officer in the queen's household, of a middle rank between a gentleman and a groom.—In *ships*, an inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner, or carpenters, charged with the stowage and distribution of the stores.—*Yeomen of the guard*, a body-guard, consisting of certain corps of gentlemen and farmers, subjected to specific military regulations.
YEOMAN-LIKE, *yo'-man-like*, a. Like a yeoman.
YEOMANLY, *yo'-man-le*, a. Pertaining to a yeoman.
YEOMANRY, *yo'-man-re*, s. The collective body of yeomen.
YERK, *yerk*, v.a. To throw or thrust with a sudden, smart spring.
— s. A sudden or quick thrust or motion.
YER-NUT, *yer'-nut*, s. An earth-nut; a pig-nut.
YES, *yes*, ad. A term of affirmation or consent; opposed to *no*.
YEST, *yest*, s. *See* YEAST.
YESTER, *yes'-ter*, a. Last; last past; next before the present, as *yester* sun.
YESTERDAY, *yes'-ter-da*, s. The day last past; the day next before the present.
YESTERN, *yes'-tern*, a. Relating to the day last past.
YESTERNIGHT, *yes'-ter-nite*, s. The last night.
YESTY, *yest'-e*, a. *See* YEASTY.
YET, *yet*, *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.
— ad. Besides; over and above; still at this time; so soon; at least; at all. It is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance; still; in a new degree; even; after all; hitherto.
YEW, *yew*, s. An evergreen tree, of the genus *taxus*, allied to the pines; valued for its wood or timber.
— v.n. To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt-works. *See* YAW.
YEWEN, *yew'-en*, a. Made of yew.
YEX,† *yeks*, s. A hiccough.
— v.n. To have the hiccough.
YEZIDEES, *yez'-e-deze*, s.pl. A small nation bordering on the Euphrates, whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans, and Christians.
YFERE,‡ *e'-feer*, ad. Together.
YIELD, *yeeld*, v.a. To produce, as land, stock, or funds; to give in return for labour, or as profit; to produce, in general; to afford; to exhibit; to allow; to concede; to admit to be true; to give, as claimed of right; to permit; to grant; to give up, as to *yield* up the ghost; to resign; to surrender.
— v.n. To give up the contest; to submit; to comply with; to give place.
— s. Amount yielded; product.
YIELDABLE,† *yeeld'-à-bl*, a. That may be given up, or complied with.
YIELDABLENESS,† *yeeld'-à-bl-nes*, s. Disposition to comply.
YIELDANCE,‡ *yeeld'-anse*, s. Act of producing; concession.
YIELDED, *yeeld'-ed*, pp. of the verb *to yield*.
YIELDER, *yeeld'-er*, s. One who yields.
YIELDING, *yeeld'-ing*, ppr. Producing; conceding; resigning.
— a. Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating;—ad. *Yieldingly*;—s. *Yieldingness*.
— s. Act of producing; concession; submission.
YOJAN, *yo'-jan*, s. In the *East Indies*, a measure or distance of five miles.
YOKE, *yoke*, s. A piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen; a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended on each side; a mark of servitude; slavery; bondage; a chain; a bond of connection; a couple; a pair, as a *yoke* of oxen; service; a frame at the head of a boat's rudder, from the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered.—*Yoke-elm*, a tree, the *Carpinus betulus*, or *hornbeam*.—*Yoke-fellow* or *Yoke-mate*, an associate or companion; a mate; a marriage partner.
— v.a. To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to couple, to enslave; to bring into bondage.
YOKED, *yoke'd*, pp. of the verb *to yoke*.
YOLK, *yoke*, s. The yelk of an egg (*see* YELK). The

unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, which renders the pile soft and pliable; the *vitellus*, a part of the seed of plants, so named from its supposed analogy to the yelk of an egg.

YON, *yon*, } a. and ad. Being at a distance
YOND, *yond*, } within view; used when pointing at any distant object.
YONDER, *yon'-der*, }

YOND,‡ *yond*, a. Mad; furious, or alienated in mind.

YONKER, *yunk'-er*, s. A young fellow.

YORE, *yore*, ad. Long.—*Of yore*, of old time; long ago, as, in days of *yore*.

YOU, *yoo*. The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case. In the *plural*, it is used in the solemn style in the objective case; it is used, like *on* in French, for any one; as, "this at a distance looks like a rock; but as *you* approach it, *you* see a little cabin."

YOUNG, *yung*, a. Not having been long born; being in the first part of life; not old, as a *young* girl; being in the first part of growth, as a *young* plant; ignorant; weak; having little experience.
— s. The offspring of animals, either a single animal, or offspring collectively.

YOUNGER, *yung'-ger*, a. comp. Not so old as another.

YOUNGEST, *yung'-gest*, a. superl. Having the least age.

YOUNGISH, *yung'-ish*, a. Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING, *yung'-ling*, s. Any animal in the first part of life.

YOUNGLY,‡ *yung'le*, a. Youthful.
— ad. Early in life; ignorantly.

YOUNGSTER, *yung'-ster*, s. A young person; a lad.

YOUNKER,‡ *yunk'-er*, s. A young fellow or a stripling.

YOUR, *yoor*, pron.a. Belonging to you; it is used indefinitely; as, "Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief." *Yours* is used as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective.

YOURSELF, *yoor-self'*, pron.; pl. YOURSELVES. A compound of *your*, and *self*, used to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons; as, this work you must do *yourself*.

YOUTH, *yooth*, s. The part of life that succeeds to childhood; the stages of life being usually divided into *infancy*, *childhood*, *youth*, and *manhood*; a young man; a young person, male or female; young persons collectively.

YOUTHFUL, *yooth'-ful*, a. Young; pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to the first part of life; full of youth; fresh; vigorous, as in youth;—ad. *Youthfully*;—s. *Youthfulness*.

YOUTHHOOD,‡ *yooth'-hood*, s. The state of youth.

YOUTHLY,‡ *yooth'-ly*, a. Young; early in life.

YOWL, *yowl*, v.n. To cry out or howl like a dog. (*Local.*)

Y-PIGHT,‡ *e-pite'*, a. Fixed, that is, pitched.

YTTRIA, *it'-treà*, s. A metallic oxide, discovered in 1794. It is a white powder, insipid, insoluble in water, and infusible. [yttria.

YTTRIOUS, *it'-treus*, a. Pertaining to or containing

YTTRIUM, *it'-tre-um*, s. The metallic base of yttria.

YTTRO-CERITE, *it-tro-se'-rite*, s. A rare mineral, of a violet-blue colour, inclining to gray and white.

YTTRO-COLUMBITE, *it-tro-ko-lum'-bite*, } s. An ore of co-
YTTRO-TANTALITE, *it-tro-tan'-tà-lite*, } lumbium and yttrium, found in Sweden. It occurs of yellow, brown, and black colours.

YUCK, *yuk*, v.n. To itch. (*Local.*)

YUFTS, *yufts*, s. Russian leather prepared from ox-hides in a peculiar manner.

YUG, *yug*, s. In *Indian myth.*, one of the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.

YULAN, *yew'-lan*, s. A beautiful flowering tree of China; the *magnolia yulan*.

YULE, *yewl*, s. A name given in many parts of England, and generally in Scotland, to the festival of Christmas; whence *yule-log*, a large log of wood placed on the fire during the Christmas merry meetings.

YUX ‡ *See* YEX.

Z.

Z is the last letter of the English alphabet, and merely a vocal S. [column.

ZACCHO, *zak'-ko*, s. The lowest part of the pedestal of a

ZAFFER, *zaf'-fir*, s. The residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled; impure oxide of cobalt.

ZALACCA, *za-lak'-kà*, s. A fruit-bearing plant of the genus *calamus*, a native of Java, supposed to yield the substance called dragon's blood.

ZAMBO, *zam'-bo*, s. The child of a negro and a mulatto also, the child of an Indian and a negro.

ZAMIA, *za'-me-à*, s. A genus of plants, possessing nearly equal affinities with palms and tree-ferns

ZAMITE, *za'-mite*, s. A fossil plant of the genus *zamia*.

ZANTHOXYLUM, *zan-thoks'-e-lum*, s. The tooth-ache tree, of the order *Rustaceæ*.

ZANY, *za'-ne*, s. A merry-andrew; a buffoon.
— ‡ v.a. To mimic. [zany

ZANYISM, *za'-ne-izm*, s. The state or character of a

ZAPHARA, *zaf'-à-rà*, s. A mineral used by potters to produce a sky-colour in their wares.

ZAPOTE, *zap'-ote*, s. In *Mexico*, the general name of fruits which are roundish, and contain a hard stone.

ZARNICH, *zär'-nik*, s. The native sulphurets of arsenic, realgar, and orpiment.

ZAX, *zax*, s. An instrument for cutting slate.

ZAYAT, *za'-yat*, s. A Burman caravansary, or resting-place for travellers.

ZEA, *ze'-à*, s. The generic name of maize.—*Zea mays* is common Indian corn.

ZEAL, *zeel*, s. Passionate ardour in the pursuit of any thing; enthusiasm.
—‡ v.n. To entertain zeal.

ZEALLESS, *zeel'-les*, a. Wanting zeal.

ZEALOT, *zel'-ut*, s. One who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardour.

ZEALOTICAL,† *ze-lot'-e-kal*, a. Ardently zealous.

ZEALOTRY, *zel'-ot-re*, s. Behaviour of a zealot.

ZEALOUS, *zel'-us*, a. Warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object; ardent; vehement; enthusiastic;—ad. *Zealously*;—s. *Zealousness*.

ZEBRA, *ze'-brà*, s. A quadruped of Southern Africa, allied to the horse, and nearly as large. It is white, with numerous brownish-black bands.

ZEBU, *ze'-boo*, s. A bovine quadruped, found in India and Northern Africa, ordinarily furnished with a fatty excrescence or hump on the shoulders.

ZECHIN, *ze'-kin*, s. An Italian gold coin, usually written *sequin*, which see.

ZECHSTEIN, *zek'-stine*, s. (Ger.) A magnesian limestone, inferior in relative position to the lias.

ZED, *zed*, s. The name of the letter Z.

ZEDOARY, *zed'-o-à-re*, s. A medicinal root, belonging to a plant, *curcuma zedoaria*, growing in the East Indies.

ZEIDÆ, *ze'-e-de*, s.pl. A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, of the tribe Microleptes.

ZEINE, *ze'-in*, s. The gluten of maize; a substance of a yellowish colour, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from Indian corn.

ZEMINDAR, *zem-in-dar'*, s. In *India*, the holder of a large portion of land under the government.

ZEMINDARY, *zem'-in-dà-re*, s. The jurisdiction of a zemindar. [Persia

ZEND, *zend*, s. A language that formerly prevailed in

ZENDAVESTA, *zen'-dà-ves-tà*, s. A sacred book of the Guebres or Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a bible or sole rule of faith and practice.

ZENITH, *zen'-ith*, s. That point in the visible celestial hemisphere which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a direct perpendicular line, passing through the spectator, would proceed to the centre of the earth.—*Zenith-sector* is an astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the distances from the zenith of stars which pass near that point.

ZEOLITE, *ze'-o-lite*, s. A mineral, or rather a family of minerals, including *stilbite*, *natrolite*, *apophyllite*, *scolecite*, *laumonite*, &c. These minerals are hydrous silicates of alumina, with some of the earths or alkalies.

ZEOLITIC, *ze-o-lit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of or like zeolites. [zeolite.

ZEOLITIFORM, *ze-o-lit'-e-fawrm*, a. Having the form of

ZEPHYR, *zef'-er*, s. The west wind: and, *poetically*, any soft, mild, gentle breeze. [zephyr.

ZEPHYRUS, *zef'-er-us*, s. (Lat.) The west wind or

ZERDA, *zer'-dà*, s. A canine quadruped of Africa, with large ears.

ZERO, *ze'-ro*, s. (Ital.) Cipher; nothing; the point of a thermometer from which it is graduated.—*Zero*, in Reaumur's and the centigrade thermometer, is at the

freezing point of water; in Fahrenheit's thermometer, it is placed 32° below this, at about the temperature of a mixture of salt and snow.

Zest, *zest*, s. (Pers.) A piece of orange or lemon-peel, used to give flavour to liquor; relish; something that gives a pleasant taste; or the taste itself.
— v.a. To give a relish or flavour to; to cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips; or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any thing.

Zeta, *ze'-tâ*, s. A Greek letter, corresponding to our Z; a little closet or chamber with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air.

Zetetic, *ze-tet'-ic*, a. That proceeds by inquiry; that seeks.

Zeticula, *ze-tik'-yu-lâ*, s. A small withdrawing-room.

Zeugma, *zewg'-mâ*, s. A figure in grammar by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote.

Zeuxite, *zewks'-ite*, s. A brown mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, ammonia, and protoxide of iron.

Zibet, *zib'-et*, s. A small carnivorous quadruped of India and Africa, closely allied to the civet.

Zigzag, *zig'-zag*, a. Having short turns
— s. Something that has short turns or angles. In *arch.*, a moulding running in a zigzag line. In *fort.*, *Zigzags* are trenches or paths, with several windings, so cut that the besieged are prevented from enfilading the besieger in his approaches.
— v.a. To form with short turns.

Zigzagged, *zig'-zag'd*, pp. Formed with short turns.

Ziment Water, *zim'-ent-waw'-ter*, s. A name given to water found in copper mines; copper water.

Zimome. *See* Zymome.

Zinc, *zink*, s. (Ger.) A metal of a brilliant white colour, with a shade of blue. Natural oxide of zinc is called *calamine*.—*Sulphate of zinc* is found efflorescent in the form of stalactites, and is the most abundant of the zinc ores.—*Flowers of zinc* are the oxide of zinc which ascends, when the vessel is heated, in the form of white flowers; sometimes called philosophical wool.—*Zinc-amyle*, a colourless transparent liquid composed of amyle and zinc.—*Zinc-bloom*, an opaque mineral of a grayish dull lustre, composed of carbonic acid, oxide of zinc, and water.—*Zinc-ethyl*, a colourless, transparent, and poisonous liquid, consisting of ethyl and zinc.—*Zinco-methyl*, a volatile liquid, of a very fetid smell, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and zinc.—*Zinc-white*, the oxide of zinc used as a pigment for the same purposes as white lead.—*Zinc-plate manufacturer*, a preparer of zinc metal from calamine, blende, and other ores.—*Zinc-plate worker*, a workman who heats the metal to about 300°, when it becomes malleable and ductile, for rolling into sheets.—*Zinc-worker*, a preparer of zinc for making it into wire.

Zinciferous, *zin-sif'-er-us*, **Zinckiferous**, *zink-if'-er-us*, } a. Containing or affording zinc.

Zincite, *zin'-site*, s. A name for red zinc iron.

Zincke, *zink*, s. A small hornpipe or whistle of German origin.

Zincky, *zink'-e*, a. Pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance.

Zincode, *zink'-ode*, s. The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zincography, *zin-kog'-rà-fe*, s. The art of drawing upon and printing from plates of zinc; whence *Zincographer*;—a. *Zincographical*.

Zincous, *zin'-kus*, a. Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zingiberaceæ, *zin-je-ber-â'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of aromatic herbaceous exogenous plants, of which the *Zingiber*, or ginger, is the type.

Zinkenite, *zink'-en-ite*, s. A steel-gray ore of antimony and lead.

Zion, *zi'-un*, s. A hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city, became the royal residence of David and his successors; hence Church of God.

Zircon, *zer'-kun*, s. A mineral containing the earth zirconia and silica, occurring in square prisms, with pyramidal terminations, of a brown or gray colour, and often nearly transparent.

Zirconia, *zer-ko'-ne-â*, s. An oxide of the metal zirconium, resembling alumina in appearance.

Zirconite, *zer'-ko-nite*, s. A variety of the zircon.

Zirconium, *zer'-ko-ne-um*, s. The metallic base of zirconia; commonly in the form of a black powder.

Zivola, *ziv' o là*, s. A bird resembling the yellow hammer.

Zizania, *ziz-â'-ne-â*, s. The botanical name of Canada rice, of the order *Graminaceæ*.

Zizel, *ziz'-el*, s. A rodent animal; the souslik or earless marmot.

Zoanthropy, *zo-an'-thro-pe*, s. Monomania, in which the patient believes himself transformed into one of the lower animals.

Zoarchidæ, *zo-är'-ke-de*, s.pl. A family of the Acanthopterygious fishes, of which the *Zoarchus* is the type.

Zocco, *zok'-ko*, **Zocle**, *zok'-l*, **Zoccolo**, *zok'-ko-lo*, } s. In *arch.*, a square body under the base of a pedestal, &c., serving for the support of a bust, column, or statue.

Zodiac, *zo'-de-ak*, s. A broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course. The ecliptic divides it in the middle; a girdle.

Zodiacal, *zo'-de-â-kal*, a. Pertaining to the zodiac.—*Zodiacal light*, a luminous track, of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic.

Zofra, *zo'-frà*, s. A kind of Moorish floor-cloth or carpet.

Zohar, *zo'-har*, s. (Heb). A Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture.

Zoiatrea, *zoy-a'-tre-â*, s. In *path.*, the treatment of the diseases of the lower animals.

Zoilizm, *zo'-il-izm*, s. Illiberal or carping criticism, like that of Zoilus;—a. *Zoilean*.

Zoisite, *zo'-is-ite*, s. A grayish variety of epidote.

Zoll, *zol*, s. (Germ.) A toll or customs duty.

Zollverein, *zol'-ver-ine*, s. (Germ.) A commercial union of States for establishing a uniform rate of customs.

Zonate, *zo'-nate*, a. In *bot.*, having a dark belt in the shape of a horse-shoe, as in the *pelargonium*.

Zone, *zone*, s. A girdle.—In *geog.*, a division of the earth with respect to the temperature of different latitudes; there being five zones, the torrid, two temperate, and two frigid zones.—In *nat. hist.*, a band or stripe running round any object; circuit; circumference.

Zoned, *zone'd*, a. Wearing a zone; having zones or concentric bands.

Zoneless, *zone'-les*, a. Not having a zone.

Zonnar, *zon'-nar*, s. A belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans.

Zonule, *zo'-newl*, s. A little zone.

Zoochomy, *zo-ok'-o-me*, s. That science which pertains to animal chemistry;—ad. *Zoochemical*.

Zoogeny, *zo-oj'-e-ne*, s. The doctrine of animal formation.

Zoographer, *zo-og'-ra-fer*, s. One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

Zoographical, *zo-o-graf'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to the description of animals.

Zoography, *zo-og'-raf-e*, s. A description of animals, their forms and habits.

Zoolatry, *zo-ol'-à-tre*, s. The worship of animals.

Zoolite, *zo'-o-lite*, s. An animal substance, petrified or fossil.

Zoolithology, *zo o li-thol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on fossil animal remains.

Zoological, *zo-o-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to zoology;—ad. *Zoologically*, according to the principles of zoology.

Zoologist, *zo-ol'-o-jist*, s. One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals.

Zoology, *zo-ol'-o-je*, s. That part of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, and habitations of all animals, from man to the lowest of all the tribes.

Zoomorphism, *zo-o-mawr'-fizm*, s. The transformation of human beings into beasts.

Zoonic, *zo-on'-ik*, a. Pertaining to or obtained from animals.

Zoonomy, *zo-on'-o-me*, s. The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

Zoopathology, *zoo-pà-thol'-o-je*, s. The doctrine of the diseases of animals.

Zoophagon, *zo-of'-à-gon*, s. An animal that feeds on animal food; a carnivorous quadruped.

Zoophagous, *zo-of'-à-gus*, a. Feeding on animals.

Zoophite. *See* Zoophyte.

Zoophoric, *zo-o-for'-ik*, a. In *arch.*, applied to a column which supports the figure of an animal.

Zoophorus, *zo-of'-o-rus*, s. In *ancient arch.*, the same with the frieze in modern architecture; a part between the architrave and cornice; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.

ZOOPHYSIOLOGY, *zo-o-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*, s. Animal physiology.
ZOOPHYTE, *zo'-o-fite*, s. A term applied to simple polyps and compound individuals consisting of many polyps united together, thus forming the connecting link between plants and animals, as corals, sponges, &c.
ZOOPHYTIC, *zo-o-fit'-ik*, a. Pertaining to zoophytes.
ZOOPHYTOLOGY, *zo-o-fe-tol'-o-je*, s. Natural history of zoophytes ;—a. *Zoophytological.*
ZOOTOMIST, *zo-ot'-o-mist*, s. One who dissects the bodies of animals ; a comparative anatomist.
ZOOTOMY, *zo-ot'-o-me*, s. The anatomy or dissection of animals for the purpose of discovering their structure, the functions of their several parts, &c. ;—a. *Zootomical.*
ZOPISSA, *zo-pis'-sâ*, s. Pitch scraped off from the sides of ships, and then tempered with wax and salt.
ZORIL, *zor'-il*, s. A South American variety of the skunk.
ZOSTER, *zos'-ter*, s. In *path.*, a kind of tetter; the shingles.
ZOUAVE, *zoo'-ave*, s. A member of a French military corps, wearing the Arab dress ; it was formed after the conquest of Algiers.
ZOUNDS, *zounds*, s. or interj. An exclamation contracted from "God's wounds ;" used formerly as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder.
ZUFFOLO, *zuf'-fo-lo*, s. (Ital.) A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds.
ZUNA, *zew'-na*, s. A singular kind of sheep found in Angola, with a slender and almost naked tail hanging to the ground.
ZURLITE, *zur'-lite*, s. A Vesuvian mineral.
ZYGODACTYLIC, *zig-o-dak-til'-ik*, } a. Having the toes
ZYGODACTYLOUS, *zig-o-dak'-te-lus*, } disposed in pairs ; applied to those birds whose feet have two anterior and two posterior toes, like the parrot or cuckoo.
ZYGOMATIC, *zig-o-mat'-ik*, a. In *anat.*, pertaining to the *zygoma*, or cheek-bone.—*Zygomatic muscles* are two muscles of the face, which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the mouth.—*Zygomatic processes*, the processes of the temporal and cheek bones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch.—*Zygomatic suture*, the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones.
ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ, *zig-o-fil-la'-se-e*, s.pl. A natural order of Exogens, of which the *Zygophyllum* is the type.
ZYMATE, *zi'-mate*, } s. A supposed compound of the
ZUMATE, *zu'-mate*, } imaginary *zymic acid* with a base.
ZYMIC ACID, *zi'-mic-as'-id*, s. A supposed peculiar acid obtained by the acetous fermentation of vegetable substances.
ZYMOLOGICAL, *zi-mo-loj'-e-kal*, a. Pertaining to zymology.
ZYMOLOGIST, *zi-mol'-o-jist*, s. One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors.
ZYMOLOGY, *zi-mol'-o-je*, s. A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.
ZYMOME, } *zi'-mome*, } s. One of the supposed proximate
ZIMOME, } principles of the gluten of wheat.
ZYMOMETER, *zi-mom'-e-ter*, } s. An instrument for
ZYMOSIMETER, *zi-mo-sim'-e-ter*, } ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids.
ZYMOSIS, *zi-mo'-sis*, s. Fermentation.—In *path.*, an epidemic or contagious affection.
ZYMOTECHNY, *zim'-o-tek'-ne*, s. The act of exciting fermentation.
ZYMOTIC, *zi-mot'-ik*, a. Pertaining to an epidemic or contagious affection ; feverish.
ZYTHEPSARY, *zi-thep'-zâ-re*, s. A brewery or brew-house.
ZYTHUM, *zi'-thum*, s A beverage ; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FAMILIAR PROVERBS, MAXIMS, QUOTATIONS, AND FAMILY MOTTOES,

FROM THE LATIN, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES;

WITH SUITABLE TRANSLATIONS.

*** When the quotation is French or Italian, it is indicated by *Fr.* and *It.* All the rest, which constitute the great majority, are Latin. The mottoes are chiefly those of our nobility, as inscribed on their armorial bearings, and are distinguished by the letter *m.*

COMPILED BY THE EDITOR.

A bas, *Fr.*—Down! down with!

Ab initio.—From the beginning.

Ab uno disce omnes.—From a single instance you may infer the whole.

Ab urbe condita (A.U.C.)—From the building of the city.

A Deo et rege.—From God and the king. *m.*

Ad captandum vulgus.—To catch the rabble.

Adhuc sub judice lis est.—The affair is not yet decided.

Ad Græcas kalendas.—At the Greek calends; *i.e.* Never.

Ad infinitum.—To infinity.

Ad libitum.—At pleasure.

Ad quod damnum.—To what damage.

Adscriptus glebæ.—Attached to the soil.

Ad valorem.—According to value.

Ægrescit medendo.—The remedy is worse than the disease.

Æquam servare mentem.—To preserve an even temper. *m.*

Æquo animo.—With an even mind. *m.*

A fortiori.—With stronger reason.

Aide-toi, le Ciel t'aidera, *Fr.*—Help yourself, and Heaven will aid you.

A la bonne heure, *Fr.*—Well timed.

A la mode, *Fr.*—According to the fashion.

Alias.—Otherwise.

Alieni appetens, sui profusus.—Covetous of other men's property, prodigal of his own.

A l'improviste, *Fr* —Unawares.

Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus.—Sometimes even the great Homer nods.

Alma mater.—A benign mother.

A l'outrance, *Fr.*—To the uttermost.

A mensâ et thoro.—From bed and board; divorced.

A merveille, *Fr.*—To a wonder.

Amor patriæ.—The love of our country.

Amicus humani generis.—The friend of the human race.

Anglicè.—In English.

Anguis in herbâ.—A snake in the grass.

Animo et fide.—By courage and faith. *m.*

Animo, non astutia.—By courage, not by craft. *m.*

Annus mirabilis.—The year of wonders.

A posteriori.—From the effect to the cause.

A priori.—From the cause to the effect.

A propos, *Fr.*—To the point; seasonably; in due time.

Arbiter elegantiarum.—The arbitrator of elegances; the master of the ceremonies.

Argumentum ad hominem.—An argument to the man.

Argumentum baculinum.—Club law.

Artis est celare artem.—The perfection of art is to conceal art.

Assumpsit (*Law*).—An action on a verbal promise.

Audi alteram partem.—Hear the other party hear both sides.

Au fond, *Fr.*—To the bottom.
Au pis aller, *Fr.*—At the worst.
Au bon droit, *Fr.*—To the just right. *m.*
Auri sacra fames.—The accursed appetite for gold.
A vinculo matrimonii.—From the bond or tie of marriage.

Beau monde, *Fr.*—The fashionable world.
Beaux esprits, *Fr.*—Wits.
Bonâ fide.—In good faith; in reality.
Bon gré, mal gré, *Fr.*—Whether willing or not.
Bonne bouche, *Fr.*—A delicate bit.
Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio.—When labouring to be concise I become obscure.
Brutum fulmen.—A harmless thunderbolt.

Cacoëthes scribendi.—A rage for scribbling.
Canaille, *Fr.*—The rabble.
Capias (*Law*).—A writ to authorize the seizure of a defendant's person.
Caput mortuum.—A dead head; *i.e.* the worthless remains.
Carte blanche, *Fr.*—A blank sheet of paper; an unconditional submission.
Cavendo tutus.—Safe by caution. *m.*
C'est une autre chose, *Fr.*—That's another matter.
Certiorari (*Law*).—To order the record from an inferior to a superior court.
Chacun à son goût, *Fr.*—Every one to his taste.
Chef-d'œuvre, *Fr.*—a masterpiece.
Comme il faut, *Fr.*—As it should be.
Commune bonum.—A common good.
Compos mentis.— A man of sane mind.
Con amore, *It.*—With love.
Congé d'élire, *Fr.*—A leave to elect.
Contra bonos mores.—Against good morals.
Corps diplomatique, *Fr.*—The diplomatic body.
Corpus delicti (*Law*).—The body of the offence.
Coup de grace, *Fr.*—The finishing stroke.
Coup de main, *Fr.*—A bold effort.
Coup-d'œil, *Fr.*—A rapid glance of the eye.
Coûte qui coûte, *Fr.*—Let it cost what it may.
Credat Judæus Apella.—Let the circumcised Jew believe that.
Cui bono?—To what good?
Currente calamo.—With a running pen.
Custos rotulorum.—The keeper of the rolls.

De facto—de jure.—From the fact—from the law.
Delectando pæriterque monendo.—By imparting at once pleasure and instruction.
Delenda est Carthago.—Carthage must be destroyed.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum.—Let nothing be said of the dead but what is favourable.
Deo favente—juvante—volente.—With God's favour—help—will.
Dernier ressort, *Fr.*—A last resource.
Desideratum.—A thing desired.
Desunt cætera.—The remainder is wanting.
Détour, *Fr.*—A circuitous march.
Deus ex machina.—A god from the clouds; unexpected aid in emergency.
Dieu et mon droit, *Fr.*—God and my right.
Dii Penates.—Household gods.
Disjecta membra poetæ.—The scattered remains of the poet.
Disponendo me, non mutando me.—By disposing of me, not by changing me. *m.*
Divide et impera.—Divide and govern.
Dominus providebit.—The Lord will provide.
Domus et placens uxor.—Thy house and pleasing wife.
Double entendre, *Fr.*—A double meaning.
Dramatis personæ.—Characters represented.
Droit des gens, *Fr.*—The law of nations.
Dum spiro spero.—While I breathe I hope. *m.*
Dum vivimus vivamus.—Let us live while we live.
Durante bene placito.—During good pleasure.
Durante vita.—During life.

Ecce homo!—Behold the man!
En masse—en foule, *Fr.*—In a body—in a crowd.
Entre nous, *Fr.*—Between ourselves.
Espérance en Dieu, *Fr.*—Hope in God. *m.*
Esprit de corps, *Fr.*—Spirit of brotherhood.
Esto perpetua.—Be thou perpetual.
Et cætera.—And other things.
Ex cathedrâ.—From the chair.
Ex nihilo nihil fit.—Nothing produces nothing.
Ex officio.—By virtue of his office.
Ex parte.—On one part.
Exempli gratiâ (E.G.).—For the sake of example.
Ex pede Herculem.—Judge of the size of the statue of Hercules by the foot.
Experimentum crucis.—A decisive experiment.
Ex uno disce omnes.—From one judge of all.

Fac simile.—Do the like: an engraved resemblance of a man's handwriting.
Fas est et ab hoste doceri.—It is right to derive instruction even from an enemy.
Felo de se (*Law*).—A suicide.
Femme couverte—sole, *Fr.*—A married—an unmarried woman.
Fête champêtre, *Fr.*—A rural feast.
Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.—Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.

Filius nullius.—The son of nobody; a bastard.
Fille de chambre, *Fr.*—A chambermaid.
Fille de joie, *Fr.*—A woman of pleasure.
Fortiter et rectè.—Courageously and honourably. *m.*
Fortuna multis dat nimium, nulli satis.—To many fortune gives too much, to none enough.
Fortuna sequatur.—Let fortune follow. *m.*
Foy pour devoir, *old Fr.*—Faith for duty. *m.*
Fuimus.—We have been. *m.*

Gaieté de cœur, *Fr.*—Gaiety of heart.
Gardez bien, *Fr.*—Take care. *m.*
Gardez la foi, *Fr.*—Guard the faith. *m.*
Genus irritabile vatum.—The irritable tribe of poets.
Gratis.—For nothing.
Guerre à l'outrance, *Fr.*—War to the uttermost.

Habeas corpus—(a writ in law).—You may have the body.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, *Fr.*—Evil be to him that evil thinks. *Royal m.*
Hors de combat, *Fr.*—Out of condition.
Hortus siccus.—A dry garden; a collection of dried plants.
Hôtel-Dieu, *Fr.*—The house of God; the name of an hospital.
Humanum est errare.—To err is human.

Id genus omne.—All persons of that description.
Ignis fatuus.—A deceiving light; a "Will-o'-the-wisp."
Ignorantia non excusat legem.—Ignorance does not avert the law.
Imperium in imperio.—A government within a government.
Imprimatur.—Let it be printed.
In commendam.—In trust or recommendation.
In curia.—In the court.
In cœlo quies.—There is rest in heaven.
Index expurgatorius.—An expurgated index.
In esse; in posse.—In being; possible.
In formâ pauperis.—In the form of a poor man.
In foro conscientiæ.—Before the tribunal of conscience. *m.*
In hoc signo vinces.—By this sign thou shalt conquer. *m.*
In medias res.—Into the middle of things.
In petto, *It.*—In reserve.
In propriâ personâ.—In person.
In puris naturalibus.—Stark naked.
Instar omnium.—One example may suffice for all.
Inter nos.—Between ourselves.
In terrorem.—In terror.
In transitu.—In passing.
In vino veritas.—There is truth in wine.
Ipse dixit.—He himself said it: dogmatism.
Ipso facto—jure.—In the fact itself—by the law itself.
Ira furor brevis est.—Anger is a short madness.

Jacta est alea.—The die is cast.
Jeu de mots—d'esprit—de théâtre, *Fr.*—A play on words, or pun—a witticism—a stage trick.
Jure divino—humano.—By divine—by human law.
Jus civile—gentium.—The civil law—the law of nations.

Kalendæ Græcæ—Ad Kalendas Græcas.—Never-

Labor ipse voluptas.—Labour itself is pleasure. *m.*
Labor omnia vincit.—Labour conquers everything.
Langage des halles, *Fr.*—Language of the fish market.
Lapsus linguæ.—A slip of the tongue.
Latet anguis in herbâ.—There is a snake in the grass.
Latitat (*Law*).—He lurks: a writ of summons.
Laudari a viro laudato.—To be praised by him who is worthy of praise.
Le roi et l'état. *Fr.*—The king and the state. *m.*
Le roi le veut, *Fr.*—The king wills it.
Le savoir faire, *Fr.*—The knowledge how to act.
Lex non scripta—scripta.—The common—the statute law.
Lex talionis—terræ.—The law of retaliation—the law of the land.
Litera scripta manet.—The written letter remains (as proof).
Locum tenens.—A deputy or substitute.
Locus sigilli.—The place of the seal. (L. S.)

Magna Charta.—The Great Charter.
Magna est veritas, et prævalebit.—Truth is powerful, and will ultimately prevail.
Magni nominis umbra.—The shadow of a great name.
Maison de ville, *Fr.*—The town house.
Maître d'hôtel, *Fr.*—A house steward.
Mal à propos, *Fr.*—Ill-timed.
Mandamus (*Law*).—We order: a law writ.
Materiem superabat opus.—The workmanship surpassed the materials.
Mauvaise honte, *Fr.*—False modesty.
Medio tutissimus ibis.—The medium is the safest course.
Memento mori.—Remember you must die.

Memorabilia.—Things to be remembered.
Mens conscia recti.—A mind conscious of rectitude.
Mezzo termine, *It.*—A middle course.
Minutiæ.—Trifles; minute parts.
Mirabile dictu.—Wonderful to tell.
Mittimus (*Law*).—We send.
Mollia tempora fandi.—The favourable moments for speaking.
Monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum a vitiis.—A monster whose vices are not counterbalanced by a single virtue.
Mors omnibus communis.—Death is common to all.
Mots d'usage, *Fr.*—Phrases in common use.
Multa gemens.—Groaning deeply.
Multum in parvo.—Much in little.
Mutatis mutandis.—After making the necessary changes.
Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.—Change the name, and the story will apply to yourself

Natio comœda est.—The nation is a company of players.
Natura lo fece, e poi ruppe la stampa, *It.*—Nature formed him, and then broke the mould.
Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret.—You may attempt to drive away nature by violence, but she will still return.
Ne cede malis.—Do not yield to misfortune. *m.*
Nec cupias nec metuas.—Neither desire nor fear. *m.*
Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus.—Let not a god be introduced, unless the difficulty be worthy of such intervention.
Necessitas non habet leges.—Necessity has no law.
Nec placida contentus quiete est.—Nor is he contented with quiet repose. *m.*
Nec pluribus impar.—Not an unequal match for numbers.
Nec quærere nec spernere honorem.—Neither to seek nor despise honours. *m.*
Nec temerè nec timidè.—Neither rashly nor timidly.
Nem. con., abbreviation for *nemine contradicente.* Nem. dis., abbreviation for *nemine dissentiente.*—Without opposition.
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.—No man is wise at all times.
Nemo repentè fuit turpissimus.—No man ever became incurably vicious at once.
Ne sutor ultra crepidam.—Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Nil desperandum.—Never despair
Nisi prius.—Unless before: a judicial writ.
Nobilitatis virtus non stemma character.—Virtue, not pedigree, should characterize nobility. *m.*
Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurna.—Let these be your studies by night and by day.
Noli me tangere.—Touch me not.
Nolle prosequi.—To be unwilling to proceed.
Nolo episcopari.—I do not wish to be made a bishop.
Nom de guerre, *Fr.*—An assumed name.
Non assumpsit.—He did not assume. (A legal plea.)
Non constat.—It does not appear.
Non est vivere, sed valere vita.—Life is not mere existence, but the enjoyment of health.
Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem.—Not to elicit smoke from splendour, but splendour from smoke.
Non generant aquilæ columbas.—Eagles do not bring forth pigeons. *m.*
Non obstante.—Notwithstanding.
Non omnia possumus omnes.—We cannot all of us do everything.
Non omnis moriar.—I shall not altogether die.
Non sibi, sed patriæ.—Not for himself, but for his country. *m.*
Non sum qualis eram.—I am not now what I once was.
Noscitur ex sociis.—He is known by his companions.
Nota bene (N. B).—Mark well.
Nudum pactum.—A naked agreement.
Nugæ canoræ.—Melodious trifles.
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri—Being bound to swear to the dogmas of no master.
Nullum numen abest si sit prudentia.—Possessed of prudence, no protecting divinity is wanting.
Nullum tempus occurrit regi.—No time impedes the king.
Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.—Nature never says one thing, and wisdom another.
Nunquam non paratus.—Always ready. *m.*
Nusquam tuta fides.—Our confidence is nowhere safe.

Obiter dictum.—A thing said by the way, or in passing.
Obscurum per obscurius.—Explaining something obscure by what is more obscure.
Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo.—I loathe and repulse the profane vulgar.
Odium theologicum.—A theological hatred.

Omne solum forti patria.—To a brave man every soil is his country.

Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.—He has gained every point who has combined the useful with the agreeable.

Omnia bona bonis.—All things are good with good men.

Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori.—Love conquers all things, and all must yield to love.

On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses conseils, *Fr.*—Men give nothing so liberally as their advice.

Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano. Let us pray for a sound mind in a sound body.

Onus probandi.—The weight of proof.

Operæ pretium est.—It is worth while.

O si sic omnia!—O that he had always spoken thus!

O tempora, O mores!—O the times and the manners!

Otium cum dignitate—sine dignitate.—Ease with—without dignity.

Ouvrage de longue haleine, *Fr.*—A long-winded business.

Palma non sine pulvere.—The palm is not gained without labour. *m.*

Palmam qui meruit ferat.—Let him who has won it bear the palm.

Pari passu.—With equal steps.

Par nobile fratrum.—(Ironically) A noble pair of brothers.

Pars minima sui.—The frittered remnant of the man or thing.

Particeps criminis.—An accomplice.

Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.—The mountain is in labour, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth.

Parvum parva decent.—Little things are suitable to a little man.

Passato il pericolo, gabbato il santo, *It.*—When the danger is past, the guardian saint is derided.

Pater familias.—The father of the family.

Pater patriæ.—The father of his country.

Patience passe science, *Fr.*—Patience surpasses knowledge. *m.*

Patriæ pietatis imago.—An image of paternal tenderness.

Patria cara, carior libertas.—My country is dear, but liberty is dearer. *m.*

Pax in bello.—Peace in war. *m.*

Peccavi.—I have done wrong; an acknowledgment of error.

Peine forte et dure, *Fr.*—Strong and severe pain.

Pendente lite.—While the suit or contest is depending.

Pense à bien, *Fr.*—Think for the best. *m.*

Per fas et nefas.—Through right and wrong.

Per mare, per terras.—By sea and land.

Per saltum.—By a leap.

Per se.—By itself.

Perseverando.—By perseverance. *m.*

Per ardua libertas.—Freedom through difficulties.

Per il suo contrario, *It.*—By its reverse or opposite. *m.*

Peu de gens savent être vieux, *Fr.*—Few persons know how to be old.

Philosophia stemma non inspicit.—Philosophy does not look into genealogies.

Pluries (*Law*).—At several times.

Poeta nascitur, non fit.—Nature, not study, must form a poet.

Posse comitatûs.—The civil force of the country.

Possunt quia posse videntur.—They are able because they think they are so.

Post cineres gloria sera venit.—Fame comes too late to our ashes.

Post tot naufragia portum.—After so many shipwrecks, a port. *m.*

Postulata.—Things required.

Prendre la lune avec les dents, *Fr.*—To aim at impossibilities.

Prêt d'accomplir, *Fr.*—Ready to perform. *m.*

Prêt pour mon pays, *Fr.*—Ready for my country. *m.*

Primâ facie.—On the first view, or appearance.

Primum mobile.—The main spring; the first impulse.

Principiis obsta.—Oppose the first appearance of evil.

Pro aris et focis.—For our altars and our hearths.

Probitas laudatur et alget.—Honesty is praised and starves.

Probitas verus honos.—Probity is true honour.

Pro bono publico.—For the public good.

Probum non pœnitet.—Honesty repents not. *m.*

Pro et con.—For and against.

Pro hâc vice.—For this turn.

Pro rege, lege, et rege.—For the king, the law, and the people. *m.*

Pro re natâ.—For a special business.

Pro salute animæ.—For the health of the soul.

Pro tempore.—For the time.

Punica fides.—Carthaginian faith: treachery.

Quamdiu se bene gesserit.—As long as he shall conduct himself properly.

Quantum.—How much.
Quantum mutatus ab illo!—How changed from what he once was!
Quid nunc?—What now?
Quid pro quo.—What for what.
Quid rides? Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.—Why do you laugh? Change but the name, and the story is told of yourself.
Quid violentius aure tyranni?—What more violent than the ear of a tyrant?
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?—Who shall guard the guards themselves?
Qui vive? *Fr.*—Who goes there?
Quoad hoc.—To this extent.
Quo animo?—With what purpose, or intention?
Quocunque trahunt fata, sequamur.—Wherever the Fates direct us, let us follow.
Quod petis hic est.—What you seek is here.
Quorum.—Of whom: one of the *quorum*.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.—Those whom God has a mind to destroy, he first deprives of their senses.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ.—So many men, so many opinions.
Quo warranto?—By what warrant? (A legal writ.)

Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.—A rare bird in the earth, and very like a black swan: a prodigy.
Rectè et suaviter.—Justly and mildly. *m.*
Reculer pour mieux sauter, *Fr.*—To go back in order to leap the better.
Reductio ad absurdum.—A reducing a position to an absurdity.
Re infectâ.—Without attaining his end.
Requiescat in pace.—May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi.—Narrow circumstances at home.
Respice finem.—Look to the end.
Respublica.—The commonwealth.
Revenons à nos moutons, *Fr.*—Let us return to our subject.
Ride si sapis.—Laugh if you are wise.
Rien n'est beau que le vrai, *Fr.*—Nothing so lovely as truth.
Risu inepto res ineptior nulla.—Nothing is more contemptible than silly laughter.
Risum teneatis, amici?—Can you refrain from laughter, my friends?
Rudis indigestaque moles.—A rude and unarranged mass.
Rus in urbe.—The country in town.
Ruse contre ruse, *Fr.*—Diamond cut diamond.
Ruse de guerre, *Fr.*—A stratagem.

Sapere aude.—Dare to be wise.
Salus populi suprema est lex.—The supreme law is the welfare of the people.
Sang froid, *Fr.*—Indifference; apathy.
Sans changer, *Fr.*—Without changing. *m.*
Sans Dieu rien, *Fr.*—Nothing without God. *m.*
Satis superque.—Enough and more.
Sauve qui peut, *Fr.*—Save himself who can.
Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim.—Learned or unlearned, we are all scribbling verses.
Semper avarus eget.—The covetous man is ever in want.
Semper fidelis.—Always faithful. *m.*
Semper paratus.—Always ready. *m.*
Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere, *It.*—Evil does not always come to injure.
Sero sed serio.—Late, but seriously. *m.*
Servabo fidem.—I will keep faith. *m.*
Sic passim.—So everywhere.
Sic transit gloria mundi.—Thus the glory of the world passes away.
Sic vos non vobis.—Thus you do not labour for yourselves.
Silent leges inter arma.—Laws are silent in the midst of arms.
Simplex munditiis.—Simple and elegant.
Sine quâ non.—An indispensable condition.
Si sit prudentia.—If there be but prudence. *m.*
Sit tibi terra levis.—May the earth lie lightly on thy grave.
Soi-disant, *Fr.*—Self-called.
Sola nobilitas virtus.—Virtue alone is true nobility. *m.*
Sola virtus invicta.—Virtue alone is invincible. *m.*
Solvuntur tabulæ.—The defendant is acquitted.
Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas.—To scatter deceptive rumours among the people.
Spectemur agendo.—Let us be tried by our actions. *m.*
Spero meliora.—I hope for better times. *m.*
Spes mea in Deo.—My hope is in God *m.*
Stans pede in uno.—While standing on one leg; that is, easily executed.
Stat magni nominis umbra.—He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
Status quo ante bellum.—The state in which both parties were before the war.
Stemmata quid faciunt?—Of what avail are pedigrees?
Studiis et rebus honestis.—By honest pursuits and studies. *m.*
Sua cuique voluptas.—Every man has his own pleasures.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.—Gentle in the manner, but vigorous in the deed.
Sub pœna.—Under a penalty.

Sub silentio.—In silence.
Sui generis.—Of its own kind.
Suivez raison, *Fr.*—Follow reason. *m.*
Summum bonum.—The chief good.
Sammum jus summa injuria.—The rigour of the law is the rigour of oppression.
Sum quod eris, fui quod es.—I am what thou wilt be; I have been what thou art.
Sunt superis sua jura.—The gods have their own laws.
Suo Marte.—By his own exertion.
Supersedeas (*Law*).—A writ to stay proceedings.
Suppressio veri.—The suppression of truth.
Suum cuique.—Let every man have his own.

Tabula rasa.—A smoothed tablet.
Tâche sans tache.—A work without stain.
Tædium vitæ.—A weariness of life; ennui.
Tam Marte quam Minervâ.—Equally by his courage and genius.
Tant mieux, *Fr.*—So much the better. Tant pis, So much the worse.
Tel maître, tel valet, *Fr.*—Like master, like man.
Telum imbelle sine ictu.—A feeble weapon thrown without effect.
Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.—The times are perpetually changing, and we with the times.
Tempus edax rerum.—Time that devours all things.
Tempus omnia revelat.—Time discloses all things.
Terræ filius.—A son of the earth.
Tiens ta foy, *old Fr.*—Preserve thy faith. *m.*
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.—I fear the Greeks, even when they offer gifts.
Tirer le diable par la queue, *Fr.*—To pull the devil by the tail; to take the bull by the horns.
Toga virilis.—The gown of manhood.
Toties quoties.—As often as.
Tot homines, tot sententiæ.—So many men, so many opinions.
Toto cœlo.—By the whole heavens; as opposite as the poles.
Tourner cosaque, *Fr.*—To turn a man's coat, to disgrace him.
Tout bien ou rien, *Fr.*—The whole or nothing. *m.*
Tria juncta in uno.—Three joined in one. *m.*
Tu ne cede malis.—Yield not to misfortune.

Ubi supra.—Where above mentioned.
Ultima ratio regum.—The last reasoning of kings, *i.e.* Arms.
Unâ voce.—With one voice; unanimously.
Unguibus et rostro.—With talons and beak.
Uti possidetis.—As you possess; or, as you now are. (A phrase in diplomacy.)
Ut prosim.—That I may do good. *m.*
Utrum horum mavis accipe.—Take whichever you prefer.

Vacuus cantat coram latrone viator.—The traveller who has an empty purse sings before the footpad.
Vade mecum.—Go with me: a constant companion.
Væ victis!—Woe to the vanquished!
Valete, ac plaudite.—Farewell, and applaud.
Veluti in speculum.—As if in a mirror.
Venire facias (*Law*).—Compel him to appear. (The writ for summoning a jury.)
Veni, vidi, vici.—I came, I saw, I conquered.
Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles, *Fr.*—A hungry belly has no ears.
Ver non semper viret.—Spring does not always flourish. *m.*
Vérité sans peur, *Fr.*—Truth without fear. *m.*
Vestigia nulla retrorsum.—There are no traces backward. *m.*
Vice versâ.—The terms being exchanged.
Vide ut supra.—See the preceding statement.
Vi et armis.—By main force.
Vincit amor patriæ.—The love of our country prevails.
Vincit veritas.—Truth conquers. *m.*
Vires acquirit eundo.—She acquires strength in her progress. (Spoken of Fame).
Virtus laudatur et alget.—Virtue is praised and starves.
Virtutis amor.—The love of virtue. *m.*
Virtute et fide.—By virtue and faith. *m.*
Virtuti nihil obstat et armis.—Nothing can resist valour and arms. *m.*
Virtuti non armis fido.—I trust to virtue and not to arms. *m.*
Vis inertiæ.—Inert property of matter.
Vivâ voce.—By or with the living voice.
Vive la bagatelle, *Fr.*—Success to trifling.
Vivida vis animi.—The lively vigour of genius.
Vivit post funera virtus.—Virtue survives the grave. *m.*
Voilà une autre chose, *Fr.*—That's quite another matter.
Volo non valeo.—I am willing but unable. *m.*
Vox et præterea nihil.—A voice and nothing more.
Vox faucibus hæsit.—The voice stuck in the throat.
Vox populi, vox Dei.—The voice of the people is the voice of God.

Zonam perdidit.—He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere.—To unloose the virgin zone.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS USED FOR DESPATCH IN WRITING.

A.B. or B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
Abp. Archbishop.
A.D. in the Year of our Lord.
A.M. or M.A. Master of Arts.
A.M. before Mid-day.
A.M. in the Year of the World.
A.P.G. Professor of Astronomy to Gresham College.
B.C. Before Christ.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bp. Bishop.
C. stands for One Hundred.
Cwt. a Hundred weight, or 112 Pounds.
Capt. Captain.
C.C.C. Corpus Christi College.
Cent. a Hundred.
Col. Colonel.
C.P.S. Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C.S. Keeper of the Seals.
D. in Number 500.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D. Doctor of Divinity.
Dec. December.
Dep. Deputy.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Ditto or Do. the same.
Du. Duke
Dukm. Dukedom.
E. East.
E. Earl.
Edin. Edinburgh.
Edm. Edmund.
Edw. Edward.
e.g. for example.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
Eng. England.
Engr. Engineer.
Ep. Epistle.
Esq. Esquire.
Ex. Example.
Exec. Executor.
Exon. Exeter.
Expl. Explanation
Feb. February.
Fred. Frederick.
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
Gab. Gabriel.
Gall. Gallon.
Gen. General.
Genmo. Generalissimo.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George.
Gov. Governor.
Gr. Grains, or Gross.
Greg. Gregory.
Hants. Hampshire.
Hon. Honourable,
Hond. Honoured.
I. the Numeral for 1.
Ibid. in the same place.
Id. the same.
i.e. that is.
I.H.S. Jesus the Saviour of Men (*Hominum Salvator*).
Imp. Imperial.
Inst. Instant.
I.N.R.I. Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Ja. James.
Jac. Jacob.
Jan. January.
Kath. Katharine.
Knt. Knight.
L. the Numeral for 50.
L. or l. a Pound Sterling.
lb. a Pound Weight.
L.C.J. Lord Chief Justice.
Leo. Leonard.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
L.J.C. Lord Jesus Christ.
LL.D. Doctor of Laws.
Lond. London.
L.S. Place of the Seal (*Locus Sigilli*).
M. in Number 1000.
M.A. Master of Arts.
Mad. Madam.
Mat. Matthew.
Math. Mathematics.
M.D. Doctor of Medicine.
Middx. Middlesex.
Mons. Monsieur.
Mr. Master.
Mrs. Mistress.
M.S. Sacred to the Memory.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
N.B. note, or mark well.
N.S. New Style.
Nov. November.
Oct. October.
O.S. Old Style.
Oxon. Oxford.
Oz. Ounce.
P.M. After-Mid-day (*Post Meridiem*).
P.S. Postcript.
Q.D. as much as to say.
Q.E.D. which was to be demonstrated (*Quod erat demonstrandum*).
Rev. Reverend.
S. Saint.
S.T.P. Professor of Divinity.
V. the Numeral for 5.
W. West.
Wp. Worship.
Wpl. Worshipful.
X. the Numeral for 10
Xt. Christ.
Xmas. Christmas.
Yd. Yard.
Yds. Yards.
&. and.
&c. and so forth.

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